



## North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor  
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Division of Archives and History  
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December 1, 1993

Thomas Roberts  
Federal Aviation Administration  
Atlanta Airport Districts Office  
1680 Phoenix Parkway, Suite 101  
Atlanta, GA 30349-5421

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report for Global  
TransPark, Study Area I, Lenoir County,  
ER 94-7659

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Thank you for your letter of October 6, 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 the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

Frederick Greene Taylor Farm. Criterion A--The 1849 homeplace, the collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century outbuildings and the family graveyard comprise a well-preserved antebellum farm. Criterion C--The Taylor House is one of a small number of intact antebellum plantation houses surviving in Lenoir County.

Dobbs School: Weil and Leonard Cottages. Criterion A--The correctional facility is one of the early institutions devoted to humane rehabilitation of young female offenders. Criterion C--The Weil and Leonard Cottages are excellent representatives of the Colonial Revival design.

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

These properties have lost their architectural integrity due to numerous character-altering changes:

Roy Wooten House

Post Oak Church Community

G. Hartsfield House

Moore Community

Hartsfield-Taylor House

Charlie Robinson House

Stallings Field AirCorps Training Center

Mewborn-Bizzell House

Bright-Hooker-Gray House

Poole-Smith House

These properties have little historical or architectural significance:

Claude Rouse House

George Mills House

Cullen-Phillips House

Ely Perry Tenant House

John Sutton House

McGlawhorn-Poole House

Guy and Mary Susan White Farm

Ernest L. Johnson Farm

Burning Bush Church Community

Hyman Mewborn Farm

Lucy Gray House

Benjamin Franklin Scarborough Farm

These properties do not meet the exceptions specified in Criterion Consideration D of the National Park Service's guidelines concerning the registration of cemeteries:

Pool Cemetery

Mewborn Cemetery

These properties have lost their integrity of location and setting:

Bright's School

Drs. Carroll and Dawson Office

Thomas Roberts  
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Dawson's Station. The loss of the railroad depot and tracks has dramatically decreased the integrity of feeling and association of the early twentieth century commercial center.

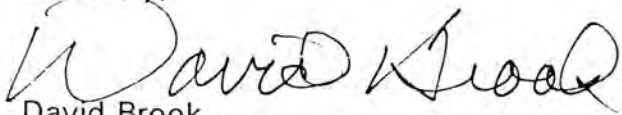
In general the report meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior.

Please note we have not yet received the background materials which the consultant prepared for this report. Please forward the survey site forms, the photographs of structures over fifty years of age, and the USGS quadrangle maps locating the structures over fifty years of age in Study Area I.

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

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RF  
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**HISTORIC STRUCTURES  
SURVEY AND EVALUATION REPORT  
GLOBAL TRANSPARK,  
STUDY AREA I  
LENOIR COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

for  
**Kimley-Horn and Associates  
P O Box 33068  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27636-3068**

**June 30, 1993**

**Prepared by  
M. Ruth Little, Ph.D.  
Betsy Baten, M.S., Field Assistant  
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## II. Management Summary

This report records the results of an intensive survey of historic architecture conducted during the planning process for the North Carolina Global Air Cargo Industrial Complex (North Carolina Global TransPark) in north Lenoir County. North Carolina Global TransPark will consist of an airport facility that serves adjacent manufacturing plants. The geographic location is shown in Fig. II.1. The project area surrounds the existing Kinston-Lenoir County Regional Airport, located approximately four miles north of the city of Kinston, and is divided into three study areas. Study Area I of the project, considered to be the footprint, contains approximately 6,500 acres. It is bounded by US 258 on the west, US 58 on the east, by a portion of SR 1575 (Dawson Station Road) on the north, and by a portion of SR 1573 (Dobbs Farm Road) on the south.

This report contains the results of an intensive survey of Study Area I. In addition, the area within the 65 LDN contour line defining a certain level of noise effects from the runway was included in the Study Area I survey and is treated in this report. These contours extend outside of Study Area I in four arc-shaped areas, two to the east of US 58 and two to the west of US 258. These are shown in Fig. III.1. The scope of survey for Study Area I is based upon a consultation between Longleaf Historic Resources and Renee Gledhill-Earley, Environmental Review Coordinator of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, on June 16, 1992.

Study Area II consists of the area outside of Study Area I. Area II is the area of impact of potential peripheral development of the Global TransPark. This area contains approximately 8,500 acres and is bounded on the west by US 258, on the north by the Greene County line and Wheat Swamp Creek, on the east by SR 1700 and SR 1004, and on the south by SR 1573 and SR 1579. Study Area II will have a separate intensive historic architectural survey that will be the subject of a separate report.

Study Area III is the area outside of Study Area II where long-term impact may occur. Investigation of this area is not within the scope of the historic architecture subconsultant's services.

Survey methodology consisted of an intensive examination covering 100% of Study Area I. The survey was conducted by automobile and by foot.



Boundaries of each tract containing a significant resource were determined by interviews with property owners and by the use of deeds, tax maps and surveys. The base field maps used were the Kinston, Falling Creek and Hookerton USGS Quadrangles. Photographs were taken of all resources over 50 years old, a total of 41 properties. Special effort was made to locate property owners or local individuals who have a long-term knowledge of the properties in order to obtain background information.

Identified historic properties are evaluated in terms of their significance and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

Of the 40 properties over 50 years old that were photographed, 11 properties having no historic interest were simply keyed to the field maps. The remaining 29 properties were documented by means of completing a North Carolina Historic Structures Form, including architectural and historical data, a sketch map showing the historic resources that comprise the property, and sufficient photographs to represent the property.

The oldest recorded properties are five farmhouses that are believed to be of mid-nineteenth century construction date: the Frederick Greene Taylor House, the G. Hartsfield House, the Bright-Hooker-Gray House, the John Sutton House and the Charlie Robinson House. Of these, only the Frederick Greene Taylor House is considered to have sufficient architectural integrity and historical significance to be eligible for the National Register.

Fourteen of the recorded properties are late nineteenth or early twentieth century farmhouses belonging to the basic one-story side-gable form, the later examples generally embellished with front cross-gables. Three small black communities: the Burning Bush Church community, the Post Oak Church community, and the Moore community, all of early twentieth century date, were recorded. Two family cemeteries, the Mewborn Cemetery and the Poole Cemetery, were recorded. One schoolhouse, Bright's School for Blacks, was recorded. The other four properties are Dawson Station Community, an early 20th century crossroads, the Dobbs School, a rural correctional facility established in the 1920s, Stallings Field Air Corps Training Center at the Kinston-Lenoir County Regional Airport, and a turn-of-the-century frame doctors' office that was moved from Greene County to a site on US 58.

None of the properties recorded are currently listed on the National Register or on the Study List for the National Register. Two of these, the Frederick Greene Taylor Farm and Dobbs School are determined to be potentially eligible in this report.

List of properties potentially eligible for the Register:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
1. ✓ Frederick Greene Taylor Farm..... <sup>SLD 02</sup> LR 816a	30
2. ✓ Weil & Leonard Cottages, Dobbs School..... LR 884 (Gone)	42

List of properties recorded and not potentially eligible:

1. ✓ Roy Wooten House..... LR 832	52
2. ✓ Bright's School..... LR 833	57
3. ✓ Post Oak Church Community..... LR 834 Church only	60
4. ✓ Claude Rouse Farm..... LR 835	64
5. ✓ George Mills Farm..... LR 836	67
6. ✓ Dawson Station Community..... LR 874	70
7. ✓ G. Hartsfield House..... LR 895 895 is George Parrott Hs (Destroyed)	78
8. ✓ Moore Community..... LR 873	81
9. ✓ Cullen-Phillips House..... LR 865	86
10. ✓ Ely Perry Tenant House..... LR 868	89
11. ✓ Hartsfield-Taylor House..... LR 867	92
12. ✓ John Sutton Farm..... LR 881 DOED in 1998	98
13. ✓ McGlawhorn-Poole House..... LR 882	103
14. ✓ Pool Cemetery..... LR 886	106
15. ✓ Guy and Mary Susan White Farm..... LR 887	109
16. ✓ Charlie Robinson House..... LR 885	112
17. ✓ Ernest L. Johnson Farm..... LR 798	117
18. ✓ Stallings Field Air Corps Training Center..... LR 870	120
19. ✓ Burning Bush Church Community..... LR 869	127
20. ✓ Mewborn Cemetery..... LR 889	131
21. ✓ Mewborn-Bizzell House..... LR 842	135
22. ✓ Hyman Mewborn Farm..... LR 841	138
23. ✓ Lucy Gray House..... LR 838	141
24. ✓ Drs. Carroll & Dawson Office..... LR 839	144
25. ✓ Bright-Gray-Hooker House..... LR 837	147
26. ✓ Benjamin Franklin Scarborough Farm..... LR 845	153
27. ✓ Poole-Smith House..... LR 883	156



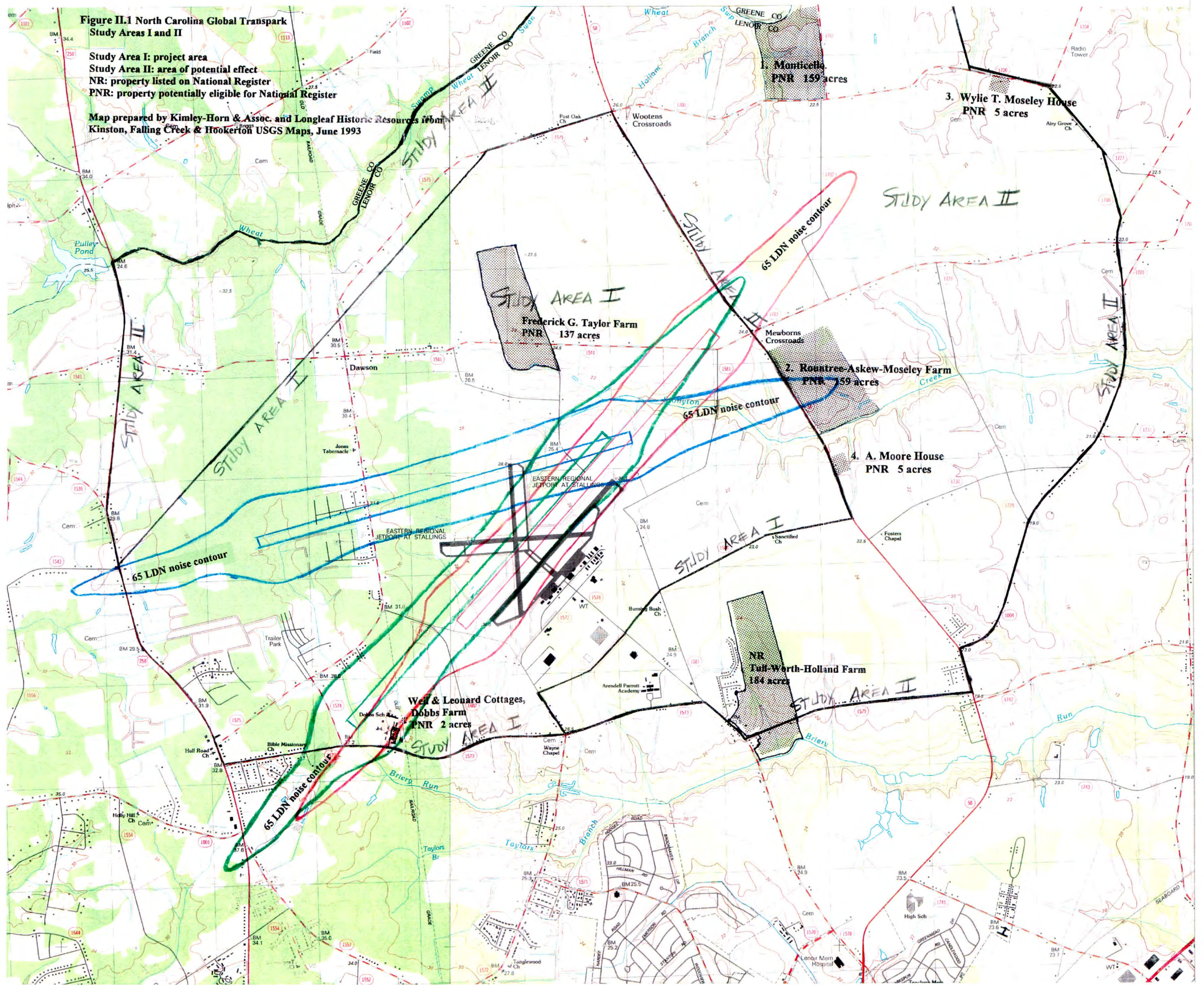




**Figure II.1 North Carolina Global Transpark  
Study Areas I and II**

**Study Area I: project area**  
**Study Area II: area of potential effect**  
**NR: property listed on National Register**  
**PNR: property potentially eligible for National Register**

Map prepared by Kimley-Horn & Assoc. and Longleaf Historic Resources from  
Kinston, Falling Creek & Hookerton USGS Maps, June 1993





### III. Introduction

The area of the proposed North Carolina Global TransPark contains three study areas: Study Area I is the footprint of the TransPark; Study Area II is the area of potential peripheral development; and Study Area III is the area of long-term impact. It is located in north Lenoir County surrounding the present site of the Kinston-Lenoir County Regional Airport, and is mapped on the Kinston, Falling Creek and Hookerton USGS quadrangles. This report summarizes the results of the intensive survey of Study Area I. The intensive survey of Study Area II will be presented in a separate report. Study Area III is not within the scope of services of the historic architecture subconsultant. Fig. III.1 shows Study Areas I and II and indicates the boundaries of the only listed National Register property in either area, the Tull Worth-Holland Farm, in Study Area II. It shows the boundaries of the two properties in Study Area I determined potentially eligible for the Register as a result of this intensive survey. These are the Frederick Greene Taylor Farm and Weil and Weil and Leonard Cottages, Dobbs School. There are no properties in the study areas currently on the Study List for the National Register.

The sponsoring agency is the North Carolina Air Cargo Airport Authority. The Principal Investigator is M. Ruth Little of Longleaf Historic Resources. Survey Field Assistant is Betsy Baten, who has an M.S. in historic preservation from the University of Vermont. The survey team spent seven days in the field doing the intensive survey: May 3,4,6,7,18,19 and June 11, 1993.

Following completion of the fieldwork, a post-field review meeting was held on June 2, 1993 with Renee Gledhill-Earley, Robin Stancil, and Scott Power of the North Carolina SHPO and Debbie Calevich of Kimley-Horn and Associates. The comments made in that meeting are reflected in this report.

The scope of work consists of a complete historic architecture background investigation of Study Areas I and II, an intensive field survey of Study Area I, and the production of this report. This scope is shown in the principal investigator's subcontract agreement with Kimley-Horn and Associates. (see appendix)



#### IV. Physical Environment

[Note: the following information was collected in part by Beth Reed of Kimley-Horn & Associates.]

Ranging from 25 to 125 feet above sea level in North Carolina's central coastal plain, Lenoir County slopes gradually east and is almost flat. The terrain is broken by occasional second bottoms or terraces formed by the Neuse River and various creeks. The land is well drained except for a small swamp in the western part of the county. Soils are generally sandy and grayish to buff-colored. The climate is mild.

Population in Lenoir County for 1991 was estimated at 57,697 persons. The largest municipality is Kinston, which according to the 1990 census contained 44% of the county's total population. Two other smaller municipalities, La Grange and Pink Hill, are also located in Lenoir County. Other incorporated towns are Deep Run and Graingers. Other communities in the county are not large enough for incorporation. These are Dawson, Fountain Hill, Institute, Parrotts, and Sandy Bottom. A small portion of Grifton, also large enough to be incorporated, is located in Lenoir County.

Populations throughout the overall project area of the North Carolina Global TransPark are scattered along the major roads with concentrations in subdivisions near the airport, mobile home parks and several crossroads communities. These crossroads communities include Dawsons Station, Mewborns Crossroads, Wootens Crossroads and Taylors Crossroads. Subdivisions with the largest population concentration include Hullwood, located on SR 1573 near Dobbs School, Trinity Woods adjacent to Hullwood, Country Squire Estates at US 258, north of SR 1575, and Old Farm subdivision near SR 1581. Green Acres mobile home park, located near SR 1575, also has a large population concentration.

Although there are a mixture of land uses in the project area, the predominant land use pattern is agricultural along with undeveloped forest lands and low-density residential areas, including subdivisions and mobile home parks. There are also some significant institutional uses in the area consisting of several churches, schools (including state-owned Dobbs School), daycare centers, and a nursing home facility. Small commercial establishments are found throughout the project area, with a small concentration at the intersection of US 258 and SR 1575. Industrial land uses are concentrated in an industrial park

setting south of the Airport. There are no operational railways located within the project area.

The entire Study Area is generally level in topography, and is divided by three creeks, historically called "swamps," that run east and west. The area is bounded on the south by Briery Run Creek, with Stonyton Creek (known as Lousin Swamp in the nineteenth century) in the middle and Wheat Swamp Creek marking the north boundary of Lenoir County and of the study area. These creeks feed fairly extensive wetlands. The farms contain large flat fields drained by manmade ditches that serve as historical boundaries. Some farms have extensive woodlands.

Site planning for the proposed TransPark has been divided into two phases based upon expected needs. Study Area I lands are comprised of approximately 6500 acres defined by US 258 to the west and NC 58 to the east, including existing airport facilities. Study Area II lands (approximately 8500 acres) have been identified as potential areas for commercial and industrial outgrowth resulting from TransPark development.

## V. Architectural and Historical Background

### A. Lenoir County Historical Background

Lenoir County, bisected by the Neuse River, was formed in 1791 by the division of Dobbs County. Its county seat of Kinston was established in 1761. In the 1800 census Kinston had a population of ten families (108 people).<sup>1</sup> Kinston grew very slowly during the antebellum period, and by 1850 the town had a population of 455. Growth in the county outside Kinston was slow as well during the late eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century because transportation was poor in this inland section of the state.

Lenoir County's economic base has always been the family farm. Farming occurred first on "...the terrace soils along Neuse River, but it soon spread to the uplands."<sup>2</sup> Land north of the Neuse River was more fertile than the sandy soil of the south. The two most fertile areas in the north region were the Valley of the Neuse to the west and the "Neck" which extended from Falling Creek to the Pitt County line.<sup>3</sup> The section of north central Lenoir County that is the subject of this report was apparently considered to be in the "Neck."

In 1810 Lenoir County citizen John Washington wrote the earliest known sketch of life in Lenoir County. His comments, published in the Raleigh newspaper The Star, include the following observations about life in the county:

The product of the County is mostly Indian corn and pease with some Cotton, sweet potatoes, wheat and Rye. The former of the last two articles is much increas'd within the last ten years, farmers that then raised but small patches, now sow large or considerable fields. Pork being the staple of this County, a part of the Corn crop with a little of the Wheat (in flour) is sent to market, and the residue (perhaps) much the largest part of the Corn crop, as well as wheat and all the Rye and nearly all the pease and potatoes is given to the Hogs for fating. ...Lenoir has in it 16 or 17 grist mills, most of which have saws attached to them, and five or Six Cotton Ginns that go by Horses and perhaps some few by Water.<sup>4</sup>

Life in Lenoir County apparently changed little until the 1850s, when the first railroad link with the coastal ports and piedmont urban industrial cities was the catalyst for dramatic growth. In 1855 the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad was built from the major port of New Bern at the mouth of the Neuse

River to Kinston. In 1858 the railroad was extended from Kinston to Goldsboro on the west. By 1860 the population of Kinston had increased to 1300 people.<sup>5</sup>

Efforts at agricultural reform in eastern North Carolina included the establishment of local agricultural societies and periodicals such as The Farmer's Journal, published in eastern North Carolina in the 1850s. In 1852 the editor, John F. Tompkins, visited Lenoir County and obtained a list of 75 new subscribers who were solicited by John C. Washington, a farmer from the north central area of Lenoir County. Mr. Tompkins stated that Mr. Washington "is making fine improvements upon his farm, which is beautifully situated near Kinston."<sup>6</sup>

Between 1850 and 1860 as the railroad brought economic prosperity to Lenoir County, farm production increased. Farm values rose from approximately \$1.2 million to approximately \$2.5 million. The cash value of farm implements and machinery more than doubled. Cotton production rose from 185 bales to 4,283 bales and wheat increased from approximately 6,700 bales to more than 11,000 bales. Correspondingly, the cultivation of rice, peas and beans, and oats and rye greatly declined.<sup>7</sup>

The 1863 Confederate military survey map of the area between the Neuse and Tar Rivers shows that the project area north of Kinston, drained by Jericho Branch, Briery Swamp, Lousin Swamp and, on the Greene County line, Wheat Swamp, contained a wide scattering of farms located on small roads or on the only highway, the Snow Hill and Kinston Road, that curved on a north-south route through the middle of the area (following the present route of US 58). Only one church, the Lousin Swamp Church, and one school (unnamed) appear in the project area.<sup>8</sup>

The antebellum history of the Tull Plantation on Briery Creek [Tull-Worth-Holland Farm, NR 1992], located in the project area, provides an exaggerated model of the situations of smaller plantations and farms in north central Lenoir County. Henry Tull was the fourth largest planter in Lenoir County in 1850, with 6,200 acres of land and 98 slaves. His 1,000 acres of cleared land produced primarily Indian corn, peas and beans and sweet potatoes. During the 1850s his son John Tull increased the plantation to 7,500 acres, the second largest in the county.

John Tull hired an overseer to assist in running his 7,500 acre plantation. The overseer lived in his father's house on the plantation (the Tull-Worth-Holland House) with his family and oversaw the slaves. John and his family lived in a



newer house (now destroyed) on the plantation. Overseers, who assisted with the management of crops and slaves, were often employed on large plantations in North Carolina in the antebellum period. Lenoir County had fourteen overseers in 1850 and thirty-three in 1860, twenty-five of whom had separate households. According to the 1860 census a number of these overseers worked in north central Lenoir County.

By 1860 the Tull Plantation had 148 slaves living in 25 dwellings.<sup>9</sup> Indian corn was still a primary crop, but cotton had become the cash crop, with 125 bales produced. The value of livestock, including horses, mules and oxen, increased significantly. Tull also had a steam-powered saw mill, a blacksmith shop and a corn mill on the plantation. He harvested his 5,000 acres of woodland to produce turpentine, which netted him \$4,000 in 1860.

John Tull's aggressive enlargement and increased production on his plantation during the 1850s was apparently happening on a smaller scale on the plantations of his neighbors as well. Frederick Greene Taylor owned about 400 acres on Lousin swamp, north of the Tull Plantation, from the early 1840s. In 1850 Frederick's real estate was valued at \$300, but by 1860 it had increased to \$5,000. Taylor farmed 150 cleared acres and had 243 acres of woodland in 1860, and he produced 700 bushels of Indian corn and 150 bushels of sweet potatoes. Unlike Tull and most of his neighbors, Taylor did not raise any cotton in 1860. He owned only 7 slaves, a man and woman and five children.<sup>10</sup>

The Civil War had a devastating impact on Lenoir County, for its agricultural economy was heavily dependent on slavery and there was a great deal of military activity in the area. Two Civil War battles were fought in Kinston, and both large and small farmers were impacted. The county was disrupted by Confederate conscription, the slow depletion of slave labor, and foraging by troops at the end of the war. A foraging party raided John Tull's plantation in 1865. Tull later submitted a claim to the Federal government stating that 21 horses and mules, 1000 bushels of corn and a number of other goods valued at \$4,300 were taken from him.<sup>11</sup> The county was dotted with abandoned farms, empty fields and plundered buildings. Agricultural operations, especially on the larger farms, had almost ceased by the end of the war.<sup>12</sup>

John Tull was nearly bankrupt after the war, but managed to retain ownership of most of his property. The 1870 agricultural schedule indicates that Tull's production had fallen, to give two crop examples, from 10,000 bushels of Indian corn to 1,000 bushels, and from 125 bales of cotton to 30 bales. Tull sold off 2,000 acres of his plantation, including the overseer's house, in 1869 and moved away from the plantation.<sup>13</sup> His neighbor Frederick Greene



Taylor's 400 acre farm lost most of its value also, for its appraisal fell to \$400 in 1870.

During Reconstruction Lenoir County farmers made a determined effort to alleviate the financial distress caused by the short supply of money and decreased crop prices. There were Lenoir County chapters of the Grange and the Farmer's Alliance, national farmers organizations, in the late nineteenth century. Another group, the Lousin Swamp Agricultural Club, was organized in north Lenoir County during the late 1870s. Their activities were published in The Kinston Journal. William Henry Worth, who purchased part of the John Tull Plantation in 1869, was active in all three organizations. J. M. Mewborne of Lenoir County was a member of the state Farmer's Alliance executive committee.<sup>14</sup> By 1889 Worth had become State Business Agent for the Farmer's Alliance and supervised purchases of fertilizer, household and farm equipment for Alliance members throughout the state.<sup>15</sup>

Like the rest of North Carolina, the number of farms in Lenoir County increased and the average farm size decreased in the late nineteenth century. Plantations were split up and farm tenancy increased. In 1870 there were 641 farms listed in Lenoir County, and by 1880 the number had doubled to over 1500, only 675 of which were cultivated by owners. By 1900 there were over 2000 farms, of which 770 were owner-cultivated.<sup>16</sup>

The changes in primary crops in Lenoir County paralleled changes elsewhere in eastern North Carolina. Cotton was king until the late 1880s, when cotton prices declined sharply. Indian corn and rice remained important crops, and by the 1890s truck farming had become important. The cultivation of bright leaf tobacco was introduced to the county during the late 1870s near La Grange, but did not become popular until the 1890s.<sup>17</sup> In 1895 Jesse W. Grainger, president of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, distributed tobacco seed to county farmers, promising to build a warehouse in which to sell the tobacco if they would grow and cure it. Sales of tobacco in the first year, 1895, exceeded 800,000 pounds and the tobacco boom had begun. Tobacco was the catalyst for explosive growth in the city of Kinston, and tobacco warehouses, factories, and other industries were built in the 1890s and early twentieth century.<sup>18</sup> By 1900 almost five million pounds of tobacco were grown.<sup>19</sup>

### **Twentieth Century Progress in North Central Lenoir County**

In addition to the advent of tobacco as a profitable cash crop, and the convenience of Kinston as a nearby tobacco market, another event gave the north central Lenoir County area new opportunities for work and new ease of

transportation. About 1897 the Hines Brothers Lumber Company was established in Kinston.<sup>20</sup> Soon after the company built a logging line called the Kinston and Snow Hill Railroad through north central Lenoir County to Snow Hill, the county seat of Greene County. The tracks went through the crossroads of Dawson, where a small frame depot was built. The community became known as Dawson Station, and soon had a store and a cluster of houses. Although the line was primarily for transporting lumber, fertilizer and other farm supplies were delivered by rail, and a number of men in the area got jobs with the railroad.<sup>21</sup>

Tobacco continued its astounding growth as a cash crop in Lenoir County during the first half of the twentieth century. The number of farms continued to rise, with over 3,000 farms growing over 12 million pounds of tobacco in 1920. Cotton, corn, and truck produce were still important crops. A 1917 Chamber of Commerce tract entitled Kinston and Lenoir County, North Carolina states:

Trucking is extensively engaged in, and the excellence and quantity of the product bespeak the intelligence of the farmers, as well as the generosity of the soil. Lettuce, asparagus, beans, peas, cabbage, white and sweet potatoes, cucumbers, all kinds of berries, pecans and nuts, and other truck are produced in large quantities, while hay, grain, clover, alfalfa, corn, and peanuts do not claim less attention from farmers.<sup>22</sup>

Farmers in Lenoir County were aided in the early twentieth century by the creation of the Agricultural Extension Service, the establishment of rural telephone service, and the invention of an oil-fired curer for tobacco barns. Forrest H. Smith, a Kinston resident, invented an oil-fired tobacco curer in 1929 that replaced the labor-intensive wood fire method of curing. Most tobacco barns were quickly converted to this new method.<sup>23</sup>

By the mid-twentieth century Kinston had become one of the world's leading tobacco markets. Another important farm product during the twentieth century has been hogs, and Kinston has been one of the leading meat markets in North Carolina during much of this century.<sup>24</sup>

In 1910 the county lost its campaign to have East Carolina College located in Kinston; a site in nearby Greenville was selected instead. Soon afterward, however, a site just west of Kinston was selected for the new State School for the Feebleminded. The school opened in 1914 and in 1915 the name was changed to Caswell Training School. Until 1956 Caswell Center, as it is now



known, was the only residential institution serving the mentally retarded in the state. Since that time it has served thirty-one eastern counties.<sup>25</sup>

In 1919 the city of Kinston and Lenoir County undertook an ambitious transportation project. New roads were built from Kinston to the border of each adjacent county.<sup>26</sup>

The county received another state institution in 1929 when the Women's Industrial Farm Colony was built on a rural site north of Kinston. In 1943 the facility became the State Training School for Negro Girls, the first such school in North Carolina. It is now known as Dobbs School and serves as a training school for boys.<sup>27</sup>

In the early 1940s Kinston and Lenoir County purchased 640 acres near the Dawson Station community for \$25 an acre to develop an airport. Local pilots and city of Kinston employees cleared a small area as a landing site. When World War II began, the airport was taken over by the Federal government as an emergency landing field to serve both Cherry Point Air Station at Havelock and Seymour Johnson Air Force Base at Goldsboro. Several million dollars were invested in runways and buildings to accommodate military personnel. When the war ended, the facilities were turned over to the city and county to be developed as a civilian airport.

In 1951 Serv-Air Aviation Corporation, a private firm, leased the facilities and operated a flight training school for the U.S. Air Force. It operated until 1957 when the Air Force phased it out. In 1953 the base was named Stallings Air Base in honor of two local U.S. Army Air Corps pilots, Harry and Bruce Stallings, who were killed during service in 1945.<sup>28</sup>

## **B. Lenoir County Historic Architecture**

Lenoir County has not yet had a comprehensive architectural survey. Many of the approximately eighty-five rural Lenoir County property files in the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Archives were recorded in the early years of the survey program in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The county was part of the Tar-Neuse River Basin study in 1976 and a number of the survey files date from this study as well.

These property files represent a selective survey of predominantly antebellum farmhouses built by large farmers and planters. The houses tend to have some stylistic pretension, and the large number of them indicate that Lenoir County's agricultural economy flourished during the antebellum period. The farmhouses



follow two general forms: the "coastal cottage" and the two-story one-room-deep side-gable house. All known antebellum dwellings in the county are of frame construction.

The coastal cottage, a common house form in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries throughout the southeastern United States tidewater area and the Gulf Coast, is a one-story house defined by its gable roof which engages a porch across the front elevation and shed rooms across the rear elevation. It is generally three bays wide, but some antebellum examples are five bays wide. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century it was used by upper income groups, and progressed down the socio-economic ladder in the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Early examples of coastal cottages in Lenoir County are the 1808 Arendall House and the 1812 Herring House. The early nineteenth century Dunn-Canady House, known as Lafayette, is an unusually large example, being a five-bay wide coastal cottage with engaged shed rooms on the front flanking a central recessed porch. Other significant examples of this house type in the county which have been recorded are the Willard Rouse House, built about 1835 in the Strabane community and the Ira Davis House, built about 1835 in the vicinity of Wooten's Crossroads. There are no coastal cottages in the Global TransPark Study Area I, but one example, the Philips-Moseley House near Mewborns Crossroads, is located in Study Area II. It is in deteriorated condition, and had a chimney brick with the date of 1831 that has been removed for safekeeping.<sup>29</sup>

The two-story one-room-deep house type occurs more frequently in Lenoir County than the coastal cottage. The Tull-Worth-Holland House (NR 1993), Frederick Greene Taylor House (#1), William Harper House and Foster-Moore House, all within the Global Transpark study areas, are examples of the type. All are Federal in style and were apparently built during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. These have exterior end chimneys, front shed porches, rear shed rooms, and hall-and-parlor plans. This was apparently the most popular house form among affluent property owners in the county during the 1820s and 1830s and perhaps into the 1840s. The exteriors tend toward extreme simplicity, with almost no decorative detailing, but interiors are embellished with stylish Federal mantels, wainscots and molded woodwork. The William Harper House was unusual in that it displayed an exterior dentil cornice until a recent remodeling, but these houses as a group tend to be conservative, unostentatious vernacular houses.

The grandest antebellum house known to survive in Lenoir County is Monticello, the Whitfield-Carraway-Scarborough House located in Study Area



II. This is a two-and-one-half-story double pile plantation house with a center-hall plan and Georgian details apparently built around 1800.

During the 1850s when the plantation economy was at its peak, a small group of ostentatious plantation houses were built. These tend to incorporate elements of Greek Revival and Italianate design. Two of them, the John Gray and Raymond Jones Houses, have two-tiered pedimented porticos. One-story Greek Revival style houses were also built in the county during this period, as for example the Will Sutton House in the Falling Creek area with its Greek Revival portico. The Bright-Hooker-Gray House (#25) at Wootens Crossroads, in the project area, is an example of this type, but only one-half of the Greek pilastered elevation survives because of a late nineteenth century addition.

Houses built for small farmers and tenants during the antebellum period have generally not survived or have not been surveyed, but a few property files indicate possible house types for this spectrum of the population. The Stroud-Chambers House near Wootens Crossroads is a full-dovetail plank house of one-story, rectangular, side gable form. It once had a stick chimney and may have had a two-room plan. The Tillman House in the Noble's Mill vicinity has a similar rectangular one-story form, but is constructed of heavy framing and had an enclosed corner stair to a loft. The Charlie Robinson House (#16) in the project area is a one-room frame house that may be antebellum. It has a side-gable roof, exterior end chimney, a rear shed, and a detached kitchen connected by a breezeway.

The bottom rung of the socio-economic spectrum during the antebellum period was slave housing. Although the north central area of Lenoir County contained a number of plantations with slaves, no known slave housing has survived. No slave dwellings are known to exist in the county, although a comprehensive survey will probably find a few examples.

After the disruption of the Civil War and Reconstruction, when little building occurred, a variety of new house types appeared. The most popular type of dwelling in the late nineteenth century throughout the county is the one-story side-gable frame house with exterior end chimneys. This basic house form almost invariably has an attached front porch and a rear ell containing the dining room and kitchen. This house was used throughout the socio-economic spectrum, for substantial middle-class houses with stylish entrances and porches and spacious ells as well as for the most minimal one or two-room tenant houses. The form probably dates from the mid-nineteenth century, and remained popular throughout the first half of the twentieth century.



One of the earliest examples of the form in the project area is the Benjamin Franklin Scarborough House (#26) built in 1888. It has a center chimney, two front doors, and well-proportioned corner posts, frieze boards and wide eave returns characteristic of the late Greek Revival style. Also in the project area is the Mewborn-Bizzell House (#21) at Mewborns Crossroads, probably built around 1900, which has exterior end chimneys. The Ely Perry Tenant House (#10), also in the project area, was perhaps built for an owner but has been used as a tenant house for many years. This has a similar form to the Scarborough House.

The prosperity brought by the success of Bright Leaf tobacco in Lenoir County is symbolized by the introduction of stylish new architectural features on the basic side-gable one-story house. The most visible feature, the decorative roof gable located on the front, appears around 1915. Some examples in the project area have a single front gable, like the McGlawhorn-Poole House (#13) built about 1920, but Lenoir County residents had a special fondness for two front gables, as seen on the Claude Rouse House (#4) of ca. 1915, the Dortch Hill House at Dawson Crossroads (#6) of about the same date, and the Poole-Smith House (#27) of 1918. These stylish farmhouses were often larger than their earlier counterparts, with two rear ells rather than the traditional single rear ell. Other stylish features are decorative ventilators or small windows in the gables, tall molded chimney caps, and classical style porch posts. Decorative front gables were popular on farmhouses throughout the state during this period, but the double front-gabled house seems to be a Lenoir County variant of the 1915-1925 period.

Some farmers who did not actually build new houses in the 1910s and 1920s updated their plain side-gabled houses by remodelling them in the popular Craftsman style. The Cullen-Phillips House (#9) and Ernest L. Johnson House (#17), built in the project area in the late nineteenth century, got spacious Craftsman style porches, probably in the 1920s. Sometimes Craftsman style dormer windows were added to roofs; sometimes windows were replaced.

At least some of the black families in Lenoir County shared in the prosperity of the early twentieth century. Ed and Bertha Moore built a stylish one-story house (#8) with a wraparound porch about 1922 on their farm east of Dawson Station. Ed not only farmed his own eighty acres but worked the land of the Mewborne family as well. About the same time the Bright family built a modern double front gable house (#3) next to Post Oak Free Will Baptist Church, near Wootens Crossroads. About 1915 black farmer George Mills had a stylish pyramidal cottage (#5) built for his family on his farm near Post Oak Church.

Another sign of rural prosperity in north central Lenoir County in the early twentieth century was the construction of two new schoolhouses, Fairfield Academy and Bright's School. Fairfield Academy, located on US 58 near Mewborns Crossroads in the project area, was established in the early nineteenth century for white children. A new schoolhouse, a large one-room front-gable building, was built about 1910. About the same time Bright's School for black children (#2) was built across the road from Post Oak Church. The first school burned and about 1925 a new school with a hipped roof, two front doors and a wall of windows along the rear was built for the children.

The most distinctive types of farm outbuildings found in the Global TransPark study areas are the smokehouse, the packhouse and the tobacco barn. The smokehouse is a small, front-gabled frame building. The packhouse is a two-story, front-gabled frame building with a front door in each level. Often this building type has flanking storage sheds. Tobacco barns are generally of frame construction although a few of log or hollow clay tile are found. An outbuilding that occurs more rarely is the cotton gin. The Parrott-Askew-Moseley Farm on US 58 in Study Area II has both a heavy-timber frame cotton gin of antebellum date and a late nineteenth century frame cotton gin. The gins of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are two or two-and-one-half story side-gable buildings with two front doors. Dairy farming apparently began in the county around 1920, and there are milk houses (dairies), large gambrel-roofed dairy barns, and other dairy buildings remaining from this era on some farms.

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<sup>1</sup> Talmage C. Johnson and Charles R. Holloman, The Story of Kinston and Lenoir County. (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton Co., 1954), 82

<sup>2</sup> R. C. Journey and W. A. Davis, Soil Survey of Lenoir County, N.C. (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils in cooperation with North Carolina Department of Agriculture and North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, 1927), 3. This is quoted in Tull-Worth-Holland Farm National Register nomination by Drusilla York, prepared 1992.

<sup>3</sup> North Carolina and Its Resources (Raleigh: State Board of Agriculture, 1896), 358 (as quoted by York, Tull-Worth-Holland Farm nomination).

<sup>4</sup> A.R. Newsome, "Twelve North Carolina Counties, 1810-1811," North Carolina Historical Review V (October 1923), 181, 184 (as quoted by York, Tull-Worth-Holland Farm nomination.)

<sup>5</sup> Tar-Neuse Inventory, Lenoir County, prepared by Michael Southern and Davyd Hood, 1976. Report on file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh; Bill Sharpe, A New Geography of North Carolina, Vol. III, Raleigh: Sharpe Publishing Company, 1961; Johnson and Holloman, 98.

<sup>6</sup> "Our Recent Visit," The Farmer's Journal, I (May 1852), 50 (as quoted in York, Tull-Worth-Holland Farm nomination).

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- <sup>7</sup>York, excerpted from 1850 and 1860 U.S. Census statistics in the Tull-Worth-Holland Farm nomination, 1992, 8.15-16.
- <sup>8</sup> Field Map of Lt. Col. Koerner Military Survey between Neuse and Tar Rivers, N.C. H.J. Miller, draftsman. July 28, 1863. N.C. State Archives, MC 101-C, Raleigh.
- <sup>9</sup> York, Tull-Worth-Holland Farm nomination, 8.9-10.
- <sup>10</sup> Population and Agricultural Schedule, U.S. Census, 1850, Lenoir County, N.C. State Archives, Raleigh.
- <sup>11</sup> York, Tull-Worth-Holland Farm nomination, 8.9.
- <sup>12</sup> York, Tull-Worth-Holland Farm nomination, 8.16.
- <sup>13</sup> York, Tull-Worth-Holland Farm nomination, 8.7-10.
- <sup>14</sup> York, Tull-Worth-Holland Farm nomination, 8.17 and 8.10.
- <sup>15</sup> York, Tull-Worth-Holland Farm nomination, 8.11.
- <sup>16</sup> York, Tull-Worth-Holland Farm nomination, 8.17-18.
- <sup>17</sup> York, Tull-Worth-Holland Farm nomination, 8.18.
- <sup>18</sup> Allison and David Black, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Kinston, North Carolina." Multiple Property Nomination, 1989. State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh. B-10, B-11.
- <sup>19</sup> York, Tull-Worth-Holland Farm nomination, 8.18.
- <sup>20</sup>Black and Black, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Kinston, North Carolina," B-12.
- <sup>21</sup>The Heritage of Lenoir County, 1981, entry 683.
- <sup>22</sup> Quoted in York, Tull-Worth-Holland Farm nomination, 8.18.
- <sup>23</sup> York, Tull-Worth-Holland Farm nomination, 8.18-19.
- <sup>24</sup> Sharpe, A New Geography of North Carolina, Vol. III.
- <sup>25</sup> 200 Years of Progress (Kinston-Lenoir County Bicentennial Commission: 1976), 147.
- <sup>26</sup> Johnson and Holloman, 181.
- <sup>27</sup> 200 Years of Progress, 146.
- <sup>28</sup> 200 Years of Progress, 86.
- <sup>29</sup> Interview with Tave Fletcher, May 19, 1993.

## VI. METHODOLOGY

Background research for Lenoir County involved a search of the property files located at the State Historic Preservation Office and a review of the overview information for the county in the "Tar-Neuse Inventory" conducted by the Preservation Office in 1976. A number of other primary and secondary resources were utilized, including the United States Census records. The 1992 National Register nomination of the Tull-Worth-Holland Farm, by Dru York, was of inestimable value in constructing the agricultural history of north central Lenoir County. The most useful source of information were the interviews conducted with older residents of the project area.

