



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

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

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

November 13, 2000

MEMORANDUM

To: William D. Gilmore, P.E., Manager
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch

From: David Brook *for David Brook*
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Re: Widen and add bicycle lanes to NC 86 from SR 1906 to SR 1902,
TIP No. U-624, Chapel Hill, Orange County, ER 99-9055

Thank you for your letter of October 9, 2000, transmitting the survey report by Mary Pope Furr. For the above project. For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur the following properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- West Chapel Hill Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development as it is representative of the town's growth and development as an educational hub in central North Carolina during the mid-to late nineteenth century. The district is also eligible under Criterion C for Architecture as it represents a well-preserved collection of residential buildings erected between c.1845 and 1948. We concur with the boundaries as noted on page 13 of the report.
- Merritt's Store is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Commerce and Transportation as it played an important role in the economy and development of the west Chapel Hill area by providing services for automobiles along one of the most heavily traveled routes in town. The store is also eligible under Criterion C for Architecture as it retains enough of the physical features of a Art Deco/Spanish Colonial Revival gas station, built nation-wide in the 1920s and 1930s to be considered a good representation of the building type.

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 733-8653
ARCHAEOLOGY	421 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4619 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4619	(919) 733-7342 • 715-2671
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4613 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4613	(919) 733-6547 • 715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4618	(919) 733-6545 • 715-4801

Page 2 of 2
William D. Gilmore
November 16, 2000

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 any questions concerning the comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, Environmental Review Coordinator, at 919 733-4763.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT
Nicholas Graf, FHWA

bc: BROWN/MONTGOMERY ✓
COUNTY
RF

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
FINAL IDENTIFICATION & EVALUATION

**Widen and Add Bicycle Lanes to NC 86 (South Columbia Street)
from SR 1906 (Purefoy Road) to
SR 1902 (Manning Drive) in Chapel Hill
Orange County, North Carolina
TIP No. U-624
State Project No. 8.1501801
Federal Aid No. STP-86(2)**



North Carolina Department of Transportation
Report Prepared by Mary Pope Furr

September 2000

Mary Pope Furr

9.29.2000

Mary Pope Furr, Principal Investigator
Historic Architecture Section
Project Development & Environmental Analysis Branch

Date

Carl Goode, Jr.

9/29/00

Carl Goode, Jr., P.E.
Assistant Branch Manager
Project Development & Environmental Analysis Branch

Date

**WIDEN AND ADD BICYCLE LANES TO NC 86 (SOUTH COLUMBIA STREET) FROM SR 1906 (PUREFOY ROAD) TO SR 1902 (MANNING DRIVE) IN CHAPEL HILL ORANGE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
TIP NO. U-624**

II. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen and add bicycle lanes to NC 86 (South Columbia Street) from SR 1906 (Purefoy Road) to SR 1902 (Manning Drive) in Chapel Hill, Orange County (Figure 1). The purpose of the project is to improve traffic service to UNC Hospital, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and the Chapel Hill urban area and to provide safer conditions for bicyclists and pedestrians along NC 86.

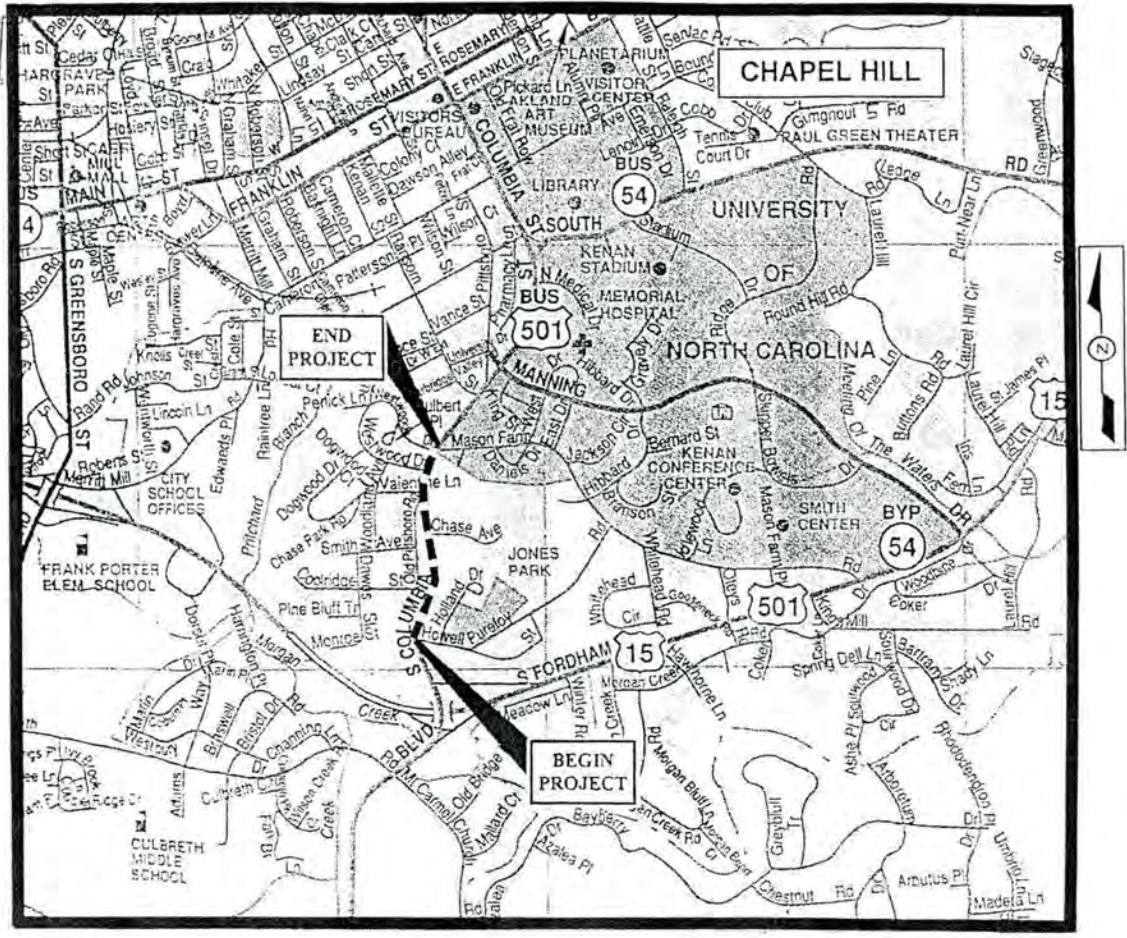
A Final Identification and Evaluation survey was conducted to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and to identify and evaluate all structures over fifty years of age within the APE according to the Criteria of Evaluation for the National Register of Historic Places. Twenty-seven properties over fifty years of age were identified in this survey. One property, Merritt's Store, is listed on the North Carolina State Study List, and one neighborhood, the West Chapel Hill Historic District, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Both properties are discussed in this report. The remaining sixteen properties were determined not eligible for the National Register and not worthy of further evaluation in a consultation meeting between SHPO and NCDOT on July 7, 2000 and September 26, 2000. These properties are represented in this report with photographs and brief reasons for their ineligibility.

