North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

April 22, 2014

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Ramona M. Bartos RSE for Ramona M. Bartos

SUBJECT: Eligibility Evaluation Report for the Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery, Replacement of Bridge 14 on US 401 over lake Rim Runoff, PA 13-03-0084/B-5516, Cumberland County, ER 14-0339

Thank you for your letter of March 24, 2014, providing additional information about the Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery. We have reviewed the information and concur that the Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for conservation at a local level.

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

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

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

Architectural Evaluation Report for the Replacement of Bridge No. 14 on Raeford Road over Lake Rim Runoff Cumberland County Final Identification & Evaluation

TIP Project # B-5516
WBS # 55016.1.1

Prepared for:
The North Carolina Department of Transportation
Project Development & Environmental Analysis Branch
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NCR-0188

FEBRUARY 2014

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 14 on Raeford Road over Lake Rim Runoff in Cumberland County (TIP No. B-5516). This report includes architectural analysis and in-depth evaluation of a single property (7489 Raeford Road, Fayetteville, NC 28304) located on the south side of Raeford Road, approximately 0.28 miles southwest of the intersection with South Reilly Road. The investigations complied with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The purpose of the evaluation was to determine whether the property meets the criteria of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

This report recommends that the evaluated property, an early twentieth-century fish hatchery referred to in the report as the Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery (Parcel ID 9486-58-5628-, HPO SSN CD1378), is eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 14 on Raeford Road in Cumberland County (TIP# B-5516). This report includes architectural analysis and in-depth evaluation of a single property (7489 Raeford Road, Fayetteville, NC 28304) located on Raeford Road, approximately 0.28 miles southwest of the intersection with South Reilly Road (Figure 1). The tax parcel associated with this property, an early twentieth-century fish hatchery referred to as the Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery (CD1378) in the report, is located on the north and south sides of Raeford Road and includes the majority of Lake Rim (Figures 2 and 3).

The investigations complied with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). The purpose of the evaluation was to determine whether the property meets the criteria of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

Methodology

This report was prepared by NCDOT in accordance with the provisions of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*[1] and NCDOT's *Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources.* This survey and report meet NCDOT and the National Park Service guidelines.

The NRHP criteria require that the quality of significance in American history, architecture, culture, and archaeology should be present in buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that the buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts:

A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.[2]

[1] National Park Service, 2013. 48 CFR 44716; 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60
[2] Ibid.

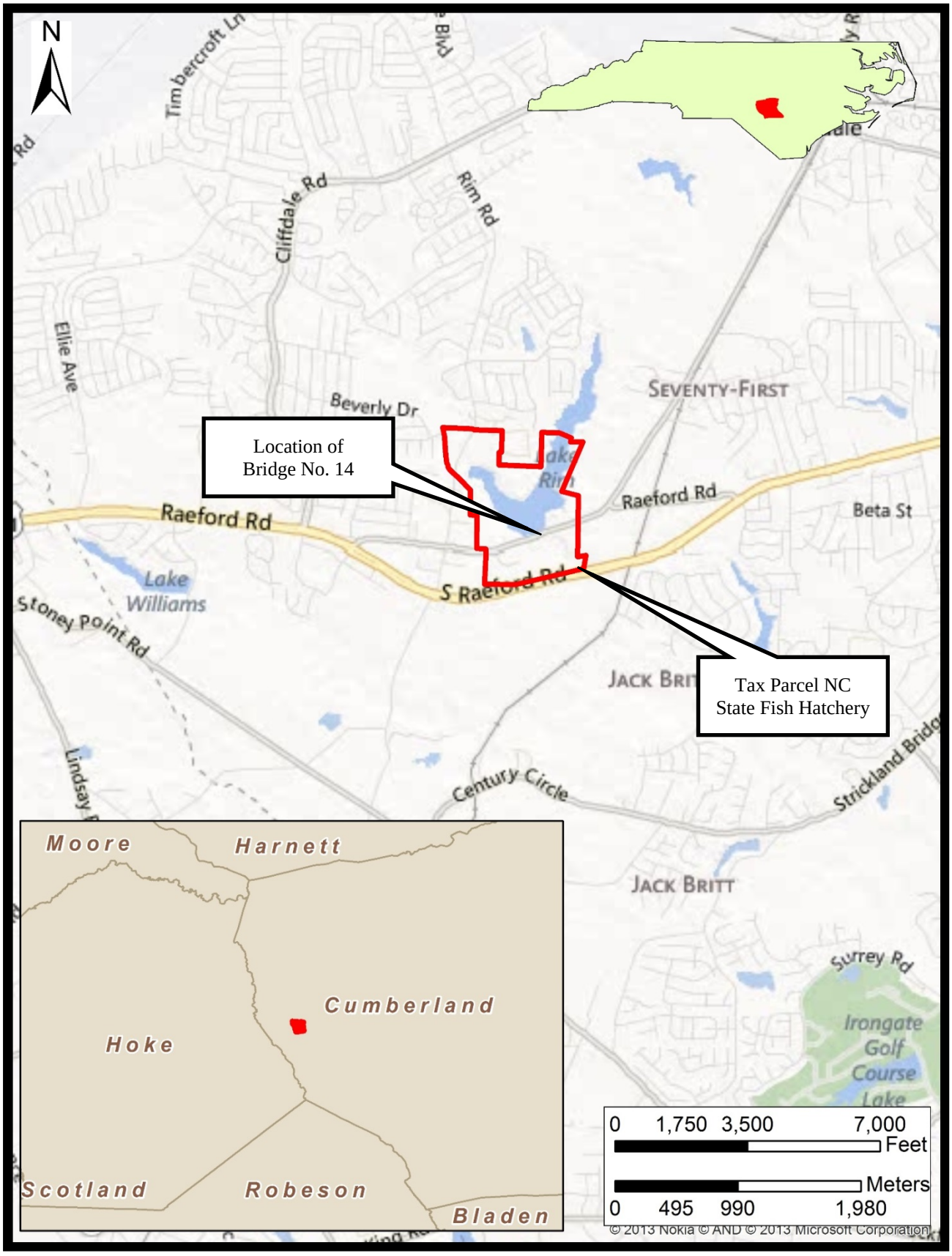

Figure 1: General Location of Bridge No. 14 and the Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery on Raeford Road over Lake Rim Runoff (B-5516).

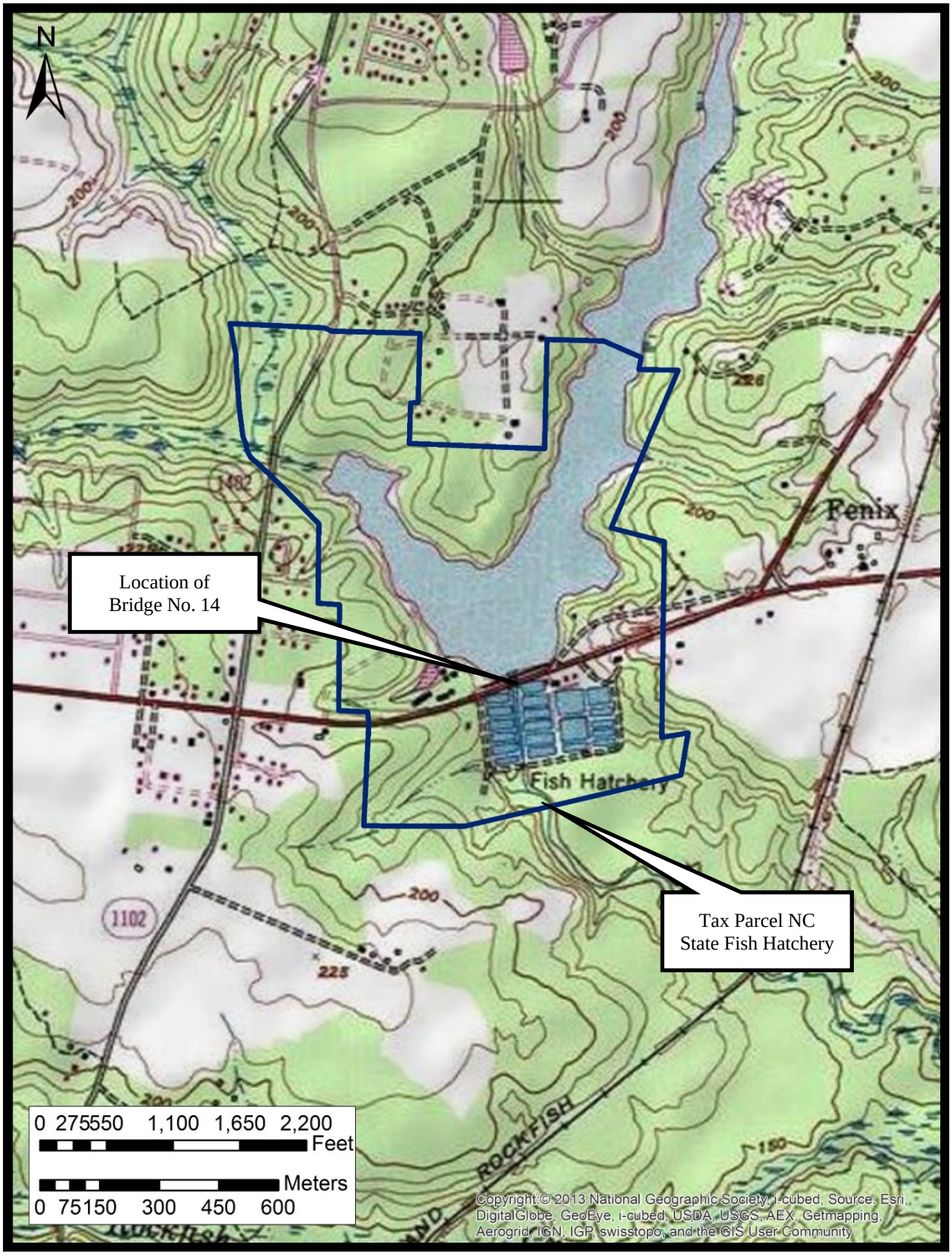

Figure 2: Location of Evaluated Resource, Shown on the 7.5-minute USGS Clifdale, North Carolina Topographic Quadrangle (ArcGIS Image Service 2013a).

Figure 3: Location of Evaluated Resource on an Aerial (ArcGIS Image Service 2013b).

For the preparation of this evaluation report, at the request of NCDOT, the Coastal Carolina Research (CCR) architectural historian intensively surveyed the property at 7489 Raeford Road in November 2013. The survey was conducted by vehicle and on foot, and field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography.

Background Research

Background research was conducted at the following archival repositories: Cumberland County Public Library (Fayetteville), the Cumberland County Register of Deeds (Fayetteville), and the North Carolina State Archives (Raleigh), both online and on site. Additional background research was conducted at the CCR library in Tarboro, North Carolina, and using online sources.

