



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

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

December 13, 2001

MEMORANDUM

TO: William D. Gilmore, Manager
NCDOT, Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch

FROM: David Brook *RSB for David Brook*

Re: Second addendum Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report,
Crescent Road from US 70 West to NC 58 North of Kinston (Alternative 6),
Lenoir County, R-2719, ER 00-7309

This memorandum is a long overdue response to the report referenced above. We regret the delay, but the report was accidentally catalogued and added to our architectural reports library before a response was provided. We discovered this only recently when asked by Mary Pope Furr to see if we could locate it, because an effects meeting for the project is scheduled on December 13, 2001.

We have reviewed the report, prepared by Marvin A. Brown, and concur with its finding that the Fields-Sugg House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture, and that the Munfred Brewer House is not eligible for listing. We also concur that the boundaries shown for the Fields-Sugg House are appropriate.

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

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

DB:kgc

cc: Barbara Church, NCDOT
Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

bc: Brown/Montgomery ✓
106
County
RF

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
Administration	507 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 733-8653
Restoration	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4613 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4613	(919) 733-6547 • 715-4801
Survey & Planning	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4618	(919) 733-4763 • 715-4801

DOT1

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GEN2

cc: Barbara Church, NCDOT
Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

bc: Brown/Montgomery
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County
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**SECOND ADDENDUM
PHASE II
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES
SURVEY REPORT**

**CRESCENT ROAD FROM US 70 WEST
TO NC 58 NORTH OF KINSTON
(ALTERNATIVE 6)
LENOIR COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
Tip No. R-2719
Federal Aid Project No. STP-0224(3)
State Project No. 8.2200101
Consulting Project No. 98-GR-01**

Prepared For:

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

Prepared By:

Marvin A. Brown

**URS GREINER WOODWARD CLYDE
3109 Poplarwood Court, Suite 301
Raleigh, North Carolina 27604**

APRIL 2000

**SECOND ADDENDUM
PHASE II
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**CRESCENT ROAD FROM US 70 WEST
TO NC 58 NORTH OF KINSTON
(ALTERNATIVE 6)
LENOIR COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
TIP NO. R-2719
FEDERAL AID PROJECT STP-0224(3)
STATE PROJECT NO. 8.2200101
CONSULTING PROJECT NO. 98-GR-01**

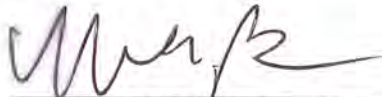
Prepared For:

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

Prepared By:

**URS Greiner Woodward Clyde
3109 Poplarwood Court, Suite 301
Raleigh, North Carolina 27604
919-850-9511**

April 2000



4-28-00

**Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator
URS Greiner Woodward Clyde**

Date

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

Date

**Project Manager
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Date

II. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In early 1997 the Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) conducted a Phase II (Abridged) survey of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) associated with the proposed construction of a four-lane divided roadway beginning at US 70 west of Kinston and ending at NC 58 north of Kinston (TIP No. 2719). That survey identified two resources within the project's APE that were determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places: the James M. Parrott House on US 70 and the Sutton Farmhouse on US 258. The results of the survey were reported by NCDOT in *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Final Identification and Evaluation, Crescent Road from US 70 West of Kinston to NC 58 North of Kinston, Lenoir County* (Furr 1997). Subsequent to the preparation of the report, NCDOT investigated the National Register eligibility of the Kennedy Memorial Home, a children's home located on more than 1,000 acres of land south of US 70 and just west of the APE. The Kennedy Memorial Home was determined to be eligible for National Register listing, but NCDOT did not determine its final National Register boundary.

In the summer of 1998, NCDOT engaged URS Greiner Woodward Clyde, Inc. (URSGWC) to perform environmental screening and land suitability studies related to the proposed construction of Crescent Road from US 70 to US 258 in Lenoir County (TIP No. R-2719A) and to the proposed road's association with the development of the US 70 Bypass around the City of Kinston (TIP No. R-2553). One of URSGWC's tasks under this contact was the identification and evaluation of historic resources within the project's APE. The APE for the project was determined to surround much of the APE of the previous project. It was drawn to include the entire environmental screening and land suitability study area and exclude the earlier APE. Although the earlier APE was not studied, URSGWC, at the request of NCDOT, visited the Kennedy Memorial Home and made recommendations concerning its National Register boundary. The Kennedy Memorial Home's National Register eligibility and boundary were assessed and established in letter reports and letters between NCDOT, the North Carolina State Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO), and URSGWC, which are on file at NCDOT and the North Carolina SHPO.

On September 10 and 11, 1998, Senior Architectural Historian Marvin A. Brown of URSGWC conducted a reconnaissance-level survey of the APE associated with the environmental screening and land suitability studies. He identified 41 resources that were more than 50 years old. At a meeting on September 16, 1998, between NCDOT, the SHPO, and Mr. Brown, it was determined that two of these resources—the Henry L. Herring House and the James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House or Maxwood—were worthy of a detailed National Register investigation. One resource—the Jesse Jackson House—was identified as already listed in the National Register. The other 38 resources were determined not eligible for National Register listing and not worthy of further evaluation.

On October 9 and 12, 1998, Mr. Brown revisited the APE and conducted an intensive-level inventory of the Herring and McDaniel properties. He also revisited the Jackson House in order to

determine whether it, and its extensive associated property, still merited listing in the National Register. The results of the reconnaissance- and intensive-level surveys were reported by URSGWC on October 16, 1998, in *Addendum to Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Final Identification and Evaluation, Crescent Road from US 70 West of Kinston to NC 58 North of Kinston, Lenoir County* (Brown 1998). In that addendum report, URSGWC recommended that the Henry L. Herring House and the James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House were eligible for listing in the National Register and that the Jesse Jackson House and its property continued to merit listing in the National Register. The NCDOT and SHPO concurred with those recommendations.

Subsequent to the preparation of the 1998 Addendum, it was determined that an Environmental Assessment (EA) would be completed for the Crescent Road project. In 1999, an In House Team that included representatives from the Federal Highway Administration and various branches and units of NCDOT considered preliminary alternatives for the project. As part of this effort, a northern alternative—Alternative 6—was evaluated for its potential to meet the purposes and needs of the project. As Alternative 6 extends to the east of the Areas of Potential Effect previously studied, URSGWC undertook a historic architectural survey of the APE associated with the alternative. On March 17, 2000, Mr. Brown conducted a preliminary survey of the Alternative 6 APE. He identified 39 standing resources more than 50 years old within this APE. On March 27, 2000, Mr. Brown met with representatives of NCDOT and SHPO and made a preliminary presentation of findings (see *Addendum, Phase II, Preliminary Presentation of Findings, Crescent Road from US 70 West to NC 58 North of Kinston (Alternative 6), Lenoir County* (Brown 2000) and concurrence letter, appended hereto). It was determined following this presentation that two resources within the Alternative 6 APE—the Fields-Sugg House and the Munfred Brewer House—merited further National Register evaluation at the intensive level.

On April 6, 2000, Mr. Brown inventoried the Fields-Sugg House and Munfred Brewer House at the intensive level. He also researched the history and contexts of these resources. This report, prepared as a Second Addendum to the earlier reports, includes descriptions, histories, analyses, and photographs of the two resources and makes the following recommendations:

SUMMARY OF RESOURCES EVALUATED AT THE INTENSIVE-LEVEL WITHIN THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT FOR ALTERNATIVE 6

Resources Considered Potentially Eligible for National Register Listing:

Fields-Sugg House (#9) (LR 945)

Resources Not Considered Potentially Eligible for National Register Listing:

Munfred Brewer House (#17) (LR 949)

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V. PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT

The intensive-level (Phase II) survey associated with this report was conducted by URS Greiner Woodward Clyde, Inc. (URSGWC) for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT). The survey and report were prepared in order to identify historic resources located within the Area of Potential Effect of Alternative 6 of the Crescent Road project. The report is an addendum to URSGWC's *Addendum to Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Final Identification and Evaluation, Crescent Road from US 70 West of Kinston to NC 58 North of Kinston, Lenoir County* (Brown 1998), which was an addendum to NCDOT's *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report* (Furr 1997) for the project. Those reports in turn are technical addenda to an Environmental Assessment that is being prepared as part of documentation necessary for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

VI. METHODOLOGY

This survey was conducted and the report compiled by URS Greiner Woodward Clyde, Inc. (URSGWC) for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) in accordance with the provisions of Federal Highway Administration Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; and Phase II (Abridged) Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT dated June 15, 1994. This survey report meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

URSGWC inventoried the two properties—the Fields-Sugg House (#9) (LR 945) and the Munfred Brewer House (#17) (LR 949)—evaluated in the body of this report in order to make recommendations concerning their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The survey methodology consisted of field surveys of the project area and associated historical background research. Field surveys were conducted on March 17 and April 6, 2000, by URSGWC Senior Architectural Historian Marvin A. Brown. The background research, also conducted by Mr. Brown, focused on gathering information necessary to evaluate the National Register eligibility of the two resources. This research was conducted in Kinston at the Lenoir County Register of Deeds and Tax Office, the Lenoir County Public Library, and the Local History and Genealogy Library of Lenoir Community College's Learning Resources Center. In Raleigh research was conducted at the North Carolina State Library and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation office (SHPO). The detailed survey files of Robbie D. Jones, on file at the North Carolina SHPO, were reviewed for the two resources. In order to avoid repeating Jones work and to make full use of it, copies of his excellent site plans for the Fields-Sugg and Brewer properties are reproduced in this report. Jones' survey files of Lenoir County were also generally reviewed to provide contextual information for assessing the Register eligibility of the two resources. Ruth Little's *Coastal Plain and Fancy: The Historic Architecture of Lenoir County and Kinston, North Carolina* (Little 1998), in which Jones had a hand, was an additional important source of information about the two resources and Lenoir County's history and architecture in general.

VII. SUMMARY RESULTS OF FINDINGS

URS Greiner Woodward Clyde, Inc. (URSGWC) identified 39 resources more than 50 years old within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of Alternative 6 of the Crescent Road project (Figures 1 and 2). At the direction of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), URSGWC subsequently inventoried two of these resources—the Fields-Sugg House (#9) (LR 945) and the Munfred Brewer House (#17) (LR 949)—at the intensive level. As a result of the inventory and research, URSGWC recommends below that the Fields-Sugg House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architecture. URSGWC further recommends that the Munfred Brewer House is not eligible for National Register listing under any of the Register’s Criteria. The remaining 37 resources, which were determined by NCDOT with the concurrence of the SHPO to be not worthy of further investigation, are mapped, pictured, and summarily discussed at Appendix A.

