



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

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

Division of Archives and History
William S. Price, Jr., Director

September 14, 1993

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
310 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Addendum to Historic Structures Survey Report for
Replacement of US 17 Neuse River Bridge and SR
1002 Trent River Bridge, Craven County, B-2531,
B-2532, 8.1770801, BR-000S(33), ER 94-7276

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of August 18, 1993, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Ruth Little concerning the above project.

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

Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church (#1). Criterion A--The church is significant for its social and political role from the founding of the African-American settlement of James City. Criterion C--The church's rich Gothic Revival styling represents the ingenuity of African-American craftsmen in creating a stylish edifice on a limited budget.

Jones Chapel (#2). Criterion A--The church embodies the social history of the African-American community of James City. (Please note we are unable to concur that the church is eligible under Criterion C without verification that the interior remains intact.)

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

These have undergone numerous character-altering changes:

Reform Shiloh M.B. Church District (#3)

Pilgrim Chapel M.B. Church District (#4)

Udenominational P.H. Church District (#5)



- Jones Chapel AME Zion Church District (#6)
- Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church District (#7)
- John Hardison House (#9)

These have little historical or architectural significance:

- Davis House and Andrews House (#10)
- Morris House (#11)
- House (#12)

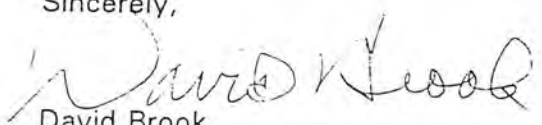
Meadows Cemetery (#8). The cemetery does not meet the exceptions outlined in Criterion Consideration D of the National Register criteria.

In general the addendum meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106, codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,



David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: Ruth Little
L. J. Ward
B. Church

b: File
✓ Brown/Stancil
Eastern Office
County
RF

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY & EVALUATION REPORT

PROJECT TITLE: US 17 NEUSE RIVER BRIDGE & SR 1004 TREST
RIVER BRIDGE No. 2

FISCAL YEAR: 1992

DATE OF REPORT: 10/1992

AGENCY: DOT / FHWA

DATE RECEIVED: _____

PROJECT NUMBERS: B-2531

SITE INFO: County: CRAVEN

B-2532

Quads: NEW BEEN

Total sites: 12

TOTAL SITES OVER 50y2, 12

PROPERTIES DETERMINED ELIGIBLE/CRITERIA

MT. SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH A & C
JONES CHAPEL A

AUTHOR: M. RUTH LITTLE

COMMENTS

SHPD'S COMMENTS ATTACHED
TO INSIDE COVER

**ADDENDUM TO
HISTORIC STRUCTURES
SURVEY AND EVALUATION REPORT
US 17 NEUSE RIVER BRIDGE AND SR 1004 TRENT RIVER BRIDGE
REPLACEMENT EA
CRAVEN COUNTY, T.I.P. B-2531 & B-2532**

ALTERNATIVE D-4

For

**Howard Needles Tammen & Bergendoff
333 St. Albans Drive, Suite 206
Raleigh, NC 27609**

October 6, 1992

**Prepared by
M. Ruth Little, Ph.D.
Longleaf Historic Resources
Raleigh, North Carolina**

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II. Management Summary

The following addendum was prepared to assess the impact on historical and cultural resources of Alternate D-4 corridor for the US 17 Neuse River Bridge Replacement project. This addendum identifies historic properties in the area of potential effect (APE) of Alternate D-4, which is shown in Fig. I-1. The APE includes most of James City. The properties are evaluated in terms of their significance and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

Survey methodology consisted of an intensive field survey of the entire community of James City, in order to assess the significance of properties in the APE. Fieldwork was conducted by M. Ruth Little on September 3 and 4, 1992. The survey was conducted on foot, and an attempt was made to interview as many owners or residents of historic properties as possible. General interviews were conducted with James Delemar, a retired contractor and life-long resident of James City, who is extremely knowledgeable about the history of the community; Annie Gavin, who operates a neighborhood store on Brown Street and is also quite knowledgeable; and Amelia Bell, who lives on Elder Street, a life-long resident.

The original survey report, prepared by Longleaf Historic Resources in March 1991, revised on November 8, 1991, contained a discussion of the history and architecture of James City, and the following discussion supplements this information. The chief sources of historical information are James City: A Black Community in North Carolina 1863-1900, by Joe A. Mobley (Raleigh: N. C. Department of Cultural Resources, 1981), and the interview with James C. Delamar, September 4, 1992.

Present-day James City is actually "new" James City that was established in the 1890s when residents began to abandon the original James City located across Scotts Creek to the north, at the tip of the peninsula. Because of its peculiar history and its location at the confluence of two rivers across from the important port city of New Bern, the historic resources of James City have been subjected to periodic destruction; first by the evacuation of original James City, and since the 1970s by the huge swath of U.S. 70 which bulldozed through the center of the community, by the New Bern airport that has been encroaching on the settlement from the south, and by the continued commercial development that has located along the highway since the 1970s. Because of a constant modernization ethic, none of the early houses and only two of the early chur-

ches have retained sufficient architectural integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

The intensive survey of James City indicates that the oldest houses are two-story frame houses, generally of side-hall form. There are less than a dozen of these, all apparently built between the 1890s and 1920s. Only one or two one-story houses from this period still stand. Present residents of James City explain the two-story form of the early houses was the result of large families and small lots, so that the builders needed the second story for children's bedrooms. The form was traditional in New Bern throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, so it is not surprising that it was used in James City.

In the 1920s, the two-story house ceased to be built, and all subsequent housing is one or one and one-half stories. There are a number of one-story frame, front gable houses from the 1920s, 1930s and probably the 1940s. Since World War II many new houses have been built. Small brick and frame ranches were built in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s. In more recent years, the dominant house type has been the mobile home. The old houses have, without exception, been gradually modernized by the replacement of original fabric. Windows, porches, siding, and doors have all been replaced or concealed with modern materials.

Four historic church buildings still stand. These are Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church, Jones Chapel AME Zion Church, Pilgrim Chapel M.B. Church, and Reform Shiloh M.B. Church. These have always been the focal points of the community, and the pastors have always been community leaders. The buildings have always been James City's largest and most significant landmarks. This is an unusual number of churches for a small community of approximately 700 residents, but people say that the churches attract worshippers from throughout the geographic region. No other institutional buildings have survived. The early private school, the Atlantic and North Carolina Training Institute, built in 1927, is gone. The early public school is gone. No early commercial buildings remain.

A total of 12 historic properties were recorded: 7 individual buildings and 5 "districts." There are no properties in James City presently listed on the National Register or on the Study List. Two of the individual buildings are determined to be potentially eligible in this addendum.

List of properties potentially eligible for the Register:

1. Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church

2. Jones Chapel AME Zion Church

List of properties recorded and not eligible:

3. Reform Shiloh M.B. Church District, Plum St.
4. Pilgrim Chapel M.B. Church District, Elder & Williams sts.
5. Undenominational P.H. Church District, Williams & Vail sts.
6. Jones Chapel AME Zion Church District, Elder, Brown, Brooks & Maple sts.
7. Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church District, Scott, Kennedy, Mt. Shiloh sts.
8. Meadows Cemetery (James City Cemetery), Brown St. & Atlantic and E. Carolina Railroad.
9. John Hardison House, 811 Old Cherry Point Rd.
10. Davis House & Andrews House, 1201 & 1202 Old Cherry Point Rd.
11. Morris House, 1503 Old Cherry Point Rd.
12. House, 302 Green Springs Rd.

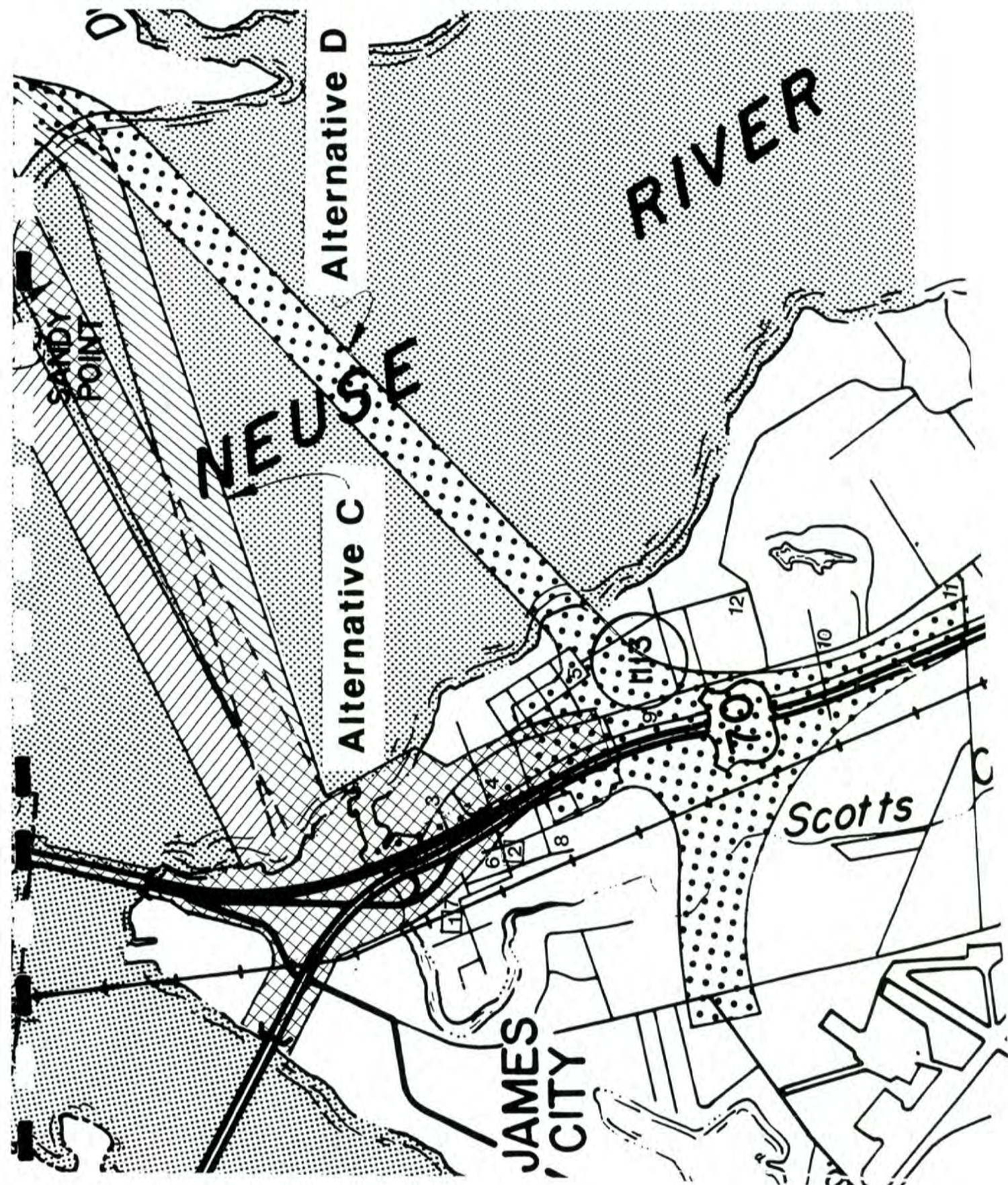


Fig. II-1 Area of Potential Effect:
 Eligible Properties: 1 2
 Recorded Properties: 3-12