Survey techniques consisted of stopping at each over-fifty-year-old resource identified. A total of eleven separate properties were photographed but not recorded because they were of no historic interest. Most of these properties are 1920s or 1930s houses. Twenty-nine significant over-fifty year old properties were recorded by the completion of a historic site computer form, making black and white photographs, and attempting to locate the property owner or a nearby resident for an interview. If the occupant was at home and would allow an interior inspection, the interiors were viewed and photographed.

All of the over-fifty year old properties were keyed to the appropriate USGS map. Files for all recorded properties and the USGS field maps will be given to the State Historic Preservation Office.



## VII. PROPERTIES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

### 1. Frederick Greene Taylor Farm

Location: North side of SR 1541 1.3 mi. West of SR 1581, Mewborns Crossroads vicinity

Date of Construction: 1849

Style: Federal

#### Summary of physical description

1. Taylor House. 1849. This is a two-story frame, side-gable house with exterior end chimneys, a front shed porch, a rear shed, and a kitchen-dining room ell located on the east side. The house has plain siding, boxed front and rear eaves and flush gable eaves. It has nine-over-six windows beneath the front porch, six-over-four sash on the first story gable ends, six-over-six sash on the second story and four-over-four sash on the second story gable ends. The rear shed has six-over-six sash as well. All surrounds are plain, and appear to be 20th century replacements, as does the siding.

Both chimneys have been stuccoed with concrete up to the stack level, and have replacement stacks. The west chimney has the date "1849" scratched into the stucco. [The chimney was stuccoed approximately thirty years ago, and this date was on one of the original bricks that was covered up.] The front porch has turned posts that appear to be late 19th century replacements and a recently installed railing. Breaks in the siding of the rear shed indicate that the central bay was formerly open, probably as a recessed porch. The kitchen wing has three different areas of siding. It appears that there was an open breezeway between the kitchen and main block that has been infilled. There was no means of access beneath the house to examine flooring construction.

The hall-parlor plan interior has retained most of its original Federal style fabric. Between the two rooms is an enclosed stair, accessible through a door from each room. Some six flat panel Federal style doors and some original batten doors survive. Both hall and parlor retain large, decorative tripartite mantels with paneled pilasters, a frieze with a central paneled block and molded shelf. These are late Federal in style. All walls have replacement tongue-and-groove sheathing, but most ceilings retain the original wide beaded sheathing.

2. Outbuildings: Behind the kitchen wing is a tall early outbuilding, with a handhewn and pegged frame, that has a single door on the west gable end, facing the house. This outbuilding has an original or early shed on the north side, also with an entry door. The steep gable roof has exposed roof joists. This building is covered with sheet metal and filled with trash, but appears to be a storage building that is roughly contemporary with the house.

On the west side of the house is a gambrel-roofed barn of 20th century construction. There are a number of late nineteenth and twentieth century outbuildings located east of the house, along a dirt lane, and across the road. East of the house are an open equipment shed, three tobacco barns, and a metal storage building and silos of recent construction. Across the road are a large packhouse and front-gable barn, both covered with sheet metal.

3. Family Cemetery: The Taylor cemetery is located on the south side of the road, beside the creek that forms the southern boundary of the Taylor Farm. It contains 7 or 8 graves enclosed inside a wire fence and landscaped with four large cedar trees, one at each corner of the square cemetery plot. The earliest burials are those of Stanton Taylor, died 1841, and his wife Nancy, died 1848. Frederick Greene Taylor, died 1908, and his wife Jane H. Taylor, died 1892, are also buried here. Buried here are also several of their children who died young. The gravestones are marble headstones and footstones, and Frederick and Jane have a tall marble obelisk.

4. Tenant Houses: There are four small frame tenant houses located adjacent to the road on the west side of the Taylor House. All appear to postdate 1926, when the property was sold out of the Taylor family. These were apparently constructed by Ely Perry as tenant houses. There is also a brick ranch house located east of the tobacco barns which stand east of the Taylor House.

Historical Background: Ely Perry, a large Lenoir County landowner, purchased this farm from the estate of John L. Taylor ca. 1926. It has apparently been rental property since that time, and is now managed by his son, Ely Perry Jr. According to a descendant of the Taylors, the farm was owned by three generations of Taylors: Frederick Stanton Taylor, his son Frederick Greene Taylor, and his son John L. Taylor.

An entry on the Taylor family in The Heritage of Lenoir County 1981 fleshes out the lives of these three generations. Stanton Taylor (1784-1841) was born in Lenoir County near Woodington. He married Nancy Bruton and in 1826 they moved to the plantation of Nancy's father, Simon Bruton, located about

two miles west of Mewborns Crossroads. They bought out the other heirs and made this their home. They raised ten children here. Stanton died in 1841. The second son, Frederick Greene Taylor (1820-1908), returned home to help his mother with the farm. His mother Nancy died in 1848. He married Jane Hooker in 1850. Later he served in the Civil War. Frederick and Jane raised eight children on the farm. Jane died in 1892 and Frederick died in 1908. [Isaac Taylor entry, #756, The Heritage of Lenoir County 1981]

Stanton Taylor was apparently a land surveyor, for a land survey which he did for Benjamin Parrott is recorded in one of the few surviving record books of Lenoir County [Colonial Records of Lenoir County, page 319, microfilm, N.C. State Archives, Raleigh]

Some time after the death of Stanton Taylor in 1841, a memorandum regarding his estate was recorded in the Lenoir County records. It describes Stanton's property as "on north side of Lousan swamp adjoining Levi Mewborne, Simon Bright, Lewis Whitfield, John Williams and Jesse Hutchins, 300 or 400 acres." [Colonial Records of Lenoir County, page 60, no date, microfilm, N.C. State Archives, Raleigh]

The only other description of the farm acreage is found in Frederick Greene Taylor's will, written in 1892 and probated at his death in 1908:

I give to my son, John L. Taylor, a part of my homeplace and including my dwelling and out-houses, beginning in Lousin Swamp Canal at the mouth of the big ditch being the beginning corner of lot no. 4 in the division of the lands of Stanton Taylor (deceased) and runs up through said big ditch to my back line, then with my back line N.64.E53 poles to a stake (gone) the S.5E to Loisin Swamp Canal then up said canal to the beginning, suppose to contain 102 acres, the same including lots 4,5 & 6 in the division of the land of the said Stanton Taylor dec'd to have & to hold.... [Will Book B, page 544, Will of Frederick G. Taylor, recorded June 28, 1909, microfilm, N.C. State Archives, Raleigh]

**Note:** Lousin Swamp is the same creek now known as Stonyton Creek. It lies on the south side of SR 1541 which the Taylor House faces.

The 1850, 1860 and 1870 population and agriculture schedules of the Lenoir County censuses outline the lives of Frederick Greene Taylor and his family on their farm. In 1850 Frederick was a 30-year old farmer with real estate valued at \$300. His wife Jane was 24 years old, and his 23-year-old brother, Guilford

Taylor, a farmer, lived with them. [1850 Population Schedule, U.S. Census, Lenoir County.]

By 1860 Frederick was a 40-year-old farmer whose real estate was valued at \$5,000. His personal estate was valued at \$7,700. He and Jane had five children, ages infancy to nine years old. The 1860 agriculture schedule of the Lenoir County census shows that Frederick Taylor was farming 150 improved acres and had 243 unimproved acres. He had 3 horses, 1 mule, 4 cows, 2 oxen, 4 other cattle and 70 swine. He raised 30 bushels of wheat, 5 bushels of rye, 700 bushels of indian corn, 12 bushels of beans, 15 bushels of Irish potatoes, 150 bushels of sweet potatoes, 4 tons of fodder, 10 pounds of flax, 6 pounds of beeswax, 100 pounds of honey, and slaughtered \$400 worth of animals. He did not raise any rice, tobacco, cotton or wool. Taylor's farm was typical of other large farms in the area with two exceptions: he did not raise cotton like most of his neighbors, and he had only 7 slaves, a grown male and female and five children (probably a family). [1860 Agriculture Schedule, 1860 Slave Schedule, U.S. Census, Lenoir County.]

The Civil War greatly affected the Taylors' fortune, for their real estate value fell to \$400 and personal estate value to \$800 in the 1870 census. Frederick was still farming, and they had eight children ages 4 to 18 living at home. The three oldest boys were laborers on the family farm.

Although Frederick Taylor (and most of his neighbors) are not listed in the 1880 agriculture schedule, he must have continued to farm, for Branson's 1897 North Carolina Business Directory lists him as one of the prominent farmers in the Kinston Township. John L. Taylor (1860-ca. 1930), who inherited the homeplace and 102 acres, must have been doing most of the farming by the 1880s, when his father was in his sixties. John married Betty, and spent his entire life as a farmer, raising cotton, tobacco and corn. About 1926 he lost the farm and moved to Kinston and lived with his daughter Bessie Taylor Phillips in his final years.

Evaluation: The Frederick Greene Taylor Farm, composed of the 1849 homeplace apparently built by him just before he married, the collection of outbuildings dating from the 19th and early 20th centuries, the family graveyard, and approx. 137 acres of farmland, are eligible for the National Register under criterion A as a well-preserved antebellum farm. There are approximately seven buildings: outbuildings, tenant houses, and a brick residence, that were constructed after 1926 when the property was sold out of the Taylor family and are therefore noncontributing. These buildings do not impact in a major way on the architectural and agricultural integrity of the farm



because they are clustered along one side of the road, leaving the rest of the farm intact. In addition, the Taylor House is eligible under criterion C as one of a small number of intact antebellum plantation houses surviving in Lenoir County. It is the only Federal style house standing in Study Area I of the project area. The complex is unusual not only for its high degree of preservation, but also for the antebellum outbuilding and graveyard.

Boundaries:

The enclosed 1926 survey map of the John L. Taylor Farm, containing 136.83 acres, represents the acreage that is historically associated with the Frederick Greene Taylor Farm and is eligible for the National Register. This survey was made at the time that the farm was acquired by Ely Perry Sr. Perry combined this tract with several other adjoining tracts into a larger farm, and the entire property has been managed by Ely Perry Sr. and subsequently by his son Ely Perry Jr. as rental property and farmland to the present.

The boundaries of the eligible acreage are easily distinguished by the following topographic features. It is bounded on the south by Lousin Swamp (Stonyton Creek). The west boundary is the "Big Ditch" that is referred to in Frederick Taylor's will, probated in 1909. The north boundary is bounded on the west half by woodland, then extends to a stake in the middle of a field. The east boundary is marked by a farm road for most of its length and abuts Tom White Road in the southeast corner. This 137 acre tract is 35 acres larger than the 102 acres inherited by John Taylor, so John must have added these extra acres to his inheritance between 1909 and 1926.

[Sources: interview with D.H. Taylor, Kinston, May 27, 1993; interview with Ely Perry Jr., Kinston, May 27, 1993; interview with Addie Taylor, May 24, 1993; The Heritage of Lenoir County 1981, entry no. 756 for Isaac Taylor; Colonial Records of Lenoir County, page 60, microfilm, N.C. State Archives, Raleigh; Will of Frederick G. Taylor, 1909, Will Book B, page 544; U.S. Census, Lenoir County, 1850 population schedule; 1860 population schedule, agriculture schedule, slave schedule; 1870 population schedule; 1897 Branson's North Carolina Business Directory]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Fig. VII.1  
Frederick Greene Taylor House



Fig. VII.2  
Frederick Greene Taylor House  
Rear view





Fig. VII.3  
Frederick Greene Taylor House  
Rear view with  
early outbuilding in foreground

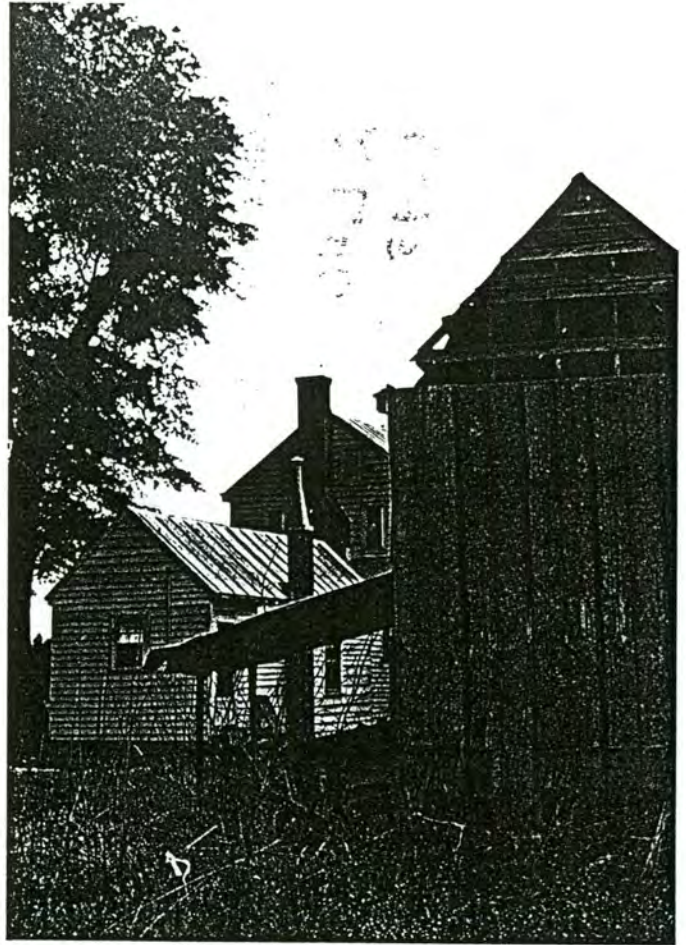


Fig. VII.4  
Frederick Greene Taylor House  
East mantel.

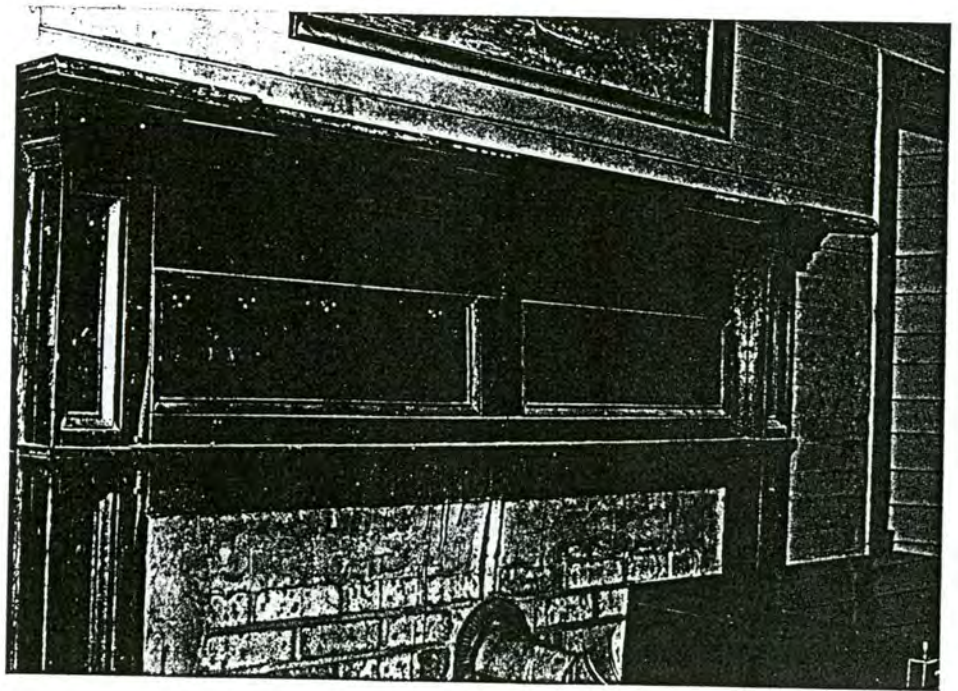




Figure VII.7  
 FREDERICK GREENE TAYLOR FARM

 Original Buildings  
 Later Additions And Outbuildings

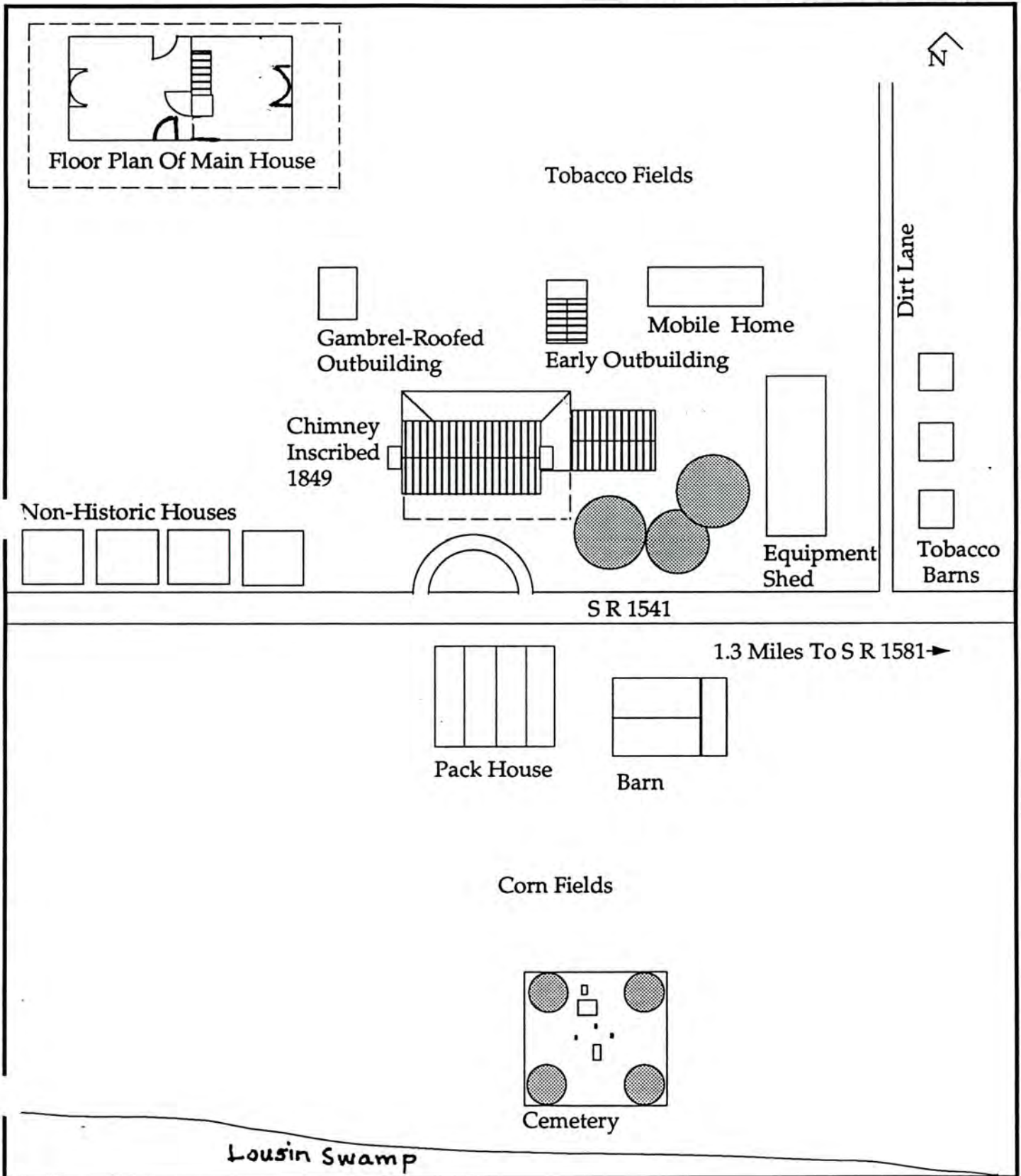






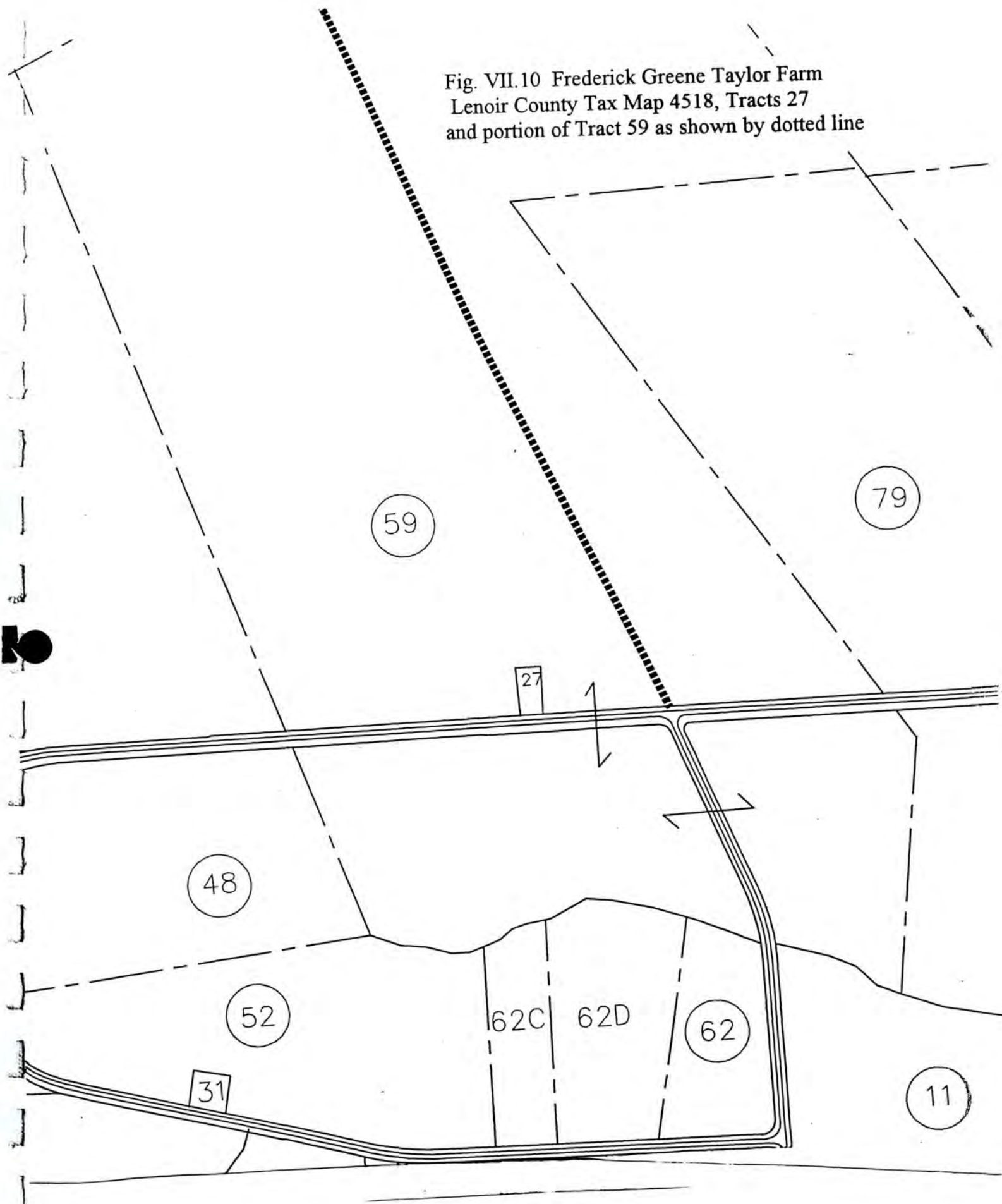


Fig. VII.9 Frederick Greene Taylor Farm:  
Aerial Photo





Fig. VII.10 Frederick Greene Taylor Farm  
Lenoir County Tax Map 4518, Tracts 27  
and portion of Tract 59 as shown by dotted line



## 2. Dobbs School: Weil and Leonard Cottages

Location: North side SR 1573 .15 mi. East of jct. with SR 1574, Kinston vicinity

Date of Construction: 1929, 1930

Style: Colonial Revival

Summary of physical description: Dobbs School is a rural campus consisting of approximately 15 brick buildings arranged in several rows facing a central driveway. The 1952 Administration Building is sited at the head of the driveway, and buildings constructed from 1929 to the present face the driveway. The only buildings on the campus that are over fifty years old are Weil Cottage, built in 1929, Leonard Cottage, built in 1930, sited side by side on the east side of the driveway, and a gambrel-roofed frame barn, located at the northwest edge of the campus, said to date from 1929.

Weil Cottage is a two-story brick Colonial Revival style dormitory that is fourteen bays wide and three bays deep. It has a deep hip roof of slate. Its brick veneer walls have a common bond pattern with Flemish bond accent courses. The central entrance is a double glazed door with transom set off by a concrete Doric surround, with pilasters supporting a paneled frieze and dentilled cap. Large nine-over-nine sash windows, those on the first story accented with blind stuccoed aprons, illuminate the building. The eaves of the central section of the building have a dentil cornice. The two end bays of the building are set off by monumental paired Doric pilasters that carry from foundation to a wide frieze and molded eave at the roofline. The lower windows of these sections have jack arches with stuccoed keystones.

On the rear is an original two-story projecting wing and a small, one-story flat-roofed addition.

Leonard Cottage is a two-story brick Colonial Revival style dormitory of similar scale and materials to Weil Cottage but of different design. The dormitory is thirteen bays wide and approximately four bays deep. The three bays at each end of the facade project as gabled pavilions. The hipped roof has composition shingles. The main entrance has double glazed doors with a transom and a monumental Corinthian entrance stoop surmounted by a broken pediment with a turned finial. Windows are twelve-over-twelve wooden sash with stuccoed lunettes over the first story windows and jack arches with



keystones over the second story pavilion windows. The brick veneer is laid in a common bond pattern with accenting Flemish bond courses. The roof eaves have a classical frieze and molded cornice treatment. On the rear is a small flat-roofed brick wing that may be an addition, and an even smaller frame addition. At each end of Leonard Cottage are short flat-roofed two-story brick additions, of minimal classical design, that were probably added in the 1950s as recreational space.

The 1929 barn has board-and-batten walls, square casement windows and a gambrel roof with exposed rafter tails and composition shingles. It is a popular barn design for the period, and was probably constructed from a pattern book plan.

Historical Background: Dobbs School was established in 1927 as the Industrial Farm Colony for Women on 488 acres of farmland seven miles northwest of Kinston. It was intended as a correctional school for young white women instead of sending them to prison. In the first biennial report, published in 1932, Superintendent Marian F. Gallup described the campus as follows:

There are two brick dormitory buildings, a cottage in which the farm director lives, a small house originally intended for an infirmary, a store house, dairy barn, mule barn and chicken houses and other sheds and shelters for stock. The capacity of the houses is sixty, without crowding. Eighty could be housed without serious crowding. The first building has four single rooms and five dormitories for four and five beds; it also has the office and small hospital quarters in it. The second building has all single rooms for girls. [Biennial Report of the Industrial Farm Colony for Women, Kinston, N.C. 1932, 4.]

Supt. Gallup went on to report that by March 1931 there were 36 inmates and 3 staff members housed in "A" Building. The inmates worked on the farm, did sewing and mending, worked in the laundry, did canning and performed unspecified "outside work." The farm as it had been developed by June 1932 consisted of a new fenced pasture, two new chicken houses, and a pig pen.

In 1944 the school became the State Training School for Negro Girls, and in 1945 the name was changed to Dobb's Farm. In 1967 the name changed to Dobbs School for Girls. In 1973 the name was shortened to Dobbs School. In 1985 the school shifted to become a boys-only school. The campus currently contains 55 acres.



All but three of the original campus buildings are gone. The two brick dormitories, originally known as "A" building and "B" building and one barn, probably the dairy barn, still stand, but the rest of the buildings mentioned in the biennial report are gone. In their place are substantial brick buildings constructed after World War II that give the campus a very different look from its original appearance.

Weil Cottage was named for the Weil family of Goldsboro. Leonard Cottage was named for Samuel E. Leonard, an important leader in the training school movement. Gertrude Weil was on the school's board of directors during its early history.

In the history of training schools in North Carolina, Dobbs School was the second institution established for the rehabilitation of girls and young women. The first school was the Samarkand Manor School in Eagle Springs, in Moore County. It was established in 1918, primarily to address the problem of the "camp followers" who created problems at World War I military camps in the state. Dobbs School was established in 1929 at a rural site near Kinston to rehabilitate girls and young women who were in trouble with the law. In 1947 Dobbs School was converted to a training school for wayward Negro girls. Originally known as the State Training School for Negro Girls, this school was established in 1944 in Rocky Mount and moved to Dobbs School in 1947. This was the first training school for Negro girls in North Carolina.

The other early training schools were for boys. The original training school was Stonewall Jackson Training School in Concord, established in 1909 for white boys. The Cameron Morrison School for black boys was established in Hoffman, in Moore County, in 1925, and the Richard T. Fountain School for white boys was established in Rocky Mount in 1926. All of the training schools for both boys and girls were primarily farm schools, where the principal work for the inmates was agricultural.

Evaluation: Dobbs School has historical significance under Criterion A in the history of correctional facilities as one of the early institutions devoted to the humane rehabilitation of young female offenders. Like the original youth training school in North Carolina, the Stonewall Jackson Training School for white boys established in 1909, and the three other schools for girls and boys, Dobbs School was the result of a revolution in the legal and prison systems brought about by the recognition that juvenile offenders should not be imprisoned with hardened adult criminals. Dobbs School has dual significance as the second training school for white girls and young women in the state and as the first training school for Negro girls. This later usage did not begin until

1947, so its significance is not yet within the fifty-year-old criterion for eligibility to the National Register.

In addition to its potential eligibility for the National Register under Criterion A, Leonard and Weil cottages at Dobbs School are architecturally significant under Criterion C for the high quality of their Colonial Revival design. The buildings of the Stonewall Jackson Training School have already been listed on the National Register, and any early buildings at the other four historic training schools would also be potentially eligible for the Register under the same criteria.

Boundaries: Only Weil and Leonard Cottages are potentially eligible for the Register, and the eligible boundaries, consisting of approximately 2 acres, are drawn to include only these two buildings.

[Sources: William R. Windley, "History of the Division of Youth Services 1909-1981," manuscript prepared in 1981, copy on file at N.C. Division of Youth Services, Raleigh; Biennial Report of the Industrial Farm Colony for Women, Kinston, N.C. June 30, 1932. Copy at the N.C. State Library, Raleigh; Talmage C. Johnson and Charles R. Holloman, The Story of Kinston and Lenoir County. Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton Co., 1954; typed information sheet on Dobbs School provided by Mrs. Rachel Davidson, school director, May 6, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



Fig. VII.11  
Dobbs School  
View to north toward  
Administration Building



Fig. VII.12  
Dobbs School  
View to south  
toward Dobbs Farm Road

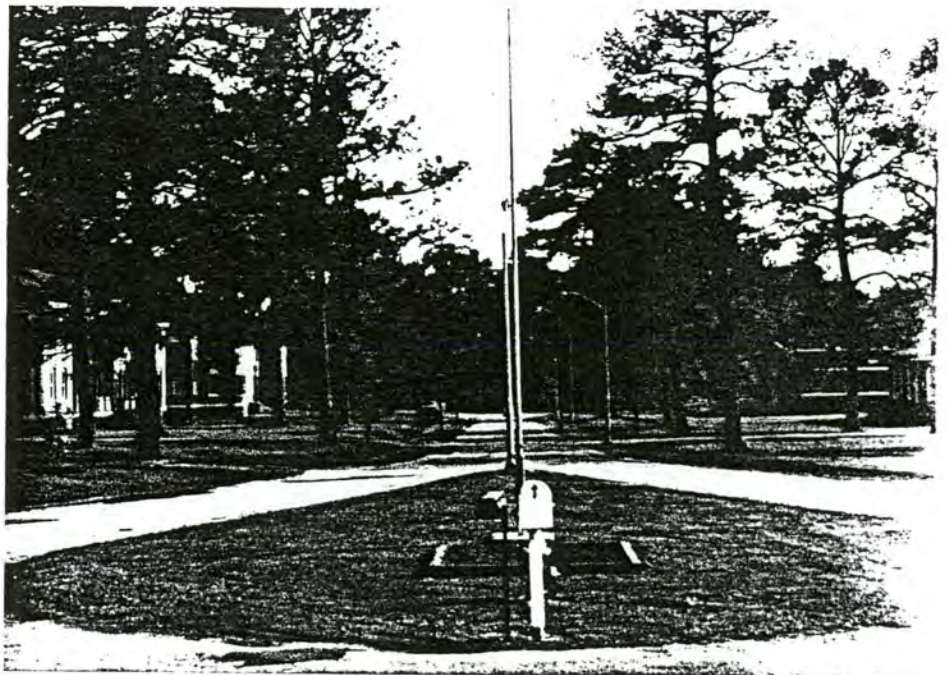




Fig. VII.13  
Dobbs School  
Weil Cottage in foreground;  
Leonard Cottage in background

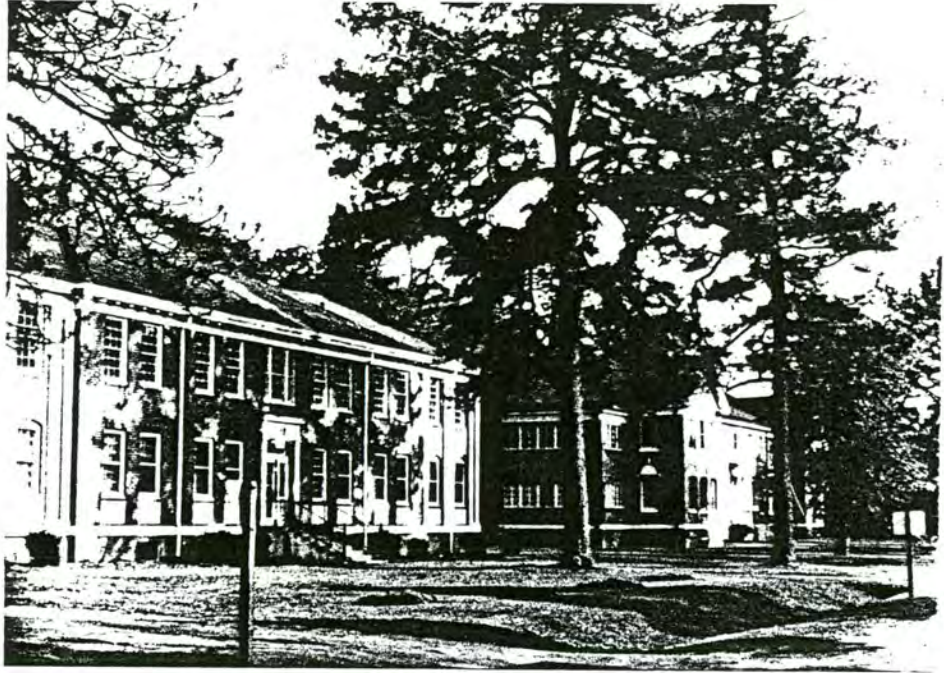


Fig. VII.14  
Dobbs School  
Weil Cottage

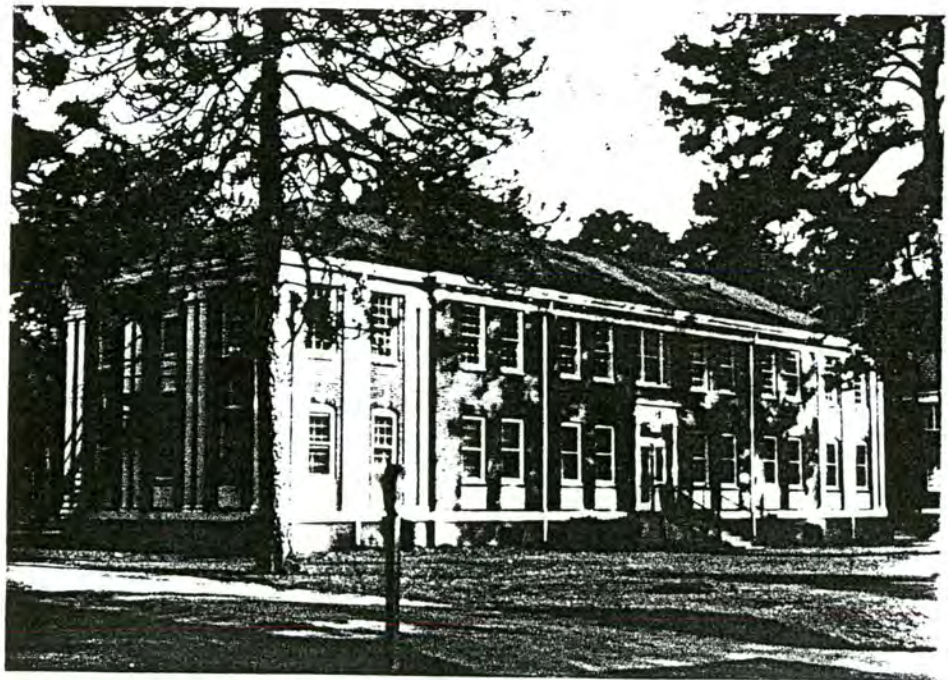




Fig. VII.15  
Dobbs School  
Leonard Cottage

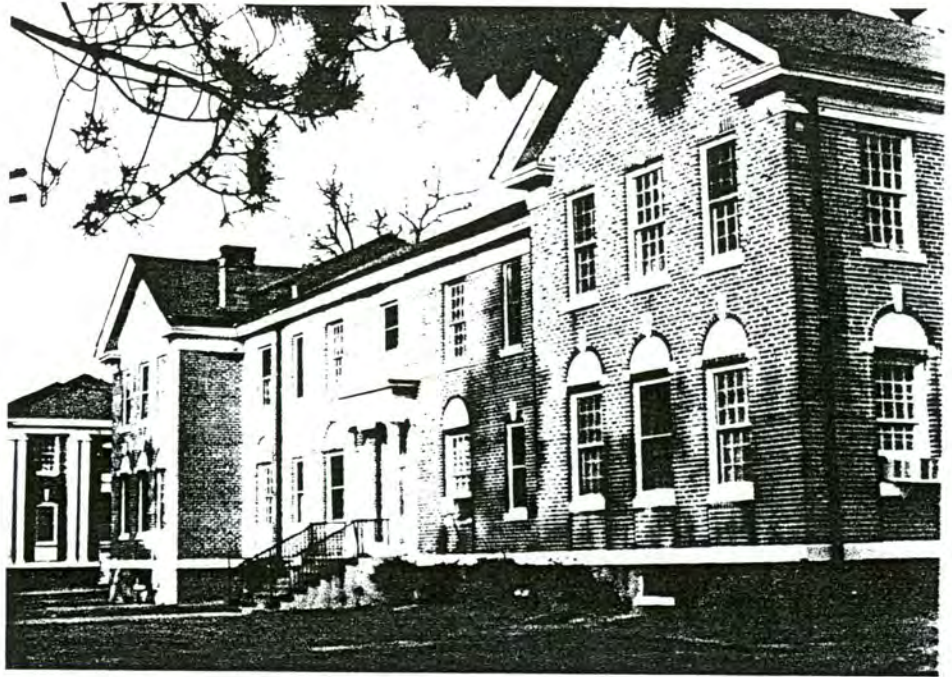


Fig. VII.16  
Dobbs School  
1929 Barn

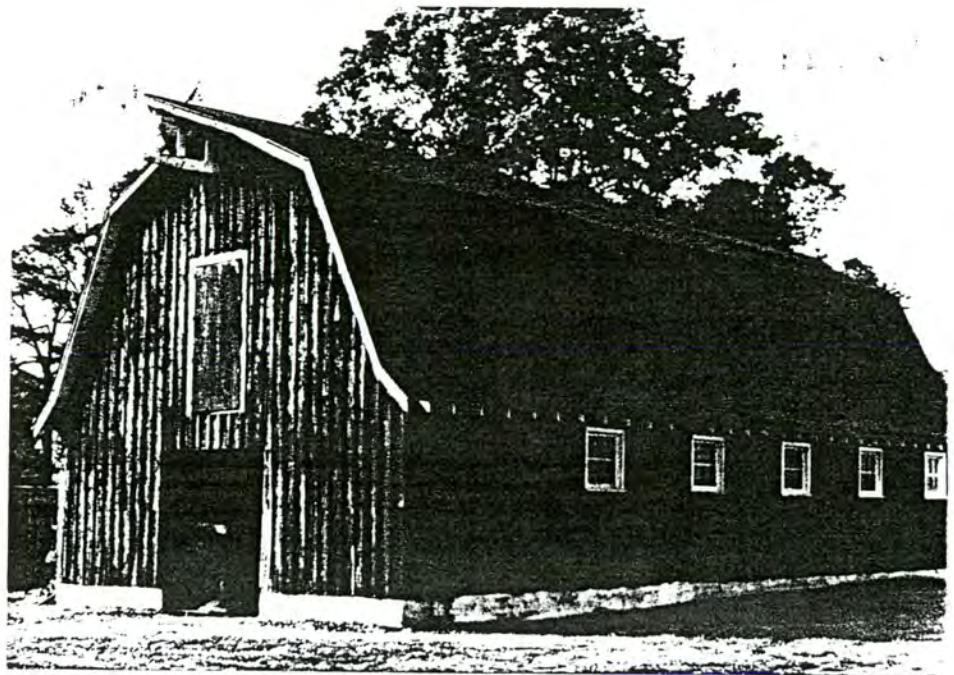
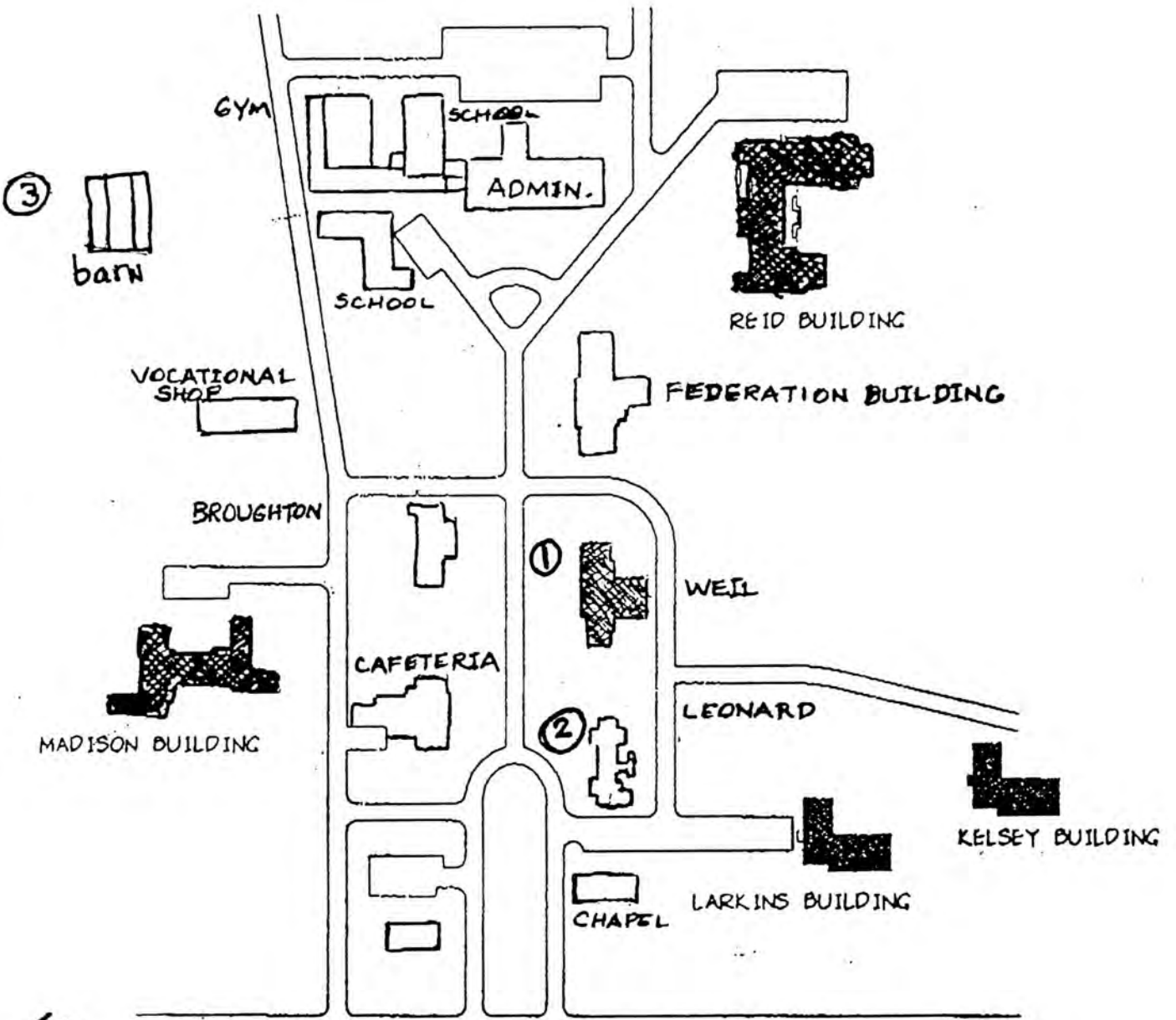




