



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

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Division of Historical Resources
David J. Olson, Director

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

November 13, 2002

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mary Pope Furr
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: David Brook *for David Brook*

SUBJECT: Phase I and II Historical Architectural Survey Report, Improvements to NC 130 from the Brunswick County Line to US 701, U-4450, Brunswick County, ER 02-9360

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2002, transmitting the survey report by Marvin Brown, URS Corporation, concerning the above project.

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

CB148

- Old Dock Elementary School, east side of NC 130, 0.2 miles south of junction with SR 1928, Old Dock under Criterion C as a representative example of the Colonial-Revival-style scholastic architecture in Columbus County during the 1930s and 1940s. Although four modern buildings have been added to the school grounds, these buildings are free-standing and do not diminish the integrity of the original blocks of the school building.

CB89

- Hill General Store, east side of NC 130, opposite junction with SR 1166, Pleasant Plains, under Criterion C as a rare representative of turn-of-the-century rural commercial architecture in Columbus County. The building was recently moved to its present location but retains its orientation to and approximate distance from the road. The intact building retains excellent interior and exterior integrity. However, the building no longer retains its integrity as a filling station. We request that the Statement of Significance (page 28) be revised to eliminate any reference to the Hill General Store's significance as a filling station.

CB144

- Calvin C. Gore House, listed on the State Study List, east side of NC 130, 0.2 miles south of junction with SR 1958, Brunswick vicinity, under Criterion C as a rare mid-nineteenth century example of a vernacular coastal cottage dwelling. The building is also a rare representative of residential Greek Revival-style architecture in mid-nineteenth-century Columbus County.

We concur with the boundary descriptions of the eligible properties in this report.

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
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Mary Pope Furr
November 13, 2002

The following properties are determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Sasser House, northwest corner of junction of NC 130 and SR 1006, Old Dock. This building is architecturally and historically undistinguished.
- Jackson Brothers Lumber Company Office, east side of NC 130 opposite junction of Oak Street. This building has lost its integrity and, therefore, its ability to convey its historical or architectural significance.

We request that corrections be made to the Hill General Store Statement of Significance, page 28 and the typo in sentence #6, page 64. This can be accomplished with an errata sheet

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Greg Thorpe, NCDOT
Marvin Brown, URS

bc: McBride/Brown ✓
County

**PHASE I AND II
HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
OF NC 130
FROM THE BRUNSWICK COUNTY LINE TO US 701,
COLUMBUS COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
TIP NO. U-4450
WORK ORDER NUMBER 6.431010**

Prepared For:

**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

Prepared By:

Marvin A. Brown

**URS CORPORATION - NORTH CAROLINA
1600 Perimeter Park Road
Morrisville, North Carolina 27560
(919) 461-1100**

OCTOBER 2002

**PHASE I AND II
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
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COLUMBUS COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
TIP NO. R-4450
WO # 6.431010**

Prepared For:

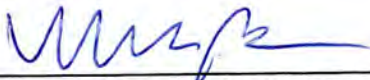
**Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Prepared By:

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**URS Corporation-North Carolina
1600 Perimeter Park Road
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919-461-1100**

October 2002



**Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator
URS Corporation-North Carolina**

10/31/02

Date

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

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is proposing improvements to NC 130 in Columbus County from US 701 to the Brunswick County line (TIP No. R-4450, WO #6.413010). At the request of NCDOT, under the terms of an open-ended contract for historic architectural services, URS Corporation-North Carolina (URS) conducted a Phase I and II reconnaissance- and intensive-level inventory of the project area. During the Phase I inventory, during the week of July 29, 2002, URS identified 60 resources within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) that were over 50 years old. At a meeting on August 8, 2002, NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) agreed that six of these resources—##13, 16, 37, 49, 50, and 51—merited further National Register assessment at the intensive level. They also agreed that, based upon the historical information available and the photographs presented, the other 54 resources—##1-12, 14, 15, 17-36, 38-48, 52-60—were not eligible for the National Register and that no further evaluation of them was necessary.

URS conducted intensive-level fieldwork and local research for the project during the week of September 16, 2002. URS subsequently evaluated the National Register eligibility of the six resources in question. URS's survey methodology consisted of historical background research into primary and secondary sources, interviews with knowledgeable individuals, site-specific research, and an intensive-level field survey, during which 100 percent of the APE was surveyed. This report records the results of the Phase I and II field surveys and research.

URS recommends that four of the six resources that were further evaluated are eligible for listing in the National Register: Old Dock Elementary School (#16), the Hill General Store (#37), and the Calvin C. Gore House (#49 and #50), which encompasses the house and cemetery that were initially separately recorded. URS recommends that the other two resources—the Sasser House (#13) and the Jackson Brothers Lumber Company Office (#51)—are not eligible for National Register listing. The following summarizes the status and evaluation of all 60 historic architectural resources within the project's APE:

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES EVALUATED WITHIN THE
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS**

<u>Survey #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status History</u>
<i>RESOURCES RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING</i>		
16	Old Dock Elementary School	Assessed in Section IV
37	Hill General Store	Assessed in Section IV
49 & 50	Calvin C. Gore House and Cemetery	Assessed in Section IV (Calvin Cornelious Gore House previously placed on HPO Study List of potentially National Register- eligible resources)

RESOURCES RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING

13	Sasser House	Assessed in Section IV
51	Jackson Brothers Lumber Company Office	Assessed in Section IV

RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING AND NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION

1-12, 14, 15, 17-36, 38-48, and 52-60	Determined Not Eligible, August 8, 2002 (see Concurrence Form attached as Appendix A and photographs included as part of Appendix B)
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I. INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is proposing improvements to NC 130 in Columbus County from US 701 to the Brunswick County line (TIP No. R-4450, WO #6.413010). The improvements include resurfacing the highway and widening its existing 20- to 22-foot-wide pavement to 26 feet. It is estimated that seven new culverts will be needed to complete the widening. Left turn lanes will be added at the intersections of NC 130 with SR 1166, SR 1924, SR 1931, and SR 1928. The intersection of NC 130 and SR 1001 will be realigned. In the vicinity of Old Dock Elementary School and SR 1928, NC 130 will be widened to accommodate three lanes. This report presents the results of a Phase I and II historic architectural survey of the project area by URS Corporation-North Carolina (URS) for the Federal Highway Administration and the Project Development and Analysis Branch (PD&EA Branch) of NCDOT (Figure 1).

Heather Fearnbach of the PD&EA Branch of NCDOT initially reviewed the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). She identified approximately 56 historic architectural resources within the APE. At the request of NCDOT, under the terms of an open-ended contract, URS conducted a Phase I and II reconnaissance- and intensive-level inventory of the project area. During the Phase I inventory, during the week of July 29, 2002, URS identified 60 resources within the APE that were over 50 years old. At a meeting on August 8, 2002, NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) agreed that six of these resources—##13, 16, 37, 49, 50, and 51—merited further National Register assessment at the intensive level. They also agreed that, based upon the historical information available and the photographs presented, the other 54 resources—##1-12, 14, 15, 17-36, 38-48, 52-60—were not eligible for the National Register and that no further evaluation of them was necessary. The concurrence form signed by NCDOT and the HPO is attached to the end of this report as Appendix A.

URS Senior Architectural Historian Marvin A. Brown conducted intensive-level fieldwork on the six subject resources, and local research for the project, during the week of September 16, 2002. URS subsequently evaluated the National Register eligibility of the six resources. URS's survey methodology consisted of historical background research into primary and secondary sources, interviews with knowledgeable individuals, site-specific research, and an intensive-level field survey, during which 100 percent of the APE was surveyed. Mr. Brown supplemented his local research with research at the North Carolina State Library and Archives. This report records the results of the Phase I and II field surveys and research.

An historic architectural survey within the APE associated with the proposed improvements to NC 130 was necessary for compliance with the basic 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 "Historic Architectural Resources, Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines." In order to meet the requirements of these laws and regulations, the work plan for the Phase II survey included the following items: (1) an intensive-level field survey of the resources designated by NCDOT and HPO, during which photographs were to be taken and

descriptions and sketch maps prepared and, where appropriate, National Register boundaries determined, mapped, and justified; (2) general historical research in order to develop historic contexts for the designated resources; and (3) the preparation of a report developed pursuant to the above-referenced laws, regulations, and guidelines that included the findings of the reconnaissance-level inventory.

URS recommends that four of the six resources that were further evaluated are eligible for listing in the National Register: Old Dock Elementary School (#16), the Hill General Store (#37), and the Calvin C. Gore House (#49 & #50), which encompasses the house and cemetery that were initially separately recorded. URS recommends that the other two resources—the Sasser House (#13) and the Jackson Brothers Lumber Company Office (#51)—are not eligible for National Register listing.

The Area of Potential Effects is the area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties. The boundaries of the project's APE were established by NCDOT during its initial inventory of the project area and by URS during its Phase I inventory.

The APE is delineated in this report on the Whiteville, Nakina, and Old Dock USGS topographical quadrangle maps (Figures 2a, 2b, and 2c). The 60 identified resources, including the six intensively inventoried resources, are also identified on USGS topographical maps (Figure 4). Photographs of all 60 resources identified during the Phase I inventory, and maps identifying their locations, are attached as Appendix B. Because of the alternately swampy and wooded nature of the large majority of the project area, the APE generally parallels NC 130 and extends only a relatively short distance from the road.

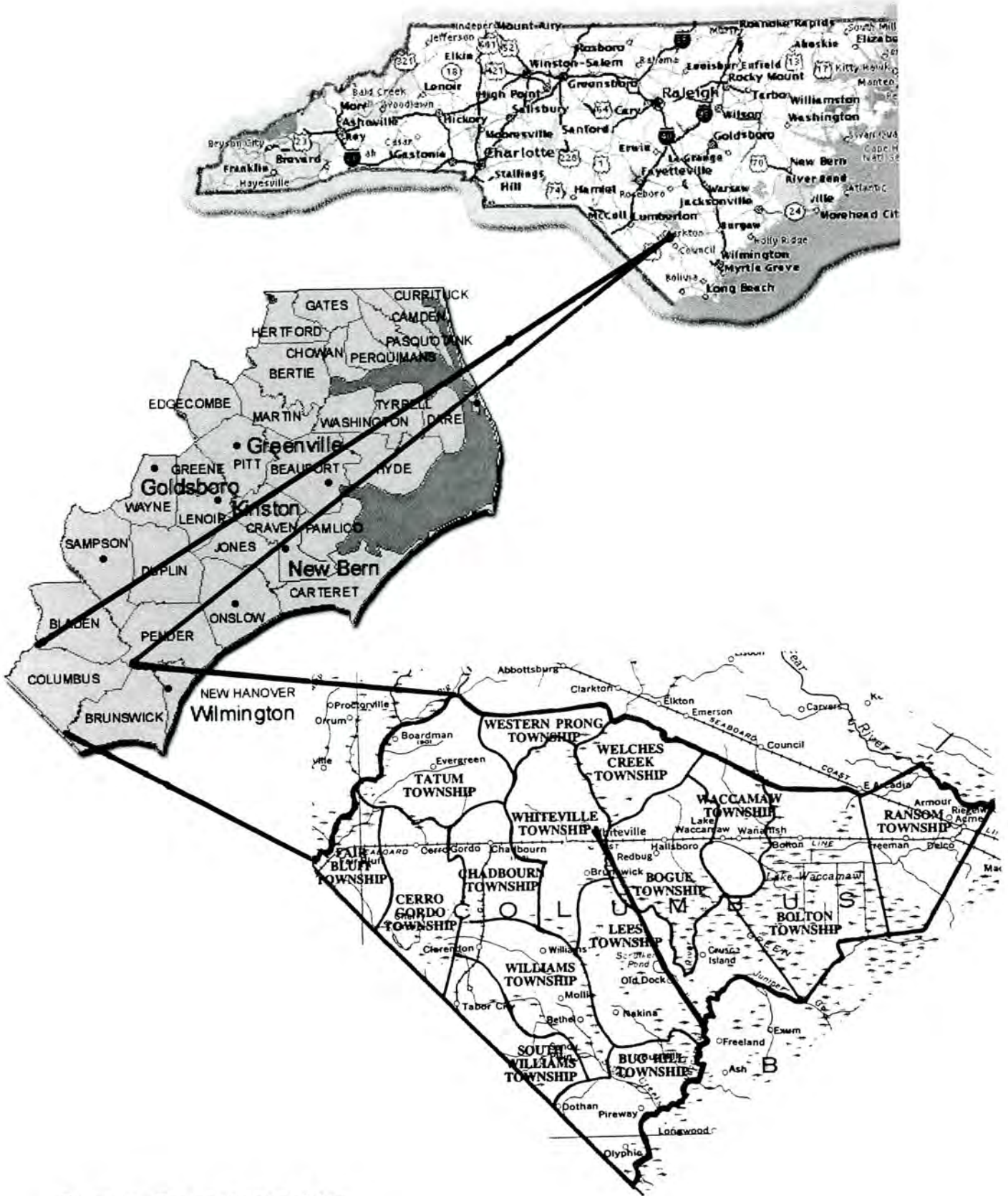
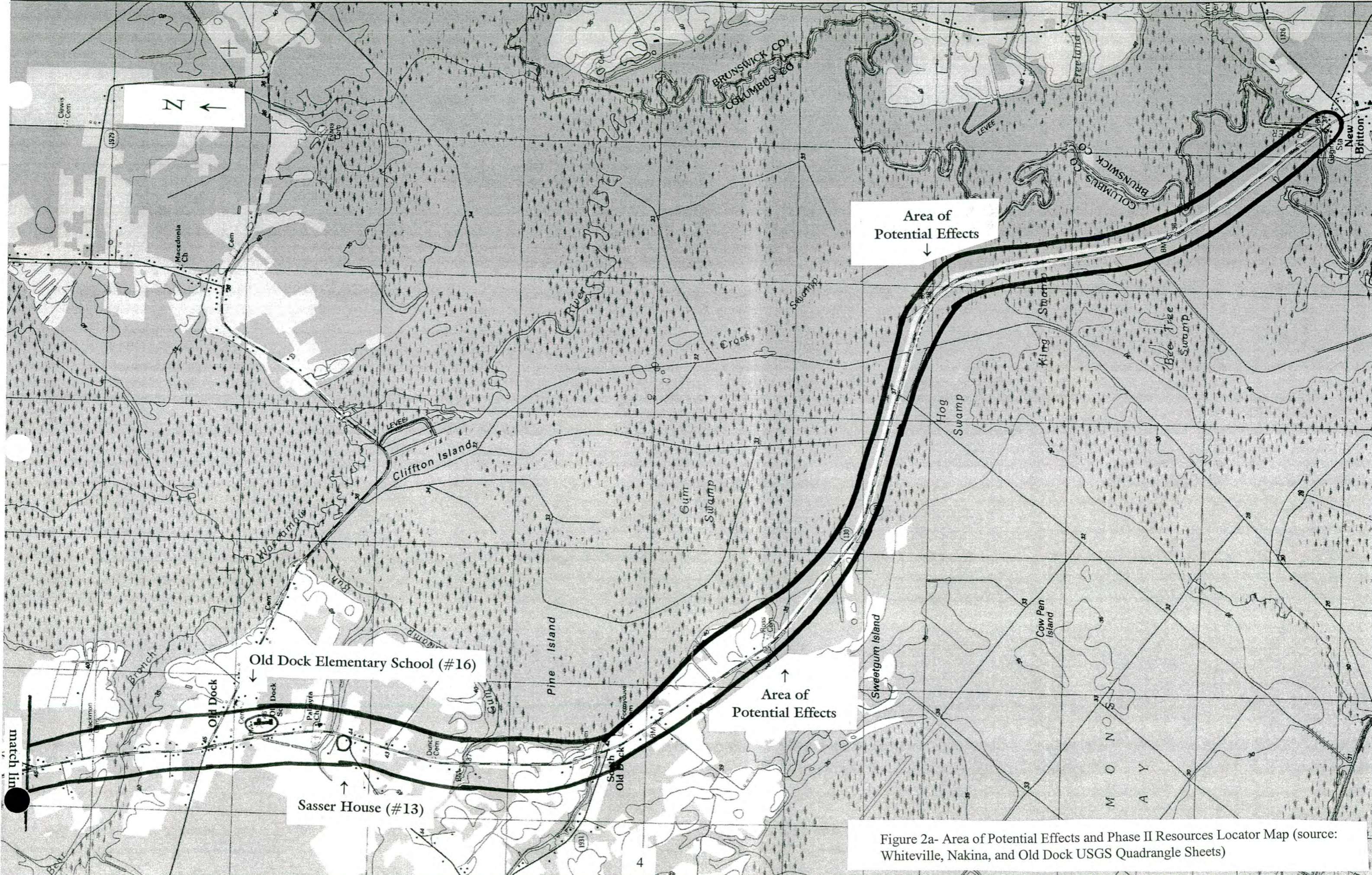


Figure 1 - Project Locator Map



Area of Potential Effects

Area of Potential Effects

Old Dock Elementary School (#16)

Sasser House (#13)

Figure 2a- Area of Potential Effects and Phase II Resources Locator Map (source: Whiteville, Nakina, and Old Dock USGS Quadrangle Sheets)

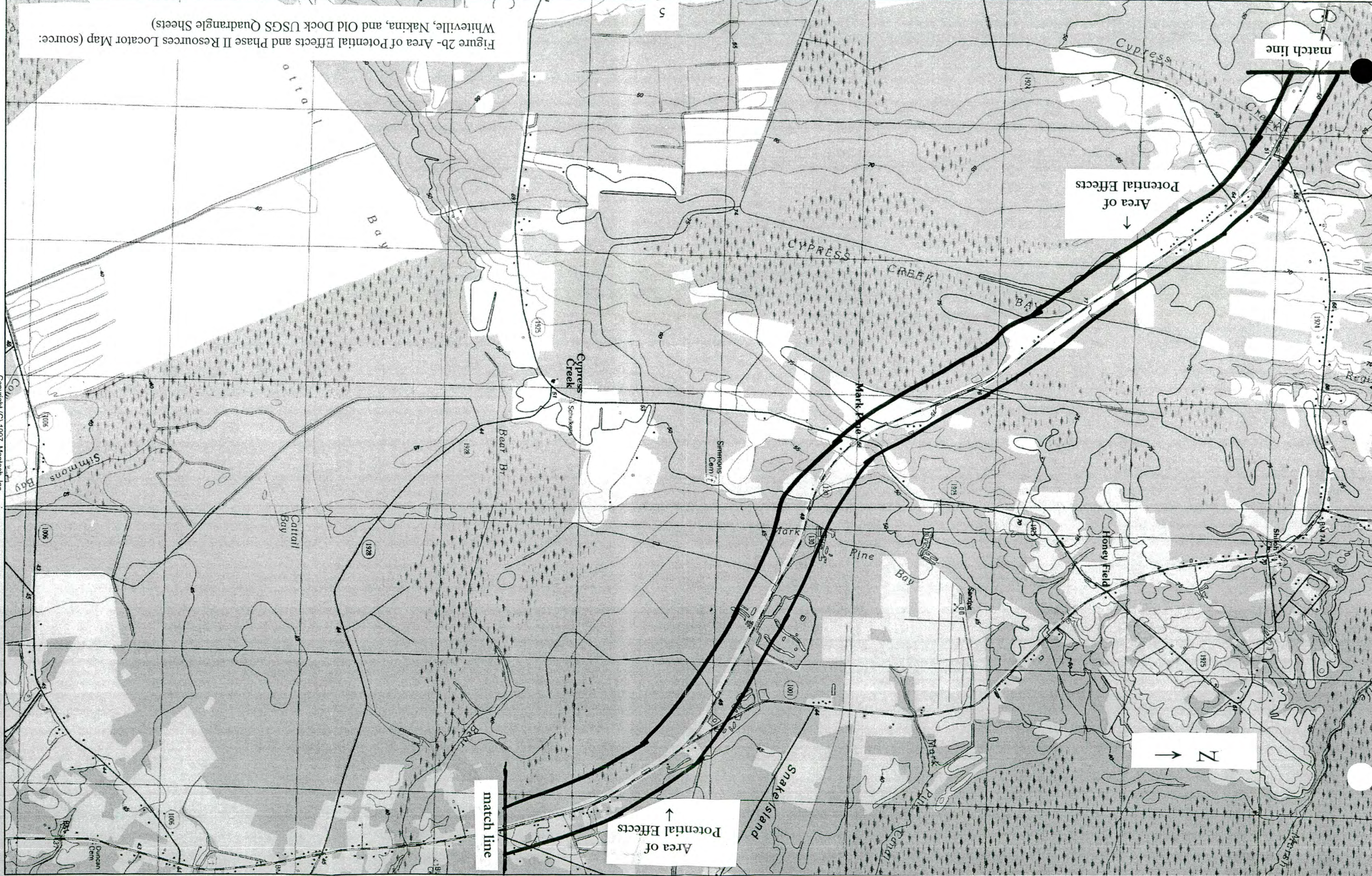


Figure 2b- Area of Potential Effects and Phase II Resources Locator Map (source: Whiteville, Nakina, and Old Dock USGS Quadrangle Sheets)

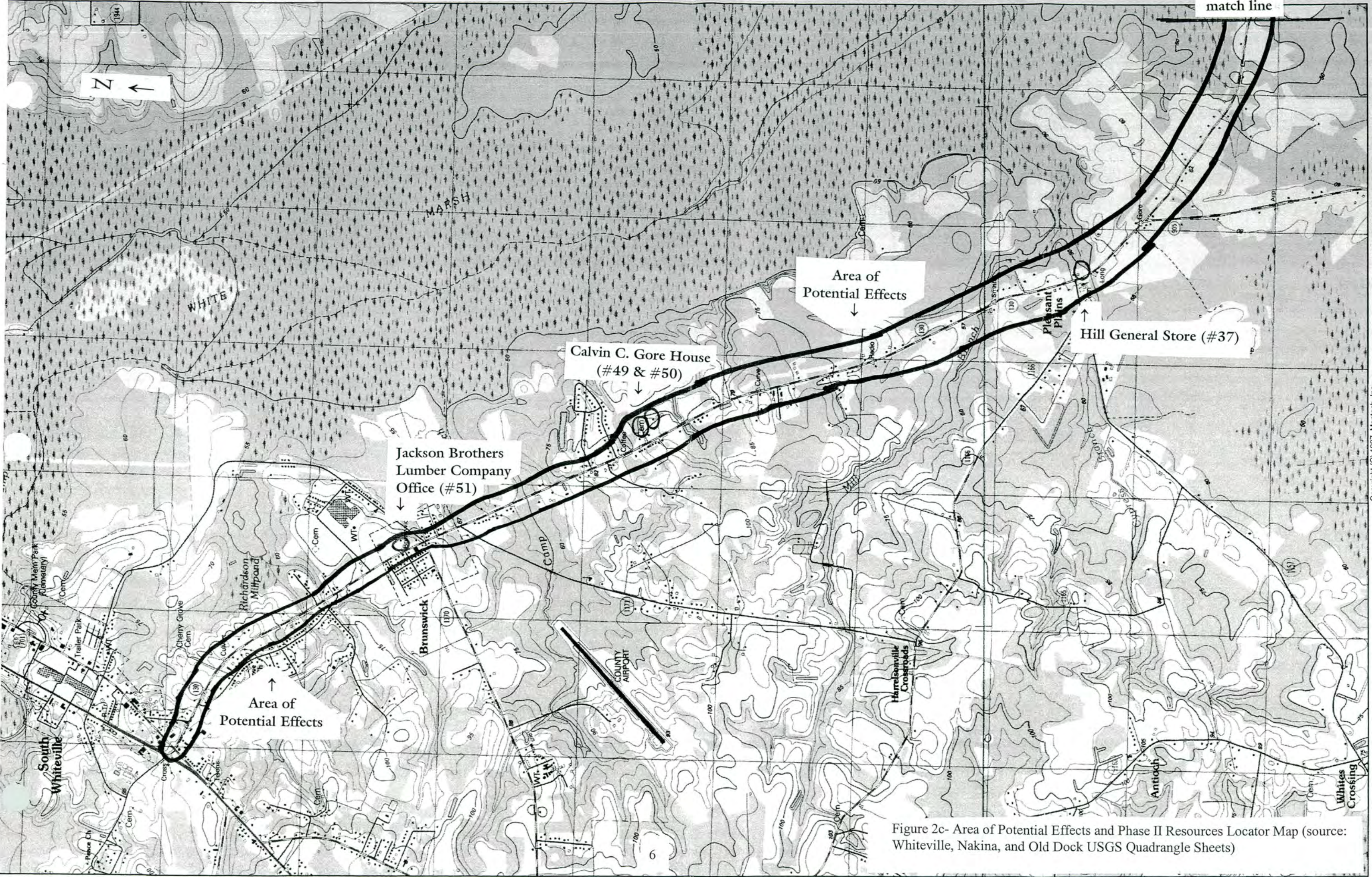


Figure 2c- Area of Potential Effects and Phase II Resources Locator Map (source: Whiteville, Nakina, and Old Dock USGS Quadrangle Sheets)

II. METHODOLOGY

The survey methodology for this project consisted of historical background research, site-specific research, and two different levels of field survey of the project's APE. Initially, architectural historian Heather Feambach of the PD&EA Branch of the NCDOT established a preliminary APE for the project and identified approximately 56 historic architectural resources within that APE. Senior Architectural Historian Marvin A. Brown of URS Corporation-North Carolina (URS) then conducted the Phase I and II intensive-level inventory—which included recording and researching all resources more than 50 years old within the APE—and drafted this report. Mr. Brown recorded a total of 60 resources during his Phase I inventory of the APE.