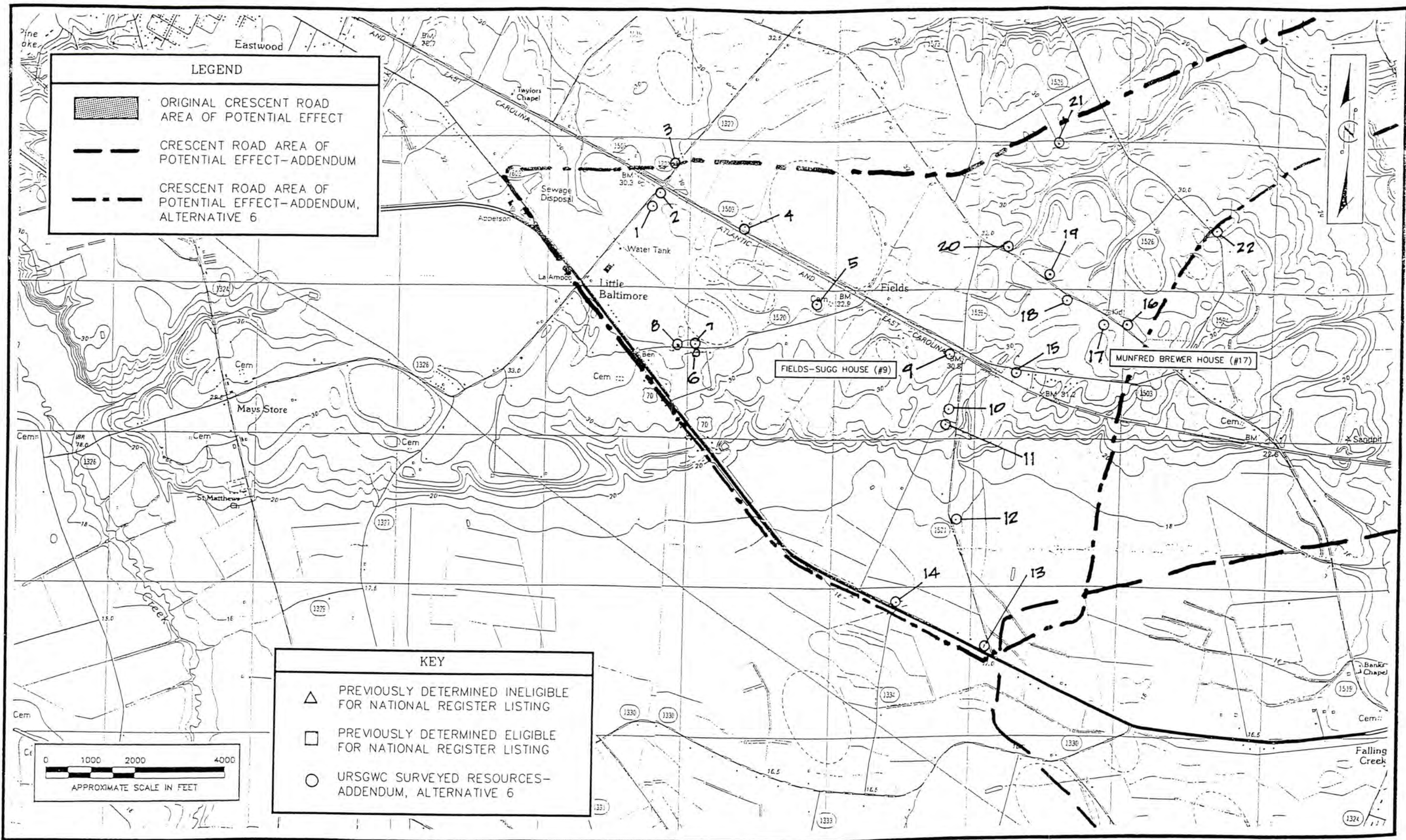


Figure 1 Area of Potential Effect and Resource Locator Map (1 of 2)

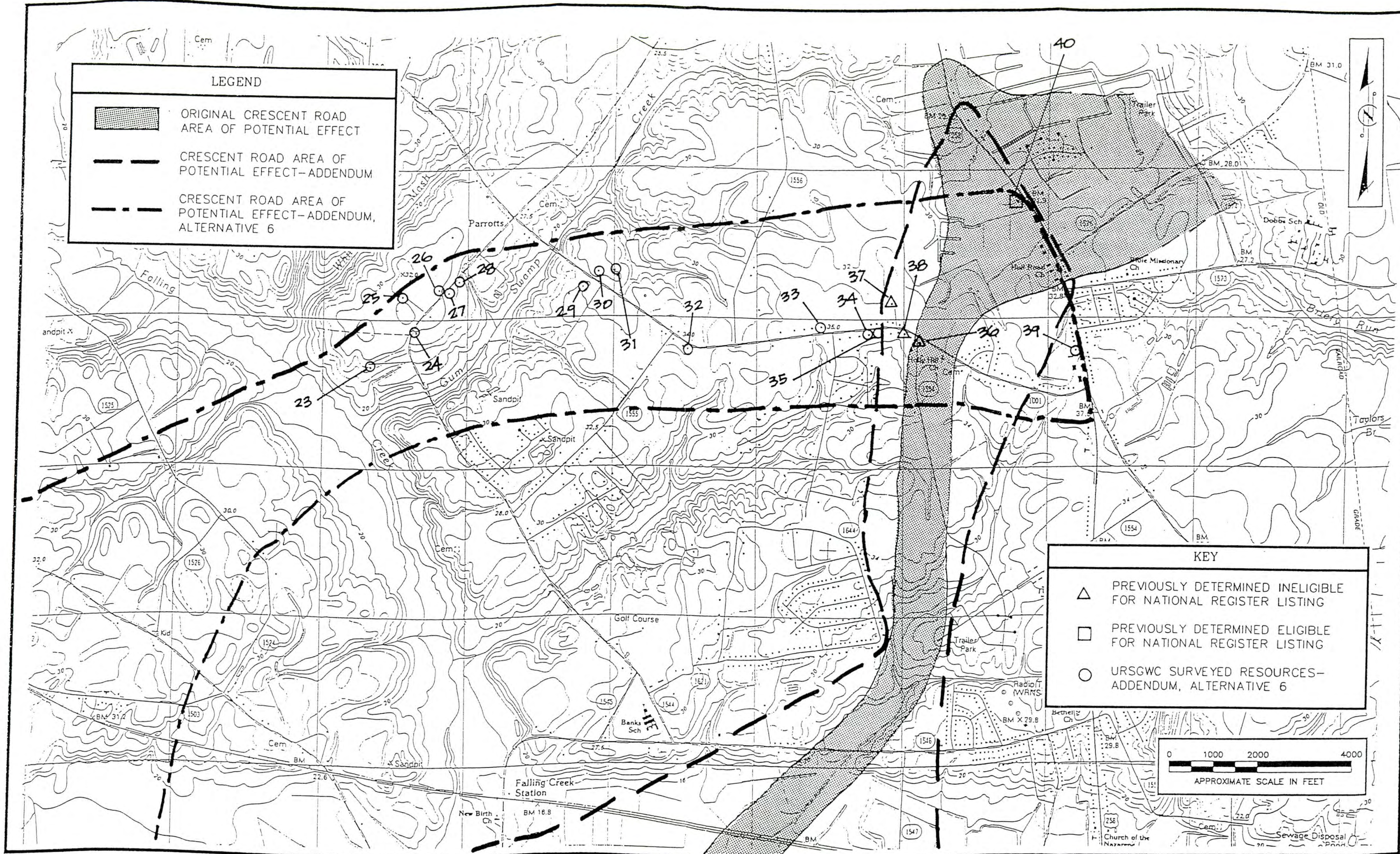


Figure 2 Area of Potential Effect and Resource Locator Map (2 of 2)

A. Resources Considered Potentially Eligible for National Register Listing

FIELDS-SUGG HOUSE (#9) (LR-945)

Southwest corner of junction of SR 1503 and SR 1521, La Grange vicinity
(3917 Fields Station Road, La Grange)

History

John Fields, Jr., and his wife, Bettie Pope, built the expansive Queen Anne-style farmhouse at the center of this former farmstead in rural Moseley Hall Township shortly before 1906. A special issue of the *Kinston Free Press* in 1906, which included an entry on Fields and a photograph of his family, noted:

John Fields, Jr., is one of the substantial farmers of Moseley Hall township. He has at Fields station a beautiful site for a home and until recently occupied a neat and comfortable cottage, which together with its handsome furnishings was destroyed by fire.

Mr. Fields has a fine farm of 340 acres of cleared land, and produces cotton, corn, tobacco and home supplies in abundance. His wife takes great interest in her flowers, and domestic affairs, and makes the home one of the most comfortable to be found anywhere.

A few years ago Mr. Fields won a free ticket to the St. Louis exposition, presented by Davis and Gregory, tobacco warehousemen at Richmond, Va., for the largest number of pounds of tobacco on their floor at the opening sale for the season.

Mr. Fields has been farming for twenty years, and for six years served as deputy collector of internal revenue. He takes an interest in public education and has served as a school committeeman for his district.

John Fields died prior to 1920. In that year his widow, Bettie, and their son and daughter-in-law, Wheeler Martin and Sibyl G. Fields, took out a mortgage on the property. (Lenoir County Deed Book 70, Page 198). They defaulted on the deed of trust in 1931 (Deed Book 111, Page 417) In 1934 Liddie Mewbern and Albert T. Sugg, Sr., bought the property, which contained between 480 and 490 acres, from the Mutual Benefit and Life Insurance Company (Deed Book 124, Page 270). In 1946 Liddie Mewbern Sugg, by then a widow, sold two tracts of land, including the parcel upon which the house stands, to son Albert T. Sugg, Jr. (Deed Book 234, Page 589). The two tracts, which were located on both sides of Fields Station Road, totaled about 105 acres. As indicated by a plat map drawn at the time of the transfer, the tracts were only a small part of the holdings that John Fields, Jr., had put together in the area and that Albert T. Sugg, Sr. had expanded upon (Lenoir County Map Book 3, Page 127).

The house, some associated outbuildings, and all but 4.18 acres of the 105 acres are still owned by Albert Sugg, Jr. and his wife, Effie Mae. The 4.18 acre parcel was cut off from the southeastern end

of the property in 1999, when the Suggs transferred it to their son, Albert T. Sugg III and his wife, Bobbie. They are currently building a brick house upon it (Sugg 2000; Lenoir County Tax Records).

Within the past 50 years, Albert and Effie Mae Sugg have erected a complex of buildings at the northeast corner of the junction of SR 1503 and SR 1522, catty-corner from the house. These buildings, which comprise the Harvey Gin and Cotton Company, include warehouses with docks, an office, and cotton gins. Expansive, functional, one-story structures sheathed in sheet metal, all appear modern (Lenoir County Tax Records; Sugg 2000).

Description

The Fields-Sugg House [A on comprehensive site plan] is a large Queen Anne-style structure (Plates 1 through 4) (Figures 3 and 4). It is two stories tall and two rooms deep. Aluminum siding covers its original weatherboards. The front block is boxy with a high-hipped roof, a facade gable, and two projecting wings at either rear corner capped by pedimented gables. A one-story porch extends from the bays along the east and west side elevations and across the north-facing front facade of the block. The front elevation is three bays wide. Centered between two-over-two sash windows is an entry edged with wide sidelights and transoms. A long window bracketed by shorter narrower windows stands above the entry at the second floor. The long window once led onto a central deck edged by a balustrade, which is no longer extant (Jones 1994a). The upper sashes of the three central second-story windows are banded by tiny square lights; the lower sashes are filled with a single pane of glass. All other windows of the house are one-over-one. An original ell extends across the rear of the main block. Like that block, it is raised on a brick foundation and topped by an asphalt shingled roof.

