



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

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

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

Division of Historical Resources
David J. Olson, Director

April 21, 2003

MEMORANDUM

TO: Greg Thorpe, Manager
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: David Brook *DSB for David Brook*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Survey Report, Burgaw Bypass, R-3302,
Pender County, ER98-8904

Thank you for your letter of March 26, 2003, transmitting the survey report by Cynthia de Miranda of Edwards Pittman Environmental, Inc.

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

Stoney Run Historic District
A. Lee Bowen House
Douglas Towles Bowden House

The A. Lee Bowen House, south side of Highway 53, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture, as a contributing building to the Stoney Run Historic District. The Stoney Run Rural Historic District is listed on the State Study List.

We request that the National Register boundaries for this property be re-evaluated in conjunction with the re-evaluation of the National Register boundaries for the Stoney Run Historic District. We feel that the Stoney Run boundaries, as depicted in the report, are too large for Criterion C: Architecture. Under this criterion, the boundaries should be limited to encompassing the district's significant resources in an appropriate setting.

www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 733-8653
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4613 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4613	(919) 733-6547 • 715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4618	(919) 733-6545 • 715-4801

April 21, 2003

Page 2

The Douglas Towles Bowden House, 2042 New Savannah Road (SR 1340), is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture, as a late example of the vernacular Greek Revival house in Pender County.

We concur with the National Register boundaries for this property as described and depicted in the survey report.

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

1-70, 72-78, 81-84, 86-87, 89-93.

Please submit the revised National Register boundaries for the A. Lee Bowen House.

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

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

cc: Mary Pope Furr
Cynthia de Miranda, Edwards Pittman, Inc.

bc: ✓ Southern/McBride
County

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
Phase II Intensive
Final Identification and Evaluation**

**Burgaw Bypass
Pender County, North Carolina
North Carolina Department of Transportation
TIP No. R-3302
State Project No. 8.1270901
Federal Aid No. STP-53 (2)**

**Prepared by:
Edwards-Pitman-Environmental, Inc.
5400 Glenwood Avenue, Suite 412
Raleigh, NC 27612-3228
919-785-9703**

**Prepared for:
Office of Human Environment
North Carolina Department of Transportation
1583 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27601-1583
919-715-1500**

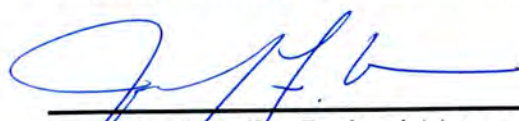
March 2003



Cynthia de Miranda, Principal Investigator
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

3.25.03

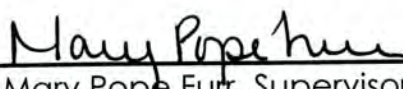
Date



Jennifer Martin, Project Manager
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

3/25/2003

Date



Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

3.25.2003

Date

**Burgaw Bypass
Pender County, North Carolina
TIP No. R-3302
State Project No. 8.1270901
Federal Aid No. STP-53 (2)**

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to construct a two-lane roadway on multi-lane right-of-way to serve as a NC 53 bypass. The project length is approximately six miles depending on the alternative. The purpose of the project is to reduce truck traffic, improve safety and reduce congestion along existing NC 53 through Burgaw. Eight alternatives are being evaluated for the Burgaw Bypass.

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPEI) conducted a Phase II intensive-level historic resources survey to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and identify and evaluate all structures over fifty years of age within the APE according to the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. Two EPEI historians conducted the field survey by automobile and on foot on November 18 and 19, 2002, covering 100 percent of the APE. Investigators photographed, mapped and evaluated every property over fifty years of age. Those properties considered worthy of further analysis were intensively surveyed and evaluated in February 2003.

In addition to the field survey, EPEI reviewed the survey, Study List and National Register files at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) in Raleigh. Investigators did research at the Pender County Public Library, the Pender County Courthouse Annex and the Pender County Museum. EPEI also contacted local historians and property owners for additional information.