III JAMES CITY PROPERTY EVALUATIONS:

. PROPERTIES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

1. Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church

Location: nw corner of Scott St. & Mt. Shiloh Avenue, James City

Date of Construction: 1924

Style: Gothic Revival

Summary of physical description: The building is a front-gable structure, three bays wide and six bays deep, with a three-stage corner entrance tower at the south side of the main (east) facade. It is constructed of load-bearing brick walls, with a running bond red brick veneer. The doors and windows are of Gothic shape, with original colored-glass sash windows with small panes forming a border. The doors have Gothic transom windows with small panes forming a border. The double wooden doors are replacements. All openings have brick jack arches. Bays are delineated by brick pilasters and corbeled lintels. A modillioned brick string course forms a cornice beneath the standing seam metal gabled roof. The entrance tower has two doors, one in each outside face, reached by a set of replacement brick steps that wrap around the tower. The second stage of the tower is plain, and the third stage has a pair of Gothic-arched windows on each face. The tower is capped by parapet walls, with corner pilasters extending above the wall line as turrets. The last bay of the south side contains another entrance located in a projecting parapetted gable wing. The entrance opening matches the front entrances, but the door and Gothic transom are replacements.

The north side of the main facade contains an original marble cornerstone that is inscribed:

Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church
 Built A.D. 1924
 Deacons
 R. R. Davis, J. A. Forbes
 C. A. White
 Rev. H. B. Moore, Pastor

At the rear is a two-story brick educational wing that was added in recent years. It has metal windows and plain brick veneer construction and is unobtrusive in both materials and scale.

The interior was not available for inspection, but is said to be basically intact, with the exception that the balcony, which originally wrapped around the back and sides of the sanctuary, now only covers the rear wall.

Integrity: The exterior of Mt. Shiloh Church is basically intact. The only replacement materials are the doors and the steps. The rear addition is sympathetic in materials and size to the sanctuary and does not compromise the integrity of the main building. The integrity of the interior has not been documented.

Historical Background: Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church was founded in 1866 soon after the 1863 founding of the freedmen's community of James City. Its ministers have always been leaders in the community. One of the first ministers, the Reverend Hurley Grimes, pastor in 1868, was founder of the Farmers Association of James City, a politically active group.¹ In the early twentieth century, Mt. Shiloh and the other three or four churches that served James City residents were relocated to sites in "new" James City, south of the original settlement. Mt. Shiloh's site since 1924 faces the Atlantic and East Carolina Railroad tracks that terminate at Morehead City.

Mt. Shiloh and nearby Jones Chapel AME Zion Church are the only two church buildings that were originally constructed of brick. The other churches were built of frame construction and have subsequently been covered with brick or concrete block. Two James City masons, Sammy Elliott and George Copper, constructed Mt. Shiloh out of brick reused from a brick lumber drying kiln at one of the James City lumber mills that had burned.²

Evaluation: Mt. Shiloh is considered to be the most influential and most attended church in James City.³ The church is also the most stylish and best-preserved church building in James City. Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church is potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, for its social and political role from the founding of the African-American settlement of James City, and

1 Mobley, 62-63.

2 Interview with James Delemar, James City historian, Sept. 4, 1992.

3 Mobley, 51.

under Criterion C for its architectural significance. Its rich Gothic Revival styling represents the ingenuity of African-American craftsmen in creating a stylish and monumental edifice on a limited budget. Although the interior integrity is unknown, the exterior integrity seems sufficient to establish its eligibility for the National Register.

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



Fig. III-1 Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church, Scott St.: views

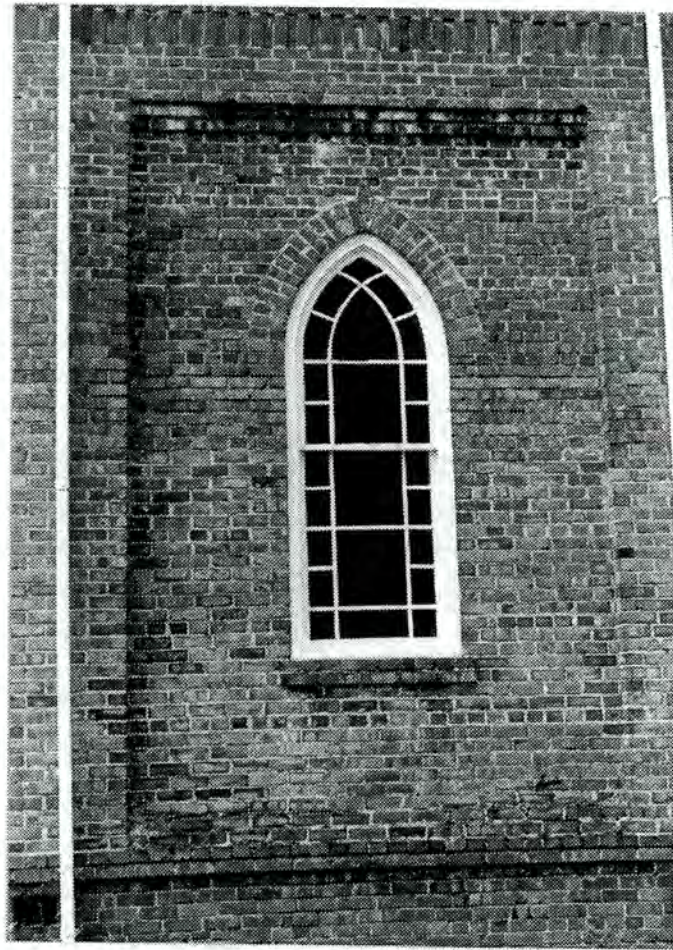


Fig. III-2 Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church: detail of window; cornerstone

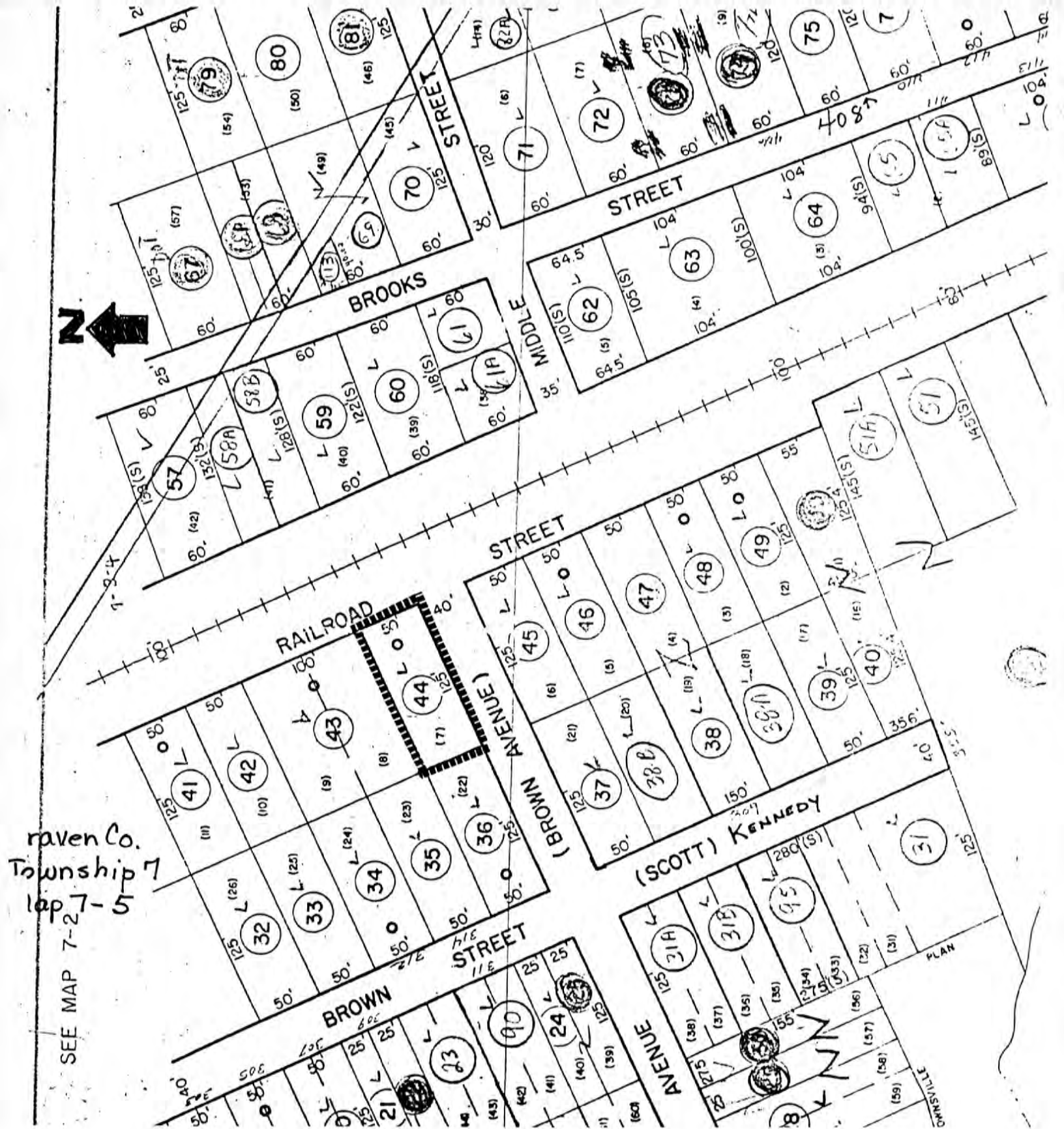


Fig. III-3 Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church Tax Map Site Plan

2. Jones Chapel AME Zion Church

Location: sw corner of Elder & Brown streets, James City

Date of construction: 1915

Style: Gothic Revival

Summary of physical description: Jones Chapel is a gable-front building, three bays wide and five bays deep. It is constructed of load-bearing brick walls with red brick veneer laid in a running bond. Flanking the main (northwest) facade are corner towers of unequal height. Each tower is two stages in height, with windows of staggered placement in the first stage and Gothic-arched louvered ventilators in the second stage. The main entrance is located in the central facade bay, and is a double (replacement) wooden door with an original glass transom with a border of small colored glass panes. The original sash windows have small-paned colored glass borders and Gothic transoms. Windows have heavy masonry sills and wide stuccoed lintels. On the southwest side, one of the windows is wider and taller than the others, although it has the same design. Between each bay and at the tower corners are brick buttresses with concrete caps. The towers apparently suffered some damage, and are capped with several courses of replacement brick and flat roofs. The standing seam metal roof has overhanging eaves. A new or replacement entrance porch stands between the two towers. It is supported on heavy wooden posts, and has a weatherboarded front gable and circular concrete steps.