Physical Environment

The property is located along an original section of Raeford Road between Reilly Road and Rim Road. The area in the immediate vicinity is still predominantly rural, and a combination of evergreens and deciduous trees cover large sections of it. Lake Rim and Cumberland Memorial Park are located to the north of Raeford Road, Lake Rim Park to the west of the spillway, and U.S. 401 (S. Raeford Road) borders the property to the south. Suburban development is steadily encroaching to the west and the north.

Summary of Results

The evaluated property, the Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery, is a former early twentieth-century fish hatchery. None of the original buildings survive, and of the 22 rearing ponds and 10 concrete holding tanks only 10 ponds survive, of which only 9 appear to be fully operational.[3] However, based on the information obtained during the evaluation, the resource is recommended as eligible for the NRHP, because of its historic significance and continuing role in the history of natural resources in North Carolina.

[3] The number of original resources is based on an article by Willis King, "North Carolina's Fish Hatcheries," in *Wildlife in North Carolina*, January 1947, p. 15.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATION

Resource Name:	Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery
HPO Survey Site Number:	CD1378
Location:	7489 Raeford Road, Fayetteville, Cumberland County
Parcel ID:	9486-58-5628
Dates(s) of Construction:	1924
Recommendation:	Eligible for the National Register, Criterion A

Setting

The Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery (currently the John E. Pechmann Fish Education Center) is located on Raeford Road, about 0.28 miles southwest of the intersection with South Reilly Road. The property contains approximately 234 acres, mainly divided up between rural acreage (83.99 acres) and water (82.44 acres), including Lake Rim, the hatching ponds, and Lake Rim Park (Figures 4 and 5).

Property Description

The Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery was begun in 1924 by the North Carolina Fisheries Commission Board. The North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission currently operates the part on the east side of the spillway as the John E. Pechmann Fish Education Center, and the Fayetteville-Cumberland County Parks & Recreation operates the part on the west side of the

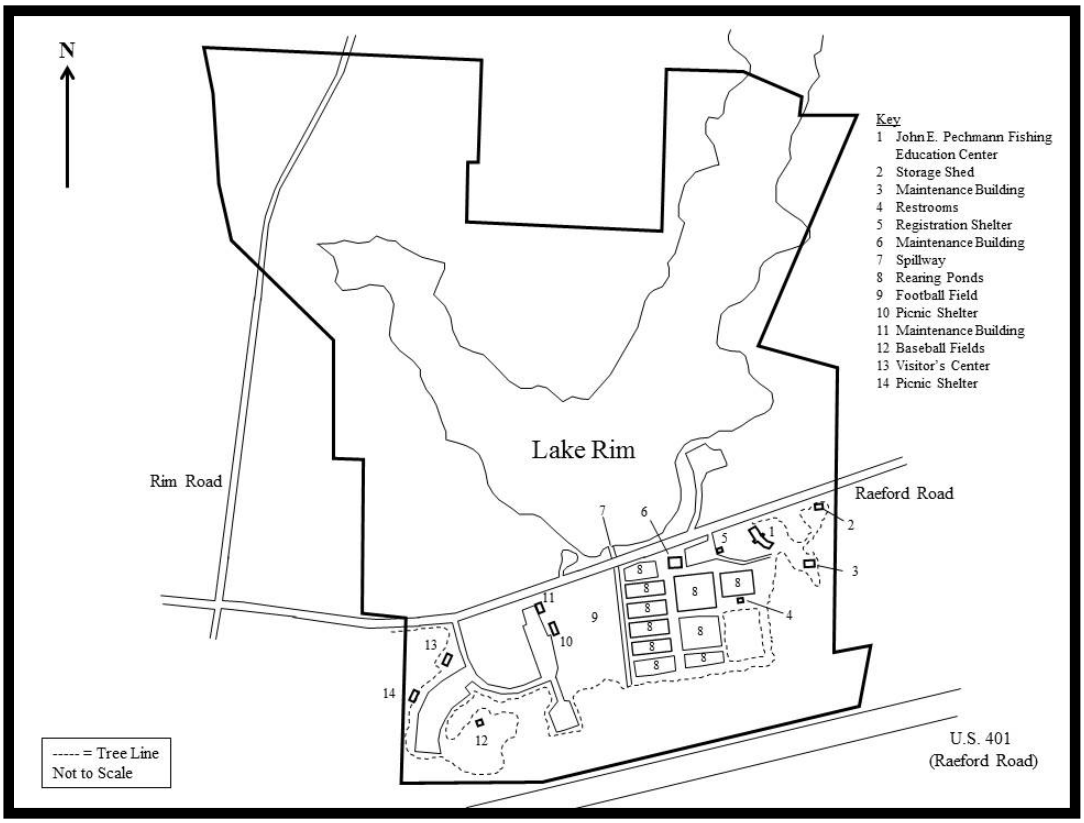

Figure 4: Sketch Map of the Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery and Lake Rim Park.

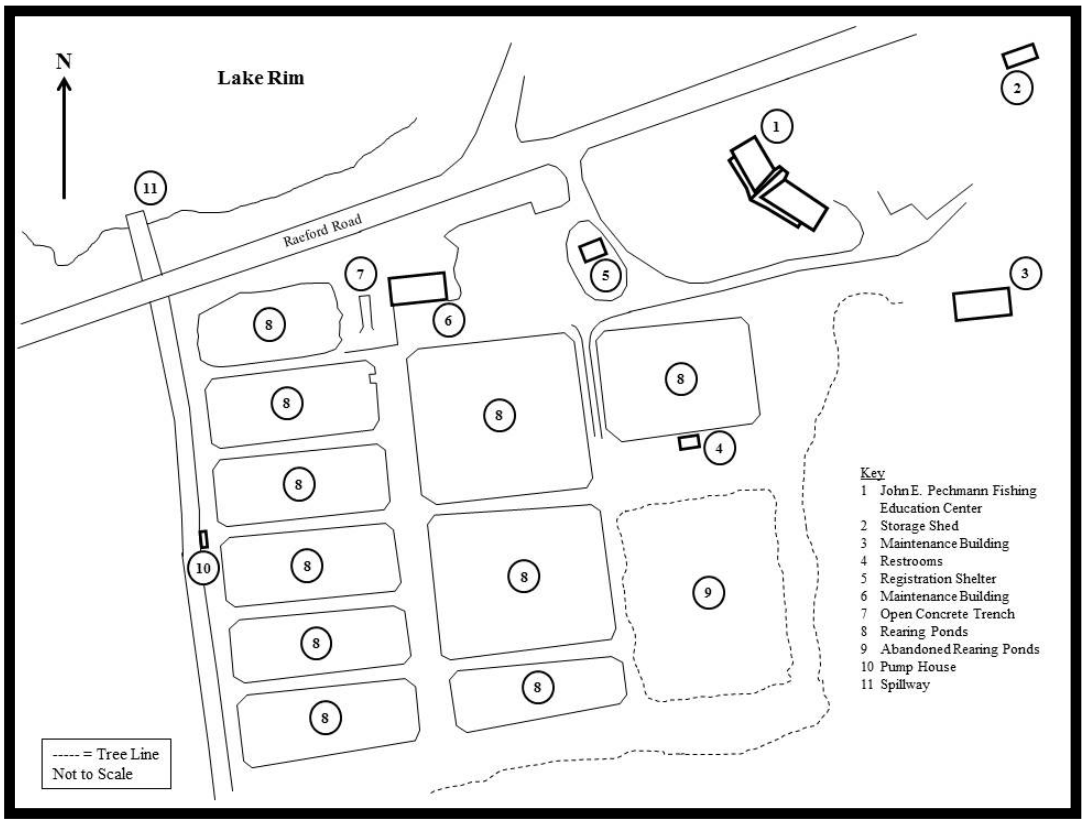

Figure 5: Sketch Map of the Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery (currently the John E. Pechmann Fishing Education Center).

spillway as Lake Rim Park. The spillway bisects the southern section of the property and reconnects Lake Rim to Bones Creek south of the hatchery. The dam, holding back the waters of Lake Rim, has been repaired and/or rebuilt several times, the first time in 1936, subsequently in 1946, 1957, and most recently around 1989. The bridge carrying Raeford Road across the Lake Rim runoff (i.e. the spillway) dates to 1922, and was reconstructed in 1938, according to the National Bridge Inventory Database (Figures 6 and 7).[1] The Education Center contains 10 rearing ponds that date back to the 1920s, nine of which appear to be fully functional (Figures 8 through 11). There is a line of six ponds directly east of the spillway, measuring between 191 and 235 feet in length and approximately 92 feet wide, with concrete water in- and outlets at the east and west ends, referred to as "chimneys."[2] Located east of these ponds are three ponds measuring approximately 211 by 230 feet, 190 by 236 feet, and 72 by 234 feet. The last pond measures approximately 146 by 206 feet and is located to the east of the largest pond. A line of five ponds to the south of this pond have been abandoned and are overgrown with pine trees, but the concrete outlets survive (Figures 12 and 13). There are seven structures on the old hatching part of the property, which include the John E. Pechmann Fishing Education Center (built around 2007), a frame restroom building by one of the large rearing ponds (built around 2007), a three-bay, side-gabled maintenance building southeast the education center (built around 2008), a second three-bay, side-gabled maintenance building by the rearing ponds (built in the 1980s), a registration shelter between the education center and the second maintenance building (built around 2007), a small concrete-block (former) pump house along the spillway (built in the 1950s), and an open two-bay storage shed located east of the education center (Figures 14 through 20). The Lake Rim Park portion of the property opened in May 2000 and contains five structures, including a visitor's center, two picnic shelters, a small building by the baseball fields, and a maintenance building, as well as beach volleyball and tennis courts, two baseball diamonds, a soccer field, and a football field (Figures 21 through 26). The football field and the adjacent field cover up an additional six rearing ponds that were located to the west of the spillway.

[1] National Bridge Inventory Database. Electronic document, http://nationalbridges.com/, accessed January 7, 2014.
[2] Kristopher Smith, personal communication, November 2013.

Figure 6: View of the Spillway and Lake Rim from Bridge No. 14 (ca. 1922 & 1938) on Raeford Road, Looking North.

Figure 7: View of the Spillway and Bridge No. 14 (ca. 1922 & 1938) on Raeford Road, Looking Northwest.

Figure 8: View of the Rearing Ponds (ca. 1924) from the Education Center, Looking Southwest.

Figure 9: View of the Rearing Ponds (ca. 1924), Looking Northeast Towards the Education Center.

Figure 10: View of the Rearing Ponds (ca. 1924) near the North End of the Spillway, Looking Southeast.

Figure 11: View of the Rearing Ponds (ca. 1924), Looking Northwest Towards the Second Maintenance Building.

Figure 12: View of Abandoned Rearing Pond (ca. 1924), Looking Northeast.

Figure 13: View of Concrete Outlet (1930s) of Abandoned Rearing Pond (ca. 1924).

Figure 14: View of the John E. Pechmann Fishing Education Center (ca. 2007), Looking Northeast.

Figure 15: View of the Restrooms (ca. 2007) at One of the Larger Rearing Ponds, Looking Southwest.

