



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

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

Office of Archives and History  
Division of Historical Resources  
David Brook, Director

July 31, 2007

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gregory Thorpe, Ph.D., Director  
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch  
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *Bye for PBS*

SUBJECT: Replace Bridge No. 492 on SR 1012 (Western Boulevard), Wake County, ER 06-1112

Thank you for your letter of July 19, 2007, transmitting the survey report by Courtney Foley for the above project.

The following property is determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

(WA 2494) Asbury Park First Church of God is located on the west side of Jones Franklin Road (SR 5039) approximately 200 feet from the intersection of Western Boulevard, Hillsborough Street, and Jones Franklin Road. The Asbury Park First Church of God is not eligible for the National Register because it no longer retains its integrity of setting, its interior has been gutted, and some of the original exterior fabric has been altered.

We also concur that the properties listed in Appendix II of the report do not appear eligible for listing in the National Register.

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 ext. 246. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr  
Courtney Foley

bc: McBride  
County

ADMINISTRATION  
RESTORATION  
SURVEY & PLANNING

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# **HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 492 ON SR 1011 OVER SR 1012 (WESTERN BOULEVARD)  
WAKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

TIP No. B-4656

WBS No. 33819.1.1

FEDERAL AID No. BRSTP-1011(8)



**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE**

**COURTNEY FOLEY**  
**ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN**  
**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

JULY 2007

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**  
**REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 492 ON SR 1011 OVER SR 1012 (WESTERN BOULEVARD)**  
**WAKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

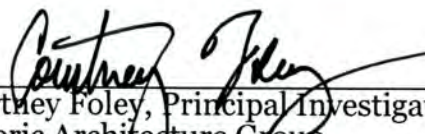
TIP No. B-4656  
WBS No. 33819.1.1  
FEDERAL AID No. BRSTP-1011(8)




**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE**

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
REPORT PREPARED BY COURTNEY FOLEY

JULY 2007

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Courtney Foley, Principal Investigator  
Historic Architecture Group  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

19 July 2007  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor  
Historic Architecture Group  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

19 July 2007  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## **Management Summary**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 492 on SR 1011 over SR 1012 (Western Boulevard) in Wake County, North Carolina. The purpose and need of this project is to replace Bridge No. 492, which is structurally and functionally obsolete. The bridge currently has a sufficiency rating of 28.8 out of 100. This report represents the initial documentation of historic properties located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) of Bridge No. 492 for TIP No. B-4656.

In response to a request for input on 28 November 2006, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) asked that an architectural historian identify and evaluate any structures over fifty years of age within the project area (see HPO correspondence in Appendix I).

This report documents historic architectural resources located within the APE of Bridge No. 492. The APE was delineated by NCDOT architectural historians and reviewed in the field in May 2007. At that time, NCDOT architectural historians identified fifteen (15) properties that appeared to be at least fifty years of age within the APE. Fourteen (14) of these properties identified were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NR) and not worthy of further evaluation in a consultation meeting between NCDOT and HPO held on 18 May 2007 (see signed concurrence form in Appendix I). At that meeting, HPO requested additional information on WA 2494: Asbury Park First Church of God.

Based on this request, architectural historians completed additional field work and archival research in May and June 2007. Further investigation recommends that WA 2494: Asbury Park First Church of God is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

This project is Federally funded [Federal Aid Number BRSTP-1011(8)] and is classified as a Categorical Exclusion (CE).

## **Table of Contents**

Project Description	1
Purpose of Survey and Report	1
Methodology	2
Summary of Findings	3
Evaluated Property – Recommended <i>Not Eligible</i> for National Register Listing	
WA 2494: Asbury Park First Church of God	
Description	6
Representative Photographs	6
Developmental Context	8
Discussion of Integrity	15
National Register Evaluation	15
Bibliography	18
Appendix I State Historic Preservation Office Correspondence	19
Appendix II Photographs of Properties Determined Not Eligible For the National Register of Historic Places and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation	24

## **List of Figures**

Figure 1: Project Location Map	4
Figure 2: Map of the APE	5
Figure 3: WA 2494: Asbury Park First Church of God Site Plan	12
Figure 4: Plat of Asbury Park dated May 12, 1925	14



## **Project Description**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 492 over SR 1012 (Western Boulevard) in Wake County, North Carolina. The purpose and need of this project is to replace Bridge No. 492, which is structurally and functionally obsolete. The bridge currently has a sufficiency rating of 28.8 out of 100. This report represents the initial documentation of historic properties located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) of Bridge No. 492 for TIP No. B-4656.

Located within the city limits, the project area is located approximately 1.2 miles west of the intersection of Interstate 440 and Western Boulevard and approximately five miles from downtown Raleigh. This area developed in the 1920s with the extension of Western Boulevard and the opening of two residential subdivisions in the area, Asbury Park and Westover. Historically, this area consisted of residential development built during the 1920s – 1950s, as well as some commercial establishments located just south of the Norfolk Southern rail line.

Today, the portion of Western Boulevard within the project APE consists of residential properties dating to the mid-twentieth century. The balance of the APE consists of modern commercial and industrial development (most from the 1990s or later), as well as an apartment complex. *Figure 1: Project Location Map* on page 4 of this report depicts the project location on the 2006 North Carolina State Transportation Map.