The principal repositories that provided historical information for the project were the North Carolina State Library in Raleigh and the Columbus County Public Library, Columbus County Register of Deeds Office, and Columbus County Tax Office in Whiteville. Specific sources of particular use included: Columbus County deed and tax records; summary volumes of Columbus County census records; secondary histories of Columbus County and its schools; historical summaries and forms created by Ed Turberg during his 1998 historic architectural reconnaissance of Columbus County; and local informants J.C. FormyDuval, Jr., Deborah Jordan, Sophronia Gore, and Barbara Hill Godwin. Mr. Brown would like to thank Michael Southern of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office for providing information on the history and works of architect Leslie H. Boney.

The purpose of the research and intensive-level field survey was to understand the historical and architectural contexts of the APE and to develop specific developmental and architectural histories of the six intensively inventoried resources within it. Such knowledge was crucial in determining which resources within the APE were believed to be eligible, or ineligible, for listing in the National Register. The APE, which parallels the improvement project, was preliminarily established by NCDOT during its initial site visit and mapped during the Phase I reconnaissance-level inventory of the project.

III. HISTORIC CONTEXTS AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

A. Early Settlement and Timber and Agricultural Development, 1764-1895

Columbus is the third largest of North Carolina's 100 counties. Within its 953 square miles, it contains the 9,000-acre Lake Waccamaw; a 140-square-mile portion of Green Swamp, southeast of the lake; and three sandy-loam or Carolina Bay areas—Big Bay, Marsh Bay, and Simmons Bay—which are largely overgrown and inaccessible. The Waccamaw River passes through its center, from northwest to southeast. Its remaining lands are generally flat and, in many instances, poorly drained and wet. Columbus has only one principal town, its county seat, Whiteville (Turberg 1998; Sharpe 1958).

The project's long narrow APE takes in parts of most of the above-described features. Near its built-up northern end are the outskirts of Whiteville and the small 1920s mill town of Brunswick. To the east of NC 130 extend portions of Green Swamp and other marsh and swamplands. To its west are largely uninhabitable stretches of Big and Simmons bays and other poorly drained area. The slow and sinuous Waccamaw River approaches the eastern edge of the APE at the small community of Old Dock. Small areas of dry land, in timber or open fields, parallel NC 130. The almost total lack of outbuildings within the project area, however, suggests the limited possibilities of profitably working these lands.

The earliest settlement of the land that was to become Columbus County followed, not surprisingly, the location of its dry lands. In 1764 North Carolina's colonial legislature passed laws authorizing the construction of roads in and through the county (*News Reporter* 1946:12). A road was to be built from Belfont (present Elizabethtown in Bladen County to the north) to Marsh Castle, later renamed Whiteville. From Whiteville a road was to extend west to Drowning Creek (now Fair Bluff) near the South Carolina border. Also from Whiteville, a road was to extend south to Waccamaw, which was probably the current community of Old Dock. Considering topographic constraints, this latter road probably largely followed or paralleled the current run of NC 130 from Whiteville to Old Dock. From Old Dock, either by road or along the meandering Waccamaw River, one could then have continued southeast through Brunswick County to Wilmington or the coast.

The appearance of the county's early roads is not known, but well into the late nineteenth century most byways remained primitive. In 1946 "Minor Mears of Tabor City, one of the oldest residents in Columbus County" recalled that "the Whiteville-Tabor City road, which extended on to Conway S.C., was free of grass, while all other roads in the county were three-track roads with grass growing between the tracks. The three tracks consisted of one for each pair of buggy wheels, and one in the center for the animal drawing the vehicle" (*News Reporter* 1946:94).

Turberg (1998) notes that non-native settlement of Columbus County was slow and difficult:

In 1734 white explorers entered the area, but no settlements were made due to the uncharted and ruthless swamps, the unpredictable rivers and streams, and the often impassable roads. Rather, the Europeans traced their way north and west across New Hanover and Brunswick precincts into territories later called Bladen, Robeson and

Cumberland counties. The settlers were of varied stock: some were English who came from the Cape Fear, others were Scottish from Bladen, while a small fraction were French who moved into Green Swamp in the southern end of the province and inhabited the “islands” of slightly elevated ground.

One of these “islands,” Crusoe Island, which is located northeast of Old Dock and the APE, retained a distinct identity into the mid-twentieth century.

Columbus County was formed from Bladen and Brunswick counties in 1808. With minor additions from the two counties, it reached its current extent in 1879. In 1810 Whiteville was laid out as the seat of the new county, on lands of Sen. James B. White, for whom it was named (*News Reporter* 1946:12-13).

“The history of Columbus County,” according to one account, “is the history of turpentine, lumber and farming in the order named.” Old Dock, part of which is located in the APE, likely owed its early existence to the production of turpentine or naval stores. Not an apparent port in any way at present, it probably took its name from a dock on the Waccamaw River from which naval stores and lumber were shipped. The first bale of cotton, which was to become the county’s primary non-timber-related cash crop during the nineteenth century, was reportedly raised by a Dr. FormyDuvall in 1815. It did not pass down the Waccamaw, but rather was skidded to White Hall in Bladen County and then pole-boated down the Cape Fear River to Wilmington (*News Reporter* 1946:14, 15, 65).

Turpentine, lumber, and cotton—all cash crops—were of course raised in conjunction with necessary food crops. In 1860 Columbus County’s products included 725 barrels of turpentine, \$1,846 worth of lumber, 24,035 pounds of cotton, 79,155 bushels of corn, 1,366 bushels of wheat, and 6,724 pounds of wool. Much production came at the hands of slave labor. In 1860, for example, the county’s population of about 6,100 was approximately 25 percent slave and five percent free black (Little 1980:18).

Slaves were held by individuals who lived within the bounds of the APE and by their families. In 1860 farmer Calvin C. Gore, owner of the eponymously named house on the east side of NC 130 south of Brunswick, had a small family consisting only of himself, his young wife, Cleopatra, and his one-year-old daughter and three-year-old son. Yet he owned one male slave. His father, Col. John Gore—who according to the order of the census lived not far distant—had a larger household of eight and an additional 18 slaves (Williamson 1988:64, 66, 133).

In the 1860s and 1870s, Columbus County developed politically. In 1868 it was divided into eight townships. (By 1946 this number had been increased to 15.) Among the two original townships were Whiteville and Lees, within which the project’s APE is contained. In 1873 Whiteville was reincorporated (Little 1980:1-2; *News Reporter* 1946:13; Lake Waccamaw Bicentennial Committee 1976).

At the close of the nineteenth century, Columbus County continued to produce large quantities of the same crops it had in 1860. The State Board of Agriculture in 1896 (324-325) noted of Columbus:

The average soil of its upland piny [sic] woods is of moderate fertility, well adapted to the growth of cotton, but the richer swamp and gray-loam lands are devoted principally to corn. . . . The production of cotton, potatoes and rice divides with lumber and naval stores the interest of its people. Marl is found in several places of the county.

The climate is mild, and from its proximity to the Gulf Stream, has some features of the semi-tropical; to such extent that the sugar cane is cultivated in patches by almost every family for domestic use, and cane sugar has been successfully made. It is a climate and soil well suited to the grape, and wine has long been made on a considerable scale.

The swamps furnish large quantities of timber, shingles and staves, which are transported to market through the Waccamaw and other streams having their sources in the county; or by the railroads which traverse the county, the Carolina Central, the Wilmington Columbia and Augusta, and the Wilmington and Chadbourne. . .

The report hinted at the coming importance of truck farming:

The trucking interest of the county is annually increasing in volume, as its warm climate gives it a pre-eminence in successfully producing early crops for northern markets. Improved methods characterize the agriculture of the county.

The report did not perceive, however, the importance of a crop just being introduced at the time of its writing—tobacco.

B. Agricultural Progress and Further Timber Development, 1896-1955

In 1896 John Morley grew the first recorded tobacco in Columbus County, in the eastern community of Fair Bluff. The crop remained minor until about 1914 and then rapidly rose to become one of the county's most important. In 1896 another important crop—strawberries—was also introduced to county agriculture. County development in many ways, however, remained relatively primitive at the end of the century. According to a local history, "In 1897 there was not a home in the county with running water or electric lights; now [1946] these are taken for granted even in the rural districts" (*News Reporter* 1946:14).

Farm production increased in the first half of the twentieth century, with farmlands often shaped from cut-over timber tracts of the previous century. Between about 1900 and 1915, the county saw the establishment of banks and the construction of hotels and large lumber companies. After World War I, county farmers shifted in large numbers to the production of tobacco from that of cotton. Strawberry production—mostly centered on Chadbourne east of Whiteville and the project area—increased as well. Most farms were small, although some farmers owned more than one (Figure 3) (*News Reporter* 1946:15-16; *News Reporter Centennial Edition* 1996:41).

Between World War I and the late 1920s, the county's residents reportedly prospered. With the advent of Prohibition, some also turned to the production of illicit whiskey (*News Reporter Centennial Edition* 1996:55). The 1920s saw increased production of timber products in such places as Brunswick within the APE, discussed further below.

The 1930s were difficult times for county residents. The mill in Brunswick closed in 1932. The following year, in February, 28 percent of county residents were declared "destitute". In March 1936, floods devastated portions of Fair Bluff, the White Marsh area, Green Swamp and, within the APE, Old Dock (Little 1980:63; *News Reporter Centennial Edition* 1996:122, 126).

Near the community of Nakina and elsewhere in Lees Township, according to one account, farmers who were self-sufficient survived the Depression better than many others. This account also notes another notable Depression-era event in the area:

Around the latter 1930's a major change occurred. This was the arrival of electricity in the area. Previously families had ice boxes and poor lighting, and the more fortunate ones only kerosene refrigerators and carbide lights. An agent would come around selling small tanks of carbide to these families. All heating was done by wood heaters and – or open fireplaces. Soon after electricity, there came the occurrence of running water in the home (Lake Waccamaw Bicentennial Committee 1976).

By the end of World War II, agriculture and the timber industry had rebounded. In 1944 the county's 51 sawmills produced 33.8-million board feet of lumber and provided fulltime employment to about 1,000 and part-time employment to another 500. In 1946 the county had 45 sawmills, six "concentration yards" with sawmills, and three "furniture block" plants (*News Reporter* 1946: 20). At the close of the war, farming was not just based upon cash crops:

In addition to the emphasis upon tobacco, strawberries, grain, pecans, Irish and sweet potatoes, peanuts, beans, cattle, hogs, and poultry have become major crops of Columbus farms, with great stress being now placed upon truck produce and versatile farming (*News Reporter* 1946:15).

Agricultural crops also provided work for those who marketed and shipped the crops. In 1946 four Columbus County towns had tobacco markets. Sweet potatoes—which were produced in greater numbers than in any other county in the state—had their own market or markets, as did also berries, beans, pecans, and grapes (*News Reporter* 1946:14). The importance of these crops in the county's twentieth-century history is reflected in the continuation of two yearly events—Chadbourne's Strawberry Festival, which was started in the mid-1920s, and Tabor City's Sweet Potato Festival, which has been held annually since the mid-1930s (Turberg 1998).

Columbus County's population largely reached a plateau during the last half of the twentieth century. In 1950 it has 50,621 residents, almost 11 percent more than it had ten years earlier. By 2000, however, its population had climbed to only 54,749, an increase of barely 1.5 percent per decade over 50 years (Hobbs 1958:295; <http://pbis.state.nc.us/pls/census>).

In early October 1950, the populace of Old Dock suffered a blow from a tornado. No life was lost, but about a dozen structures were damaged and total property damage approached \$50,000. The rural nature of the Old Dock community into the 1950s, and other communities in the county, is reflected by the charge given to M.M. Jones in 1955. In addition to serving as the principal of Old Dock Elementary School, he was named to head a committee to bring telephone communication to the area (*News Reporter Centennial Edition* 1996:144, 154).

C. Brunswick Community, 1925-1934

In 1925 a new mill town was constructed by the Jackson Brothers Lumber Company about two miles southeast of Whiteville on NC 130 within the APE. On its site, prior to its construction, only three houses stood. Originally bearing the name New Brunswick, the town was soon simply called Brunswick. The town and mill were built quickly. In January 1925 the lumber company announced plans to consolidate regional mills in Fayetteville, Fairmont, and Dillon into a single operation a few miles from Whiteville. On June 11 Jesse Garrell ran an advertisement in the Whiteville newspaper for his "nice new store" and "nice new goods" in the "nice new town" of New Brunswick. A week later, the paper carried a large story about the construction of the lumber mill and associated houses. It claimed that the mill would be able to produce 125,000 feet of lumber a day. By the end of November the mill, which would reportedly employ 600, was up, as were 75 residences that could house 400 people. By 1930 the town did indeed have a population of 416 (*News Reporter* 1946:65; *News Reporter Centennial Edition* 1996:80, 84, 88 116).

The Depression hit the timber industry hard, however, and in 1932 the mill was closed. It was subsequently demolished at an undetermined date. The community did not die, though. E.L. Vinson purchased the company commissary, which he had managed, and renamed it the Brunswick Supply Company. At least as late as 1980, this store "continued to operate as an important rural business." In 1977 the small town had a population of perhaps 240. The former Jackson Brothers Lumber Company Office, an imposing two-story brick building, continues to stand in the community. Now converted into a private residence, it is inventoried and assessed below (Little 1980:63).



Photo courtesy of Gladys Fisher

William Chester Clifton used this cart to bring wild pigs from the Old Dock and Crusoe Island area to Whiteville where they were butchered and sold at his market located near Soules Swamp. He sold meat only on Fridays and Saturdays, because there was no refrigeration. He slept above the pig enclosure on nights he stayed in town. This 1916 photo shows William David Clifton, age 10, with his father, astride Bonzo, the trusted steer.

Figure 3 - 1916 Photograph of Old Dock Farming Activity (source: *The News Reporter Centennial Edition, 1896-1996*)

IV. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

A. Resources Recommended Eligible for National Register Listing

**OLD DOCK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (#16)
East side of NC 130, 0.2 miles south of junction
with SR 1928, Old Dock**

History

The current Old Dock Elementary School was erected in 1936 on 8.6 acres of land deeded to the Columbus County Board of Education by B.A. and S.A. Marlowe and L.M. Barefoot. The land was acquired in January 1936 and but a week into the school term that fall, the school, though not quite complete, opened for classes. The federal government provided the money for construction. A plaque outside the main entry straightforwardly memorializes the federal role in the school's erection. It states: "Old Dock Nakina School / 1936 / Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works / Project No. NC-1026R." A second plaque, immediately below the first, notes the role of local individuals in raising the school. It names the members of the Columbus County Board of Education and the County Commission. It also identifies the designer as "Leslie N. Boney, Architect / Wilmington N.C. 1936." Others involved in the school's construction included Page Benton, the contractor, and the local workmen he employed at the rate of \$6.00/day for a 10-hour workday (FormyDuval 1977:124).

The 1936 Old Dock School replaced a six-room, six-teacher building that had been built a half-mile to the north in 1926. That school, in turn, had consolidated 12 white elementary schools within its frame walls (FormyDuval 1977:126-132).

The new school contained, within its brick walls, 12 classrooms, an auditorium, a teachers' lounge, work space for teachers, and a principal's office. When the building first opened, it had no bathrooms, no heat, and no seats in its auditorium. The outhouses from the 1926 school were moved to the new school site and used until later in 1936, when the indoor bathrooms were finished. By the winter, the coal furnace was operational. Prior to that, the school's first janitor, Kivie Simmons, reportedly cut, split, and delivered wood to the school to heat wood stoves. He then transferred his efforts to the shoveling of coal. In 1936 the Old Dock-Nakina area lacked rural electricity. The school, however, had electric power, which was provided by its own Delco plant. In addition to having no seats, the auditorium initially also lacked a curtain. As Glady McLean Cumbee, one of the school's first teachers, recalled in 1977:

When Old Dock first opened, we teachers got up ads from the surrounding stores and had them lettered on a canvas which would roll up and down the stage. It was some years later before we got the velvet curtain.

Cumbee, Alberta Floyd, Louis Ward, Alice Norris, Annie Pearl Prevatte, Miriam Williams, Sadie Rae Norris, Pansy Grace Jones, and Ruth Kelly were the first teachers. B.E. Ratchford served as the school's first principal (FormyDuval 1977:124-125).

In its early years, the school's students and their parents were responsible for lunches. As a summary of the school's history notes: (FormyDuval 1977:132):

Mr. Raymond Cumbee recalls the fact that students at first had to bring their own lunch because there was no cafeteria. These lunches consisted of homemade biscuits with fatback, biscuits with okra, biscuits with peas, and maybe a sweet potato. Any student who was lucky enough to have his sandwich made with light bread instead of biscuit was considered rich. Most of these lunches were carried in newspapers, some were carried in bags, and some were carried in lard buckets

In 1945 a wing was built on the south end of the school that included a cafeteria and five additional classrooms. The cafeteria, which was managed by Agnes Duncan, served lunches for 20 cents. Jobs were provided around the school, such as washing dishes and working in the principal's office, to allow students to earn the cost of lunch tickets. With the new addition, Old Dock's classes were extended up to the twelfth grade. The school only briefly included a high school, though, for in 1952 the older children were shifted to the new Nakina High School (North Carolina Department of Public Instruction 1988:117-118, FormyDuval 1977:132).

Four freestanding modern buildings, separate from the 1936/1945 building, have been erected on school grounds in the past 30 years. In 1972, a cafeteria building was added to the north of the school. Subsequently, the original cafeteria was divided into classrooms. In 1976 a separate building for kindergartners was added to the new cafeteria's rear. A modern gymnasium rose just south of the main school building in 1984. In 1999, a separate structure was erected, to the north of the cafeteria and kindergarten buildings, for the school's first- and second-grade classrooms (North Carolina Department of Public Instruction 1988:117-118, FormyDuval 1977:132-138; FormyDuval 2002; Gore 2002).

Staffing and equipment at Old Dock were limited at least through the 1960s. Helen Smith offered piano lessons starting in 1951, but the school did not get a secretary until 1962 and a librarian until 1974. Both of these positions were initially part-time: Agnes Stock, the first secretary, also worked at the Nakina and Guideway schools and Frances Hart, the librarian, was also shared with Guideway. J.C. FormyDuval, who served as Old Dock's principal from 1967 until his retirement in 2001, noted that when he arrived to head it up, the school had only one record player and an army surplus 16 mm projector that did not work (FormyDuval 1977:133).

Old Dock was integrated in 1966. Prior to that year, black students attended separate schools. These schools were initially small, substandard, frame buildings. In 1950 they were consolidated into the more substantial Oak Forest School. With desegregation, Oak Forest's children were divided between Old Dock and the Guideway Elementary School (FormyDuval 1977:134-135).

Old Dock's architect, Leslie H. Boney, was among North Carolina's most prolific architects during the middle decades of the twentieth century, particularly in the area of school design. He was one

of the earliest architecture graduates of North Carolina State College (now North Carolina State University). He graduated so early from the college—1905—that he received a bachelor of engineering degree in textiles. (It was not until 1920 that the college's School of Engineering established a degree program in architecture.) In spite of his degree, Boney was licensed as an architect and designed numerous buildings in Wilmington, his home base, and elsewhere throughout North Carolina (Bishir, Brown, Lounsbury, and Wood 1990:343). In his architectural history of Wilmington, Wrenn (1984) summarized Boney's Wilmington career:

Boney was probably the most important of the Wilmington architects of the 1920s, succeeding the architects who had dominated the Wilmington scene at the turn of the century. He first worked in Wilmington with W.J. Wilkins & Co., and in 1922 he established his own firm, which is still in operation. Boney lived here until c.1940.

Buildings designed by Boney include the New Hanover County High School on Market Street; the New Hanover County Courthouse Annex on Princess, the annexes to Tileston School, 400 Ann Street, 1936 and subsequently; and a large number of residences and other religious, civic, and commercial buildings.

Among Boney's other buildings, which are recorded in the files of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, are: the monumental Grainger High School in Kinston; Riverside Graded School and Ghent School in New Bern; Central High School in Pasquotank County; the B.F. Grady School in Duplin County; and, in New Hanover County, St. Luke AME Church, St. Andrew's on the Sound Episcopal Church, Trinity United Methodist Church, the Front Street Market-City Auditorium Addition, and his own house, erected on South Third Street in Wilmington in 1925 (Bishir and Southern 1996; Southern 2002).