Properties Listed on the National Register:

West Chapel Hill Historic District

Properties Listed on the North Carolina State Study List:

Merritt's Store




	NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH
	NC 86 (S. COLUMBIA STREET) FROM SR 1906 (PUREFOY ROAD) TO SR 1904 (MASON FARM ROAD) ORANGE COUNTY TIP PROJECT NO. U-624
0 MILES 0.6 0 KILOMETERS 0.97	

Figure 1 - Map of the General Project Area

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IV. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen and add bicycle lanes to NC 86 (South Columbia Street) from SR 1906 (Purefoy Road) to SR 1902 (Manning Drive) in Chapel Hill, Orange County (Figure 1). The purpose of the project is to improve traffic service to UNC Hospital, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and the Chapel Hill urban area and to provide safer conditions for bicyclists and pedestrians along NC 86.

Currently NC 86 is a two-lane facility with 11- and 12-foot travel lanes and unpaved shoulders. A 5-foot sidewalk is located on the east side of NC 86 between Chase Avenue and Mason Farm Road. The proposed project will provide two 12-foot travel lanes and 4-foot outside bike lanes on both sides of the road (Figure 2). A 5-foot sidewalk will be provided on the east side of NC 86 immediately adjacent to the curb. A 4-foot berm on the west and a 6-foot berm on the east side of NC 86 are also proposed. Turning lanes may also be provided at intersections.

V. PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT

NCDOT conducted a survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT and documented by a Environmental Assessment (EA). This report is prepared as a technical appendix to the EA and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that if a federally funded, licensed, or permitted project has an effect on a property listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCDOT and available for review by the public.

VI. METHODOLOGY

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) dated February 2, 1996.

NCDOT conducted an intensive survey with the following goals: (1) to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE), defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (2) to

identify all significant resources within the APE; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

The APE for historic architectural resources was delineated by a NCDOT staff architectural historian and reviewed in the field. The APE boundary is shown on the attached map (Figure 3).

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and background research on the project area. A NCDOT staff architectural historian conducted a field survey in July 2000, by car and on foot. All structures over fifty years of age in the APE were photographed and keyed to an area map.

Background research was conducted at the SHPO in Raleigh, the North Carolina State Library and Archives in Raleigh, and the Orange County Courthouse in Hillsborough.