Two design alternatives are proposed for this project – replacing the bridge directly adjacent to the existing location, either to the east or to the west with a new structure using phased construction. One lane of traffic will be maintained during construction with either alternative.

## **Purpose of Survey and Report**

The purpose and need of this project is to replace Bridge No. 492, which is structurally and functionally obsolete. The bridge sufficiency rating is 28.8 out of 100.

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 categorical exclusion (CE). This report is prepared as a technical appendix to the CE and as part of the documentation for 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 listing in 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 is available for review by the public.

## **Methodology**

NCDOT conducted a survey and prepared this report in accordance with provisions of the 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 FR44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Section 106 Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

NCDOT conducted this survey with the following goals: 1) to determine the 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 architectural resources within the APE that are fifty years of age or older; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. The APE boundary for this undertaking is delineated on *Figure 2: Map of the APE* on page 5 of this report.

In May 2007, NCDOT architectural historians conducted an intensive field survey covering one hundred percent of the project APE by car and on foot with the goal of identifying historical architectural resources within the APE. Every property appearing to be fifty years of age or older, as well as any properties appearing to have exceptional architectural significance, regardless of age, were photographed and documented.

Background research and National Register evaluation of the properties in the project area included the following materials: architectural survey maps and survey files located at HPO in Raleigh; Wake County deeds, plats, and tax records; and primary and secondary source materials located at the D.H. Hill Library at North Carolina State University in Raleigh.

## **Summary of Findings**

The May 2007 field survey identified fifteen (15) properties within the APE that appeared to be at least fifty years old. Of the fifteen identified properties, fourteen (14) were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and not worthy of further evaluation in a consultation meeting between HPO and NCDOT held on 18 May 2007 (see concurrence form in Appendix I). Photographs of these fourteen properties are located in Appendix II. At that meeting, HPO requested further information on one (1) property, WA 2494: Asbury Park First Church of God.

### **Properties Located within the APE and Discussed in this Report:**

*Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (DOE):*

None

*Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places:*

None

*Properties Listed in the North Carolina Study List:*

None

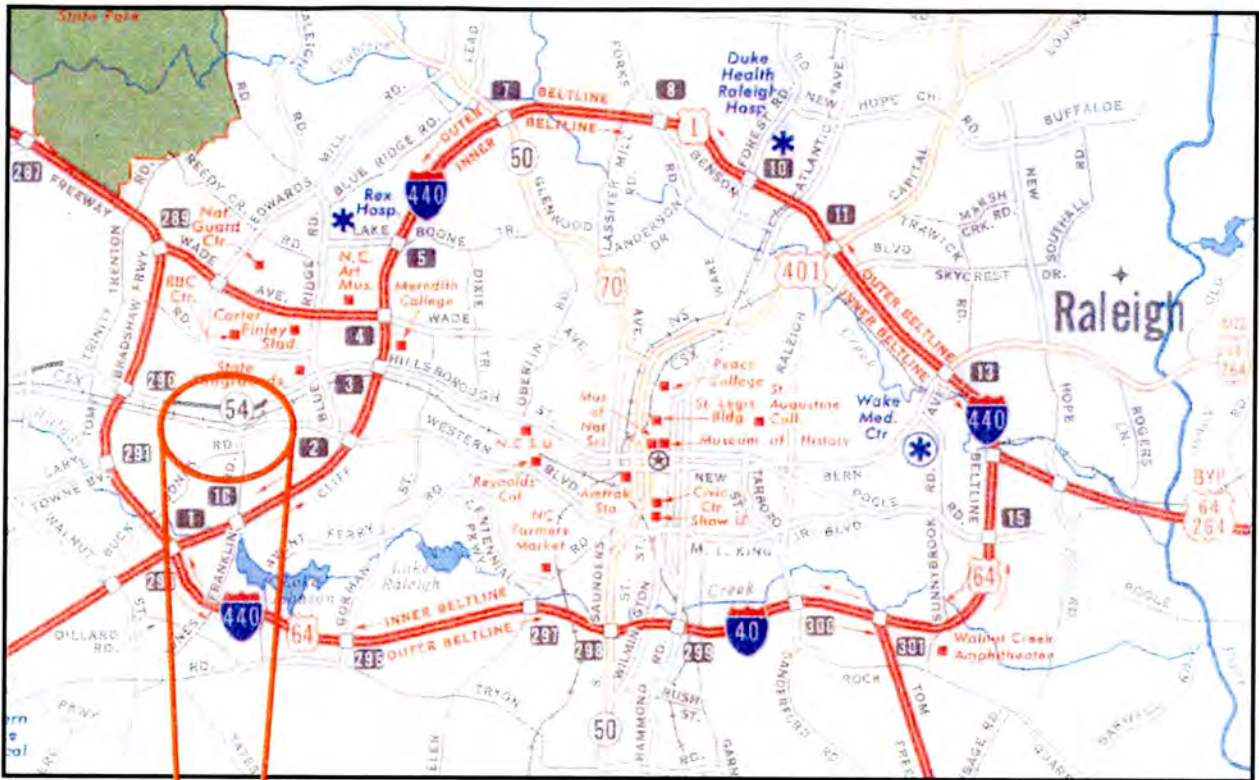
*Properties Evaluated In This Report and Recommended **Eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:*