An original marble cornerstone located on the east corner of the facade is inscribed:

Jones Chapel
AMEZ
Rebuilt 1915

Behind the church is a brick-veneer two-story educational wing, added in recent years, that is compatible with the main block in form and scale.

The interior was not available for inspection.

Integrity: The only two exterior features that are not original are the front porch and the tops of the towers. Jones Chapel has a front porch of recent construction that is somewhat out of character with its Gothic Revival style, but is basi-

cally compatible in materials and scale. The brick repair work at the top of the towers is unobtrusive. The original brick walls, windows, entrance, and Gothic detailing remain, and give an unusual degree of integrity to this church in comparison to the majority of African-American church buildings of this period.

Historical Background: Jones Chapel was founded soon after James City was established in 1863, and the congregation relocated the church building to its current location in "new" James City in 1915, during the period that all other James City congregations were relocating. Sammy Elliott and George Copper, the same two James City masons that built Mt. Shiloh Church, built this church, using recycled brick from the same source--the brick lumber drying kiln, located of a James City lumber mill, which had burned.⁴ The difference in size of the sanctuary windows on one side may indicate that the windows were reused from another building. The church continues to shelter one of James City's oldest and most active congregations.

Evaluation: Although Jones Chapel is slightly older than Mt. Shiloh Church, its design is more progressive, with fake buttresses in the Neo-Gothic mode used between the windows instead of the corbelled bay construction, characteristic of earlier Gothic Revival architecture, of Mt. Shiloh. The twin towers of unequal height are characteristic of African-American churches in North Carolina. The building is substantially intact, and represents, like Mt. Shiloh, the African-American tradition of ingenuity in creating a stylish sanctuary by using recycled materials. Jones Chapel is potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its embodiment of the social history of the African-American community of James City, and under Criterion C for its significance as an stylish early twentieth century church built by and for African-Americans.

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

4 Delemar interview.



Fig. III-4 Jones Chapel AME Zion Church, Elder St.: views



Fig. III-5 Jones Chapel AME Zion Church: front door; side windows



Fig. III-6 Jones Chapel AME Zion Church Tax Map Site Plan

**IV. JAMES CITY PROPERTY EVALUATIONS:
RECORDED PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

Note: The following properties are arranged in five districts. Each district contains a historic church and several early houses located within a radius of a few blocks. There are no concentrations of early buildings in James City that constitute a historic district, for the streetscapes evolved slowly and are a mixture of historic and post-World War II construction.

3. Reform Shiloh M.B. Church District

Location: Plum Street

Date of Construction: ca. 1910

Summary of physical description and historical background:

Reform Shiloh M.B. Church is a small one-story front gable building that was built ca. 1910 of frame construction, later covered with concrete block, and recently covered with vinyl siding. It has Gothic Revival windows that may be original, but has otherwise lost its exterior architectural integrity.

John Oliver Clark House Directly across Plum Street, at 407 Plum St., is a 2-story frame, side-hall plan house that was built for John Oliver Clark about 1910. He was the son of Polly Clark, one of the freed slaves who founded Mt. Shiloh Church.⁵ The house has a pedimented front gable, and plain weather-board and 2/2 and 6/6 window sash. It is deteriorated.

Fort Spinola Site: This tract of land is located on the Neuse River and Vail Street, and now occupied by four small brick rental houses. It is said to be the site of a fort built in 1862 by slave labor.⁶ Because it is an archaeological site, with nothing visible above ground, assessment of its significance is outside the scope of this report.

Evaluation: Reform Shiloh Church was founded in the 1890s, possibly as one of the first churches established in "new" James City. It has historical significance, but no architectural significance because of its extensive remodelling.

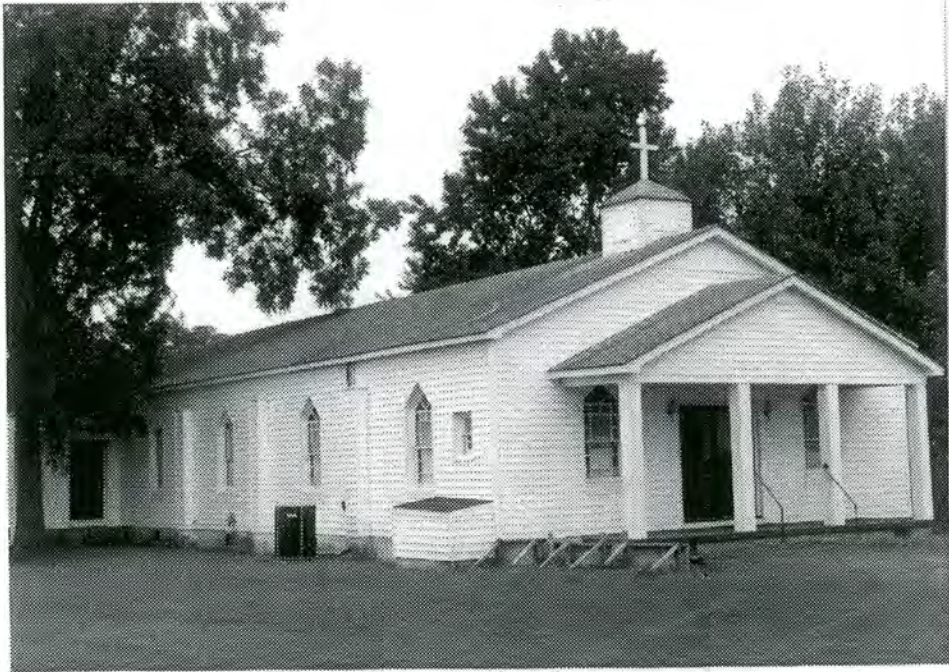
5 Delemar interview.

6 Delemar interview.

The Clark House is of interest as one of a small number of early 20th century houses remaining in James City, but its integrity is compromised by its physical deterioration.

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

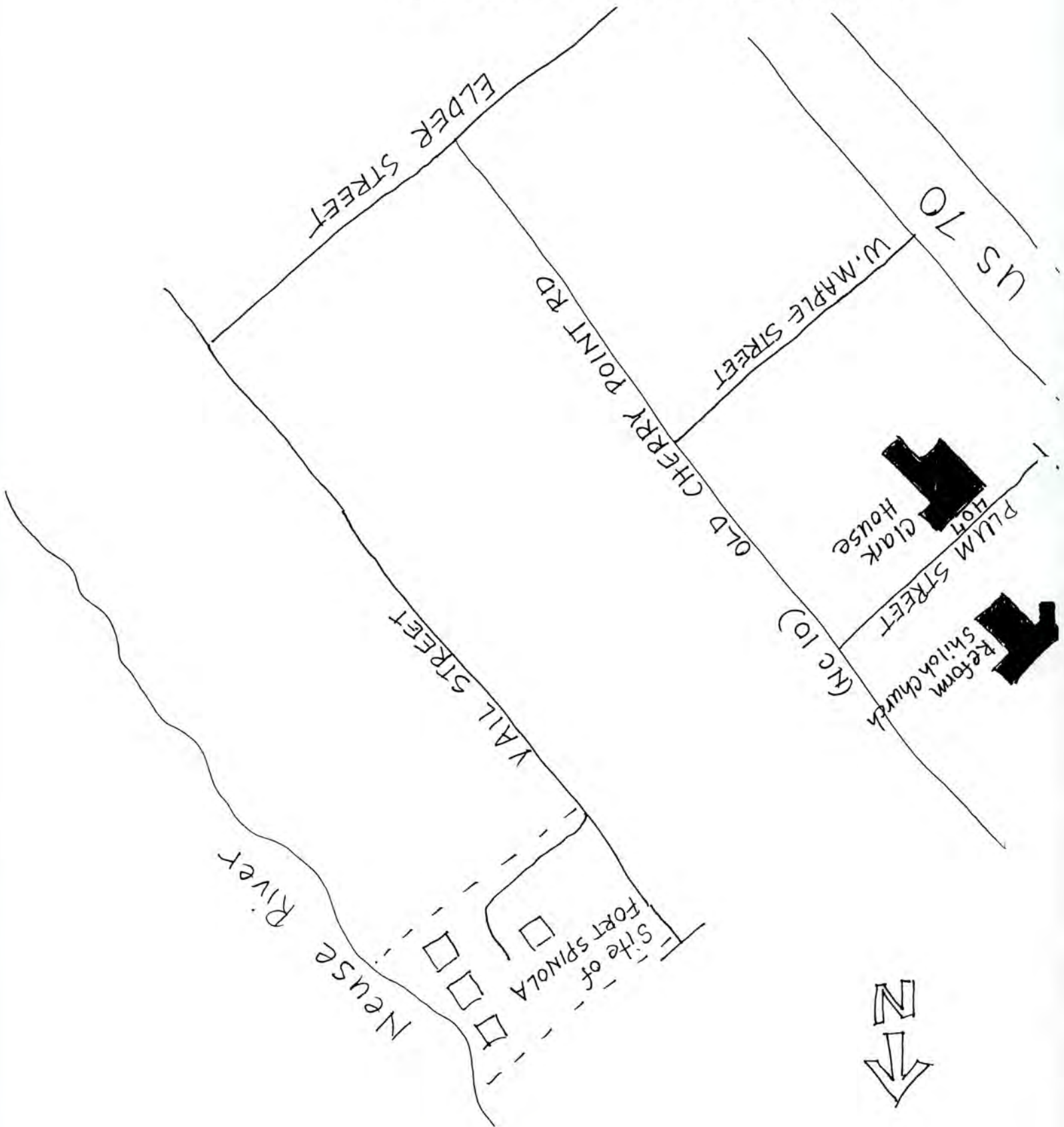


**Fig. IV-1 Reform Shiloh M.B. Church District:
Reform Shiloh Church, Plum St.
John Oliver Clark House, 407 Plum St.**



Fig. IV-2 Reform Shiloh M.B. Church District: Site of Fort Spinola

Fig. IV-3 Reform Shiloh M.B. Church District Site Plan



4. Pilgrim Chapel M. B. Church District

Location: Elder and Williams streets.