In addition to Old Dock, there are four largely intact school buildings, or parts of school buildings, in Columbus County that were designed by Boney: Evergreen Elementary School (1924), Cerro Gordo Elementary School (1927), Williams Township Elementary School (1936, 1948 wing), and Tabor City Elementary School (1948). The designs of the schools are similar to Old Dock—brick walls, simple porticos, basic Colonial Revival-style details (keystones, diamonds, coping) limned in white, central corridors with a single flank of rooms to either side—although the Tabor City building, which was erected as a high school, is two stories tall.

Description

The Old Dock Elementary School sprawls from north to south of its lot, parallel to the east side of NC 130 (Figure 4) (Plate 1). The school's original, brick, 1936 block [A] is one-story tall, T-shaped, and topped by a flat roof. It has a minimal Colonial Revival-style finish. Its stretcher bond, west-facing, front elevation extends forward at a central entry, which is marked by a triangular pediment underpinned with brick dentils and supported by four pilasters (Plate 2). At either end of the front elevation, plainer pavilions also project forward (Plate 3). The block is otherwise simply finished, accented only by small white keystones and decorative blocks and, at the projecting rear auditorium, shallow white-block-edged buttresses (Plate 4). Inside the block, to either side of the main doors, are a principal's office and secretarial and staff rooms. Behind these runs a long corridor off of which open classrooms and the auditorium. The offices, classrooms, and hall have been modernized over

the years. Original plaster walls were covered with wood-paneling, which in the past few years was itself covered by sheetrock and plasticized wainscoting. (The paneling still survives in the principal's office.). The original wooden floors, still visible in a storage room and in the auditorium, were covered with tile or terrazzo, which in turn has been carpeted. Black chalkboards no longer mark the classrooms. Light fixtures have also been replaced and ceilings hidden by acoustical tiles. The auditorium is the most intact room in the school (Plates 5 and 6). It still retains rows of wooden seat—terminating at classically finished metal ends—that tip up when empty and, at one end, a stage. The seats are likely those that were first installed in the room after the opening of the school.

The 1945 wing [B] added to the south of the original building is finished in almost identical fashion, inside and out (Plates 7 and 8). Its later date is apparent at the exterior largely by the slightly lighter color of its bricks. Its interior, which continues the main corridor of the original block, has been similarly remodeled. The wing held the school's original cafeteria. After the construction of the new cafeteria, this room was divided into classrooms.

To the north of the 1936 block are three modern freestanding school buildings (Plate 9). The cafeteria building [C] adjacent to and slightly in front (west) of the original block, built in 1972, is a one-story, brick-veneered, flat-roofed structure with a projecting boxy cornice. To its rear (east) is the similarly fashioned kindergarten classroom building [D], which was erected in 1976. North of these two is the school's most recent structure, built in 1999 as classrooms for first and second graders, which is also one-story tall and brick veneered, though its roof is gabled rather than flat [E]. South of the 1945 wing is a large modern gymnasium [F], of dark, rough, scored concrete blocks, that was erected in 1984 (Plate 10). To the rear (east) of the 1936/1945 structure are two tiny, one-story, rectangular sheds (Plate 4). One, built of brick and topped by a hipped roof, appears to have been erected in 1936 [G]. It holds a water tank. The other is a modern concrete-block storage building [H].

The school's lot is a quadrilateral bounded on the west by NC 130. Between the school and the highway is a semi-circular entry drive. At the northwest of the lot is a playground. A ball field is located at the northeast of the lot and a play area with playground equipment stands just to the school's rear.

National Register Evaluation

The Old Dock Elementary School is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C, for its representation of Colonial Revival-style scholastic architecture in Columbus County during the 1930s and 1940s. In terms of its architectural significance, the school retains all seven elements of National Register integrity. The exteriors of its 1936 and 1945 principal blocks are largely unaltered. Much of the interior spaces of these buildings have been modernized and the 1945 cafeteria has been carved into smaller rooms. The interior of the original 1936 auditorium, however, retains its stage and rows of folding wooden seats and is largely intact. The four large modern buildings on the school's campus do not contribute to its integrity. However, they are all freestanding structures located to the north or south of the 1936 and 1945 blocks and do not diminish the architectural integrity of those blocks.

The Old Dock Elementary School is not recommended as eligible for National Register listing under any other of the Register's Criteria. It is not believed to be eligible under Criterion A as a building significant for its role in history, in general, and its connection with education, in particular. By its nature, it historically had an educational function, but was not significant in the area of education. It is also not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion B. The prolific Leslie H. Boney was perhaps a significant North Carolina architect, but the school is not intimately connected with him and is not one of his most notable commissions. Further, other sites more intimately connected with Boney's life and work, such as the residence he designed for himself in Wilmington, are still extant. Buildings dating from the length of the twentieth century surround the school and it therefore is not believed to be Register-eligible under Criterion C as part of any historic district. Finally, the resource's physical structure—archaeology is not addressed here—is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other standing resources and written records, so Old Dock Elementary School is also believed to be ineligible for Register listing under Criterion D.

Proposed National Register Boundaries

The proposed National Register boundaries for the Old Dock Elementary School are those of its historic parcel (with the exception noted below), which it continues to occupy (Figure 4). This parcel is designated in county tax records by PIN number 1125-00-21-4495. The western edge of the boundary, parallel to NC 130, terminates at the right-of-way and a drainage ditch maintained by NCDOT, which have lost their historic integrity through highway use and maintenance over the years. The proposed National Register property encompasses approximately eight acres.

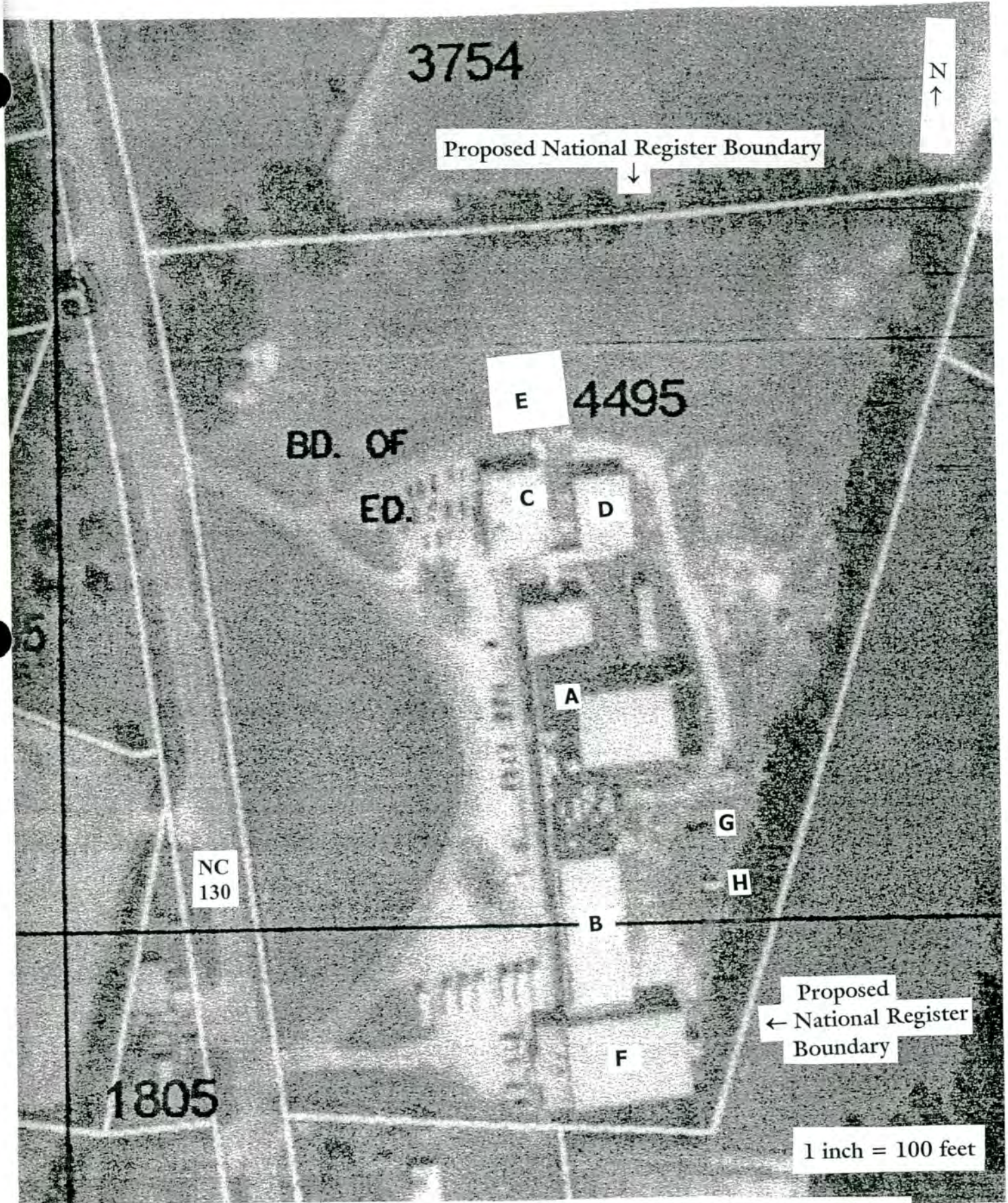


Figure 4 – Proposed National Register boundary and Sketch Map of Old Dock Elementary School

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Plate 1:
Old Dock
Elementary
School –
panoramic
view of west
front elevation



Plate 2:
Old Dock
Elementary
School – west
front elevation
of 1936 block
at left and
1946 block at
right center;
gymnasium at
far right



Plate 3:
Old Dock
Elementary
School – main
entry, 1936
block



Plate 4:
Old Dock
Elementary
School –
auditorium of
1936 block,
looking
southwest;
early brick
service
building at far
left



Plate 5:
Old Dock
Elementary
School – 1936
auditorium,
looking east
toward stage

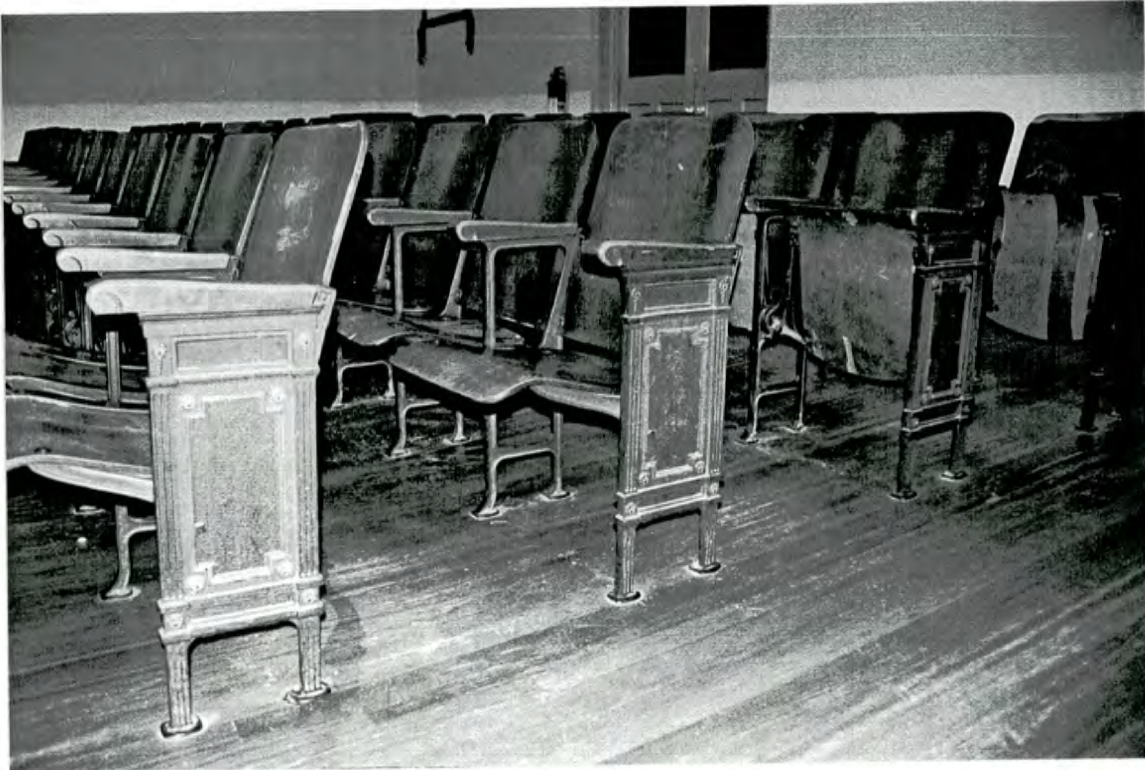


Plate 6:
Old Dock
Elementary
School – rows
of chairs in
1936
auditorium



Plate 7:
Old Dock
Elementary
School – 1936
block at left,
1945 block at
right, looking
southeast



Plate 8:
Old Dock
Elementary
School – rear
of 1946 block
at left, 1936
auditorium at
right, looking
northwest



Plate 9:
Old Dock
Elementary
School –1972
cafeteria at
center, 1976
kindergarten
building at far
right, and
1999 first and
second grade
building at left



Plate 10:
Old Dock
Elementary
School –west
front elevation
of 1984
gymnasium at
center and
1946 block at
far left

HILL GENERAL STORE (#37)
(Store/#CB-89)
East side of NC 130, opposite junction with SR 1166,
Pleasant Plains

History

James Pendleton "Pen" Hill reportedly erected this former country store prior to his 1892 marriage to Mary Evans. When he built it, NC 130 was a narrower road. Due to improvements to and widening of the road, the store was shifted, in the latter part of the twentieth century, a short distance to the east of the current margin of the road. When Pen Hill died in 1936, his wife Mary continued to operate the store. Like the proprietors of other rural stores, she sold a variety of goods from its shelves. Mary Evans Hill operated the store until her death in 1961. Milton Harrelson, the husband of Pen and Mary's daughter, Olive, continued to run the store after his mother-in-law's death. His tenure there was short, however, and in 1962 it was closed and used for storage, a function it retains to the present. The building is currently owned by Barbara Hill Godwin, whose father, Vernon, was another of Pen and Mary's children (Godwin 2002).

Description

The Hill General Store is a one-story, one-room, frame rectangle topped by a metal gable-front roof (Plates 11 through 14) (Appendix C – NC Inventory Form). An engaged porch roof extends to its front (west). It has two gable peaks, one the extension of the main block of the store, the other a shallower extension supported at its ends by two upright logs. Before the building was shifted to the east, the roof shaded gasoline pumps (Godwin 2002). It now, with the store itself, rests upon concrete-block piers placed upon a concrete pad.

Also in the extended roof's shade is the front elevation of the store, which remains largely intact. It is marked by four large six-over-six windows, now protected by bars, set in two angled bays. Within the angle of the bays is the single, four-panel, front door. While the side and rear elevations of the store, as well as its front gables, are weatherboarded, the front elevation is further accented by German siding.

A break in the weatherboard pattern of the now unbroken north side elevation suggests that it may once have had an opening (Plates 15 and 16). The run of the weatherboards on the south side elevation is broken by a single six-over-six barred window. The east rear elevation once had a window that has been weatherboarded over. It does retain, however, a door of vertical boards and, at its eaves, cornice returns.

The inside of the sealed store is largely hidden from exterior view by the many items stored within it. Through a few breaks in the windows, however, a one-room interior is visible. It has intact board-sided walls and a board ceiling. Its shelves appear to have been removed. Whether it retains counters could not be determined.

National Register Evaluation

The Hill General Store is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C, for its representation of turn-of-the-century rural commercial architecture in Columbus County. Turberg, in his reconnaissance inventory of Columbus County in 1998, completed a form for the store that identified it as an “extremely rare [Columbus County] example of [a] rural grocery and filling station.” In terms of its architectural significance, the store retains all seven elements of National Register integrity. Its exterior is intact and its interior, although minus shelves and perhaps counters, appears to be largely intact as well. It was shifted a short distance from close to the former edge of NC 130 to close to the current edge of NC 130 and retains its same orientation to and approximate distance from the road. Because the move was minor and the orientation unchanged, it is believed to retain its integrity of location.

The Hill General Store is not recommended as eligible for National Register listing under any other of the Register’s Criteria. It is not believed to be eligible under Criterion A as a building significant for its role in history, in general, and its connection with commerce, in particular. By its nature, it historically had a commercial function, but was not significant in the area of commerce. It is also not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion B, for it has no known association with any significant person. Buildings dating from throughout the twentieth century, including a modern church immediately across NC 130, surround the store and it therefore is not believed to be Register-eligible under Criterion C as part of any historic district. Finally, the resource’s physical structure—archaeology is not addressed here—is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other standing resources and written records, so the Hill General Store is also believed to be ineligible for Register listing under Criterion D.

Proposed National Register Boundaries

The proposed National Register boundaries for the Hill General Store are those of the parcel it currently occupies, with the exception at their western edge noted below (Figure 5). This parcel is designated in county tax records by PIN number 0198-00-60-8011. These boundaries are believed to be part of the parcel that the store historically occupied. Further, they are geographically defined on the north by a row of redbuds that separate the store from a neighboring single-family residence and on the east and south by the edge of woods. The western edge of the boundaries, parallel to NC 130, terminates at the right-of-way and a drainage ditch maintained by NCDOT, which have lost their historic integrity through highway use and maintenance over the years. The proposed National Register property of the Hill General Store encompasses less than one acre.

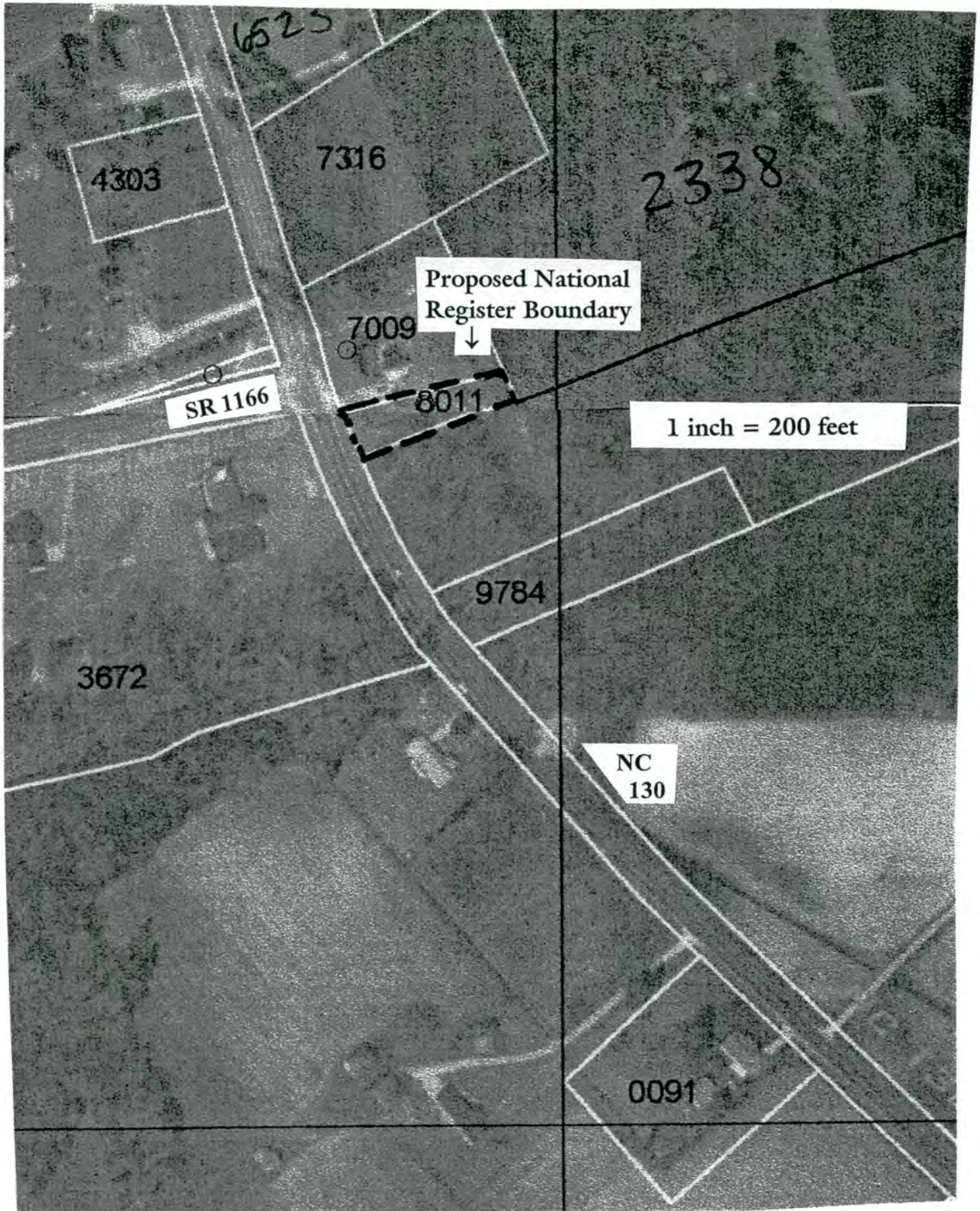


Figure 5 – Proposed National Register Boundary Map of Hill General Store



Plate 11:
Hill General
Store – west
front and north
side elevations



Plate 12:
Hill General
Store –west
front elevation



Plate 13:
Hill General
Store –west
front and
south side
elevations



Plate 14:
Hill General
Store –detail
of west front
elevation



Plate 15:
Hill General
Store – south
side and east
rear elevations

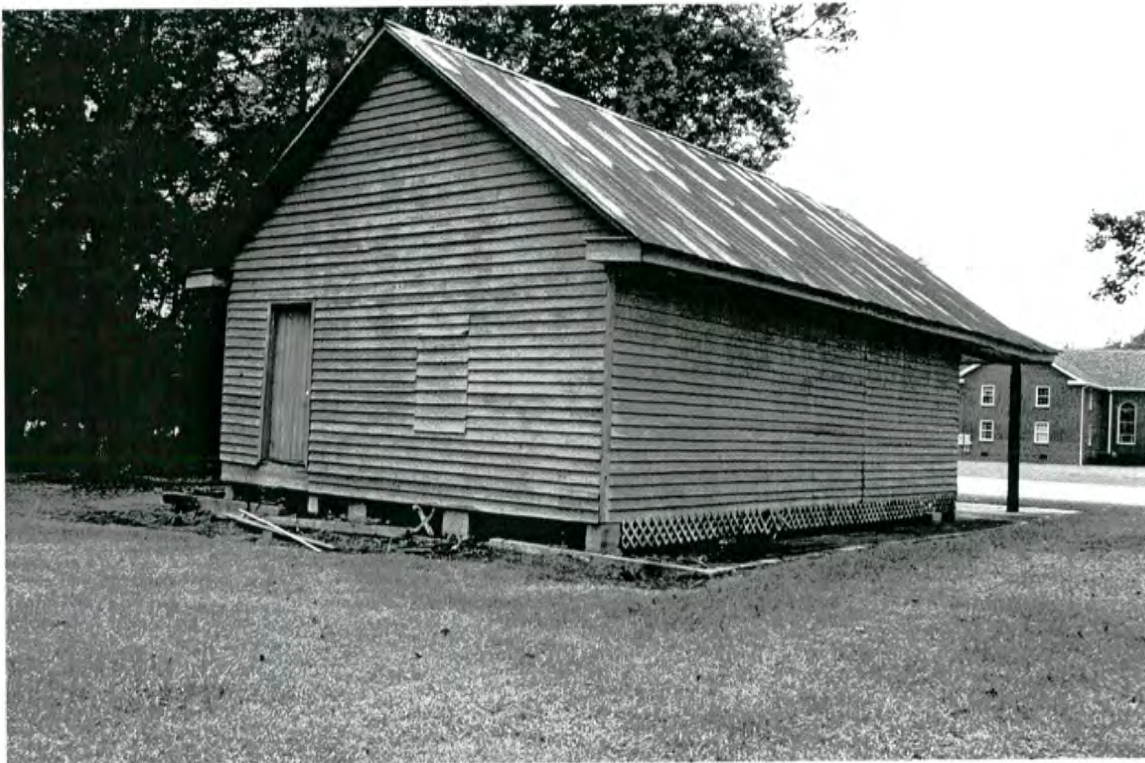


Plate 16:
Hill General
Store –east
rear and north
side elevations

CALVIN C. GORE HOUSE (#49 AND #50)
East side of NC 130, 0.2 miles south of junction with SR 1958,
Brunswick vicinity

History

According to current owner J.C. FormyDuval, William Gore built this house for his son, Calvin C. Gore, about 1840. The house's Greek Revival-style trim and history, however, suggest that it was built in the 1850s. (If it was built in 1840, it was erected late in William Gore's life, and was an exceptionally small dwelling for such a wealthy individual. It must also have been decoratively refinished in the 1850s.) The deed/division that transferred the house property to Calvin described it as "a tract of eighty five acres more or less including the house, lying on the west Side of the Waccamaw River..." (Columbus County Deed Book L, Page 554 (1854)).