Figure 16: View of the Maintenance Building (ca. 2008) Southeast of the Education Center, Looking Southeast.

Figure 17: View of the Maintenance Building (1980s) at the Rearing Ponds, Looking Northwest.

Figure 18: View of the Registration Shelter (ca. 2007), Looking Northwest.

Figure 19: View of the Pump House (1950s) Along the Spillway, Looking Southwest.

Figure 20: View of the Storage Shed (1980s), Looking Northeast.

Figure 21: View of the J. McN. Gillis Visitor & Information Center (2000) at Lake Rim Park, Looking Northwest.

Figure 22: View of Picnic Shelter (2000) Located Southwest of Visitor's Center, Looking Northwest.

Figure 23: View of Baseball Fields (2000), Looking North.

Figure 24: View of Picnic Shelter and Civil Works Administration Pavilion (2000), Looking Northeast.

Figure 25: View of Maintenance Building (2000), Looking Northeast.

Figure 26: View of the Football Field (2000), Looking Northeast Towards Lake Rim. The Spillway is Located Behind the Tree Line to the Right.

Historic Background

By the early 1920s, sport fishing was considered one of the most popular forms of outdoor recreation; however, it also came with the realization that natural reproduction did not meet the demands of those interested in the sport. This resulted in the construction of hatcheries to supplement the work of nature. By 1927, there were 291 hatcheries in operation all over the United States; 40 of which had been built by the Federal Government, 101 by the individual states, and 60 by private enterprise. It was estimated that these hatcheries produced an annual average of 1,100,000,000 infant game fish mostly made up of 15 species.[3] At the forefront of the hatchery industry, the State of North Carolina purchased 28.7 acres of land in Cumberland County for a fish hatchery on behalf of the Fisheries Commission Board from Spencer J. Currie and his wife Jean E. Currie on January 10, 1924.[4] This tract of land contained an artificial lake, initially identified as Currie's Pond, fed by the water of Bones Creek, along the Fayetteville-Raeford Road (Raeford Road), 10 miles west of Fayetteville (Figure 27). A Fayetteville Observer article from January 26, 1924 mentions the proposed project at Currie's Pond and states that it would cost $25,000, with construction to begin by February 1st of that year, and would include a six-room cottage, a workshop, and an office, in addition to 12 ponds: four measuring 100 by 270 feet and eight of 8 by 30 feet.[5] On December 8, 1924, the State obtained an additional 7.6 acres adjoining the first parcel.[6] The Frank Stedman (State) Fish Hatchery, as it was called, was operational by the end of 1924, when it was mentioned as one of four state hatcheries. The hatchery was named after Cumberland County native Frank Haywood Stedman (1859-1939), who was a member of the old Fisheries Board and became a member of the newly formed North Carolina State Board of Conservation and Development in 1927.[7]

The Stedman Hatchery, along with three other state-owned hatcheries in Western North Carolina, was constructed amidst the creation of a statewide uniform game law:

> North Carolina needs game and fish laws which will apply sensibly and scientifically to all species and be enforced by [a] well-organized and financed central authority. Since game is independent of movement, it should be made impossible for one county to be protected by law, while the game it saves may be indiscriminately slaughtered or misused by an adjoining county.

[3] North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, "Opportunity Large in Developing Game Fishing for State," in *Natural Resources,* Vol. IV, No. 11, p. 1, June 1, 1927.
[4] Cumberland County Register of Deeds, Book 284, page 528.
[5] Fayetteville Observer, "Fish Hatchery Work Awarded," January 26, 1924.
[6] Cumberland County Register of Deeds, Book 299, page 178.
[7] North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, "Governor Selects Board's Personnel," in *Natural Resources,* Vol. IV, No. 7, p. 2, April 1, 1927. See also, John A. Oates, *The Story of Fayetteville and the Upper Cape Fear*, Fayetteville: Dowd Press, 1950, p. 863.

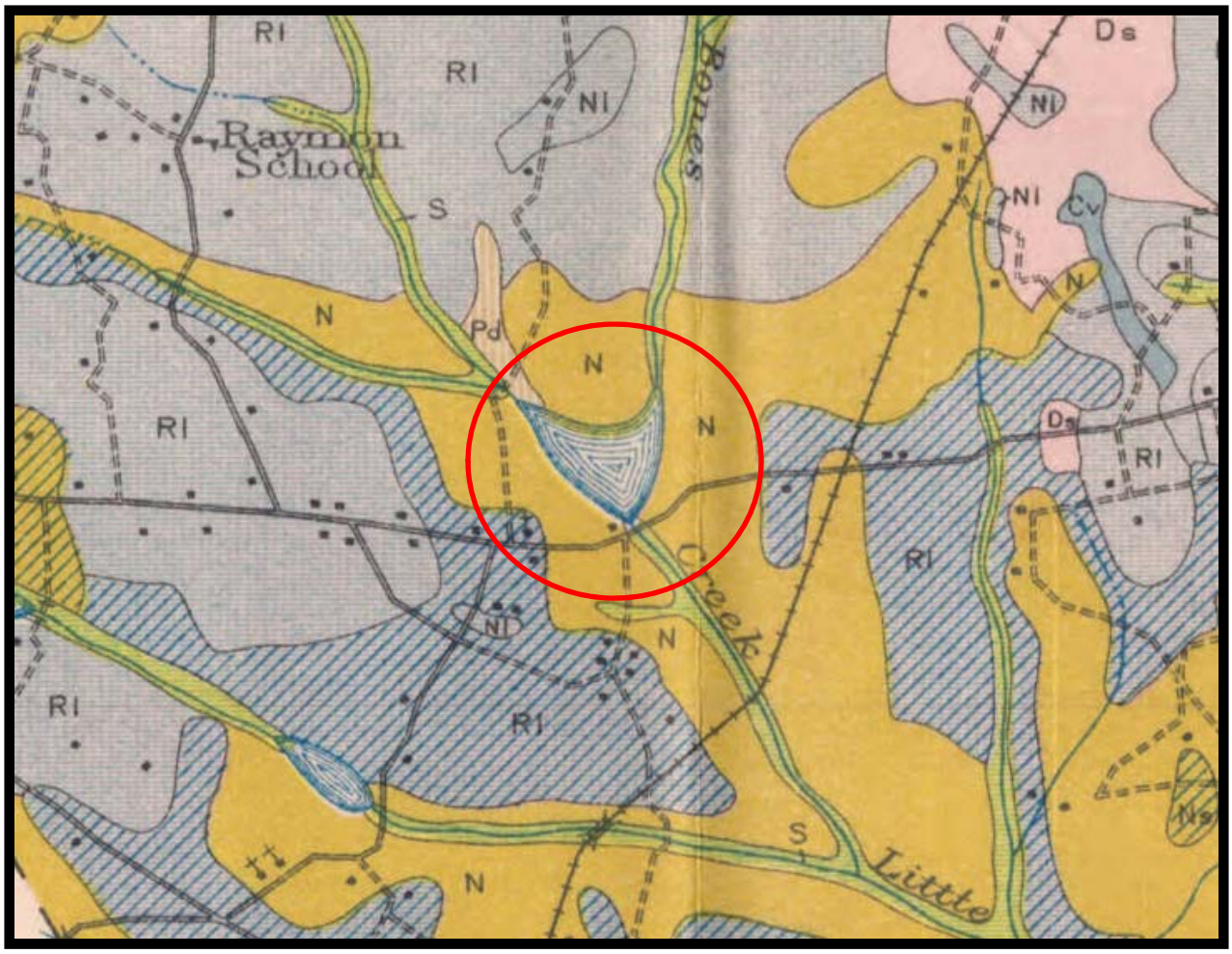

Figure 27: Detail of Soil Map of North Cumberland County Showing the Location of Lake Rim and the Future Site of the Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery (United States Department of Agriculture 1922).

> Always it has been an incident of autocracies that game and its pursuit were matters for the aristocrats. It is a curious fact of our democracy that, in the effort to make game the property of the masses as well as the classes, we have seriously diminished the supply to the point that it has become a luxury of the aristocracy of riches. Game cannot survive for the people unless they realize that the way to enjoy it is to pay for the privilege the small price by which they can preserve it as an incident of forest and stream kept open for their rational enjoyment.[8]

The hatcheries were initially under control of the State Fisheries Commission, and were responsible for the hatching of speckled and rainbow trout, bass, pickerel, and perch for the eastern lakes. The capital expenditure for these hatcheries amounted to roughly $68,000 in addition to the value of the land, most of which had been donated for the purpose.[9] The Fisheries Commission's concern was the lack of a uniform game law, which would protect the hatchery products after they reached the streams "against the folly of the greedy and unthinking to the extent that they shall have a fair chance for survival."[10] By 1926, the Frank Stedman Hatchery was one of five state hatcheries. The other four hatcheries were, the Morrison Hatchery (also referred to as the Balsam Hatchery) near Waynesville, Haywood County, the "Pete" Murphy Hatchery near Marion, McDowell County, the Boone Hatchery near Boone, Watauga County, and the Roaring Gap Hatchery near Roaring Gap, Alleghany County. There was also a Federal hatchery in Edenton and cooperative hatchery (shared by the Federal government and the State) in Weldon. The Stedman Hatchery had a pond system for the propagation of large-mouth bass, blue bream, and other species of warm-water fish, the Murphy Hatchery raised a combination rainbow trout and bass, whereas the remaining three all served as trout stations.[11] The Department of Conservation and Development took over control of the hatcheries in 1927.[12]

The Stedman Hatchery is mentioned in the *Gastonia Daily Gazette* in an article in April 1927, on the spawning of large-mouth bass, and again in August of that same year when 1,500 black bass fingerlings, raised in the hatchery, were released in Lake Waccamaw and White Lake.[13] A bi-weekly publication for the Department of Conservation and Development, *Natural Resources*, reported in 1927 that over the spring and summer not only had the "fish cultural activities" improved at the Stedman Hatchery, but the landscaping and "turfing" as well.[14] Because of its location between two hills, the hatchery was constantly threatened by erosion, but by creating

[8] North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, "Fish Hatcheries Point Necessity Uniform Game Law," in *Natural Resources*, Vol. II, No. 16, p. 3, November 29, 1924.
[9] Ibid.
[10] Ibid.
[11] North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, "Fisheries Distribute Millions Fingerlings to Replenish Supply," in *Natural Resources*, Vol. III, No. 21, p. 4, December 15, 1926.
[12] North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, "Superintendent Resigns at "Stedman" Hatchery," in *Conservation and Industry*, Vol. VIII, No. 9, p. 13, September, 1931.
[13] Gastonia Daily Gazette, "Large-Mouthed Bass Start to Spawn," April 20, 1927, page 3, and Gastonia Daily Gazette, "Eastern Lake Stocked with 1,500 Bass," August 9, 1927, page 6.
[14] North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, "Stedman Hatchery Improvement Made," *in Natural Resources*, Vol. IV, No. 16, p. 4, August 15, 1927.

terraces and covering those with Bermuda grass these problems had been averted. The buildings had also "received minor repairs and were given a fresh coat of gray paint with white trim and were all in first class condition," and "Superintendent Baker and his force are now planning to beautify the grounds around the buildings and to add to the attractiveness of the station"[15] (Figures 28 and 29).