PROPOSED TYPICAL SECTION

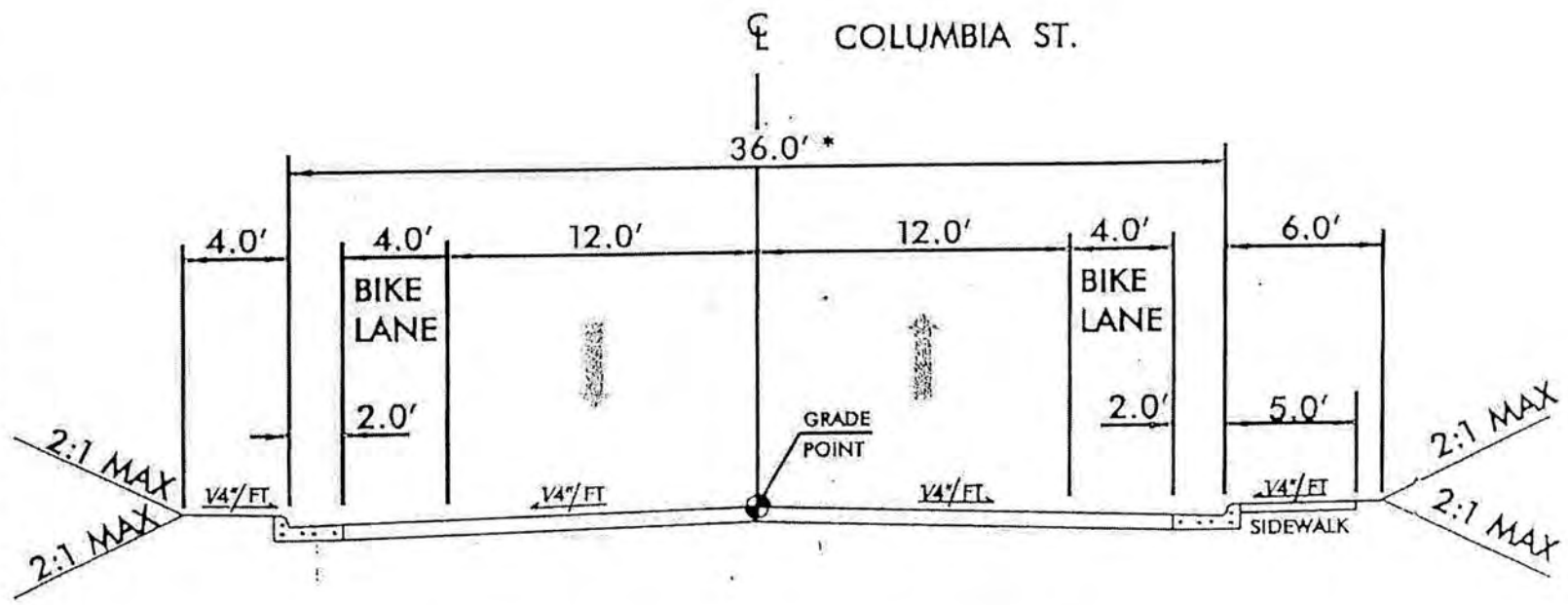


Figure 2 - Proposed Typical Section

36' FACE TO FACE TYPICAL SECTION

* Pavement widening will be required at intersections for turn lanes.

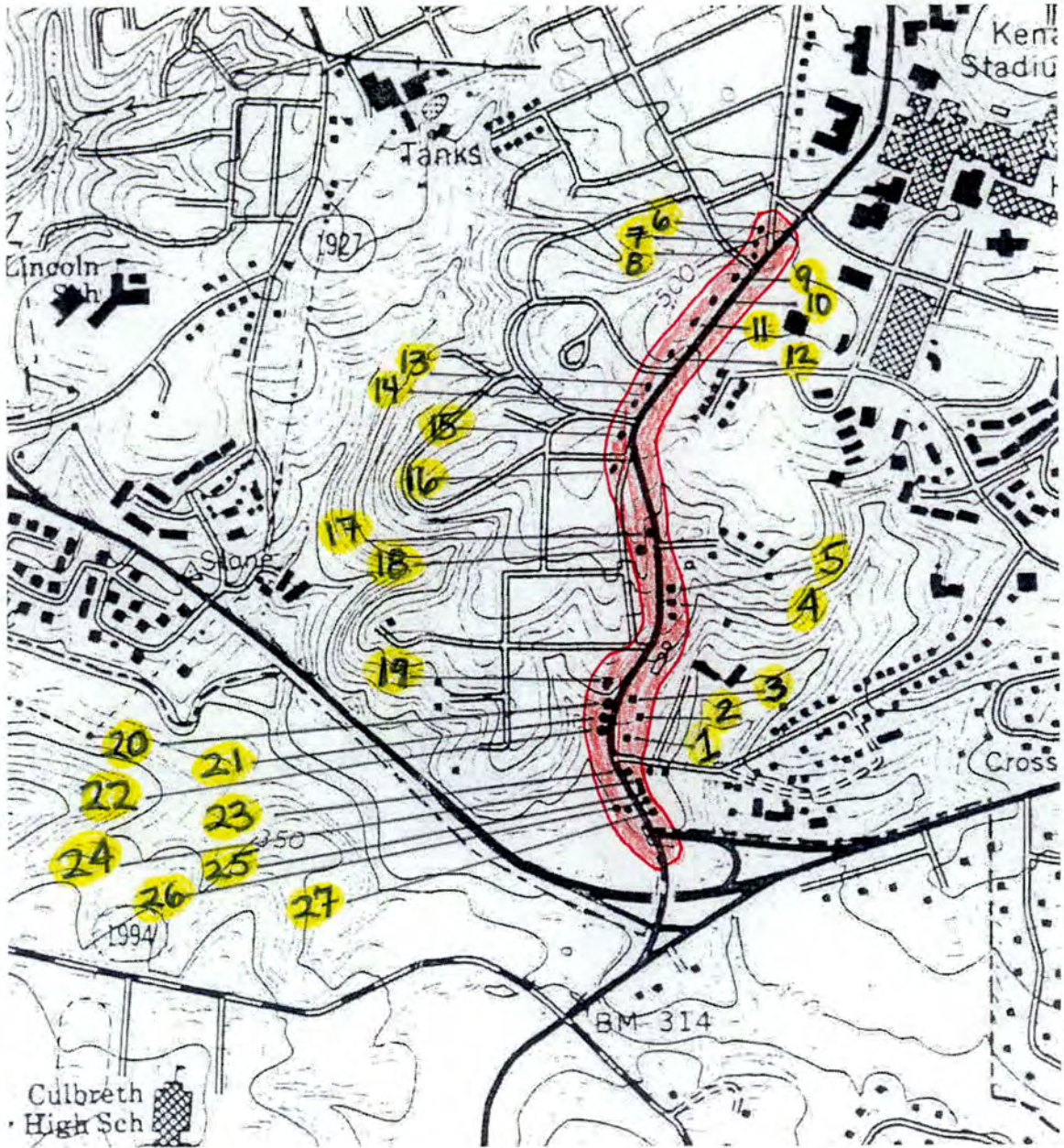


Figure 3 – Project Area Map, Chapel Hill Quad
(APE shown in red)

VII. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Twenty-seven properties over fifty years of age were identified in this survey. One property, Merritt's Store, is listed on the North Carolina State Study List, and one neighborhood, the West Chapel Hill Historic District, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Both properties are discussed in this report. The remaining sixteen properties were determined not eligible for the National Register and not worthy of further evaluation in a consultation meeting between SHPO and NCDOT on July 7, 2000 and September 26, 2000. These properties are represented in this report with photographs and brief reasons for their ineligibility.