Date of Construction: early 20th century

Summary of physical description and historical background:

Pilgrim Chapel M.B. Church is one of the churches whose congregation moved from original James City to "new" James City in the early 20th century. The church building, according to the cornerstone, was built in 1915 and remodeled in 1958. The building was apparently frame, and in 1958 brick veneer was added. The Gothic Revival stained glass windows are pre-1958. This church is front-gabled, with twin towers of unequal height, as is Jones Chapel AME Zion Church. Because of the extensive brick veneer remodelling, the church does not have the integrity necessary for eligibility for the Register.

Alvania Fenner House located on Williams Street, is a 2-story frame, hip-roofed house, built ca. 1920. It has been extensively remodelled, with brick veneer on the first story, artificial siding on the second story, and a replacement wrap-around porch. It was the home of noted educator Alvania Fenner for many years.⁷

Evaluation: These two buildings are historically significant remnants of James City's early 20th century history, but neither retains architectural integrity.

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

⁷ Delemar interview.



**Fig. IV-4 Pilgrim Chapel M.B. Church District:
Pilgrim Chapel Church, Elder St.
Alvania Fenner House, Williams St.**

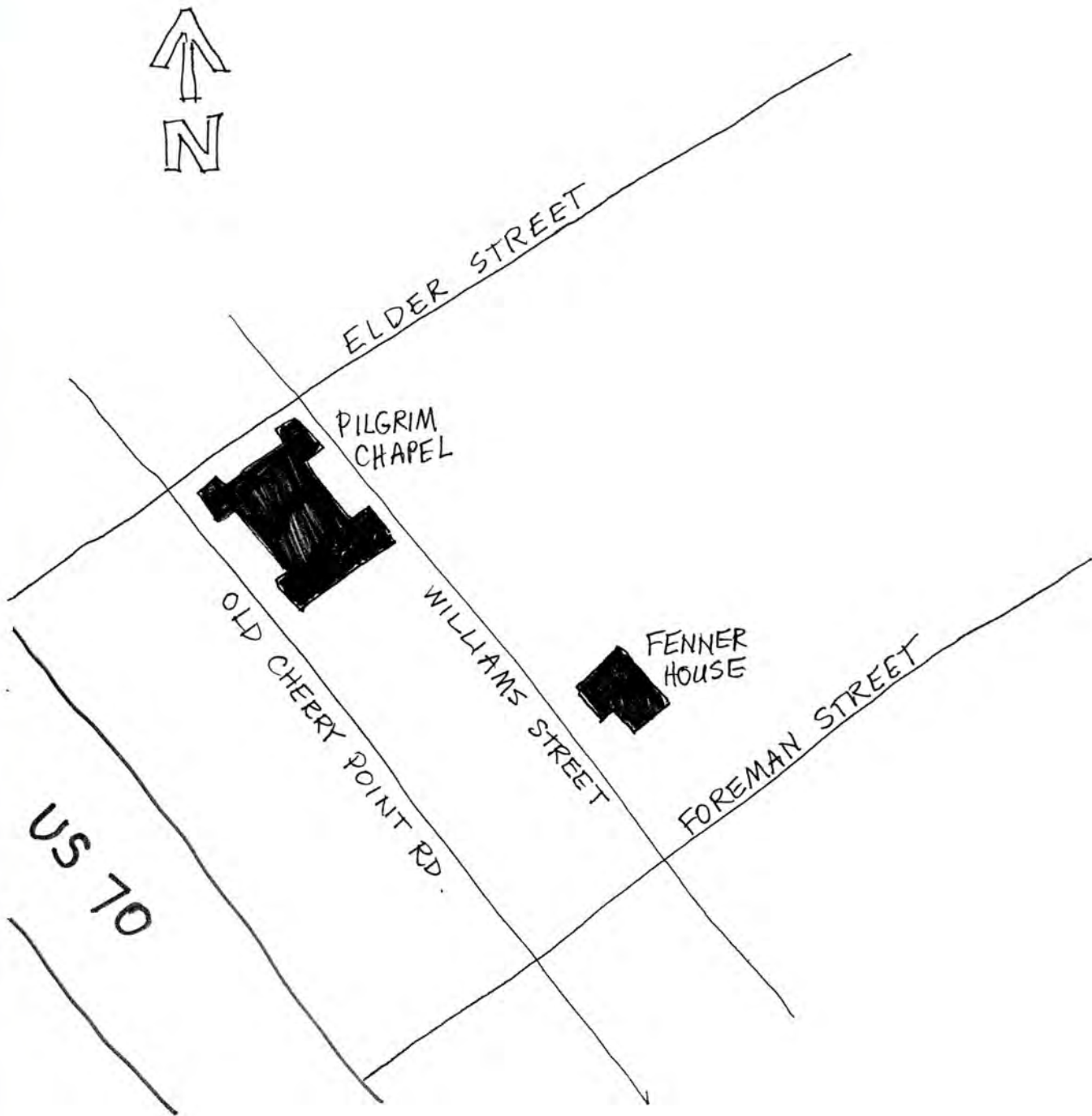


Fig. IV-5 Pilgrim Chapel M.B. Church District Site Plan

5. Undenominational P. H. Church District

Location: Williams and Vail streets

Date of Construction: ca. 1915 to ca. 1970.

Summary of physical description and historical background:

The Undenominational Church at the northeast corner of Williams & Vail streets is an imposing concrete block church building with a monumental front portico and a striking use of brick quoining and brick window arches, but it was built ca. 1970 and is not historic.

Josephine Fisher House, 710 Williams Street, was built ca. 1915. It is a small 2-story frame side-hall house with a hipped roof and a wrap-around porch. It has been extensively remodelled, with a replacement porch and windows. Josephine Fisher lived here for many years.

Stallings House, on Vail Street, is a ca. 1925 Craftsman house which was remodelled with brick veneer, a picture window, and a stylish exterior chimney ca. 1960. The Stallings family has lived here for many years.

Evaluation: This district is the easternmost area of black settlement in James City on the north side of US 70. The Fisher House, the earliest house in this district, is typical of the earliest standing houses in the community in that it echoes the side-hall form of early New Bern housing. It has not, however, retained its integrity of materials.

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



**Fig. IV-6 Undenominational P.H. Church District:
Undenominational Church, Williams St.
Josephine Fisher House, 710 Williams St.**



Fig. IV-7 Undenominational P.H. Church District: Stallings House, Vail St.

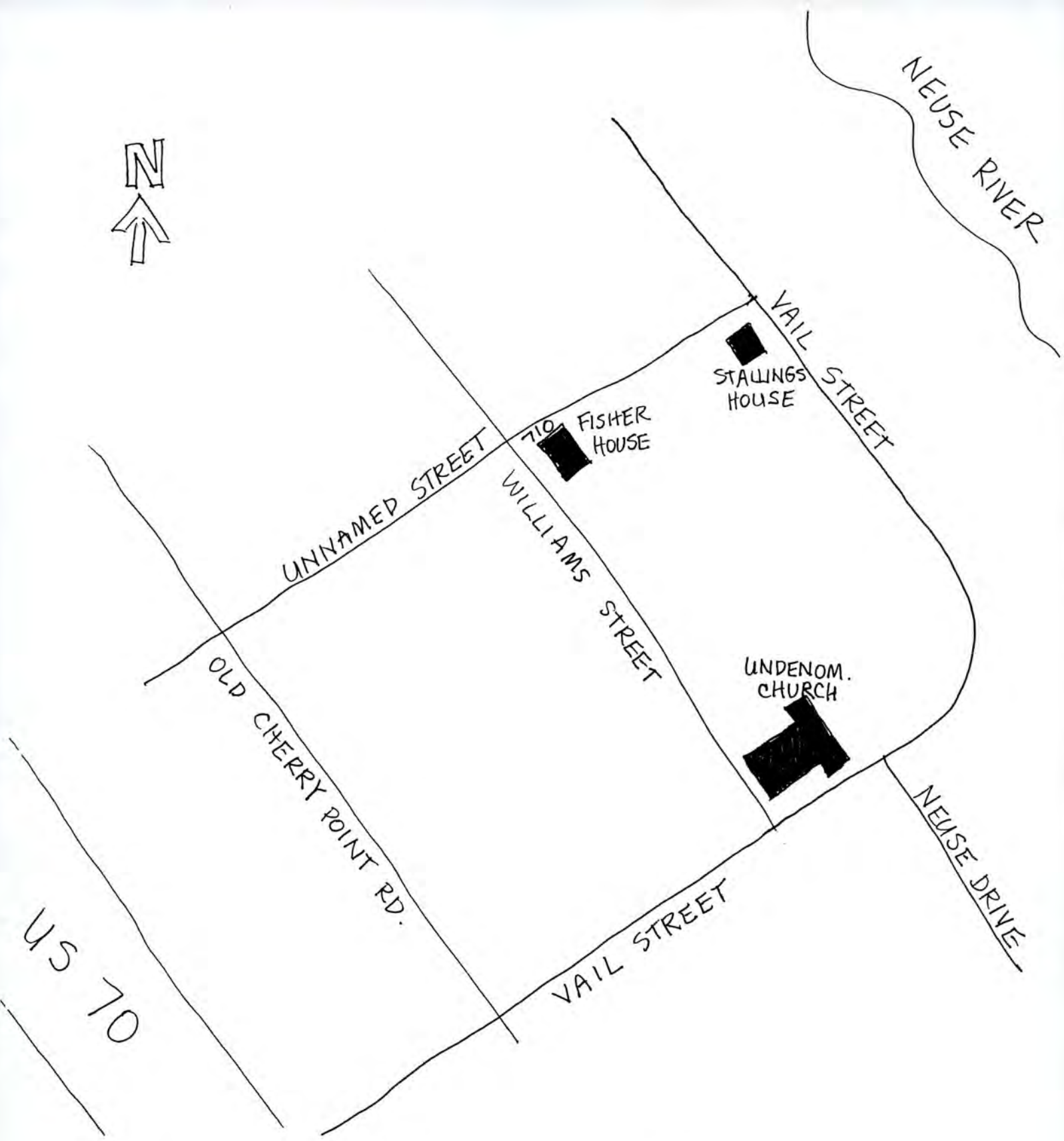


Fig. IV-8 Undenominational P. H. Church District Site Plan

6. Jones Chapel AME Zion Church District

Location: Elder, Brown, Brooks & Maple streets

Date of construction: ca. 1900 to ca. 1915.