None

*Properties Evaluated In This Report and Recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:*

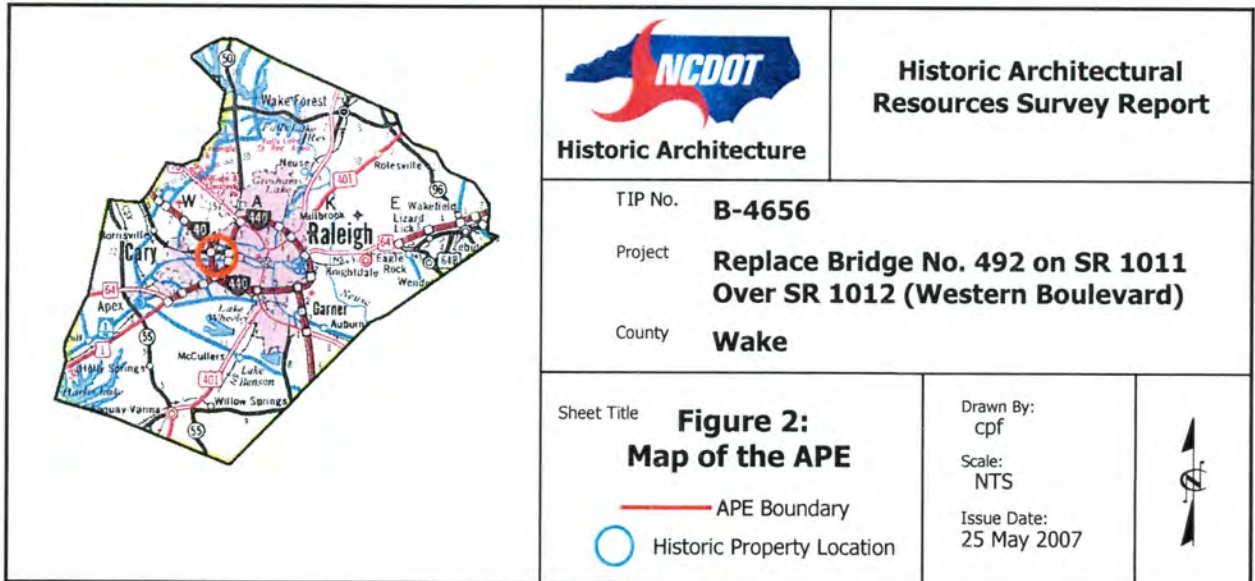
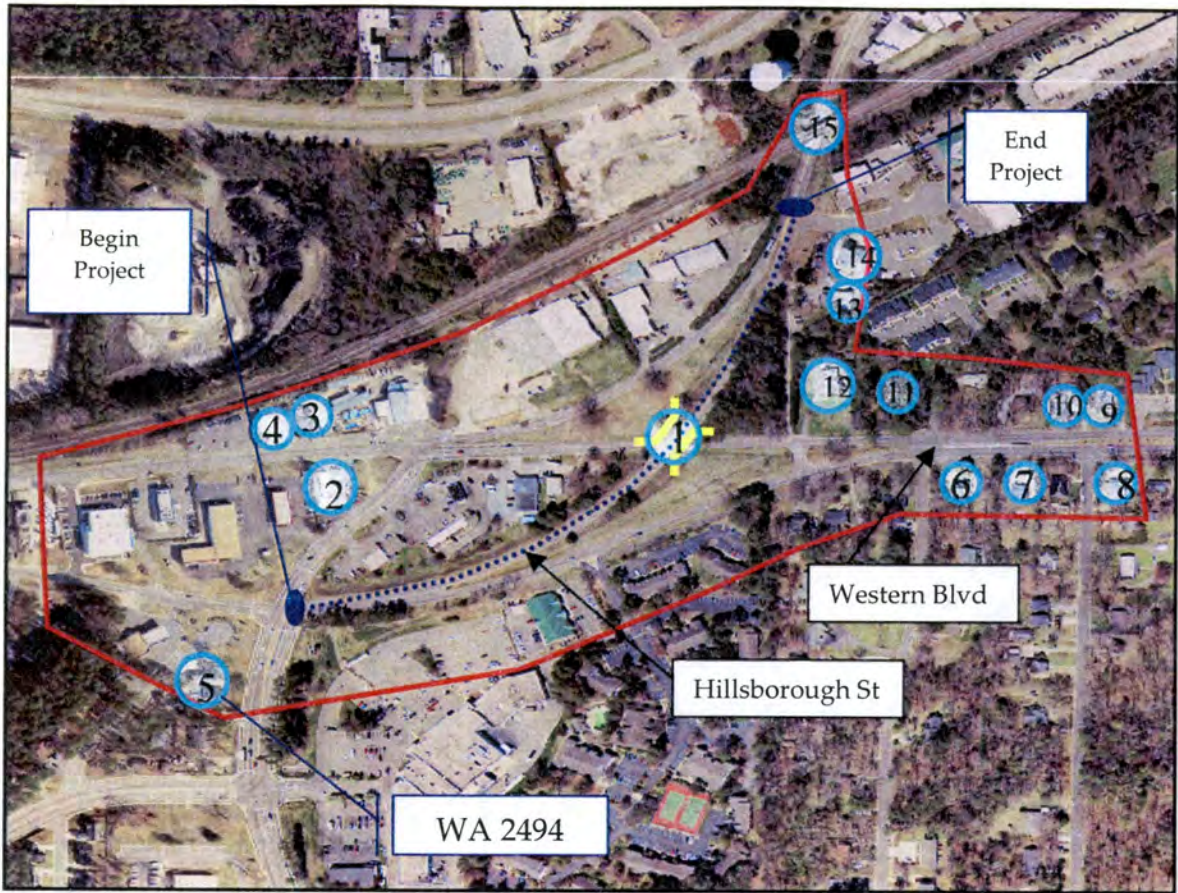
WA 2494: Asbury Park First Church of God