The inside of the house, which could only be viewed in part through the first-story windows, appears to be essentially unchanged since Robbie T. Jones recorded it in 1994 as part of his comprehensive inventory of Lenoir County. Jones described it as follows:

The interior retains some of the best preserved and most sophisticated Victorian detailing in [the] county, featuring such elements as an open string stairway with molded newel posts, pocket doors, columned overmantels with mirrors, molded window and door surrounds with decorative cornerblocks, and an intricate hall screen. Stained glass windows are intact in the second level hall.

Ruth Little, in her architectural history of the county, echoed Jones' interior description as part of her analysis of the Queen Anne farmhouse in the county: "The interior is lavishly finished with an ornate staircase, fancy mantels with mirrored overmantels, and an intricate wooden hall screen with turned and sawn ornaments." She included Jones' photograph of the screen as well (Little 2000:117-119). Both the interior and exterior of the house are immaculately maintained and in excellent condition.

The property retains the following outbuildings and other associated resources, which retain little of their original functions. All of the outbuildings are well-maintained, as is the entire property, and in generally good condition in spite of the deterioration associated with lack of use.

Tobacco Barn/Shed [B] - To the west of the house stands a building that Jones (1994a) states was a tobacco barn later converted into a shed. A gable-front, frame, weatherboarded, metal-roofed structure with north side and west rear sheds, it has a relatively squat form that suggests it was never a tobacco barn, but rather always a shed or other agricultural outbuilding (Plate 5).

Servants' House [C] - A one-story, gable-end, four-bay, single-pile, metal-roofed, frame building to the north of the tobacco barn/shed was, according to Jones (1994a), a servant's dwelling that was occupied by the Fields family during the construction of the main house. Apparently long used for storage rather than as a dwelling, it retains its original or early porch, twin front (east) entry doors, four-over-four sash, and weatherboard siding (Plate 6).

Fuel Pump [D] - To the east of the servant's house, an early metal fuel pump remains in place. A tall round pump with a domed top, it has a round glass "porthole" near its top. It is no longer in use (Plate 7).

Garage [E] - The one-story, gable-front, frame building immediately to the east of the fuel pump is a one-bay garage with a one-bay shed attached to its east side. Metal covers its roof and its walls, which were originally weatherboarded (Plate 8).

Smokehouse [F] - The frame smokehouse that stand east of the garage, just behind the main house, is a gable-end frame structure with twin doors at its front (north) elevation. It is covered with weatherboards and asphalt roof shingles (Plate 9).

Chicken Coop [G] - A tiny shed-roofed outbuilding to the southeast of the house, adjacent to a grape arbor, appears to have been built as a chicken coop. Asphalt sheets and sheet metal cover its wooden frame (Plate 10). An outbuilding that held Delco generating equipment, which stood between the coop and house in 1994, is no longer extant (Jones 1994).

Barn [H] - A long, gable-front, frame barn stands to the rear (south) of the garage and fuel pump. It has a shed attached to its west side elevation, modern doors, and sheet metal siding and roofing (Plate 11).

Waterworks [I] - The four squat, tapered, concrete footings to the southeast of the barn are the remnants of a waterworks that once served the property (Jones 1994a).

Tobacco Barn [J] - With the possible exception of the tobacco barn/shed, this is the only tobacco barn remaining on the property. A typically tall, frame, gable-end structure with a low entryway and openings for flues in its concrete block foundation, it is now faced with asphalt (Plate 12).

Pole Shelter [K] - This open pole shelter appears to be the only one of the outbuildings that is less than 50 years old. A large, gabled, open building, it is supported at its periphery by upright poles and upbraces (Plate 13).

Lawn [L] - The main house and its associated buildings stand within a neatly maintained lawn punctuated by shade trees and evergreens, a grape arbor, and patches of azaleas and other decorative plantings (Plate 14). This landscape feature is clearly associated with the house and its outbuildings both visually and historically and is included within the proposed National Register boundaries of the Fields-Sugg House.

Albert T. Sugg III House [M] - To the rear (south) of the house and its associated outbuildings, across a small plowed field, a new brick house is under construction for Albert T. Sugg III. Its 4.18-acre parcel of land was cut off by the senior Suggs for their son, Albert, in 1999. It is excluded from the proposed National Register boundaries of the Fields-Sugg House (Plate 15).

Harvey Gin and Cotton Company [N] - northeast of the house and outbuildings, on the opposite side of the railroad tracks and SR 1503 and 1522 are the buildings of the Harvey Gin and Cotton Company. They stand on land owned by the Suggs but, because they are less than 50 years old and not closely associated with the house, are excluded from the proposed National Register boundaries of the Fields-Sugg House (Plate 16).

Integrity

The main house of the Fields-Sugg House—along with its outbuildings, associated resources, and surrounding lawn—retains its integrity. The house retains all seven National Register attributes of integrity. It is extremely intact, inside and out; its only notable changes are the addition of aluminum siding and the removal of a front second-story balustrade. The outbuildings and associated resources, although largely not serving their original functions, retain their integrity as a whole, in spite of various degrees of deterioration due to lack use. They are neatly maintained and in generally good condition. The grass, trees, and plantings of the surrounding lawn are carefully maintained as well.

National Register Evaluation

Criterion A

The Fields-Sugg House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A. To be eligible for listing under this Criterion, a property must retain integrity and must have been associated with an event that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American history. It cannot be demonstrated that this resource is associated with any such event. Although much of the land historically associated with the house has been farmed since its construction, the resource is not believed to have made a broad contribution to agricultural history. As noted at National Register Bulletin 15 (National Park Service 1982), a building historically in commercial

use is not significant in the area of commercial history simply because of that commercial use. Likewise, a resource historically in agricultural use is not eligible in the area of agricultural history simply because of its agricultural use. It cannot be demonstrated that the Fields-Sugg House and its related buildings made a significant contribution to agricultural history. Further, the house is no longer the lynchpin of an active farm. A number of its outbuildings—its Delco power house, other tobacco-related buildings—have been lost. The surviving outbuildings are split between those that originally had domestic uses and agricultural outbuildings that have lost their former functions. Many of the fields associated with the property are still cultivated, but not by the elderly owners and occupants of the main house. Additionally, some of the property has been taken out of agricultural use in recent years, as the Suggs built a large cotton ginning and warehousing business catty-corner from the house. Although the property originally functioned as a farm, it is now largely simply a handsome country residence with associated outbuilding and, as noted at National Register Bulletin 16A (National Park Service 1991), historic function should not be confused with an area of significance.

Criterion B

The Fields-Sugg House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion B. To be eligible for listing under Criterion B, a property must retain integrity and must have been associated with the life of a person significant in America's past. Further, as noted at National Register Bulletin 32 (National Park Service n.d.), a property should be a good representative of an individual's historic contributions and should be associated with the individual's adult and productive life. John Fields, Jr. was a successful farmer in Moseley Hall Township in the early twentieth century, but never rose to the level of significance required for National Register eligibility under this Criterion. He is not known to have had a "major individual impact or influence on the life of his community" (National Park Service n.d.:10) and the property is therefore not believed to be eligible under Criterion B for its association with him.

Criterion C

The Fields-Sugg House is believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C for its architecture. To be eligible for listing under Criterion C, a property must retain integrity and, *inter alia*, embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent a significant and distinguishable entity the components of which may lack individual distinction. The house is a rare well-developed representative of the Queen Anne style in rural Lenoir County. Little (1998:117), in her county architectural history, noted that the Queen Anne style became popular in the principal towns of Kinston and LaGrange in the 1880s, but did not become popular in the county until the turn of the century. She further noted that the style appeared only "sporadically in the countryside" and that the Fields-Sugg House was a "large and well-appointed" representative of the style at a country farmhouse. Jones (1994), during his inventory of the county, stated that the house retained "some of the best preserved and most sophisticated Victorian detailing in the county." The house's few notable alterations have not diminished its ability to represent the Queen Anne style in turn-of-the-century rural Lenoir County. The Fields-Sugg House is not

believed to be additionally eligible under Criterion C as part of a historic district for, due to surrounding modern residential and gin-related development, it is not a component of a larger, rural, significant and distinguishable entity.

Criterion D

The Fields-Sugg House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion D. To be eligible for listing under Criterion D, a property must retain integrity and must have yielded or be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. It cannot be demonstrated that the standing structures on the property are eligible for their information potential, as any important information they might yield is available elsewhere (National Park Service 1982). The underground archaeological potential of the property is not addressed in this report.

National Register Boundary Description

The proposed National Register boundary of the Fields-Sugg House encompasses a trapezoidal portion of the property owned by Effie Mae and Albert T. Sugg, Jr., that is associated with the house. Located at the southwest corner of the junction of SR 1503 and SR 1521, it contains approximately 9.5 acres. It occupies the northeastern third of parcel 1-A, as depicted on the 1946 survey map of the property, and is part of the property depicted in county records on Tax Map 3576 as Block 91, Lot 2033 (Figures 5 and 6). The proposed western boundary is a straight line that roughly parallels the largely tree-lined eastern edge of a long agricultural field that is part of Lot 2033. This boundary takes in all of the standing resources associated with the house that are described above. The northern boundary is the southern edge of the ditch that marks the right-of-way of the Atlantic and East Carolina Railroad tracks. The eastern boundary is the western edge of right-of-way of SR 1521. The southern boundary is the line that separates the property of the Suggs from the 4.18 parcel that they deeded to their son, Albert T. Sugg III, in 1999, upon which he is building a new house. Because this transfer is so recent, it has yet to be included on county tax maps and could therefore not be accurately delineated on the accompanying proposed National Register boundary map. It is a legal line, however, referenced in tax and deed records, that could be (and probably soon will be) precisely mapped.

National Register Boundary Justification

The proposed National Register boundary of the Fields-Sugg House takes in the entire residential setting of the main house and includes all of the non-cultivated property within which the house is set. It includes all eleven resources standing on the property, all but one of which (the pole shelter) are more than 50 years old and believed to contribute to the integrity of the property. It also includes the house's neatly maintained lawn. The boundary excludes agricultural fields, no longer farmed from the house, to the east, west, and north; the rights-of way of the railroad to the north and NCDOT to the east; the lands and buildings of the Suggs' cotton gin and warehouse enterprise to the northeast; and the property to the south, no longer part of the house parcel, upon which the Suggs' son is building a new house.

The edge of right of way on the west side of SR 1521, which corresponds to the back edge of the drainage ditch, has been chosen as the eastern border of the National Register boundary because the right of way (1) is owned and maintained by the North Carolina Department of Transportation and is not legally part of the property, (2) does not contain any contributing man-made or natural features and does not contribute to the historic landscape characteristics of the property, and (3) has been altered and will continue to be altered in the course of routine maintenance by the Department and therefore no longer possesses integrity in terms of the National Register. For analogous reasons, the edge of right of way on the south side of the railroad tracks—which pass through a parcel owned by the railroad rather than the Suggs—has been chosen as the northern boundary of the property.