Summary of physical description and historical background:

George Washington House. 502 Elder Street. ca. 1905. Two-story frame front-gable house built for George Washington, son of Washington Spivey (a merchant, constable, postmaster and political leader in the original James City community).⁸ One-story side wing addition and considerably remodelling, including replacement windows and artificial siding.

Anna Towe House. 509 Brown Street. ca. 1900. Small 2-story frame side-hall house with hipped roof, replacement wrap-around porch, artificial siding. House was probably built for the Towe family, as it belonged to Anna Towe for many years, and now belongs to her elderly daughter, also named Anna Towe.

Sam and Mary Jones House. W. Maple St. ca. 1915. Small 2-story frame side-hall house with a front bay window. Now covered with asphalt siding, and deteriorated and abandoned. The house was built for Sam Jones, who played the bass-horn in Alexander Delemar's band, and his wife, Mary Elliott Jones, the sister of brickmason Sam Elliott.

House. 409 Brown Street. ca. 1915. Two-story frame front-gable house, much remodelled, with replacement windows and porch, front picture window, and artificial siding.

Mrs. L. H. Davis House: 402 Brooks Drive. ca. 1960. Stylish 1 1/2 story frame Craftsman house, built by L. H. Davis, a concrete mason, for his family. The concrete block foundation and porch posts were laid by Davis. His widow still lives here. Although the house is not yet fifty years old, it is of interest because it is built in the Craftsman style which had fallen out of fashion several decades earlier.

Evaluation: The blocks surrounding Jones Chapel contain the densest concentration of early 20th century housing in James City. The four earliest

8 Mobley, 68.

houses, discussed above, are all 2-story frame houses built presumably by second-generation James City residents. As in the rest of James City, the dwellings that are now occupied have been gradually modernized with the replacement of all visible exterior fabric, and thus retain only their historic form, but not historic materials. The remainder of the houses are 1-story frame, front gable houses dating from the 1920s to 1940s and post-World War II houses.

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



**Fig. IV-9 Jones Chapel AME Zion Church District:
George Washington House, 502 Elder St.
Anna Towe House, 509 Brown St.**



**Fig. IV-10 Jones Chapel AME Zion Church District:
Sam & Mary Jones House, W. Maple St.
House, 409 Brown St.**



Fig. IV-11 Jones Chapel AME Zion Church District: Mrs. L. H. Davis House

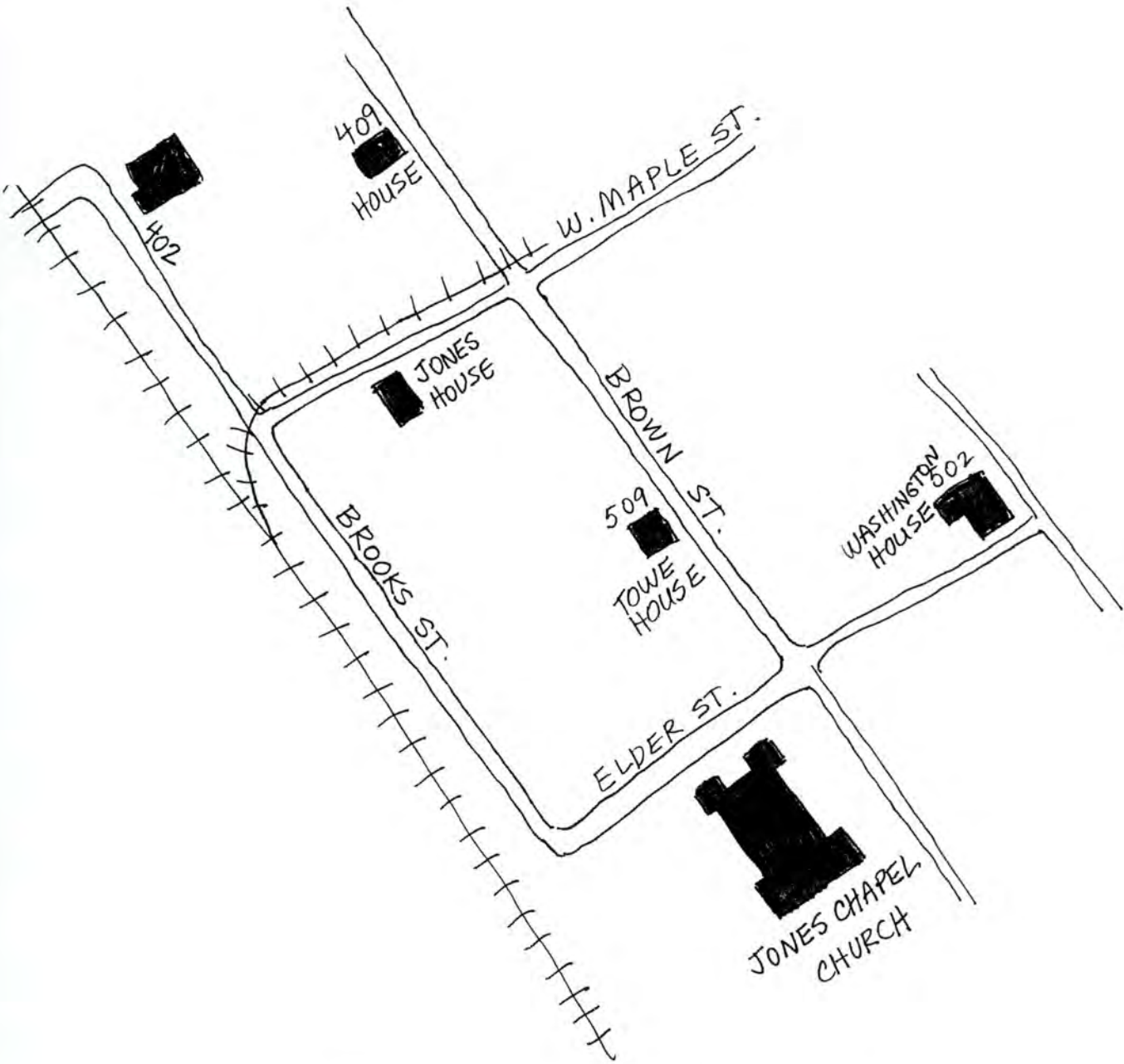


Fig. IV-12 Jones Chapel AME Zion Church District Site Plan

7. Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church District

Location: Scott and Kennedy streets flank the Atlantic and East Carolina tracks, Mt. Shiloh Street crosses the tracks beside the church.

Summary of physical description and historical background:

Rev. Alonzo Dudley House. on Kennedy Street, facing Mt. Shiloh Street. ca. 1910. Two-story frame L-plan house, with pedimented front gable wing, a replacement bungalow porch, replacement windows and artificial siding. The house was built for Rev. Alonzo Dudley, a noted minister. He was born in 1878 in Beaufort, and spent his adult career in James City. Mt. Shiloh was his home church, but he served as moderator of 32 Missionary Baptist churches and is said to have been a great preacher.⁹

Dorcas Oden House. faces Scott Street on the northwest side of Mt. Shiloh Church. ca. 1920. Frame foursquare built for Dorcas Oden, who died ca. 1939. The house has a hipped roof with a front hipped dormer, replacement windows, replacement porch posts, and artificial siding.

Evaluation: Mt. Shiloh Church, built in 1924, is the focus of this district that flanks the railroad tracks at the southwest edge of James City. Scotts Creek, behind the church, forms a natural boundary for the community. Rev. Dudley's house apparently predates the church, but the Dorcas Oden House and some five other houses of one story front-gable form facing the tracks were probably built in the 1920s and 1930s. This district is basically a 1920s African-American railroad district. Although Mt. Shiloh Church is individually eligible for the Register, there does not seem to be potential for a Register district including the houses because the houses have been modernized, like those throughout James City.

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

⁹ Delemar interview.



**Fig. IV-13 Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church District:
Rev. Alonzo Dudley House, Kennedy St.
Dorcias Oden House, Scott St.**



Fig. IV-14 Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church District: view across tracks to east