EPEI staff historians delineated the APE on USGS topographical quadrangle maps (Appendix A). The APE was reviewed and refined during the Phase II intensive-level survey. The APE includes portions of Highway 53 and secondary roads 1508, 1509, 1346, 1345, 1344, 1343, 1342, 1341, 1340, 1332 and 1120 west of Interstate 40. The APE includes areas that may be physically and/or visually affected by the proposed Burgaw bypass.

The project area includes ninety-three properties over fifty years of age. Eighty-nine of those properties were determined not eligible for the National Register at a concurrence meeting on December 3, 2002. At that meeting, it was decided that four properties were to be evaluated in

more detail, however a fifth was added later. Three of the properties are included on the North Carolina State Study List as the Stoney Run Historic District: the John Wright Bowen House, the Stuart Vann Bowen House and the Tate E. Bowen House. The A. Lee Bowen House was determined not eligible at the December 3 concurrence meeting, but during the course of this report preparation it was discovered that the house was originally associated with the Bowen family and should be evaluated as a contributing element of the Stoney Run Historic District. The final property to be evaluated, the Douglas Towles Bowden House, appears to be individually eligible for the National Register.

Properties on the National Register of Historic Places

none

Properties on the State Study List

The Stoney Run Historic District (Properties 79, 80 and 85)

Properties Evaluated and Considered Eligible for the National Register

The Douglas Towles Bowden House (Property 71)

The A. Lee Bowen House (Property 88) – contributing to the Stoney Run Historic District

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation

Properties 1-70, 72-78, 81-84, 86-87, 89-93 (Appendix B)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	List of Maps, Photographs and Illustrations	5
II.	Introduction	6
III.	Physical Environment	8
IV.	Methodology	9
V.	Background Information and Historic Contexts	10
VI.	Property Inventory and Evaluations	14
	A. Properties Listed on the State Study List	15
	B. Properties Evaluated and Considered Eligible for the National Register	27
VII.	Bibliography	32
Appendix A.	Area of Potential Effects (APE) Map	A-1
Appendix B.	Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register	B-1
Appendix C.	Professional Qualifications	C-1

I. List of Maps, Photographs and Illustrations

Figure 1.	Project Location Map	7
Figure 2.	Stoney Run Historic District Proposed National Register Boundary	26
Figure 3.	Douglas Towles Bowden House Proposed National Register Boundary	29
Photographs		
<i>Properties on the State Study List</i>		
	The Stoney Run Historic District (Properties 79, 80 and 85) including the A. Lee Bowen House (Property 88)	18
<i>Properties Evaluated and Considered Eligible for the National Register</i>		
	The Douglas Towles Bowden House (Property 71)	30
	Area of Potential Effects Survey Map	A-2
	Photographs of Properties Previously Determined Not Eligible	B-14