 <b>Historic Architecture</b>	<b>Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report</b>	
	<b>Figure 1: Project Location Map</b>	
TIP No. <b>B-4656</b> Project <b>Replace Bridge No. 492 on SR 1011 Over SR 1012 (Western Boulevard)</b> County <b>Wake</b>	Drawn By: cpf Scale: NTS Issue Date: 25 May 2007	





*Properties Evaluated In This Report and Recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:*

**WA 2494: Asbury Park First Church of God**

**Property Identification:** The Asbury Park First Church of God (Wake County PIN: 0784203527) is identified as Property 5 and WA 2494 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*. This property was identified as WA 2494 in the HPO-sponsored Wake County Survey.

**Location and Setting:** The Asbury Park First Church of God is located on the west side of Jones Franklin Road (SR 5039) approximately 200 feet from the intersection of Western Boulevard, Hillsborough Street, and Jones Franklin Road (refer to *Figure 2: Map of the APE*).

Stretching westward from downtown Raleigh, Hillsborough Street begins at the west edge of the State Capitol and extends westward beyond I-440 and through the project area. The street originally led from Raleigh to Hillsborough, the Orange County seat. Western Boulevard, so named because it leads west from downtown, also originates in downtown Raleigh and stretches westward slightly south of Hillsborough Street before the two streets overlap at Bridge No. 492.

The built environment flanking Western Boulevard at the west end of the project includes residential development from the 1920s through the middle of the twentieth century. Modern commercial development dominates Hillsborough Street and the eastern end of the project area, although a few historic commercial properties are still in operation.

Asbury Park First Church of God is located on a 0.44-acre parcel of land situated between Jones Franklin Road and Xebec Way. The setting within the property boundary consists of a grass lawn in front of the church building, as well as on the north and south sides. A curb cut to Jones Franklin Road provides access to a gravel drive that leads to a large gravel parking lot at the rear of the building. Access to the parking area is also possible from Xebec Way. The integrity of the setting outside the property no longer remains. The recent realignment of Jones Franklin Road and Buck Jones Road altered historic road patterns. Large-scale nonhistoric commercial development dwarfs the property – a gas station to the northwest, Plaza West Shopping Center across Jones Franklin Road, and an apartment complex less than five hundred feet to the west.

**Description:** Asbury Park First Church of God is a one-story, gable-front frame church sheathed with German siding and plain corner boards. The building rests on a continuous concrete block foundation, with a portion of the south side being covered with mobile home skirting. The wide eave overhang and exposed rafter ends on the asphalt-shingled roof recall the influence of the Craftsman Style.

The three-bay facade features a gable-front entrance that projects from the main block. The steeply-pitched roof over the entrance features flared eaves with exposed rafter ends. A double-leaf front door rests within a flush-board surround; decorative posts at each corner of the entrance are still visible. Small, nonhistoric sconces flank either side of the door. An arched signboard, now vacant, rests above the door in the gable end. Paired casement windows with frosted glass set in decorative muntins pierce the outer bays.



The south and north elevations each accommodate three bays of the same decorative coupled casement windows as the facade. A shed-roofed concrete block addition on the rear of the building extends beyond the northwest corner to form an enclosed connection between the church and the fellowship hall. This addition, which serves as a connecting walkway to the fellowship hall has destroyed the westernmost pair of windows on the north side of the church. Commercial-grade glass doors in the center of the rear elevation now serve as the main entrance to the church. The interior of the church has been completely gutted and remodeled according to the WA 2494 survey form and the original main entrance is no longer in use.

The circa 1960s fellowship hall is a two-story, front-gable concrete block structure. The east and west gable ends contain a central single leaf entrance flanked by a twelve-pane metal sash window on either side. The north and south sides each contain three bays with the same metal sash windows on both the first and second stories. While there are exposed rafter ends on the fellowship hall, the eave overhang is not as generous as that of the church.



**WA 2494: Asbury Park First Church of God Representative Photographs**



Photo 1: Looking north towards the project terminus at the intersection of Jones Franklin Road and Western Boulevard.



Photo 2: Shopping center directly across Jones Franklin Road from the property.



**WA 2494: Asbury Park First Church of God Representative Photographs**



Photo 3: Front view of church and fellowship hall. A portion of the gas station can be seen in the background.



Photo 4: East front and south side elevations.



**WA 2494: Asbury Park First Church of God Representative Photographs**



Photo 5: Window detail.



Photo 6: Detail view of concrete block connection between church and fellowship hall.