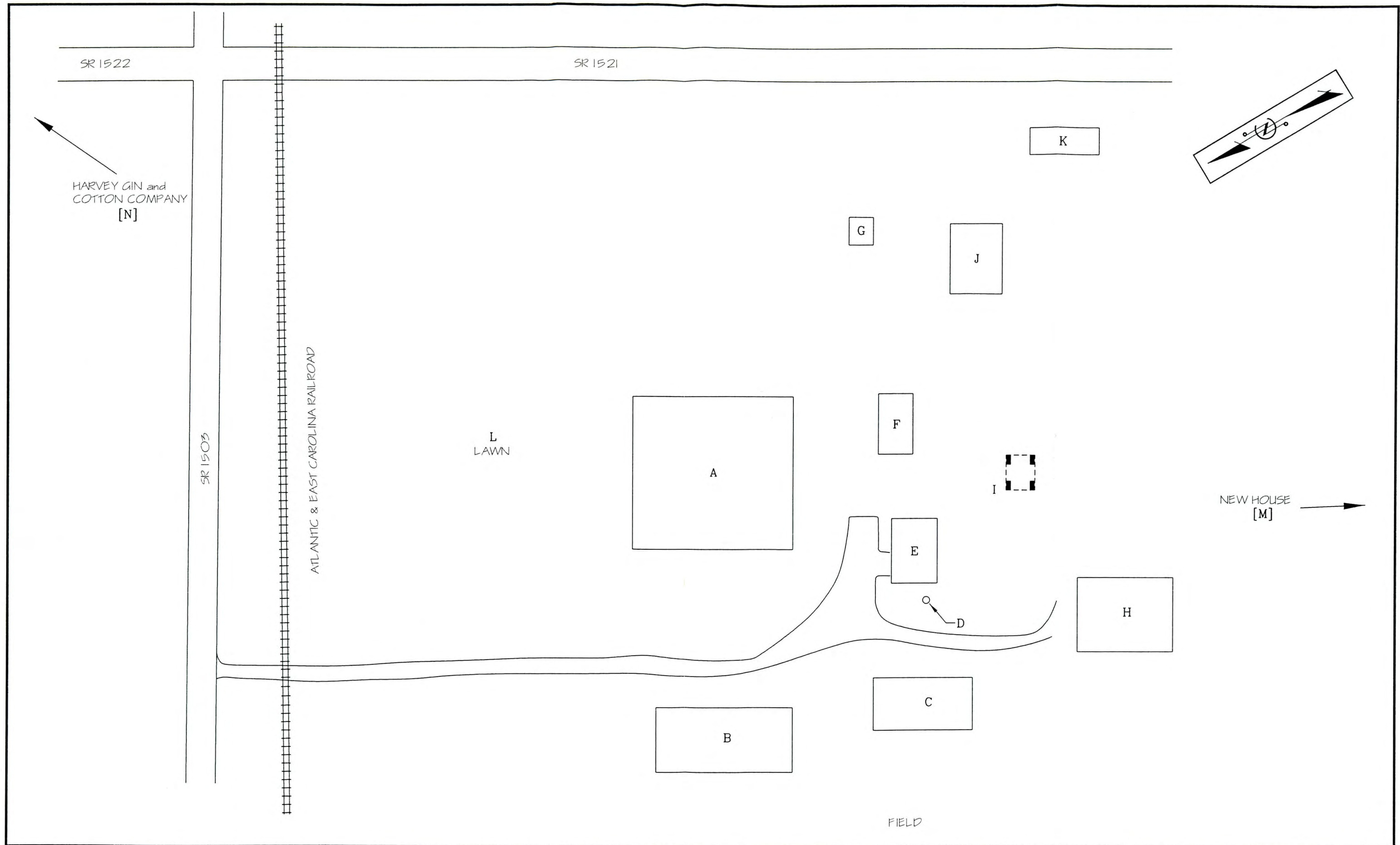


Figure 4 Fields-Sugg House (#9) - Site Plan, Based on Jones, Depicting Location of House and Associated Resources

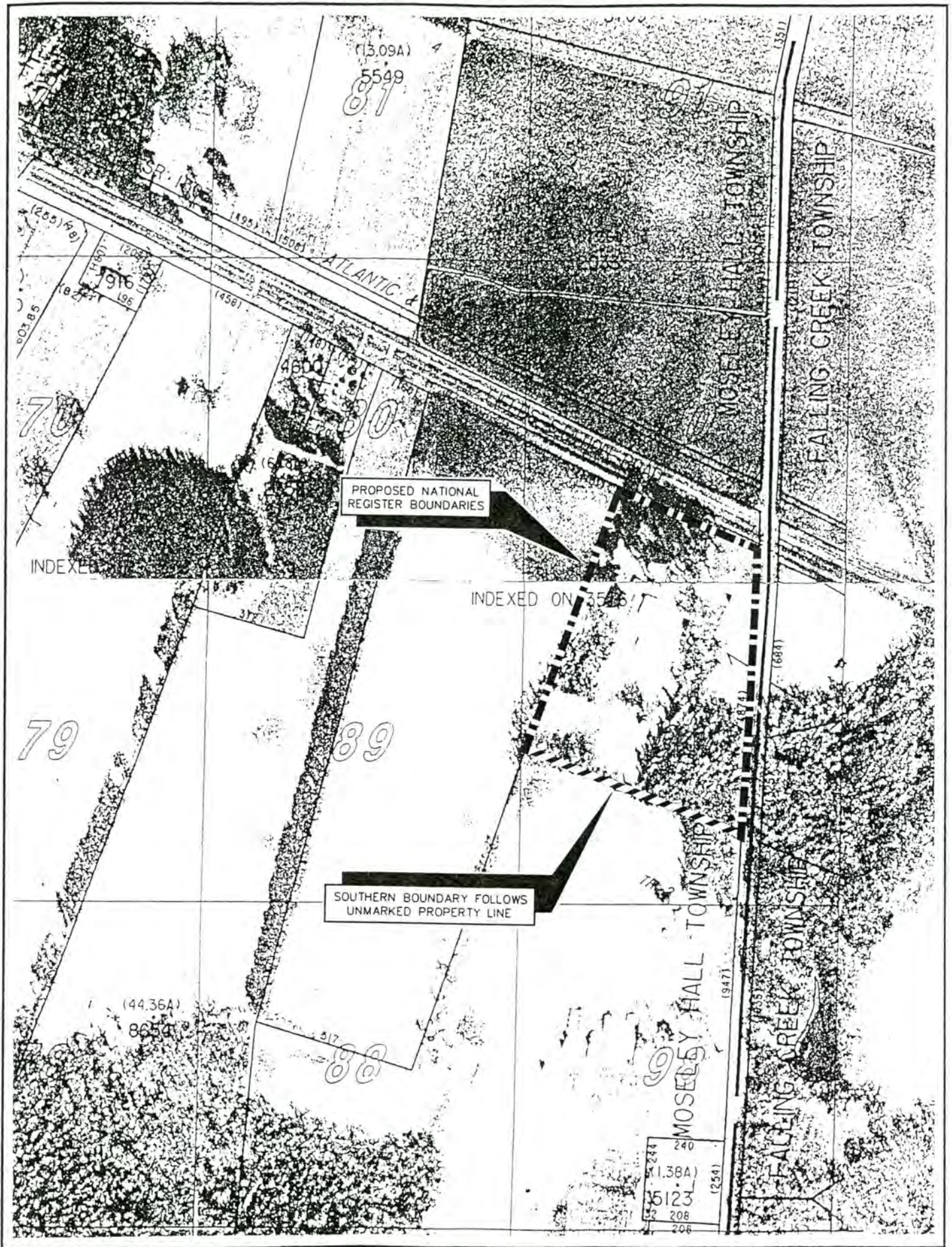


Figure 6 Fields-Sugg House (#9) – Tax Map Depicting Proposed National Register Boundaries



PLATE 1 Fields-Sugg House (#9) - Main house, north front and west side elevations



PLATE 2 Fields-Sugg House (#9) - Main house, north front and east side elevation



PLATE 3 Fields-Sugg House (#9) - Main house, east side and south rear elevations



PLATE 4 Fields-Sugg House (#9) - Main house, south rear and west side elevations



PLATE 5 Fields-Sugg House (#9) - Tobacco barn/shed, north front and east side elevations



PLATE 6 Fields-Sugg House (#9) - Servant's dwelling, east front and south side elevations



PLATE 7 Fields-Sugg House (#9) - Fuel pump, north face



PLATE 8 Fields-Sugg House (#9) - Garage, north front and east side elevations; servant's dwelling to far right

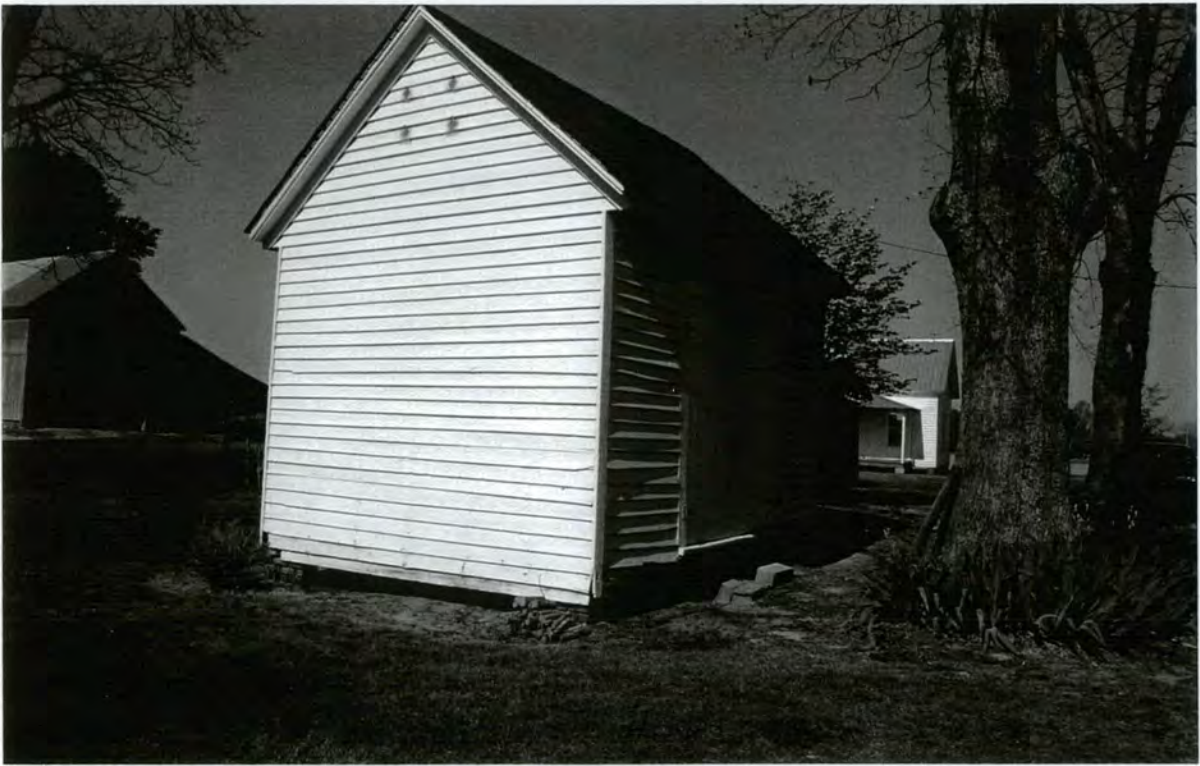


PLATE 9 Fields-Sugg House (#9) - Smokehouse, north front and east side elevations