The house described in the deed was likely a different dwelling in which William Gore lived. When Calvin married about 1856, he probably erected the current house for his new wife, Cleopatra Gore. Cleopatra was a Gore prior to her marriage, but what her blood relationship was to Calvin, if any, has not been determined. In 1850, according to the federal census, Calvin was a 21-year-old single merchant. In 1860 the census recorded him as a 32-year-old farmer who owned a substantial \$3,000 worth of property, half real, half personal. (According to his tombstone, Calvin was born in 1828 and died in 1903.) Cleopatra was 23 in 1860. Their two children were son J.C., who was three, and one-year-old Susan (FormyDuval 2002; Williamson 1988:66; Williamson 1987:43; Wood 2001:210).

Both Calvin and Cleopatra came from well-to-do and well-established families. In 1850, Calvin's father, William Gore, Esq., who was 67 years old, held real estate valued at \$3,000. Of the 777 families recorded in the 1850 census, only 18 had real estate holdings of \$3,000 or greater. Gore owned numerous tracts of Columbus County land totaling many hundreds of acres. The 1854 deed in which the tract that the Calvin C. Gore House stands upon was transferred—memorializing the decision of the Superior Court in the division of William Gore's property—runs for 13 pages. In 1850, 71-year-old John Gore, Cleopatra's father, owned \$1,000 worth of real property. Although less wealthy than William, he was a community leader who had served a term in the state legislature in 1815 (Wood 1980:396-397; Williamson 1988:133; Williamson 1987:41, 46; Columbus County Deed Book L, Page 554 (1854)).

Calvin C. Gore attained his own prominence in the community. After serving in North Carolina Company C of the 18th Regiment in the Civil War, he returned to farming and terms in the state legislature between 1870 and 1872 (Wood 1980:396-397).

In 1900 Calvin and Cleopatra continued to occupy the farm, with their 31-year-old daughter, Sallie, and 26-year-old son, Walter. According to the census, whose enumerator was Calvin C. Gore himself, they had been married for 44 years and seven of their nine children were still alive. Calvin Gore died three years later. He is buried, in the tiny cemetery associated with the house, with his wife and a Katie Lennon. His stone says "C.C. Gore / July 8, 1828-Nov 2, 1903 / Asleep in Jesus." His wife's stone is broken and illegible. According to the 1900 census, she was born in January 1837. The year of her death was not determined (Ward 2001:210).

Calvin C. Gore's father, William, gave him the 85-acre house tract on the east side of the Waccamaw River and two additional tracts, one of 78 acres on Bristol Creek, and one of 100 acres on the west

side of the Waccamaw. In 1925 J.A. FormyDuval acquired the house and cemetery, along with 101 acres of property, from J.C. Powell (Columbus County Deed Book 123, Page 142). Powell may have held the land in a professional rather than personal capacity. In 1940 FormyDuval transferred the house, cemetery and 101-acre farm to his son, James Cecil or J.C. FormyDuval, Sr. (Columbus County Deed Book 158, Page 576). Emma G. Hasty, the widow of J.C. FormyDuval, Sr., in 1994 transferred a small parcel “centered around a[n] old house” to her son, James Cecil FormyDuval, Jr. The tract, which is still owned by Mr. FormyDuval, measures 50 feet by 80 feet and is carved out of the larger farm tract that remains under his mother’s ownership (Columbus County Deed Book 466, Page 496). It does not include the cemetery. Mr. FormyDuval, who lives in a ranchhouse just to the north, is currently restoring the Calvin C. Gore House.

Description

The Calvin C. Gore House is an almost square frame structure topped by a shallow gable-end roof that engages front and rear porches (Figure 6) (Plate 17). Although modest in size and finish, the house contains two porches and five rooms, placed two and three ranks deep, within its plastered, weatherboard-covered walls. It is a rare surviving Columbus County example of a vernacular coastal cottage-plan dwelling. Original or early brick piers raise the house off the ground. Sheet metal covers its roof, which is edged, front and rear, by reconstructed box cornices. The front façade of the house, which faces west across fields to NC 130, is four bays wide, with a recessed porch off of which opens three doors (Plate 18). At the façade’s left is the front (northwest corner) porch room, which is lit by a single six-over-six west-facing window and accessed by a single five-panel door from the porch. The porch retains a number of original features. These include three hollow square columns with molded plinths and capitals and a remnant of a porch baluster with octagonal upper and lower rails and slender square stiles (Plates 19 and 20). The weatherboards in the shade of the porch, along with those at the front of the porch room, are narrower than those of the rest of the house. At the right of the porch is a six-over-six window and a five-panel door that serve the southernmost of the house’s two central rooms, which is here referred to as the hall. The house’s other central room—here referred to as the parlor—is entered through the porch’s third five-panel front door, which is located off-center at the front elevation.

A truncated exterior end chimney laid in irregular common bond stands at the center of the house’s north side elevation (Plate 21). A six-over-six window, forward of the chimney, opens into the parlor. A door now covered with sheet metal, standing to the rear of the chimney, once led from this elevation directly into the parlor, providing it, as is the case at all five rooms, with its own exterior access. Near the rear of the north side elevation is another window bay, filled by modern one-over-one sash, that serves the rear (northeast corner) porch room. A central, recessed, engaged porch and two window bays mark the house’s east rear elevation (Plates 22 and 23). Three five-panel doors open off of the porch, one into the back porch room, one into the hall, and one into the back bedroom. The elevation’s two windows, both containing six-over-six sash, light the two rear rooms. At the house’s south side elevation, two modern one-over-one windows serve the hall (Plate 24). A chimney that once stood between them has fallen and been removed.

The house’s interior has five rooms, which have been assigned the following names: front porch room, hall, parlor, back porch room, and back bedroom. The front porch room, which likely served as a bedroom, is only reached from the porch (Plate 25). Like all of the other rooms, it has wooden floors and ceilings and decrepit plaster that exposes much of the original lath beneath. The rear porch room is similarly situated and finished. It has no access to the main body of the house, but rather only opens onto the rear porch. It is lit by two rather than three windows. The hall is the

largest of the rooms (Plates 26 and 27). At its south wall, it has a Greek Revival-style post and lintel mantel flanked by windows. A third window looks out on the porch. It has direct access to both porches and also connects to the parlor and to the rear bedroom. It has plain baseboards and, at the plaster and lath partition wall that divides it from the parlor, a wide picture rail. The parlor has plain baseboards and a post and lintel mantel that matches that of the hall (Plate 28). The rear bedroom has a door directly onto the rear porch and also opens into the hall. Curiously, it has a post and lintel mantel affixed to its east wall that matches those of the hall and parlor (Plate 29). The mantel is curious, for there is no physical evidence that it was ever served by a chimney or fireplace.

Just to the rear of the house is a detached kitchen (Plates 30, 31, and 32). The brick chimney at its core reportedly dates from the construction of the house. The two-room kitchen building itself, however, was built by J.A. and J.C. FormyDuval shortly after the family acquired the property in 1925 (FormyDuval 2002). The building is of frame clad in weatherboard. Asphalt tops its gable-end roof, which extends, at its south elevation, over an engaged full-façade porch. In the shadow of the porch are two six-over-six windows and two central vertical-board doors. The gable end walls are unbroken. The north rear elevation has two six-over-six windows. Brick and concrete piers lift the building off the ground.

There are nine other resources connected with the house or its surrounding farmland, most of which stand on separate tracts. The only historically notable resource, which dates from the early twentieth century, is the small family cemetery. It is located northwest of the house, closer to NC 130. Demarcated by a split-rail fence, the cemetery has three marked burials that face east (Plates 33, 34, and 35). Two of the markers—segmental-arched, upright, stone headstones—are intact. The third, which had a similar form, is snapped off at its base. Beneath the largest stone, the central one of the three, lies the remains of Calvin C. Gore (1828-1903). To its north is the smaller stone of Katie Lennon (1877-1901), whose relationship to the Gore family was not identified. To the south of Calvin C. Gore's stone is the truncated marker of his wife, Cleopatra Gore.

The other eight resources are the following:

Seed barn – This large, metal-sided, gable-roofed, barn-like structure—which stands south of the cemetery—was built by the FormyDuvals in 1952 for hybrid seed corn grading (Plate 36) (FormyDuval 2002).

Shed – This small, deteriorated, frame shed, which is located southeast of the kitchen, appears to date from the early/mid-twentieth century. Clad in metal and vertical boards, it has a metal gabled roof (Plate 37).

Equipment shed – This large, modern, metal equipment shed stands just south of the shed (Plate 37).

Livestock barn – This deteriorated, one-story, frame outbuilding stands southeast of the barn. Topped by a sweeping gabled roof, it originally stood two stories tall. Called “the lot” by J.C. FormyDuval, Jr., it once held hog and other animal stalls (Plate 38). It appears to date from the early/mid-twentieth century.

Grain bins – These two modern, round, metal grain bins are located southwest of the house, on the south side of the farm drive near NC 130 (Plate 39).

Peanut building – This modern rectangular shed, at least in late summer, houses boilers for boiling local peanuts. It stands west of the grain bins (Plate 39).

Tobacco barn – This frame former tobacco barn, probably built in the early/mid twentieth century, is clad with vertical boards and edged on two sides by sheds. It has a gabled metal roof pierced by ventilators (Plate 39). Located west of the peanut building, it is at the edge of NC 130. Two other tobacco barns once stood with this building. Along with a packhouse, which once stood closer to the house, they have been destroyed (FormyDuval 2002).

National Register Evaluation

The Calvin C. Gore House is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C, as a rare mid-nineteenth-century Columbus County example of a vernacular coastal cottage form dwelling. Further, under Criterion C, the house is a rare representative of residential Greek Revival-style architecture in mid-nineteenth-century Columbus County. The house's coastal cottage plan is intact: it retains engaged front and rear porches; two rooms to either side of the rear porch, one of which is only accessible from the porch; and an additional room at the side of the front porch, which is also only accessible from that porch. The house's surviving Greek Revival-style finish includes three post-and-lintel mantels; square porch columns on molded plinths with molded capitals; and a run of octagonal railings with square stiles at the front porch. The remainder of the structure, though deteriorated, is also quite intact, retaining its original never-painted weatherboards and its interior board floors and ceilings and plaster-and-lath walls. The house retains all seven elements of National Register integrity, which support its significance under Criterion C. It is undergoing restoration required to stop it from falling to the ground: it was used as a packhouse from 1956 until recently and is not in good condition. The restoration effort, which has included the replacement of rotted box cornices and the scrubbing of moss off of weatherboards on the north elevation, has not damaged the integrity of the design, materials, or workmanship of the house in terms of its significance under Criterion C.

The Calvin C. Gore House is not recommended as eligible for National Register listing under any other of the Register's Criteria. It is not believed to be eligible under Criterion A as a building significant for its role in history, in general, and its connection with agriculture, in particular. By its nature, it historically had an agricultural function—it was home to a farmer and a farm—but it was not significant in the area of agriculture. It is also not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion B, for it has no known association with any significant person. Calvin C. Gore was a relatively prosperous farmer who served in the state legislature in the early 1870s. He did not attain the level of prominence and significance, however, required for Register eligibility under Criterion B. Buildings dating from throughout the twentieth century, including outbuildings and ranchhouses, surround the house and it therefore is not believed to be Register-eligible under Criterion C as part of any historic district. Finally, the resource's physical structure—archaeology is not addressed here—is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other standing resources and written records, so the Calvin C. Gore House is also believed to be ineligible for Register listing under Criterion D.

Proposed National Register Boundaries

The proposed National Register boundaries of the Calvin C. Gore House (Figure 7) are not confined to one parcel. They include the tiny parcel the house currently occupies. Additionally, they include a much larger, almost square, additional portion of land carved from the farmland from which the

current house parcel was removed. The house parcel, all of which is included within the boundaries, is designated in county tax records by PIN number 0199-00-30-2016. The farmland parcel, part of which is included within the boundaries, is designated in tax records by PIN number 0199-00-30-8014. The proposed National Register boundaries on the north extend to the edge of a parcel (#7565 on Figure 7)—which was itself carved from the main farm parcel—owned and occupied by J.C. FormyDuval, Jr., the owner of the house parcel, and then further east along a rough line of trees. To the east, they parallel a rough line of trees and shrubs that follow a swale. They turn south to run parallel to a parcel (number 2536 on Figure 7), also carved from the farm parcel, that contains the later grain bins, peanut building, and tobacco barn. On the west the boundary runs parallel to NC 130, terminating at the highway right-of-way and a drainage ditch maintained by NCDOT, which have lost their historic integrity through highway use and maintenance over the years. These boundaries have been drawn to exclude buildings that do not contribute to the property's integrity (the grain bins, peanut building, and tobacco barn) and to include the house, kitchen, and cemetery, as well as a portion of the semi-circular farm lane that approaches the house from the north off of NC 130. They include four noncontributing buildings—the barn near the cemetery and the shed, equipment shed, and livestock barn near the house and kitchen. It is believed that it is necessary to include these resources in order to provide the house and cemetery with sufficient land to allow them to retain a historic setting. The proposed National Register property encompasses approximately 13 acres.

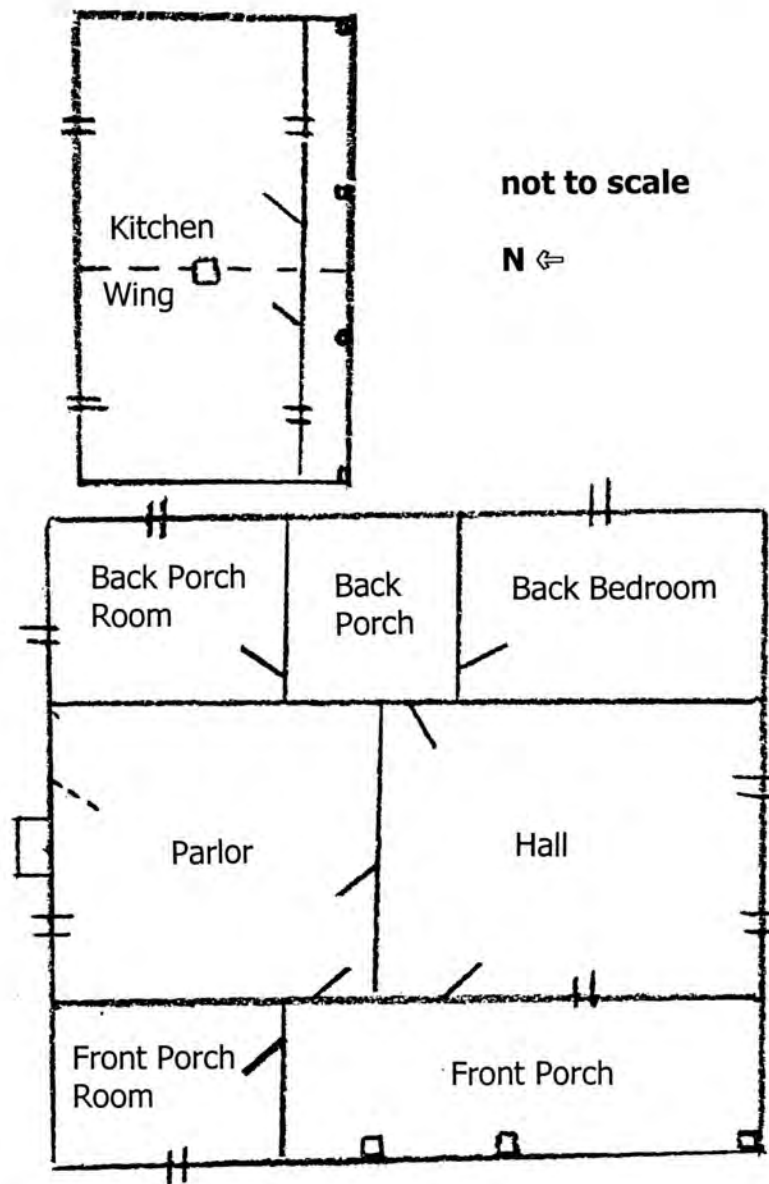


Figure 6 – Floor Plan of Calvin C. Gore House

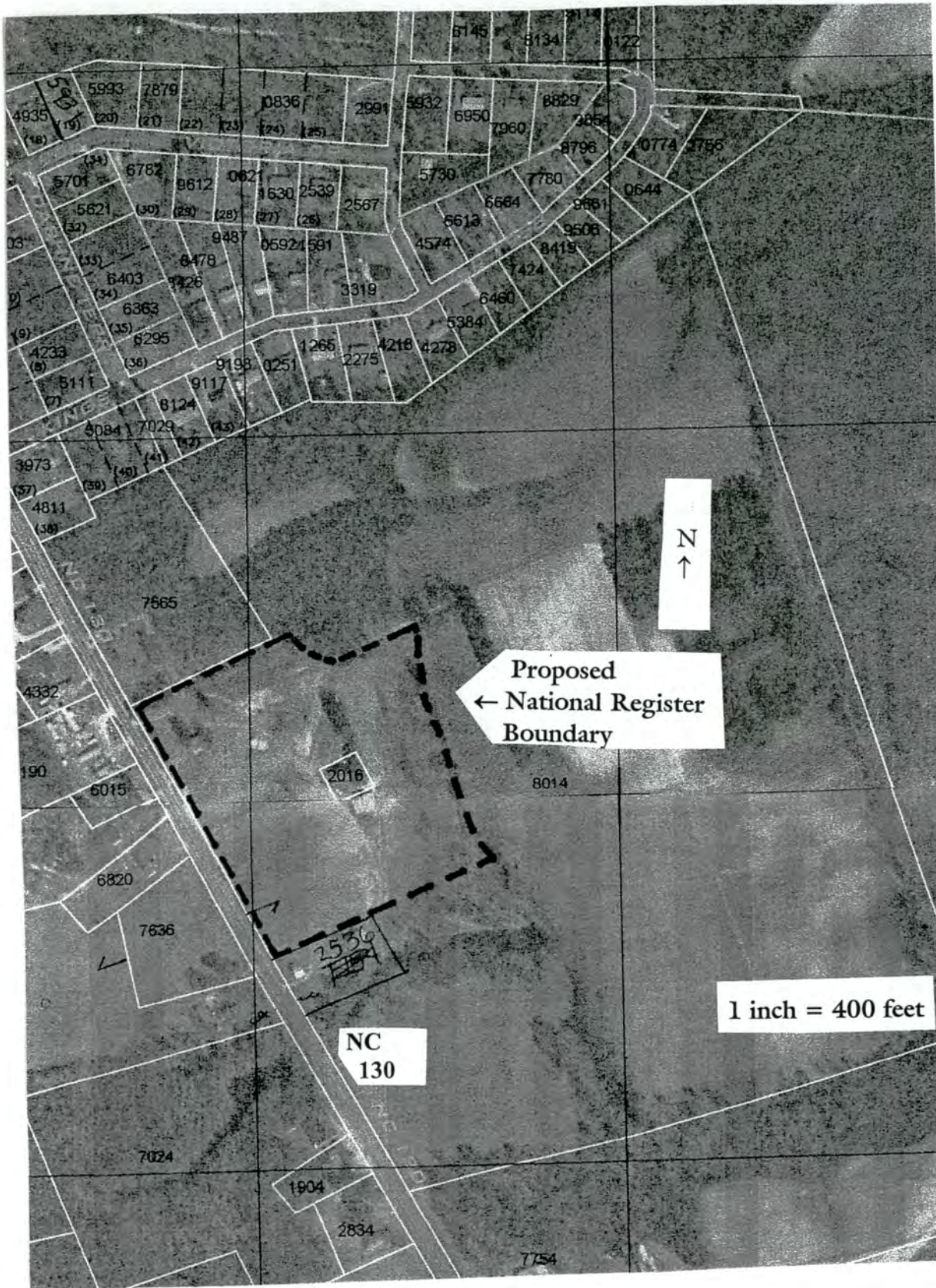


Figure 7 – Proposed National Register Boundary Map of Calvin C. Gore House



Plate 17:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
west front and
south side
elevations of
house