**WA 2494: Asbury Park First Church of God Representative Photographs**

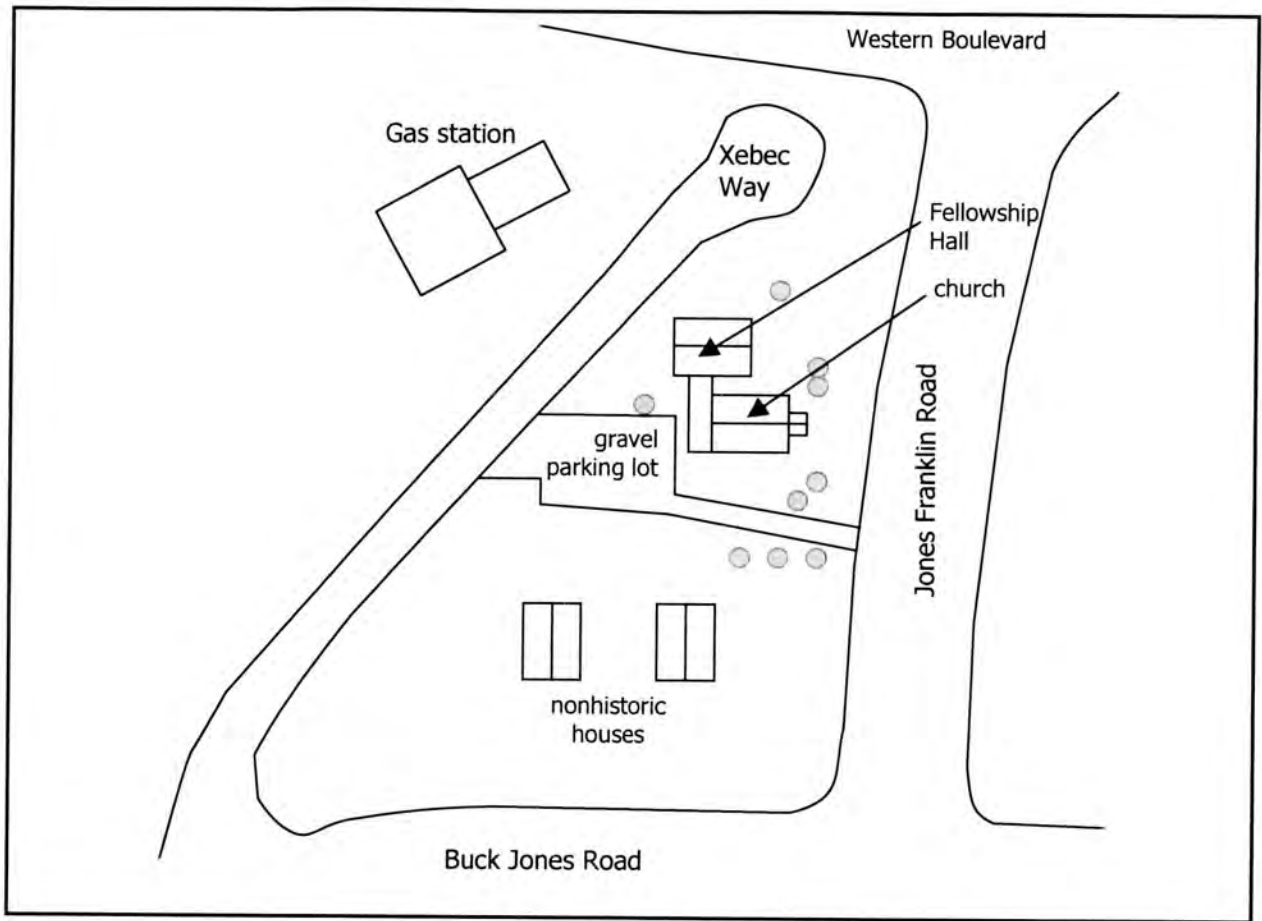


Photo 7: Fellowship hall.



Photo 8: Rear of building, now the main entrance of the church.





			<b>Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report</b>	
	<b>Historic Architecture</b>			
	TIP No. <b>B-4656</b> Project <b>Replace Bridge No. 492 on SR 1011 Over SR 1012 (Western Boulevard)</b> County <b>Wake</b>			
Sheet Title <b>Figure 3: WA 2494: Asbury Park First Church of God Site Plan</b>		Drawn By: cpf Scale: NTS Issue Date: 31 May 2007		

### **Developmental History:**

Located in the center of the state, the terrain of Wake County is a composite of the state as whole – rocky, hilly terrain in the west that falls to relatively flat and sandy Coastal Plain to the southeast. Established in 1771, Wake County became the seat of North Carolina's government in 1792. From its largely agrarian past emerged urban growth that began with railroad construction in the 1840s and 1850s and further exploded in the late twentieth century.<sup>1</sup>

A brief period of prosperity after World War I ended with an agricultural depression in the early 1920s. As the Great Depression descended upon Wake County, the rural way of life began to disappear. Increasingly, people who lived and worked in Wake County did so as residents of Raleigh. By the mid-twentieth century, urban work became more desirable as agriculture became less profitable.