Figure VII.17  
Dobbs School Site Plan

# DOBBS SCHOOL

Maintenance Shop



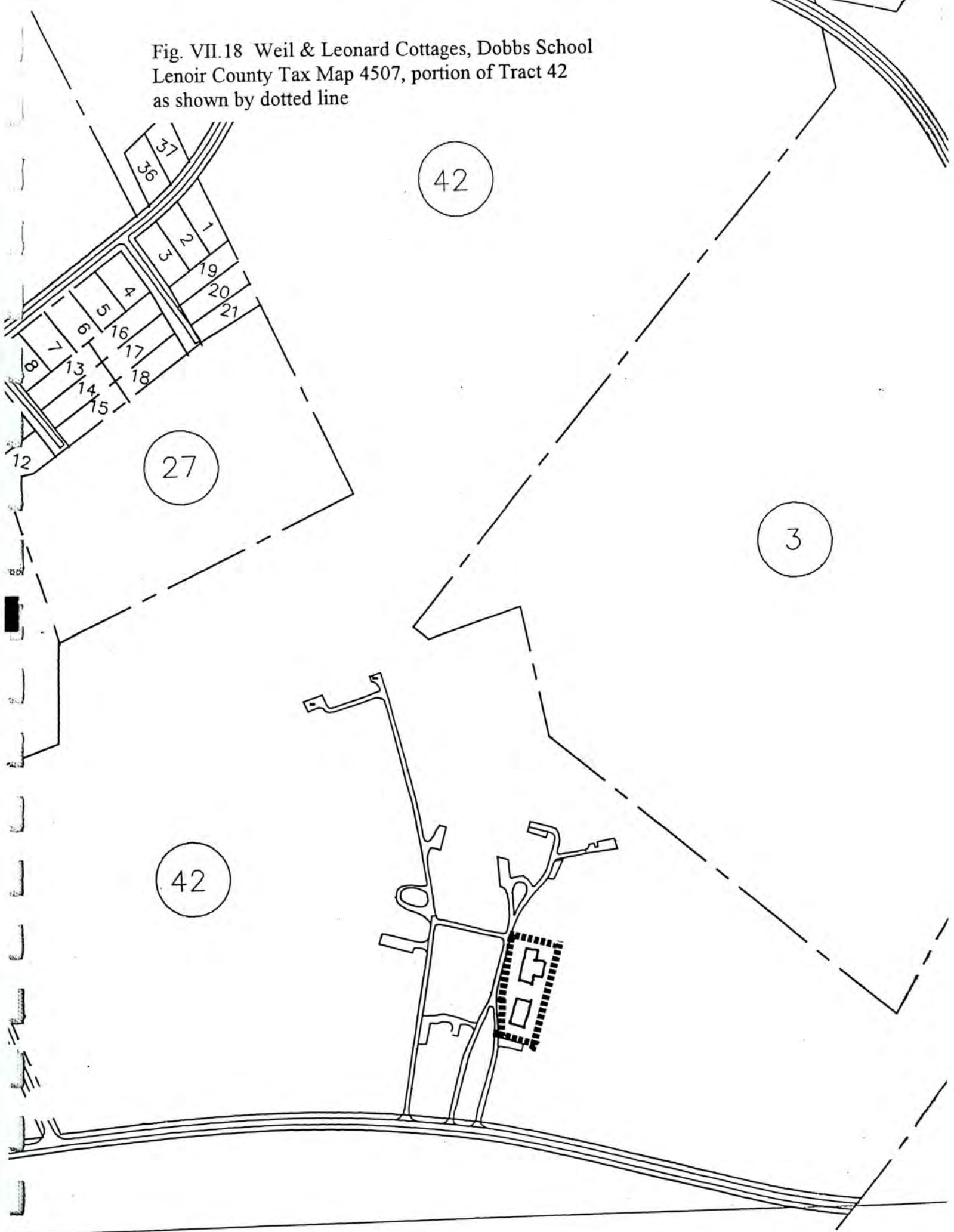
← 1.5 mi to  
SR 1574

STATE ROUTE 1573 (AIRPORT ROAD)  
1573 Dobbs Farm Rd



2 houses  
across road  
from campus

Fig. VII.18 Weil & Leonard Cottages, Dobbs School  
Lenoir County Tax Map 4507, portion of Tract 42  
as shown by dotted line



**VIII. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS:  
PROPERTIES RECORDED AND NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE  
NATIONAL REGISTER**

**Alphabetical List:**

**Bright-Hooker-Gray House  
Bright's School  
Burning Bush Church Community  
Cullen-Phillips House  
Dawson's Station Community  
Carroll & Dawson, Drs. Office  
Gray, Lucy House  
Hartsfield, G. House  
Hartsfield-Taylor House  
Johnson, Ernest L. Farm  
McGlawhorn-Poole House  
Mewborn Cemetery  
Mewborn, Hyman Farm  
Mewborn-Bizzell House  
Mills, George Farm  
Moore Community  
Perry, Ely Tenant House  
Poole-Smith House  
Pool Cemetery  
Post Oak Church Community  
Robinson, Charlie House  
Rouse, Claude House  
Scarborough, Benjamin Franklin Farm  
Stallings Field Air Corps Training Center  
Sutton, John House  
White, Guy & Mary Susan House  
Wooten, Roy House**



## 1. Roy Wooten House

Location: NE jct US 58 & SR 1700, Wootens Crossroads.

Date of Construction: mid-19th century; remodelled and enlarged ca. 1890

Style: I-house

Summary of physical description: This is a frame I-house, built ca. 1890, with two rear exterior brick chimneys and large sash windows containing nine-over-nine and nine-over-six sash on the first story and six-over-six sash on the second story. The central entrance has a transom and narrow sidelights. The front hip-roofed porch has square posts covered with vinyl. The exterior siding and trim are covered with vinyl. On the rear is an ell, a shed, and an enclosed rear porch. The rear ell is said to have been built by the Carraway family, probably in the mid-nineteenth century. Its one-and-one-half story form with flush gable end is the only early feature still visible, for it has been completely remodelled on the exterior and interior. A frame smokehouse dating from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century stands at the rear.

The main section of the house retains its original center hall plan with open-string stair with a simple railing and square newel post with molded cap. It also retains some simple late Greek Revival style mantels, but the remaining interior fabric has either been concealed by newer materials or replaced during extensive remodelling.

Historical Background: The crossroads where the house is located is known as Wootens Crossroads. The earliest Wootens to live here were Robert D. and Elizabeth Wooten who moved to Lenoir County in the early 1880s and purchased this tract from a Captain Carraway. Their son, Robert Alexander Wooten, married Emma Parrott in 1888 and they moved in with their parents. About 1890 the small one-story house was expanded with the addition of the I-house facing the main road, US 58. Robert and Emma enlarged the family holdings eventually to approximately 1000 acres. One of their sons, Ralph, operated a frame general store (now demolished) at the crossroads. Their youngest son, Roy Wooten, was born in 1910. He continued the family farm after the deaths of his parents. His widow, Sarah Jones Wooten, still lives in the house.

Evaluation: The Roy Wooten House is an example of the late nineteenth century I-house, probably the house type most favored by Lenoir County's middle-class farmers. Its architectural integrity has been compromised by recent refurbishing, including the thorough application of vinyl to the exterior, and by extensive interior remodelling.

[Sources: The Heritage of Lenoir County, 1981, The Lenoir County Historical Association: entries 836, 837, 838, 839, 840 for the descendents of Robert A. and Emma Wooten; interview with Mamie Wooten Sharp, May 4, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



Fig. VIII.1  
Roy Wooten House  
Front view



Fig. VIII.2  
Roy Wooten House  
Rear view



Fig. VIII.3  
Roy Wooten House  
Parlor mantel

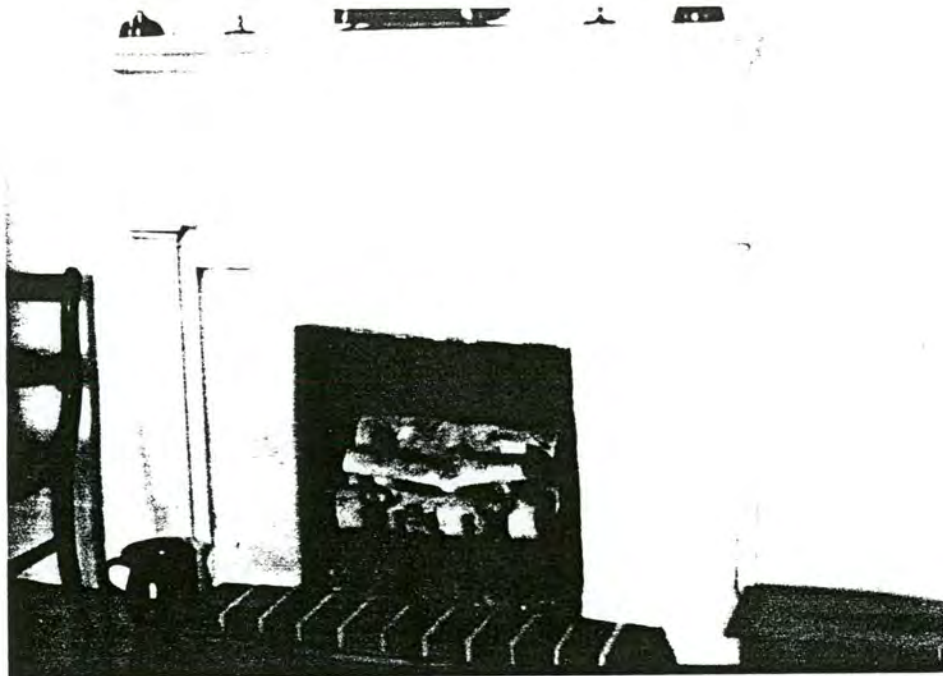


Fig. VIII.4  
Roy Wooten House  
Smokehouse

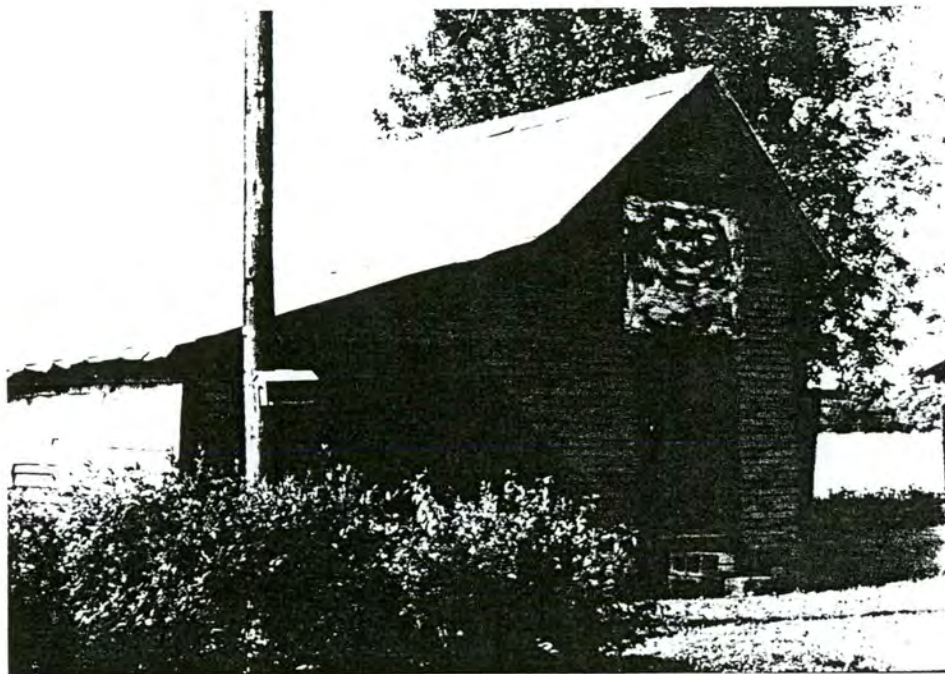
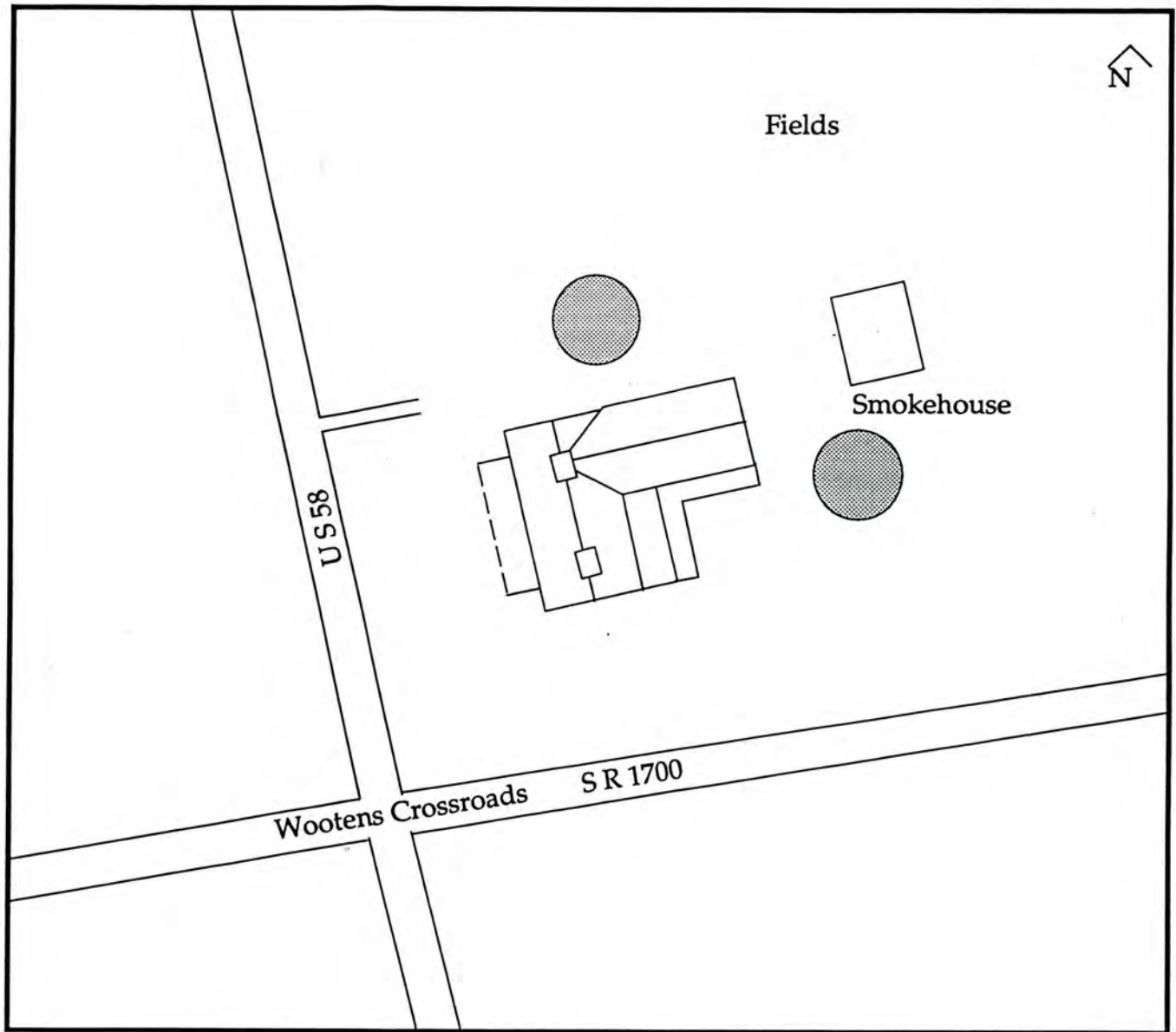




Fig. VIII.5  
ROY WOOTEN HOUSE



## 2. Bright's School.

Location : South side SR 1575 .05 mi. west of jct. with US 58 at Wootens Crossroads.

Date of Construction: ca. 1925

Style: vernacular

Summary of physical description: This is a one-story frame school of rectangular form, with a hip roof, exposed roof rafters, German siding, and two front doors sheltered by a bracketed hood. The only windows are a band of six-over-six sash windows on the rear elevation. The building rests on concrete block and is deteriorated. It is now located at the rear of Gray's Store and is used for storage.

Historical Background: This is the second schoolhouse of Bright's School for blacks, originally located a short distance to the west on Mewborn Road across from the Post Oak Free Will Baptist Church. The original schoolhouse was apparently built in the early twentieth century. This building was built about 1925 and served the black children of the area until 1951. In recent years it was moved to its present site and is used as a farm outbuilding.

Evaluation: Bright's School has historical significance as one of an unknown number of rural black schoolhouses remaining in Lenoir County from the era before school consolidation rendered such small frame schools obsolete. Its significance is blunted because it is no longer located at its original site and because it is deteriorated.

[Sources: interview with Mr. Carl Gray at Gray's Store, May 5, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



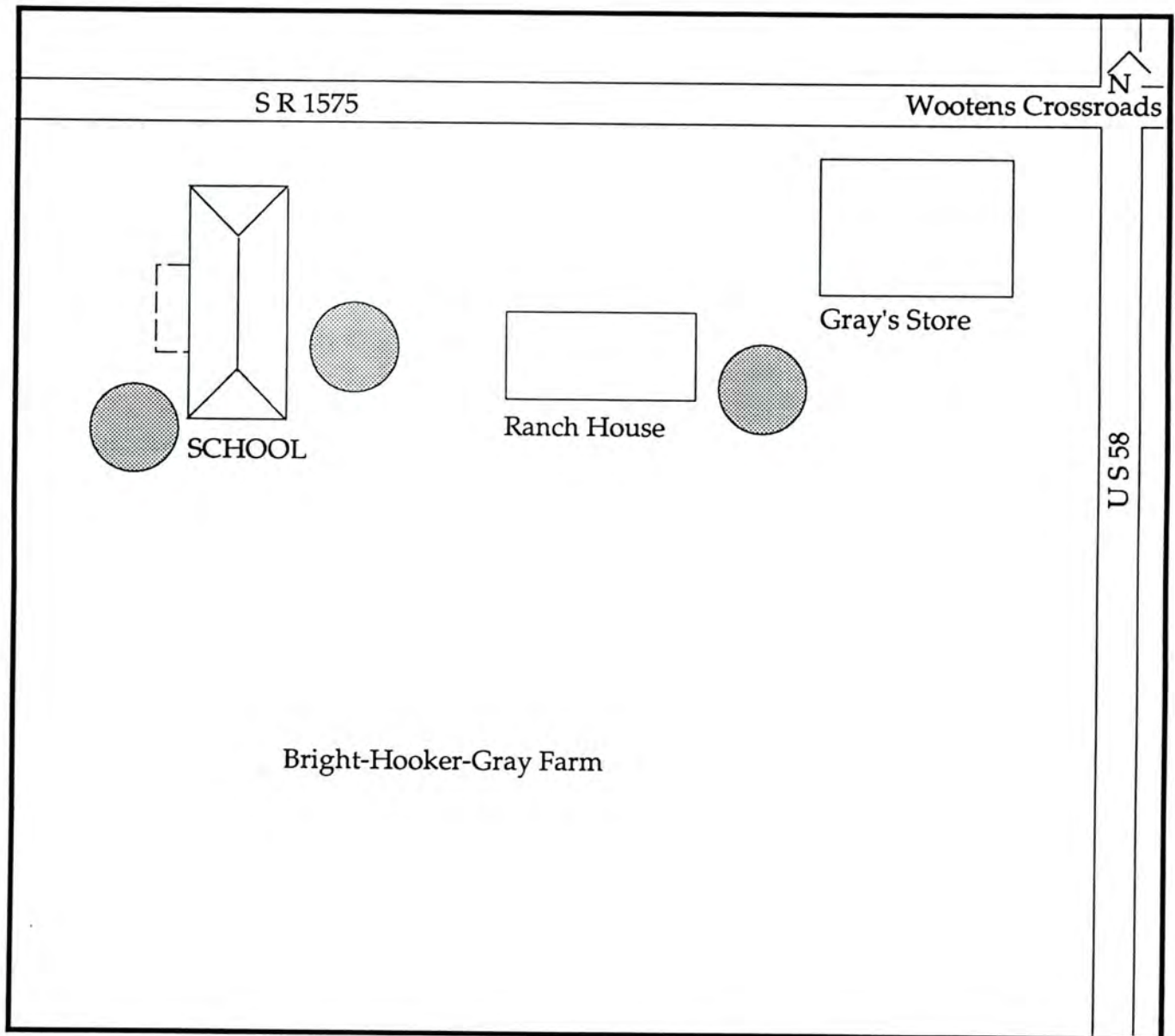
Fig. VIII.6  
Bright's School  
Overall view



Fig. VIII.7  
Bright's School  
Front doors



Fig. VIII.8  
BRIGHT'S SCHOOL





### 3. Post Oak Church Community

Location: North and south sides of SR 1575 .2 mi. West of jct. with US 58 at Wootens Crossroads.

Date of Construction: Early twentieth century

Style: vernacular Gothic Revival, vernacular Craftsman

Summary of physical description: This is a small black community consisting of the Post Oak Free Will Baptist Church, the Sena Mae Bright House located next door, and several non-historic residences.

The Post Oak Church, apparently dating from the 1920s or 1930s, is a frame front-gable building with a three-stage Gothic Revival style entrance tower. The building has sash windows of post-World War II vintage and wide masonite siding.

The Sena Mae Bright House, of vernacular Craftsman style, is a one-story frame house with Craftsman style sash windows, plain siding, and decorative double front cross gables as well as side gables. This is a variation of the single front cross gable that was popular in Lenoir County from about 1910-1930. The house has replacement wrought-iron porch posts.

Historical Background: This black community has been living in this vicinity since the late nineteenth century, and may be descended from slaves who worked on nearby plantations. The church is said to have been established around 1890. The first church building burned and this building was constructed ca. 1920 or 1930. Elmer Wooten, son of Robert and Emma Wooten who lived at nearby Wootens Crossroads, is said to have provided the lumber for this church building. Bright's School for black children originally stood across the road from the church.

Evaluation: The Post Oak Church community has historical interest as an example of the rural settlement patterns of freedmen in Lenoir County following the Civil War. The basic institutions of church and school provided the nucleus of a black neighborhood here at the turn of the century. This settlement now contains fewer than a dozen houses, although it was probably larger than this in the early years of the century. The church building has lost its architectural integrity through continual renewal of materials. The Bright

House is stylistically typical of numerous farmhouses built in the county during the early twentieth century and has no particular historic significance.

[Sources: Interview with Mamie Wooten Sharp, May 3, 1993; interview with Richard Sutton, May 4, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



Fig. VIII.9  
Post Oak Free Will  
Baptist Church



Fig. VIII.10  
Sena Mae Bright House

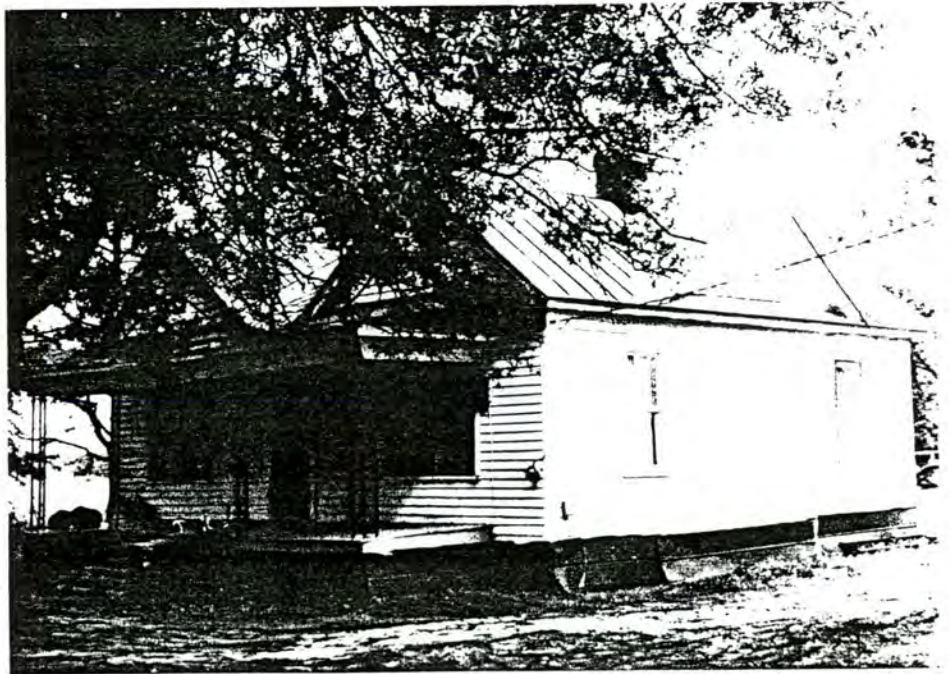
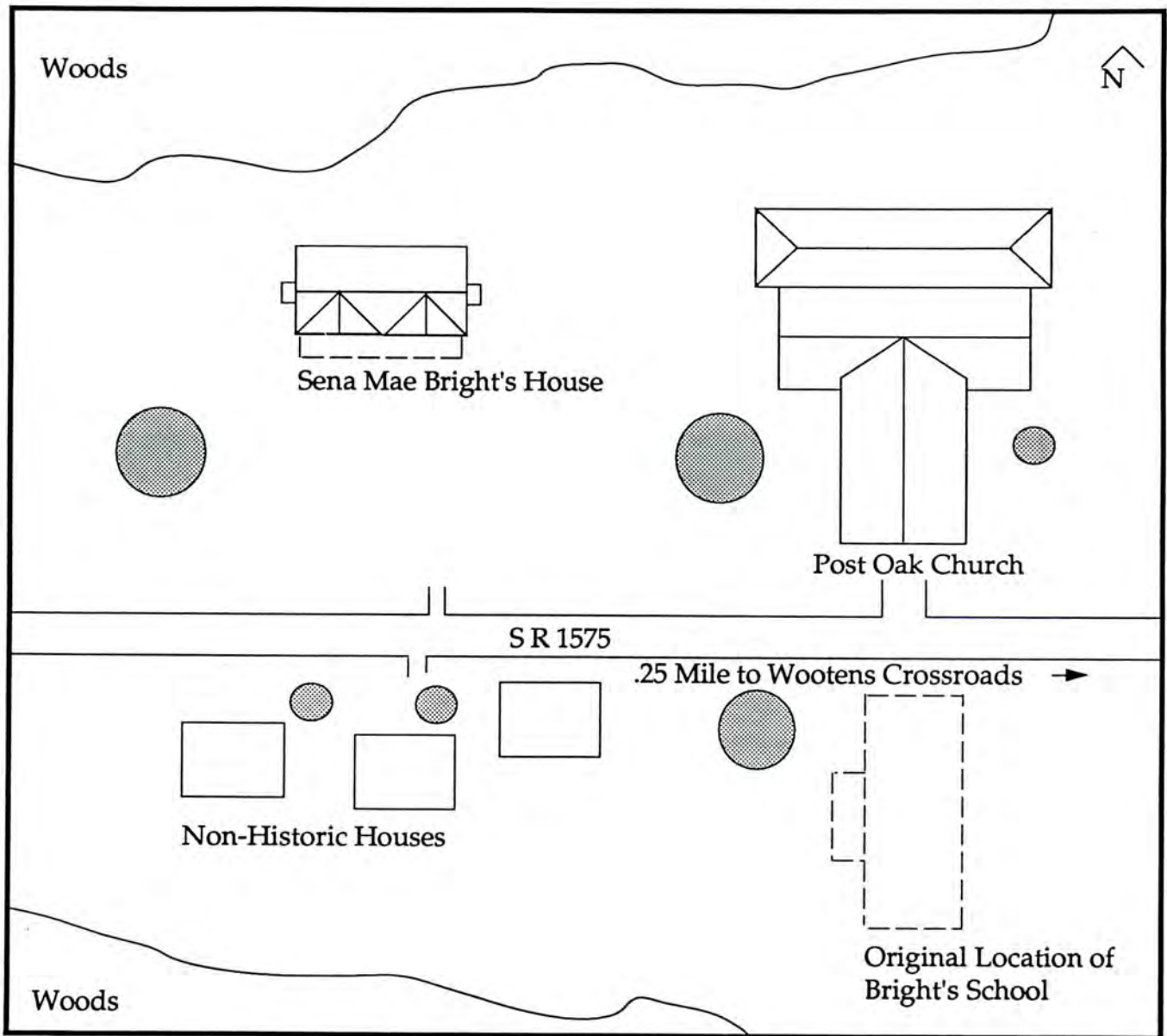


Fig. VIII.11  
POST OAK CHURCH COMMUNITY





#### 4. Claude Rouse House

Location: North side SR 1575 .8 mi. West of jct. with US 58 at Wootens Crossroads.

Date of Construction: ca. 1915

Style: vernacular Queen Anne

Summary of physical description: This is a one-story frame farmhouse with several stylish features that reflect a vernacular interpretation of the Queen Anne style. The house has a double pile form, unlike the single pile form that is typical of vernacular farmhouses in the area. The side-gable roof has two decorative front gables and two interior brick chimneys with corbelled stacks. The double front gables are a locally popular variant of the single front cross-gable so popular throughout North Carolina in the early twentieth century. The side gables have small windows with colored glass borders. The front porch has square, classical style posts and a shallow cross-gable over the entrance bay. The house has plain siding and two-over-two sash windows.

The farmstead has three outbuildings: two garages and a storage building, all of relatively recent construction date.

Historical Background: Claude Rouse and his wife Lilly Ward and their children bought this farm in 1930 and lived here until recent years. The house was built for Andrew Hart about 1915. The farm had 85 acres when the Rouse family owned it.

Evaluation: The Rouse House is a well-preserved but typical example of a locally popular type of farmhouse built during the first two decades of the twentieth century. It has no special historical significance.

[Source: interview with Odell Rouse, June 1, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Fig. VIII.12  
Claude Rouse House  
Overall view



Fig. VIII.13  
Claude Rouse House  
Side view

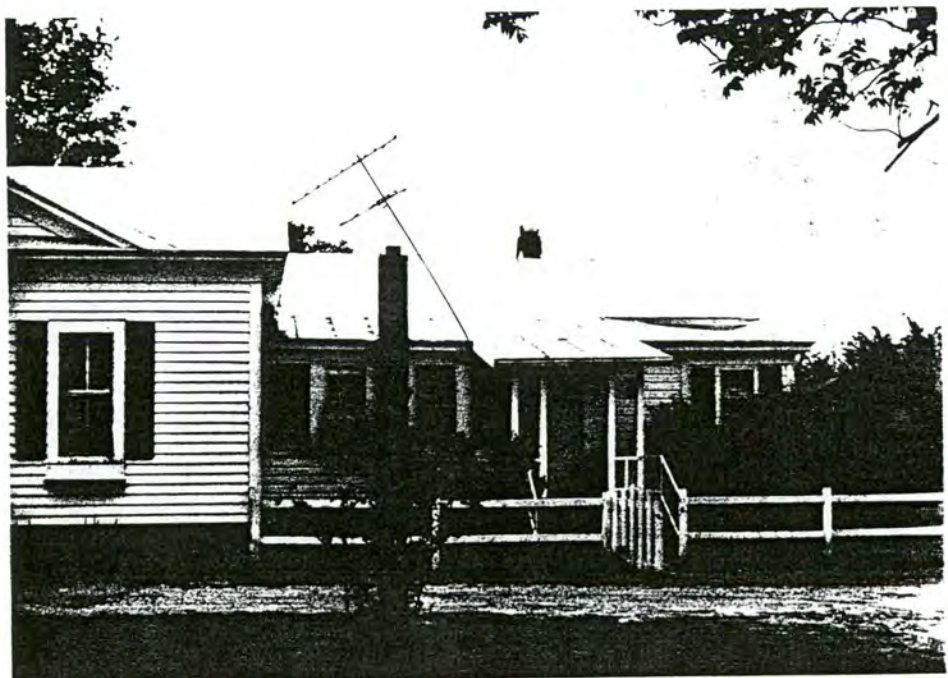
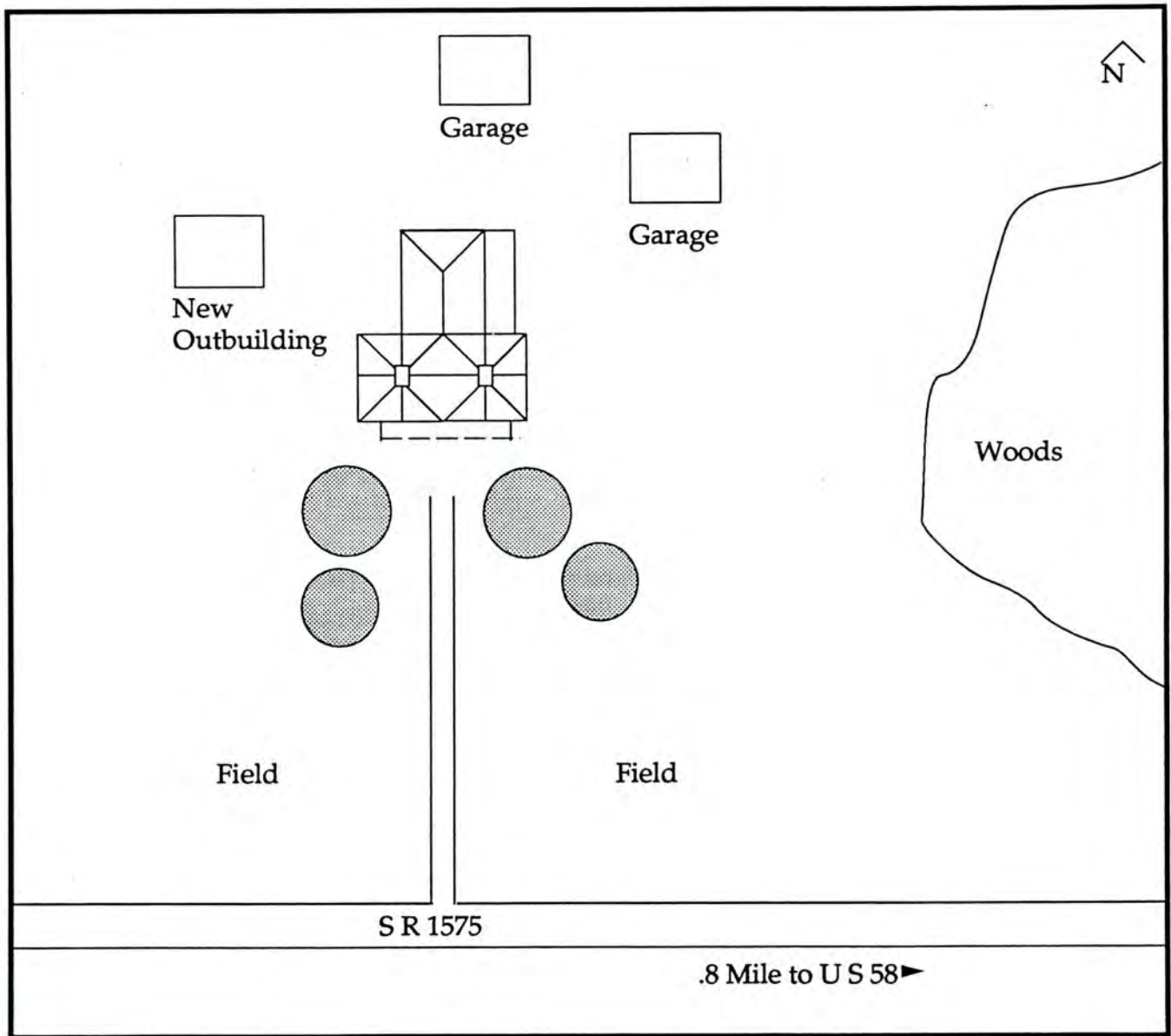




Fig. VIII.14  
CLAUDE ROUSE FARM



## 5. George Mills House

Location: North side SR 1575 1 mi. West of jct. with US 58 at Wootens Crossroads.

Date of Construction: ca. 1915

Style: pyramidal cottage

Summary of physical description: This is a well-preserved but abandoned one-story frame house with a pyramidal roof, tall interior chimneys, a front hipped dormer window, a wrap-around porch with turned, bracketed posts, German siding, and large one-over-one sash windows. The house has a hipped rear ell. The interior has a center hall, two-room deep floor plan with plain tongue-and-groove sheathing and simple trim.

Behind the house is an outbuilding that may have been a tenant house. It is a small, two-story frame house with a narrow center hall and flanking rooms. The roof is gone and the walls are covered with metal.

Historical Background: This was the house of George Mills, a black farmer, and his family for many years.

Evaluation: This pyramidal cottage is the only example of this house type remaining in Study Area I, but is a popular farmhouse type in Lenoir County during the early twentieth century, as it was elsewhere in North Carolina. It has no particular historic or architectural significance.