The hatchery was again mentioned in the 1929 issue of *Conservation and Industry*, a bi-weekly (later a monthly) publication of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development (Figure 30). The director of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, Wade H. Philips, ordered the production of a motion picture, "showing the wild life in its native haunts, habitats, and characteristics in North Carolina," and scenes would be shot at the State Game Farm in Asheboro and at the Frank Stedman fish hatchery.[16] The footage would "present intimate glimpses of breeding of game and fish in captivity showing many angles of human interest in species of wild life and the care required in maintaining these institutions."[17]

On May 2, 1929, the Board of Conservation and Development proposed "additions and improvements at two fish hatcheries and the establishment of a seventh."[18] Furthermore a tract of approximately 181 acres of land adjoining the Stedman Hatchery at Fayetteville would be acquired, which contained a lake of roughly 79 acres, by then known as Lake Rim, which controlled "the water supply of the hatchery and would enable its capacity, it is believed, to be virtually doubled. Acquisition of the property would also furnish territory where experimental work might be carried on in forestry or for a state park"[19] (Figures 31 and 32). The State acquired the tract on May 31, 1929 from John A. Oates and R. W. Herring and his wife Lucy W. Herring.[20] The purchase of the additional property was officially announced in the August issue of *Conservation and Industry*.[21] It was hoped that the addition of the lake would lead to a permanent public recreation ground and a demonstration in forestry practice.[22] The lake would

[15] Ibid.
[16] North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, "Motion Pictures Will Be Used For Teaching Respect For Wild Life," in *Conservation and Industry*, Vol. VI, Raleigh, N.C., No. 2, p. 4, January 15, 1929.
[17] Ibid.
[18] North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, "Board of Conservation Adopts Comprehensive Outline of Activities," in *Conservation and Industry*, Vol. VI, Raleigh, N.C., No. 10, p. 3, June 1, 1929. In 1928, a new bass hatchery on Lake James was added to the State-operated hatcheries. North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, "Review Gives Outline of Conservation Work – Division of Inland Fisheries," in *Conservation and Industry*, Vol. VI, Raleigh, N.C., No. 4, p. 7, February 15, 1929.
[19] Ibid.
[20] Cumberland County Register of Deeds, Book 354, page 638.
[21] North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, "Department Purchases Lake Rim Property For Extension Of Hatchery," in *Conservation and Industry*, Vol. VI, Raleigh, N.C., No. 12, p. 13, August 1, 1929.
[22] Spencer Currie had been operating the pond as a pleasure resort since May 1925 when he opened it to the public and it was advertised in the Fayetteville Observer as Lake Rim Beach. A newspaper article mentions the sandy beach and a "deep water diving apparatus," as well as bathhouses and a pavilion. See the Fayetteville Observer, "Get In The Swim! Lakerim Beach Opens, Tuesday May 12th," May 11, 1925, p. 3, and the Fayetteville Observer, "Lake Rim's Opening Braved By Hundreds," May 13, 1925, p. 1a.

Figure 28: Early View of the Frank Stedman Hatchery Taken by F. H. Claridge on December 13, 1929 (North Carolina State Archives 1929a).

Figure 29: Early View of the Frank Stedman Hatchery Taken by F. H. Claridge on December 13, 1929 (North Carolina State Archives 1929a).

Figure 30: Early View of the Frank Stedman Hatchery with the Spillway to the Right and Several of the Hatching Ponds to the Left (North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development 1929d).

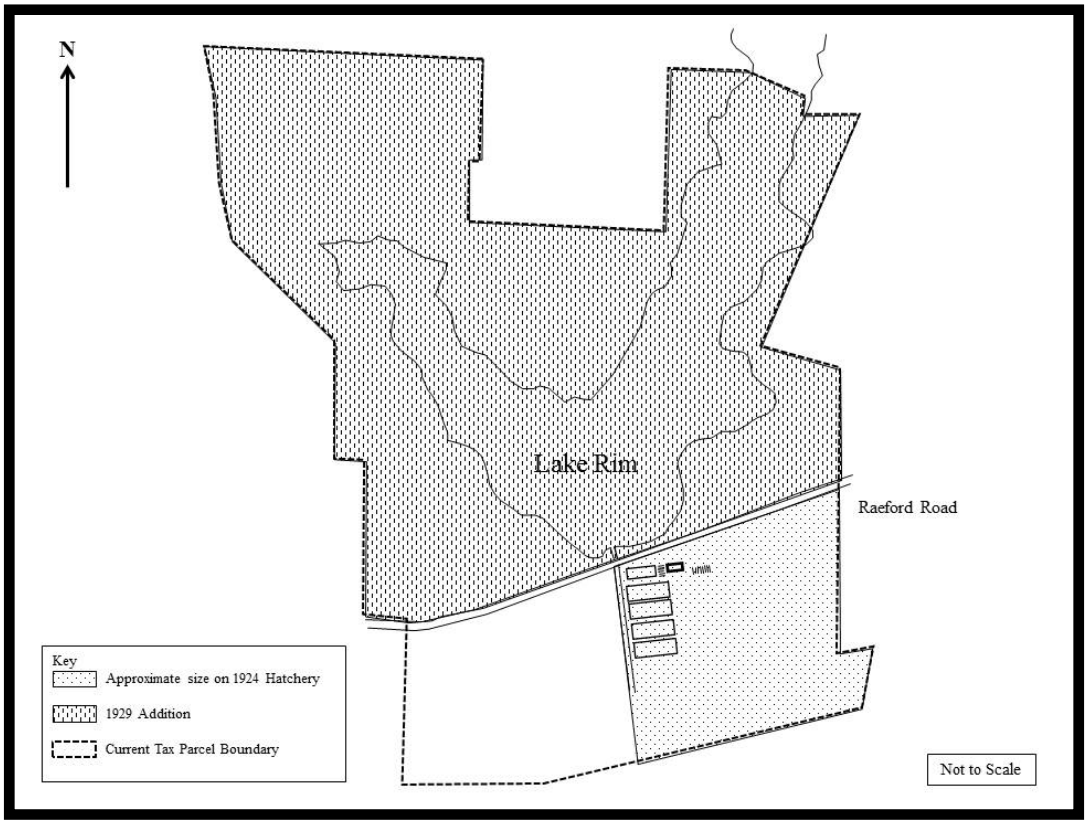

Figure 31: Sketch Map of Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery Showing Original 1924 Parcel and 1929 Addition.

Figure 32: Early View of Lake Rim Showing some of the Bathing Facilities (North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development 1929e).

be used as a, natural pond hatchery for black bass, bream, and other game fish, and would be a "useful addition to the State's limited facilities for the propagation of these species."[23]

In addition to work associated with the fish hatchery that would be carried out at the lake, the Department of Conservation and Development also planned to protect game on the surrounding tract of land. It had hopes to be able to connect it to the nearby and newly established 15,000-acre Fort Bragg game refuge. For forestry purposes, the agency believed that part of the property could be turned into a demonstration tract that would give an example of selective cutting and other phases of scientific forestry. Moreover, because of its geographic location it could be made to serve this purpose to an advantage, especially for lands with its type of growth, which included some lowlands and pinelands. In line with teaching and encouraging scientific fish culture, it was believed that the property would prove "an investment worth many times beyond the expense of purchase."[24]

The output of the Stedman Hatchery in 1929 was 146,500 black bass (fry), 10,000 bream (fry), and 10,000 crappie (fry). The following year it had gone up to 150,000 black bass (fry), 25,000 bream (fry), but no crappie (fry).[25] The rearing of bass seemed to be in high demand at the time and the superintendent of the Hatchery, W. E. Baker, provided guidelines based on his experience. The bass fry had to be placed in a separate nursery pond to protect them from larger fish until they were at least four inches long. The ponds had to be at least one-half acre in area or larger to increase the survival rate of the young bass, as a larger pond would minimize the chances of cannibalism among the young fish. Baker listed four key elements for a successful nursery pond for bass: 1) water supply, 2) the ability to drain the pond, 3) a sufficient spillway in case of an emergency, and 4) an average water depth of about 4 feet (Figure 33). The maximum number of bass fry per acre should be no more than 10,000, which would yield about 2,500 four-inch bass at the end of six months.[26]

The Stedman Hatchery not only operated the ponds on the south side of Raeford Road to rear fish, but also Lake Rim on the north side. In 1930, the water level of the lake was lowered and 27,734 adult and fingerling fish were caught: 130 adult large-mouth bass; 14,737 fingerling bass; 617 adult bream; and 12,250 fingerling bream. The success of the catch provided the Department of Conservation and Development with proof of the practicability of pond fish culture and the desire to expand the inland fisheries programs, once more funds would come

[23] North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, "Department Purchases Lake Rim Property For Extension Of Hatchery," in *Conservation and Industry*, Vol. VI, Raleigh, N.C., No. 12, p. 13, August 1, 1929.
[24] Ibid.
[25] State of North Carolina, Third Biennial Report of the Department of Conservation and Development of the. Biennium ending June 30, 1930, p. 66.
[26] North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, "Baker Gives Pointers On Way to Construct Pond for Rearing Bass," in *Conservation and Industry*, Vol. VIII, Raleigh, N.C., No. 9, p. 7, September, 1930.