With more residents calling Raleigh home, the city limits expanded time and again to accommodate them. The original 1792 limits expanded in 1881; by 1907, a second expansion bounded the city one mile in each direction from the Capitol. In 1920 the city limits enlarged to form an irregular border for the first time, which included developing residential areas west of downtown and north of present day North Carolina State University.<sup>2</sup>

In the 1920s Raleigh residents started to build homes along Western Boulevard and Hillsborough Street west of downtown as farmers began subdividing their land for residential development. Located on a triangular parcel of land bounded by Jones Franklin Road, Buck Jones Road (Avent Ferry Road in the 1920s), and Western Boulevard, J. E. Herring carved Asbury Park out of the forty-acre Alexander Guess Farm. Opened for lot sales in 1925, the subdivision contained 174 lots, most of which had a twenty-five foot road frontage. In May 1925 the *News & Observer* advertised an upcoming auction of 89 lots in Asbury Park.<sup>3</sup> It is not known how successful this auction was. Asbury Park appears to have never fully developed as a residential suburb in the 1920s, or if it did, most of its historic housing stock has disappeared. Several ranch houses from the 1950s and 1960s, a modern gas station, and two apartment complexes are located within the original Asbury Park. Two modest historic houses from the 1920s or 1930s sit on the west side of Jones Franklin Road but have lost integrity due to loss of historic materials.

J.O. Eller, a prolific real estate speculator according to the Wake County Register of Deeds index, purchased Asbury Park Lots 167-170 on June 15, 1929. The property exchanged hands twice more prior to May 9, 1935. On that date trustees for the Church of God purchased Lots 169-170, specifically to “erect thereon a church to be known as the Church of God.”<sup>4</sup>

Founded in 1881, the Church of God began as a movement out of Indiana that emphasized the unity of God's people and holy living, forsaking denominational hierarchies and formal creeds. The founders saw themselves at the forefront of a

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<sup>1</sup> Catherine W. Bisher and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill, NC: 2003), p. 103.

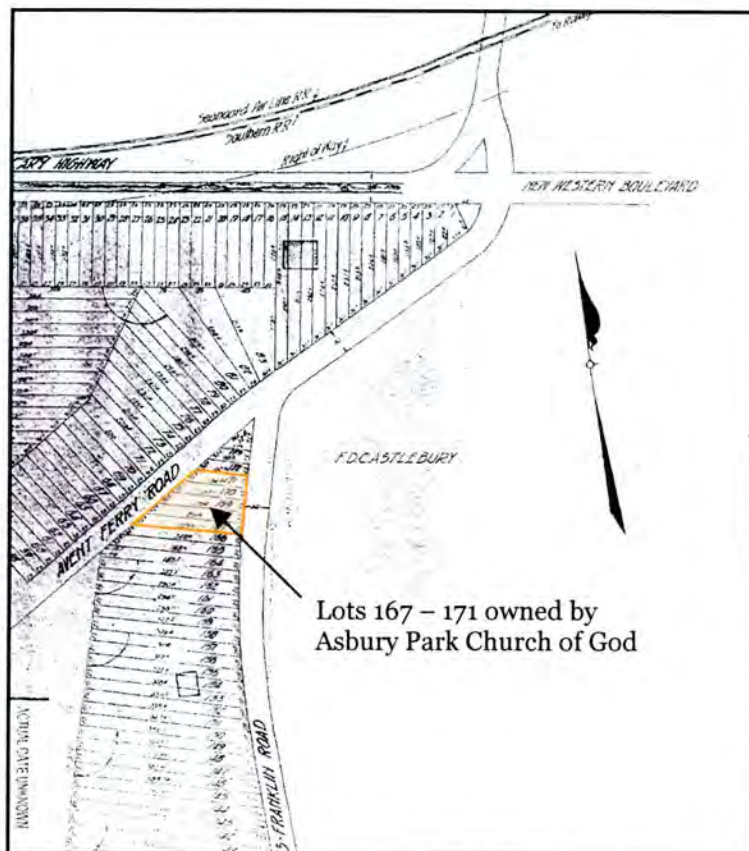
<sup>2</sup> Lally, Kelly A., *The Historic Architecture of Wake County North Carolina* (Raleigh: 1994), pp. 142-144.

<sup>3</sup> Wake County Deed Book 459, p. 486; Wake County Plat Book BM1924, p. 74; WK 2494 Survey Site Form.

<sup>4</sup> Wake County Deed Book 579, p. 17; Wake County Deed Book 700, p. 306.

movement to restore unity to the church. Their aim was not to establish another denomination but to transcend denominational loyalties.<sup>5</sup>

Charles E. Vannatter, one of the first trustees of the local church, constructed the Asbury Park First Church of God building after May 1935 but before June 1937. The church building is referenced in a June 22, 1937, deed when the trustees purchased Asbury Park Lot 171.



**Figure 4: Plat of Asbury Park dated May 12, 1925<sup>6</sup>**

The Church of God of Anderson, Indiana, of which Asbury Park Church of God is part, was not related to the several Church of God bodies rooted in the holiness revival of Tennessee and the Carolinas in the late nineteenth century, often known as Pentecostal churches. Mr. Vannatter believed that the misconception of Pentecostal association was strong enough that he wrote an affidavit in August of 1946 suggesting that the language of the original deed be changed to avoid any confusion in the future.<sup>7</sup>

This affidavit provides information about the construction of the church building. Mr. Vannatter built the church, a parsonage, and a garage with the help of his son. He did not receive a salary even though his wife, who was the pastor at the time, wrote to the home

<sup>5</sup> Church of God Ministries website, <http://www.chog.org>, accessed 6 June 2007.