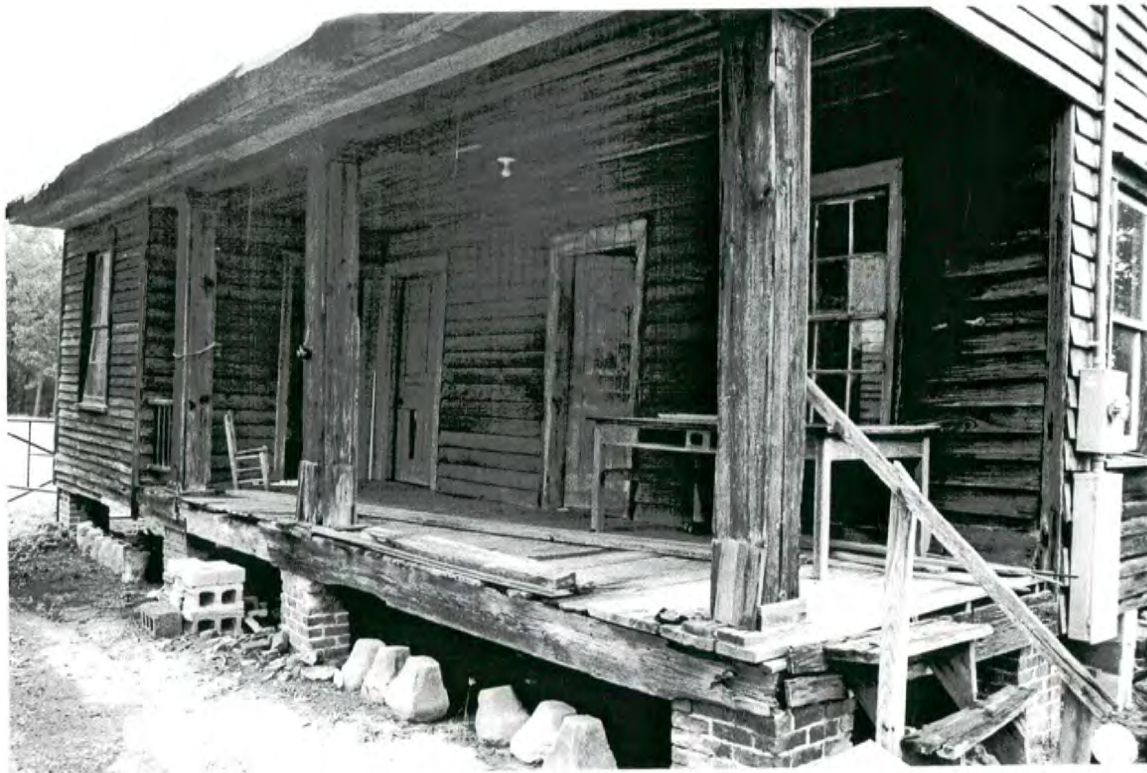


Plate 18:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
west front
elevation of
house

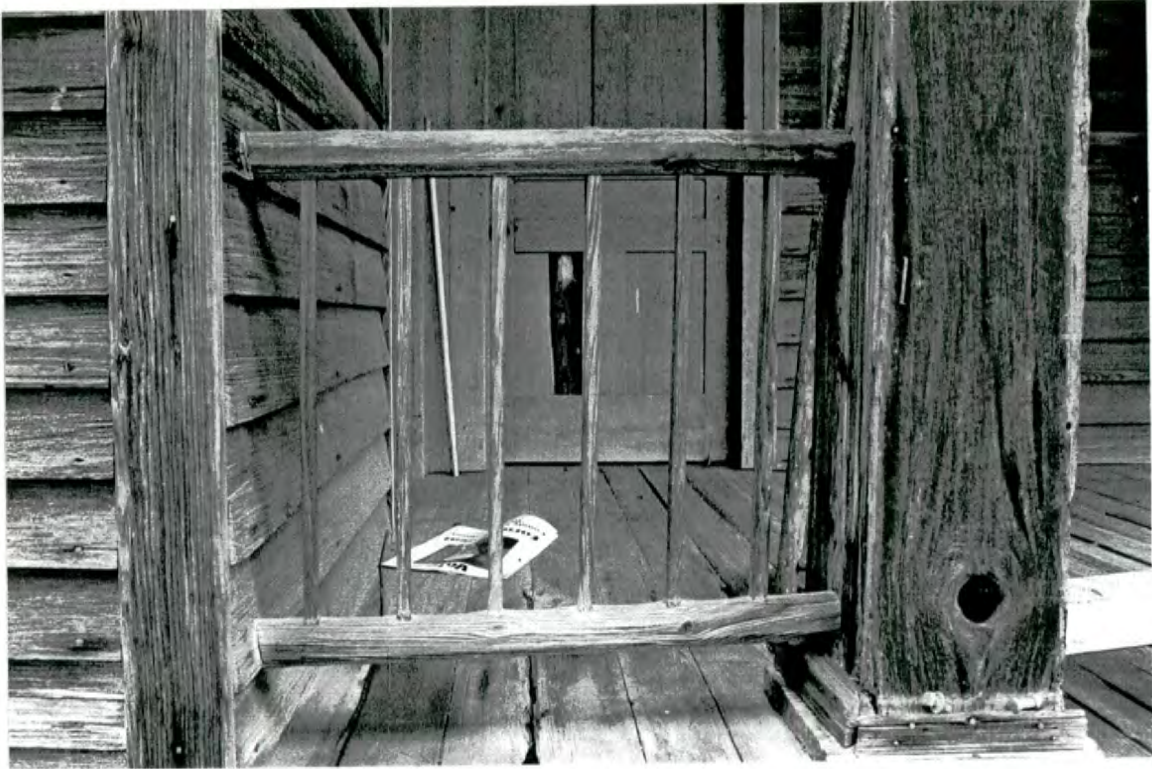


Plate 19:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
detail of front
porch of house
looking east,
principal front
entry in
background



Plate 20:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
detail of front
porch of house



Plate 21:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
north side
elevation of
house; kitchen
wing at left



Plate 22:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
east rear and
south side
elevations of
house at left,
kitchen wing
at right



Plate 23:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
rear porch of
house, looking
west into hall



Plate 24:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
south side and
east rear
elevations of
house



Plate 25
Calvin C.
Gore House -
north wall of
front porch
room, from
porch

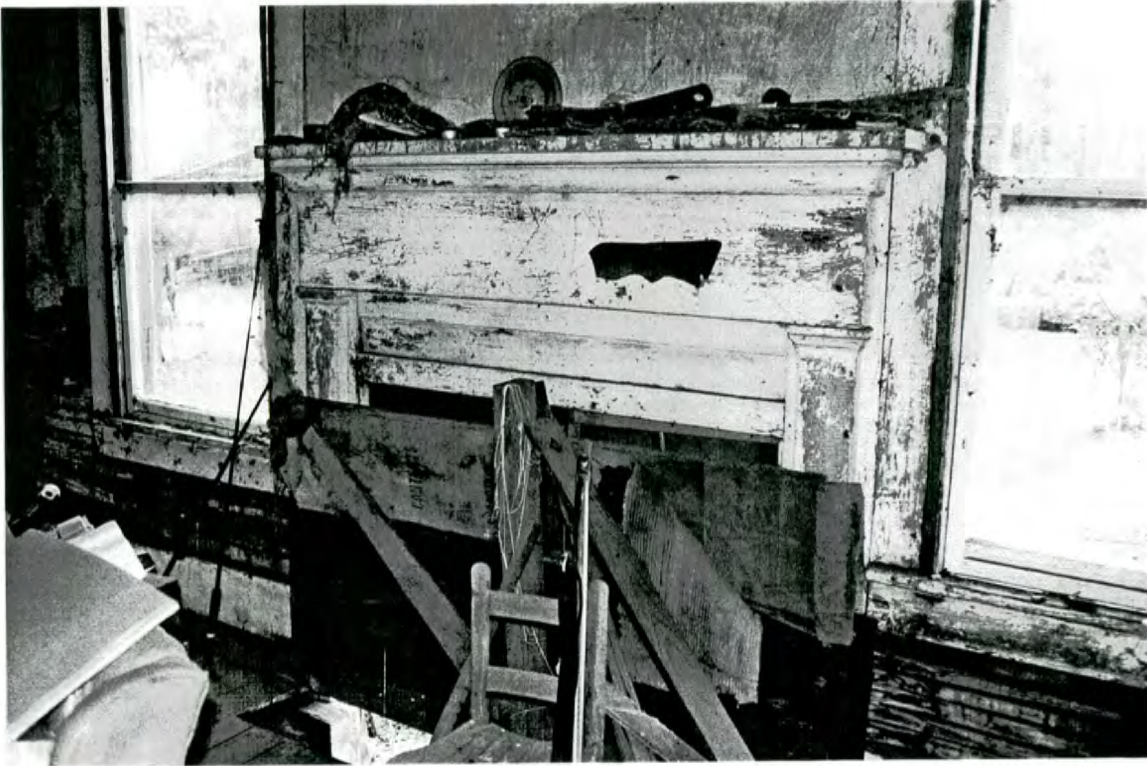


Plate 26:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
south wall of
hall

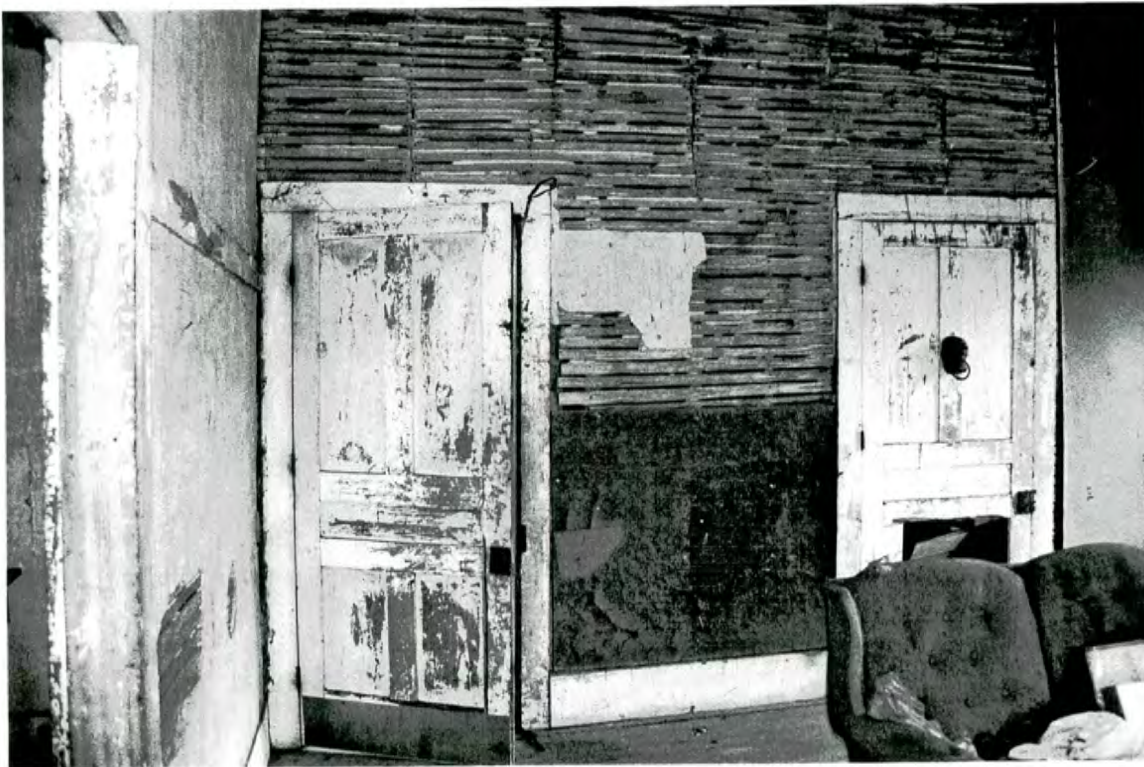


Plate 27:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
looking east in
hall toward
doors to rear
bedroom and
hall and, at far
left, partition
wall between
hall and parlor



Plate 28:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
north wall of
parlor

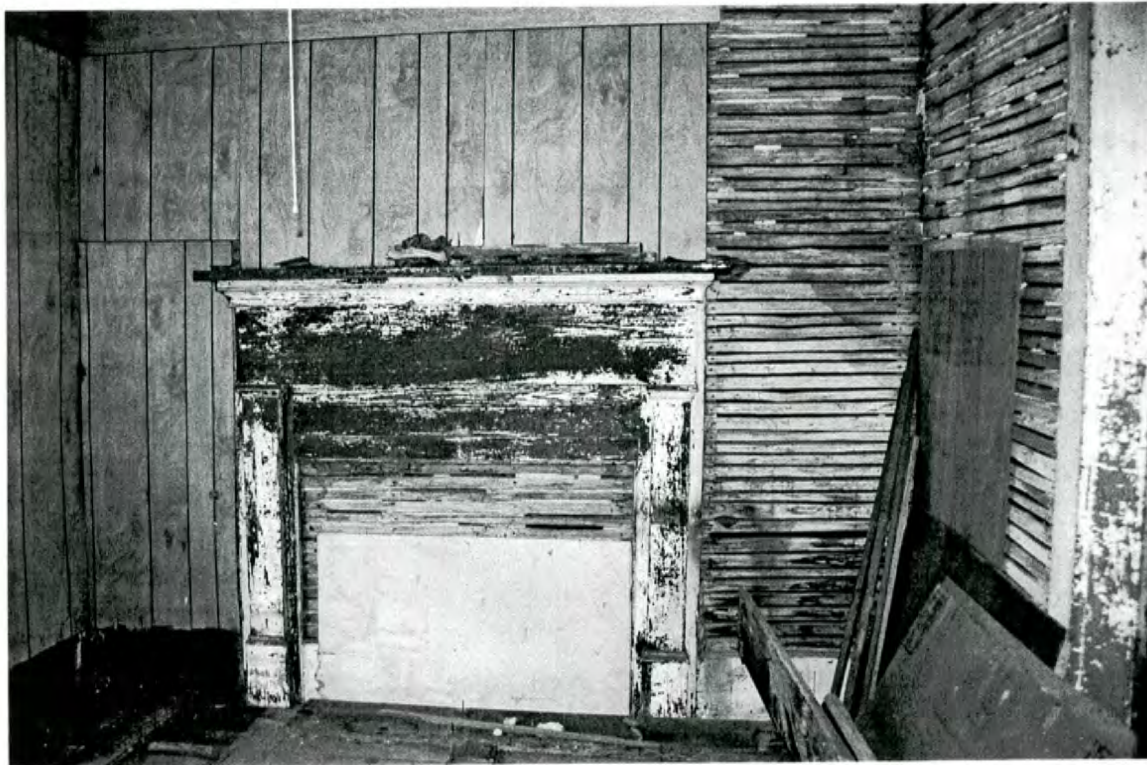


Plate 29:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
south wall of
rear bedroom,
doorway to
hall at far right



Plate 30:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
south front
elevation of
kitchen wing

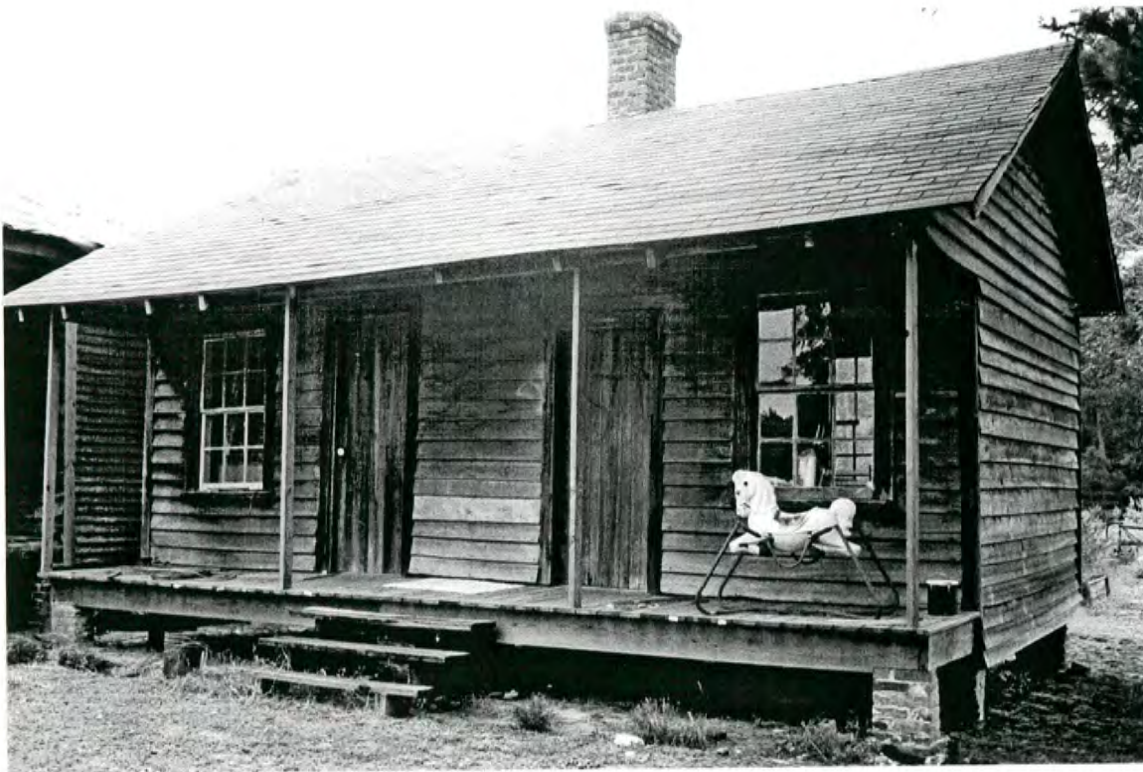


Plate 31:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
south front
and east rear
elevations of
kitchen wing

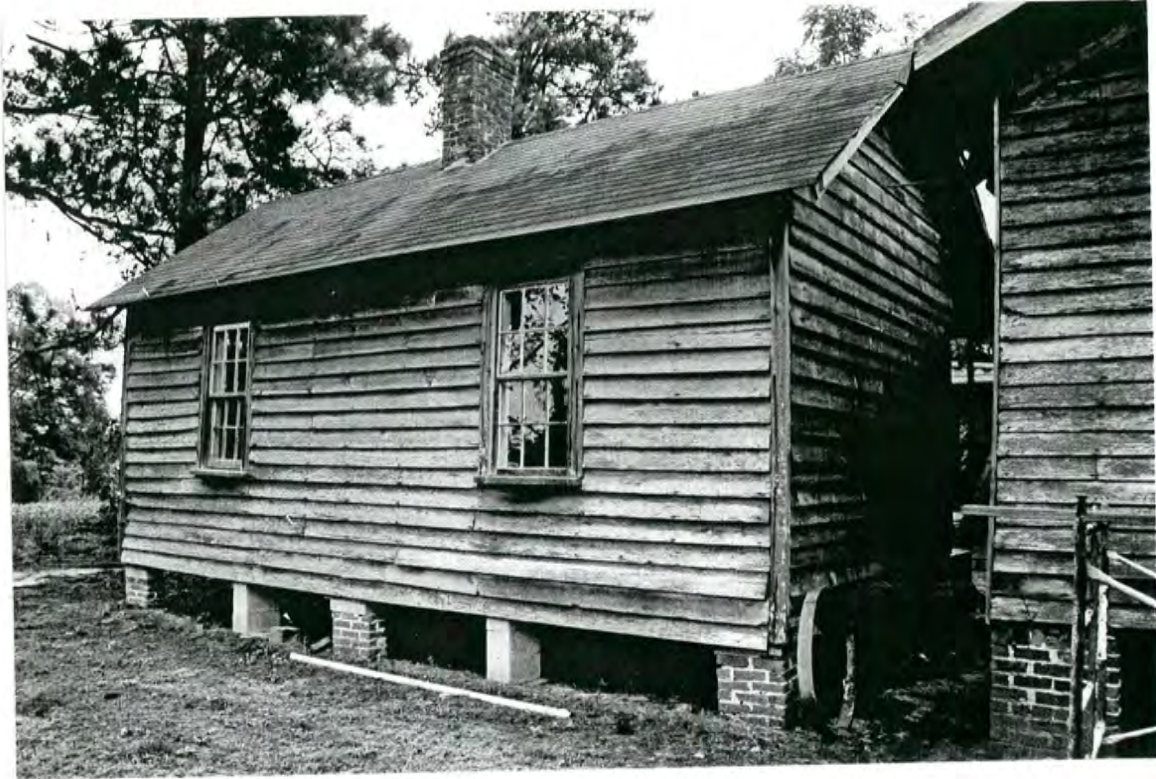


Plate 32:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
north rear and
west side
elevations of
kitchen wing

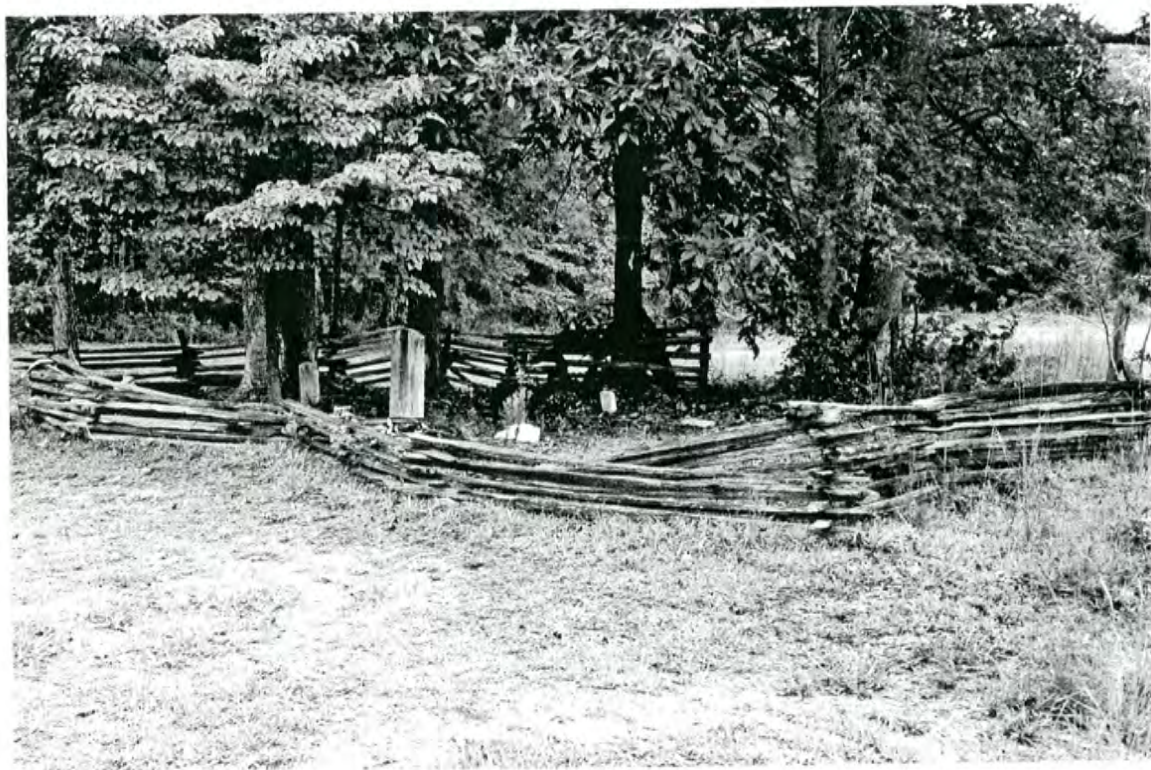


Plate 33:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
cemetery,
looking
northeast



Plate 34:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
cemetery,
looking
northwest



Plate 35:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
cemetery,
looking
southeast,
house at center
distance



Plate 36:
Calvin C.
Gore House –
seed barn at
left and house
at right
distance,
looking
southeast



Plate 37:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
shed at left
and equipment
shed at right,
looking
southeast



Plate 38:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
livestock barn
at right,
equipment
shed at center,
and house at
left, looking
northeast



Plate 39:
Calvin C.
Gore House -
grain bins at
left, peanut
building at
center, and
tobacco barn
at right,
looking
southeast from
NC 130

B. Resources Recommended Not Eligible for National Register Listing

**SASSER HOUSE (#13)
Northwest corner of junction of NC 130 and SR 1006 (12888 New Britton Road),
Old Dock**

History

This frame dwelling occupies a small rectangular lot, at the corner of New Britton Road/NC 130 and Erwin T. Richardson Road, that encompasses a single field (Columbus County Tax Map, Parcel 1124-00-19-7197). The house and parcel have been owned since 1995 by Linnie Sasser (Columbus County Tax Records). Efforts to contact the owner were unsuccessful and the house's history was not determined. Its simple decorative features—most notably its wraparound porch with chamfered posts, and cornice returns and wide plain eave boards—suggest that it was constructed in the late nineteenth, or possibly early twentieth, century.