[Source: interview with Odell Rouse, June 1, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



Fig. VIII.15  
George Mills House  
Front view



Fig. VIII.16  
George Mills House  
Entrance

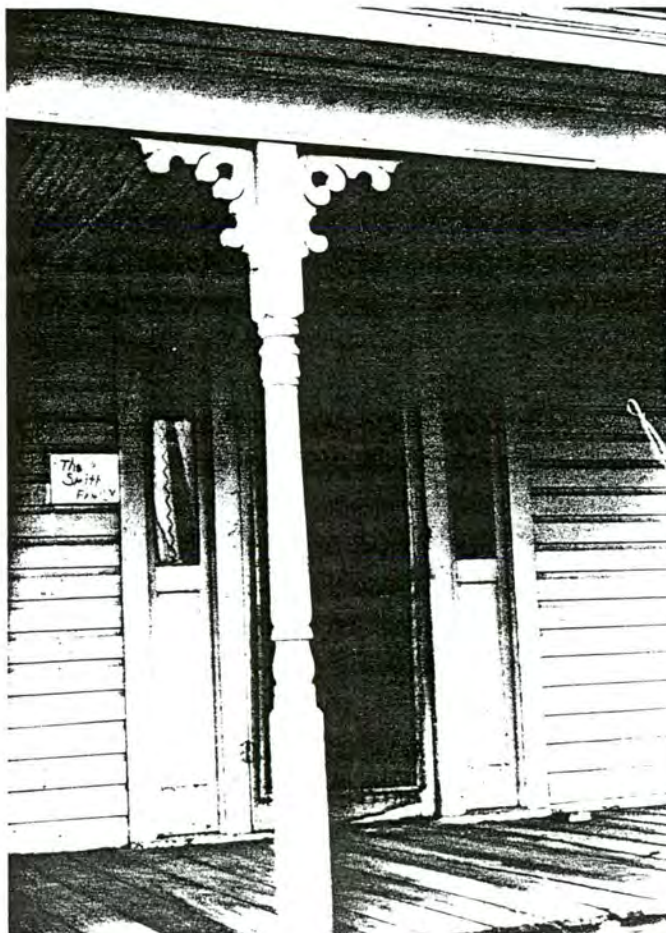
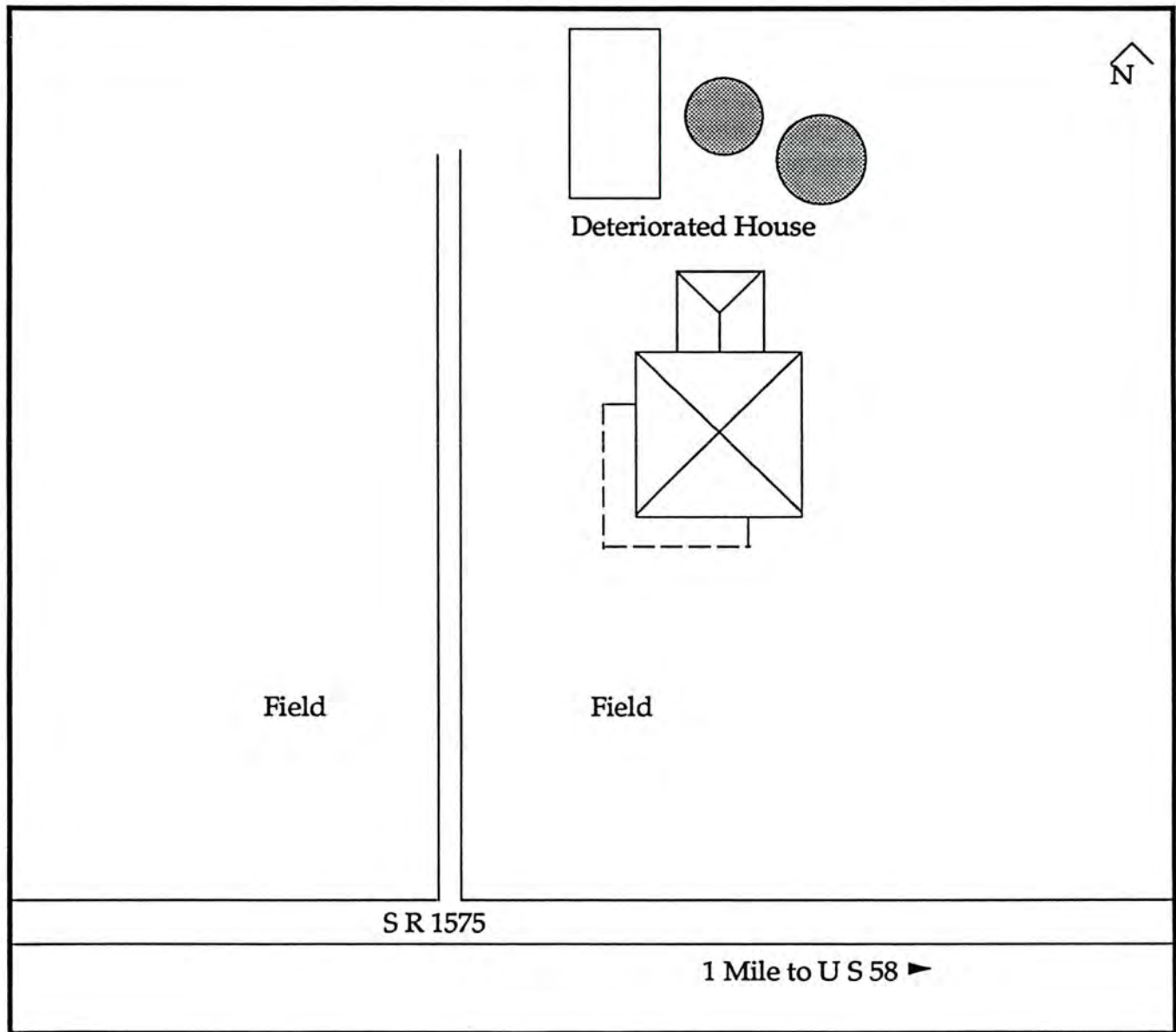


Fig. VIII.17  
GEORGE MILLS FARM



p.69



wing. The house has plain siding, four-over-four sash windows and a replacement front porch.

5. House. Early 20th century. East side of SR 1575, to rear of Walter Rouse House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable frame house with front porch. This house is in extremely deteriorated condition and is completely overgrown.

6. House. Early 20th century. South side of SR 1541, to west of Dortch Hill House. One-story frame, L-plan house covered with asbestos siding, with four-over-four sash windows. This house is in extremely deteriorated condition and is completely overgrown. It was impossible to photograph.

7. House. Early 20th century. North side of SR 1541 east of Walter Rouse House. This shotgun house was moved to this site.

Historical Background: Dawsons Station was established about 1900 as a stop on the Kinston-Snow Hill Railroad, built by the Hines Brothers Lumber Company of Kinston as a logging line and "common-carrier." A station was built at the northwest junction of the Institute Road and the Wootens Crossroads Road. This station, a frame building with wide overhanging bracketed eaves, stood on its original location until about 1990 when it was moved to US 258 and remodelled as a residence. The railroad was consolidated with the Kinston-Beulahville Railroad and became the Kinston-Carolina. The railroad tracks were removed in the 1940s.

At least some of the houses built at the crossroads were related to the railroad. Dortch Hill (#3) is said to have been a railroad engineer. B. L. Nedercutt, owner of the store, rented the Walter Rouse House (#2). House #5 was housing for railroad workers.

Evaluation: Dawson's Station has considerable local historical significance because it was an important commercial center in the early twentieth century. Many local men worked on this rail line and Nedercutt's store was a major source of farm supplies. Although the store and houses are still standing, the loss of the railroad depot and the tracks has dramatically decreased the integrity of feeling and association and the community does not appear to retain sufficient character to make it eligible for the National Register.

[Sources: The Heritage of Lenoir County, 1981, entry 683 "Frank Alex Rouse Family;" interview with Linda Potter, May 4, 1993; interview with George & Dorothy Byrd, May 4, 1993]

Photos: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



Fig. VIII.18  
B.L. Nedercutt Store

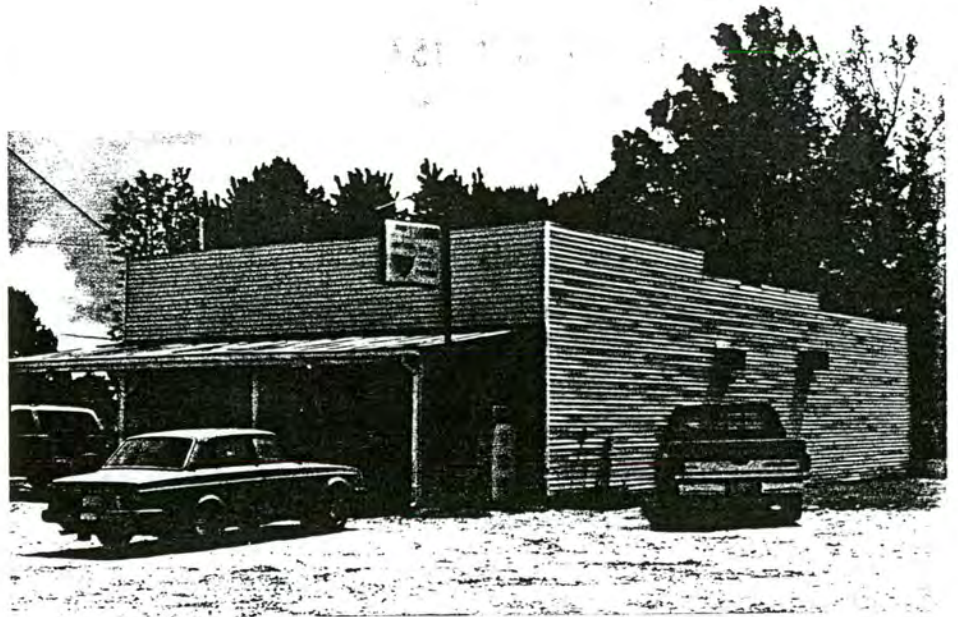


Fig. VIII.19  
B.L. Nedercutt Store  
Entrance

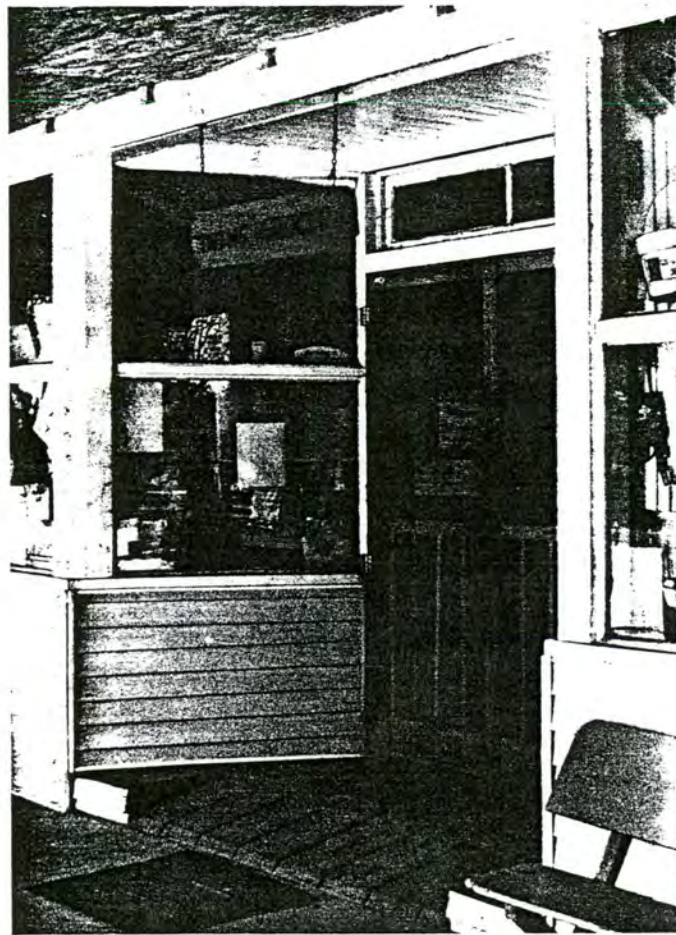




Fig. VIII. 20  
Walter Rouse House



Fig. VIII.21  
Walter Rouse House  
Rear view





Fig. VIII.22  
Dortch Hill House



Fig. VIII.23  
House #4 at NW jct.  
SR 1575 & 1541

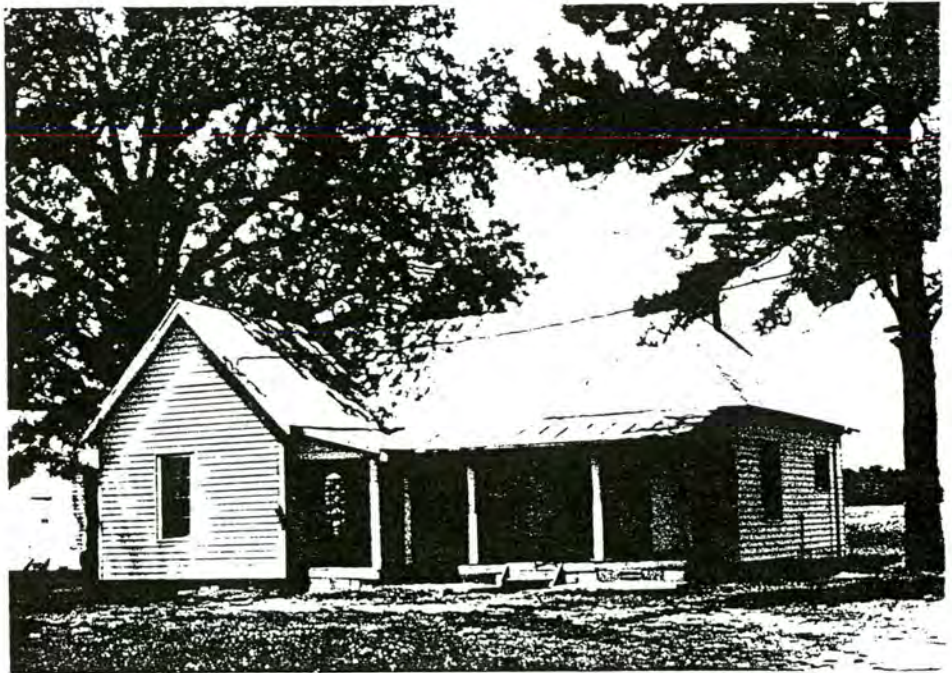




Fig. VIII.24  
House #5 to rear of  
Walter Rouse House

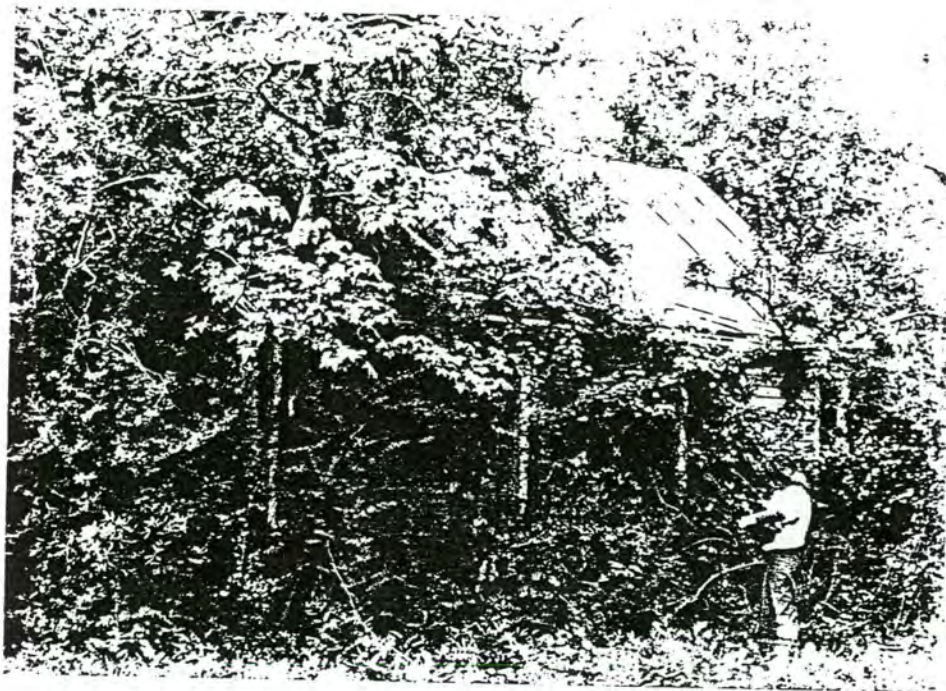


Fig. VIII.25  
House #7 to east  
of Walter Rouse House

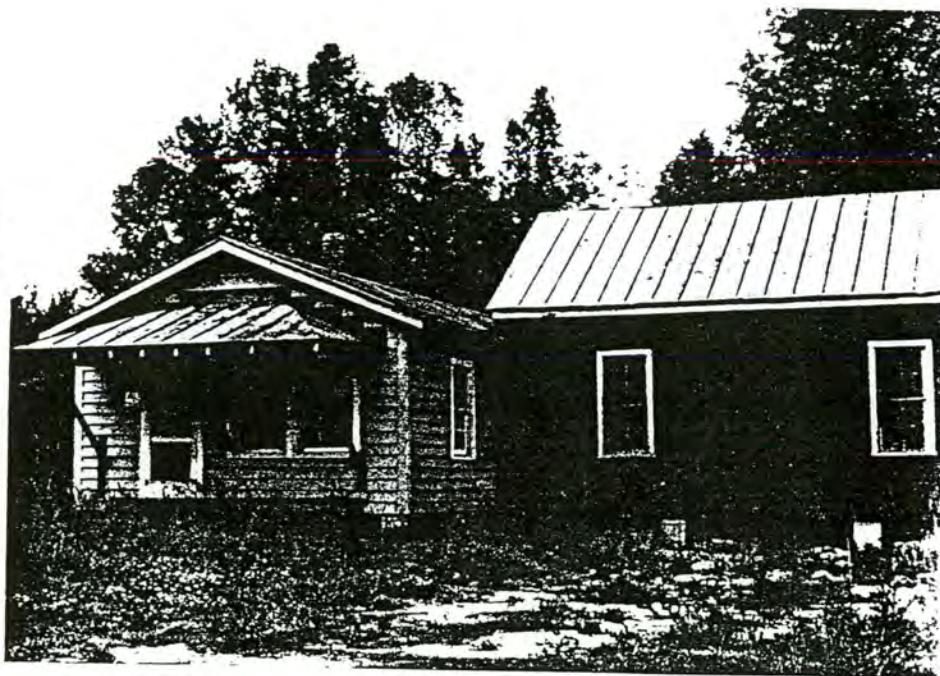
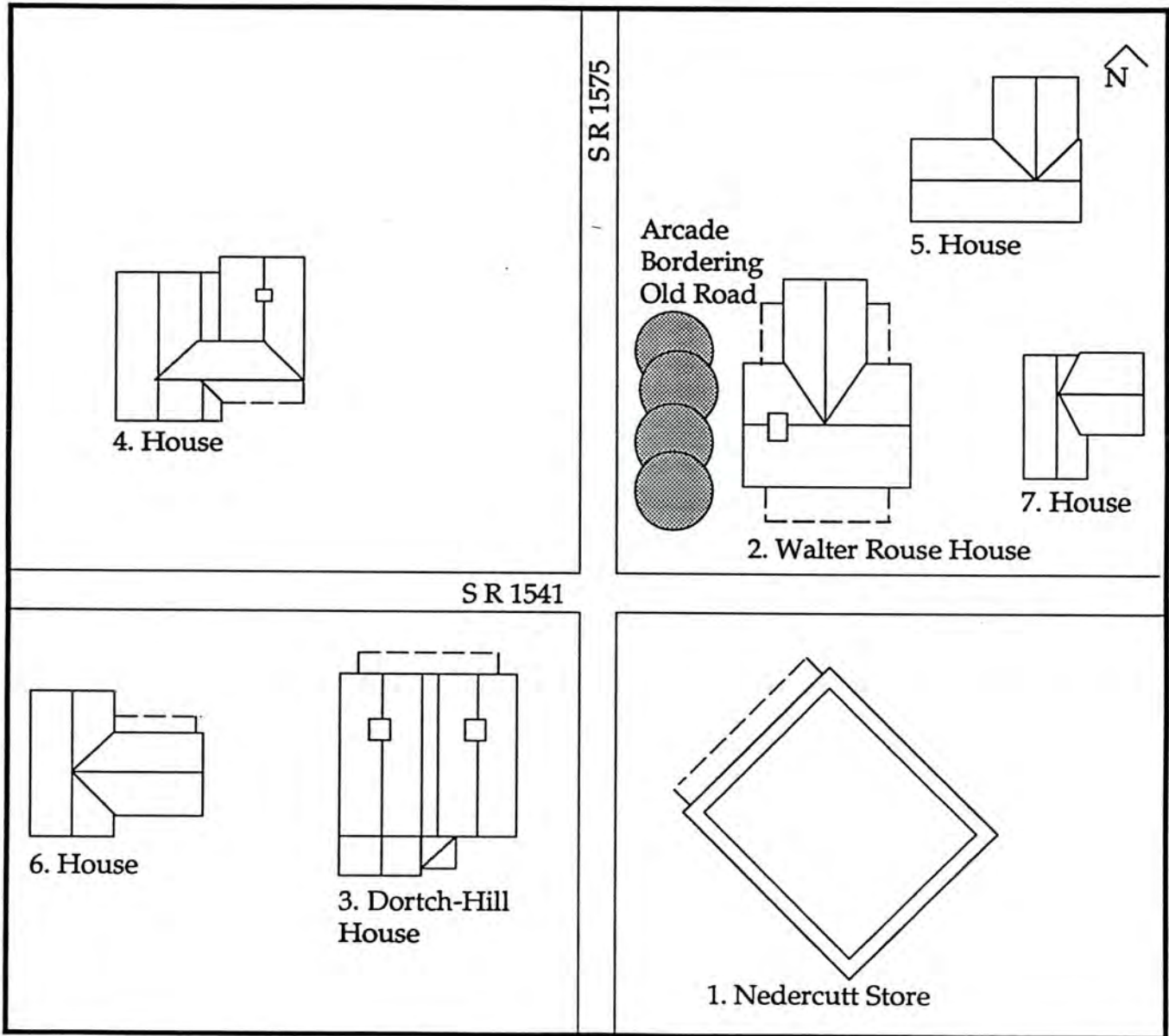




Fig. VIII.26  
 DAWSON'S STATION COMMUNITY



## 7. G. Hartsfield House

Location: West side SR 1575 .05 mi. North of jct. with SR 1541 at Dawson Station.

Date of Construction: ca. 1850, remodelled ca. 1890.

Style: I-house

Summary of physical description: This frame I-house has six-over-six sash windows, a low gable roof with flush gable ends and box cornices, exterior end brick chimneys, a rear shed and a wraparound front porch. The entrance consists of an unusual six-panel door with transom and sidelights. Vinyl siding covers the walls and all trim. The bungaloid porch posts are 1920s or 1930s replacements. The interior has a center hall plan and has been refurbished so that little original fabric is visible.

Historical Background: The 1863 Confederate military map shows "G. Hartsfield" living on this site. Surrounding residents refer to this as the "old Hartsfield House," and say that it is the oldest house in the vicinity.

Evaluation: Although this is apparently an antebellum I-house that belonged to a man named G. Hartsfield, it has lost its original architectural integrity through early twentieth century and recent alterations.

[Source: Koerner military survey map, 1863]

Photographs: see following pages 79

Site Plan: see following pages 80



## 8. Moore Community

Location: North side SR 1541 .5 mi. East of jct. with SR 1575 at Dawson's Station.

Date of Construction: ca. 1910-1940

Style: vernacular

Summary of physical description and historical background: This is a small black community located just east of Dawson's Station. It consists of five pre-World War II houses located in a row on the north side of SR 1541.

1. House. ca. 1910. One-story frame, side-gable house, unpainted. This appears to be the oldest dwelling. Nothing is known of its history.

2. Ed and Bertha Moore House and Farm. ca. 1922. This one-story frame house with front wing and wraparound porch was built for Ed Moore (1876-1938) and Bertha Moore (1873-1964) about 1922 on some eighty acres of land. Ed hired a contractor to build the house. Ed and Bertha farmed tobacco, corn, cotton and soybeans on their own land, and Ed also farmed "on halves" on land owned by John and Pattie Mewborne east of here. They raised eleven children, and the youngest, Catherine Moore Smith, 74 years old, owns the homeplace and lives here. Some of her siblings live on newer houses built on portions of the farm frontage, but about 60 acres of field and woodland to the rear are "heir land," owned jointly by all the heirs.

The house has a central chimney, four-over-four sash windows, and a rear ell with enclosed porch. It has been well-maintained, and has vinyl siding and replacement wrought-iron porch posts. On the interior, it has been remodelled with replacement wall materials, and only a few doors, some trim, and several mantels remain visible of the original fabric. There is one outbuilding, a front-gable frame smokehouse built by Ed Moore after 1922.

[Source: interview with Catherine Moore Smith, May 18, 1993]

3. Verna Mae Moore House. ca. 1930. One-story front-gable frame house, moved to present site from Goldsboro about 1980. Verna Mae Moore is the widow of one of the sons of Ed and Catherine Moore.

4. House. ca. 1940. One-story frame front-gable house.

5. House. ca. 1930. One-story brick front-gable house.

Evaluation: The Moore settlement has historical interest as an example of a rural black community that developed in Lenoir County in the early twentieth century. The anchor of the community is the 80-acre farm of Ed and Bertha Moore, a hard-working black farm couple who bought the land about 1922, built a house and raised a large family here. Their children live in newer houses around the farmhouse, but the farmland is owned jointly by all the heirs and is called "heir land." The ca. 1922 farmhouse has been progressively updated, so that its integrity of materials has been lost on both the exterior and interior. It does not appear to meet the criterion of integrity for eligibility to the National Register.

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



Fig. VIII.30  
House #1

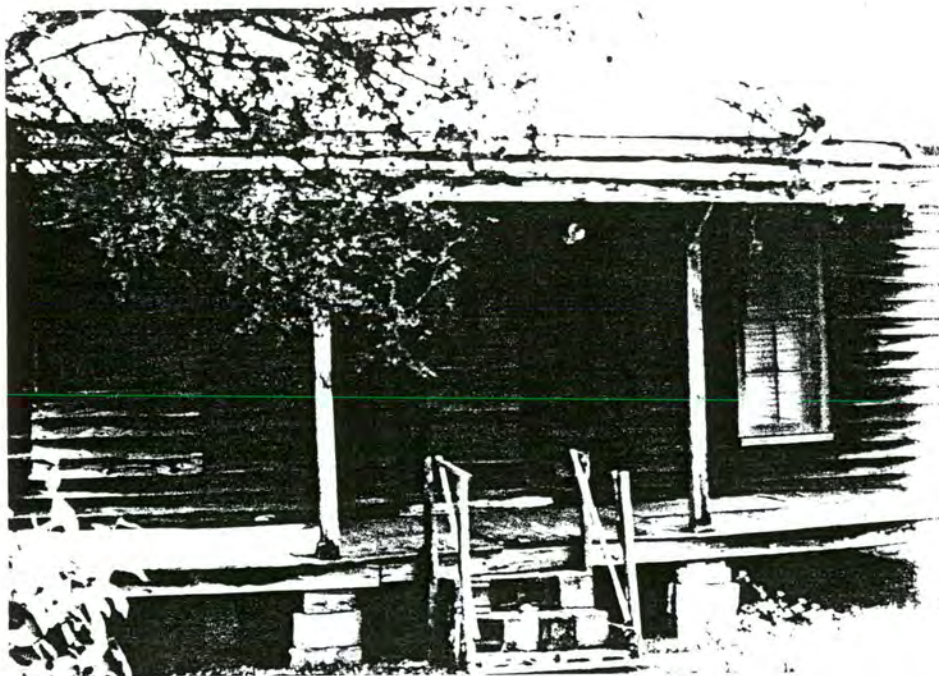


Fig. VIII.31  
Ed & Bertha Moore House





Fig. VIII.32  
House #3 & #4



Fig. VIII.33  
House #5

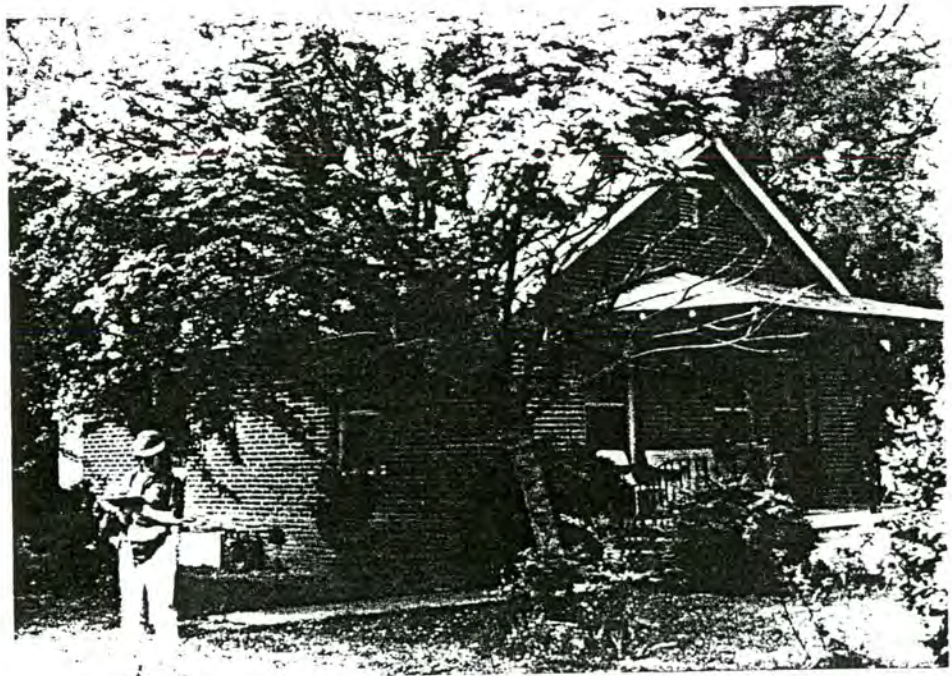
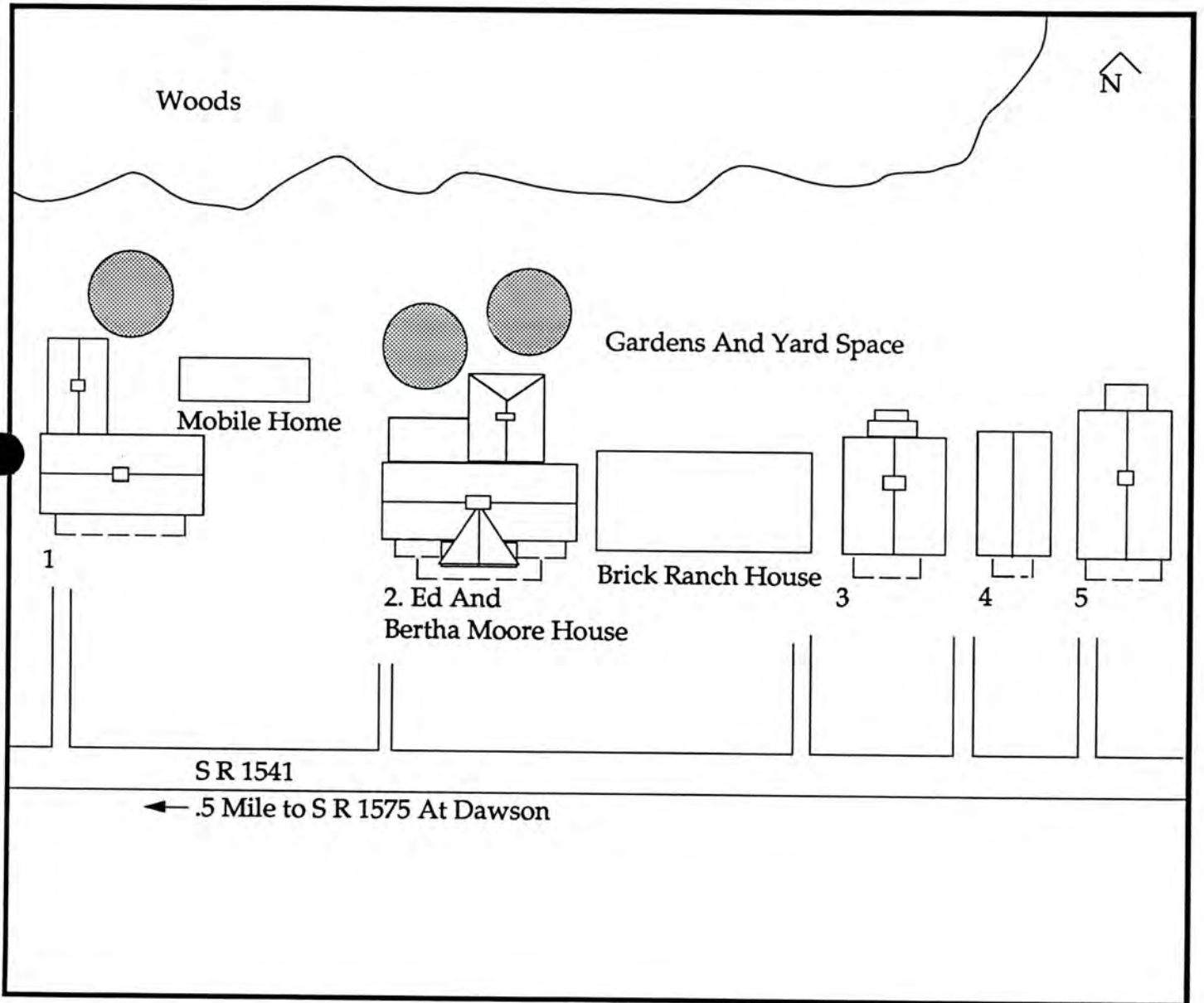




Fig. VIII.34  
MOORE COMMUNITY



## 9. Cullen-Phillips House

Location: North side SR 1541 .6 mi. West of jct. with SR 1581, Mewborns Crossroads vicinity.

Date of construction: 1906; remodelled ca. 1930.

Style: Craftsman

Summary of physical description: The Cullen-Phillips House is a one-story frame, side-gable farmhouse built in 1906 and remodelled about 1930 into a Craftsman style house by the addition of a bungalow porch and front shed dormer window. The paired six-over-one sash windows probably date from the remodelling. The house has interior chimneys, plain siding, and a rear ell and rear additions. It has been considerably remodelled on the interior as well.

Behind the house are a frame garage, a typical frame packhouse and three tobacco barns, all dating from the twentieth century.

Historical Background: This farmstead was originally owned by the Cullen family, later by the Phillips and is currently owned by a descendant, Laurie Spaight and his wife.

Evaluation: The Cullen-Phillips House and outbuildings are typical of many early twentieth century farmsteads in Lenoir County. Numerous vernacular frame farmhouses were overbuilt in the 1920s and 1930s in the Craftsman style, and this particular example has no special architectural significance.

[Source: interview with Thelma Spaight, May 5, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



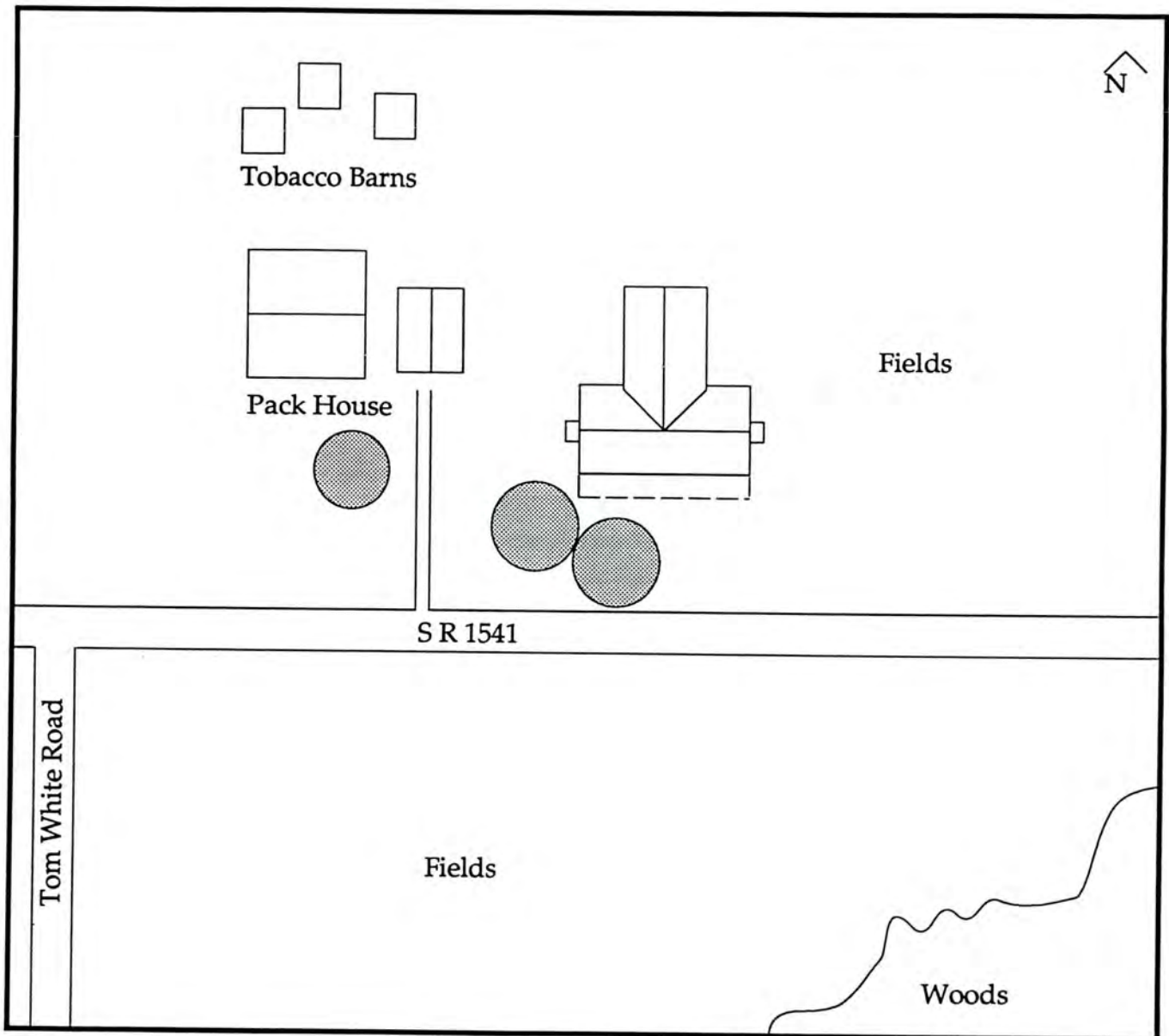
Fig. VIII.35  
Cullen-Phillips House



Fig. VIII.36  
Cullen-Phillips House  
Entrance



Fig. VIII.37  
CULLEN-PHILLIPS FARM





## 10. Ely Perry Tenant House

Location: South side SR 1541 1 mi. West of jct. with SR 1581, Kinston vicinity

Date of Construction: early twentieth century

Style: vernacular

Summary of physical description: This one-story frame, side-gable house has an interior chimney, plain siding, corner boards and wide gable end eave returns, and a front porch with chamfered posts. It has four-over-four sash windows, a rear ell and a rear addition. There is one outbuilding, a typical packhouse, to the rear.

Historical Background: This has been a tenant house since at least the 1920s. Addie Spencer Taylor, born in 1920 in the Hartsfield-Taylor House just south of here, recalls that it was a tenant house when she was a child. It has been owned by Ely Perry, a Kinston property manager, for a number of years.

Evaluation: The Ely Perry Tenant House is a well-preserved example of an extremely common house type in Lenoir County in the late nineteenth-early twentieth century period. This small farmhouse type was built both for farm-owning families and as tenant houses. This house has no known special architectural or historical significance.

[Source: interview with Addie Spencer Taylor, May 24, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Fig. VIII.38  
Ely Perry Tenant House

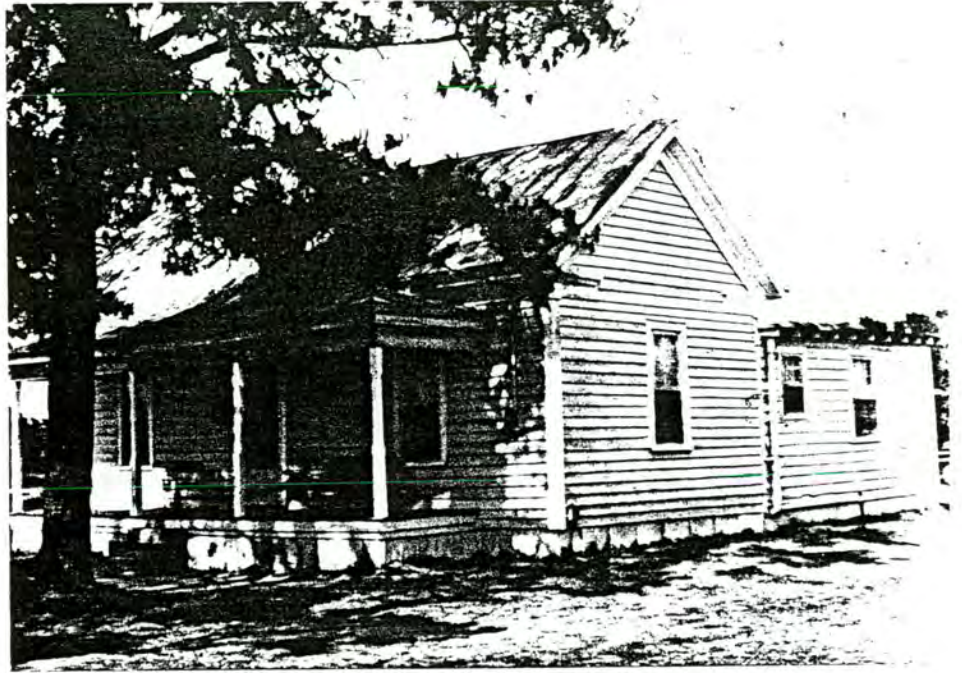


Fig. VIII.39  
Ely Perry Tenant House  
Porch detail

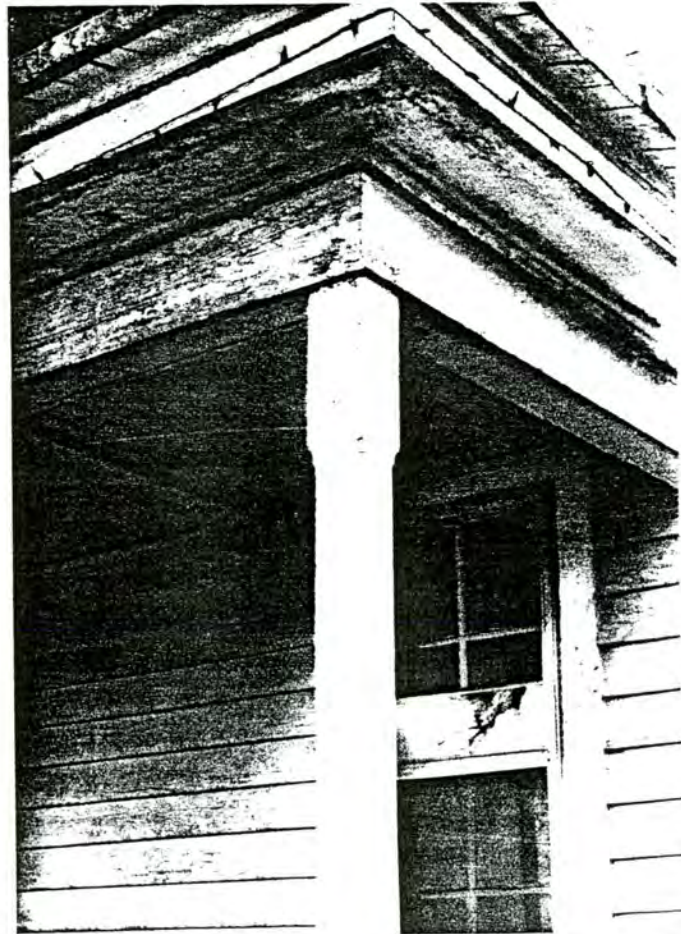
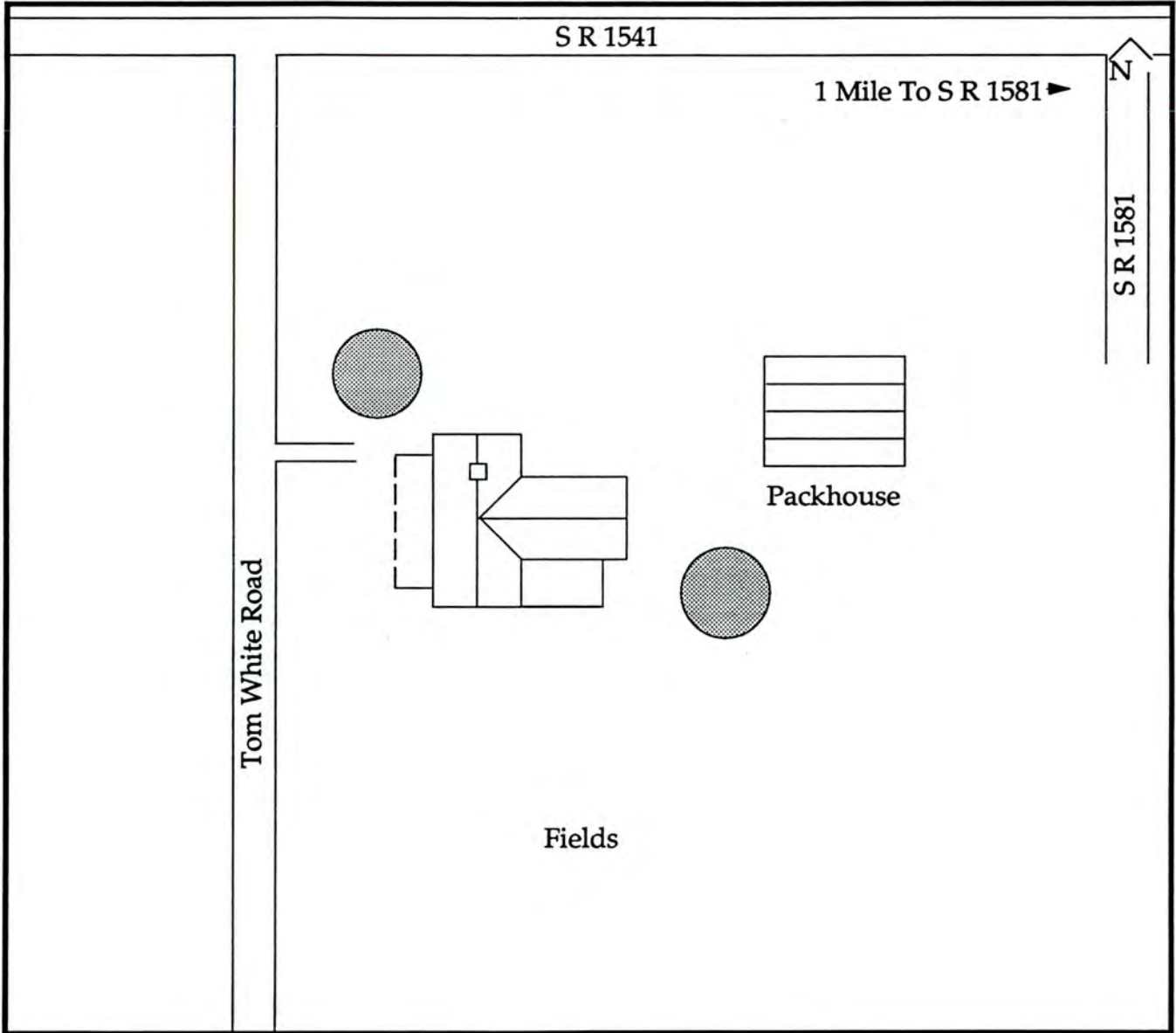




Fig. VIII.40  
ELY PERRY TENANT HOUSE



## 11. Hartsfield-Taylor House

Location: South side SR 1541 1 mi. West of jct. with SR 1581, Kinston vicinity.