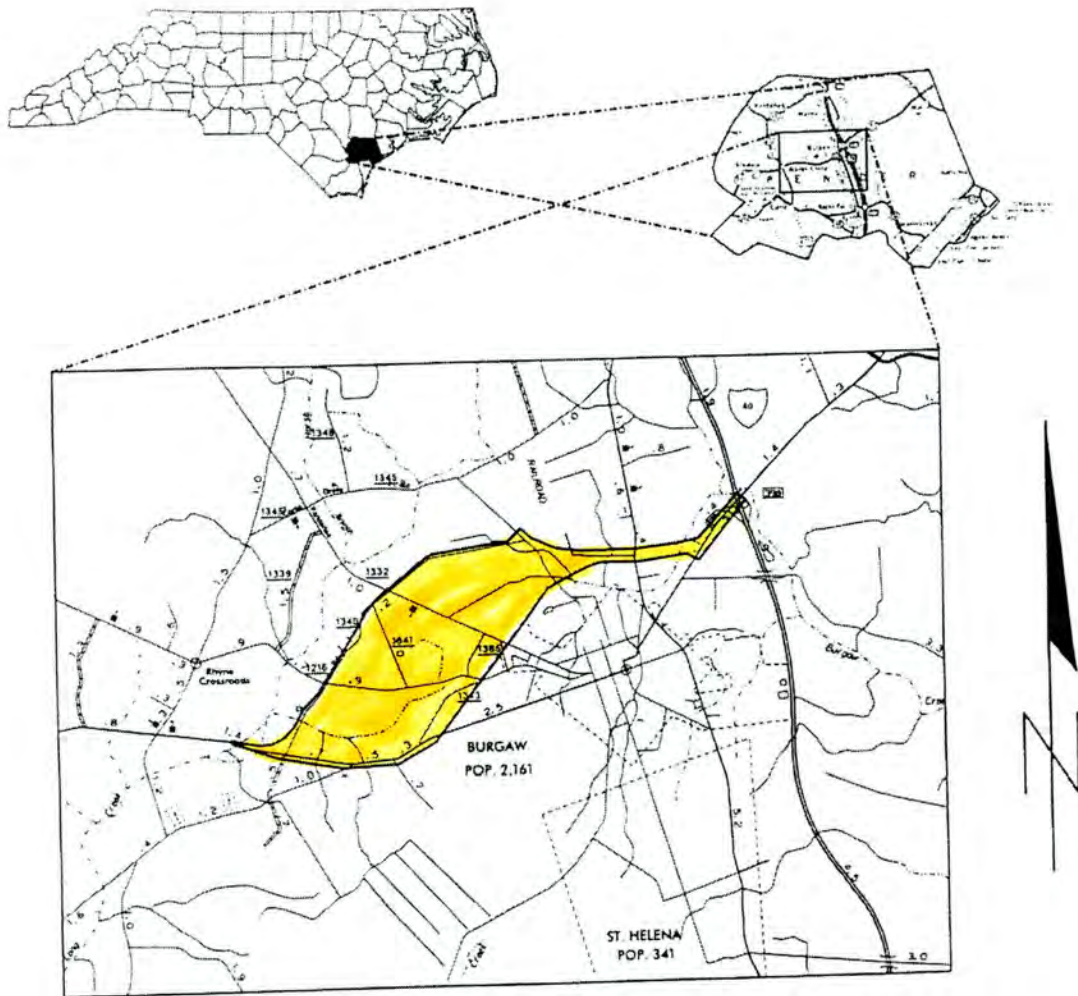
II. Introduction


The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to construct a two-lane roadway on multi-lane right-of-way to serve as a NC 53 bypass. The project length is approximately six miles depending on the alternative. The purpose of the project is to reduce truck traffic, improve safety and reduce congestion along existing NC 53 through Burgaw. Eight alternatives are being evaluated for the Burgaw Bypass.

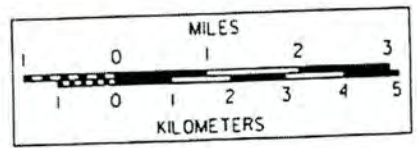
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPEI) conducted a Phase II intensive-level historic resources survey to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and identify and evaluate all structures over fifty years of age within the APE according to the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. Two EPEI historians conducted the field survey by automobile and on foot on November 18 and 19, 2002, covering 100 percent of the APE. Investigators photographed, mapped and evaluated every property over fifty years of age. Those properties considered worthy of further analysis were intensively surveyed and evaluated in February 2003.

In addition to the field survey, EPEI reviewed the survey, Study List and National Register files at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) in Raleigh. Investigators did research at the Pender County Public Library, the Pender County Museum and the Pender County Courthouse. EPEI also contacted local historians and property owners for additional information.

EPEI staff historians delineated the APE on USGS topographical quadrangle maps (Appendix A). The APE was reviewed and refined during the Phase II intensive-level survey. The APE includes portions of Highway 53 and secondary roads 1508, 1509, 1346, 1345, 1344, 1343, 1342, 1341, 1340, 1332 and 1120 west of Interstate 40. The APE includes areas that may be physically and/or visually affected by the proposed Burgaw bypass.