A. *PROPERTIES UNDER FIFTY YEARS OF AGE*

Criterion Consideration G, for properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years, states that properties less than fifty years of age may be listed on the National Register only if they are of exceptional importance or if they are integral parts of districts eligible for the National Register. There are no properties in the APE that qualify for the National Register under Criterion Consideration G.

B. *PROPERTIES LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER*

Properties #6-15 – West Chapel Hill Historic District (Figures 4-8)

Location.

The West Chapel Hill Historic District is a residential district roughly composed of structures along West Cameron Avenue, Malette Street, Kenan Street, Pittsboro Street, South Columbia Street, and Westwood Drive.

Description.

The following excerpts from the 1998 nomination describe the district:

The West Chapel Hill Historic District is located in the town of Chapel Hill just south of the central business district and to the adjacent west of the University of North Carolina (UNC) campus. The overall character of the streetscape is formed by rows of late nineteenth- and twentieth-century houses along narrow grid pattern streets lined with gravel walkways, stone walls and mature shade trees.

Architecturally, the West Chapel Hill Historic District represents an intact collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century upper-middle class housing styles, both those impressively genteel and those modest.

There are 179 primary buildings that contribute to the architectural and historic character of the West Chapel Hill Historic District. This represents ninety-one percent of the 196 total primary buildings in the district. At least eight of the contributing primary buildings date to the nineteenth century. There are 56 contributing and 40 noncontributing secondary buildings which are mainly garages. There are also three contributing structures: the stone wall network, the footpath network, and the University Railroad bed.¹

¹ National Register Nomination (1998) West Chapel Hill Historic District, Section 7.

Background Information.

The following excerpts from the 1998 nomination provide the chronological record for the West Chapel Hill Historic District:

Its development was spurred by its inclusion within the incorporated town limits in 1851, and perpetuated by a high interest in real estate activities by town citizens and university professors, and the employment offered by the university. With its location adjacent to the university, the area emerged as the town's major western neighborhood in the 1870s. The neighborhood represents typical residential development that occurred across the country in the first decades of the twentieth century in response to nationwide trends set forth by the "City Beautiful Movement" and the "Neighborhood Movement" of the early twentieth century. With these incentives for development in place, the West Chapel Hill neighborhood grew steadily through the 1940s from its inception in the mid-nineteenth century.²

The majority of houses in the district were built by 1932, with a significant group constructed between 1915 and 1925 (with the exception of the Westwood area developed beginning in 1933).³



Figure 4 – West Chapel Hill Historic District (Property #10)

² Ibid., Section 8.

³ Ibid., Section 7.



Figure 5 – West Chapel Hill Historic District (Property #14)



Figure 6 – West Chapel Hill Historic District (Property #8)



Figure 7 – West Chapel Hill Historic District (Property #7)

Evaluation:

The West Chapel Hill Historic District was listed on the National Register in 1998 under Criterion A (Event) and Criterion C (Design/Construction) and in 2000 its components still display the characteristics that contribute to district's significance. The 1998 National Register nomination provides the following criteria assessment:

Criterion A (Event) -- The district is eligible for listing under Criterion A in the area of *community planning and development* as representative of the town's growth and development as an educational hub in central North Carolina during the mid-to late nineteenth century.

Criterion C (Design/Construction) – The character, integrity, and range of the district's architectural resources further make it eligible for listing under Criterion C for *architecture*. It represents a well-preserved collection of residential buildings erected between c.1845 and 1948, thus defining the period of significance for the neighborhood, and primarily exhibits nationally popular twentieth-century styles such as Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Tudor Revival along with a few examples of late nineteenth-century and turn-of-the-century architecture including Queen Anne and vernacular nineteenth-century forms with Greek Revival elements.⁴

⁴ Ibid., Section 8.

National Register Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the West Chapel Hill Historic district are outlined on the accompanying map (Figure 8). The 1998 nomination provides the following boundary justification:

The boundaries of the West Chapel Hill Historic District closely follow the lot lines delineated by tax maps, deviating only to include the gravel sidewalks and stone walls in the public right-of-way along roads. The boundaries extend southwest to include a portion of the Westwood subdivision, which was developed concurrent with the later development along District streets to its northwest including University Drive and Vance Street. The boundaries include the highest concentration of resources dating to the period of significance for the district: 1845 to 1948. The edges of the district are anchored with contributing properties.⁵

⁵ Ibid., Section 10.



Figure 8 - West Chapel Hill Historic District (Boundary outlined in yellow)

C. PROPERTIES LISTED ON THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE STUDY LIST

Property #1 – Merritt's Store (Figures 9-14)

Location.

Merritt's Store is located on the east side of NC 86, just north of US 15/501.

Description.

Merritt's Store is an example of the ubiquitous Art Deco/Spanish Colonial Revival-styled gas station from the 1920s and 1930s.⁶ The one-story, rectangular, concrete building features highly stylized Art Deco pylons and a red tile parapet roof reminiscent of Spanish architecture from the southwest United States. Originally, the southern half of the building housed the business office while the northern half contained the two service bays. The building also features an inventive rear addition constructed from the body of an old truck. Petroleum pumps once stood near NC 86, but these were removed in the early 1990s. Today the service bay doors have been closed and the interior converted into a convenience store and small grill.