Date of Construction: 1812; overbuilt in late 19th century and ca. 1916

Style: Classical Revival

Summary of physical description: The Hartsfield-Taylor House is an early Lenoir County homestead that was enlarged in two stages. The final enlargement of about 1916 resulted in a two-story, double pile Classical Revival style house with a spacious one-story front porch with a one bay second story balcony. It is sited in a grove of oak trees well back from Tom White Road, which dead ends at Stallings Airport. The house has a central entrance with transom and sidelights, large two-over-two sash windows, interior brick chimneys, vinyl siding, and a one-story kitchen ell with a back porch that was converted to a sunroom and an attached deck.

The original house is believed to have been built in 1812 since family members report that this date is inscribed on a brick on the chimney stack of the large south chimney. This brick is said to be visible in the attic, but was not accessible during the field survey. According to family tradition, the original house was a two-story single-pile house that faced south. The only evidence of this original house that is visible in other areas of the house are the handhewn and pit-sawn floor joists in the basement area of this section, one Greek Revival style mantel (now located in the dining room), and several Federal style doors with six flat panels.

The interior consists of a large center hall with two rooms on each side of the hall on two floors. The staircase has a handsome closed-string, paneled newel and molded rail. The dining room mantel is of Greek Revival style, with Doric pilasters supporting a paneled frieze. The other mantels each have bracketted colonnettes supporting a wide shelf and appear to date from the late 19th or early 20th century. Most of the doors have four flat panels. The interior fabric dates largely from about 1916 when the house reached its present size, with the exception of the Greek Revival mantel and Federal doors mentioned above. From 1979 to 1981 the house underwent a thorough renovation that replaced the plaster walls with sheetrock, replaced some of the wooden flooring, removed the partition wall between the living room and dining room, rebuilt the chimney between these two rooms, and installed chair rails and other replacement trim.



One outbuilding, a twentieth century storage shed, stands to the rear.

There is a family cemetery behind the shed, enclosed by a cast-iron fence. It contains approximately twenty gravestones, the oldest visible death date being 1875, when Dr. J. A. Hartsfield died. His wife, Rebecca Kornegay Hartsfield (1833-1896) is buried beside him. Other graves include that of Walter Green Taylor (1872-1935). The stones are marble headstones and granite monuments.

Historical Background: Addie Spencer Taylor, who grew up here in the 1920s, reports that, according to Taylor family tradition, a Mr. Hutchinn built this house in 1812. He never married, and is buried in the family cemetery beneath a stone whose inscription is difficult to decipher. (It was not visible during the survey.) His niece is said to have inherited the property. She was married to Dr. Jacob A. Hartsfield. They lived here during the mid-nineteenth century. They had one child who died during the Civil War. The Pope family inherited the farm in the later nineteenth century, and about 1916 Walter Green Taylor (1872-1935) bought the farm. Addie Taylor says that the two first floor rooms on the north side of the house had already been added to the original house at this time, and that her father Walter added the two upstairs north rooms, the attached kitchen, and the front porch. Two hundred acres were associated with the house at this time, but the house has been separated from the farmland and is sited on a 3 1/2 acre home tract.

The house is now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. W. Larry Taylor. Larry is the grandson of Walter Green Taylor.

The 1860 and 1870 U.S. Census population schedules of this area list the household of Jacob A. Hartsfield (1822-1875) and his wife Rebecca W. Kornegay (1833-1896). Hartsfield was a farmer and physician with real estate worth \$4000 and personal estate worth \$14,800 in 1860, on the eve of the Civil War. The only other member of his household, in addition to his wife, was a 26-year-old white male named Reddin Pope. By 1870 Dr. Hartsfield, like all of his plantation neighbors, had lost his slaves and his personal value was reduced to \$500. His household consisted of his wife and two young white male farm laborers.

Evaluation: The Hartsfield-Taylor House, with family cemetery, contains much historical interest because this was a prominent antebellum house site. Dr. Jacob Hartsfield, who lived here during the Civil War period, was a substantial farmer and physician. The house was apparently built in 1812 but

its original appearance is now unknown because it was completely overbuilt in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The house is also of historical interest as the residence of Walter Green Taylor and his descendents since about 1916. The current house, a spacious and comfortable 1916 Classical Revival style farmhouse, is representative of other houses built for upper-middle-class farmers and merchants in rural and urban settings in North Carolina at this time. It does not have any special architectural significance.

[Sources: Interview with Mrs. W. Larry (Georgia) Taylor, May 6, 1993; interview with Addie Spencer Taylor, May 24, 1993; U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Lenoir County, N.C.: 1860, 1870.]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



Fig. VIII.41  
Hartsfield-Taylor House

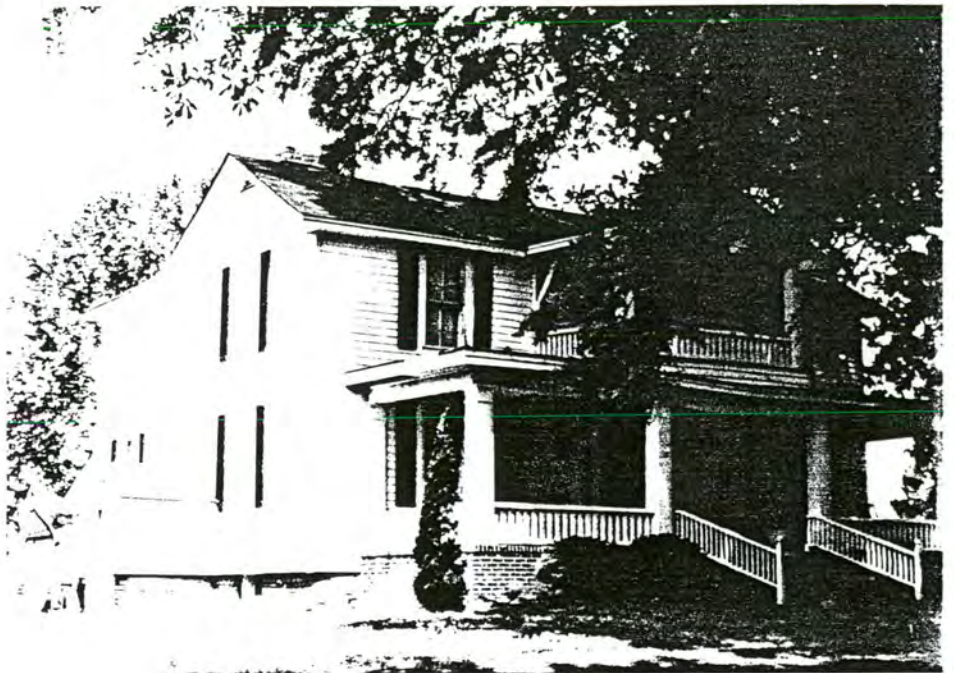


Fig. VIII.42  
Hartsfield-Taylor House  
Rear view





Fig. VIII.43  
Hartsfield-Taylor House  
Lower staircase

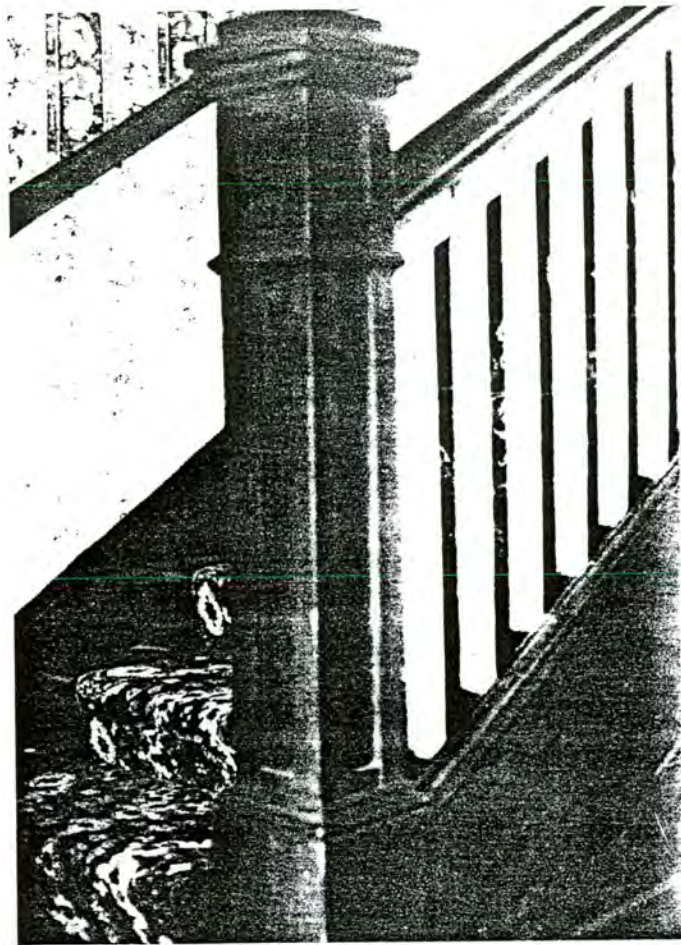
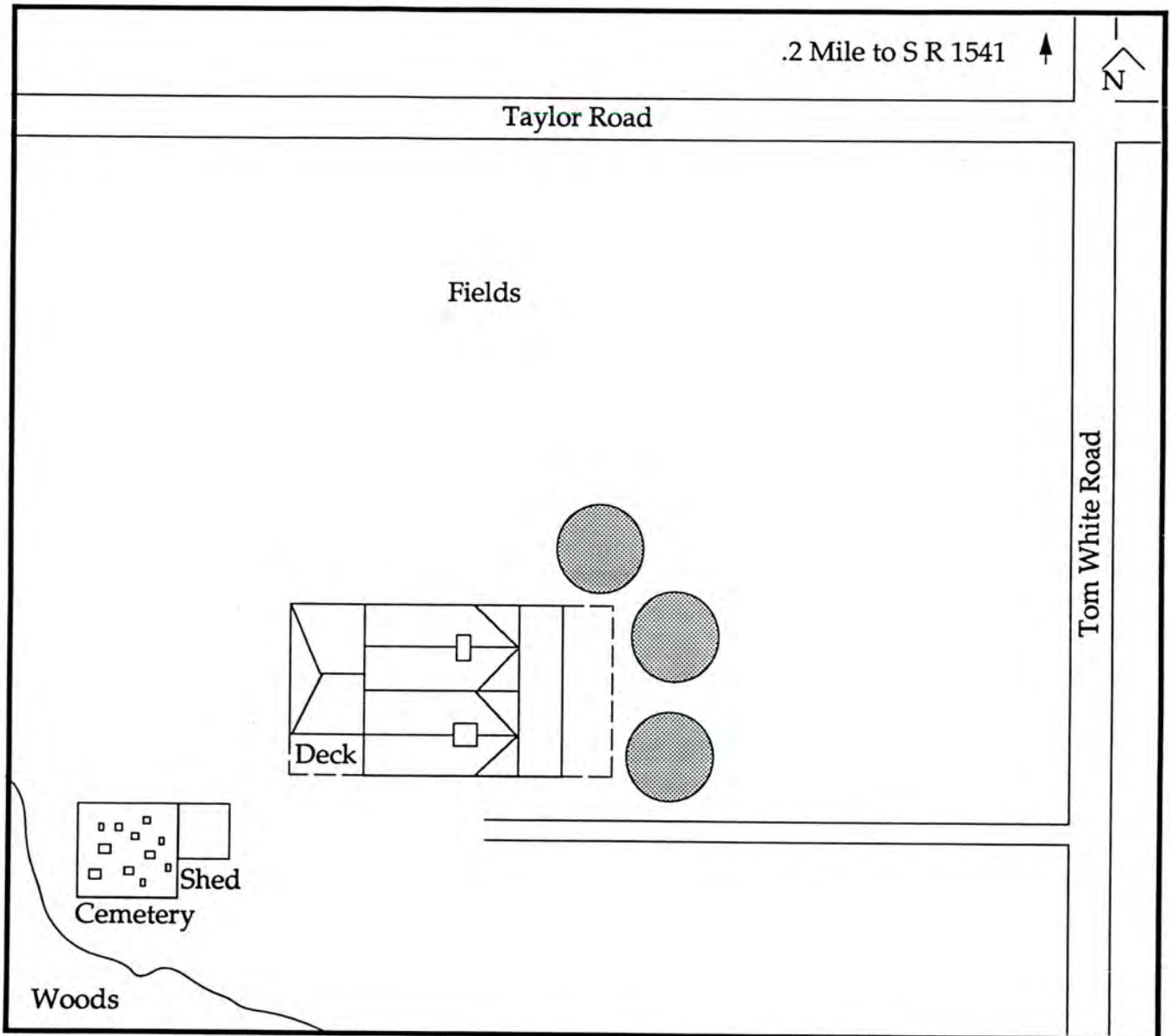


Fig. VIII.44  
Hartsfield-Taylor House  
Cemetery





Fig. VIII.45  
HARTSFIELD-TAYLOR HOUSE



## 12. John Sutton House

Location: West side US 258 .2 mi. North of jct. with SR 1575, Kinston vicinity

Date of Construction: 1860-1880 period

Style: vernacular Gothic Revival cottage

Summary of physical description: The John Sutton House is a one and one-half story frame Gothic Revival cottage, with a steep gabled roof with a center front cross-gable and flanking gabled dormer windows, exterior end brick chimneys, plain siding, six-over-six sash windows, and a center bay front door with a two-pane transom. The front porch posts and railing are replacement. There is a rear ell with enclosed back porch.

The interior has a center-hall, one room deep floor plan, with simple late Greek Revival fabric including mantels with Doric pilasters and vernacular Italianate friezes. Interior doors have two vertical panels. The steep open-string staircase has a square newel with molded cap, rounded rail and plain balusters. The upstairs bedrooms have no mantels. The rear ell has been remodelled on the interior.

There are three outbuildings: a frame ca. 1940 garage, a large early 20th century packhouse, and a smokehouse said to have been built about 1940.

Historical Background: In the early 20th century, and perhaps earlier, this was the house of John Sutton. His niece, Mrs. Floyd Gray Sr. ("Miss Ruby"), who was born in 1903, is still living. She recalls that her Uncle John lived there when she was a little girl. The land to the south was owned by Ed Sutton, and other land in the vicinity was owned by Parrotts and Pools. John was married to his first cousin Lola Sutton. The Suttons owned slaves before the Civil War, and the daughter of one of them, Mandy Sutton, was a midwife who brought Miss Ruby into the world.

The 1863 military survey map shows a "W. Sutton" located on this side of present US 258, but the large scale of the map makes it impossible to determine if this is the same site. This farm has been a rental property owned by local businessman William Shackelford for some years.



Evaluation: The Gothic cottage style was popular during the mid-19th century and this simple example may date from around 1860 or may be a later example of the style from the 1870s or 1880s. The house appears to have been built in the later 19th century because of such construction details as the shape of the chimneys, which are shallow and narrow, and the general lack of wear of both exterior and interior fabric. The house is an interesting example of the influence of the Gothic Revival style in rural Lenoir County.

The replacement front porch severely impacts the exterior architectural integrity of the Sutton House. It does not appear at the present time to be an outstanding example of the Gothic cottage, but the number of other examples of the style in the county are unknown since a comprehensive survey has not been conducted.

[Source: interview with daughters of John Henry Poole: Rae Boyette, Gretchen Owsnamer and Anna Pierce, on May 6, 1993; Rae Boyette interview with Mrs. Floyd Gray Sr., June 3, 1993; Koerner 1863 military survey map.]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Fig. VIII.46  
John Sutton House



Fig. VIII.47  
John Sutton House  
Mantel, south 1st floor  
room

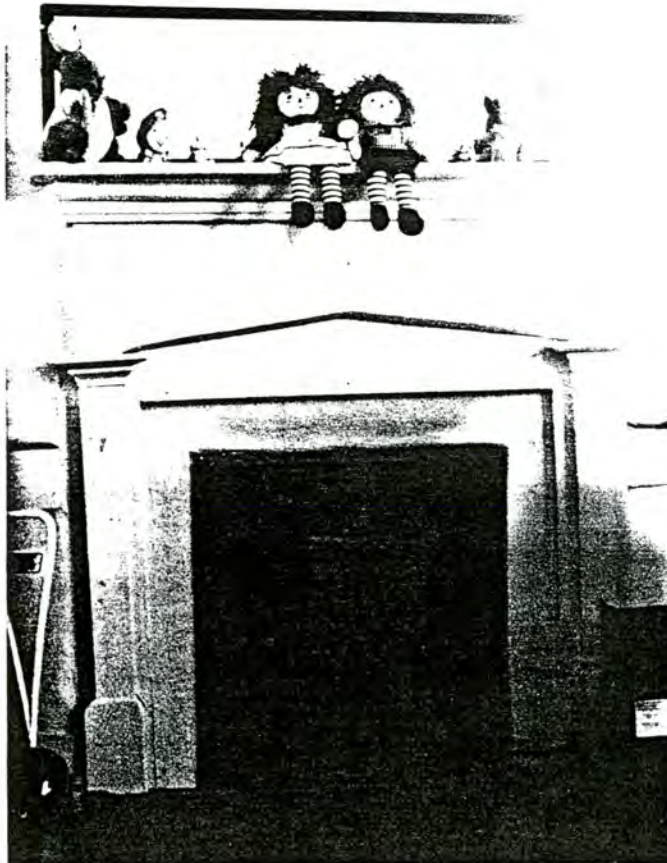




Fig. VIII.48  
John Sutton House  
Stair newel

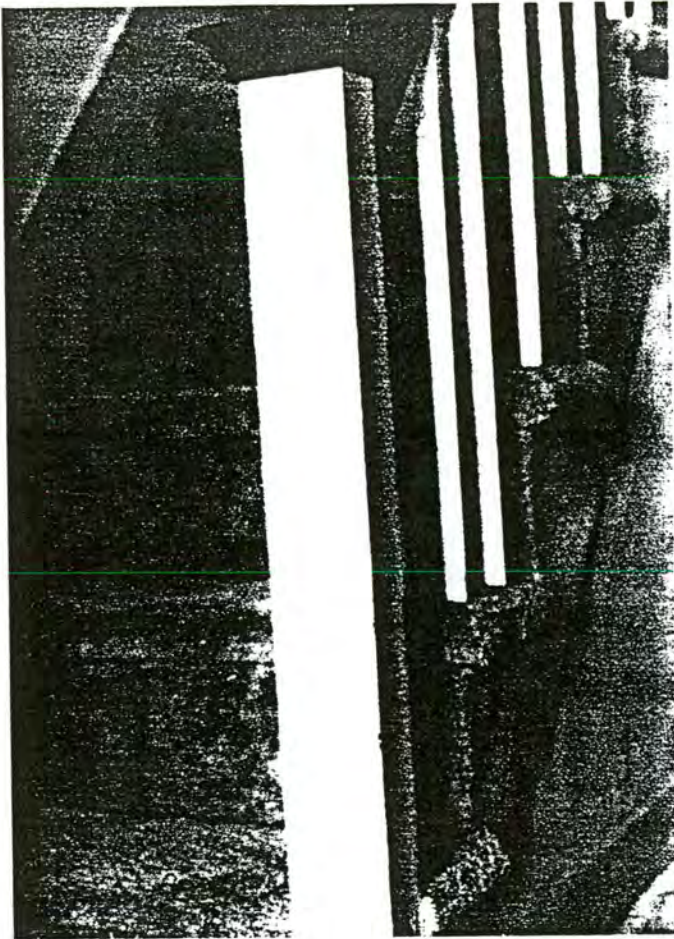


Fig. VIII.49  
John Sutton Farm  
Packhouse

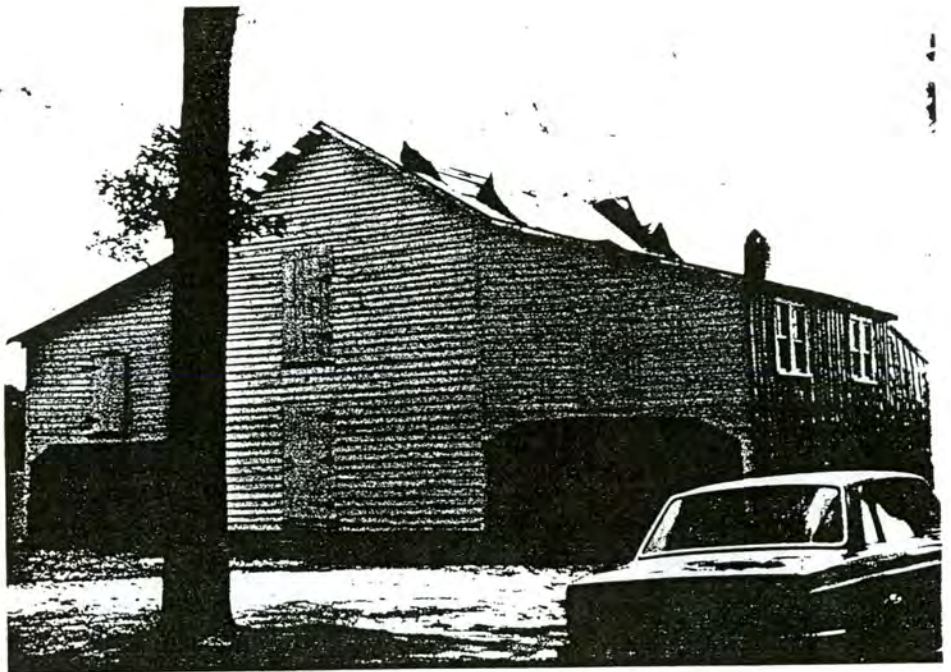
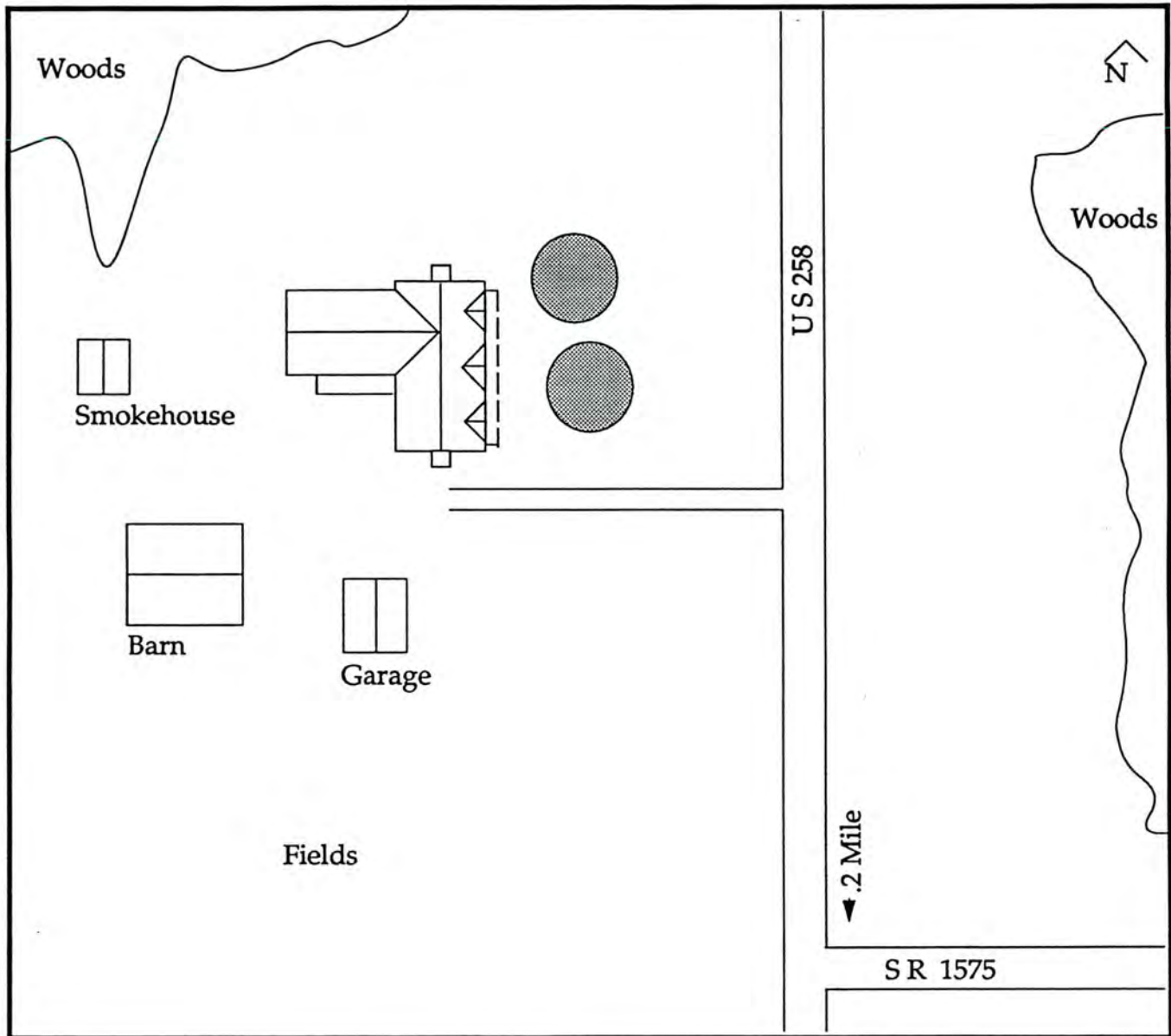


Fig. VIII.50  
JOHN SUTTON FARM





### 13. McGlawhorn-Poole House

Location: East side US 258 .05 mi. South of jct. with SR 1575, Kinston vicinity

Date of Construction: ca. 1920

Style: vernacular "Triple A"

Summary of physical description: This is a one-story frame, side-gable house with a front decorative cross-gable that makes it an example of the "Triple A" style that was enormously popular for middle-class farmhouses in North Carolina from the 1880s to the 1920s. The house has been much remodelled, with side and rear additions in the 1930s, replacement wrought-iron front porch posts, vinyl siding and vinyl awnings. There is a small front-gable frame barn, built ca. 1920, behind the house.

Historical Background: This house was built for Charlie McGlawhorn about 1920. In the later 1920s it was bought by John Henry Poole, an enterprising farmer who also operated a saw mill, a cotton gin, and a country store in this section in the early 20th century. His store was located about one-fourth mile to the south across from the house that he built for his family about 1917. John Henry Poole and his wife, Mary Mae Jones Poole, and their nine children moved closer to Kinston in the 1920s so that their older children could attend high school in town. In 1930 they moved back out to the country, to this house, and lived here the rest of their married life. It is now owned by their three daughters.

Evaluation: The McGlawhorn-Poole House is one of many examples of this popular early 20th century house type. It is no longer a representative example because of additions and alterations that have happened gradually since its construction. The house has no special historical or architectural significance.

[Source: interview with Rae Boyette, June 3, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Fig. VIII.51  
McGlawhorn-Poole House

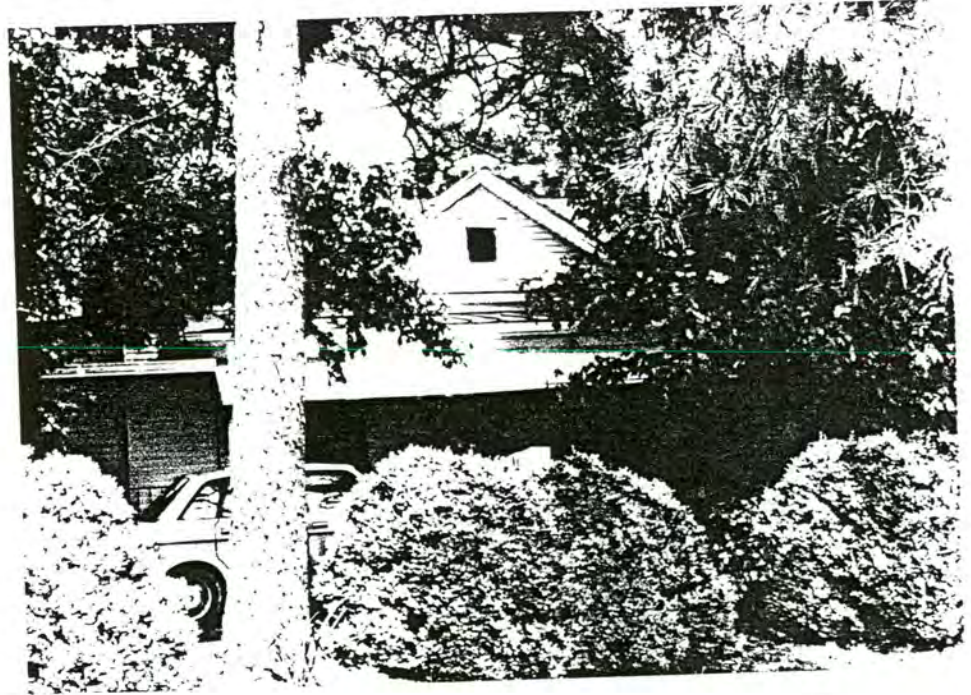




Fig. VIII.52  
McGlawhorn-Poole House  
Entrance

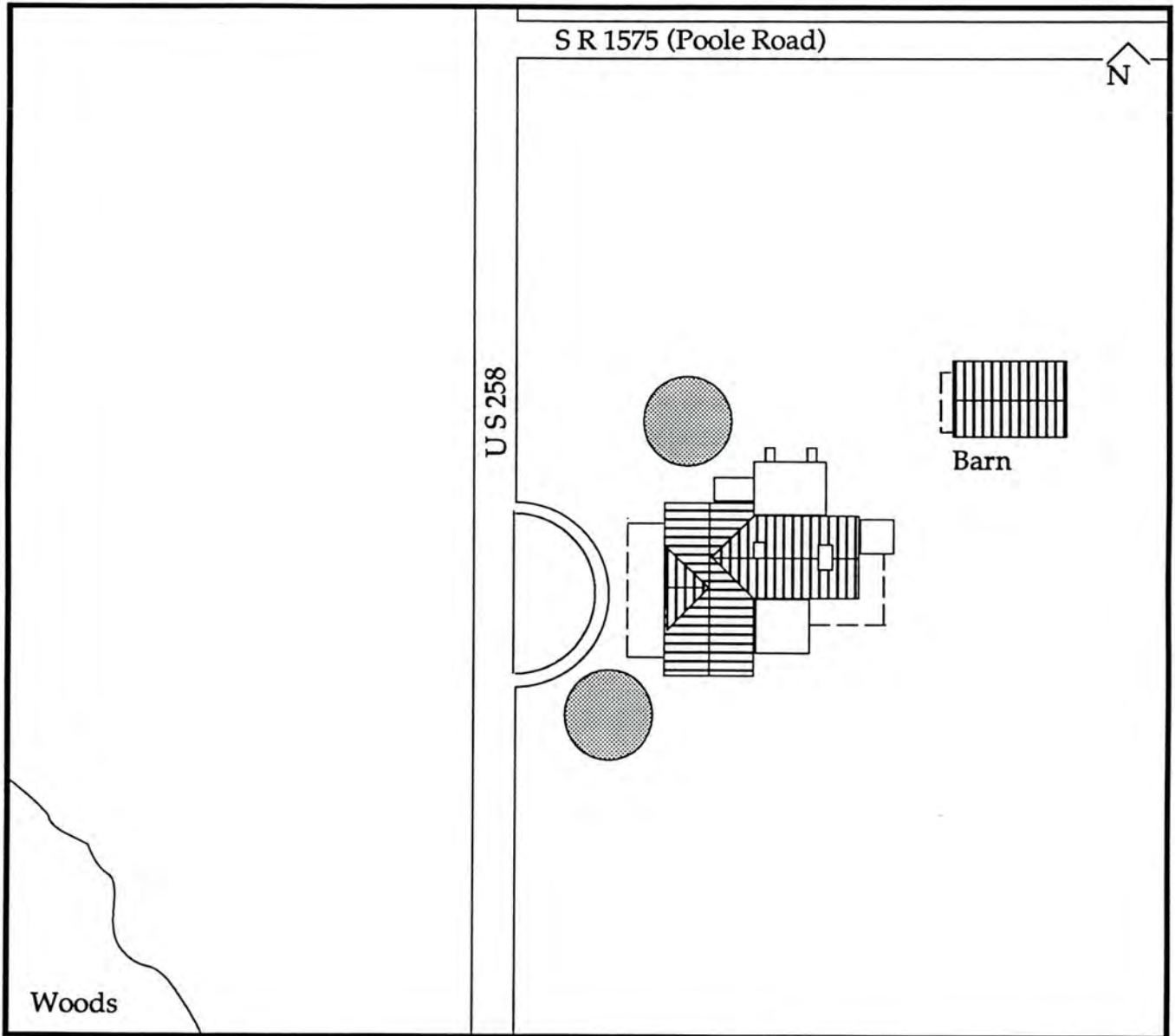




Fig. VIII.53

McGLAWHORN-POOLE HOUSE

-  Original And Pre 1930 Construction
-  Post 1930 Additions



#### 14. Pool Cemetery

Location: North side of SR 1575 .05 mi. East of jct. with SR 1574, Kinston vicinity

Date of Establishment: early 20th century

Summary of physical description: This is a small family cemetery containing approximately twenty-five marble and granite monuments. It is located adjacent to Poole Road (SR 1575) and is landscaped with large cedar trees. The earliest gravestone that is visible in the overgrown cemetery is a small marble headstone to Susia Skeen (1853-1918). John William Pool and his wife Mary, as well as his son John Henry Pool and his wife Mary, are buried here. Members of the Robinson family are buried here also.

Historical Background: This cemetery is primarily the resting place of members of the Pool family, although other families used the cemetery as well.

Evaluation : This cemetery contains standardized examples of funerary art of the early and mid-twentieth century, and has no special artistic or landscape significance. It is of local historical interest and does not meet any of the criteria necessary for eligibility to the National Register.

[Source: interview with Rae Boyette, Gretchen Owsnamer and Anna Pierce, daughters of John Henry and Mary Mae Pool, on May 6, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



Fig. VIII.54  
Pool Cemetery  
Overall

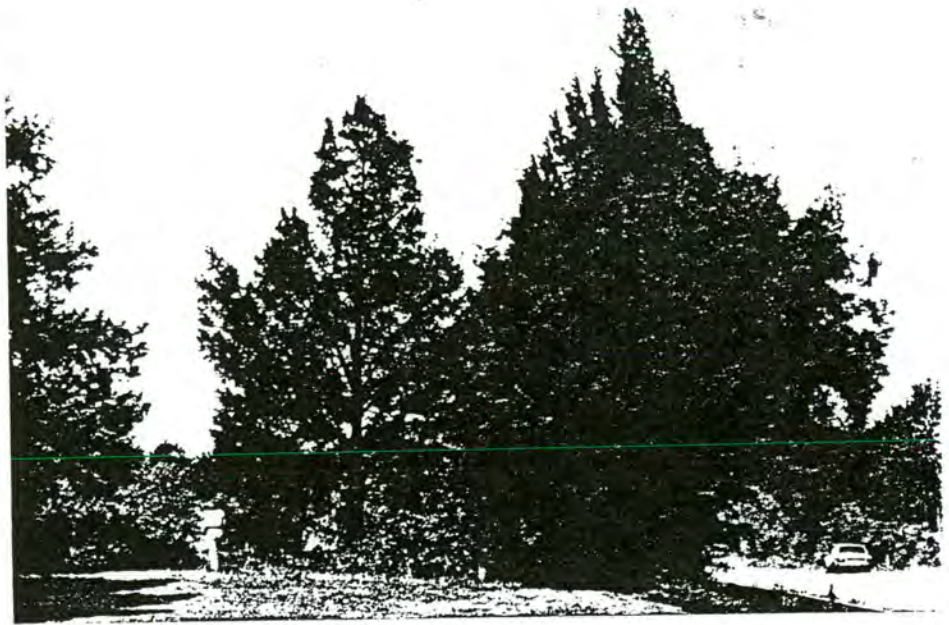


Fig. VIII.55  
Pool Cemetery  
View

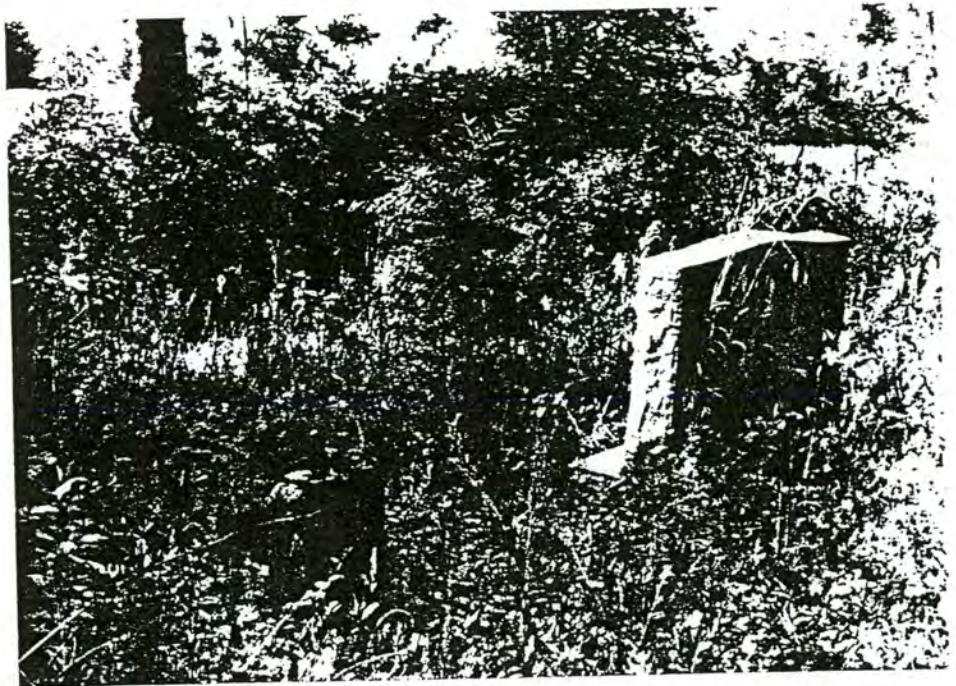
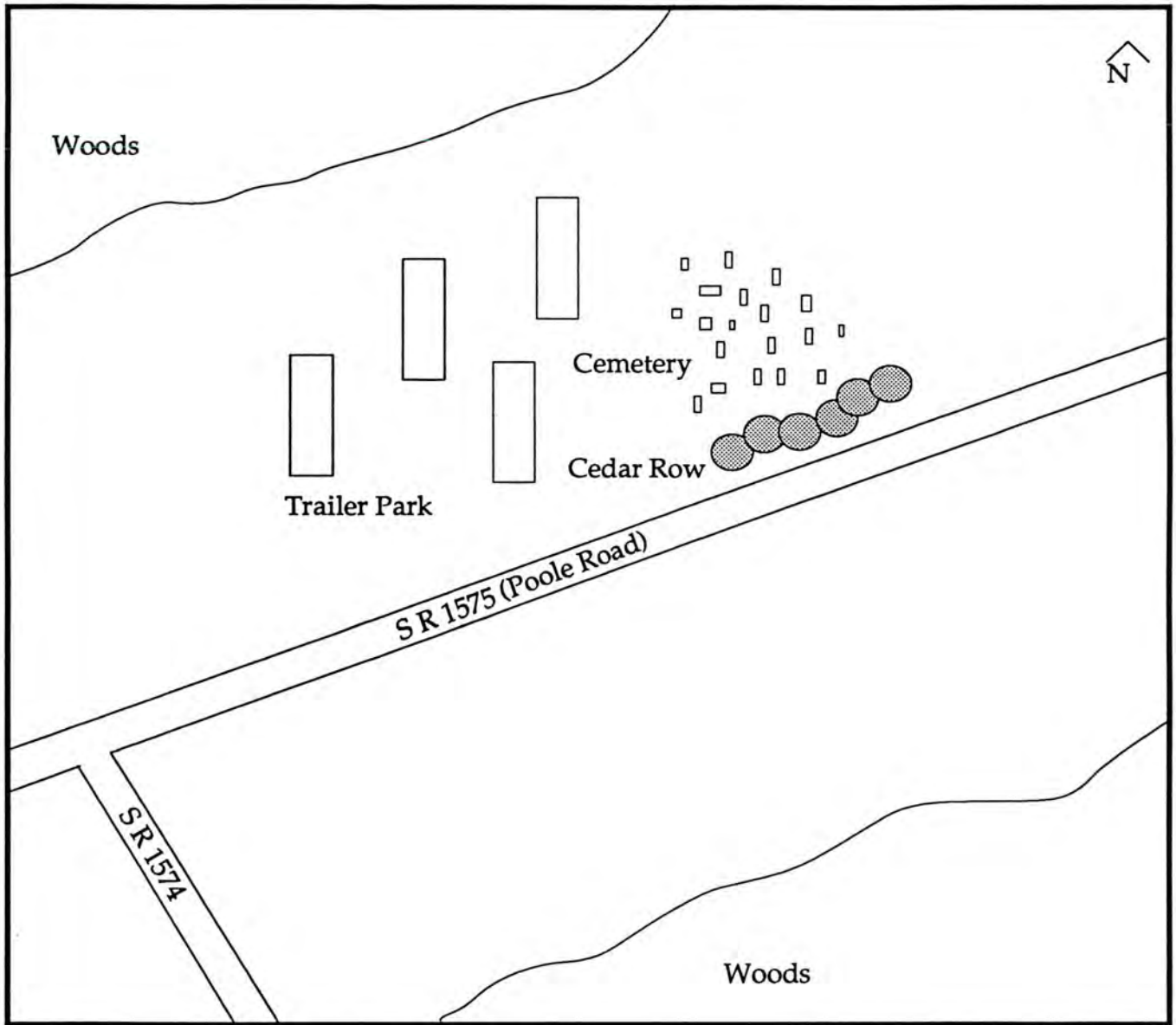


Fig. VIII.56  
POOLE CEMETERY





## 15. Guy & Mary Susan White Farm

Location: North side SR 1575 .15 mi. East of jct. with SR 1574, Kinston vicinity

Date of Construction: ca. 1928

Style: vernacular

Summary of physical description: This is a one-story frame, side-gable house with a decorative front cross-gable creating the "Triple-A" style that was very popular in North Carolina in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The house has one-over-one sash windows, German siding, narrow entrance sidelights, and a front porch with turned posts. The back porch along the rear ell has been enclosed.