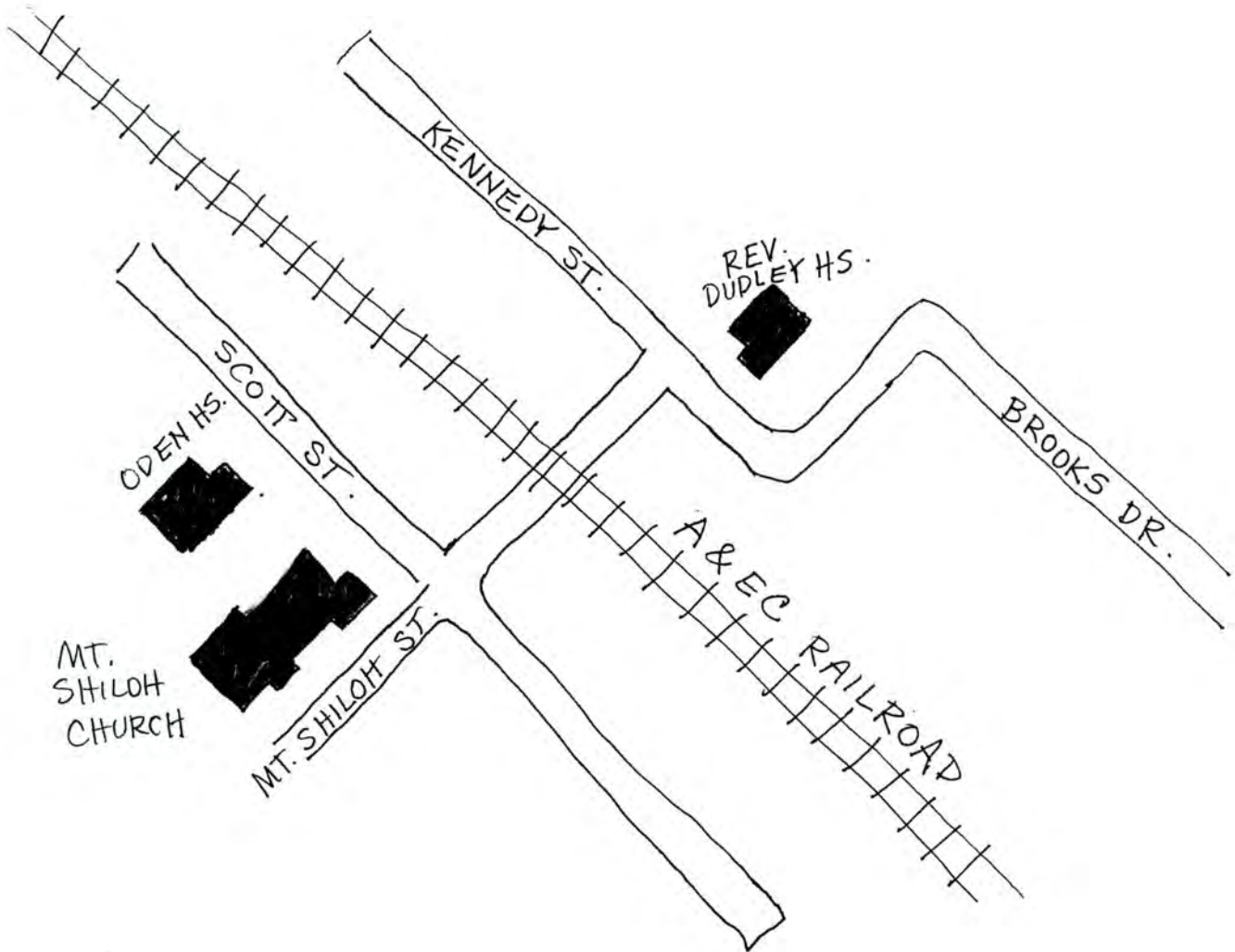


Fig. IV-15 Mt. Shiloh Baptist Church District Site Plan

8. Meadows Cemetery (James City Cemetery)

Location: bounded by Brown Street on the east, the Atlantic and E. Carolina tracks on the west, Food Lion parking lot on the south and residential property on the north.

Date of Construction: Established 1908.

Style: N/A

Summary of physical description: Approximately 3.5 acre cemetery, of rectangular shape, that contains several hundred gravestones of marble, concrete, and granite arranged in family plots laid out on both sides of a winding dirt lane that curves through the cemetery. The family plots are often enclosed by a low border of concrete block or brick. There are no entrance gates and the cemetery has no discernible landscaping. It may have originally been cleared land, but has been allowed to grow up with trees and undergrowth. Maintenance is apparently up to individual families, and some family plots have neat grass lawns and decorative plantings, while others are untended.

The earliest gravemarker documented is that of John Daniels, Sr., 1856-1910. This is a marble headstone with a Masonic emblem. Other markers dating from the 1910s and 1920s are either commercial marble monuments or homemade concrete markers. There are some commercial concrete headstones of the type found in numerous African-American cemeteries in North Carolina, for example, the stone for Harriet Duggins, died 1915. Alexander Delamar, leader of a well-known eastern North Carolina black band during the early 20th century, who died in 1923, is buried here beneath an ornate marble headstone. Delila S. Melton, who died in 1914, has a marble obelisk, the only example of this expensive type of monument that was found in the cemetery. Charley E. White, who died in 1915, has a tall, homemade concrete headstone with a crudely lettered inscription. Alpha Spivey, who died in 1955, has a massive homemade concrete marker with a cast decorative emblem that cannot be recognized.

Historical Background: Meadows Cemetery was created in 1908 when all of the churches in James City collectively purchased the land from the Meadows family, who operated a fertilizer mill.¹⁰ It superseded the so-called "Slave Cemetery," located to the south at the corner of Williams and Howell roads

¹⁰ Delemar interview.

(now the property of the Simmons-Nott Airport). This cemetery originated as the slave cemetery on Clermont Plantation, and became the community burying ground for James City. Unfortunately, all of the gravestones were destroyed by U.S. military personnel at an unknown date in the past, and the cemetery is now enclosed inside a chain link airport fence and covered with a thick growth of pine trees.

The first burial in the cemetery is said to be in 1912.¹¹ The cemetery was centrally located in James City in the early twentieth century, for just across the railroad tracks was the Atlantic and North Carolina Training Institute which was built by the James City churches in 1927 with the help of Rosenwald funding, and to the north, on the site of a former automobile dealership, was the James City Public School.¹² The cemetery continues to function as a community burial ground for James City.

Evaluation: Meadows Cemetery has been the community cemetery for over eighty years, and many of James City's most beloved and influential citizens are buried here. Its history and design embody several characteristics of African-American culture. White cemeteries tend to have been established either by a single church or as a public cemetery implemented by town government. Meadows Cemetery was a joint project of all the churches. The lack of landscaping is characteristic of many African-American graveyards in North Carolina, and appears to be due to a cultural attitude rather than to neglect.¹³

Although Meadows Cemetery is significant as one of the best-preserved of the communal endeavors in James City, it does not appear to be eligible for the National Register. As the resting place of a number of the freed slaves who were the original inhabitants of James City, the cemetery has special significance to subsequent generations of African-Americans. It is not the original freedmen's cemetery, however. Under Criteria Consideration D, a cemetery is normally eligible only if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, or from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events. No persons of transcendent importance are known to be

11 Interview with Annie Gavin, James City, Sept. 3, 1992.

12 Delemar interview.

13 M. Ruth Little, "Afro-American Gravemarkers in North Carolina," Markers VI: The Journal of the Association for Gravestone Studies, Lanham, MD: University Press of America, Inc., 1989), 102-134.

buried here. Meadows Cemetery does retain landscaping and a mixture of commercial and homemade gravemarkers characteristic of African-American cemeteries in North Carolina, thus it is typical rather than distinctive. The cemetery has not been associated with any known historic events.

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



**Fig. IV-16 Meadows Cemetery: view looking south;
view looking west**



Fig. IV-17 Meadows Cemetery:
Headstone of Alexander Delamar, died 1923;
Obelisk of Delia S. Melton, died 1914

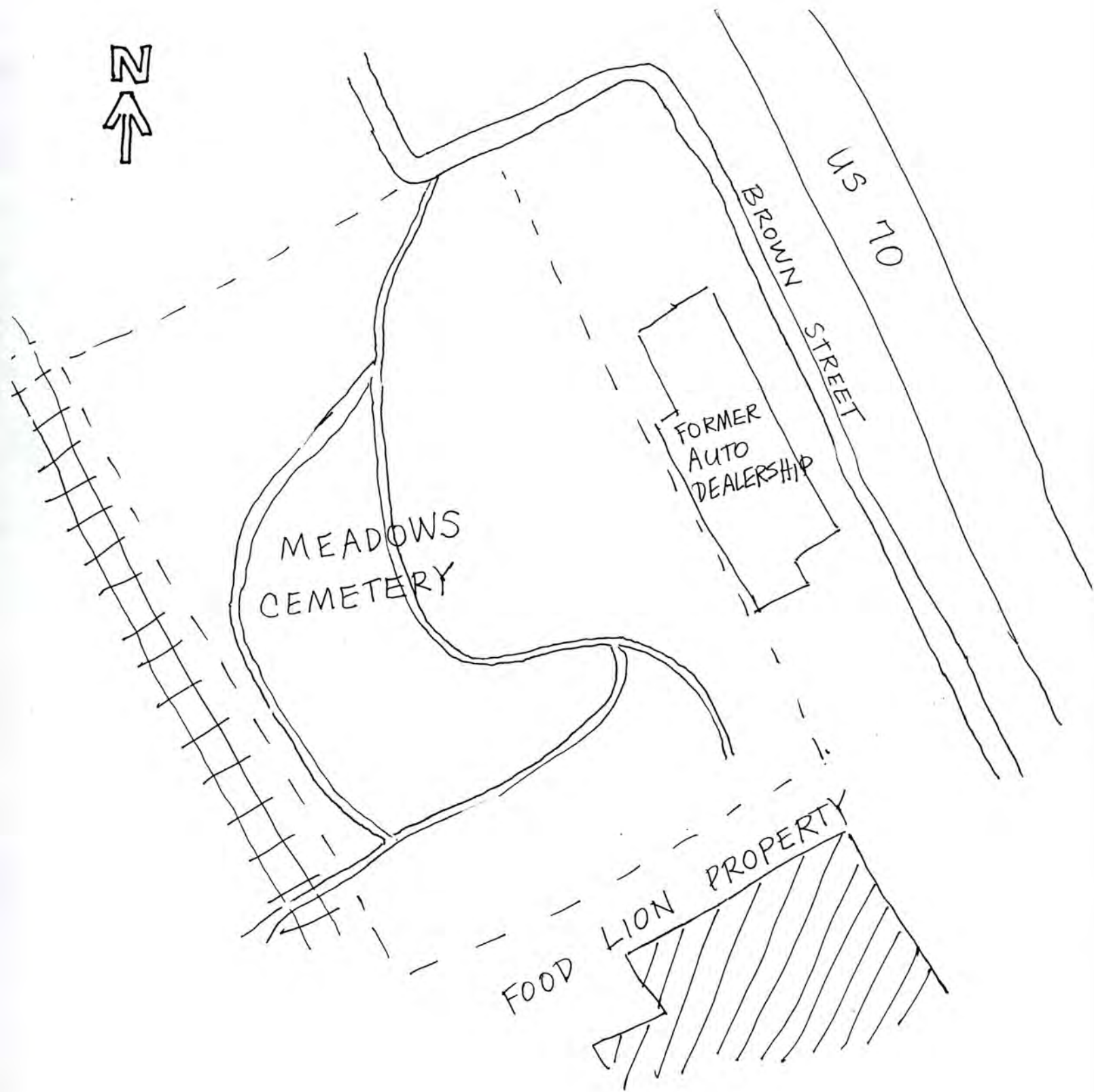


Fig. IV-18 Meadows Cemetery Site Plan

Note: The following properties are located on the southern outskirts of James City, along Old Cherry Point Road and Green Spring Road and are primarily associated with the white population.

9. John Hardison House.

Location: 811 Old Cherry Point Rd.

Date of construction: ca. 1915

Style: vernacular

Summary of physical description: Small 1-story frame cottage, with a low hipped roof, replacement windows, replacement front door, and two interior brick chimneys. The house has artificial siding.

Historical background: According to a neighbor, Lawrence Goodwin, this was built for John Hardison and is now owned by his son, John Hardison Jr., who lives next door.¹⁴ The house is now rental property.

Evaluation: The house is typical of many early 20th century houses built in Craven County, but is not a good example of the type because of extensive replacement of historic fabric.

Photograph: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

¹⁴ Interview with Lawrence Goodwin, James City, Sept. 4, 1992.