Description

The Sasser House is formed of a one- or two-room-deep front block and a perpendicular single-pile rear ell (Plates 40 through 44). The main block, which faces east toward NC 130, is a weatherboarded frame rectangle topped by a gable-end asphalt-shingled roof with an interior brick chimney stack. The front (east) façade is three bays wide, with a central doorway flanked by six-over-six windows. Its intact full-façade porch, which wraps partially around the north side elevation, retains horizontal rails embracing tobacco-stick stiles, slender chamfered posts, and exposed rafter ends. The block's south side elevation has two bays at its first story and a six-over-six attic window at the gable peak above. The forward window has been shortened and its sash replaced; the rear window retains six-over-six sash. The north side elevation has a similar window arrangement, with all windows retaining six-over-six, and an additional central door that opens onto the porch. The west rear elevation of the block has a six-over-six window, a central door, and a long, attached, one-story rear ell.

The ell is finished in the same fashion as the front block. It is frame and weatherboarded, with cornerboards, plain friezeboards, and cornice returns. Its roof is gabled and asphalt shingled. Across its south elevation is a full-façade porch with the same finish as the front porch. Opening onto the porch from the ell are two doors and a six-over-six window. The ell's rear (west) elevation is marked by cornice returns with plain eaves boards beneath, cornerboards, and an exterior-end chimney of stretcher bond brick. The ell's north side elevation is pierced by two windows, one six-over-six, the other a shortened, modern, double-window unit.

To the ell's rear stands a frame shed sided with horizontal boards laid with gaps between (Plate 45). Its east-facing gable-front roof projects over a single central entry, providing protection from the elements. A frame shed with similar vertical board siding is affixed to the shed's north side.

National Register Eligibility Evaluation

The Sasser House is recommended not eligible for National Register listing under any of the Register's Criteria. It has no known significant association with historical events or persons and is therefore not believed to be Register-eligible under either Criteria A or B. It is not an architecturally notable structure and is surrounded by buildings that span the twentieth century. It is therefore not believed to be eligible under Criterion C either individually or as part of a historic district. The standing structure—archaeology is not addressed here—is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other standing resources and written records, so the house is also believed to be ineligible for Register listing under Criterion D.



Plate 40:
Sasser House—
east front
elevation



Plate 41:
Sasser House—
east front and
south side
elevations



Plate 42:
Sasser House—
north side
elevation



Plate 43:
Sasser House—
house at right
and ell at left,
looking north



Plate 44:
Sasser House—
west elevation
of ell at left
and house at
right, looking
east



Plate 45:
Sasser House—
shed, looking
northwest

JACKSON BROTHERS LUMBER COMPANY OFFICE (#51)
(Jackson Brothers Lumber Company Office/#CB-31)
East side of NC 130 opposite junction of Oak Street
(1419 Vinson Boulevard), Brunswick

History

This residence was built as the office of the Jackson Brothers Lumber Company in 1925. In that year, the enterprise established the town of Brunswick. It built its office on the east side of NC 130, a company town for about 400 individuals on a small three-by-three grid of streets on the opposite side of NC 130, and a lumber plant to the west of the offices and the highway. (See context, above, for further history of the town of Brunswick.) In 1932 the company closed the factory, which has since been demolished. However, the office and the houses, though much altered over the years, remained. With partners W.T. Sledge and L.C. Brown, E.L. Vinson purchased the company commissary, which he had managed, in 1932. Two years later Vinson bought out his partners and continued to run the former commissary. Renamed the Brunswick Supply Company, the store operated as "an important rural business" into the 1980s. Vinson also purchased the former lumber company office and converted it into his residence (*News Reporter* 1946:65; *News Reporter Centennial Edition* 1996:80, 84, 88 116; Little 1980:63). Vinson's presence was important enough to the hamlet of Brunswick to lend his name to the section of NC 130, known locally as Vinson Boulevard, that passes through it. In 1998-1999, new owner Mike Stone began major changes to the house, particularly notable at its eaves and porches. He only held the house for a short time, however, and it sat empty for a few years before being purchased by its current owners, Deborah and John Thomas Jordan (Turberg 1998; Jordan 2002).

Description

This former office building, now a residence, is two stories tall, two rooms deep, and built of brick (Plates 46 through 50). Its brickwork includes corner quoins, a beltcourse between the first and second stories at its side elevations, an exterior-end chimney at its south side elevation, and brick posts at its rear porch. The front (west) façade is five bays wide. It has centered doorways at its first and second stories with windows to either side. The doors are modern, as is the one-over-one sash. A modern, full-façade, two-tier porch stretches across the elevation. This elevation and the other three as well have been substantially altered within the past five years. In 1998, when the property was recorded by Ed Turberg, the current front elevation was the house's rear elevation. It had no central doors, but rather five window bays across both stories. It also had neither a one- nor a two-story porch. Its windows were two-over-two rather than one-over-one. And its wide overhanging eaves were supported by decorative triangular brackets (Appendix D – NC Inventory Form).

The house's former front elevation, now its rear (east) elevation, has also been substantially altered. New railings and spindled balusters have been added to its porch; its windows hold one-over-one rather than two-over-two sash; and the stack has been removed from its exterior chimney. It does retain its heavy brick porch posts and the blank wall across two thirds of its façade, which announces the location of the vault that once stood behind it (Jordan 2002). At the north side elevation, bays have been altered, two-over-two sash replaced, a chimney removed, and a porch added. Sash at the south side elevation has been replaced as well, although it still retains its exterior-end chimney.

Since 1998, a long, gable-end, frame garage has been demolished. It was replaced in the past year by a deep, gable-front, two bay garage (Plate 48). In 1998, not only did the entry drive run behind the house, but the large yard between the west elevation and NC 130 was overgrown and wooded. A semicircular drive now swings across the west current front elevation and the yard is largely an expanse of open lawn. The vinyl fence with eagle-topped brick end posts, which separates the yard from the highway, was added in 1998 (Jordan 2002) (Plate 51).

National Register Eligibility Evaluation

The former Jackson Brothers Lumber Company Office is recommended as not eligible for National Register listing under any of the Register's Criteria. In its conversion to its residence, which includes major changes worked on in the past five years—including the reversal of front and rear elevations, the addition of central doors, and the creation of a new two tier porch—it lost its National Register integrity. Through this loss of integrity—particularly of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association—it has lost its ability to convey significance either for its historical connection with the lumber industry and the creation of the town of Brunswick, or for its historic architecture. It is therefore believed to not be Register-eligible under either Criterion A or C. It is also not believed to be eligible under Criterion C as part of any historic district, for the mill to the east for which it was constructed is gone, replaced by a modern textile mill, and the town of Brunswick to its west has been much altered. It is further not believed to be Register-eligible under Criterion B, for it has no known association with significant persons. The standing structure—archaeology is not addressed here—is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other standing resources and written records, so the house is also believed to be ineligible for Register listing under Criterion D.



Plate 46:
Jackson
Brothers
Lumber
Company
Office – west
front elevation



Plate 47:
Jackson
Brothers
Lumber
Company
Office – west
front and
south side
elevations



Plate 48:
Jackson
Brothers
Lumber
Company
Office – east
rear elevation
of house at
left, garage at
right



Plate 49:
Jackson
Brothers
Lumber
Company
Office – east
rear and north
side elevations



Plate 50:
Jackson
Brothers
Lumber
Company
Office – north
side and west
front
elevations

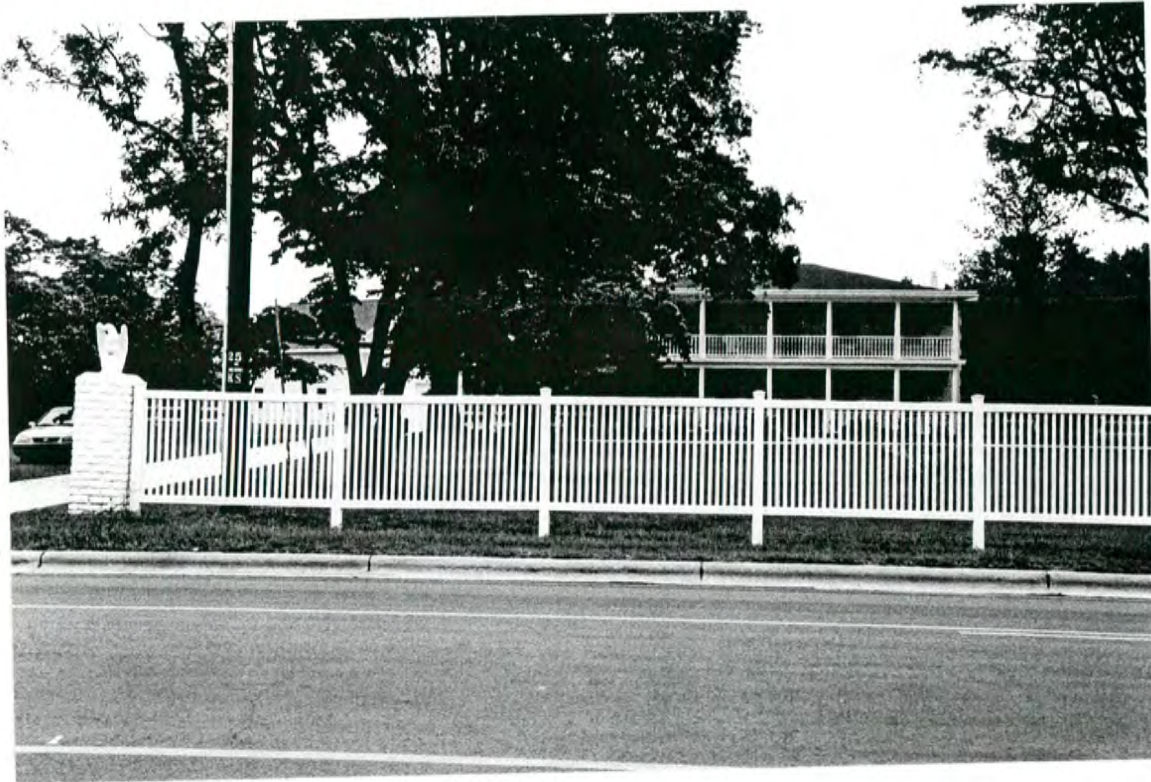


Plate 51:
Jackson
Brothers
Lumber
Company
Office – fence
and west front
elevation,
from NC 130

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Sharpe, Bill

1958 *A New Geography of North Carolina, Volume II*. Sharpe Publishing Company, Raleigh.

Southern, Michael

2002 Personal communication with Mr. Southern of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation about the career and designs of Leslie H. Boney, September 2002.

Turberg, Ed

1998a "Columbus County Architectural Survey, 1998." Historical notes and narratives created by Turberg as part of his 1998 reconnaissance-level survey of Columbus County. Located at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

1998b "Jackson Brothers Lumber Company Office [CB-31]" North Carolina Historic Structure Short Data Sheet. Located at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

1998c "Store [CB-89]" North Carolina Historic Structure Short Data Sheet. Located at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

Ward, Frank, transcriber

2001 *The Twelfth Census of the United States of America, for Columbus County, North Carolina, Vol. I*. Copy located at the North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.

Williamson, Jason McLeod, compiler

1987 *1850 U.S. Census, Columbus County, North Carolina, with Slave and Mortality Schedules*. Jason McLeod Williamson, Alexandria, VA. Copy located at the North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.

Williamson, Jason McLeod, compiler

1988 *1860 U.S. Census, Columbus County, North Carolina, with Slave and Mortality Schedules.* Jason McLeod Williamson, Alexandria, VA. Copy located at the Columbus County Library, Whiteville, NC.

Wrenn, Tony P.

1984 *Wilmington, North Carolina: An Architectural and Historical Portrait.* Junior League of Wilmington, N.C., Inc. and the University of Virginia Press, Charlottesville, VA.

VII. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

August 8, 2002, Concurrence Form for Properties Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

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

Project Description: Improvements to NC130 from US 701 to Brunswick Co. line

On 08/08/2002, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other

Reviewed the subject project at

- Scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
- Other

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as #1-12, 14, 15, 17-30, 38-48, 52-60 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- There are no historic properties affected by this project. (Attach any notes or documents as needed)

Signed:

Mary Pope
Representative, NCDOT

Aug. 8, 2002
Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

Date

Sam Davis
Representative, HPO

Aug. 8, 2002
Date

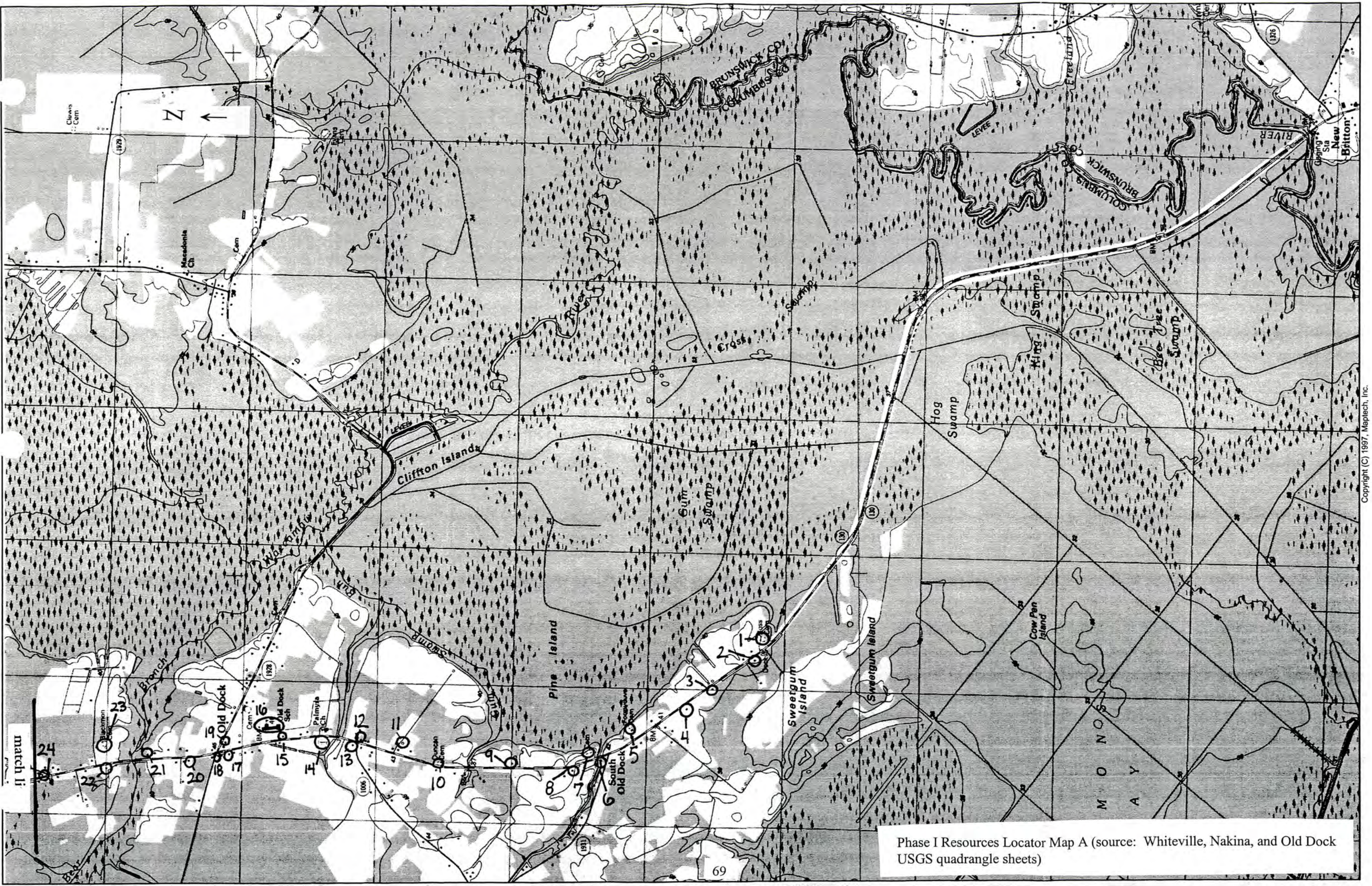
David Hood
State Historic Preservation Officer *DSE*

8/12/02
Date

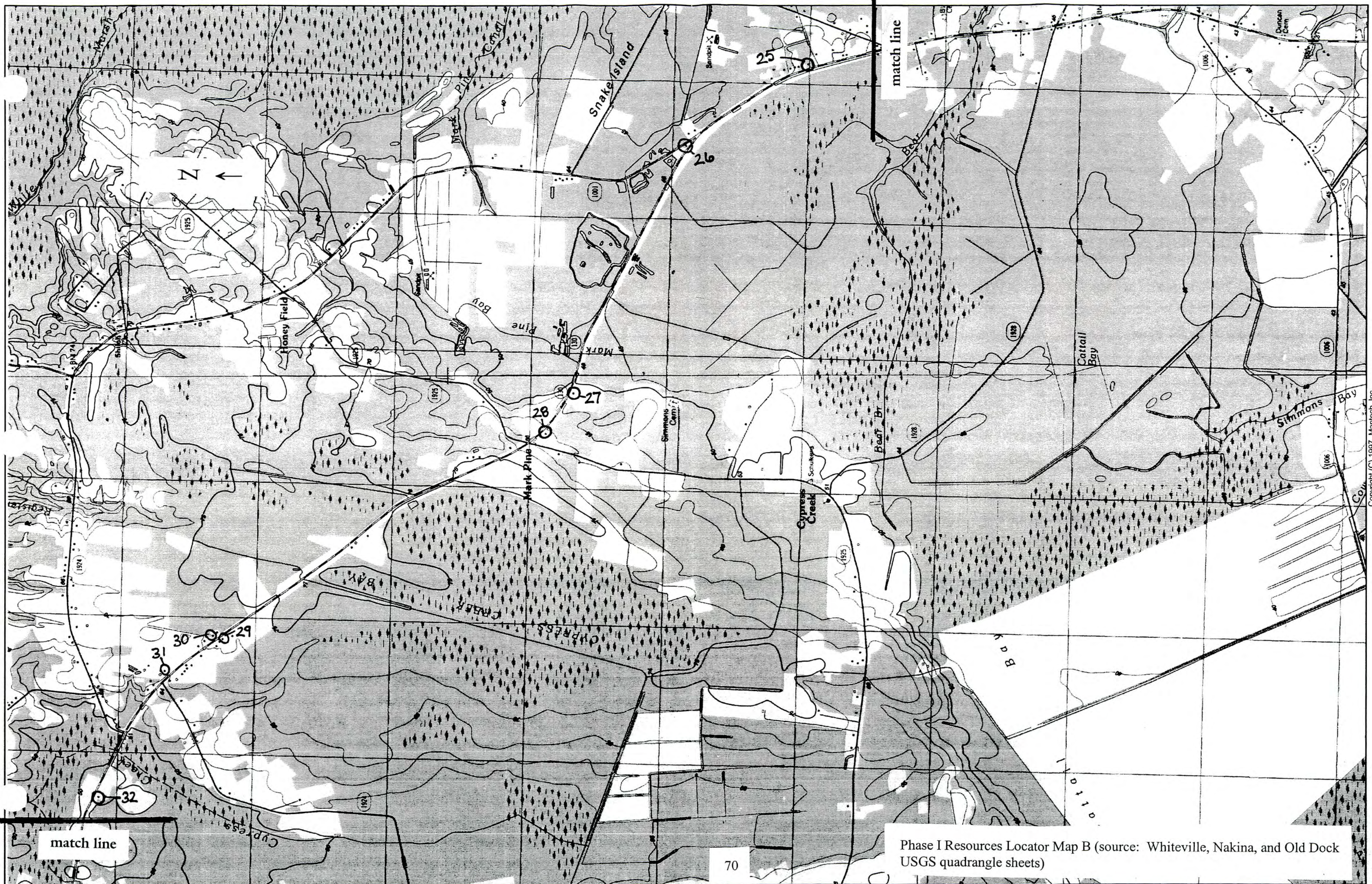
If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.