At the rear is one outbuilding, a frame smokehouse that appears to be contemporary with the house.

Historical Background: This is a 100-acre farm that was once part of the larger farm of John William Pool. About the time of his death in 1928 he gave each of his children one hundred acres. His daughter Mary Susan Pool, who married Guy White, received this section. The couple built this house and lived here until their deaths. It was bought by their son-in-law, Insil Sullivan, at that time. He sold it to the present owner, Dr. Jack Harrell.

Evaluation: This is a representative example of the popular "Triple A" style of middle-class farmhouse and has no special architectural or historical significance.

[Source: interview with Rae Boyette, grand-niece of Mary Susan White, June 3, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Fig. VIII.57  
Guy & Mary Susan  
White Farm  
Overall of house



Fig. VIII.58  
Guy & Mary Susan  
White Farm  
House entrance

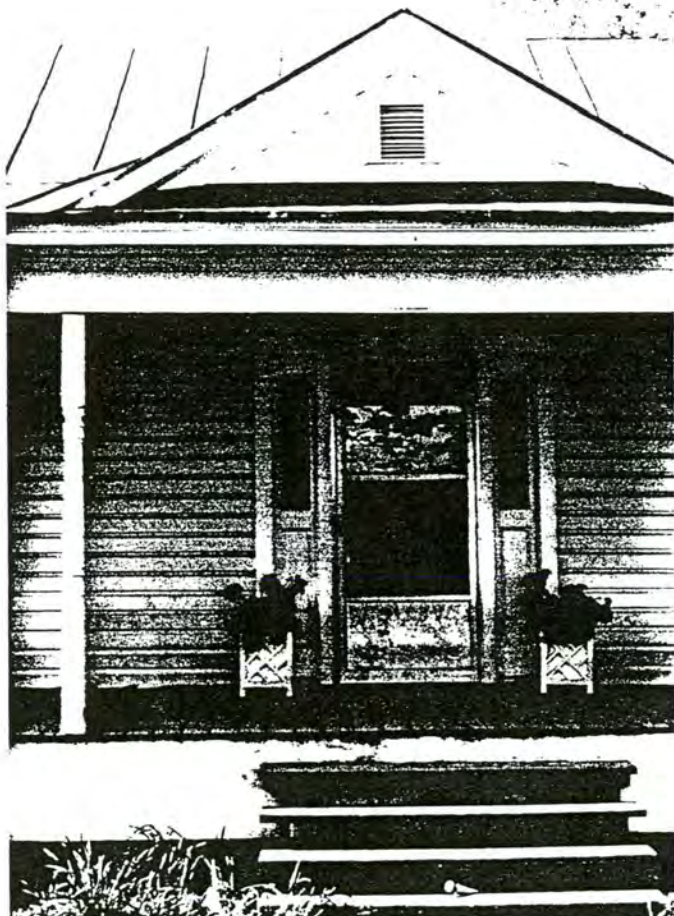
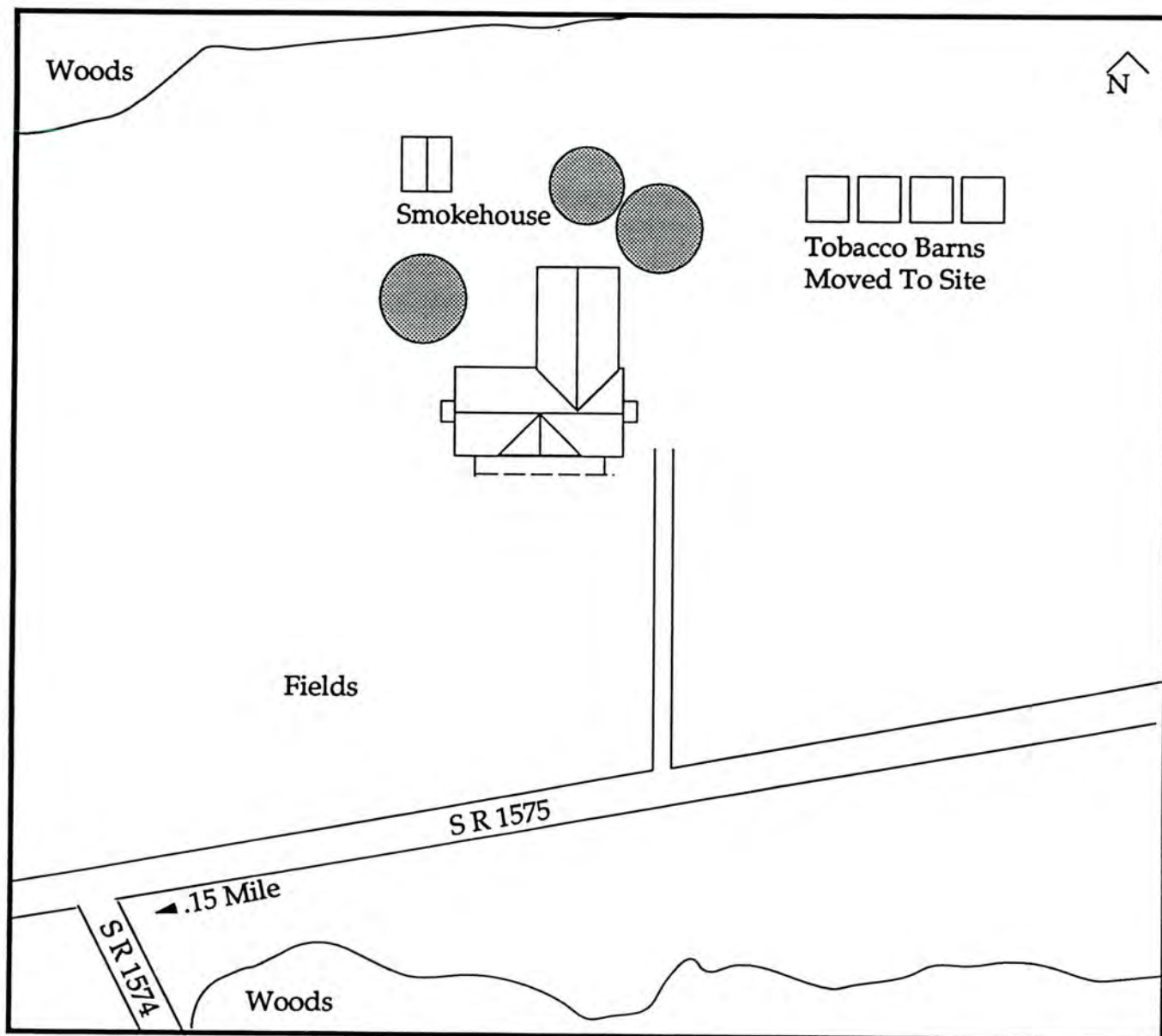




Fig. VIII.59  
GUY AND MARY SUSAN WHITE FARM



## 16. Charlie Robinson House

Location: East side of SR 1574 (Robinson Rd.) .05 mi. South of jct. with SR 1575, Kinston vicinity

Date of Construction: 19th century

Style: vernacular

Summary of physical description: This is a small frame house with a side-gable roof, a replacement front porch, a rear shed, and a detached kitchen connected by a breezeway. The house has a replacement center door, flanking six-over-six sash windows, plain siding, and one exterior end chimney of running brick bond on the main block. The kitchen has an interior chimney. The exterior fabric of the main block appears to date from about 1900, while the kitchen, with its German siding, appears to have been built in the 1920s or 1930s.

The interior has a hall-parlor plan; the floors, walls and ceilings are covered with recent linoleum and paneling. The only visible early fabric are three board-and-batten doors.

Behind the house is a board-and-batten smokehouse that rests on lightwood piers. It has circular-sawn boards and wire nails that indicate an early 20th century construction date. On the north side is a frame shed.

Historical Background: This homestead is said to have been built for Charlie Robinson. It was passed to his son, Godfrey Pierce Robinson and then to his grandson Stephen Pinckney Robinson (1881-1950). His daughter Sybil Robinson, who is still alive, was born in this house in 1913. After Stephen and his wife died, the farm was sold to Ralph White. His estate now rents to an elderly lady named Mrs. Harris.

Evaluation: This house and detached kitchen represent the traditional one-room house type that provided basic shelter in eastern North Carolina during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The survival of the open breezeway is of interest, for most detached kitchens have now been connected to the main block of the house by enclosing this open passage. According to Charlie Robinson's great-granddaughter, Rae Boyette, this house was built for Charlie in the 19th century and could be of antebellum construction. If it is this old, then both the interior and exterior have had periodic concealment or replacement of materials and the house does not have architectural integrity from the



antebellum period. The house has local historical significance as the homestead of an antebellum farmer, but does not appear to have retained sufficient integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

[Source: interview with Rae Boyette, June 3, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Fig. VIII.60  
Charlie Robinson House

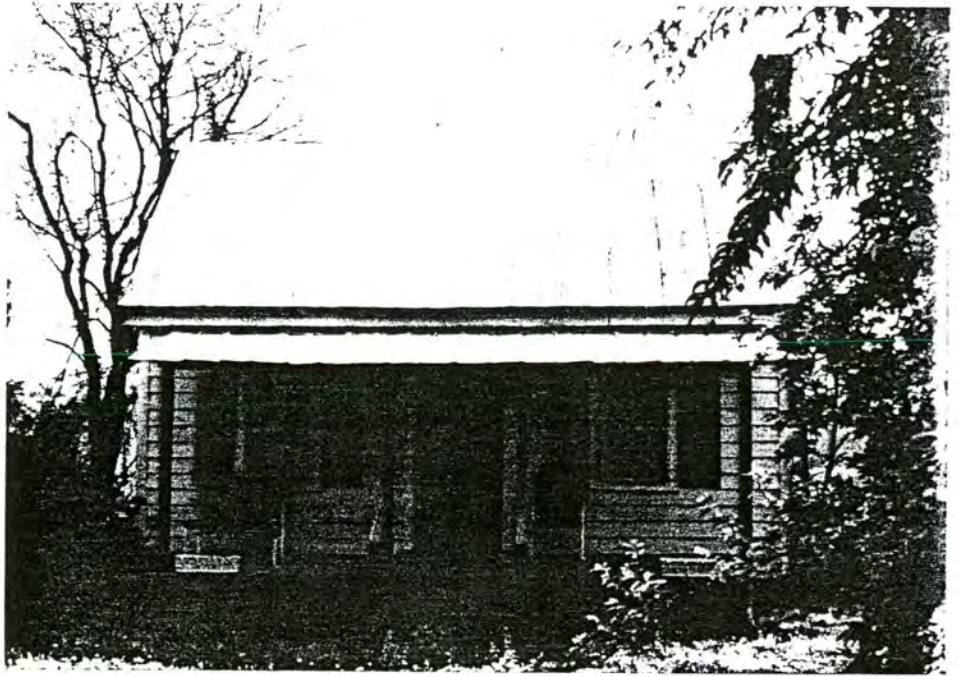


Fig. VIII.61  
Charlie Robinson House  
Rear view





Fig. VIII.62  
Charlie Robinson House  
Entrance

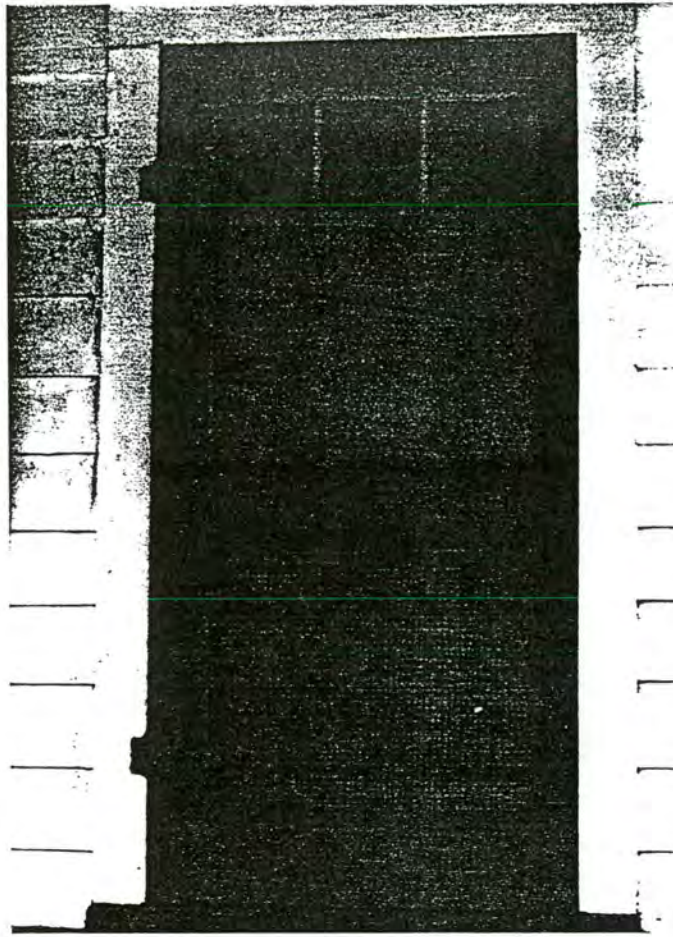
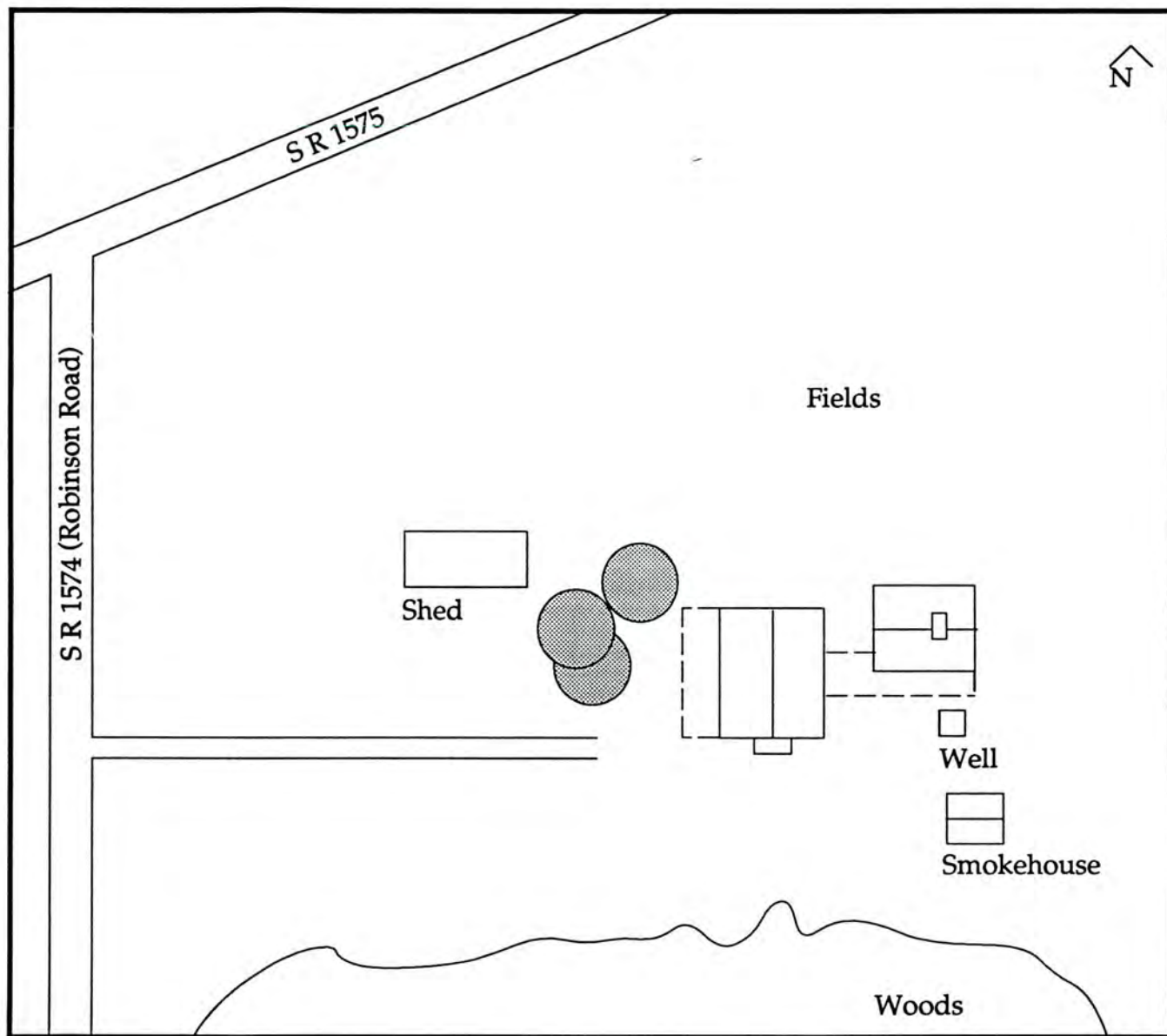


Fig. VIII.63  
Charlie Robinson House  
Detail of chimney



Fig. VIII.64  
CHARLIE ROBINSON HOUSE





## 17. Ernest L. Johnson Farm

Location: North side SR 1573 .05 mi. East of jct. with SR 1607, Kinston vicinity

Date of Construction: ca. 1890, ca. 1920

Style: Craftsman

Summary of physical description: This is a one-story frame, side-gable house with two rear ells, plain siding, two-over-two sash windows, interior brick chimneys, and a front porch with a prominent front-gable roof with bracketed eaves and turned porch posts with brackets.

The farmstead has four outbuildings. The packhouse and sweet potato curing house date from the 1920s. The well canopy dates from the late 19th or early 20th century, and the shed is of indeterminate 20th century date.

Historical Background: The father of Ernest L. Johnson built the original one-room-deep house about 1890. About 1920 the house was expanded to its present size and appearance, probably by Ernest. The farm was originally one hundred acres in size and extended to Nedercutt Road, but has now shrunk to an eight-acre home tract. The home tract was passed through Ernest's son and is now owned by his grandson, L. Ernest Hardee, who lives there with his family. The house sits on a slight rise known as "Johnson Hill" and fronts on Dobbs Farm Road, which originally passed closer to the house.

Evaluation: The Ernest L. Johnson farmhouse is an interesting example of vernacular Craftsman styling because the porch, added about 1920, has Queen Anne style posts with brackets supporting a Craftsman style front gabled roof. There are several examples of late 19th and early 20th century farmhouses that were transformed into bungalow or craftsman houses in the project area, and this example has no special architectural significance.

[Source: interview with L. Ernest Hardee, May 19, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Fig. VIII.65  
Ernest L. Johnson House  
Front view

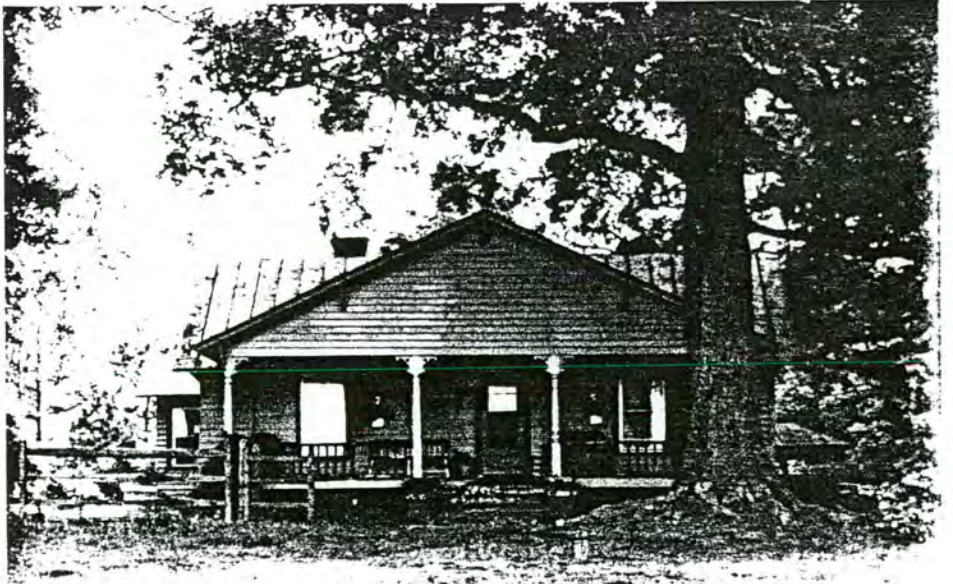
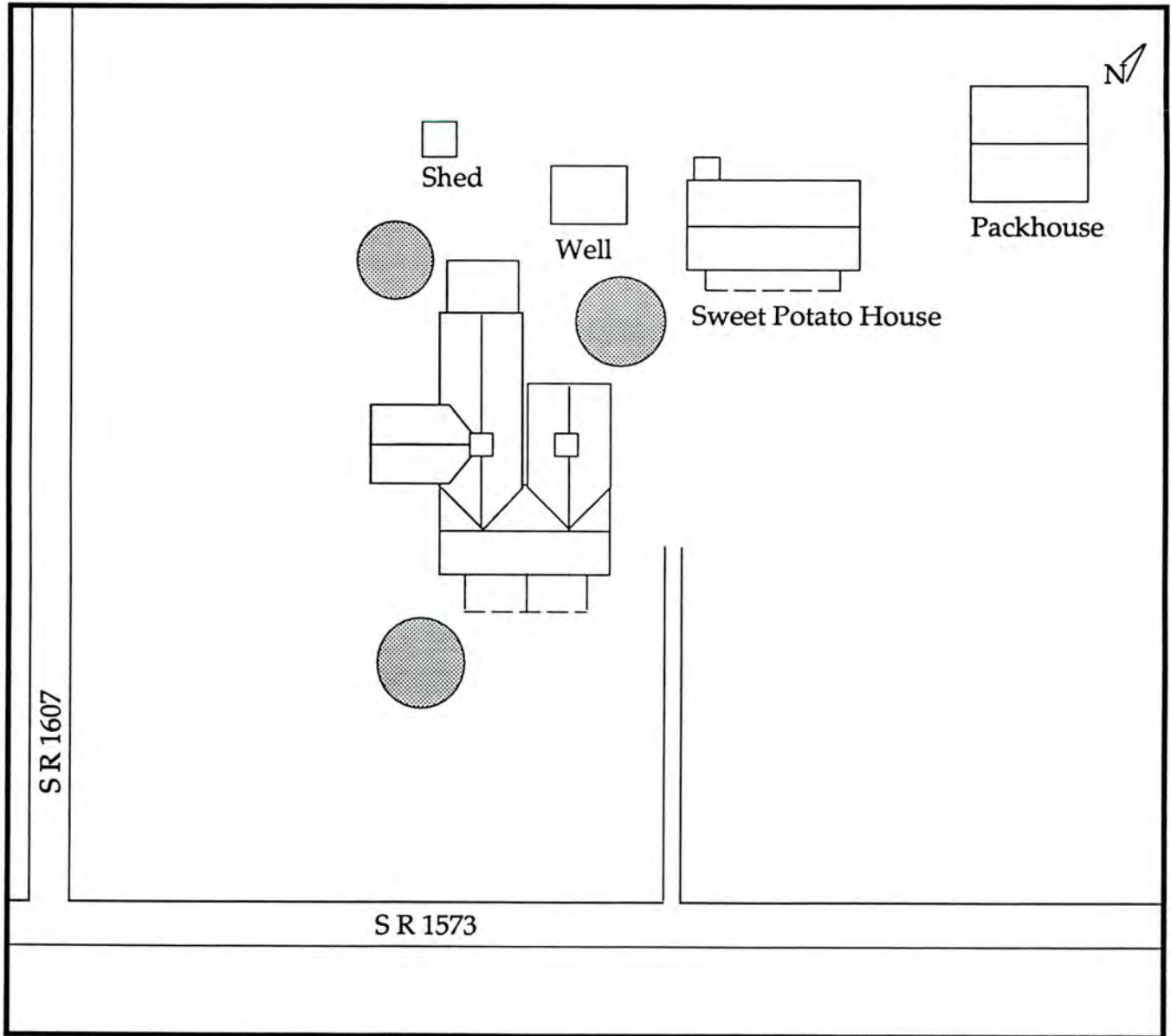


Fig. VIII.66  
Ernest L. Johnson Farm  
View of potato house &  
pack house





Fig. VIII.67  
ERNEST L. JOHNSON FARM



## 18. Stallings Field Air Corps Training Center

Location: Northeast junction of SR 1578 and 1572 at Stallings Field, now known as the Kinston-Lenoir County Regional Airport

Date of Construction: 1944-1960s

Style: institutional vernacular

Summary of physical description: Stallings Field, the Air Corps Training Center, is a complex of approximately 13 buildings begun during World War II and expanded in the 1950s. It was established in 1944 as an auxiliary base of the Marine Corps Air Station at Cherry Point (near the town of Havelock on the Neuse River in adjacent Craven County). This complex, located adjacent to the runway now used by the regional airport, has been owned since 1962 by the North Carolina Forest Service.

1. Serv-Air Hangar. 1954. This hangar was constructed in 1954 by the Serv-Air Corporation as an auxiliary hangar to handle the pilot training operations. It is a wide gabled steel-frame building that now houses the aircraft and offices of the Forest Service. It is completely sheathed in metal. The roof has seamed metal sheets; the walls are covered with corrugated metal. Each gable end can be completely opened by means of a row of hinged metal doors that are attached to an overhead track and can be folded into a free-standing metal frame located at each outside corner of the building. The low transverse walls have large metal casement windows and metal doors.

The interior of the hangar appears largely unaltered. The central section of the building is an open storage hangar, while the space along each side wall is partitioned into small offices and a coffee lounge. The building has a concrete slab floor and the steel frame is visible everywhere except in the office spaces, which have knotty pine paneling.

2. Aircraft Maintenance Building. ca. 1962. Located adjacent to the hangar, on the runway, is a smaller aircraft maintenance building. It is a gabled building covered with the same corrugated metal and with a similar gable-end sliding metal door. It has metal casement windows. It was built by the Forest Service as an aircraft paint shop.

3. Barracks, Mess Hall, Classrooms and auxiliary buildings. 1944-1960s. Adjacent to the runway are four barracks, a dining hall, two classroom buildings, a carpenter shop, a storage building, and an auto shop building.



Several of the buildings date from 1944, and the remainder were constructed by the Serv-Air Corporation during the 1950s and by the Forest Service since 1962. The barracks, dining hall and classroom buildings are long, low gabled frame buildings of nine or ten bays in length, with a door at each end and wooden sash windows. The buildings have been reclad with plywood paneling and have composition shingled roofs. The plywood doors and two-over-two sash appear to be later replacements of the original fabric. The interiors of the buildings examined consisted of narrow hallways and rows of doors accessing bedrooms or classrooms. The interiors have linoleum floors, plywood paneled walls, and accoustical ceiling tiles. Thus both the exterior and interior of the dormitories, classrooms and dining hall have replacement materials.

Historical Background: The history of Stallings Field Air Corps Training Center, popularly known as Stallings Field, begins in the early 1940s when Kinston and Lenoir County purchased 640 acres of land near the Dawson Station community on which to build an airport. Local pilots and city employees cleared a small area as a landing site. On March 1, 1944, the Marine Corps opened an outlying field on this site as an auxiliary air base to Cherry Point Marine Air Station. Its main purpose was as a backup facility for Cherry Point, but it was also used to train Marine pilots. Kinston and Lenoir County leased this field to the government.

Stallings Field was one of eleven outlying fields of the Cherry Point Marine Air Station established during World War II. The outlying fields in Kinston, Beaufort, Greenville, New Bern, Washington and Wilson were leased to the Navy by the cities and counties owning them. The other outlying fields were located at Atlantic, Morehead City, Congaree, South Carolina, and other unknown sites. All of these were developed with \$3.9 million of Civil Aeronautics Authority funds and had total personnel numbering about 15,000. (By contrast, the main base, Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station, established in 1941, had 23,000 personnel at the end of 1944.) All of these outlying fields were presumably closed at the end of the war, and the types of structures that survive on these fields are unknown.

Activity at Stallings Field immediately after the war is unknown. In 1951 the facility was leased to the Serv-Air Aviation Corporation which was under contract with the United States Air Force to provide flight training for Air Force pilots. Serv-Air at its peak had 550 cadets, 685 employees and 100 Air Force personnel and had a large impact on the economy of the Kinston-Lenoir County area. In 1953 the base was formally named Stallings Air Base in honor of Lieutenants Harry and Bruce Stallings, two brothers from Kinston who were killed in 1945 while serving in the U.S. Army Air Corps. Before being phased

out by the Air Force in 1957, Stallings Air Base trained some 4,000 Air Force pilots. Serv-Air built two hangars. The first, built about 1952, located on the west side of the main terminal, is presently used by ISO Aero Service. This hangar is separated from the rest of the Stallings Field complex and was not recorded. The hangar presently used by the Forest Service was constructed in 1954.

Stallings Air Base was vacant from 1957 until 1962 when it was bought by the North Carolina Forest Service. Since then it has been used by the Forest Service as a headquarters for forest fire fighting operations in eastern North Carolina. The Forest Service shares the greatly expanded runway with the Kinston-Lenoir County Regional Airport.

Evaluation: Although the World War II history of Stallings Field is very important, most of the World War II era buildings at Stallings Field have been demolished. The original hangar was a big, boxy metal and wooden building with a flat roof. It stood on the site of the main airport terminal and was demolished about 1975 when the terminal was constructed. The mess hall, post exchange, old headquarters building, and the "Kitty Hawk Club" building have been demolished, and only a few of the existing buildings date from the war. The present complex is the result of continual alterations and new construction by the Serv-Air Corporation in the 1950s and the Forest Service since 1962. The original exterior and interior fabric of the current barracks, mess hall and classroom buildings have been concealed or replaced by later materials.

[Sources: Paolo E. Coletta, Editor. United States Navy and Marine Corps Bases, Domestic (Westport, Ct.: Greenwood Press, 1985), 105-110; interview with William M. Dyer, Jr. (Bill), flight trainer for Serv-Air Corporation and unofficial historian of Stallings Field, June 9, 1993; interview with Bill Allison, N. C. Forest Service, May 7, 1993; Johnson & Holloman, The Story of Kinston and Lenoir County, 189; 200 Years of Progress (Kinston-Lenoir Bicentennial Commission: 1976)]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



Fig. VIII.68  
Stallings Field Air Corps  
Training Center  
Hangar

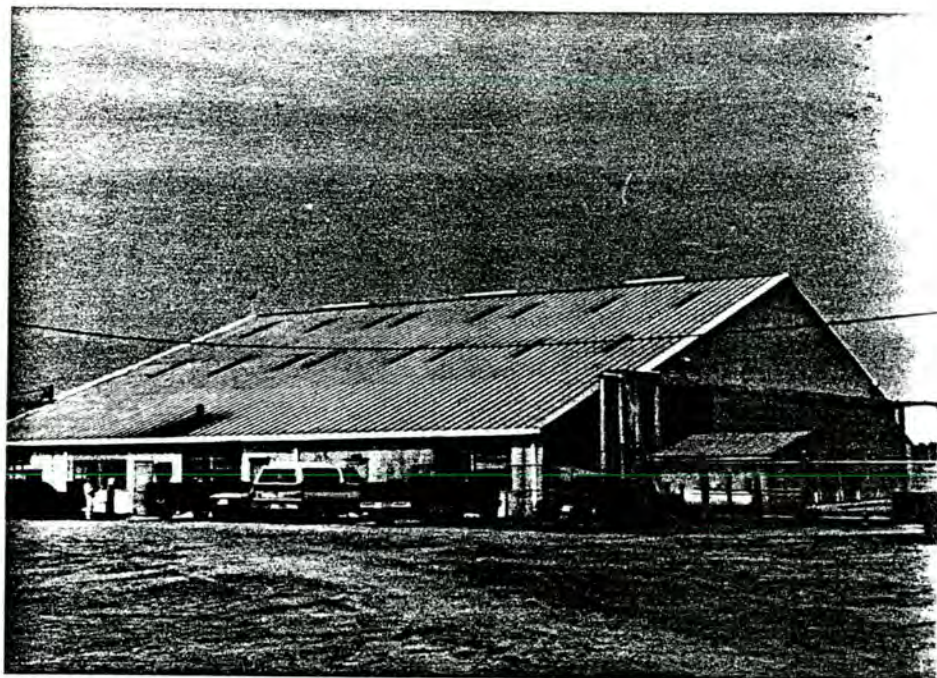


Fig. VIII.69  
Stallings Field Air Corps  
Training Center  
Hangar interior

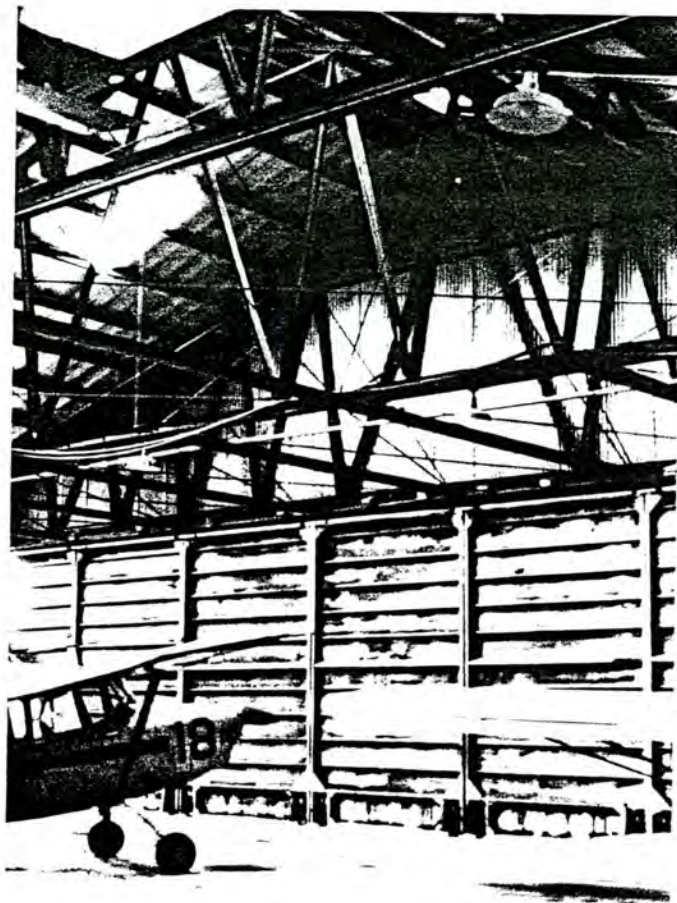




Fig. VIII.70  
Stallings Field Air Corps  
Training Center  
Hangar: entrance from  
parking area

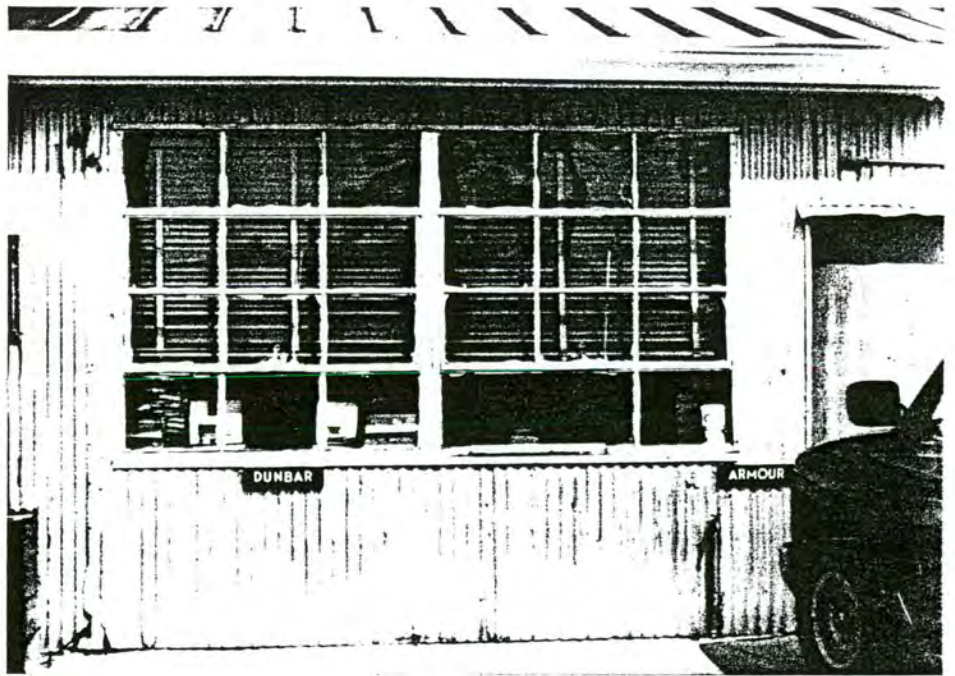


Fig. VIII.71  
Stallings Field Air Corps  
Training Center  
Hangar Maintenance  
Building

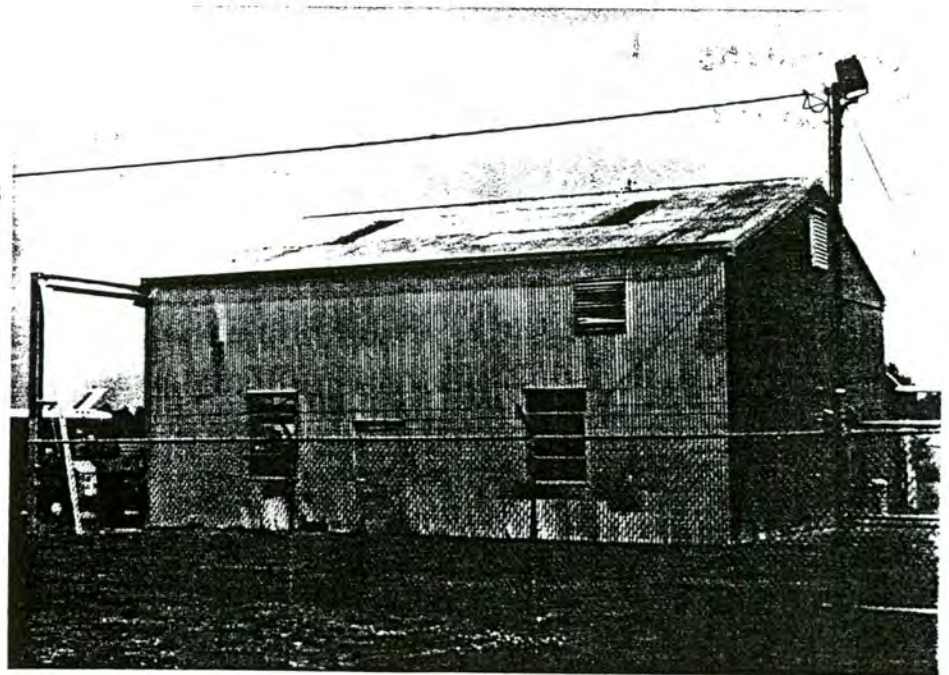




Fig. VIII.72  
Stallings Field Air Corps  
Training Center  
View of dormitories and classrooms