<sup>6</sup> Wake County Plat Book BM1924, p. 74.

<sup>7</sup> Wake County Deed Book 976, pp.388-389.



office in Anderson, Indiana, to request a stipend during construction and was denied. They built the church anyway “because God said Go.”<sup>8</sup>

The historic location of the parsonage and garage are not known. The Fellowship Hall was most likely constructed in the 1960s. Soon thereafter, the third bay on the north side of the church was altered to provide access from one building to the other. The main entrance changed to the rear of the church and the interior was gutted prior to the 1980s.<sup>9</sup>

The Asbury Park First Church of God trustees sold the property to the current owners, Julien and Velvet Rattelade, on January 17, 2002.<sup>10</sup> Since the transfer of ownership, minimal material changes have occurred on the exterior - a window in the rear concrete block addition has been filled in, the rear (now main) entrance doors have been replaced with modern commercial-grade glass doors, the sconces flanking the double-leaf original entrance have been replaced, and this entrance door has been painted red. The property currently houses Built Upon A Rock Deliverance Ministries.

**Integrity:** To be eligible for listing in the National Register, a property must not only be shown to be significant under one or more of the National Register criteria, but it also must have integrity. Some of the more obvious alterations that threaten integrity of the property include the destruction of a window bay to connect the church to the fellowship hall and the concrete block addition on the north side. Remodeling completely destroyed the original interior design.

Asbury Park First Church of God possesses integrity of location because the church remains at the original site on which it was constructed. However, dramatic changes have occurred with reference to the development around the property. At the time the church was constructed, the area was rural and not part of the City of Raleigh. Integrity of setting has been lost due to modern commercial development on all sides and the closure of Xebec Way which was historically a through street.

While the outside of the building has experienced little material change, the complete loss of the original interior, the shifting of the main entrance from the facade to the rear of the building, as well as the destruction of an original window bay to incorporate an enclosed passage to the fellowship hall compromised integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. These changes in addition to the loss of the historic setting cause the property to no longer express integrity of feeling or association.

**National Register Evaluation:** Asbury Park First Church of God was evaluated for listing in the National Register using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as outlined in 36 CFR Part 60.4. For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Asbury Park First Church of God is recommended **Not Eligible** for National Register listing.

**National Register Criteria Assessment:** Asbury Park First Church of God is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or*

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<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> WK 2494 Survey Site Form.

<sup>10</sup> Wake County Deed Book 9255, p. 2006.



*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.* There are no known associations of this property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, Asbury Park First Church of God is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

Asbury Park First Church of God 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 with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* There are no known associations with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented with this property. No associations were indicated or suggested as a result of additional research on the project area in general nor on this specific property. The property does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts. Thus Asbury Park First Church of God is not eligible under Criterion B.

Asbury Park First Church of God is **not eligible** for National Register listing under Criterion C (Design/Construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* This criterion applies to properties significant for their physical design or construction. To be eligible, the property must clearly illustrate through "distinctive characteristics" the pattern or features common to a particular class of resources or the individuality of features that occurs within a particular architectural style. Additionally, if the property represents a variation, evolution, or transition of construction types, it must be demonstrated that this variation was an important phase of the architectural development of the area or community. More importantly, a property is not eligible simply because it has been identified as the only such property ever fabricated.<sup>11</sup>

While Asbury Church of God still embodies characteristics of a rural chapel, the concrete block addition on the north side that destroyed one window bay as well as the total loss of historic material inside the building cause a distinct lack of architectural integrity. Despite the fact that the church retains most of its original exterior detailing, taken together there is not enough to classify the building as any one particular architectural style. Although the presence of flared eaves over the original entrance is unusual, it does not represent high artistic value and does not fully convey high aesthetic ideals or design concepts of any particular style. It is a modest vernacular interpretation at best that does not represent an important phase of architectural development in western Raleigh. The

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<sup>11</sup> Andrus, Patrick W., ed, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria For Evaluation* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1997), p 18.

loss of the historic setting further compromises the property. For these reasons Asbury Park First Church of God is recommended not eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

Asbury Park First Church of God is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The property does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, the property is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Asbury Park First Church of God was also evaluated under Criteria Consideration A as a religious property deriving its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

**National Register Boundary:**

Not Applicable.

**National Register Boundary Justification and Description:**

Not Applicable.



**Bibliography:**

Bishir, Catherine W., and Michael T. Southern. *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2003.

Lally, Kelly A. *The Historic Architecture of Wake County North Carolina*. Raleigh: Wake County Government, 1994.

Murray, Elizabeth Reid. *Wake, Capital County of North Carolina*. Raleigh, NC : Capital County Pub. Co., 1983.

Raleigh, NC. Wake County Assessor's Office. Real Property Tax Records.

Raleigh, NC. Wake County Register of Deeds. Wake County Land Records.

State Historic Preservation Office (HPO). Wake County Survey Files. Raleigh, NC.