APPENDIX B

Phase I Inventory Results: Resource Inventory Locator Maps and Photographs

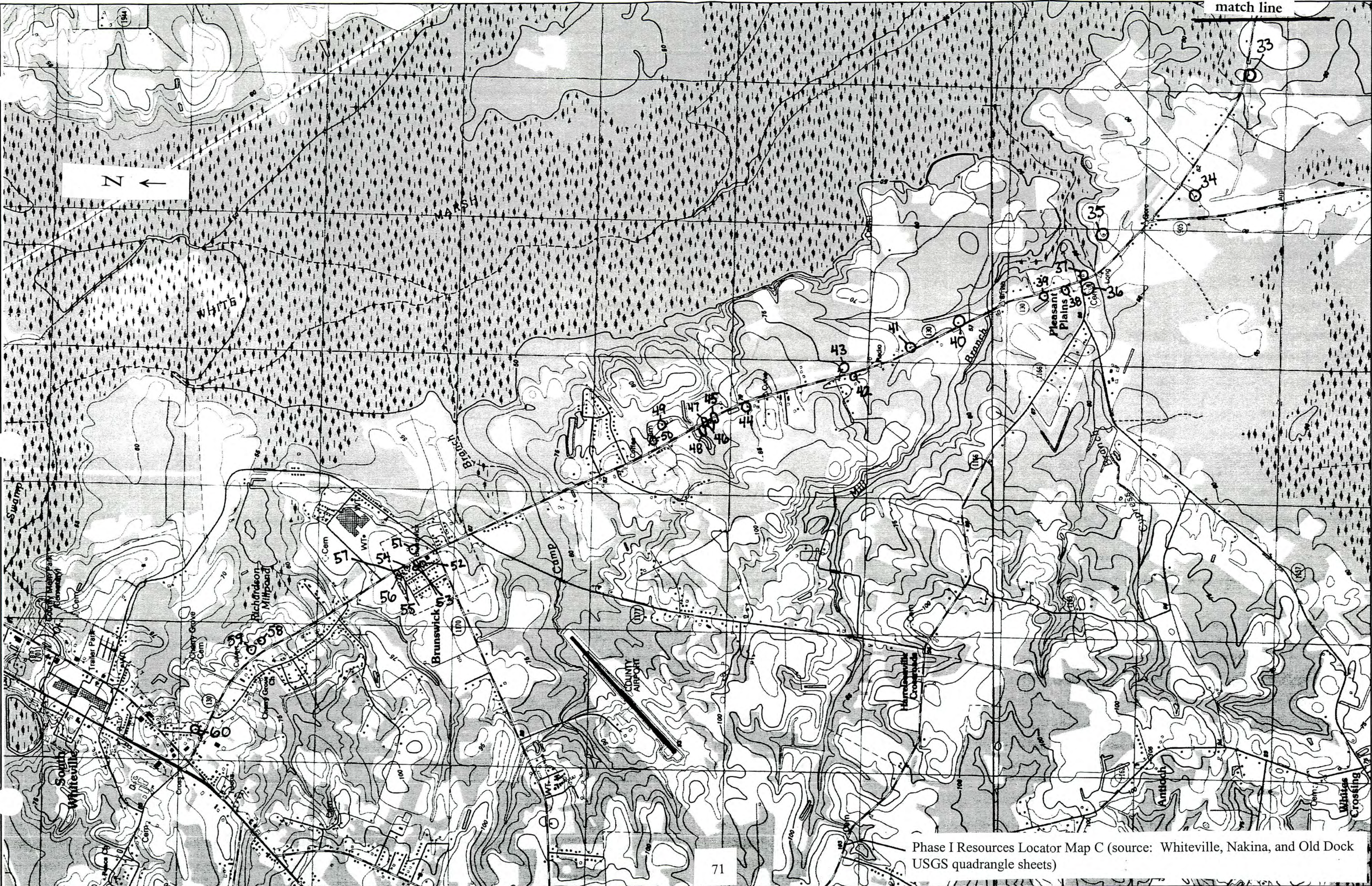


Phase I Resources Locator Map A (source: Whiteville, Nakina, and Old Dock USGS quadrangle sheets)



match line

Phase I Resources Locator Map B (source: Whiteville, Nakina, and Old Dock USGS quadrangle sheets)





Resource 1



Resource 2



Resource 3



Resource 4



Resource 5



Resource 6



Resource 7



Resource 8



Resource 9



Resource 10



Resource 11



Resource 12



Resource 13



Resource 14



Resource 15



Resource 16



Resource 17



Resource 18



Resource 19



Resource 20



Resource 21



Resource 22



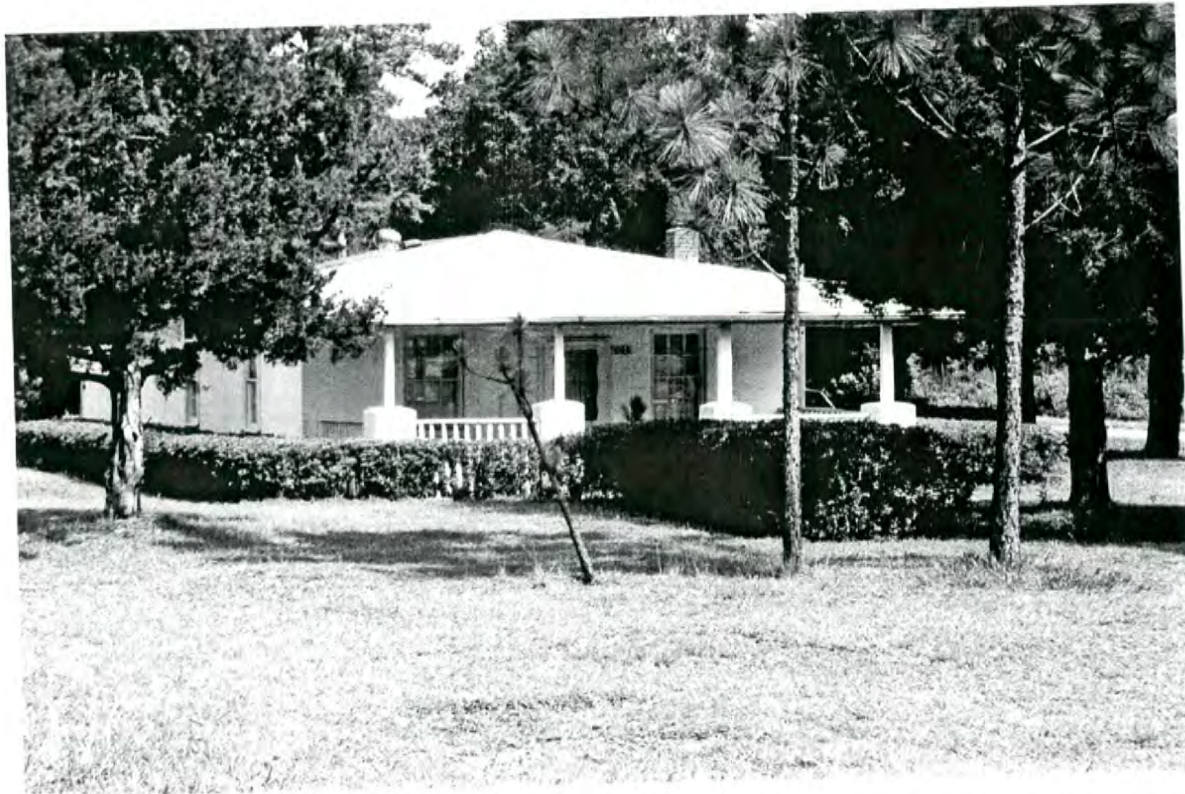
Resource 23



Resource 24



Resource 25



Resource 26



Resource 27



Resource 28



Resource 29



Resource 30



Resource 31



Resource 32



Resource 33



Resource 34



Resource 35



Resource 36



Resource 37



Resource 38



Resource 39



Resource 40



Resource 41



Resource 42



Resource 43



Resource 44



Resource 45



Resource 46



Resource 47



Resource 48



Resource 49



Resource 50



Resource 51



Resource 52



Resource 53



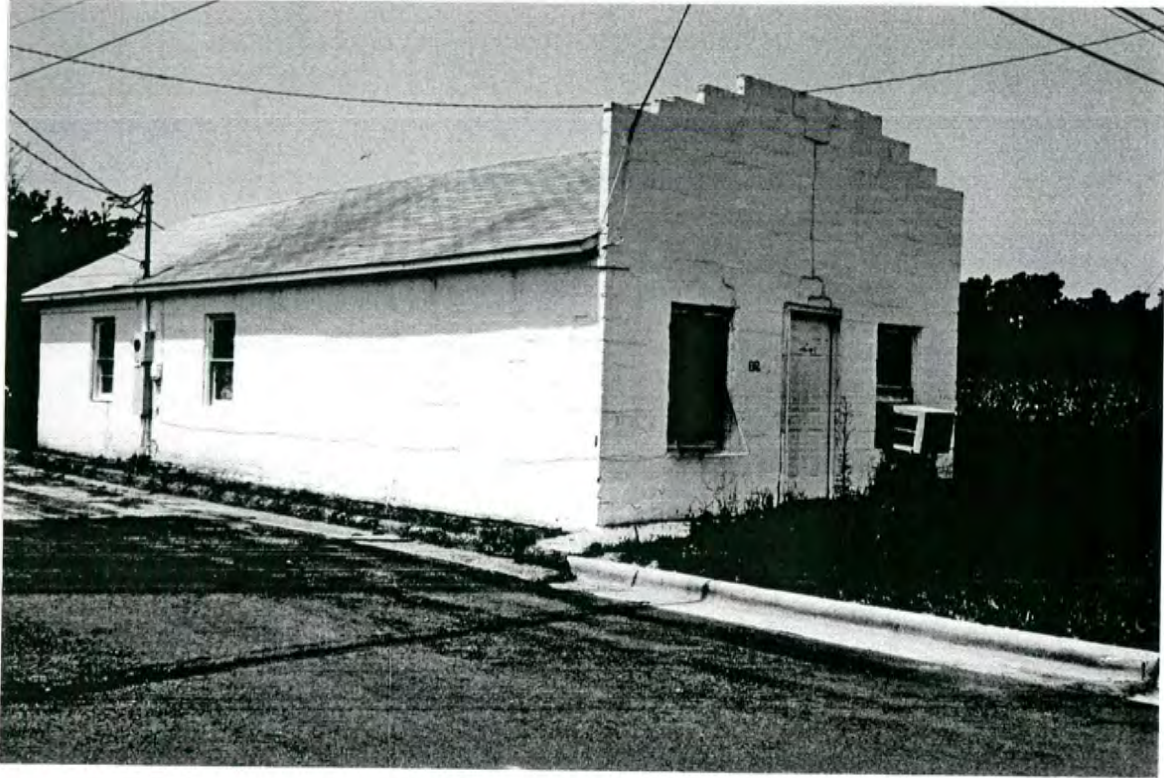
Resource 54



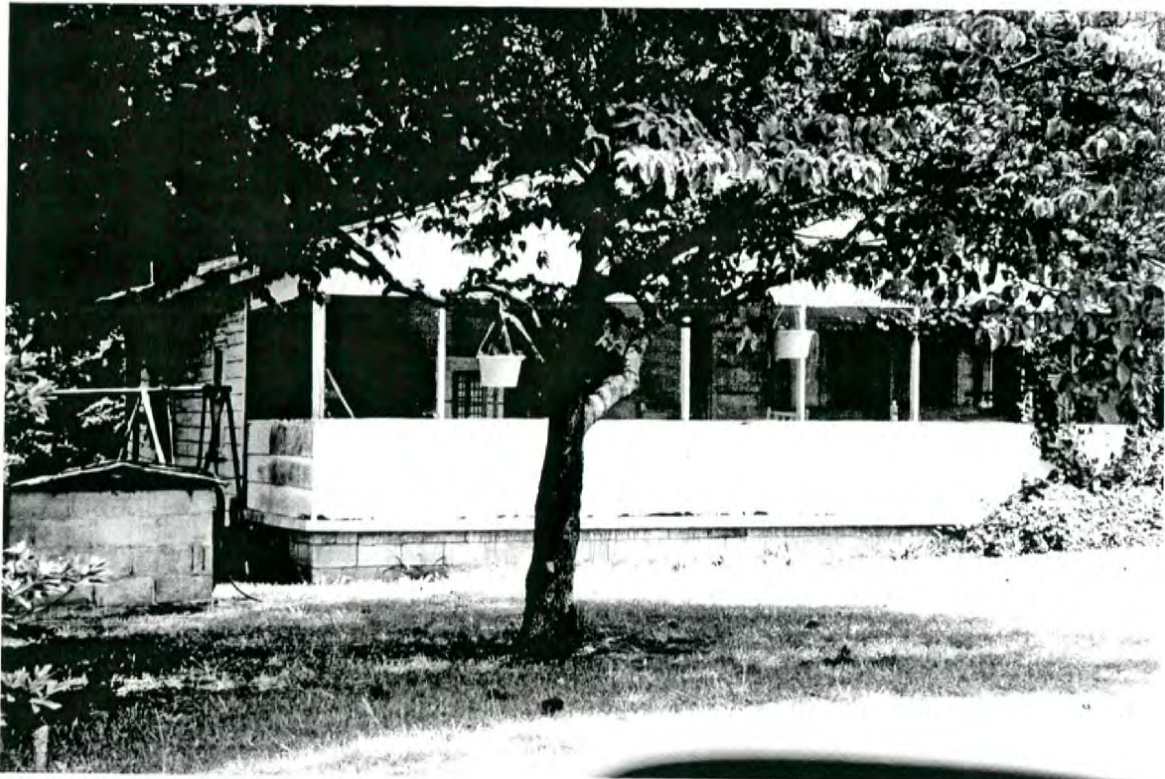
Resource 55



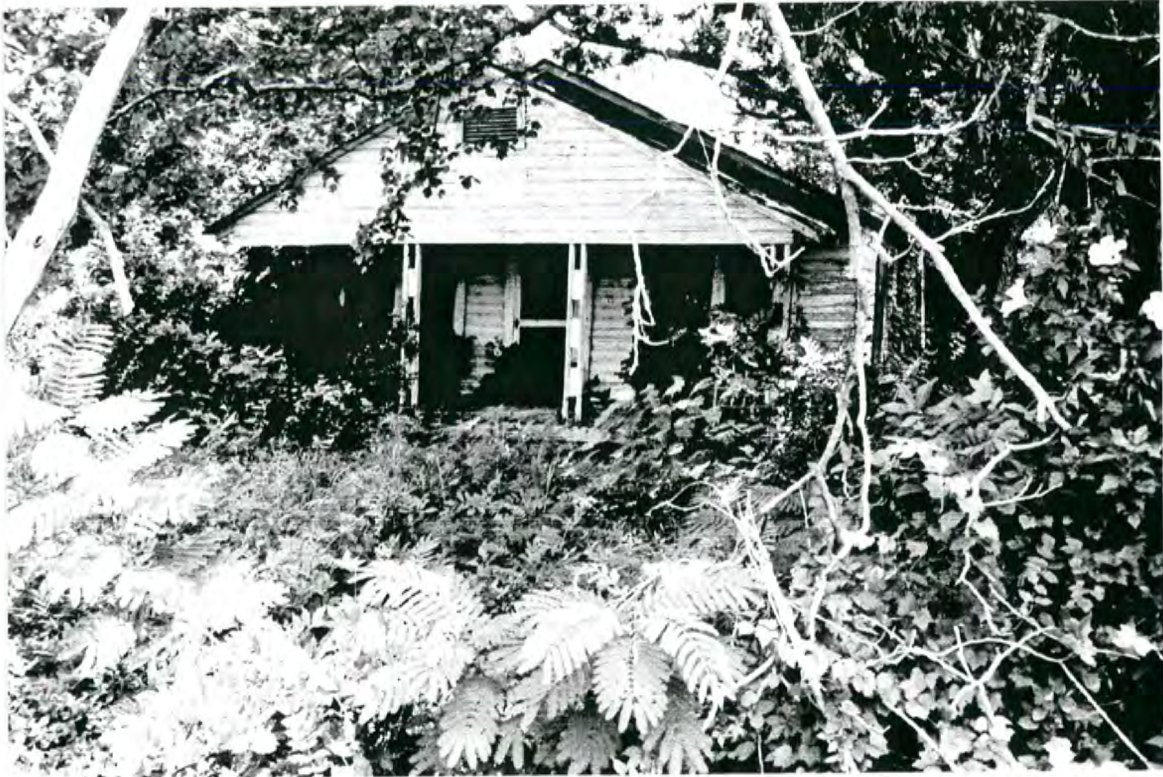
Resource 56



Resource 57



Resource 58



Resource 59



Resource 60

APPENDIX C

“Store/#CB-89” North Carolina Historic Short Data Sheet

County COLUMBUS

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORIC STRUCTURE SHORT DATA SHEET

READ and USE the instruction manual to complete this form. Fill it out as completely and consistently as possible. PLEASE NOTE: not all variables are provided for each question and reference to the instruction manual will be necessary. In all cases:

0 or 00 denotes an undetermined or not applicable response
9 or 99 denotes a variable other than those provided

SURVEY SITE NUMBER CB-89 (To be filled in by S & P Branch unless otherwise specified)

1. SITE NAME: STORE

3. ABBREVIATED LOCATION DESCRIPTION OR STREET ADDRESS: JCT NC-136 AND SR-1166, E. SIDE

4. NEAREST TOWN/COMMUNITY: WHITEVILLE

5. COUNTY: CB 6. DATE RECORDED IN FIELD: MONTH 7 DAY 21 YEAR 98

7. FIELD RECORDER(S): ED TURBERG

8. TAX PARCEL # (PROPERTY ID): _____ (optional)

10. OWNER NAME: RONALD GODWIN

11. OWNER ADDRESS: 4679 NEW BRITTON HWY E
WHITEVILLE, NC
28472
Telephone: 910-642-0156

13. USE: Original Primary: _____ Other: _____
Present Primary: _____ Other: _____

Resid: Farm 0101	Resid: Non-Farm 0102	Farm Bldg 0201	School 0301	Office 0401	Bank 0402	General Retail Store 0501	Industrial 0601-0614
Transportation 0801-0831	Post Office 0902	Church 1001	Clubhs/Lodge 1501	Museum 1701	Cemetery 1802	Unoccupied 2001	

14. CONDITION: _____ Excellent 1 Good ② Fair 3 Deteriorated 4 Ruin 5 Unexposed 6

ARCHITECTURAL DATA

19. EXPRESSION: Exterior _____ Interior _____ High/Academic 1 National/Popular 2 Regional/Vernacular ③

21. GENERAL STYLE GROUPS:

Geo 01	Geo/Fed 02	Fed 03	Fed/Gk Rev 04	Gk Rev 05	Italianate 06	Goth Rev 07	19-20c Trad/Vern ⑨	Queen Anne 11
Neoclas Rev 12	Col Rev 13	Misc Vic 15	Standard Com/Indust 16	Beaux-Arts 21	Tudor Rev 22	Bungalow 25	Art Deco 26	
Ranch 35	Cape Cod 38	Period Cottage 39	Minimal Traditional 40	Craftsman 41	Four-Square 44	Rustic Revival 45		

22. PLAN (DOMESTIC): _____ Other: _____
One Room 01 Hall & Parlor 02 Other 2 Room 03 Side Hall 06 Center Hall 07 Irregular 14 Square 17 Shotgun 18

23. COMMON NON-DOMESTIC PLANS & TYPES: ___ Other: _____

Churches:	1-Rm, Undefined 01	Meeting House 02	Nave 03	Cruciform 04	Auditorium Plan 05	Akron Plan 06	Barns: English 07	
1-Crib 08	2-Crib 09	4-Crib 10	Transverse 11	Bank 12	Gambrel 13	Schools: 1-Room 14	2-6-Room 15	Corridor Plan 16

24. HEIGHT: ___ Other: _____

1-story ①	1-story, Hab Attic A	1-1/2-story 2	2-story 3	2-story, Hab Attic B	2-1/2-story 4	3-story 5
3-story, Hab Attic C		3-1/2-story 6	4 or more, Not skyscraper 7		Skyscraper 8	

25. FAÇADE WIDTH (Main Block): ___

	1-Bay 1	2-Bay 2	3-Bay 3	4-Bay 4	5-Bay 5	6 or More Bay 6
DEPTH: ___	1-Room/Single Pile ①	2-Room/Double Pile 2	3- or More Rooms 3			

EXTENSIONS & ADDITIONS: A ___ B ___ Other: _____

Rear Shed 1	Rear Ell 2	Side(s) 3	Front 4	Add'l Stories 5	Orig Strt Incorp w/New 6	Rear Other 7	Front Ell 8	Front Shed A
----------------	---------------	--------------	------------	--------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------	----------------	-----------------

28. CONSTRUCTION: Primary ___ Secondary ___ Other: _____

Log 01	Plank 02	Timber Frame 03	Light Nailed Frame 05	Load-Bearing Masonry 07	Steel Frame 08	Reinf Concrete 09
Frame Cnst, Type Unk 12		Masonry Walls, Type Unk 13		Brick Veneer Over Frame Cnst 14		Boxed 15

JOINING TYPE (Log and Plank): ___ Other: _____

1 Dovetail 1	Half Dovetail 2	V 3	Diamond 4	Square 5	Saddle 6
-----------------	--------------------	--------	--------------	-------------	-------------

PRIOR WALL MATERIALS: Primary ___ Secondary ___ Other: _____

Lin Weatherboard ①	Molded/Beaded Weatherboard 02	Brick, Common Bond 06	Brick, Flemish Bond 07	
Brick Veneer 10	Brick, Stretcher Bond 11	Stucco 13	Board & Batten 33	Stone Veneer 36

31. NOTABLE EXTERIOR FEATURES (Non-Domestic Bldgs): ___

Dec Brickwork 01	Orig Shopfront 02	Iron/Metal Shopfront 03	Orig Signs 04	Carrara Glass 05	Glass/Metal 07	Terra Cotta 08
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Other: _____

ROOF CONFIGURATION: Primary ___ Secondary ___ Other: _____

Side Sides 01	Gable Front 02	Ped Gable 03	Triple A 04	"X" Gable 05	Parapet Gable 07	High Hip 09	Low Hip 10
Midal 14	Gambrel 15	Mansard 16	Shed 17	Flat 19			

CODE AS SECONDARY:

Belfry 23	Steeple 24	Cupola/Lantern 25	Belvedere 26	Clock Tower 27	Widow's Walk 28	Tower/Turret 29
--------------	---------------	----------------------	-----------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------

FOR STRUCTURES WITHOUT A SIGNIFICANT PORCH, GO TO #41.