Fig. IV-19 John Hardison House

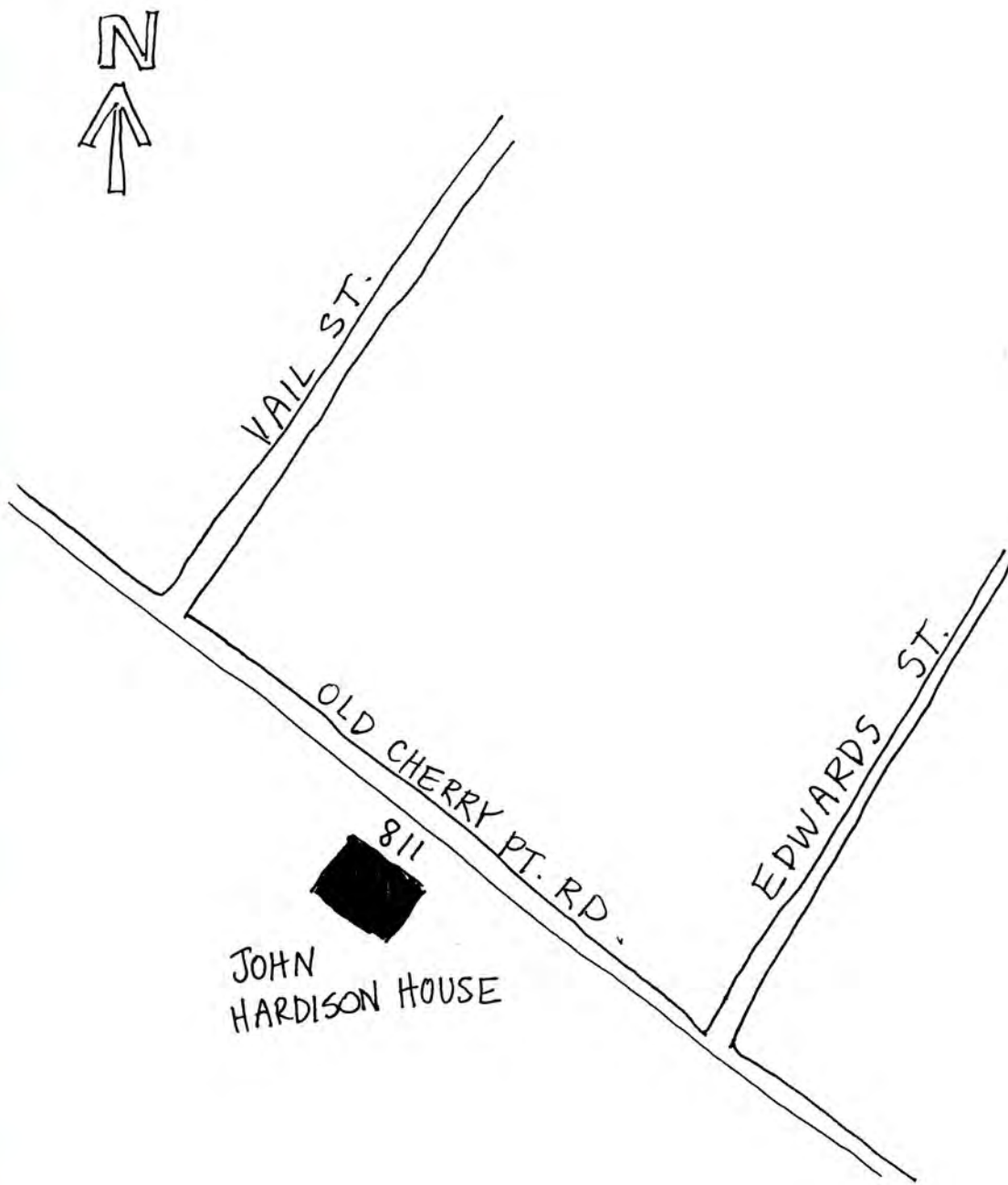


Fig. IV-20 John Hardison House Site Plan

10. Davis House and Andrews House

Location: 1201, 1202 Old Cherry Point Rd., at jct. with Pender St.

Date of Construction: ca. 1932; ca. 1898

Style: vernacular

Summary of physical description: These two houses face each other across Old Cherry Point Rd., the original highway prior to the construction of U.S. 70.

The Davis House at 1201 was apparently built as a duplex. It is a large 2-story frame house with two front doors, Craftsman style windows, and a hipped roof with an unusual roof monitor, apparently for ventilation. The house is covered with asbestos shingles. It is currently a duplex and is in fair condition.

The Andrews House at 1202 is a frame I-house, with a replacement bungalow front porch, six-over-six sash windows, an interior end chimney, and a 2-story rear wing. It is covered with asbestos shingles.

Historical Background:

The Davis House was built by Tom Davis, a black merchant, apparently as rental property.¹⁵ The Andrews House was built around 1898 as a white foreman's house at the Munger & Bennett Sawmill, on the river in James City. Sometime after 1937 the Andrews family, a white family, relocated the house to its present site for use as their residence.¹⁶ The family still lives here.

Evaluation: These two dwellings establish a pattern of residential land use along the old highway in the 1930s, prior to the advent of commercial development after World War II. The Andrews House is also of interest as a rare surviving example of workers' housing from the turn-of-the-century sawmill boom in Craven County.

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

¹⁵ Delemar interview.

¹⁶ Delemar interview.



Fig. IV-21 Davis House, 1201 Old Cherry Point Road: views



Fig. IV-22 Andrews House, 1202 Old Cherry Point Road: views

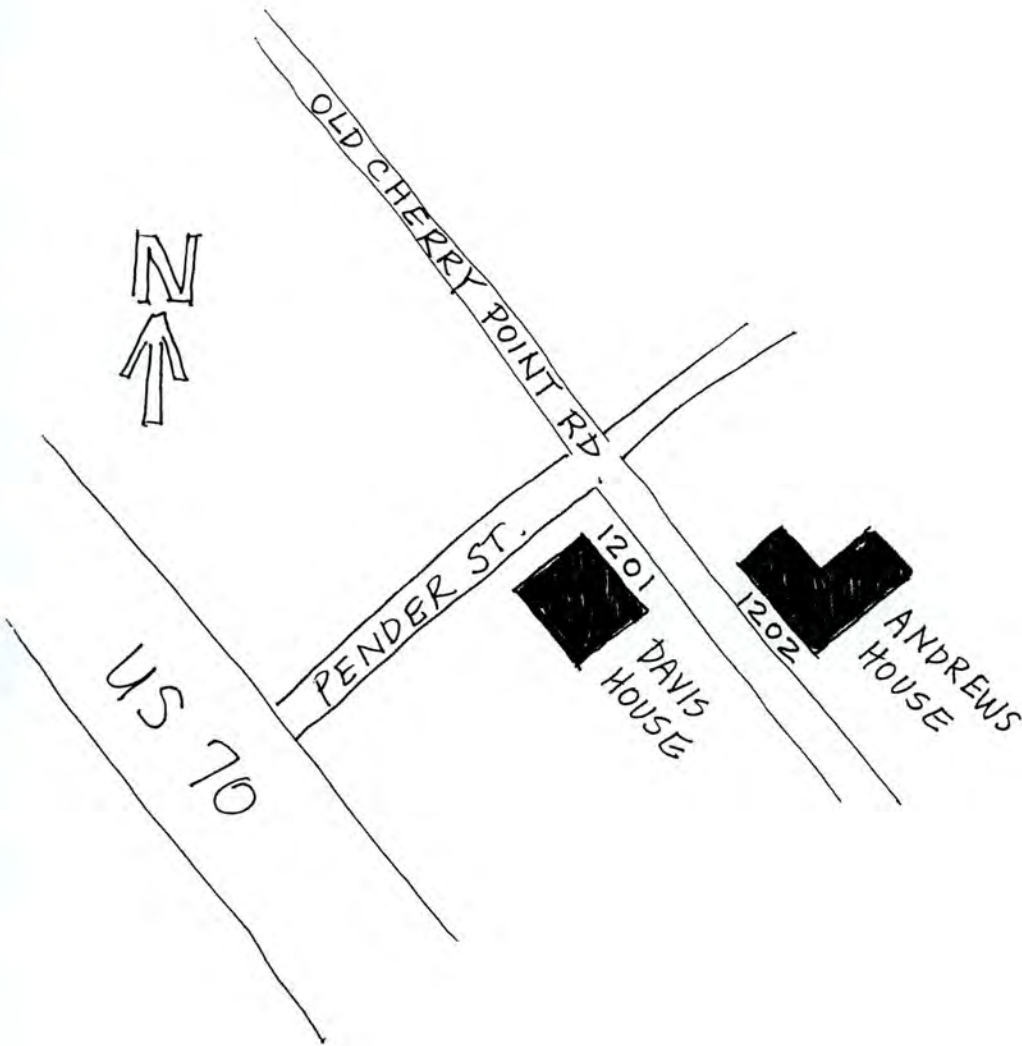


Fig. IV-23 Davis and Andrews Houses Site Plan

11. Morris House

Location: 1503 Old Cherry Point Rd.

Date of construction: ca. 1920

Style: vernacular

Summary of physical description: One and 1/2 story frame farmhouse, two bays wide, side-gable, with a central chimney, front door with sidelights, two-over-two sash, and original German siding. The front porch has simple classical posts. The house faces Airport Road, but its address is Cherry Point Road.

Historical background: Nothing is known of the early history of this house. It is now owned by R. T. Morris and is a rental property. It appears to have been a farmhouse, and may predate construction of the old highway.

Evaluation: The Morris House is one of only a few over fifty-year-old properties in the south outskirts of James City, but it is a typical example of small 1920s housing and has no known historical significance.