PLATE 10 Fields-Sugg House (#9) - Chicken coop, east elevation



PLATE 11 Fields-Sugg House (#9) - Barn, north front and east side elevations

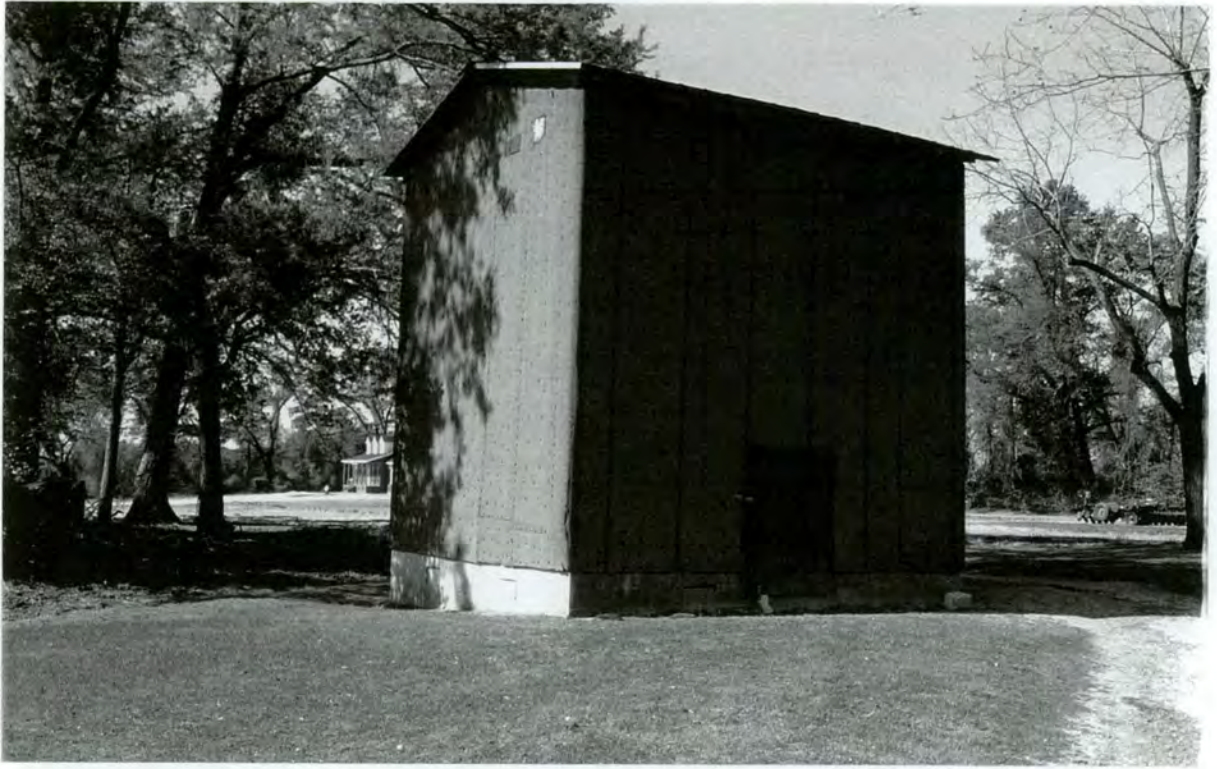


PLATE 12 Fields-Sugg House (#9) - Tobacco barn, north front and east side elevations



PLATE 13 Fields-Sugg House (#9) - Pole shelter, looking southwest



PLATE 14 Fields-Sugg House (#9) - Lawn, looking south from edge of SR 1521 toward house at far right and tobacco barn at far left



PLATE 15 Fields-Sugg House (#9) vicinity - Albert T. Sugg III house, north side elevation

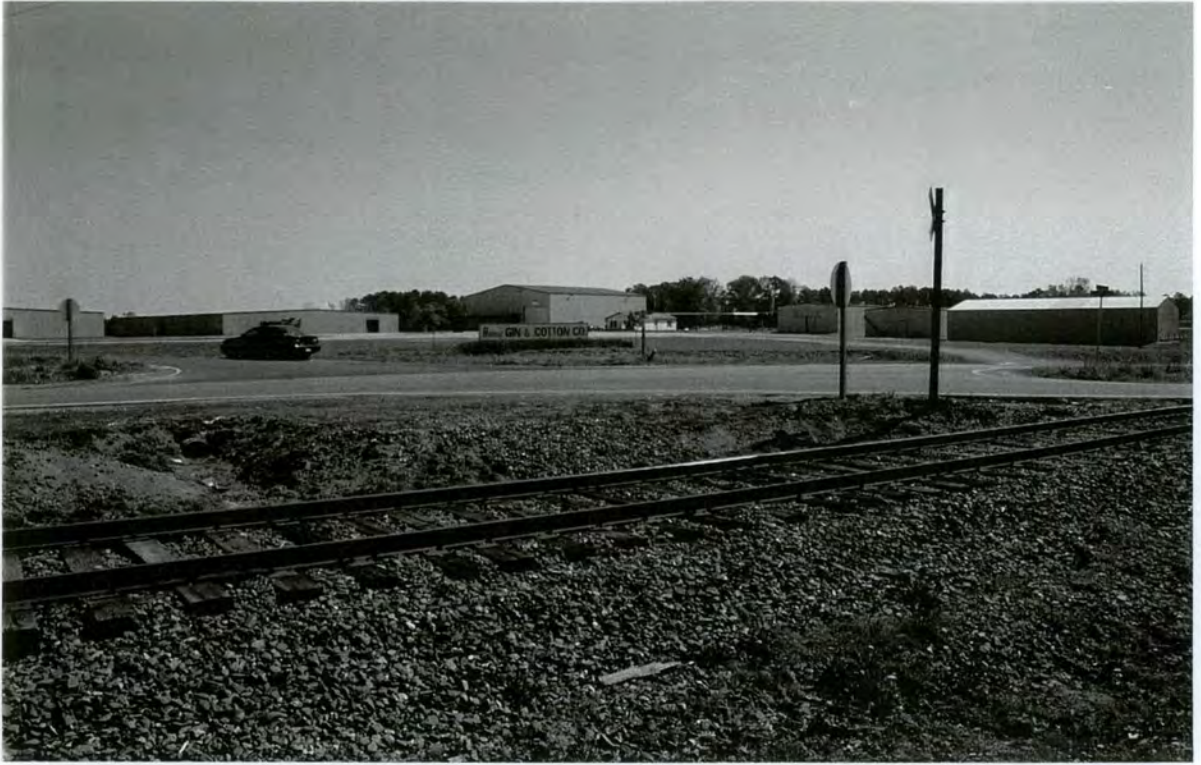


PLATE 16 Fields-Sugg House (#9) vicinity - Harvey Gin and Cotton Company buildings, looking northeast from edge of front lawn of Fields-Sugg House

B. Resources Not Considered Potentially Eligible for National Register Listing

MUNFRED BREWER HOUSE (#17) (LR-949)

South side of SR 1519 opposite junction with SR 1526, La Grange vicinity

History

This traditionally fashioned house was likely built for Munfred Brewer (1832-1904) during the 1860s. Brewer first began to piece together the lands once associated with the house in 1860 when he acquired 80 acres from the Lenoir County Clerk of Court (Lenoir County Deed 7, Page 251). He acquired an additional 20 acres from James Warters in 1862 (Deed Book 7, Page 250), which he recorded at the same time as the first tract. He expanded his holdings in the 1870s and 1890s. Although a dwelling might have stood on the property prior to Brewer's advent, the conservative, traditional, understated appearance of the main house suggests it was erected during the difficult times associated with the Civil War and its immediate aftermath (Little 1998:365).

Brewer's location in the roll of the 1860 federal census places him on this property or in its vicinity in that year. His household was small, consisting of himself, his wife Mary (1837-1907), and 12-year-old Sally Jefferson, who was possibly a mulatto. The Brewers could not be located in the agricultural or slave schedules for 1860 or in any 1870 census or schedule. They were living on the property in 1880, however, along with their five children, Elizabeth J. (17 years old), Frances M. (15), Henry C. (13), Ida (11), and Rachel (9).

The agricultural schedule of the 1880 census depicts a farm that may have been modest, but was rungs up the ladder from those occupied by the county's many tenant farmers, sharecroppers, and laborers. The property consisted of 50 improved acres and 46 acres of woodland. Brewer hired 100 weeks of African-American labor a year, which suggests that he may have employed two black workers full time to assist him in farming. Perhaps these laborers and their families lived somewhere on the 96 acres. Brewer additionally had his wife, children, one horse, and one ox to help him work his land. The farm produced a variety of products. One acre was devoted to sweet potatoes, six to Indian corn, 16 to wheat, and 20 to its only cash crop, cotton. At least in 1880, Brewer was raising no tobacco, had no orchard, and harvested only limited forest products. His limited amount of livestock—four milk cows, eight head of cattle, 29 pigs, and 125 barnyard and other fowl—would have provided for domestic needs.

By his death in 1904, Munfred Brewer's land holdings had increased in size and he had begun to raise tobacco. He bequeathed virtually all he had to his wife, Mary, who followed him to the grave three years later. The will provided that at Mary's death 50 acres was to go to his daughter, Rachel, if she was married. This acreage included the house in which Brewer resided and the tobacco barns, stables, and houses thereto. Brewer separately bequeathed, jointly to all of his heirs, a quarter-acre burial ground.

The only information located about Munfred Brewer that places him off of his farm comes from the first deed of the La Grange Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1871 the church trustees, among whose number was a Momfort Brewer, acquired a lot for their church along the tracks of the Atlantic and East Carolina Railroad, which pass by the Brewer farm less than a mile to its south (*Kinston Free Press* 1998). (Munfred Brewer's Christian name is spelled a variety of ways—Munford, Munfred, Mumfred, Momfort—in early records.)

Although it is not clear that Rachel Brewer ever married, she did succeed to her mother's interest in the farm. She is believed to have lived there until her death in 1934. The farm remained in the family until 1940, when it was sold by her sister Frances Brewer Rogers, nephew Henry Clay Brewer, and others to Lucy B. and J.E. Jones, Jr. (Deed Book 176, Page 192). In 1999 it was transferred by Philip W. and Ruth Jones Rouse to Rouse Warren Properties, Inc. (Deed Book 1157, Page 295). The house is now occupied by renters. The outbuildings are unused.

The condition of the Brewer family cemetery, which stands across the road and fields well to the north of the house, reflects the property's 60 year absence from the family. The plots within its brick walls are heavily overgrown and virtually inaccessible. In the mid 1990s, two Lenoir County public school students armed with a baseball bat did manage to remove enough of the briars, bushes, weeds, and trees from the cemetery to read a few of the stones (Roach and Bland c.1994). The inscription on Mary Brewer's stone reads, "A loved one from us has gone, A voice we love is still; A place is vacant in our home, which never can be filled." Carved on Munfred Brewer's stone is "God gave, He took, He will restore; He doth all things well; Gone but not forgotten." Little (1998:365) found this latter inscription to be "as good an epitaph as any for a farm and household that survived the Civil War and the hardships afterward that broke many farming enterprises and spirits." Also buried in the cemetery are Rachel Brewer (1870-1934); Mary and Julia Fields, infants born in 1899 and 1900, respectively; and Ella Brewer (1859-1880), a child, perhaps the first, of Mary and Munfred.