**APPENDIX I:**

State Historic Preservation Office Correspondence





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

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

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

Office of Archives and History  
Division of Historical Resources  
David Brook, Director

June 26, 2006

Eric Voigt  
The Louis Berger Group, Inc.  
203 East Cary Street, Suite 100  
Richmond, VA 23219-3736

Re: Cultural Resource Field Survey, NCDOT Bridge Replacement, **B-4656**, Wake County, ER 06-1112

WBS# 52819

Dear Mr. Voigt:

Thank you for your letter of April 17, 2006, transmitting the cultural resource field survey report by Megan Rupnik and Lee Tippett of your staff for the above project. We apologize for the delay in our response.

We have reviewed the survey reports and find we need more information before we can respond to your submissions.

It appears that the field surveys were undertaken without the benefit of scoping consultation with the North Carolina Department of Transportation. The reports do not provide a full description of each project, a verified Area of Potential Effects, the level of the field survey investigation, evaluation of findings, or recommendations.

We highly recommend that you coordinate with the North Carolina Department of Transportation to address our concerns.

We look forward to receiving your revised material so we can proceed with the Section 106 process regarding these undertakings.

With regard to the archaeological portion of this report, it is unclear if any fieldwork was undertaken. The report clearly states that the site files at the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) were consulted and one previously recorded archaeological site is located approximately 1500 feet north of the bridge. No discussion is included of any archaeological fieldwork undertaken and no recommendations are made as to the necessity for an archaeological survey or potential project effects upon as yet unrecorded sites. We have not reviewed plans for this bridge project in the past and, therefore, have not recommended any archaeological survey.

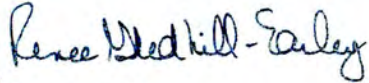
If this document is supposed to be an archaeological survey report, it does not meet our guidelines or those of the Secretary of the Interior. If it is just the result of a search of the OSA files, we are at a loss as to what we are to review or comment on since no recommendations have been included. Please clarify the purpose of this report at your earliest convenience so we may complete our review.


	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4617	(919)733-4763/733-8653
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4617	(919)733-5347/735-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4617	(919)733-5450/735-4801

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, please 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.

Sincerely,



 Peter Sandbeck

cc: Gregory Thorpe, NCDOT  
Matt Wilkerson, NCDOT  
Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT



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

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

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

Office of Archives and History  
Division of Historical Resources  
David Brook, Director

January 5, 2007

MEMORANDUM

TO: Marie Surton  
Project Development & Environmental Analysis Branch

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Replacement of Bridge 492 on SR 1011 over SR 1012, B-4656, Part of Bridge Group 52, Wake County, ER 06-1112

Thank you for your letter of November 28, 2006, concerning the above proposed bridge replacement.

We have conducted a search of our maps and files and located the following structure of historical or architectural importance within the general area of this project:

- (WA 2491) Asbury Park Commercial Buildings, 5612-5618 Hillsborough St., Raleigh.
- (WA 2492) Asbury Park Houses, 5641-5651, Hillsborough St., Raleigh.
- (WA 2493) T. H. Beckwith House, 5641 Hillsborough St., Raleigh.
- (WA 2494) Asbury Park, First Church of God, 100 Jones Franklin Rd., Raleigh.

We recommend that a Department of Transportation architectural historian identify and evaluate any structures over fifty years of age within the project area, and report the findings to us.

There are no recorded archaeological sites located within the proposed project area. Since the proposed replacement is to take place in areas where previous disturbance has occurred, it is unlikely that this project will involve significant archaeological resources. We have no preference concerning alternative selection, and recommend that no archaeological investigation be conducted in connection with the project.

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, please 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: Mary Pope Furr  
Matt Wilkerson

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4617	(919)733-4763/731-4643
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4617	(919)733-4543/715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6545/715-4801



Federal Aid # BRSTP-1011(8)

TIP# B-4656

County: Wake

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

Project Description: **Replace Bridge No. 492 on SR 1011 over SR 1012 (Western Blvd)**

On **18 May 2007** 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

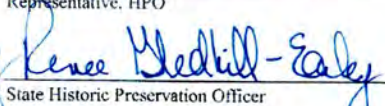
- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as L4, G16 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:

 18 MAY 2007  
 Representative, NCDOT Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
 FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Representative, HPO Date

 5-18-07  
 State Historic Preservation Officer Date

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

REPORT ON #5

## **APPENDIX II:**

### **Photographs of Properties Determined Not Eligible For the National Register of Historic Places and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation**

**Properties Determined Not Eligible For the National Register of Historic Places at 18 May 2007 Concurrence Meeting**

**Not Significant for Architecture and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation**



Bridge No. 492



5611 Hillsborough Road  
Wake County PIN: 0784216152



WK 2491: 5612 Hillsborough Street  
Wake County PIN: 0784217354



**Properties Determined Not Eligible For the National Register of Historic Places at 18 May 2007 Concurrence Meeting**

**Not Significant for Architecture and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation**



**Properties Determined Not Eligible For the National Register of Historic Places at 18 May 2007 Concurrence Meeting**

**Not Significant for Architecture and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation**





**Properties Determined Not Eligible For the National Register of Historic Places at 18 May 2007 Concurrence Meeting**

**Not Significant for Architecture and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation**





**Properties Determined Not Eligible For the National Register of Historic Places at 18 May 2007 Concurrence Meeting**

**Not Significant for Architecture and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation**