Background Information.

Mr. E.G. Merritt built the gas station in 1928 as Chapel Hill was in the midst of a post World War I building boom. The neighborhoods in west Chapel Hill were developing rapidly and all the streets in town were "rapidly transformed, in appearance and serviceability, by the construction of concrete curbs and gutters."⁷ Automobile traffic was on the rise and Merritt located his station on one of the heaviest traveled routes in Chapel Hill. The nascent station survived the Depression primarily because the effects of the economic downturn were not as drastic in Chapel Hill since the university continued to function despite its reduced budget. The town resumed its pre-Depression growth in 1935 when the university appropriation was reinstated to 1929 levels. Residential construction resumed its pace, especially in west Chapel Hill, and business increased at Merritt's station. The store continued to pump petroleum until the early 1990s, long after the service bays had closed. It is considered to be one of the five oldest operating businesses in Chapel Hill and is currently operated by E.G. Merritt's widow.⁸

⁶ Beginning in the 1920s the Spanish Colonial Revival was touted as a very functional revival because it was easily adaptable to new construction materials, such as concrete and new building types, such as service stations. Mass production of such "Spanish" service stations began on the West Coast, but spread quickly to the East because the public saw it as unusual and somewhat exotic. The spread of the style characterized the larger Colonial Revival movement of the 1920s and 1930s where styles lost their relationships to specific pieces of history and instead became appropriated by a larger American vernacular taste.

⁷ National Register Nomination (1998) West Chapel Hill Historic District, Section 8.

⁸ North Carolina Study List Application (1989) Merritt's Store.



Figure 9 – Merritt's Store (Property #1)

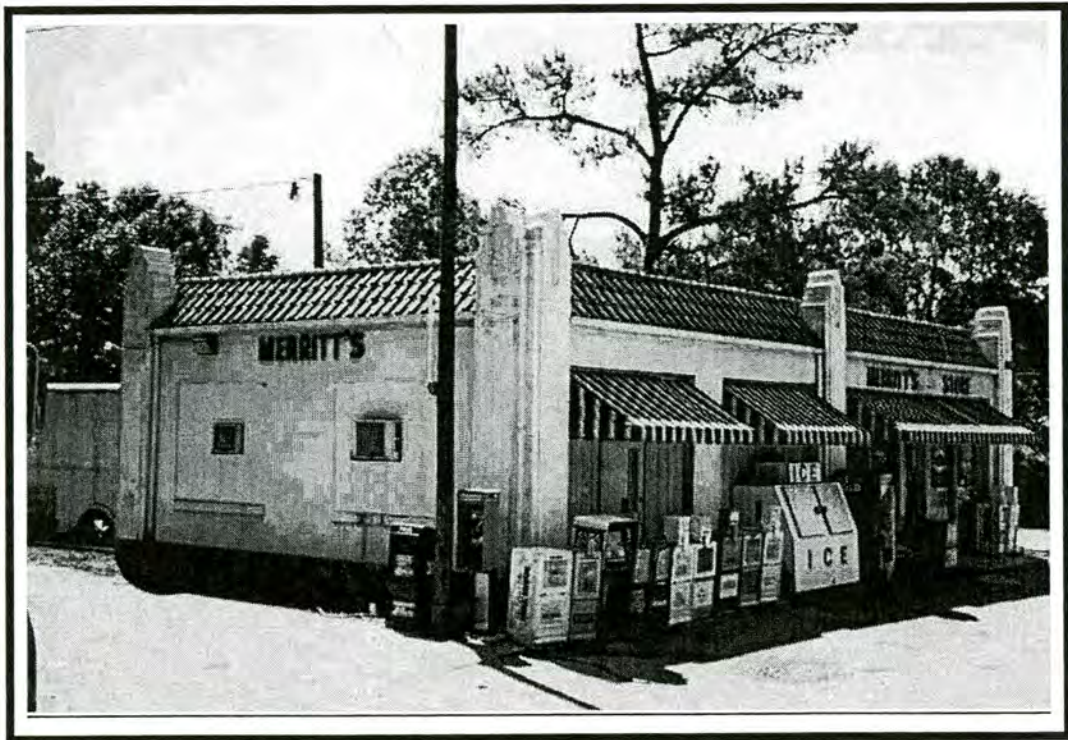


Figure 10 – Merritt's Store (Property #1)

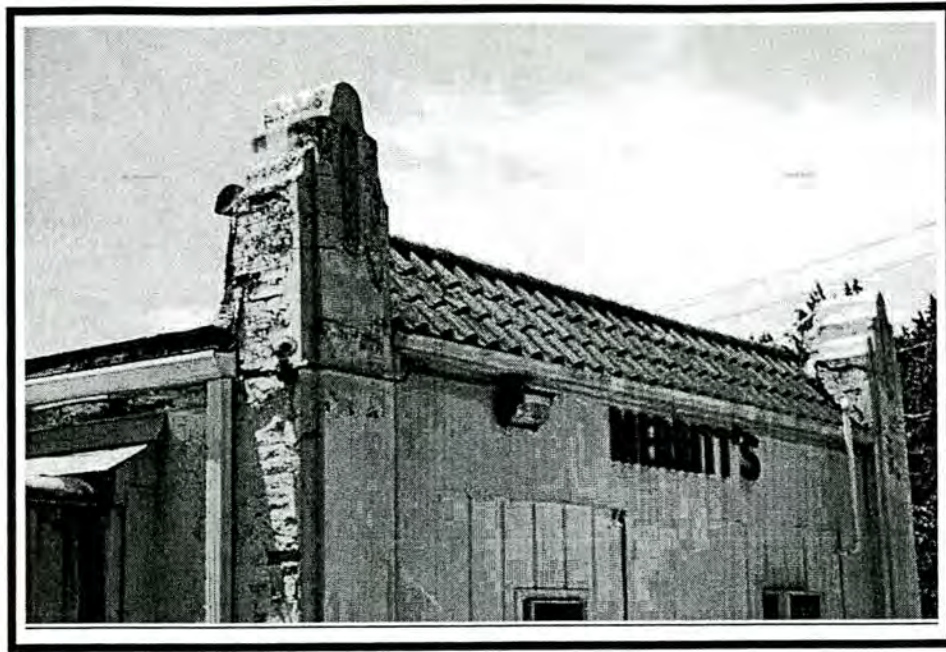


Figure 11 – Merritt's Store (Property #1)