Photographs: see following pages

Site plan: see following pages



Fig. IV-24 Morris House views

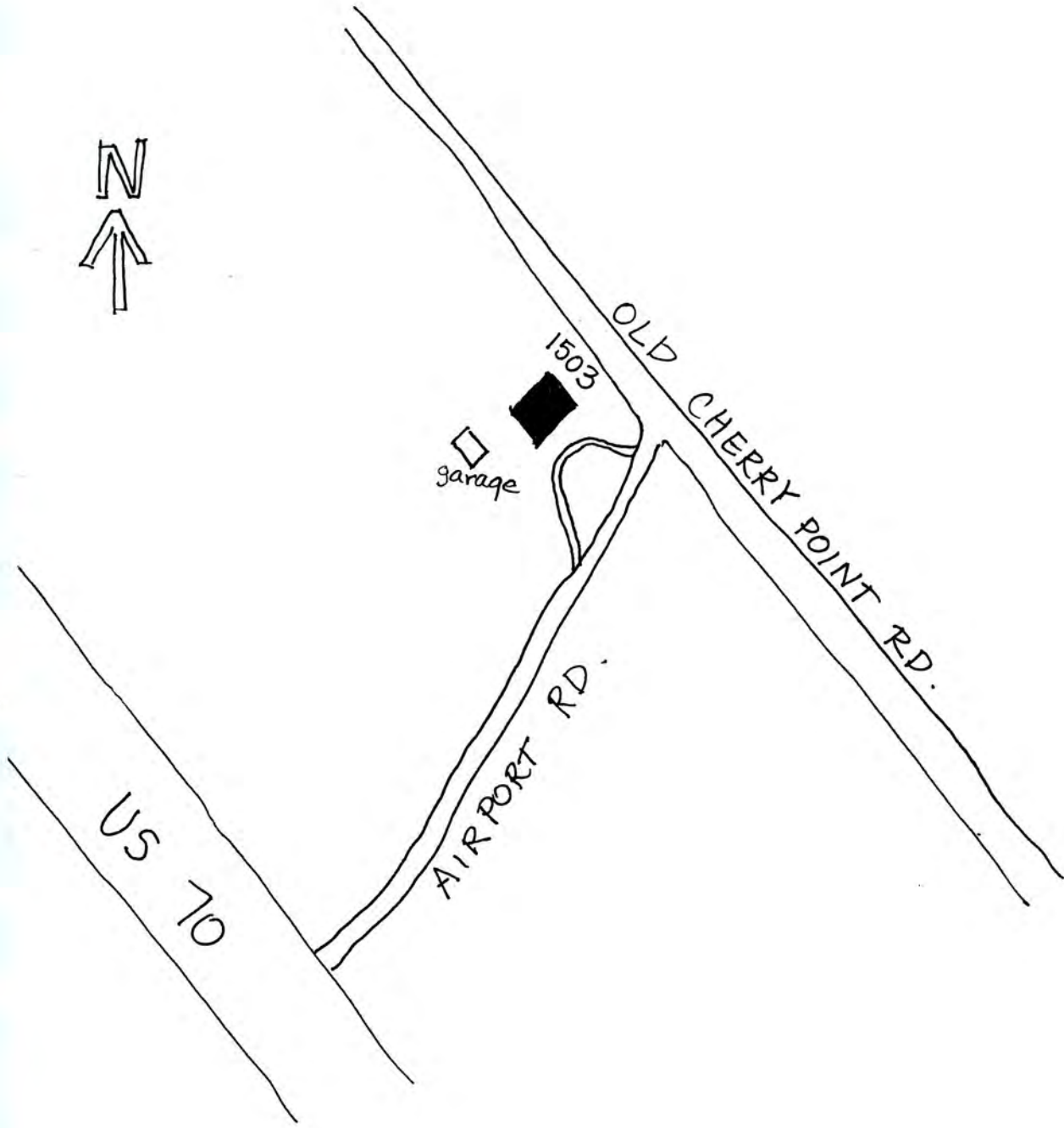


Fig. IV-25 Morris House Site Plan

12. House

Location: 302 Green Springs Rd. (at jct. with Neuse Rd.)

Date of construction: ca. 1925

Style: Craftsman

Summary of physical description: One and 1/2 story frame vernacular Craftsman house, with a hipped front porch with classical posts, a shed front dormer, interior brick chimneys, two-over-two sash windows, and asbestos shingles.

Historical background: unknown

Evaluation: This 1920s Craftsman style house may have been built as a farmhouse, and is one of very few over-fifty year old houses standing in the south outskirts of James City. It is typical of many rural houses of the period in Craven County, and has no particular architectural significance.

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



Fig. IV-26 House, 302 Green Springs Road: views

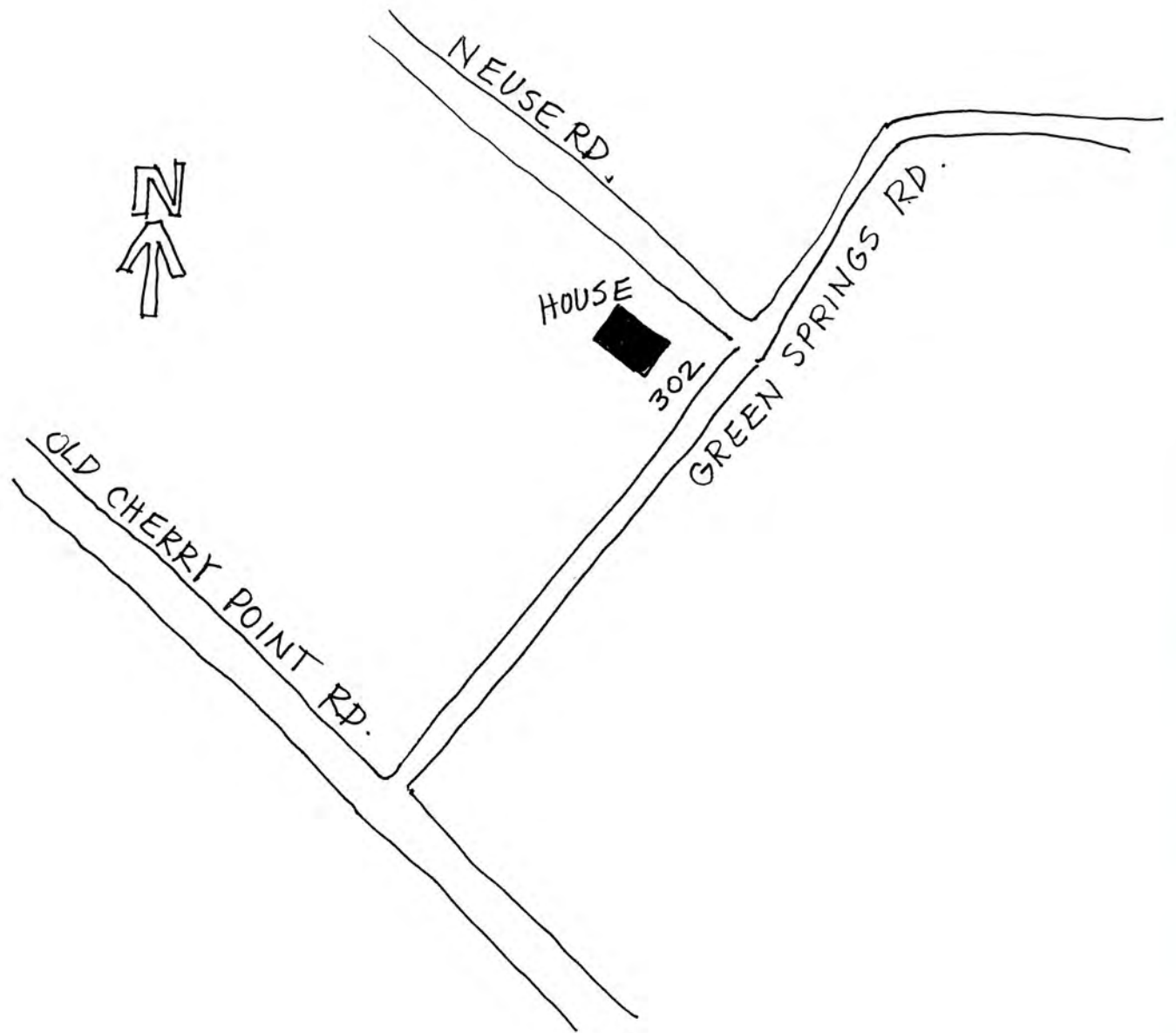


Fig. IV-27 House, 302 Green Springs Road, Site Plan

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**APPENDIX
SUBCONTRACT AGREEMENT**

File copy - Jan 22 Accounts 12-12

US 17 Neuse River Bridge Replacement EA: Alternative D-4

Proposal for Historic/Cultural Sites Study by Longleaf Historic Resources

June 4, 1992

Longleaf Historic Resources proposes to perform the following historic architectural services for Howard Needles Tammen & Bergendoff Engineers, in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for compliance with Section 106, codified as 36 CFR Part 800, and Section 4(f) of the Federal Highway Act.

The project is a supplemental to the US 17 Neuse River Bridge Replacement Historic/ Cultural Sites Study conducted by Longleaf Historic Resources in 1991. During that project, a section of James City that was in the area of potential impact of the proposed new bridge was studied. This supplement is Alternative D-4 that will impact other sections of James City to the east and south of the original study area.

The first phase of the supplemental work is understood to consist of a small amount of background research and an intensive survey of the Area of Potential Effect of the D-4 Alternate, as defined by a red line drawn on a the attached map of James City supplied by the engineers. The results of the field work and data analysis will be shared at a meeting with NC DOT.

In the event that a potential 4(f) property is found during the intensive survey and affirmed during the post-fieldwork meeting, additional work regarding this property will be a supplement to this contract.

The final phase of the project is understood to consist of the preparation of a draft historic architecture report, circulation of that report for review, and preparation of a final historic architecture report which incorporates review comments. It is understood that a new architectural and historical background section will not be needed, since this report is a supplement to the original report containing this section.

This proposal is based on the requirements of "Attachment B: Description of Services Required for Consideration of Cultural Resources in the Preparation of Environmental Documents," August 22, 1989 (NCDOT) and upon "Guidelines

for the Preparation of Reports of Historic Structures Surveys and Evaluations Submitted to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office," 1989.

Special Terms

Compliance beyond the identification and evaluation stage is not included in this proposal. Any additional research necessary to prepare formal Determinations of Eligibility to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior (as opposed to the level of effort required in the NCSHPO guidelines) for eligible properties that will be adversely affected by the final corridor, and any additional work required to prepare Memoranda of Agreement under Section 106 or Section 4(f) must be negotiated in a separate contract.

Scope of Work: If a difference in the level of effort to meet the requirements of this project shall occur between this proposal and the Engineering Agreement, then this proposal will take precedence.

Submissions other than those included here: Submissions listed are the only ones covered under this contract. Any other submissions, such as maps other than those included in the review meeting and reports or photographs needed prior to the schedule contained here will be subject to an additional charge.

Payment Schedule: Project will be invoiced at the first of the month for the work performed in the previous month, but in no case should payment be made later than 60 days from date of invoice. Subcontractor is a sole proprietorship, and cannot maintain normal business activities without timely payment. It is understood that all but the 10% retainage will be invoiced at the time of submission of the Draft Architecture Report, since the work will be largely complete at this point and the subcontractor is not in control of the length of the review period.