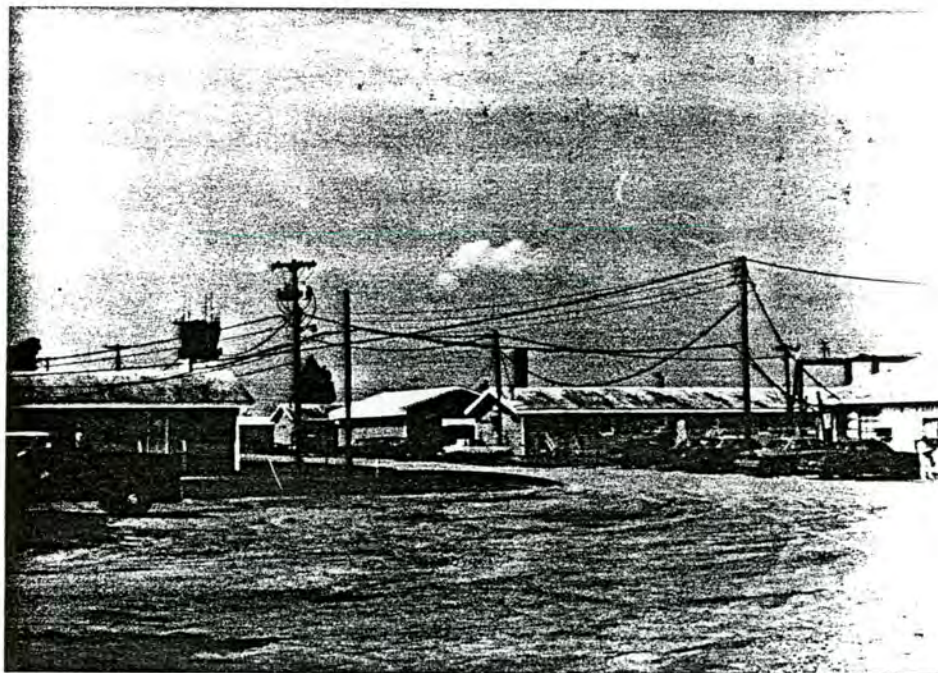
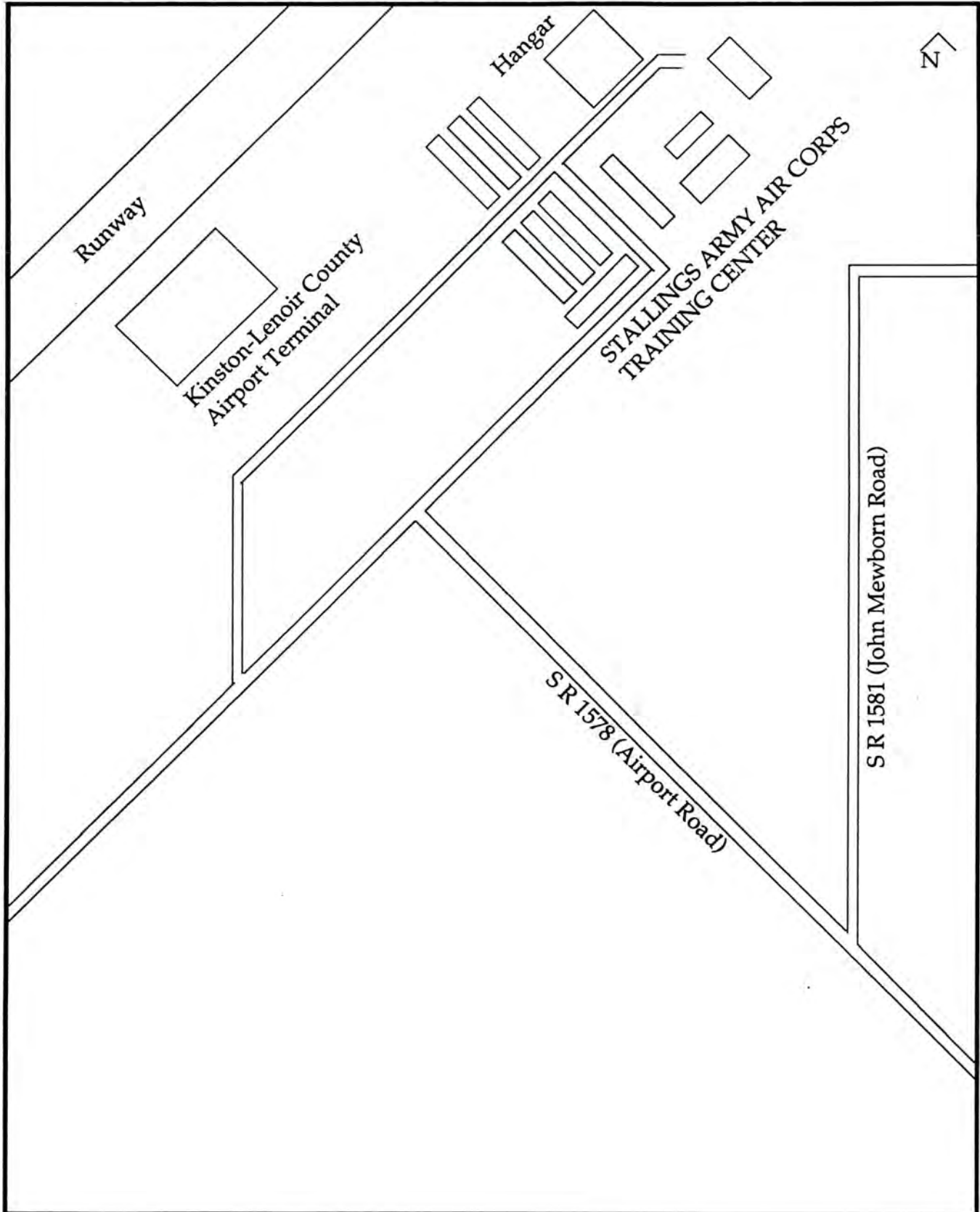


Fig. VIII.73  
Stallings Field Air Corps  
Training Center  
Dining Hall



Fig. VIII.73A

STALLINGS ARMY AIR CORPS TRAINING CENTER





## 19. Burning Bush Church Community

Location: East & West sides SR 1581 one mile North of jct. with SR 1578, Kinston vicinity

Date of Construction: early 20th century

Style: vernacular

Summary of physical description: This is a small black community consisting of the Burning Bush Holiness Church, two early 20th century houses, and several nonhistoric dwellings. The church is a brick, front-gable building apparently built around 1960, but the windows are older than the building. They are vernacular Gothic Revival style pointed arch wooden sash with small-paned borders. They are apparently reused from another church building. It is possible that this building was originally a frame sanctuary that has been brick-veneered, but the wide, low shape belies this possibility.

Approximately 1/4 mile north, on the same side of SR 1581, is a frame shotgun house with a front wraparound porch with turned posts and four-over-four sash windows. Across the road is a vernacular Craftsman style house.

Historical Background: This appears to be a black community loosely clustered around the Burning Bush Holiness Church. Neither of the historic houses has any particular architectural significance, since they are both representative examples of house types that occur frequently in the county during the 1900-1940 period. The community has no known special historical significance.

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Fig. VIII.74  
Burning Bush Holiness Church



Fig. VIII.75  
Shotgun House

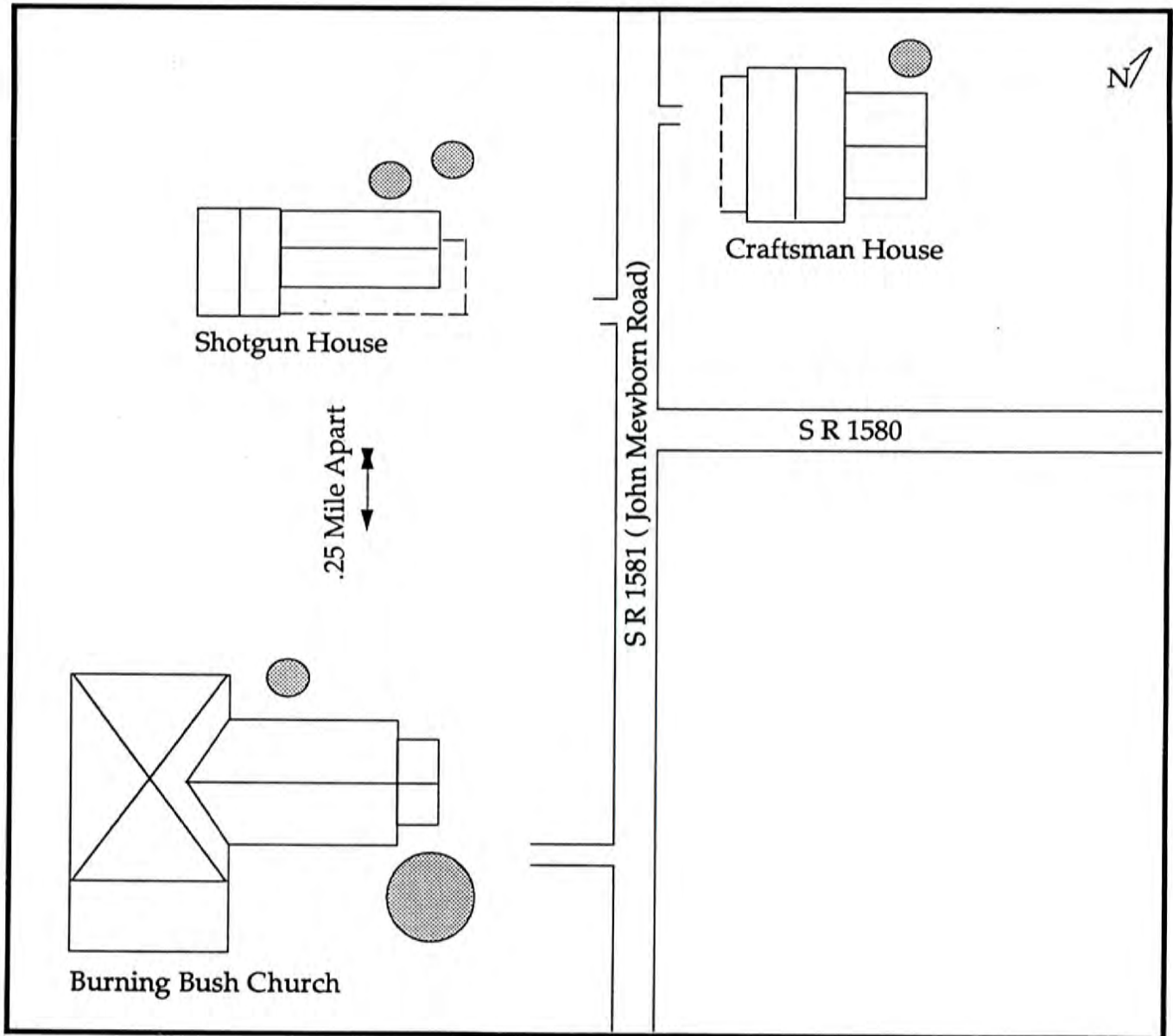




Fig. VIII.76  
Craftsman House



Figure VIII.77  
BURNING BUSH CHURCH COMMUNITY





## 20. Mewborn Cemetery

Location: North side SR 1580, in middle of large field in clump of trees 300 ft. west of 3 tobacco barns, entrance .5 mi. East of jct. with SR 1581, Mewborns Crossroads vicinity

Date of Establishment: approximately 1845

Summary of physical description: This is the 19th century graveyard of the Mewborn family. It contains approximately 12 marble headstones, with footstones, for members of the Mewborn and Parrott families. The stone with the earliest visible death date is that of a child, Persise Mewborn (1840-1845). Others buried here include Deborah Mewborn, Susanna Mewborne, James Mewborne, Benjamin F. Parrott, Myrtle Mewborn and Levi Mewborn (1793-1855).

The gravestones are simple rectangular or segmental-arched marble headstones. The only one with decorative carving is that of Deborah Mewborn (1828-1850) which has an urn and willow motif at the top of the rectangular headstone.

The graveyard is now abandoned and is very overgrown. It is located inside a stand of tall hardwood trees in the middle of a corn field on Ben Franklin Road (SR 1580) one-half mile east of John Mewborn Road (SR 1581).

Historical Background: The Mewborn family was once a prominent family in this area, as can be judged by Mewborns Crossroads located one mile north, across Stonyton Creek, and by the name of John Mewborn Road just to the west. None of the genealogical entries in The Heritage of Lenoir County 1981 refer to the Mewborns of this area, and the family seems to have died out. Levi Mewborn was a large antebellum landowner who owned a plantation where the cemetery is located. A land division in the 1840s of the property of Stanton Taylor, located on the north side of Stonyton Creek, mentions that Levi Mewborn's land adjoined that of Stanton Taylor. [Colonial Records of Lenoir County, page 60, on microfilm at the North Carolina Archives, Raleigh]

In the 1850 population schedule of the U.S. Census, Lenoir County, Levi Mewborn was a 57-year old farmer whose real estate was valued at \$12,000, which was unusually valuable for this area. According to Levi's tombstone, he died in 1855.

Evaluation: This is one of two plantation graveyards found in the project area; the other is on the Frederick Greene Taylor Farm. All other above-ground

traces of the Mewborn plantation have disappeared. The graveyard thus has considerable local historical interest. The design of the graveyard and individual monuments are representative of upper-middle-class antebellum cemeteries. The graveyard has no special artistic significance that would make it eligible for the National Register.

[Source: U.S. Census, 1850, Lenoir County, population schedule]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



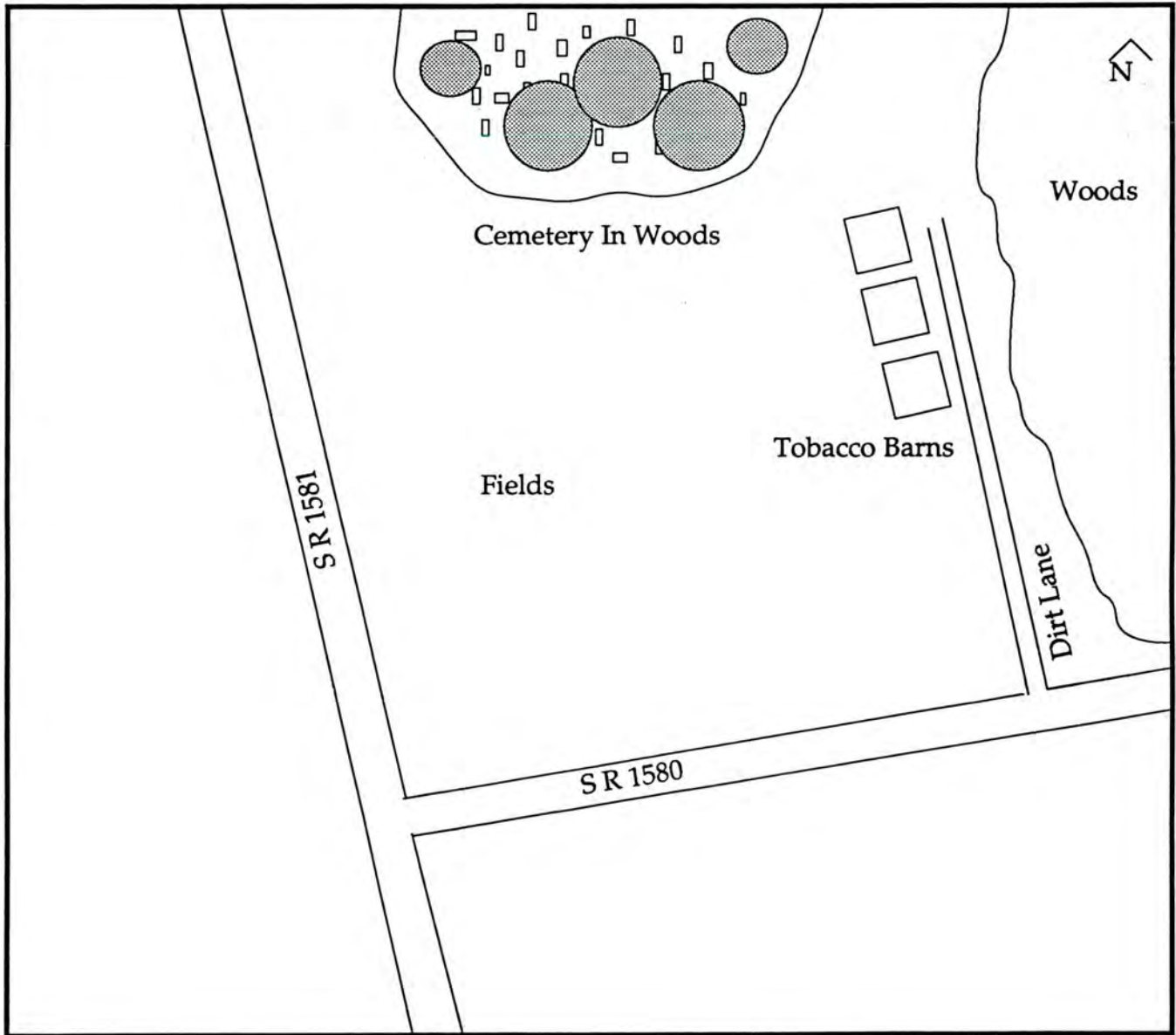
Fig. VIII.78  
Mewborn Cemetery  
View from road



Fig. VIII.79  
Mewborn Cemetery  
Close View



Figure VIII.80  
MEWBORN CEMETERY





## 21. Mewborn-Bizzell House

Location: Southwest junction of US 58 & SR 1541 at Mewborns Crossroads

Date of Construction: late 19th century

Style: vernacular

Summary of physical description: This is a representative example of the most frequently occurring historic house type in the area, the one-story frame side-gable house. This example has exterior end chimneys, two rear ells, wide eave returns on the gable ends, a central entrance with transom and sidelights, and six-over-six sash windows. The house was refurbished in recent years and has replacement porch posts and railing, vinyl siding, and a rear addition.

Behind the house is a 2-story frame, side-gable outbuilding of early 20th century construction with exposed rafter ends and sash windows in the front and rear elevations. Its function is unknown.

Historical Background: This house was apparently built for Jane Mewborn, who married a Bizzell. The land on which it is located may have been part of Levi Mewborn's plantation before the Civil War, and Jane may have been a daughter or granddaughter of Levi.

Evaluation: The Mewborn-Bizzell House has local historical interest for its connection to the prominent Mewborn family. It does not have any special architectural significance because it is a standard example of a basic house type of the area and because its architectural integrity has been compromised by recent refurbishing.

[Source: interview with Harriet Yelverton, May 7, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Fig. VIII.81  
Mewborn-Bizzell House

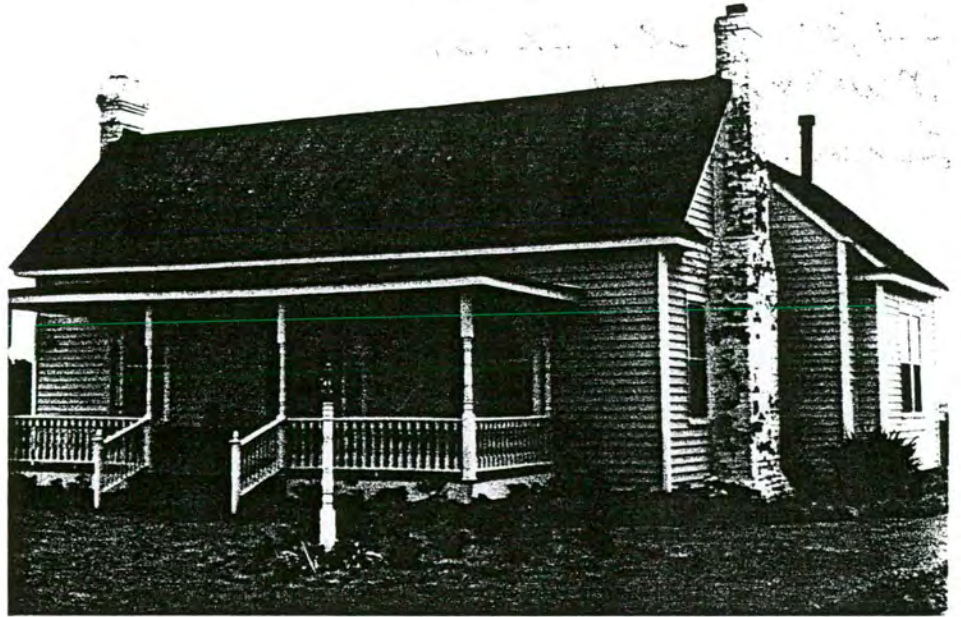
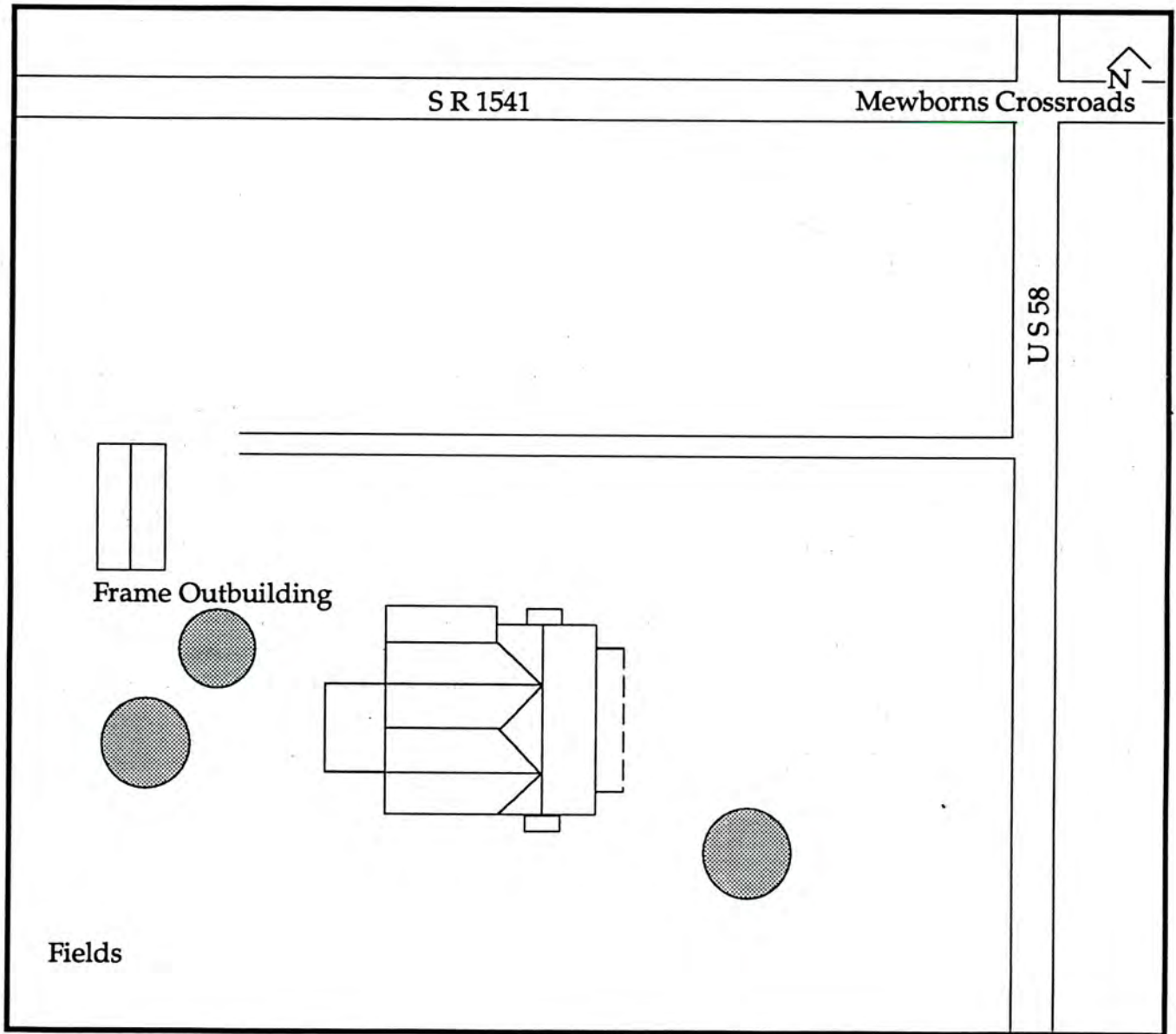


Fig. VIII.82  
Mewborn-Bizzell House  
Rear view





Figure VIII.83  
MEWBORN-BIZZELL HOUSE



## 22. Hyman Mewborn Farm

Location: Northwest jct. of US 58 & SR 1541 at Mewborns Crossroads

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Style: vernacular

Summary of physical description: This is an L-plan one-story frame house with a rear ell and rear additions. It has plain siding, two-over-two sash windows, interior brick chimneys, a replacement front door, and a wraparound front porch with replacement posts and screening.

There is one historic outbuilding, a brick dairy, in the field north of the house. It is one-room, of front-gable form, with one-to-five common bond brick walls and six-over-six sash windows with segmental arches. At the rear is a frame shed addition.

Historical Background: This was the farm of Hyman Mewborn. It was built on the site of the Hebron Christian Church, which stood here at least by 1888 and burned in the late 19th century. Hyman Mewborn had a cotton gin and dairy on his farm, but the only surviving structure related to these activities is the brick dairy building. Hyman Mewborn was apparently a descendant of the Mewborn family which was prominent in this area in the antebellum period.

Evaluation: The Hyman Mewborn House is representative of vernacular middle-class farmhouses built in this section of Lenoir County during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It has no special architectural significance. The brick dairy has historical and architectural interest as an unusual type of agricultural building for the project area. At least one other area farmer, Lemuel O. Moseley, whose farm is across US 58, operated a dairy in the 1920s. The other Mewborn dairy buildings have been demolished, and the lone dairy building probably does not convey the essence of an early 20th century dairy farm and would therefore not be eligible for the National Register for its agricultural significance.

[Source: interview with Harriet Yelverton, May 7, 1993; interview with Tave Fletcher, May 19, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



Fig. VIII.84  
Hyman Mewborn House  
Overall



Fig. VIII.85  
Hyman Mewborn Farm  
Dairy Building

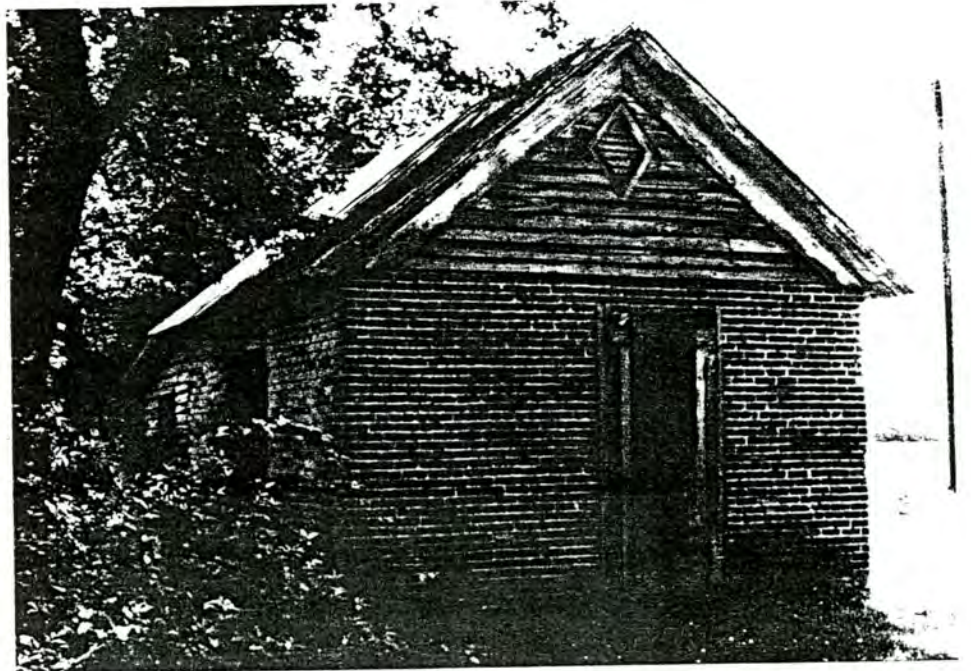


Figure VIII.86  
HYMAN MEWBORN FARM

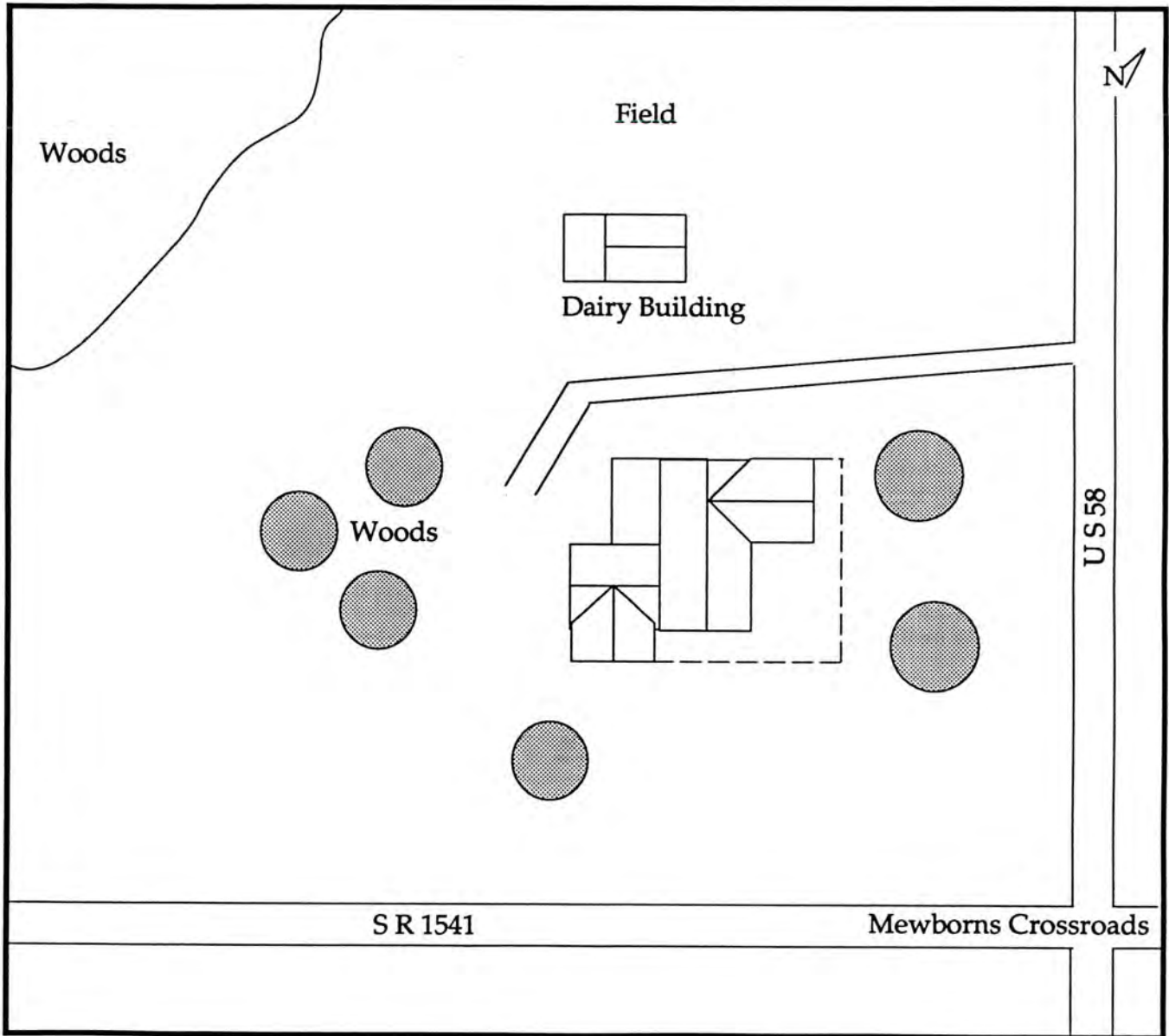
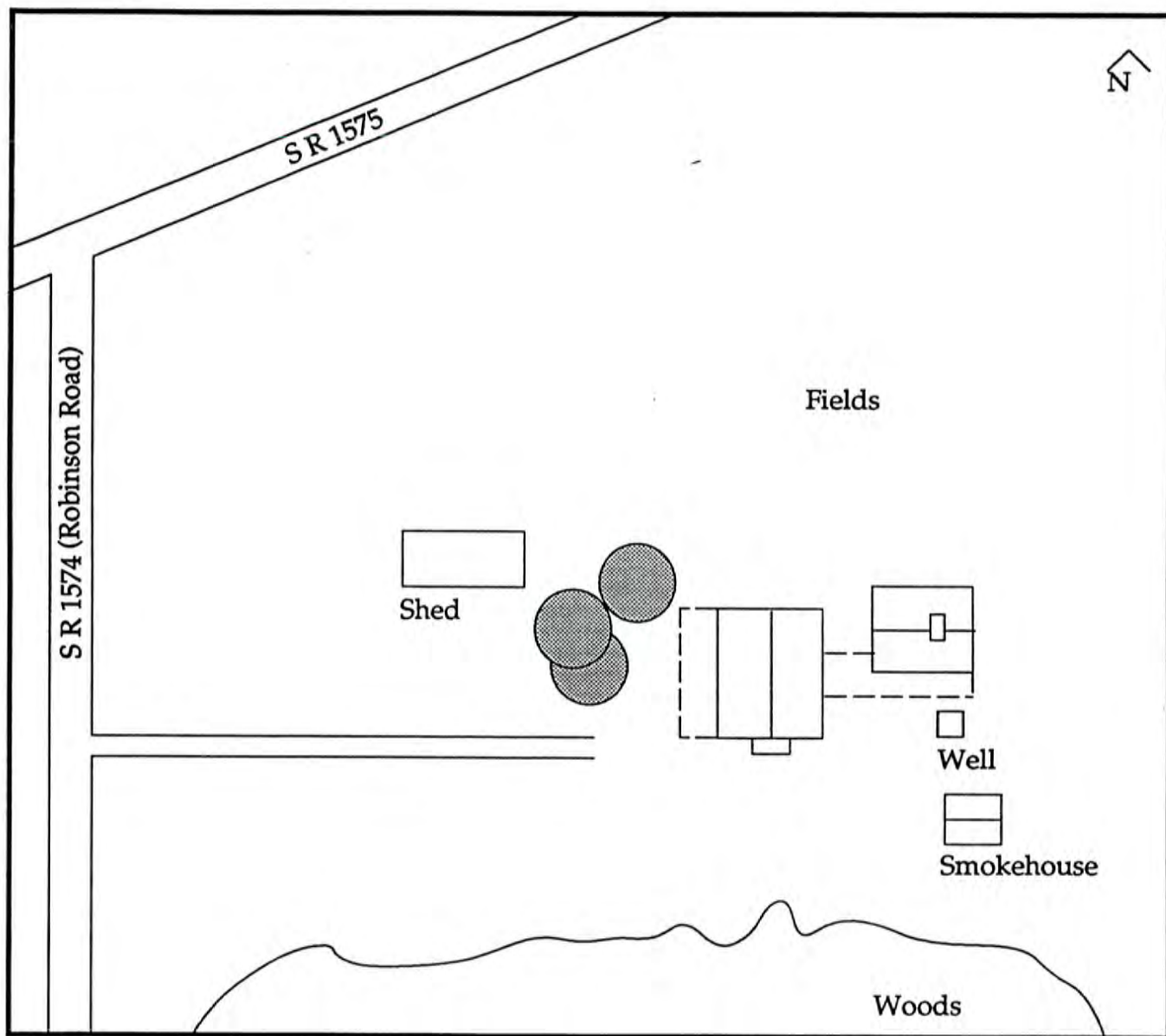




Fig. VIII.64  
CHARLIE ROBINSON HOUSE



### 23. Lucy Gray House

Location: West side US 58 .3 mi. South of jct. with SR 1575, Wootens Crossroads vicinity

Date of Construction: ca. 1915

Style: vernacular

Summary of physical description: This is a one-story frame, side-gable, hall-and-parlor plan house with a central brick chimney and a rear ell. It has a front porch and ell porch. An additional room was added to the north gable end. The house has plain siding, two front doors, six-over-six sash, and plain porch posts. It is in deteriorated condition and used only for storage. There are no outbuildings.

Historical Background: Lucy Barron Gray and her husband moved into this house in 1922 and lived here until they built a brick ranch nearby in 1954, where Mrs. Gray still lives. Mrs. Gray is elderly and does not recall the previous owner of the house, but believes that it was built about 1915.

Evaluation: This is a representative example of the basic house type found in the area in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is in poor condition and has no special historical or architectural interest.