Figure 12 – Merritt's Store (Property #1)

Evaluation.

Merritt's Store is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (pattern of events) for its significance in local commerce and transportation. *To be eligible for significance under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally,*

*the property's specific association must be important as well.*⁹ Merritt's Store played an important role in the economy and development of the west Chapel Hill area by providing services for automobiles along one of the most heavily traveled routes in town.

Merritt's Store is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.*¹⁰

There are no persons of national, state, or local significance associated with Merritt's Store.

Merritt's Store is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its significance in architecture. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.*¹¹ While there have been modifications to the original structure, Merritt's Store retains enough of the physical features of early service stations, including its service bays and business office, to be considered a good representative of the building type. In addition, Merritt's Store retains the stylistic features (highly stylized pylons and red tile parapet roof) that characterize the Art Deco/Spanish Colonial Revival gas stations built nation-wide in the 1920s and 1930s.

Merritt's Store is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Information Potential). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*¹² The architectural and engineering components of Merritt's Store are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

⁹ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), 12.

¹⁰ National Park Service, 15.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 17.

¹² *Ibid.*, 21.

Historic Boundary.

The Historic Boundary for Merritt's Store has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, "Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties." The Historic Boundary for Merritt's Store (PIN Number 9788-21-7002) follows the current property line as recorded on Orange County Tax Map 7.89.D.18. The site contains .82 acres and is delineated on attached Orange County Tax Maps (Figures 13 & 14).

Historic Boundary Justification.

The Historic Boundary for Merritt's Store includes all of the significant resources that retain integrity and contribute to the property's significance.