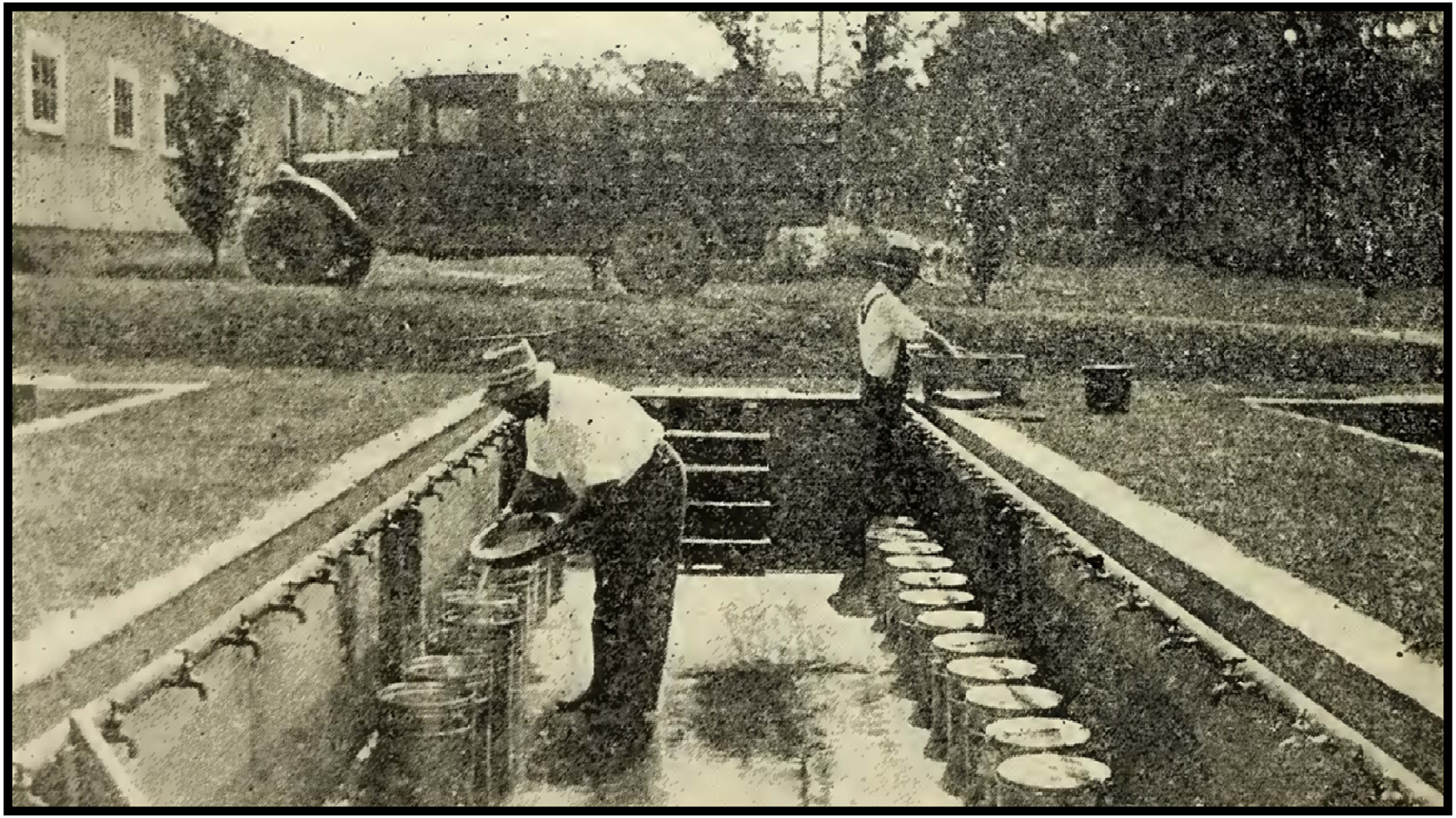

Figure 33: Superintendent W. E. Baker (left) and Wright Parker (right) Counting and Preparing Shipments of Bass at the Frank Stedman State Hatchery (North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development 1931c).

available, and increasing the production of game fish.[27] As mentioned above the property was not only used by the Fisheries Commission, but also by the U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry, and in 1930 the area around Lake Rim was the first in the State to see the introduction of the Asiatic chestnut.[28] Approximately 600 trees were planted in an effort to find a blight resistant variety to replace the native species, which was being steadily killed.[29]

In 1930 the approximate value of these state hatcheries including land, buildings, and improvements was $130,000.00. According to numbers presented in the Third Biennial Report of the Department of Conservation and Development, the Stedman Hatchery was the largest of the state hatcheries, covering 63 acres including the 49 acres of Lake Rim; Morrison Hatchery operated on 12 acres, the "Pete" Murphy Hatchery on 17; the Boone Hatchery on 6; and the Roaring Gap Hatchery in Roaring Gap on 12 acres.[30] The total operating cost for the Stedman Hatchery for the fiscal year 1929-30 came in at $4,477.48. Of that cost, $2,948.25 was for salaries and wages, $612.09 for supplies and materials, $93.55 for postage, telephone, and freight, $144.62 for travel expenses, $262.29 for vehicle operation, $214.68 for repairs, and $202.00 for equipment.[31]

In 1931, W. E. Baker, the superintendent of the Stedman Hatchery submitted a report to John S. Hargett, the assistant director of the Department of Conservation and Development outlining the operation of the past fiscal year.[32] Due to a cold spell all of the bass eggs and young fry were killed. Lake Rim was seined and 130 adult bass, 617 adult bream, and 12,250 fingerling bream were caught. A total of 112,868 fish (bass and bream) were distributed from the hatchery to 36 counties.[33] A phone line was established between the hatchery and the Aberdeen to Rockingham Railroad, which crossed Raeford Road about one-half mile east of the hatchery. The foundation

[27] North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, "Large Number of Fish Taken From Lakerim [sic] With Pond Lowering," in *Conservation and Industry*, Vol. VIII, Raleigh, N.C., No. 10, p. 12, October, 1930.
[28] "New Species Chestnut is Introduced in State," in *Conservation and Industry. A Monthly Publication of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development*, Vol. VII, Raleigh, N.C., April, 1930, No. 10, p. 13.
[29] North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, "Asiatic Chestnuts Are Introduced In Forest," in *Conservation and Industry*, Vol. VIII, No. 2, p. 15, February, 1931. Interestingly enough the chestnut blight had been accidentally introduced to North America around 1900, probably on imported chestnuts from Japan, and by 1940 most America chestnuts had been wiped out by the disease. There were three types of Asiatic chestnuts (Chinese, Japanese, and Seguin), which were not immune to the blight, but more resistant, with the Chinese chestnut being the most resistant. See "Chestnut Blight," electronic document, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chestnut_blight, accessed January 8, 2014, and "Chestnut Blight and Resistant Chestnuts," in *Farmers' Bulletin*, No. 2068, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1954 (revised 1959).
[30] It is not clear what these numbers reflect since by 1929 the total acreage of the Stedman Hatchery had reached close to 217 acres according to other information gathered for this report, however they do appear to convey the relative sizes of the various hatcheries. State of North Carolina, Third Biennial Report of the Department of Conservation and Development of the Biennium ending June 30, 1930, p. 67.
[31] Ibid., 69.
[32] North Carolina State Archives. Letter from W. E. Baker to John. S. Hargett, dated June 30, 1931.
[33] The fish was distributed to Alamance, Ansen, Bladen, Beaufort, Cabarrus. Caswell, Chatham, Chowan, Columbus, Duplin, Durham, Franklin, Gaston, Guilford, Granville, Halifax, Harnett, Hoke, Johnston, Lenoir. Moore, Nash, Northampton, New Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Sampson, Scotland, Stokes, Union, Wake, and Wayne Counties. Baker to Hargett, p. 2.

of the mill house was repaired, as well as a chimney at the superintendent's cottage. The pump house was also repaired and a new bridge was built "over the race-way which greatly improved the appearance of the hatchery grounds as well as the service."[34]

Between 1935 and 1936 improvements were made to the Stedman Hatchery. A new dam, spillway, and power house were constructed at Lake Rim, and a "water wheel, stand-by gasoline engine, electric generating equipment, and transmission lines" were put into service. In addition, preliminary plans were made for the construction of additional rearing pools, brick operating houses and other improvements, which were submitted to the Works Progress Administration and other Federal agencies for approval.[35]

An article in *The Fayetteville Observer* of May of 1941 highlighted the popularity of the hatchery among visitors and that 550,000 fish were sent out annually to stock lakes and streams.[36] By then it was also known as the Fayetteville Fish Hatchery. The article also provided a brief history of the hatchery and mentions that it had grown to 23 ponds and boasted a "white colonial type administration building costing $4,000" which was constructed in 1938. The grounds were beautifully landscaped and in addition to the office the administration building also included feed rooms, a carpenter shop, and storerooms. The money for the upkeep of the hatchery came from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses and no money was ever appropriated by the General Assembly (Figure 34).

Issues with the dam at the Stedman Hatchery seemed to be a recurring problem. Part of the dam had been washed away in 1934, and in 1941 the hatchery suffered a bit of a setback when the dam broke, actually leading to one traffic fatality. The repairs were insufficient to carry a head of water, and the plant was furthermore considered too small to meet the demands made upon it.[37] The proper repair of the dam took several years, partially due to the intervening war, but by 1946 the hatchery was back up to production and produced a good crop of largemouth bass and bluegills in spite of the handicap in water supply which still existed. Plans were prepared for the installation of a more adequate pumping system that would supply water to ponds at the hatchery. These plans also called for the construction of several acres of rearing ponds in the Lake Rim basin.[38] An article in *Wildlife in North Carolina* from 1947, highlighted North Carolina's fish hatcheries and gave brief descriptions of the six state hatcheries and the hatchery

[34] Baker to Hargett, p. 3.
[35] State of North Carolina, Sixth Biennial Report of the Department Of Conservation and Development of the Biennium ending June 30, 1936, p. 107.
[36] The Fayetteville Observer, "Fish Spawning At Local Hatchery," May 7, 1941, p. 9.
[37] State of North Carolina. Ninth Biennial Report of the Department Of Conservation and Development of the Biennium ending June 30, 1942, p. 108.
[38] State of North Carolina. Eleventh Biennial Report of the Department Of Conservation and Development of the Biennium ending June 30, 1946, p. 102.