Description

The centerpiece of this resource is its main house, which fronts the road. To its side and rear are five outbuildings. To its southeast, in a separate cluster, are about six additional outbuildings, five of which are tobacco barns (Figures 7 and 8).

The front block of the vernacular main house [A on comprehensive site plan] is plainly finished (Plate 17 through 21). It utilizes a typical I-house form: it is two stories tall, one room deep, three bays wide, and gable-ended. Its proportions are squat and window openings small. The first-story sash is four-over-four; that above, at the front (north) elevation, is two-over-two. A shed-roofed porch supported by later turned columns crosses the front. The entryway centered in its shade, served by a modern door, is relatively deep, suggesting heavy timber frame construction. This supposition is bolstered by the presence of flush gable ends. A double-shouldered chimney of soft red bricks, almost certainly original to the structure, marks the west gable end. Centered on the east gable is a later single-shouldered brick chimney. Asbestos shingles cover the walls and seam metal the roofs. A one-story, shed-roofed ell crosses the rear of the block. A later-added hyphen connects

it with a one-story, gabled wing that may have been the original kitchen. Its flush gables and boxed eaves suggest that it is contemporary with the main block. Asphalt and metal clad the walls and roofs of the ell, hyphen, and wing. Neither Robbie Jones, Ruth Little, nor the current investigator gained access to the house and sheets and curtains block views through its windows. The appearance of its interior is therefore unknown. Its form and window arrangement suggest it utilizes a center-hall plan.

There are two buildings on the property that appear to be roughly contemporary with the house. To the west of the house stands a one-story, rectangular, heavily framed structure that may originally have been a corncrib [B] (Plates 22 and 23). Although extended by later-added sheds and roofed and partially sided with sheet metal, it retains some original weatherboards, vertical board doors, and hand-forged strap hinges. Standing to the south (rear) of the house is a one-story frame structure with flush gable ends and boxed eaves that also probably dates from the mid nineteenth century [C] (Plates 24 and 25). Other than its form, the building is largely obscured by its modern metal covering. Little and Jones, however, suggest that it may originally have been a dwelling. The three other outbuildings behind the house probably date from the early twentieth century (Plates 26, 27, and 28). Between the main house and the corncrib is a single-bay, gable-front, one-story, frame garage entirely clad in metal [D]. A similarly fashioned and clad building to the southeast of the house was once a smokehouse [E]. To the north (rear) of the main house and the putative antebellum dwelling is a tall, gable-end, metal-covered outbuilding that was built as a packhouse with an ordering pit for softening flue-cured tobacco leaves [F].

A second cluster of outbuildings stands, in a manner of speaking, southeast of the house (Plates 29 and 30). It includes at least five frame, weatherboarded, flue-cure tobacco barns [G, I, J, K, and L] and one open pole shelter [H]. These buildings, which appear to date from the early twentieth century, range in condition from deteriorated to ruinous. Their number was not precisely determined, because woods and vines have grown up around and within them. The remnants of others may be hidden in the tangle of vines and thorns.

Well to the north of the house is the Brewer family cemetery [I]. A small private burying ground enclosed by brick walls about three feet high, it is in poor condition. Because of its heavily overgrown condition, its markers could barely be glimpsed from beyond its walls.

Integrity

The Munfred Brewer House and its associated buildings retain, at best, marginal integrity. Virtually all of the buildings have been much altered on their exteriors or, in the case of most of the tobacco barns, have tumbled or been blown down. The main house has suffered through the addition of synthetic siding, the alteration of its porch, and the loss of original front entry and one of its original chimneys. The two associated antebellum buildings have been largely obscured by modern siding and shed additions.

National Register Evaluation

Criterion A

The Munfred Brewer House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A. To be eligible for listing under this Criterion, a property must retain integrity and must have been associated with an event that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American history. It cannot be demonstrated that this resource is associated with any such event. Although much of the land historically associated with the house appears to be still under cultivation or used as pasture, the resource is not believed to have made a broad contribution to agricultural history. As noted at National Register Bulletin 15 (National Park Service 1982), a building historically in commercial use is not significant in the area of commercial history simply because of that commercial use. Likewise, a resource historically in agricultural use is not eligible in the area of agricultural history simply because of its agricultural use. It cannot be demonstrated that the Mumfred Brewer House and its related buildings made a significant contribution to agricultural history. Further, the house is no longer the center of an active farm and none of the outbuildings remain in active use. Although the property originally functioned as a farm, it no longer does so, except for the apparent cultivating of some of its land by off-premises farmers. As noted at National Register Bulletin 16A (National Park Service 1991), historic function should not be confused with an area of significance.

Criterion B

The Munfred Brewer House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion B. To be eligible for listing under Criterion B, a property must retain integrity and must have been associated with the life of a person significant in America's past. Further, as noted at National Register Bulletin 32 (National Park Service n.d.), a property should be a good representative of an individual's historic contributions and should be associated with the individual's adult and productive life. Munfred Brewer was a moderately successful farmer who served as a trustee of his church, but he never attained the level of significance required for National Register eligibility under this Criterion. He is not known to have had a "major individual impact or influence on the life of his community" (National Park Service n.d.:10) and the property is therefore not believed to be eligible under Criterion B for its association with him.

Criterion C

The Munfred Brewer House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C for its architecture. To be eligible for listing under Criterion C, a property must retain integrity and, *inter alia*, embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent a significant and distinguishable entity the components of which may lack individual distinction. Although the Brewer House is marginally intact, it is not believed to retain sufficient physical characteristics to embody vernacular, mid nineteenth-century, residential architecture in Lenoir County. There are a number of houses in the county that better embody the

type and period. Those within the northwestern corner of the county include the frame, mid nineteenth-century: Thomas H. and Huldah Dawson House (transitional Federal/Greek Revival-style, center-hall plan I-house); Emory-Russell House (Federal/Greek Revival-style, center-hall plan I-house); Hines-Aldridge House (transitional Federal/Greek Revival-style, center-hall plan I-house); Nathan George Sutton House (Greek Revival-style, center-hall plan I-house); Rouse-Edmondson-Wilson House (Greek Revival-style, center-hall plan I-house); Wood-Sutton House (Greek Revival-style, center-hall plan I-house); and James Wood House (Greek Revival/Italianate-style center-hall plan I-house).

The outbuildings associated with the house have also lost much of their integrity and representative nature through alterations and neglect. Those in the immediate vicinity of the house do not form a coherent domestic or agricultural entity. The cluster of tobacco barns, while more representative of county agricultural buildings, have stood (or failed to withstand) one too many hurricanes: they are now largely the wrack of tobacco barns, rather than tobacco barns themselves. The resource is further not believed to be eligible under Criterion C as part of a historic district for, due to surrounding modern residential intrusion, it is not a component of a larger, rural, significant and distinguishable entity.

Criterion D

The Munfred Brewer House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion D. To be eligible for listing under this Criterion, a property must retain integrity and must have yielded or be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. It cannot be demonstrated that the standing structures on the property are eligible for their information potential, as any important information they might yield is available elsewhere (National Park Service 1982). The underground archaeological potential of the property is not addressed in this report.

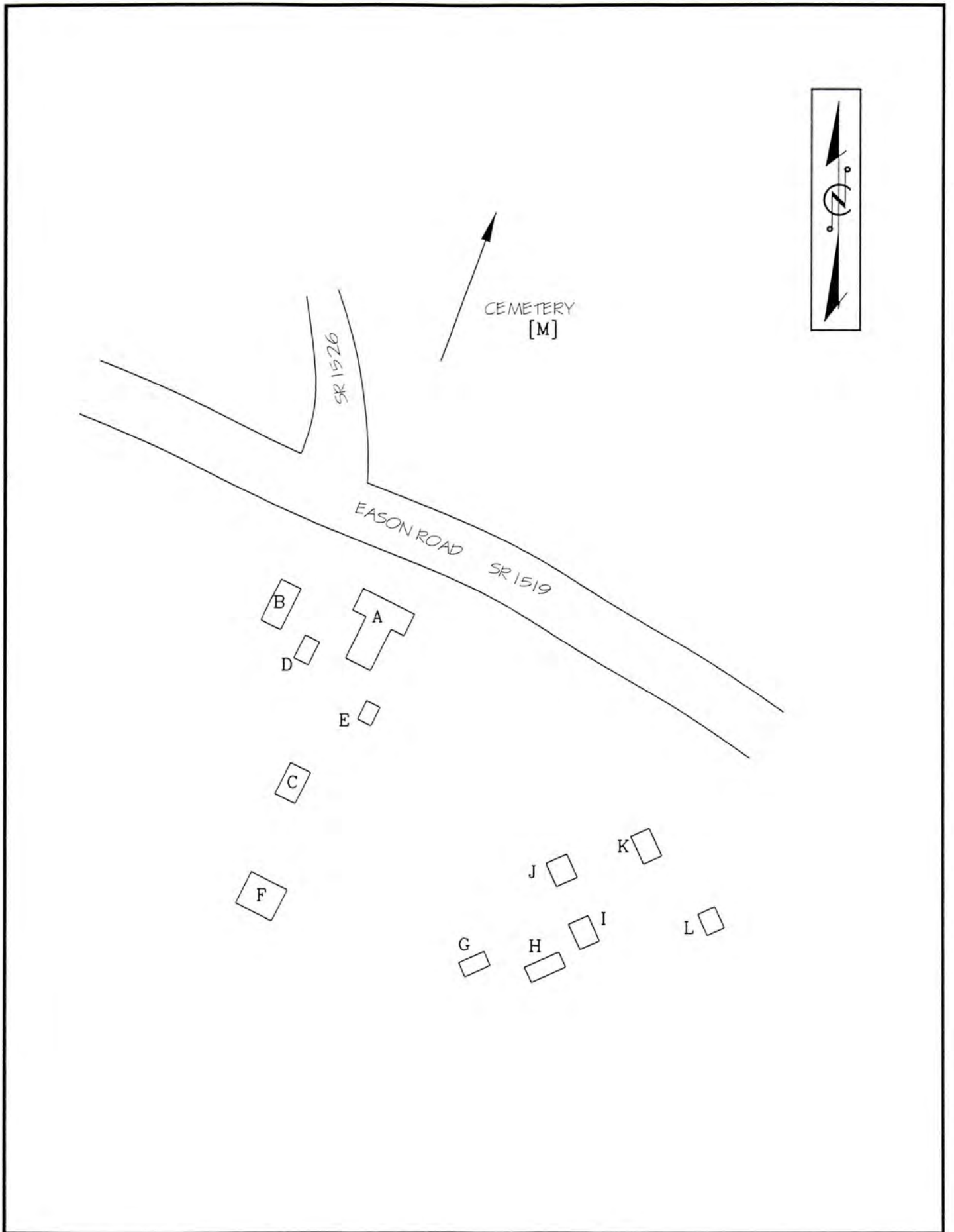


Figure 8 Munfred Brewer House (#17) – Site Plan, Based on Jones, Depicting Location of House and Associated Resources