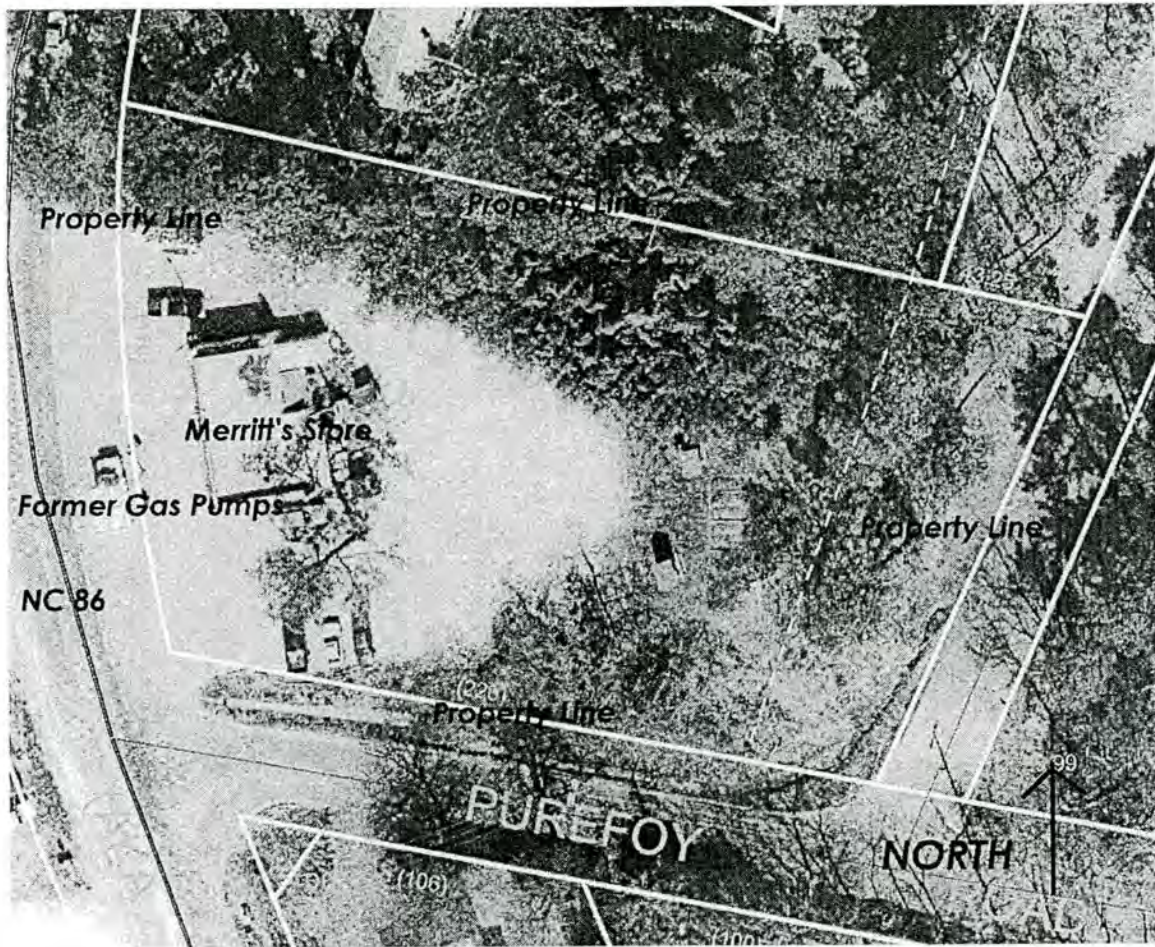


Figure 13 – Aerial Photo of Merritt's Store

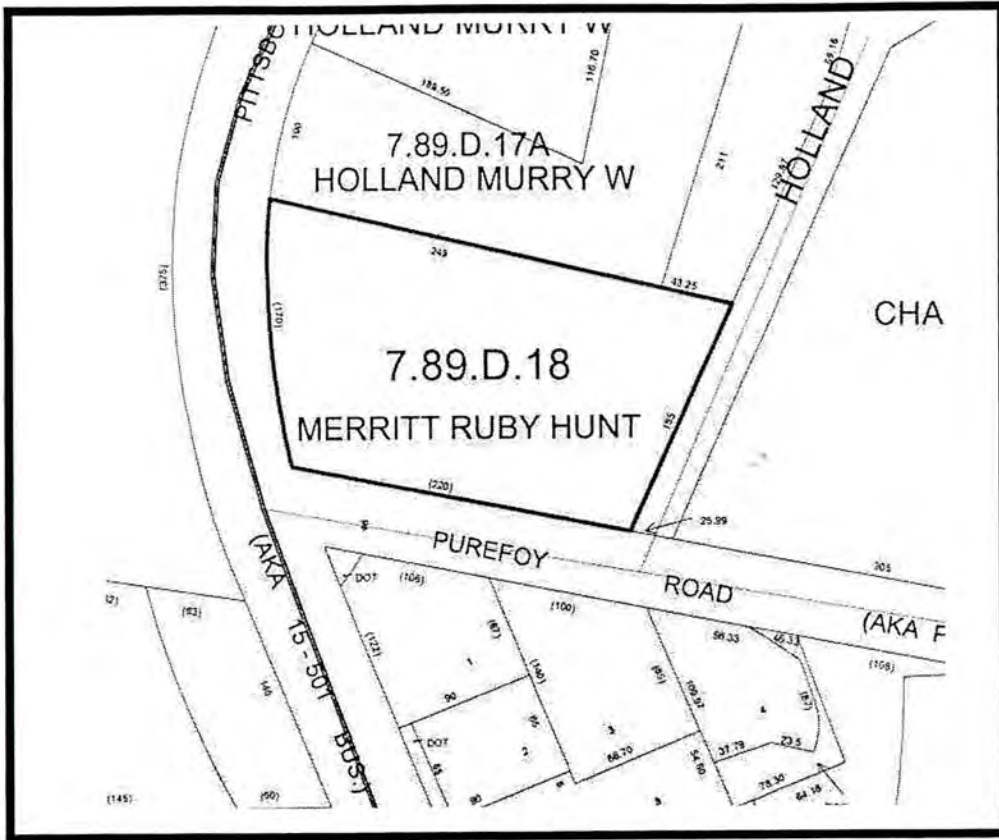


Figure 14 – Historic Boundary Map for Merritt’s Store

D. PROPERTIES DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION



Figure 15 --Property #2: House

This house has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant.



Figure 16 --Property #3: House

This house has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant.



Figure 17 --Property #4: House

This house has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant.



Figure 18 --Property #5: House

This house has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant.

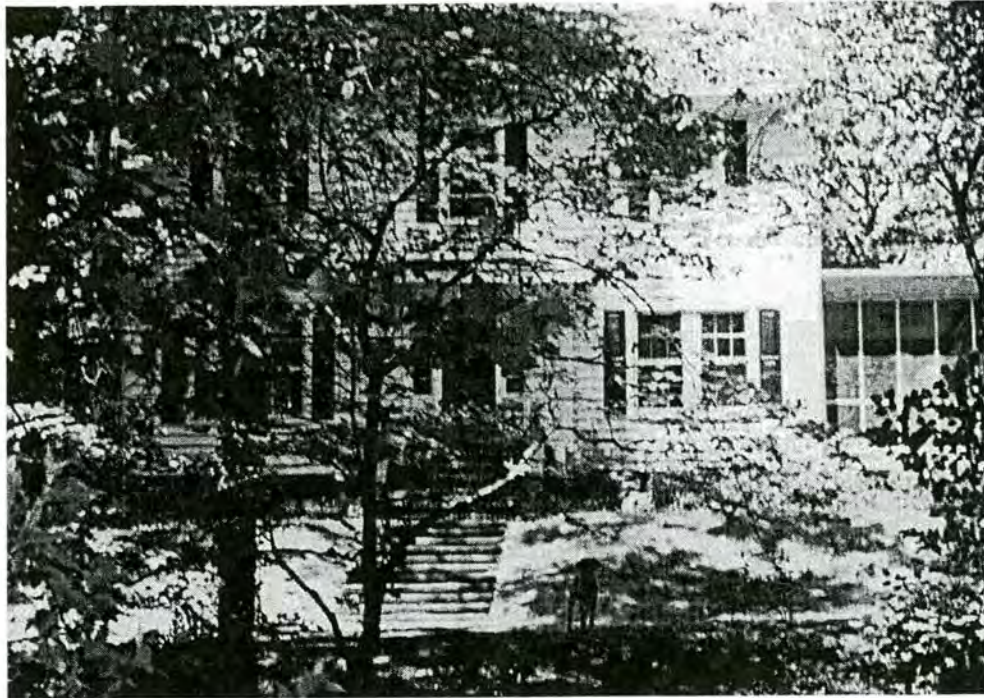


Figure 19 --Property #16: House

This house has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant.