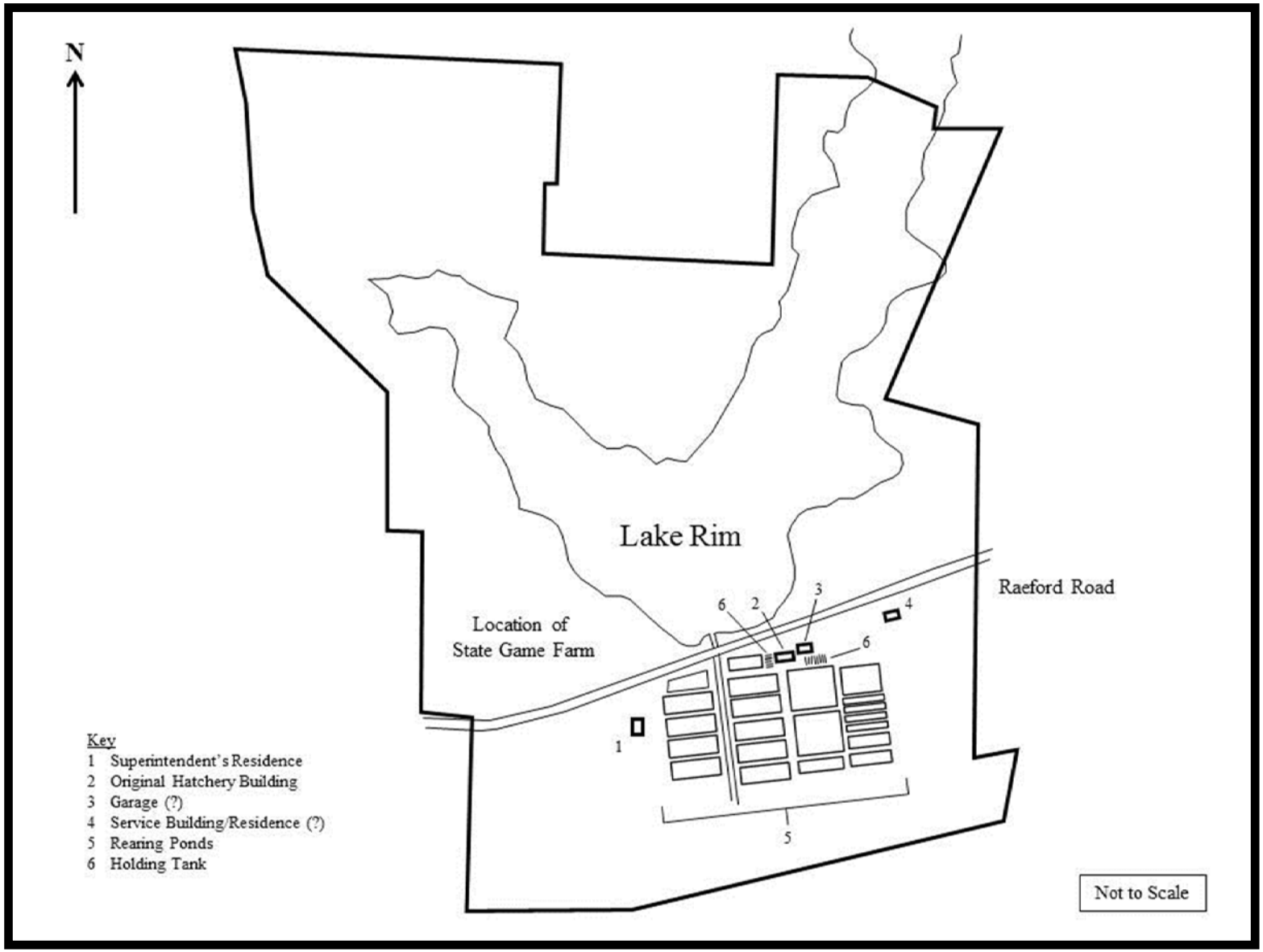

Figure 34: Sketch Map of the Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery Showing its Configuration Based on a 1940 Aerial (USGS EarthExplorer 2013a).

at Weldon.[39] It listed that there were 22 rearing ponds at the Stedman Hatchery and 10 concrete holding tanks, and that the property included a superintendent's residence, a garage, and a combination service building and residence.[40] Perhaps surprisingly the last mention of any of the state hatcheries was in the *Twelfth Biennial Report of the Department Of Conservation and Development of the State of North Carolina*, in 1948.

In 1949, the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission had voted to sell or lease the State Game Farm property, which was located just northwest of the hatchery on the other side of Raeford Road.[41] The operation of game farms was not considered economically sound and the State Game Farm at Lake Rim had been out of operation for three years already. The property included 16-acres of land, a six-room frame dwelling, a frame incubator building with a concrete basement, a large brick brooder house, six small brooder houses, six turkey range field house, some smaller buildings, and a three-quarter acre fish pond (Figure 35). That same year the Wildlife Resources Commission had a three-car garage and storage building built at the hatchery.[42]

In 1957 a new 800-foot long dam was approved by the North Carolina Wildlife Commission at a cost of $53,000.[43] In 1963, the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission had a laboratory built at the hatchery.[44] An additional 29.89 acres was added to the hatchery in 1979.[45] Because of erosion to the dam Lake Rim was drained once again in 1988. The water conditions had changed as well and it had become too acidic and soft. The latter condition caused the fish eggs to absorb too much water and burst before they had hatched. Therefore, the water for the hatchery had to be pumped out of nearby creeks.[46] Early in 1989, there was a threat that the hatchery would be closed and the tract sold to private developers.[47] The hatchery was considered outdated and the cost of repair prohibitive, and the dam was under threat of collapse again. The General Assembly of North Carolina proposed a bill on April 28, 1989 authorizing the sale of the hatchery to Cumberland County for $5,000.[48] It would appear that the bill did not pass and in 1994 the State agreed to lease the hatchery and the surrounding woods to Cumberland County

[39] King, "North Carolina's Fish Hatcheries," in *Wildlife in North Carolina*, January 1947, pp. 12-17.
[40] Ibid., p. 15.
[41] The Robesonian, "State To Sell Its Game Farm," May 9, 1949, p. 2.
[42] North Carolina State Archives. Project No. 41-3, Garage and Storage Building for Fayetteville Fish Hatchery, MARS Id: 33.1.428.7 (Folder).
[43] Jennifer Callhan, "A Lake for the Ages," in *The Fayetteville Observer*, May 27, 2000, p. 3B, and Rocky Mount Evening Telegram, "Approval Given For New Dam," June 13, 1956, p. 10.
[44] North Carolina State Archives. Project No. 41-34, Laboratory Building for State Fish Hatchery in Fayetteville, North Carolina State Archives, MARS Id: 33.1.429.14 (Folder).
[45] Cumberland County Register of Deeds, Book 2749, page 761.
[46] Jennifer Essen, "State Hatchery Operation May Be Moved to Pender," in *Wilmington Morning Star*, January 30, 1990, page 2C.
[47] Pat Reese, "Lake Rim May Fade Into History," in *The Fayetteville Observer*, March 27, 1989.
[48] General Assembly of North Carolina, Session 1989, House Bill 1439. Electronic document, http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/Sessions/1989/Bills/House/PDF/H1439v1.pdf, accessed November 12, 2013.

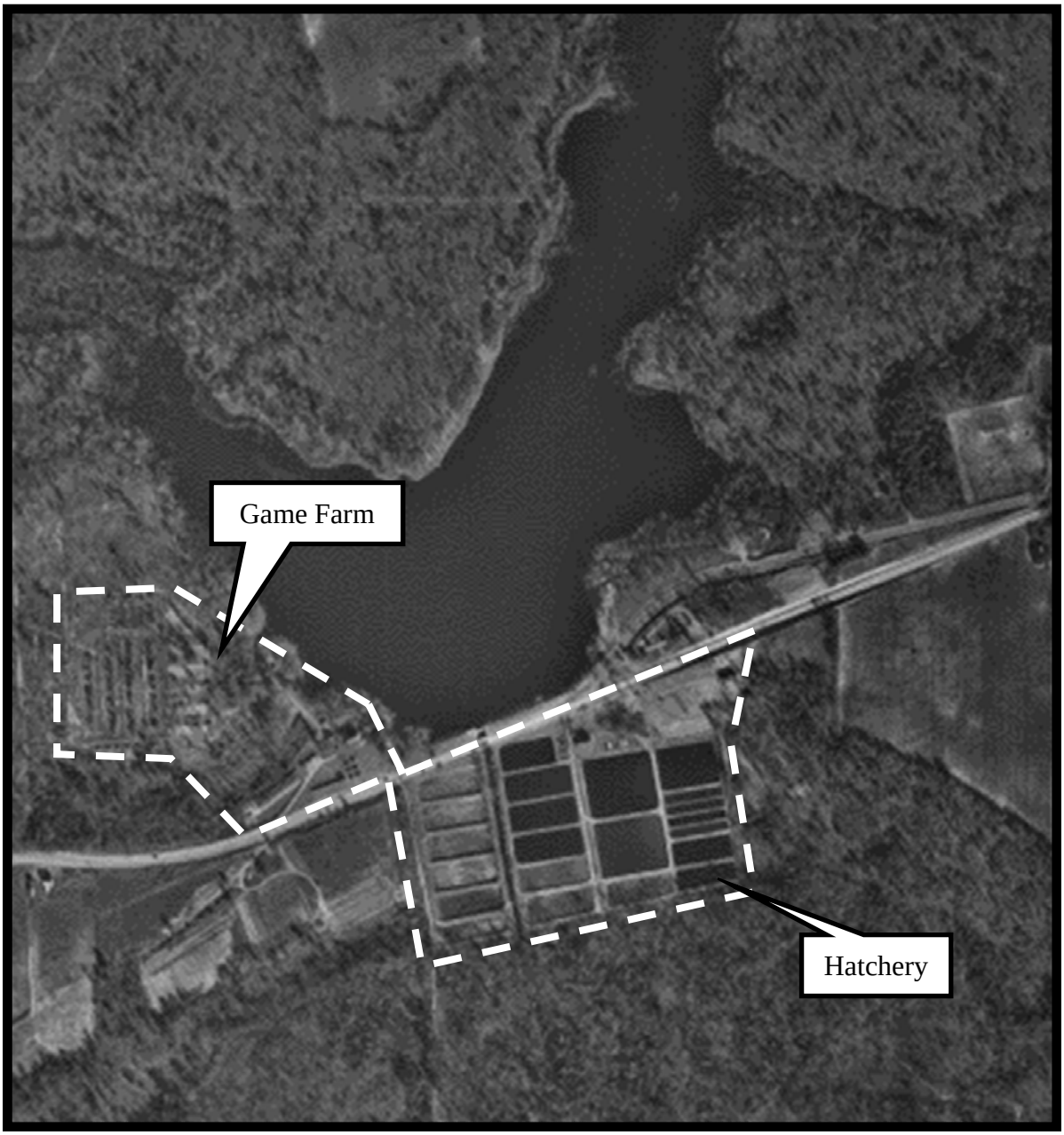

Figure 35: 1940 Aerial View of the Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery and the State Game Farm (USGS EarthExplorer 2013a).

for $1 a year for 40 years on the agreement that the county would develop the park.[49] In 1992, the hatchery's duties were assumed by the Watha State Fish Hatchery near Willard, Pender County, and the Fayetteville Fish Hatchery was taken offline, and the property used as a depot for state-owned equipment.[50] The property is no longer used to hatch fish and is currently owned by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission and operated as the John E. Pechmann Fishing Education Center, which gets its ponds stocked by other hatcheries. John E. Pechmann (1949-2006), was an attorney from Fayetteville and Chairman of the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission from 1999 until his death in 2006. He was the driving force behind saving the former hatchery from destruction and helped lobby to secure the funds to turn the property into a state-of-the-art fishing education facility.[51]

The Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery is the oldest state fish hatchery in the east, and despite the loss of original buildings and some of the rearing ponds, a comparison with other state fish hatcheries from the same general period shows that none can necessarily serve to better convey the historic context of the development of fish hatcheries in North Carolina. The Stedman Hatchery was one of five state fish hatcheries built in the 1920s, and funded through the appropriation of $500,000 by the General Assembly in 1925.[52] Morrison Hatchery near Waynesville, Haywood County began operations around 1923, after the Fisheries Commission had purchased 12-acres of land in 1919. The hatchery was named after Cameron Morrison who was governor from 1921 through 1924, and it was the largest state trout hatchery. In later years it was also referred to as the Balsam Hatchery because of its proximity to Balsam Gap. In the 1930s the Works Progress Administration (WPA) constructed a concrete raceway and round ponds and nearly a mile of water lines.[53] The WPA also built a hatchery building, which contained a series of hatchery troughs. A unique feature of the hatchery was the rearing ponds. There were seven concrete pools with a diameter of 60 feet and a depth of up to 9 feet, which could hold 25,000 3-inch fingerling trout. There were also two series of eight rectangular concrete ponds from 30 to 40 feet in length and averaging 10 feet in width. There was a two-story residence at the hatchery with two six-room apartments, and there was a three-car garage, feed room, shop, and storage space.[54] The Morrison Hatchery ceased operations in 1983.[55] The Roaring Gap Hatchery was begun in 1926. It was the smallest of the trout hatcheries and had ponds with concrete walls and gravel bottoms. The WPA built two dams at the Roaring Gap Hatchery in the 1930s at a total