34. PORCH(ES) STATUS: A ___ B ___ Original ① Altered 2 Not Original 3 Reconstruction 5 Removed/Fallen 6

35. PORCH TYPE: A ___ B ___ Other: _____

Engaged ①	Attached 2	Recessed 3	Stoop 4
--------------	---------------	---------------	------------

37. PORCH FEATURES: A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ Other: _____

Decorated Posts 1	Turned Posts 2	Sawn Work/Turned Ornament 3	Classical 4	Flush Sheathing on Façade 5	
Enclosed End Bay(s) 6	Porte Cochere 7	Square Posts 8	Metal Supports A	Bungalowoid B	Porch stair to 2nd Floor C

FOR STRUCTURES WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT CHIMNEYS, GO TO #46

41. CHIMNEY STATUS: A B Original 1 Partially Rebuilt 2 Replaced 3 Removed/Fallen 4

42. CHIMNEY PLACEMENT: A B Other: _____
 Interior 1 Interior End 2 Exterior End 4 Exterior Front 5 Interior Rear 6 Exterior Rear 7

46. WINDOW STATUS: A B C Original 1 Altered 2

47. WINDOW FEATURES: A B C Sashes: _____
 Double Hung 01 Casement 02 Sliding 03 Arched 05 Gothic 06 Diamond 08 Queen Anne 09 Stained 10 Palladian 12
 French Doors 13 Notable Frame/Trim 15 Notable Shutters/Blinds 16 Other: _____

51. OUTBUILDINGS AND SUPPORT FEATURES (IF ESPECIALLY NOTABLE, YOU MAY COMPLETE A SEPARATE FORM)

Type:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Construction:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Est Const Date:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Type: Kitchen 01	Slave House 02	Other House 03	Garage 05	Barn 07	Tobacco Barn 08	Smokehouse 10	Dairy 11	Crib 12		
Shed 20	Privy 23	Well 24	Fence 27	Wall 28	Cemetery 33	Landscape/Plant Material 38	Tenant House 53			
Construction:	Frame 1	Log 2	Brick 3	Stone 4	Modern Materials 5	Iron/Metal 7				

Estimated Const Date (SEE NO. 52 FOR DATE RANGES)

HISTORICAL DATA

52. DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Estimated _____ Actual _____

1826-1865 4	1866-1885 5	1886-1915 6	1916-1930 7	1931-1945 8	1781-1800 2	1801-1825 3	1826-1865 4	1866-1885 5	1886-1915 6	1916-1930 7	1931-1945 8	1781-1800 2	1801-1825 3
-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

54. PERSONS OR EVENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE ASSOCIATED W/THE PROPERTY: (CODE LAST NAME FIRST; SEE #52 FOR DATES)

A. Type: _____ Date: _____ Name/Event: _____

B. Type: _____ Date: _____ Name/Event: _____

Type:	Trad Builder/Craftsman 01	Architect 02	Contractor 03	Attributed Builder 04	Original Owner 05
Significant Later Owner 06	Historically Significant Person 07	Historically Significant Event 08			

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

59. SETTING: Rural, Undisturbed Rural, Built up Small Town Urban, Population Over 12,500

60. QUAD MAP USED: _____ QUAD NAME: NAKINA

61. UTM DATA (NR only): Zone _____ Northing _____ Easting _____

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION (circle): Criteria A B C D Criteria Exception A B C D E F G

63. STATUS: _____ (Refer to Manual)

64. CONTEXT/AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: _____ Other: _____

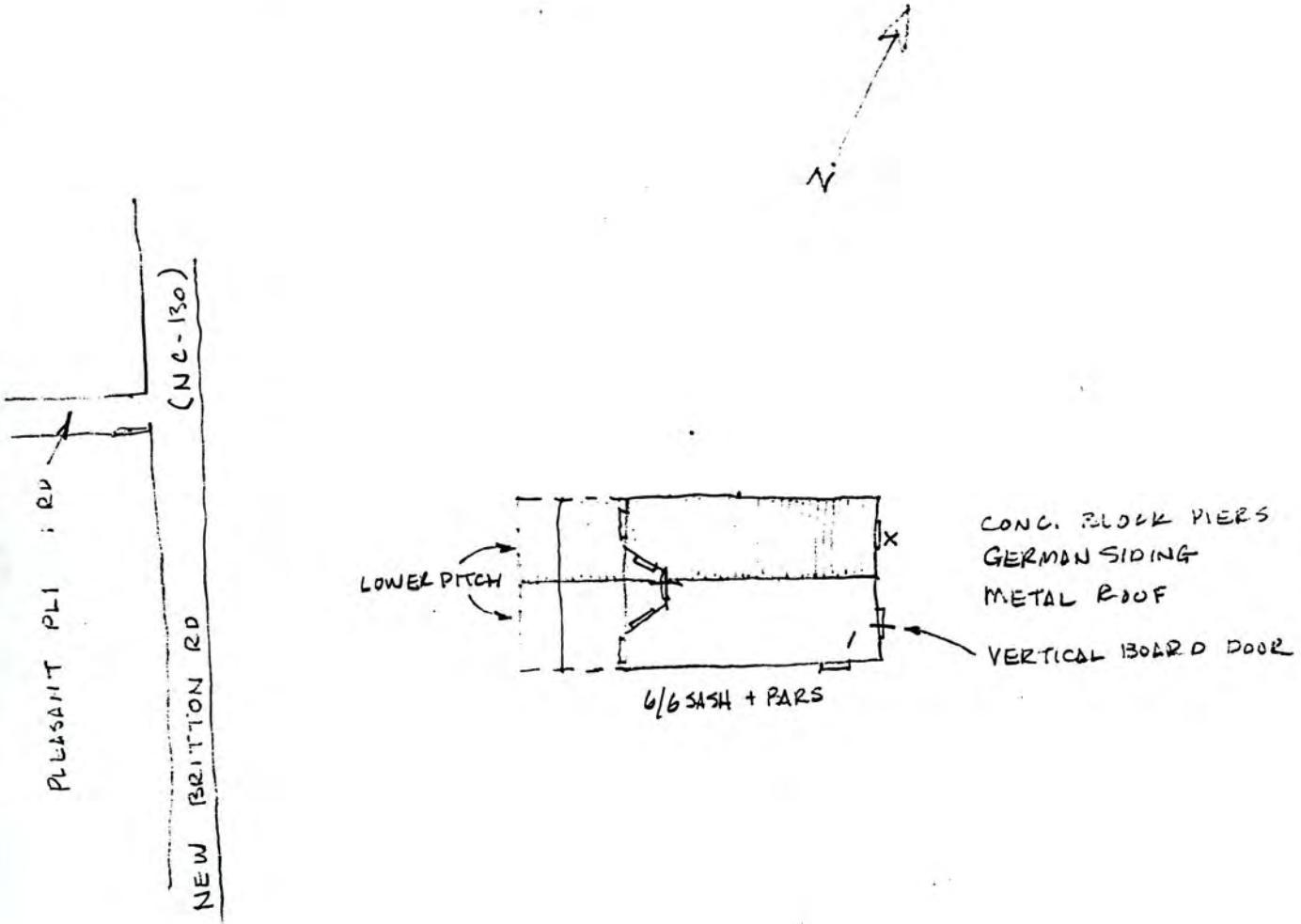
j. LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: _____ Local 1 State 2 National 3

66. FREE COMMENT: EXTREMELY RARE EXAMPLE OF RURAL GROCERY AND FILLING STATION, ORIGINALLY STOOD AT INTERSECTION AND MOVED TO CURRENT SITE (LOCATION OF SERVICE GARAGE) WHEN HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS WERE MADE

REQUIRED PLAN OR SKETCH MAP OF SITE (Indicate roadways by name and label other major topographical features).

STORE

4691 GODWIN

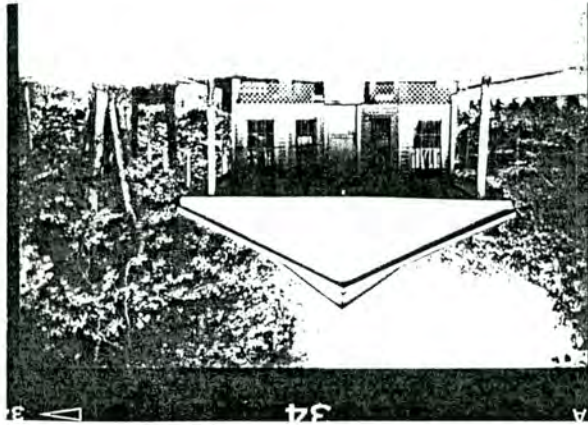


NOT TO SCALE
ET 7/98

Columbus County
Whiteville vicinity
East side, jct NC-130 and SR-1166

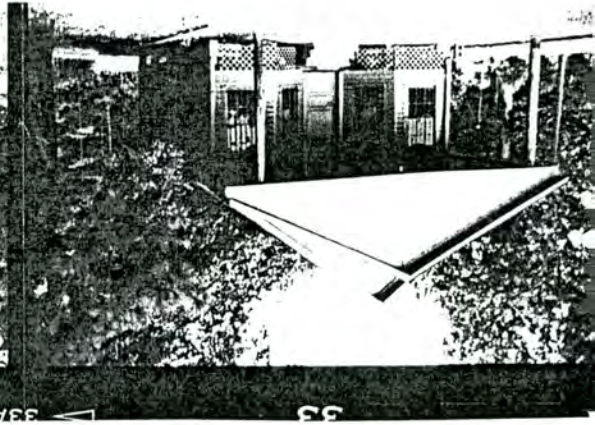
Store

This extremely rare example of a small rural grocery and filling station originally stood closer to the intersecting roads and was moved to its current location when highway improvements were made. The gable-front structure has an engaged carport, with a slightly lower-pitched front extension, that shelters a recessed entrance flanked by six-over-six sash windows protected by vertical bars. The walls are sheathed with German siding and a metal roof covers the building. A vertical-board door occupies the left rear corner of the store.



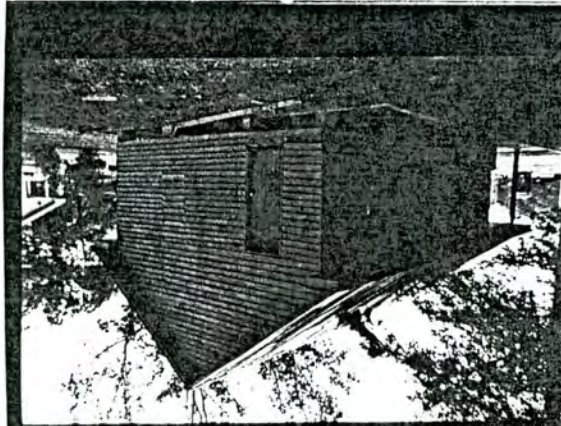
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34



33

33

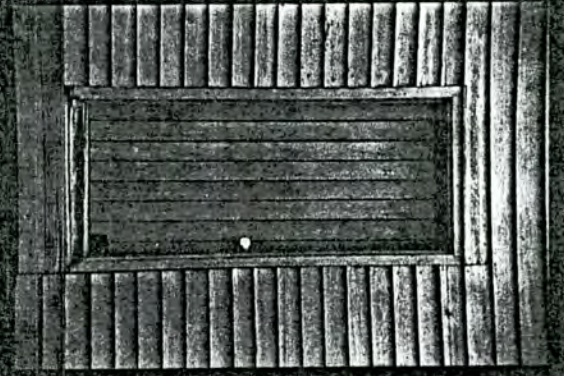


KODAK 50

6

3A

3



KODAK 503 TMY

5

2A

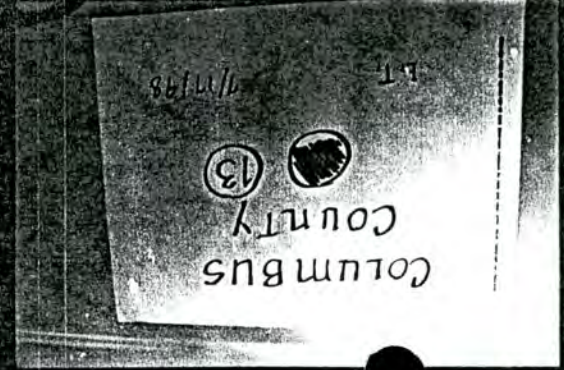
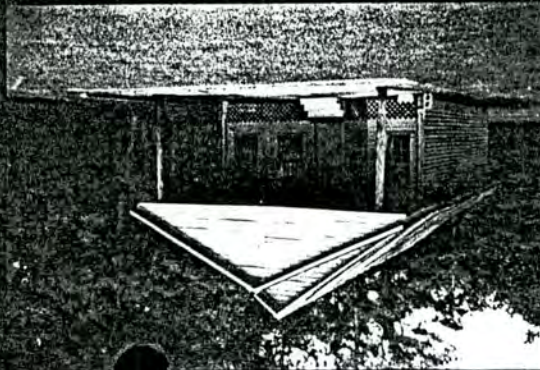
2

53 TMY



4A

4



7/17/38

LT

(13)



COLUMBUS
COUNTY

APPENDIX D

“Jackson Brothers Lumber Company Office/#CB-31” North Carolina Historic Short Data Sheet

County COLUMBUS

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORIC STRUCTURE SHORT DATA SHEET

READ and USE the instruction manual to complete this form. Fill it out as completely and consistently as possible. PLEASE NOTE: not all variables are provided for each question and reference to the instruction manual will be necessary. In all cases:

0 or 00 denotes an undetermined or not applicable response

9 or 99 denotes a variable other than those provided

SURVEY SITE NUMBER CB-31 (To be filled in by S & P Branch unless otherwise specified)

1. SITE NAME: JACKSON BROTHERS LUMBER COMPANY OFFICE

3. ABBREVIATED LOCATION DESCRIPTION OR STREET ADDRESS: E SIDE NC-130, 0.1 M NW 52-1170

4. NEAREST TOWN/COMMUNITY: BRUNSWICK

5. COUNTY: C B 6. DATE RECORDED IN FIELD: MONTH 07 DAY 21 YEAR 98

7. FIELD RECORDER(S): ED TURBERG

8. TAX PARCEL # (PROPERTY ID): _____ (optional)

10. OWNER NAME: MIKE STONE

11. OWNER ADDRESS: 1419 VINSON BLYD.
WHITEVILLE, NC
28472

Telephone: _____

13. USE: Original Primary: 04 01 Other: _____
Present Primary: 01 02 Other: _____

Resid: Farm 0101	Resid: Non-Farm 0102	Farm Bldg 0201	School 0301	Office 0401	Bank 0402	General Retail Store 0501	Industrial 0601-0614
Transportation 0801-0831	Post Office 0902	Church 1001		Clubs/Lodge 1501	Museum 1701	Cemetery 1802	Unoccupied 2001

14. CONDITION: _____ Excellent 1 Good 2 Fair 3 Deteriorated 4 Ruin 5 Unexposed 6

ARCHITECTURAL DATA

19. EXPRESSION: Exterior _____ Interior _____ High/Academic 1 National/Popular 2 Regional/Vernacular 3

21. GENERAL STYLE GROUPS:

Geo 01	Geo/Fed 02	Fed 03	Fed/Gk Rev 04	Gk Rev 05	Italianate 06	Goth Rev 07	19-20c Trad/Vern 09	Queen Anne 11
Neoclas Rev 12	Col Rev 13	Misc Vic 15	Standard Com/Indust 16	Beaux-Arts 21	Tudor Rev 22	Bungalow 25	Art Deco 26	
Ranch 35	Cape Cod 38	Period Cottage 39	Minimal Traditional 40	Craftsman 41	Four-Square 44	Rustic Revival 45		

22. PLAN (DOMESTIC): _____ Other: _____
One Room 01 Hall & Parlor 02 Other 2 Room 03 Side Hall 06 Center Hall 07 Irregular 14 Square 17 Shotgun 18

41. CHIMNEY STATUS: A ___ B ___ Original 1 Partially Rebuilt 2 Replaced 3 Removed/Fallen 4

42. CHIMNEY PLACEMENT: A ___ B ___ Other: _____
Interior 1 Interior End 2 Exterior End 4 Exterior Front 5 Interior Rear 6 Exterior Rear 7

46. WINDOW STATUS: A ___ B ___ C ___ Original 1 Altered 2

47. WINDOW FEATURES: A ___ B ___ C ___ Sashes: _____
Double Hung 01 Casement 02 Sliding 03 Arched 05 Gothic 06 Diamond 08 Queen Anne 09 Stained 10 Palladian 12
French Doors 13 Notable Frame/Trim 15 Notable Shutters/Blinds 16 Other: _____

51. OUTBUILDINGS AND SUPPORT FEATURES (IF ESPECIALLY NOTABLE, YOU MAY COMPLETE A SEPARATE FORM)
Type: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Construction: _____
Est Const Date: _____
Type: Kitchen 01 Slave House 02 Other House 03 Garage 05 Barn 07 Tobacco Barn 08 Smokehouse 10 Dairy 11 Crib 12
Shed 20 Privy 23 Well 24 Fence 27 Wall 28 Cemetery 33 Landscape/Plant Material 38 Tenant House 53
Construction: Frame 1 Log 2 Brick 3 Stone 4 Modern Materials 5 Iron/Metal 7
Estimated Const Date (SEE NO. 52 FOR DATE RANGES)

HISTORICAL DATA

52. DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Estimated ___ Actual 1 9 2 5
Pre-1780 1 1781-1800 2 1801-1825 3
1826-1865 4 1866-1885 5 1886-1915 6 1916-1930 7 1931-1945 8 1946-1970 9 1971-1999 10

54. PERSONS OR EVENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE ASSOCIATED W/THE PROPERTY: (CODE LAST NAME FIRST; SEE #52 FOR DATES)
A. Type: ___ Date: ___ Name/Event: _____
B. Type: ___ Date: ___ Name/Event: _____
Type: Trad Builder/Craftsman 01 Architect 02 Contractor 03 Attributed Builder 04 Original Owner 05
Significant Later Owner 06 Historically Significant Person 07 Historically Significant Event 08

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

59. SETTING: ___ Rural, Undisturbed 1 Rural, Built up 2 Small Town 3 Urban, Population Over 12,500 4
60. QUAD MAP USED: ___ QUAD NAME: WHITEVILLE
61. UTM DATA (NR only): Zone ___ Zone: 16 17 18 Northing ___ Easting ___
1 2 3

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION (circle): Criteria A B C D Criteria Exception A B C D E F G
63. STATUS: ___ (Refer to Manual)

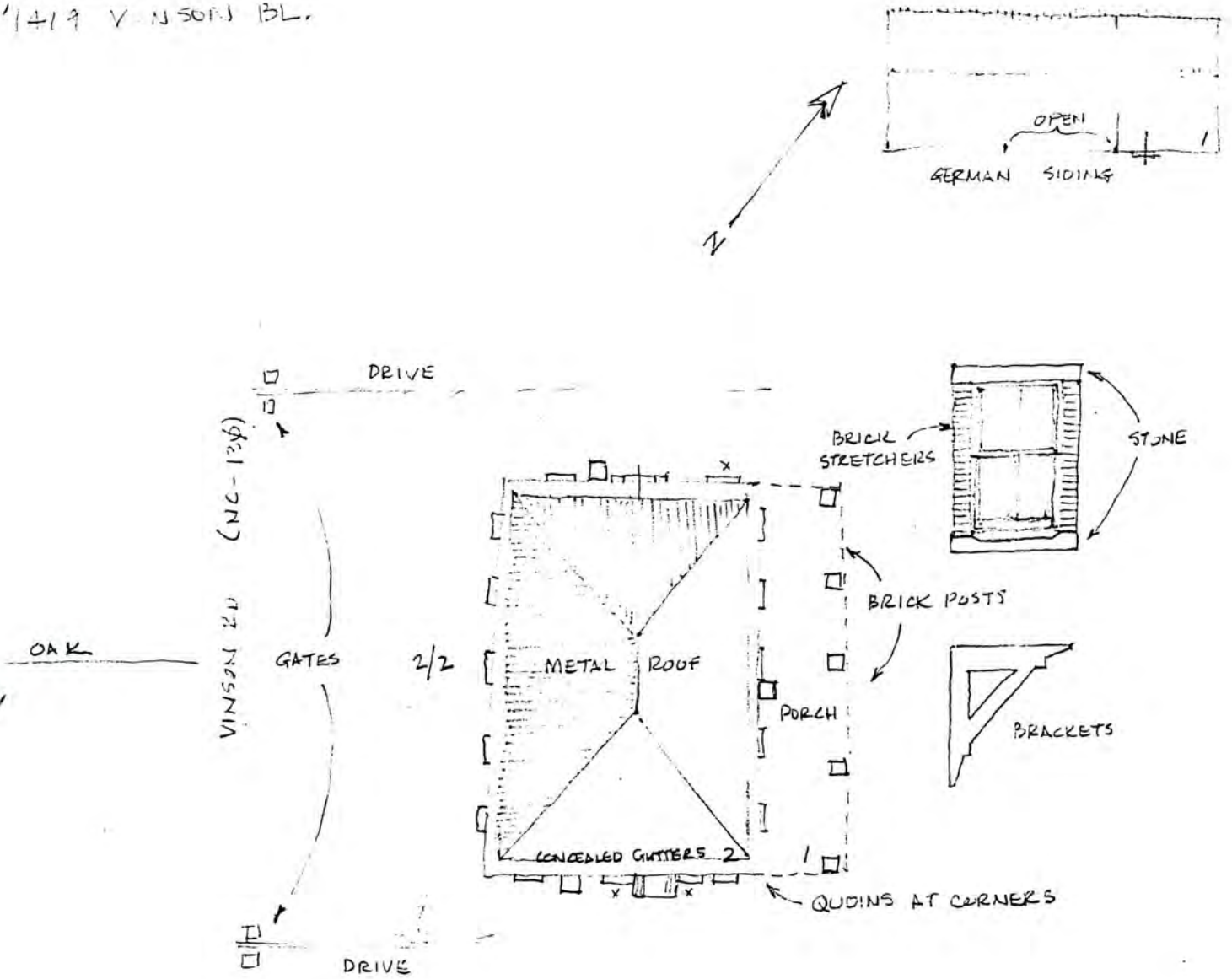
64. CONTEXT/AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: ___ Other: _____

65. LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: ___ Local 1 State 2 National 3

66. FREE COMMENT: WELL-PROPORTIONED, TWO-STORY BRICK STRUCTURE WITH CORNERS HIGHLIGHTED BY QUOINS. ORIGINAL WINDOWS CONTAIN 2/2 SASH. BUILDING CURRENTLY BEING ADAPTED FOR RESIDENTIAL USE, LOW-PITCHED HIP ROOF SUPPORTED BY TRIANGULAR BRACKETS.

REQUIRED PLAN OR SKETCH MAP OF SITE (Indicate roadways by name and label other major topographical features).

MIKE STONE
1419 V. N. SONS BL.



NOT TO SCALE
ET 7/93

Matt Stone.

Bowers House (worked with bank)

- x Dorothy H. Rich. 642-2007
- Minnie Hill 642-2676
- ✓ Laura Martin. 165 Maple.
- ✓ George J. Spivay

Misses - Iron Halls

Wil Del.

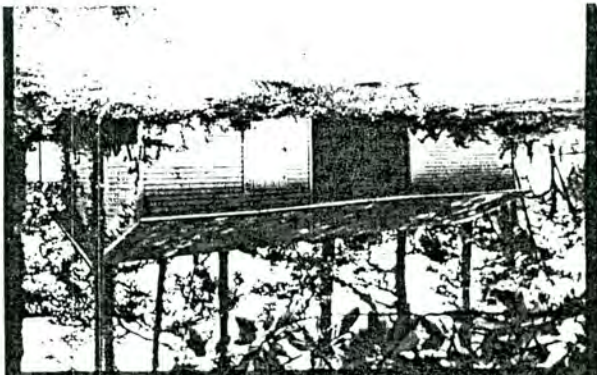
Jackson Brothers Lumber Co. (1925-6)
Mill was beyond National Spinning Co.
Closed in early '30s

Commissary's @ Longwood
Burg Hill
Bk. (a Fire house)

Columbus County
Brunswick
East side NC-130, 0.1 m NW SR-1170

Jackson Brothers Lumber Co. Office

The building is a well-proportioned, five by three bay brick structure accentuated at the corners by quoins. Windows contain two-over-two sash enframed by brick stretcher courses and stone sills and lintels. An attached porch across the rear elevation is supported by five brick posts. The hipped roof with concealed gutters rises above a series of triangular brackets. To the north of the office is a frame storage building sheathed with German siding. The property is currently (July 1998) being adapted for use as a private residence.



62 PX

35

KODAK 5062 PX

35

KODAK 5062 PX



KODAK 50

34

KODAK 5062 PX

33

KODAK 5062 PX

32

62 PX