Figure 20 --Property #17: House

This house has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant.



Figure 21 --Property #18: House

This house has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant.



Figure 22 --Property #19: House

This house has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant.



Figure 23 --Property #20: House

This house has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant.

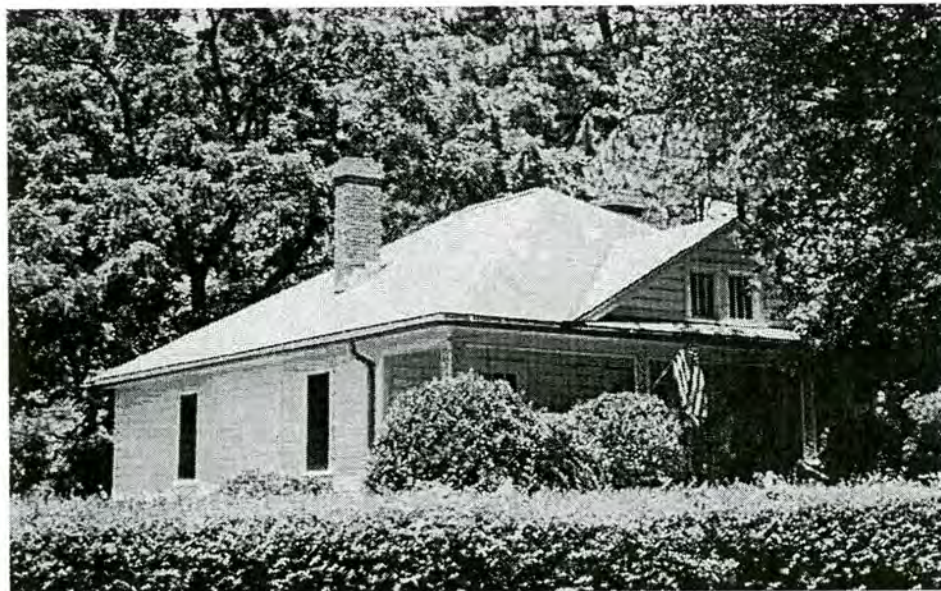


Figure 24 --Property #21: House

This house has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant.



Figure 25 --Property #22: House

This house has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant.



Figure 26 --Property #23: House

This house has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant.



Figure 27 --Property #24: House

This house has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant.



Figure 28 --Property #25: House

This house has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant.



Figure 29 --Property #26: House

This house has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant.



Figure 30 --Property #27: House

This house has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant.

X. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bishir, Catherine W. and Lawrence S. Earley. *Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina*. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1985.
- Chapel Hill Historical Society. *Historic Buildings and Landmarks of Chapel Hill, North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: Chapel Hill Historical Society, 1973.
- Chapel Hill Weekly*. "Concrete Curbs on Many Streets." June 27, 1925, p.1. Located at Wilson Library, UNC-Chapel Hill, Microfilm C46g.
- Lefler, Hugh and Paul Wager. *Orange County, 1752-1952*. Chapel Hill: Orange Print Shop, 1953.
- Mattson, Richard. *History and Architecture of Orange County, N.C.* Unpublished manuscript located at the Orange County Planning and Development Department in Hillsborough, NC, 1996.
- National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15*. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991.
- National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 21*. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1997.
- National Register Nomination (1998) West Chapel Hill Historic District.
- North Carolina Historic Structure Short Data Sheet (1992) Merritt's Store.
- North Carolina Study List Application (1989) Merritt's Store.
- Orange County Registry of Deeds, Hillsborough, NC. Deed Records.
- Vickers, James, Thomas Scism and Dixon Quails. *Chapel Hill: An Illustrated History*. Chapel Hill: Barclay Publishers, 1985.

IX. APPENDIX

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

Brief Project Description WIDEN NC 86 (SOUTH COLUMBIA ST) IN CHAPEL HILL FROM SR 1906 (PUREFOY RD) TO SR 1904 (MASON FARM RD), PLANNING STUDIES EXTENDED TO INCLUDE AREA FROM SR 1904 TO SR 1902 (MANNING DR.)

On 7-7-00, representatives of the

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

reviewed the subject project at

- A 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 effect.
- there are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criterion Consideration G within the project's area of potential effect.
- there are properties over fifty years old (list attached) within the project's area of potential effect, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, properties identified as 2-5 17-27 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.
- there are no National Register-listed properties within the project's area of potential effect.
- there are no historic properties affected by this project.

Signed:

Kim D. ... 7-7-00
Representative, NCDOT Date

Michael C. Dawson 8/2/00
FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

April Montgomery 7/7/00
Representative, SHPO Date

David ... 7/13/00
State Historic Preservation Officer Date

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

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

Project Description: Widen NC 86 (South Columbia St.) from SR 1906 to SR 1902 in Chapel Hill

On September 26, 2000, representatives of the

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

Reviewed the subject project at

- a scoping meeting
- photograph review session/consultation
- other

All parties present agreed

- there are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effect.
- there are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criterion Consideration G within the project's area of potential effect.
- there are properties over fifty years old (list attached) within the project's area of potential effect, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, properties identified as #10 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.
- there are no National Register-listed properties located within the project's area of potential effect.

Signed:

Mary Pope Hu 9.26.2000
 Representative, NCDOT Date

[Signature] 10/12/00
 FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

[Signature] 9/26/00
 Representative, SHPO Date

[Signature] 9/28/00
 State Historic Preservation Officer Date