[49] Callhan, p. 3B.
[50] Mike Murphies, "Against the Current," *Wildlife in North Carolina Magazine*, June 2009. Electronic document, http://216.27.39.101/WINC/documents/Sample_09/sample_june09.pdf, accessed November 14, 2013.
[51] Ibid.
[52] King, p. 12.
[53] Jacob Sydney Kirk, Walter Alrey Cutter, and Thomas W. Morse, editors, *Emergency Relief in North Carolina. A Record of the Development and the Activities of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, 1932-1935*, Edwards and Broughton, Raleigh, 1936, p. 487.
[54] King, p. 14.
[55] Paul Pittman, "Prairie Dogs, Monkeys and Meat-Fed Trout Highlight Hatchery's History.," North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, Press Releases, April 2005. Electronic document, http://216.27.39.101/NewsReleases/archive05/pg00_apr05_13.htm, accessed November 12, 2013.

cost of $1,529.65, and improved the hatchery grounds.[56] As with the other hatcheries there was a superintendent's residence, a hatchery building, a garage, shop, and feed room.[57] For some reason the Boone Hatchery never lived up to expectations. As early as 1933, the Department of Conservation and Development was intent on closing down the hatchery, although this led to local opposition. This opposition may have delayed the closing but by 1942, however, the operation at the Boone Hatchery had been reduced 50 per cent because of inadequate water supply and the facility was only being used as a rearing station. The continued operation of this plant was considered doubtful.[58] The six-acre hatchery was eventually sold in 1944 for $4,180.12. The inadequate water supply had prevented the successful operation over a number of years and it was thought that more trout for streams in this locality could be furnished from the Marmon Hatchery at Pineola, in Avery County, which formerly was a commercial enterprise but was under lease by the Department of Conservation and Development.[59] The "Pete" Murphy Hatchery near Marion, McDowell County, was built in 1926 and is the only one of the original five hatcheries still in operation.[60] The WPA constructed two earthen dams creating a 1-acre and a 2.5-acre pond (see Figure 39).[61] In 1947, there also was a superintendent's residence, a log and frame house for the hatchery assistant, a hatchery building, seven dirt rearing ponds, a supply pond (1 acre), a brood pond (2.5 acres), and eight small concrete rearing pools.[62] The hatchery is currently known as the Marion State Fish Hatchery. The hatchery raises trout and currently has four earthen ponds, eight concrete raceways, a hatchery building with indoor rearing tanks, and a spring-fed water-supply pond most of which are modern.[63]

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A with a period of significance from 1924 to the present.

Integrity

The Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery remains in its original location, and its setting is still predominantly rural as it is part of an approximately 234-acre tract that contains Lake Rim

[56] Kirk et al., p. 451.
[57] King, p. 15.
[58] State of North Carolina. Ninth Biennial Report, p. 108.
[59] State of North Carolina. Tenth Biennial Report of the Department Of Conservation and Development of the Biennium ending June 30, 1944, p. 89.
[60] The Stedman Hatchery no longer raises fish used to stock rivers and lakes, and the fish in the ponds of the current Pechmann Education Center is provided by other hatcheries.
[61] King, p. 14, and Kirk et al., p. 498.
[62] King, p. 14.
[63] Fishing in North Carolina, Marion State Fish Hatchery (Mcdowell County). Electronic document, http://www.ncwildlife.org/Fishing/HatcheriesStocking/NCWRCHatcheries/ColdwaterHatcheries.aspx#marion, accessed November 12, 2013. Kristopher Smith, personal communication, November 2013.

(82.44 acres) and has 83.99 acres covered by evergreens and deciduous trees.[64] The section containing the hatchery itself consists of a flat area with a spillway, 10 rearing ponds, and seven buildings, with structures dating from the 1930s to ca. 2009. The design and workmanship of the buildings is predominantly utilitarian and distinctive of the second half of the twentieth century. The design of the education center is modern though reminiscent of some of the nature lodges built during the first half of the twentieth century. By 1986, most of the original structures were demolished.[65] Of the original 22 rearing ponds only 10 survive and their original walls have been updated. Only the concrete in- and outlets of the rearing ponds potentially date back to the 1930s. The small pump house, which was built in the 1950s has also been altered and repurposed and is currently used to keep worms. Despite the loss of all of the original buildings, the survival of its rural setting, most of the original ponds, and the spillway help the complex retain much of its original feeling and historic character (Figures 36 through 38). Due to the fact that other early state fish hatcheries either have been substantially altered, or no longer survive, there is no comparable property that conveys the significant themes of the historic fish hatchery context in North Carolina. The Stedman complex is clearly associated with the early twentieth-century state- and nationwide efforts to be able to stock lakes and streams with fish for sport anglers and continues to play a significant role in the history of natural resources in North Carolina.

Criterion A

The Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery is recommended 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 prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. 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.

The complex is associated with early twentieth-century conservation and development practices in Cumberland County, as well as state- and nationwide trends amid the creation of uniform game laws. It is one of the first state fish hatcheries in North Carolina, and one of the few surviving ones. Despite the loss of most of the buildings and some of the rearing ponds the complex retains much of its original feeling and historic character and continues to play a significant role in the history of natural resources in North Carolina and is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion A.

[64] According to the land assessment the remaining acreage is comprised of highway corridor (2.96 acres), CD-zoned acreage (34.99 acres), and swamp waste (24.14 acres). This only adds up to 228.52 acres, whereas the legal description defines it as a 234.17-acre fish hatchery.
[65] Kristopher Smith, personal communication, November 2013.

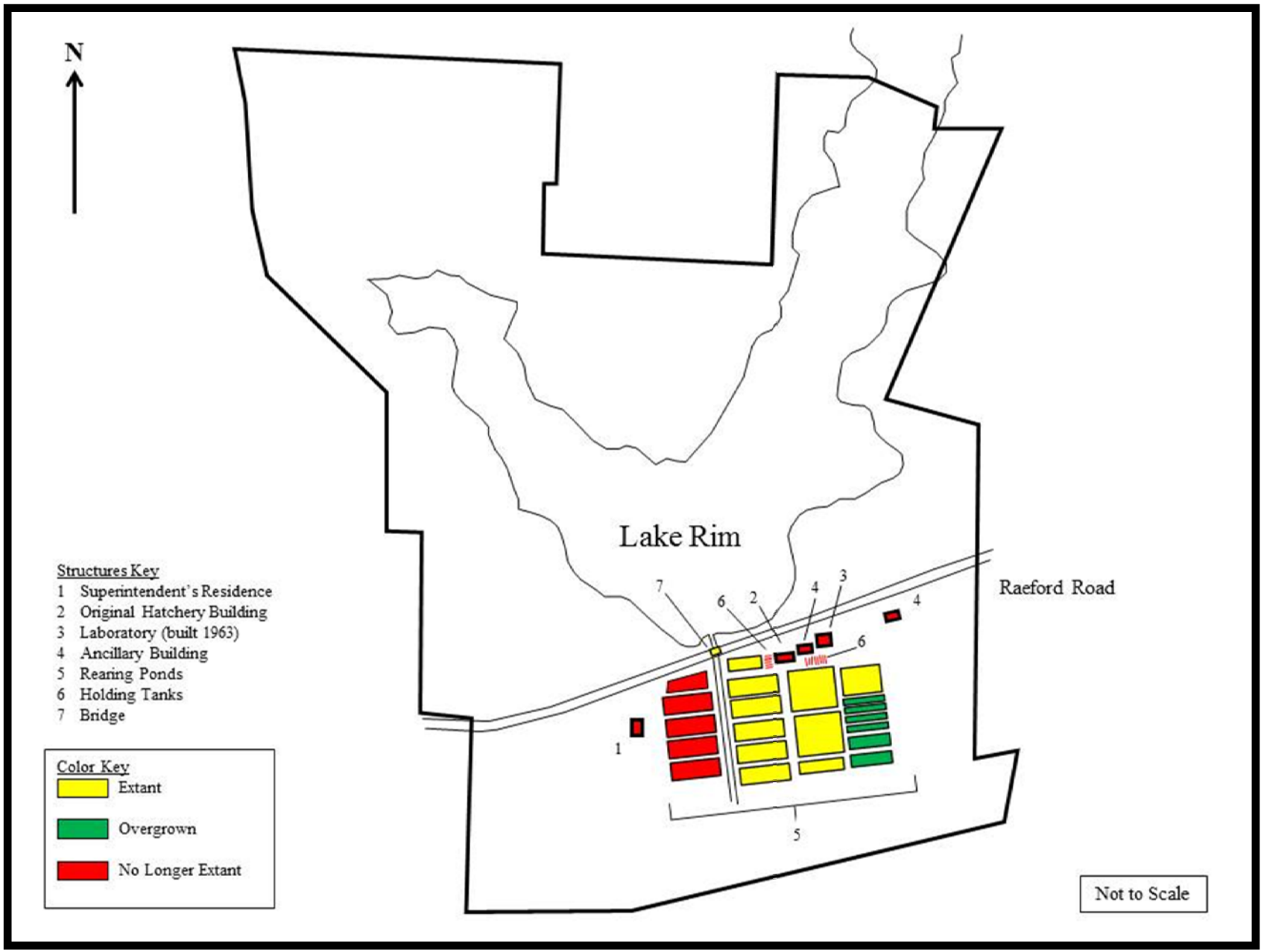

Figure 36: Sketch Map of the Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery Showing the Survival of Original Resources (USGS EarthExplorer 2013a).

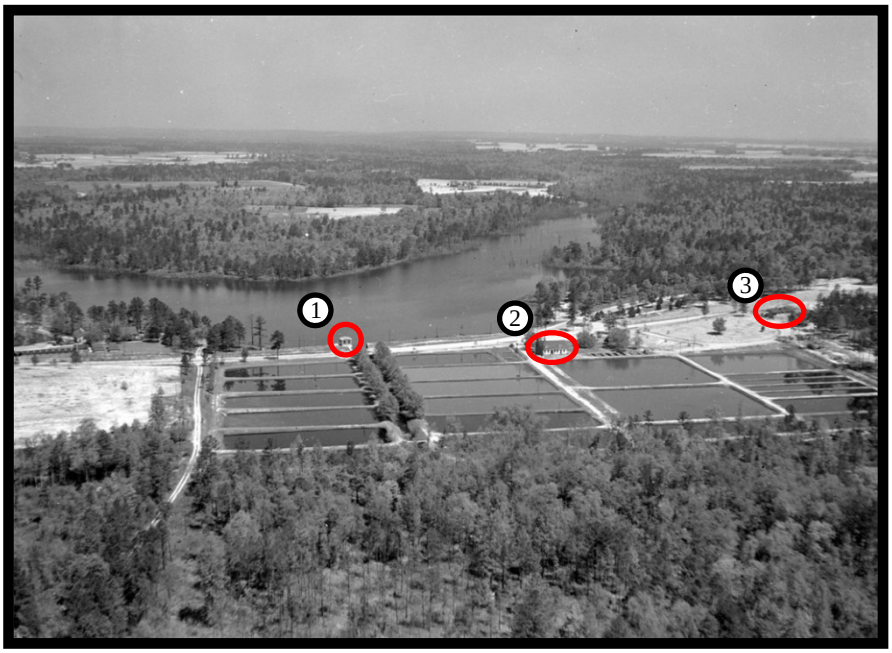

Figure 37: 1941 Bird's Eye View of the Stedman Hatchery (Courtesy John E. Pechmann Fishing Education Center). Note: 1) Power Generation Associated with the State Game Farm, 2) Hatchery Building, and 3) Ancillary Building Associated with the Hatchery.