PLATE 17 Munfred Brewer House (#17) - Main house, north front and west side elevations



PLATE 18 Munfred Brewer House (#17) - Main house, north front elevation



PLATE 19 Munfred Brewer House (#17) - Main house, east side and north front elevations



PLATE 20 Munfred Brewer House (#17) - Main house, east side and south rear elevations



PLATE 21 Munfred Brewer House (#17) - Main house, south rear and west side elevations



PLATE 22 Munfred Brewer House (#17) - Corncrib, facing southwest



PLATE 23 Munfred Brewer House (#17) - Corncrib, facing northeast



PLATE 24 Munfred Brewer House (#17) - Former dwelling, facing northeast



PLATE 25 Munfred Brewer House (#17) - Former dwelling, facing southwest



PLATE 26 Munfred Brewer House (#17) - Outbuildings behind main house facing west; smokehouse at left, garage at center, and corncrib at right



PLATE 27 Munfred Brewer House (#17) - Outbuildings behind main house facing southwest; packhouse at left, former dwelling at center, and smokehouse at right



PLATE 28 Munfred Brewer House (#17) - Tobacco outbuilding cluster facing southwest; pole shelter at left, tobacco barn at right



PLATE 29 Munfred Brewer House (#17) - Tobacco outbuilding cluster facing southwest; collapsed tobacco barns at left and right



PLATE 30 Munfred Brewer House (#17) - Cemetery at right, main house at far left in background, facing south

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Sugg, Effie Mae

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IX. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Addendum Phase II Preliminary Presentation of Findings

ADDENDUM
PHASE II
PRELIMINARY PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS
CRESCENT ROAD FROM US 70 WEST
TO NC 58 NORTH OF KINSTON
(ALTERNATIVE 6)
LENOIR COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
TIP NO. R-2719
FEDERAL AID PROJECT STP-0224(3)
STATE PROJECT NO. 8.2200101
CONSULTING PROJECT NO. 98-GR-01

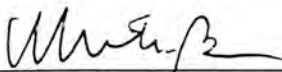
Prepared For:

Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Prepared By:

URS Greiner Woodward Clyde
3109 Poplarwood Court, Suite 301
Raleigh, North Carolina 27604
919-850-9511

March 2000



Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator
URS Greiner Woodward Clyde

3-23-00

Date

INTRODUCTION

The following Phase II preliminary presentation of findings report was prepared by URS Greiner Woodward Clyde (URSGWC) for the Project Development and Environmental Analysis (PD&EA) Branch of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), in support of the proposed construction of a four-lane divided roadway beginning at US 70 west of Kinston and ending at NC 58 north of Kinston (TIP No. R-2719). (Figure 1). The fieldwork was conducted by Marvin A. Brown of URSGWC in mid-March, 2000. Mr. Brown also drafted this preliminary presentation of findings. This project has previously been reported on in *Historic Architectural Resources Report, Final Identification and Evaluation, Crescent Road from US 70 West of Kinston to NC 58 North of Kinston, Lenoir County*, drafted by Mary Pope Furr of the PD&EA Branch in 1997 and in *Addendum to Historic Architectural Resources Report, Final Identification and Evaluation, Crescent Road from* by Mr. Brown in 1998. This preliminary presentation of findings encompasses resources within the area of potential effect of Alternative 6.

This preliminary presentation of findings was prepared in accordance with the basic requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800); and NCDOT's "Historic Architectural Resources, Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines."

PRELIMINARY PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

Properties Listed in the National Register

None

Properties Previously Determined Eligible for Listing in the National Register

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason Further Evaluation is not Warranted</u>
40	Sutton Farmhouse	Identified in 1997 as resource #8 by Mary Pope Furr of NCDOT in "Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Final Identification and Evaluation, Crescent Road from US 70 West of Kinston to NC 58 North of Kinston, Lenoir County, TIP No. R-2719" (Furr Survey Report). Determined eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C for its architecture in 1993.

Properties Previously Determined Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason Further Evaluation is not Warranted</u>
36	House	Identified as resource #7 in Furr Survey Report. Concurred to be ineligible for National Register listing by NCDOT and SHPO on February 13, 1997 (see Furr Survey Report, Appendix A, for concurrence form).
37	House	Identified in 1998 as resource #41 by Marvin Brown of URS Greiner in "Addendum to Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Final Identification and Evaluation, Crescent Road from US 70 West of Kinston to NC 58 North of Kinston, Lenoir County, TIP No. R-2719" (Brown Addendum). Concurred to be ineligible for National Register listing by NCDOT and SHPO on September 16, 1998 (see Brown Addendum, Appendix A, for concurrence form).
38	House	Identified as resource #42 in Brown Addendum. Concurred to be ineligible for National Register listing by NCDOT and SHPO on September 16, 1998 (see Brown Addendum, Appendix A, for concurrence form).

Properties Over 50 Years of Age Believed Worthy of Further Evaluation

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason for Further Evaluation</u>
9	Fields-Sugg House	Large, two-story, transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style farmhouse inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994 (LR 945). Potentially eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C for its architecture.
17	Rachel Brewer Farm	Two-story, three-bay, gable-end, single-pile farmhouse with one exterior-end double-shouldered chimney. May date to mid nineteenth century or earlier. Retains a few nineteenth-century outbuildings. Inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994 (LR 949). Potentially eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C for its architecture.

*Properties Believed Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register and
Therefore Not Worthy of Further Evaluation*

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason Not Eligible</u>
1	House	One-story, three-bay, gable-end, frame, deteriorated, vacant, early twentieth-century house. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance and which appears to have lost integrity in terms of the National Register Criteria.
2	House	One-story, two-bay, gable-end, frame, deteriorated, vacant, early twentieth-century house. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance and which appears to have lost integrity in terms of the National Register Criteria.
3	House	One-story, one-bay, gable-front, frame, early twentieth-century, shotgun house in poor condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance and which appears to have lost integrity in terms of the National Register Criteria.
4	House	One-story, four-bay, hip-roofed, frame, early twentieth-century house in good condition with large modern addition and modern alterations. Neither mapped nor inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance and which, due to additions and alterations, appears to have lost integrity in terms of the National Register Criteria.
5	House	One-story, three-bay, gable-end, frame, early twentieth-century house with rear gable-end ell and modern porches, in good condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.
6	House	One-story, three-bay, gable-end, frame, early twentieth-century house in good condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.

*Properties Believed Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register and
Therefore Not Worthy of Further Evaluation (cont.)*

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason Not Eligible</u>
7	House	One-story, three-bay (with paired windows), gable-end, frame, early twentieth-century house in good condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.
8	House	One-story, three-bay, gable-end, frame, early twentieth-century house in good condition. Neither mapped nor inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.
10	House	One-story, four-bay, gable-end, frame, early twentieth-century house in fair condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.
11	Ralph Measley House	Two-story, two-bay, gable-end, aluminum-sided frame, late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century farm house in good condition. Altered through changes to orientation and porches and through addition. Inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994 (LR 946), who noted it had been "extensively renovated.". Common, two-story, farmhouse type that has lost integrity in terms of the National Register Criteria through alteration and addition.
12	House	One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-end with facade gable, frame, late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century farmhouse in good condition. Altered through changes to porch and vinyl siding; first-story windows vinyl-sided or boarded over. Inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994 (LR 9467). Unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance and which appears to have marginal integrity in terms of the National Register Criteria.

*Properties Believed Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register and
Therefore Not Worthy of Further Evaluation (cont.)*

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason Not Eligible</u>
13	Store	One-story, one-bay, rectangular, vinyl-sided, frame, early twentieth-century, former store in good condition. Extensive alterations to bays, siding, and overhang. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance and which appears to have lost integrity in terms of the National Register Criteria.
14	Store	One-story, three-bay, rectangular, hip-roofed, brick-veneered, early twentieth-century, former store in good condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.
15	House	One-story, three-bay, gable-end, vinyl-sided, frame, early twentieth-century house in good condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.
16	House	One-story, three-bay, gable-end, asbestos-shingled, frame, deteriorated, vacant, early twentieth-century house. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance and which appears to have lost integrity in terms of the National Register Criteria.
18	House	One-story, three-bay, gable-end, asbestos-sided, frame, early twentieth-century house in fair condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance and which appears to have lost integrity in terms of the National Register Criteria.
19	House	One-story, one-bay, gable-end, asbestos-sided, frame, vacant, early twentieth-century house in deteriorated condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance and which appears to have lost integrity in terms of the National Register Criteria.

*Properties Believed Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register and
Therefore Not Worthy of Further Evaluation (cont.)*

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason Not Eligible</u>
20	House	One-story, three-bay, gable-end, board-and-batten-sided, frame, vacant, early twentieth-century house in deteriorated condition. Most recent use was as an outbuilding. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance and which appears to have lost integrity in terms of the National Register Criteria.
21	House	One-story, three-bay, L-plan, frame, early twentieth-century house in fair condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.
22	House	One-story, three-bay, hip-roofed, concrete block, early or mid twentieth-century house in good condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.
23	House	One-story, three-bay, gable-front, concrete block, early or mid twentieth-century house in good condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.
24	House	One-story, two-bay, gable-front, concrete block, early or mid twentieth-century house with engaged recessed corner porch, in poor condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.
25	House	One-story, four-bay, gable-end, frame, early twentieth-century house with side shed-roofed ell, in fair condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.

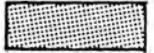


*Properties Believed Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register and
Therefore Not Worthy of Further Evaluation (cont.)*

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason Not Eligible</u>
26	House	One-story, three-bay, gable-front, frame, early twentieth-century shotgun house with side shed-roofed ell, in fair condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.
27	House	One-story, three-bay, gable-end, asbestos-and vinyl-sided, frame, early twentieth-century house in fair condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance and which appears to have lost integrity in terms of the National Register Criteria.
28	House	One-story, two-bay, gable-front, frame, early or mid twentieth-century house in fair condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.
29	House	One-story, three-bay, gable-end, aluminum-sided, frame, early twentieth-century house in fair condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.
30	House	One-story, two-bay, gable-end, aluminum-sided, frame, early twentieth-century house in fair condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.
31	House	One-story, three-bay (with paired windows), gable-end, vinyl-sided, frame, early twentieth-century house in good condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.