[Source: interview with family of Mrs. Lucy B. Gray, May 7, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



Fig. VIII.87  
Lucy Gray House  
Front view



Fig. VIII.88  
Lucy Gray House  
Rear view



Figure VIII.89  
LUCY GRAY HOUSE

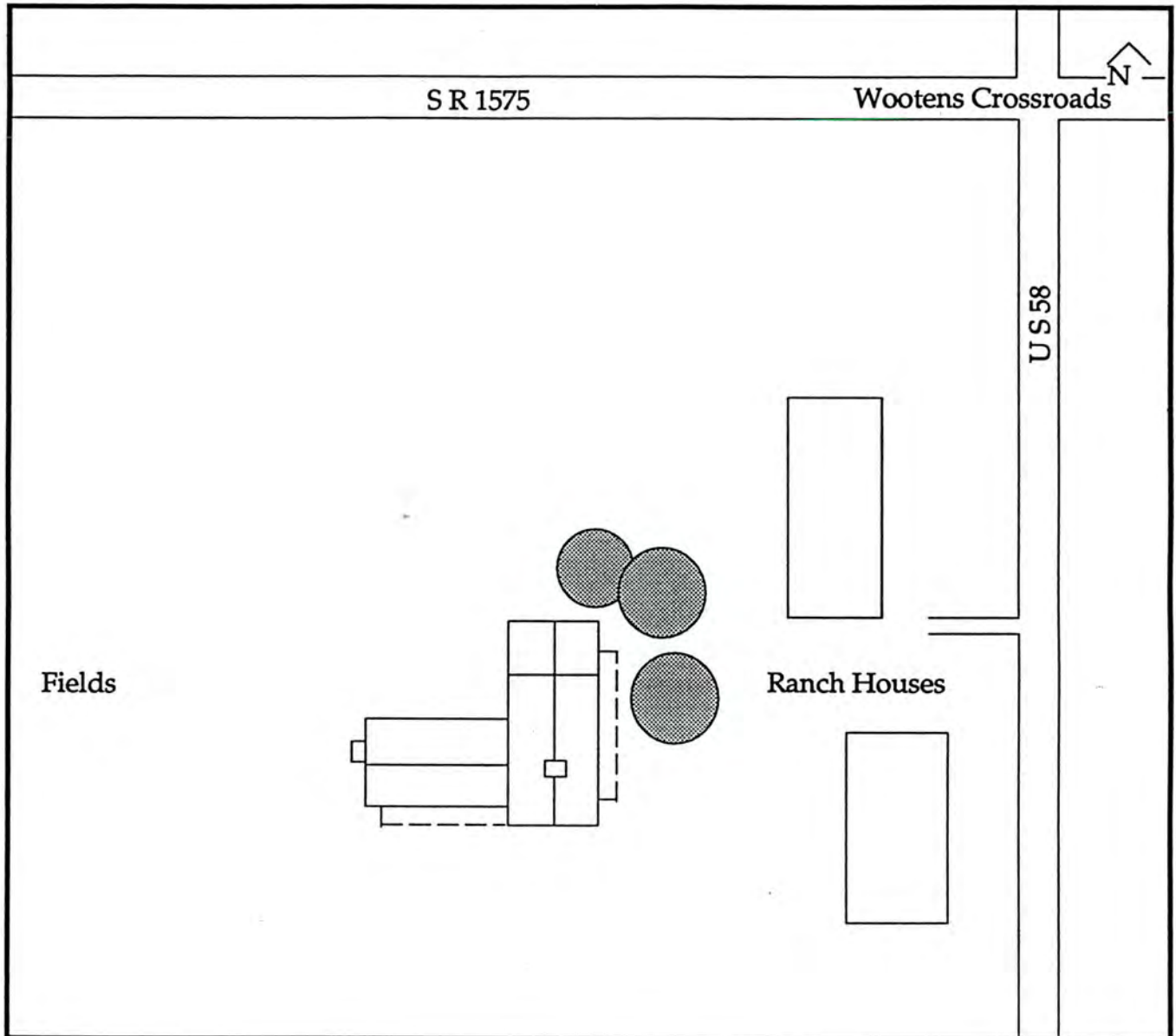




Fig. VIII.90  
Drs. Carroll & Dawson Office

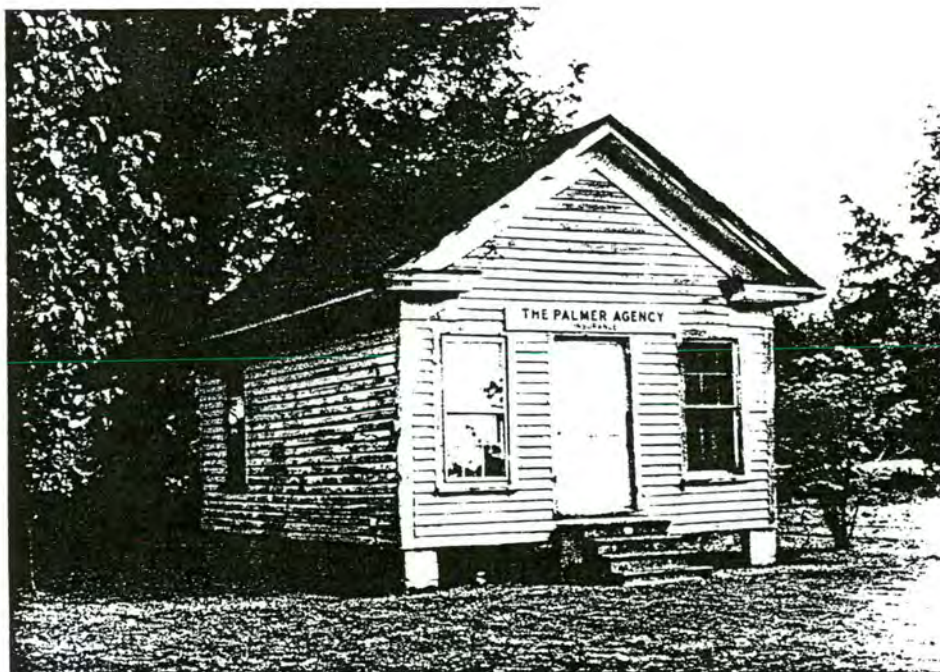


Fig. VIII.91  
Drs. Carroll & Dawson Office  
Front room: interior

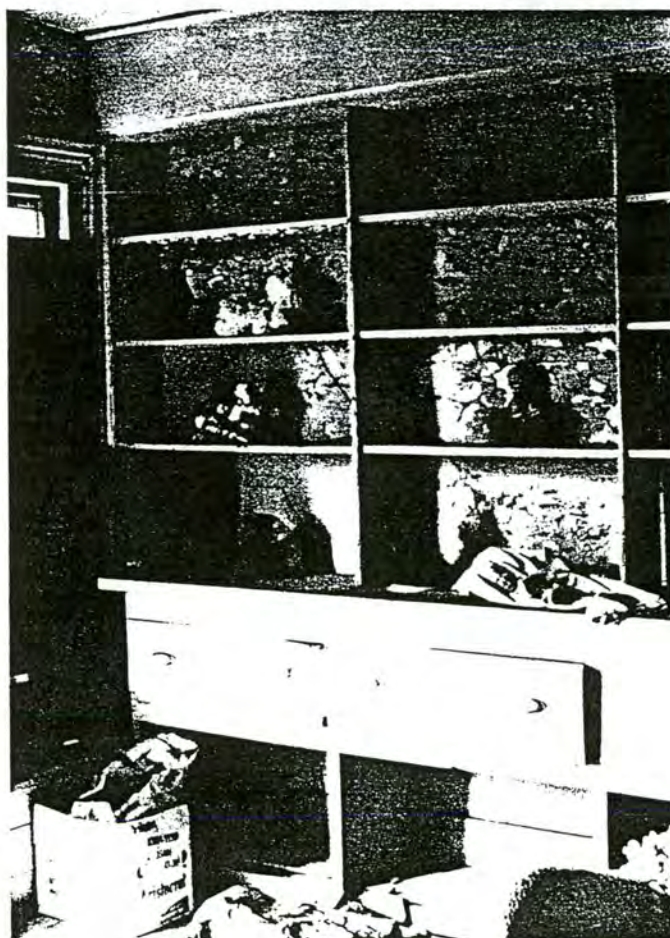
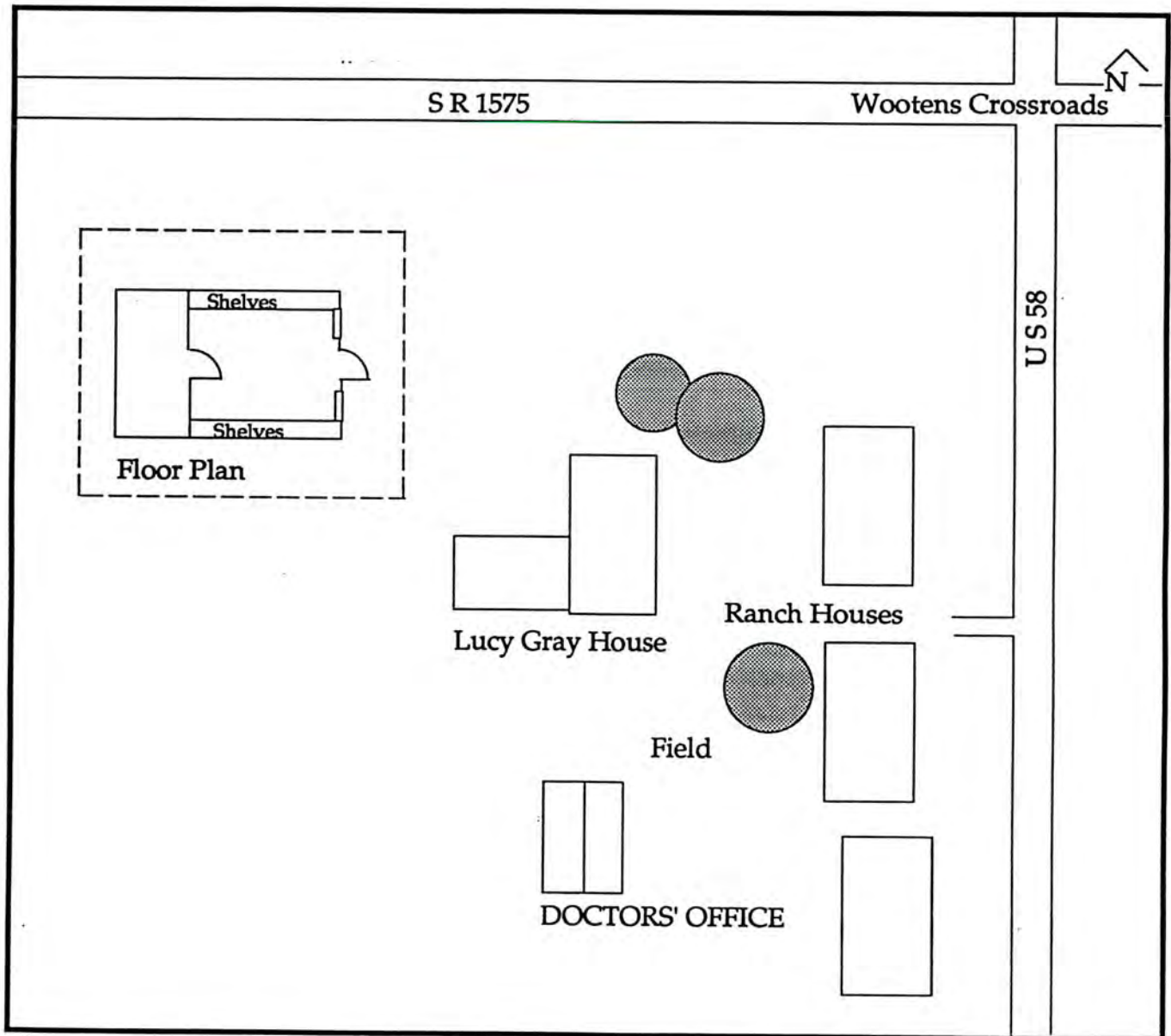


Figure VIII.92  
DOCTORS CARROLL AND DAWSON OFFICE





## 25. Bright-Hooker-Gray House

Location: Southwest jct. of US 58 & SR 1575 at Wootens Crossroads

Date of Construction: ca. 1860; late 19th century

Style: Greek Revival, vernacular

Summary of physical description: The Bright-Hooker-Gray House is a one-story frame, Greek Revival style house, constructed about 1860, with a hip roof, plain siding, six-over-six and four-over-four sash windows, one exterior end chimney laid in common bond, and a rear hip-roofed ell. At the front south facade is a wide Greek Revival style corner post, and the section of original eave that remains has a wide frieze board. In the late 19th century a side wing was added to the north side, with a projecting front-gable. At this time the original front porch was probably removed. The addition has plain siding and four-over-four sash windows. The front entrance has wide sidelights and a replacement door.

Little more original Greek Revival fabric remains on the interior than on the exterior. The house retains its original center hall plan, plaster walls, high baseboards, some vertical two-panel doors, and mitred surrounds. The south front mantel survives. It is an idiosyncratic vernacular Greek Revival style mantel with pilasters supporting a frieze with a shallow segmental arch.

A frame, gable-front smokehouse, said to be as old as the house, stands to the rear. There are also a frame garage, a packhouse, and two sheds of early 20th century date. On the south side are two frame tobacco barns built in the 1920s.

Historical Background: According to the family tradition of the Gray family, this house was built by Simon Bright before the Civil War. Simon's daughter, Alice Bright, married a Hooker and inherited the house. Hyman Mewborn was the next owner. He sold it to Neil Gray around 1900. It was inherited by his son Cleveland Gray and subsequently by Cleveland's daughter, Louise Gray Shingleton, who lives in the house now.

The 1863 military survey map shows a "T. Bright" living at this site. Genealogical entries in The Heritage of Lenoir County 1981 indicate that the first Simon Bright in Lenoir County was prominent during the period of earliest settlement, and that there were a line of male descendants named Simon Bright that continued to at least the mid-19th century. [entries 355, 356, 562, 591,



631, written by Velma Bright Ellis] One document that places Simon Bright as a property owner in this area is a property division of the 1840s that indicates that the lands of Simon Bright adjoined those of Levi Mewborn, whose plantation was to the south near Stonyton Creek. [Colonial Records of Lenoir County, page 60, microfilm, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh]

The 1860 population schedule of the Lenoir County census shows Simon Bright's household located three households from that of Frederick Greene Taylor, who lived on the next road to the south, SR 1541. Bright was a 29-year-old lawyer and farmer. His real estate was valued at \$9,000, indicating that he owned a large farm. His personal estate was valued at \$7,600. He apparently lived alone, for no one else is listed in his household. The 1860 slave schedule of the Lenoir County census showed Simon W. Bright as the owner of six slaves. It is possible that Bright's School for blacks, originally located a short distance to the west, was named for a freedman named Bright who had been a slave on Simon W. Bright's farm.

It is only a supposition that this 1860 household of Simon Bright was located in the same house that is recorded here. In the absence of deeds for this era of Lenoir County history it would be difficult to prove this, but lawyer and farmer Simon Bright certainly lived in this vicinity, and according to Gray family tradition, in this house. The name "T. Bright" listed on the 1863 map could be a spelling error; this could also be a family member of Simon's.

The Gray family has owned the farm for three generations. Neil Gray apparently owned about 150 acres, and there are currently 85 acres in the farm tract.

Evaluation: The Bright-Hooker-Gray House, with sections of Greek Revival trim and hip roof, is the most architecturally stylish house that survives in Study Area I. However the overall appearance of the house was severely compromised by the late 19th century addition and it can no longer be considered a good example of the style. The house does have historical significance as one of a small number of antebellum plantation houses that have survived in the area. If this was the house of lawyer and farmer Simon W. Bright, it has historical interest for this connection as well. The loss of original architectural integrity prevents the house from meeting the integrity criteria for eligibility for the National Register.

[Sources: interview with Carl and Vernon Gray, May 7, 1993; 1863 military survey map, N.C. State Archives; The Heritage of Lenoir County 1981, entries for Simon Bright family; Colonial Records of Lenoir County, page 60,



microfilm, N.C. State Archives; 1860 population schedule, U.S. Census, Lenoir County; 1860 slave schedule, U.S. Census, Lenoir County]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Fig. VIII.93  
Bright-Hooker-Gray House



Fig. VIII.94  
Bright-Hooker-Gray House  
South elevation





Fig. VIII.95  
Bright-Hooker-Gray House  
Door from south room  
to hall

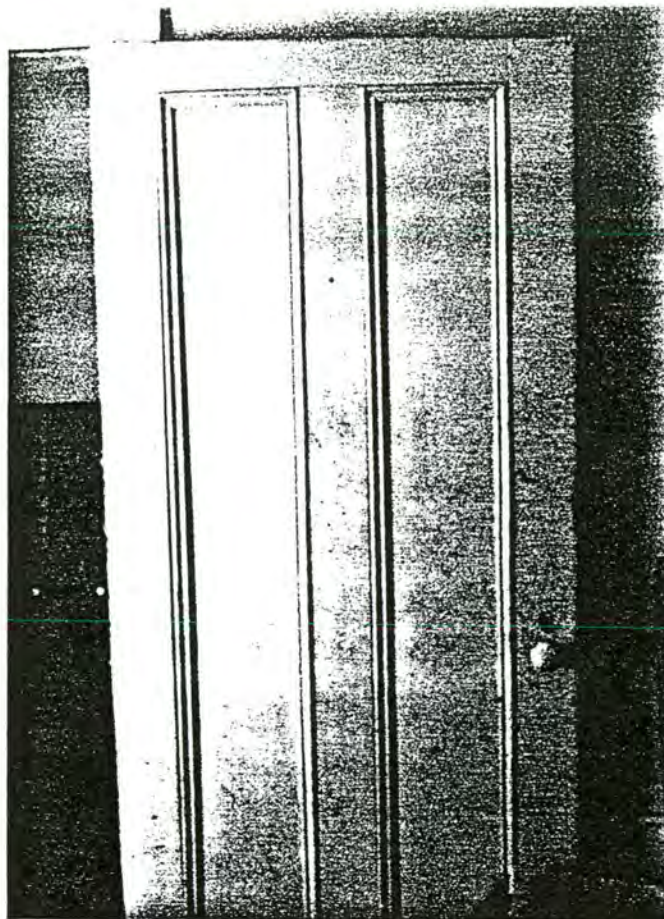




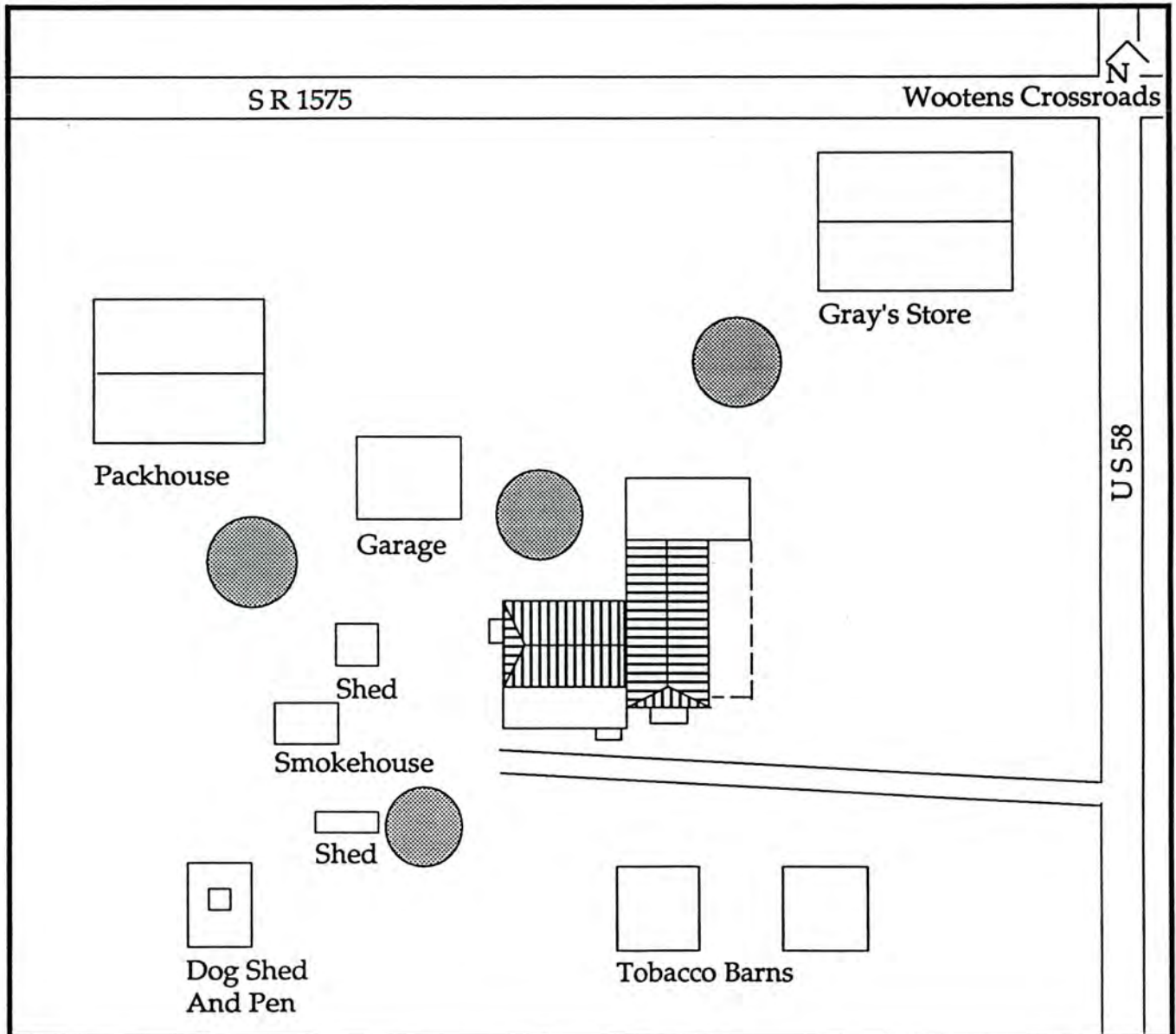
Fig. VIII.96  
Bright-Hooker-Gray House  
Smokehouse



Figure VIII.97

BRIGHT-HOOKER-GRAY FARM

-  Original Construction
-  Later Additions And Outbuildings





## 26. Benjamin Franklin Scarborough Farm

Location: North side SR 1702 .5 mi. North of jct. with SR 1703, Mewborns Crossroads vicinity

Date of Construction: 1888

Style: vernacular

Summary of physical description: This is a one-story frame, side-gable house with a central chimney, two front doors, a front porch with chamfered posts, and a rear ell with porch. All of the openings are covered with plywood. The corner posts, frieze board, and wide gable eave returns are typical of houses of this period in the project area. The house is unoccupied and in deteriorating condition.

To the rear is a board-and-batten front gable outbuilding, probably a smokehouse. Stretching in a row down a farm lane behind the house are a frame pack house that is 2 1/2 stories tall, with a side-gable orientation that may indicate that its original function was a cotton gin, and three tobacco barns.

Historical Background: This land was purchased about 1888 by Benjamin Franklin Scarborough and his wife Hattie. They had moved from the Falling Creek area of Lenoir County. They had the house built in 1888 and lived here, raising a family of around eight children until B. F. Scarborough's death, apparently in the early twentieth century. Hattie Scarborough, a widow, purchased Monticello, a farm located just to the north, in 1918 and moved her family there. The Scarboroughs continued to farm the land around this house until 1983 when they sold the farm to Gladys Gray and her husband. Mrs. Gladys Gray, now widowed, currently owns the farm.

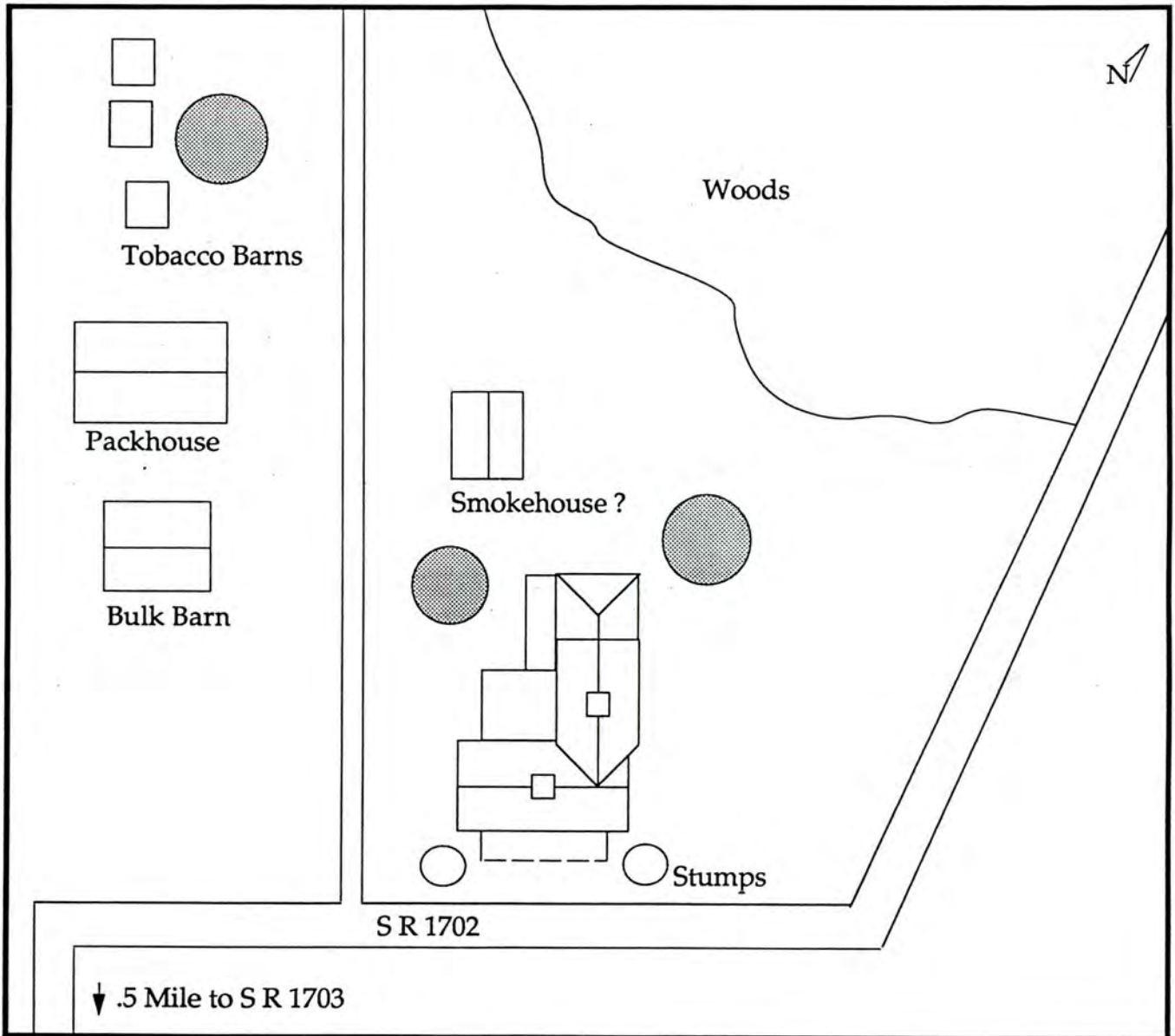
Evaluation: The Benjamin Franklin Scarborough Farm has no special architectural or historical interest. The house and outbuildings are representative examples of the most basic types of farm buildings in the area.

[Source: interview with Benjamin Franklin Scarborough III, June 18, 1993; Gladys Gray, May 19, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure VIII.100  
B. F. SCARBOROUGH FARM





## 27. Poole-Smith House

Location: East side US 258 at jct. with SR 1001 (road sign says SR 1005), Kinston vicinity

Date of Construction: 1917-1918

Style: vernacular

Summary of physical description: This is a one-story frame, side-gable house with the two decorative front cross-gables that were extremely popular in the area in the early 20th century. The house also has two rear gabled ells, with interior chimneys between the main block and ells. The house has one-over-one sash windows and a central entrance with transom and sidelights. The walls and all exterior trim are covered with vinyl, and the front porch is a flat-roofed replacement with a carport extension at the north end.

The interior contains a wide center hall with a transverse arch, closed with curtains, between the front and rear hall. Walls have narrow flush sheathing, and the front rooms have Classical Revival mantels with overmantels.

Behind the house is a frame packhouse probably built when the house was built and a ca. 1940 brick smokehouse.

Historical Background: This house was built for John Henry Poole and his wife Mary Mae Jones Poole in 1917-1918. Poole was an enterprising farmer who owned a sawmill and had a country store located directly across US 258 from this house. The store and sawmill are gone. The Pooles had nine children, and moved closer to Kinston in the late 1920s so that the two oldest children could attend high school there. A Mr. Lane purchased the house from John Henry Poole, and in 1940 G.J. Smith purchased it from Lane. The Smiths raised 11 children here. Mrs. G.J. Smith still resides here.

Evaluation: Although the Poole-Smith House has lost its exterior architectural integrity through extensive renovation, it is of local architectural interest because it represents a stylish example of the vernacular house type favored by middle-class farmers in the early 20th century. John Henry Poole, a farmer, merchant and miller, represents the spirit of entrepreneurship that energized rural Lenoir County in this period. Insufficient time has passed to judge that either Mr. Poole or his house have more than representative significance.

[Sources: interview with Rae Boyette, Gretchen Oswamer and Anna Pierce, May 6, 1993; interview with Rae Boyette, June 3, 1993; interview with Mrs. G.J. Smith, May 19, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



Fig. VIII.101  
Poole-Smith House



Fig. VIII.102  
Poole-Smith House  
Entrance

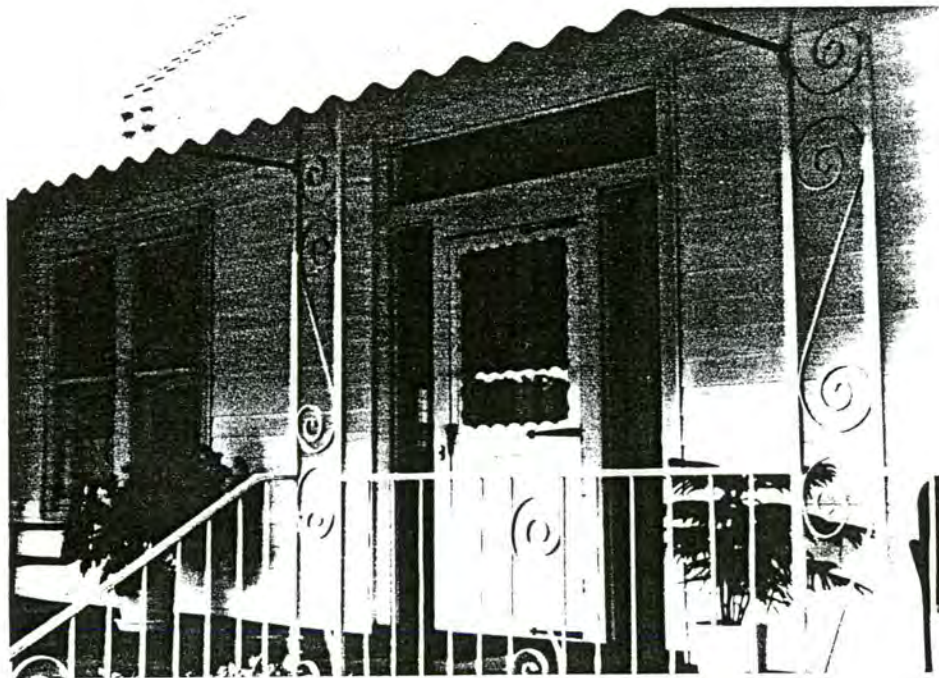


Fig. VIII.103  
Poole-Smith House  
Transverse arch in hall

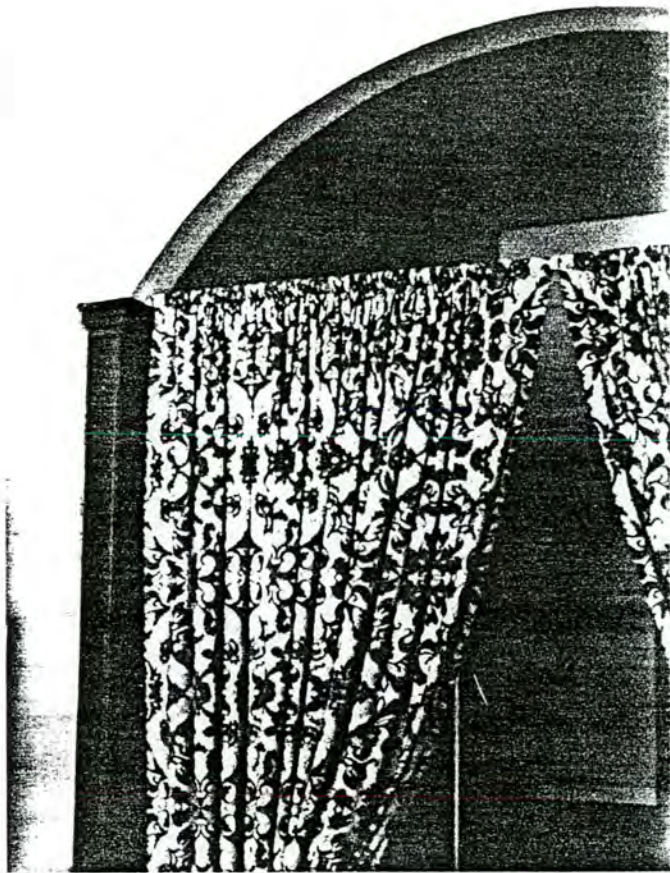
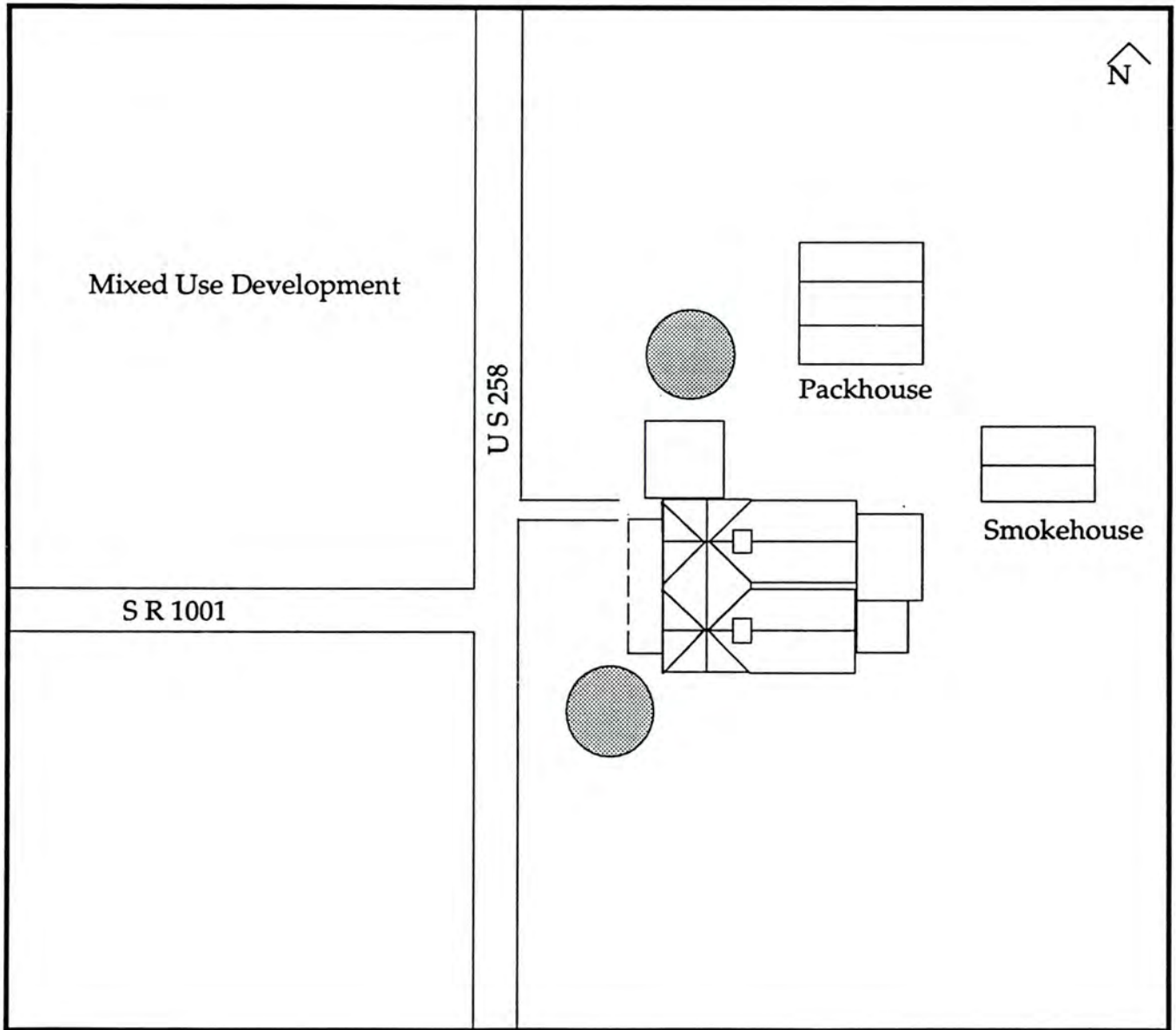




Figure VIII.104  
POOLE-SMITH HOUSE



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Potter, Linda. May 4, 1993  
Rouse, Odell, May 5, 1993



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N.C. State Archives, MC 101-C, Raleigh.

**X. APPENDIX**

**SUBCONSULTANT AGREEMENT  
NORTH CAROLINA GLOBAL TRANSPARK: STUDY AREA I**



STANDARD AGREEMENT FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES  
BETWEEN KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES, INC.  
AND A SUBCONSULTANT

THIS AGREEMENT made this 30 day of March, 1993, by and between KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES, INC., of Raleigh, North Carolina, (the "Engineer"), and LONGLEAF HISTORIC RESOURCES of Raleigh, North Carolina (the "Consultant");

WHEREAS, the Engineer has entered into an agreement with THE NORTH CAROLINA AIR CARGO AIRPORT AUTHORITY (the "Client") for the furnishing of professional and technical services (the "Contract"); and

WHEREAS, the Engineer desires to engage the Consultant to perform certain services under the terms of the Contract:

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants hereinafter provided, the Engineer and the Consultant agree as follows:

(1) Scope of Agreement; Incorporation of Terms and Conditions of the Contract.

The Consultant's relationship to the Engineer shall be that of associate consultant and independent contractor. Except as noted below, all terms and conditions of the Engineer's Contract with the Client, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A, are incorporated herein by reference. The consultant shall be bound to observe all such terms and conditions to the same extent as the Engineer is bound to the Client. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, with respect to this Agreement:

Any provision in the Contract imposing an obligation on the Engineer to the Client shall be deemed to impose that obligation on the Consultant to the Engineer.

Any provision in the Contract providing for indemnification or other hold harmless obligations by the Engineer to the Client shall be deemed to be indemnifications or hold harmless obligations by the Consultant to the Engineer and the Client.

Any provision in the contract requiring consent of the Client shall be deemed to require the consent of the Engineer.

Any provision in the Contract requiring the Engineer to maintain insurance shall be deemed to require the Consultant to maintain insurance; and any provision in the Contract requiring the Engineer to name the Client as an additional insured party shall be deemed to require the Consultant to name the Client and the Engineer as additional insured parties.

Any provision in the Contract requiring the payment of attorneys' fees by the Engineer in the event of default shall be deemed to require the payment of attorneys' fees by the Consultant to the Engineer in the event of default by the Consultant under this Agreement.

Any provision in the Contract requiring the Engineer to issue notices to the Client, deliver certificates to the Client, or deliver reports or other data to the Client shall be deemed to require the Consultant to deliver such notices, certificates, reports or other data to the

EXHIBIT B  
SCOPE OF SERVICES

INTRODUCTION - HISTORIC, ARCHITECTURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

During the preparation of the draft environmental study, a literature search and field review will be conducted to identify potential historic, architectural, and cultural resources within the project area. Study of potential project impacts to cultural resources (if found) will be conducted. Mitigation measures, if deemed necessary, will also be identified. In addition, a technical memorandum will be prepared and submitted to the AUTHORITY/FAA for review, approval, and submittal to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

*ASSUMPTIONS*

*Detailed description of mitigation measures will be provided under supplemental agreement.*

4.4.4 HISTORIC, ARCHITECTURAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES FIELD WORK

The task will provide a cultural resources survey which documents the nature and distribution of cultural resources within the proposed project area. This survey will attempt to identify cultural resources and evaluate identified resources for their potential to meet the criteria of significance of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These investigations will involve three distinct tasks: limited background research, field investigations, and laboratory analyses/report preparation. Historic, architectural resources will be investigated during this survey.

- A. Limited Background Research - Background research will describe the kinds of cultural resources likely to present in the proposed project area. In addition, this research should outline those aspects of the cultural heritage, evident in the project area, that are significant in the development of the region. This information is necessary to evaluate properly the eligibility of an identified cultural resources for nomination to the NRHP. This research will involve the review of historic maps of the region and reports on file with the SHPO and other cultural resource agencies.
  
- B. Field Investigations - Inspection of the proposed project area will be conducted, focusing on particular cultural resources. A historic and architectural survey team will examine standing structures within the proposed project area.  

Locales that contain cultural remains will be flagged and labeled by transect and shovel test number, and will be investigated to determine the distribution of cultural remains and their significance. Sufficient information to complete a SHPO Standing Structures Form will be collected for each historic structure. This information will provide the basis for the evaluation of the structure with respect to the criteria of significance of the NRHP. The Standing Structures Forms will be submitted with the technical memorandum.
  
- C. Laboratory Analyses and Report Preparation - Each resource identified in 4.4.4.B will be evaluated to determine whether it meets the criteria of significance of the NRHP, and whether it possesses sufficient integrity to convey the historic/architectural information originally possessed by the resource. Further, the effect of the proposed project upon these resources will be evaluated to determine whether its significant information will be lost as a result of activities



associated with the construction and operation of the Airport. Recommendations concerning the management of the significant resources which may be impacted by the proposed improvements will be developed.

The document preparation will meet standards currently employed by federal and state review agencies. Comments and corrections identified by the reviewers will be incorporated in the technical memorandum of the investigations. Portions of the technical memorandum will be condensed for inclusion in the draft environmental study, as necessary.

#### **4.5.3 SECTION 106**

The historic and archeological resources along or adjacent to the project that were identified in accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR 800.4, will be presented to the State Historic Preservation Office for their review and comment, as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

#### **4.6.3 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT**

The CONSULTANT will use the environmental inventory conducted to describe the environmental setting. This will serve as the background for preparation of the environmental consequences section of the draft environmental document.

#### **4.6.4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES**

This section of the draft environmental document will describe and identify the primary and secondary environmental impacts on natural, man-made, human, and economic resources. Primary impacts are environmental changes occurring as a result of the proposed action. Secondary impacts are those impacts that extend to the surrounding area from the implementation of the proposed action. Mitigation measures will be identified to minimize potentially adverse environmental impacts.

#### **4.6.6 COMMENTS AND COORDINATION**

A description of the early and continuing coordination efforts will be documented. This will include documentation of the weekly Steering Committee meetings. In addition, pertinent issues received from government agencies and public citizens and a list of each persons consulted will be prepared.

NORTH CAROLINA GLOBAL AIR CARGO INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX, LENOIR COUNTY

PROPOSAL FOR HISTORIC/CULTURAL SITES STUDY BY LONGLEAF HISTORIC RESOURCES

June 19, 1992, Revised Jan. 28, 1993

Longleaf Historic Resources proposes to perform the following historic architectural services for Kimley-Horn Engineers and The LPA Group, 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.

This proposal is based on the scope of services provided by Kimley-Horn, a copy of which is attached. The scope calls for the survey of Study Area I, the footprint of the Air Cargo Complex, containing approximately 6,500 acres.

This proposal is also based upon a consultation with Renee Gledhill-Earley, Environmental Review Coordinator of the NCSHPO, on June 16, 1992. Ms. Gledhill-Earley indicated that the area of potential impact to historic properties of an airport facility is not limited to the area in which physical and visual effects would take place, but also includes the area within the 65 LDN contour line where noise effects would take place. The NCSHPO would expect the historic/cultural sites study to include all of that area inside the 65 LDN contour line.

The exact 65 LDN contour line has not yet been established, and will only be established during the course of the project. The approximate future 65 LDN noise contours are indicated on the attached map. This area contains approximately 2000 acres of land not included in Study Area I. This proposal is valid for this approximately 8,500 acres (the area included in Study Area I and the approximate future 65 LDN contours as shown on the map). If the actual 65 LDN noise contours should be determined to include a larger amount of acreage, or if actual contours are not available before going into the field, then survey and evaluation of the extra acreage or different acreage will be provided under supplemental contract.

The estimated amount of field time is based upon an examination of the USGS maps of the area and a review of the recorded historic properties on file at NCSHPO. NCSHPO reported in a letter of April 14, 1992 to The LPA Group that an estimated nine recorded historic properties, one of which is on the Study List, were noted as being in the general area of the project. They also noted that a comprehensive historic architecture inventory has never been conducted. In the event that a potential 4(f) property is found during the intensive survey and affirmed during the post-fieldwork meeting, mitigation services would be a supplement to this contract.



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.

Longleaf Historic Resources will coordinate with the local police and the sheriff's department before entering the field. Kimley-Horn will provide a Right of Entry letter to LHR before the fieldwork can begin.

No work can begin without a mutually acceptable, fully executed contract.

### 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 project, 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. Payment will be due within 15 days after receipt of repayment to Kimley-Horn and Assoc. by the client. In the event that Kimley-Horn does not submit an invoice, or if the client withholds payment of Kimley-Horn's invoice on matters not relating to historic architecture, this does not relieve Kimley-Horn of the obligation to honor LHR's invoice. A maximum of 10% may be retained by Kimley-Horn & Assoc. It will be due upon the completion of LHR's obligation. If the project is tabled, any retainage will be paid no later than six months after the work stoppage. Subcontractor is a sole proprietorship, and cannot maintain normal business activities without timely payment.

**Work Schedule:** The work schedule will depend upon the receipt of maps, contracts and permission to proceed. No work will be initiated without a mutually acceptable executed contract.