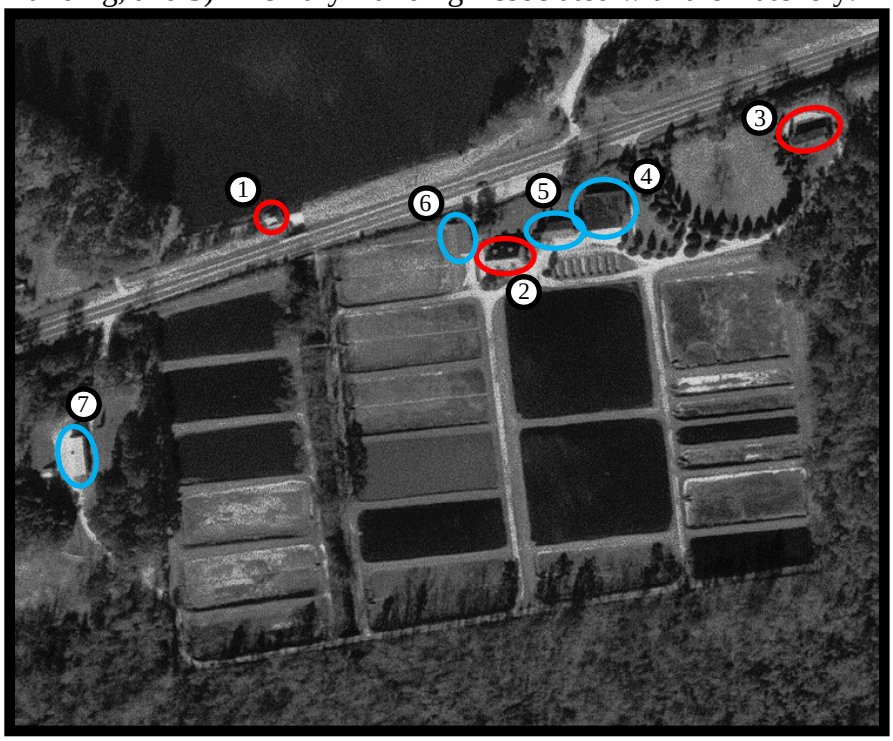

Figure 38: 1971 Aerial View of the Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery and the State Game Farm (USGS EarthExplorer 2013b). Note: 1) Power Generation Associated with the State Game Farm, 2) Hatchery Building, and 3) Ancillary Building Associated with the Hatchery. Building Nos. 4 through 7 were built after 1941. Building No. 4 is the Laboratory built in 1963 and No. 7 is the Superintendent's Dwelling.

Criterion B

The Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery is not recommended 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.

The hatchery was named after Frank H. Stedman, who had been a member of the Fisheries Board and subsequently the North Carolina State Board of Conservation and Development and had been instrumental in bringing this particular hatchery to Fayetteville; however, research conducted for this project did not reveal Stedman to be individually significant within the historic context of the development of fish hatcheries across North Carolina, and the hatchery is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery is not recommended eligible for the National Register 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 may lack individual distinction.

Other than a number of the concrete in- and outlets and the landscape, none of the original structures associated with the hatchery survive. Therefore this property is not recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

Criterion D

The Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). 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 and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery has been drawn according to the guidelines National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The boundary coincides with the tax map parcel containing the historic fish hatchery. The boundary is drawn to include the current John E. Pechmann Fish Education Center with the extant ponds, Lake Rim, and the surrounding landscape that constitute the historic setting of the property (Figure 39). The boundary contains approximately 234 acres. The legal property boundary is identified as parcel 9486-58-5628- (Cumberland County PIN) and follows the ROW along Raeford Road.

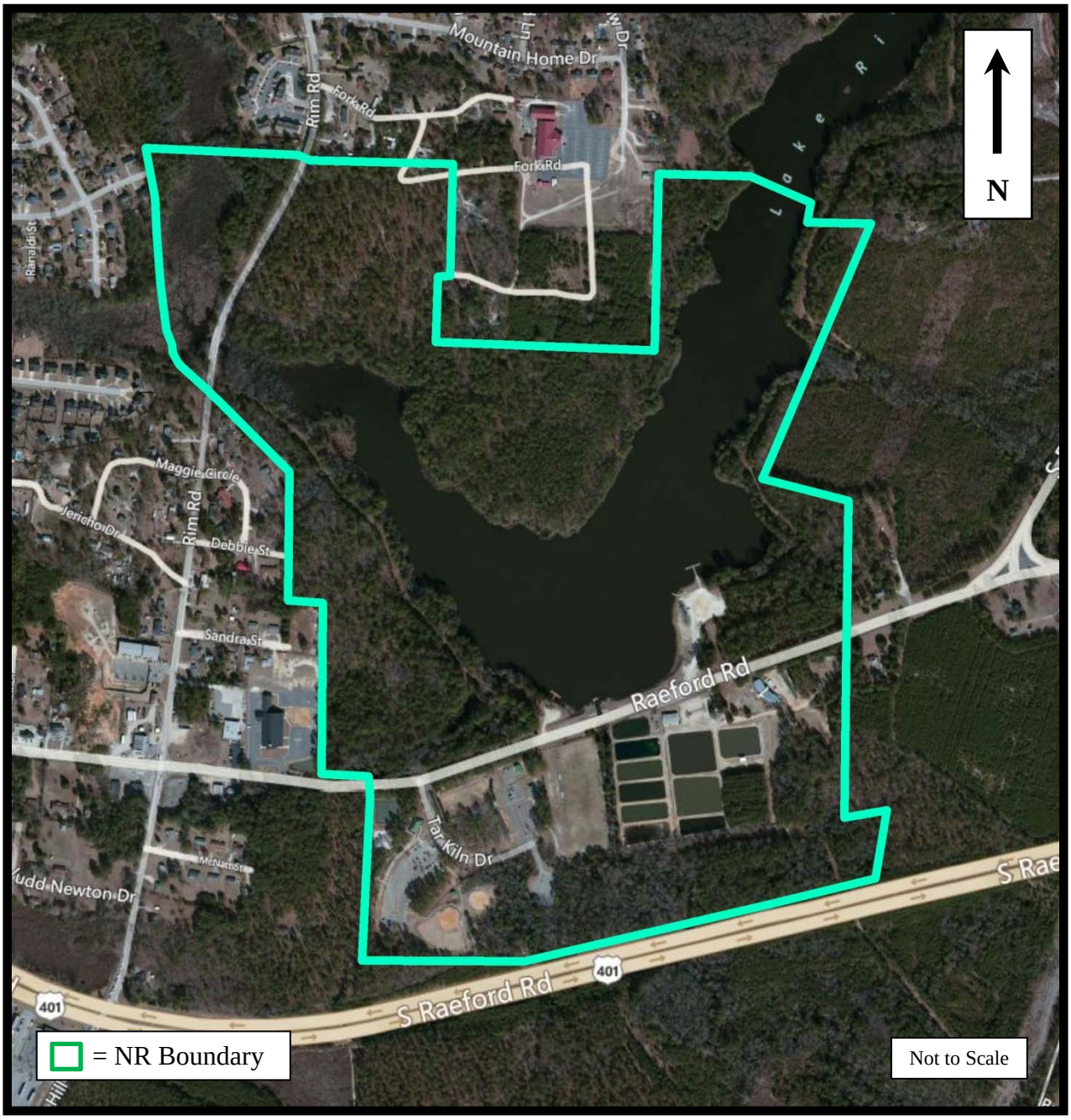

Figure 39: Aerial Map of the Frank Stedman Fish Hatchery, Showing the NRHP Boundary.

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APPENDIX A

QUALIFICATIONS

Jeroen van den Hurk, Ph.D. Architectural Historian

Address

Coastal Carolina Research (CCR)
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Group, Inc. (CCRG)
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201 West Wilson Street
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(252) 641-1444

Education

Ph.D., Art History (American Art and Architecture, Architectural History), University of Delaware, 2006

M.A., Architectural History, Utrecht University, the Netherland, 1994

Professional Societies

Member Society of Architectural Historians

Vernacular Architecture Forum (Board Member)

Member National Trust for Historic Preservation

Professional Experience

Dr. Van den Hurk received his M.A. in architectural history from Utrecht University in the Netherlands. He graduated from the University of Delaware in 2006 with a Ph.D. in American Art and Architectural History. His dissertation, "Imagining New Netherland: Origins and Survival of Netherlandic Architecture in Old New York," focuses on the architecture of New Netherland, providing an analysis of the historical documents referring to the built environment and the surviving architecture, as well as a comparative study of contemporary seventeenth-century Dutch architecture. He has eighteen years of experience documenting historic buildings, including work in the Netherlands and twelve years in the United States (in Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina).

From 2006 to 2007, he was a Limited Term Researcher at the Center for Historic Architecture and Design at the University of Delaware, in charge of project management for the Delaware Agricultural Landscapes Evaluation and a cultural resources survey of Cape May Point, New Jersey, among other tasks.

From 2007 to 2010, he was a Lecturer at the College of Design, Department of Historic Preservation at the University of Kentucky in Lexington. There he taught both historic preservation and architectural history classes.

As principal architectural historian for CCR, he has completed numerous surveys for transportation projects including VDOT identification surveys for the I-73 Henry County Alternative, the extension of Odd Fellows Road in Lynchburg, the Coalfields Expressway project southwestern Virginia, and the US 501 bridge replacement in Amherst and Bedford Counties. In North Carolina he has completed an NCDOT survey and evaluation for the NC 87 widening project in Bladen and Columbus Counties and a survey for Dare County in connection with proposed pathways for the Outer Banks Scenic Byway, as well as surveys in Cumberland and Harnett Counties for US 401 (R-2609) and Lee County for NC 42 (R-3830). Smaller transportation projects include the Carpenter Fire Station Road realignment project for the Town of Cary; a survey for improvements to Rives Road/US 301 in Petersburg, Virginia; an architectural survey for the widening of Fall Hill Avenue in Fredericksburg, Virginia; and an architectural evaluation for the City of Suffolk's US 58 widening project in Suffolk, Virginia.

Other projects include the 2010 countywide survey of Hertford County in eastern North Carolina, conducted for the North Carolina SHPO.