*Properties Believed Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register and
Therefore Not Worthy of Further Evaluation (cont.)*

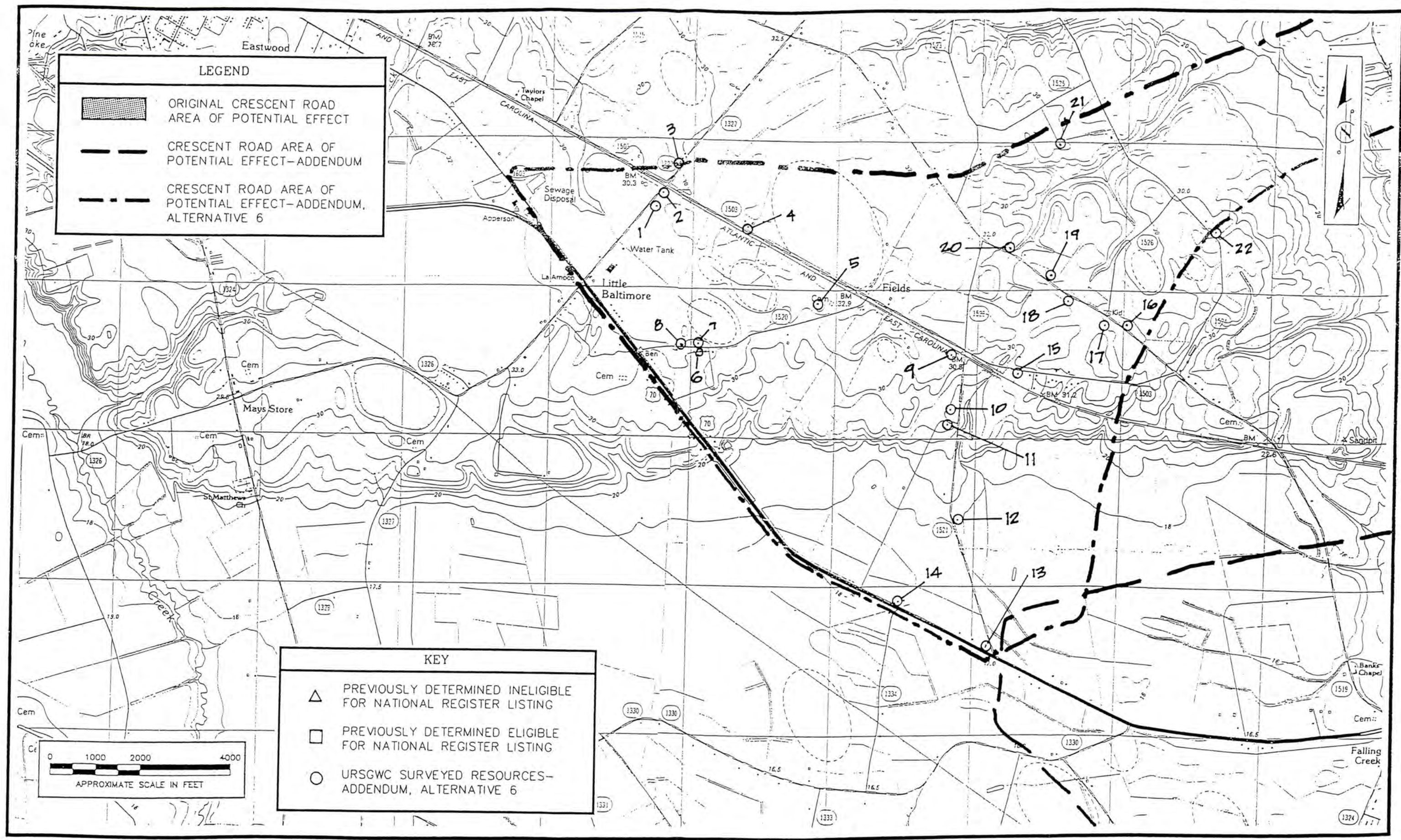
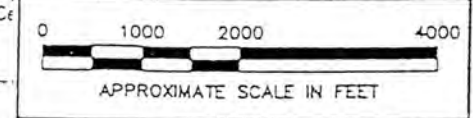
<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason Not Eligible</u>
32	House	One-story, four-bay, gable-end, German-sided, frame, early twentieth-century house in fair condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.
33	House	One-story, four-bay, gable-end, frame, vacant, early twentieth-century house in deteriorated condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.
34	House	One-story, three-bay, gable-front, asbestos-sided, frame, early twentieth-century house in good condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.
35	House	One-story, three-bay, gable-end, frame, early twentieth-century house in good condition. Front entry set in shallow, gabled, central projection with altered porch. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.
39	House	One-story, three-bay, gable-end, frame, early twentieth-century house with rear gable-end ell and vinyl siding and altered porches, in good condition. Mapped but not inventoried by Robbie D. Jones in 1994. Common unremarkable type that does not appear to have any historical or architectural significance in terms of the National Register Criteria.

LEGEND

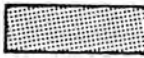


-  ORIGINAL CRESCENT ROAD AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT
-  CRESCENT ROAD AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT-ADDENDUM
-  CRESCENT ROAD AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT-ADDENDUM, ALTERNATIVE 6

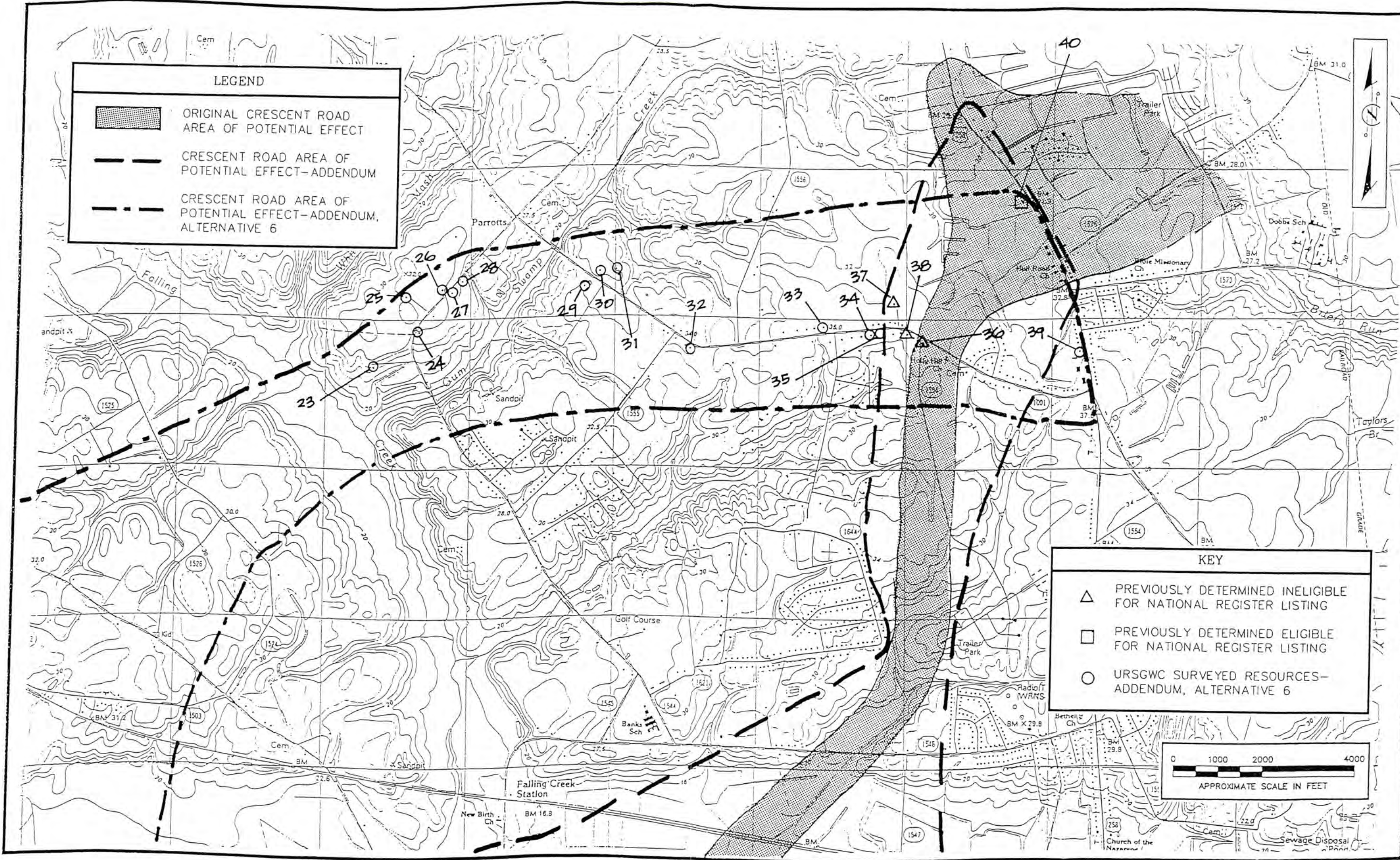
KEY

-  PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED INELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING
-  PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING
-  URSGWC SURVEYED RESOURCES-ADDENDUM, ALTERNATIVE 6






LEGEND

-  ORIGINAL CRESCENT ROAD AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT
-  CRESCENT ROAD AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT-ADDENDUM
-  CRESCENT ROAD AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT-ADDENDUM, ALTERNATIVE 6



KEY

-  PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED INELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING
-  PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING
-  URSGWC SURVEYED RESOURCES-ADDENDUM, ALTERNATIVE 6

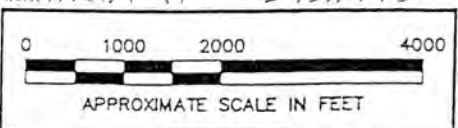




PLATE 1 Sutton Farmhouse (#40)



PLATE 2 House (#36)



PLATE 3 House (#37)



PLATE 4 House (#38)



PLATE 5 Fields-Sugg House (#9)



PLATE 6 Rachel Brewer Farm (Munfred Brewer Farm) (#17)



PLATE 7 House (#1)



PLATE 8 House (#2)



PLATE 9 House (#3)



PLATE 10 House (#4)



PLATE 11 House (#5)



PLATE 12 House (#6)



PLATE 13 House (#7)



PLATE 14 House (#8)



PLATE 15 House (#10)



PLATE 16 Ralph Measley House (#11)



PLATE 17 House (#12)



PLATE 18 Store (#13)



PLATE 19 Store (#14)



PLATE 20 House (#15)



PLATE 21 House (#16)



PLATE 22 House (#18)



PLATE 23 House (#19)



PLATE 24 House (#20)



PLATE 25 House (#21)



PLATE 26 House (#22)



PLATE 27 House (#23)



PLATE 28 House (#24)



PLATE 29 House (#25)



PLATE 30 House (#26)



PLATE 31 House (#27)



PLATE 32 House (#28)



PLATE 33 House (#29)



PLATE 34 House (#30)



PLATE 35 House (#31)



PLATE 36 House (#32)



PLATE 37 House (#33)



PLATE 38 House (#34)



PLATE 39 House (#35)



PLATE 40 House (#39)

APPENDIX B

Concurrence Form for Properties Not Eligible for National Register Listing

TIP # R-2719

Federal Aid # STP-0224(3)

County LENOIR

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

Brief Project Description

CRESCENT ROAD FROM US 70 W
TO NC 58 NORTH OF KINSTON (ACT 6)

On 7 July 2000, representatives of the

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

reviewed the subject project at

- A scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
- Other _____

All parties present agreed

- there are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effect.
- there are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criterion Consideration G within the project's area of potential effect.
- there are properties over fifty years old (list attached) within the project's area of potential effect, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, properties identified as 1-8, 10-16, 18-35, 39 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.
- there are no National Register-listed properties within the project's area of potential effect.

Signed:

Richard Siler
Representative, NCDOT

7 July 2000
Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

Date

April Montgomery
Representative, SHPO

7/7/00
Date

Renee Klettich-Faulstich
State Historic Preservation Officer

7/11/00
Date

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