 PROJECT STUDY AREA




	NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH
	NC 53 BURGAW BYPASS PENDER COUNTY TIP PROJECT R-3302
FIGURE 1	

Figure 1. Project Location Map

III. Physical Environment

The project area for the proposed Burgaw Bypass is primarily north and west of the town of Burgaw. The alternatives encompass an area from the junction of I-40 and NC 53 west to Long Creek. The project length is approximately six miles depending on the alternative.

The area immediately outside and to the north of the Burgaw town limits is characterized by post-World War II and later suburban development. Further north and west of town the landscape remains primarily agricultural and rural. Residential development east of Burgaw along NC 53 occurred from the early twentieth century through 1950. Houses and small businesses stand close to the right-of-way along NC 53, a two-lane road.

Pender County is located in the coastal plain of North Carolina. The topography is generally flat and dotted with pine and hardwood trees. The soil in the Burgaw vicinity is sandy and remains conducive to the production of blueberries and strawberries, crops which were grown in great abundance in the early twentieth century. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad crossed through Pender County by the mid-nineteenth century, bringing greater prosperity to the surrounding areas.

IV. Methodology

EPEI conducted a Phase II intensive-level historic resources survey with the following goals: (1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. Two EPEI historians conducted the field survey by automobile and on foot on November 18 and 19, 2002, covering 100 percent of the APE. Investigators photographed, mapped and evaluated every property over fifty years of age. Those properties considered worthy of further analysis were intensively surveyed and evaluated in February 2003.

In addition to the field survey, EPEI reviewed the survey, Study List and National Register files at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) in Raleigh. Investigators did research at the Pender County Public Library, the Pender County Museum and the Pender County Courthouse Annex. EPEI also contacted local historians and property owners for additional information.

EPEI staff historians delineated the APE on USGS topographical quadrangle maps (Appendix A). The APE was reviewed and refined during the Phase II intensive-level survey. The APE includes portions of Highway 53 and secondary roads 1508, 1509, 1346, 1345, 1344, 1343, 1342, 1341, 1340, 1332 and 1120 west of Interstate 40. The APE includes areas that may be physically and/or visually affected by the proposed Burgaw bypass.

EPEI conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled *Historic Architectural Resources: Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines* (1994). This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) dated February 2, 1996.

V. Background Information and Historic Contexts

The landscape of Pender County consists of open agricultural lands, dense swamps, pine woods and sandy coastline. Small towns, rural communities and farmsteads are located close to water sources and transportation corridors. The completion of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad through the county in 1840 tied rural farms, market towns and coastal ports together.¹

The area which makes up Pender County originally formed the northern two-thirds of New Hanover County. Pender County was created on February 12, 1875 as a result of the political division of the region between the Republican north and the Democratic south of the Cape Fear River. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company decided the lively debate for the location of the county seat by donating the land at Burgaw Depot between the railroad and Burgaw Creek for the town of Burgaw. Railroad engineers laid out the town in a grid plan during 1876 and Burgaw was incorporated in 1879.²

Burgaw appeared on county maps for the first time in 1861. A post office served the community by the late 1860s. The town grew slowly, as early residents built homes in Burgaw and maintained their rural plantations. In 1880 the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad agreed to transport materials for the construction of county buildings at cost and for individuals at twenty percent over cost. The two-story, brick Pender County Courthouse was completed in 1883 and the two-story, brick Pender County Jail opened in 1888. A fire destroyed many of the frame commercial buildings in downtown Burgaw on December 10, 1889. The buildings were replaced with more durable brick structures which still line the streets today.³

The area surrounding Burgaw began to develop as a truck farming region during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Local farmers produced staple crops such as cotton, corn, peas and naval stores in

¹ Ed Turberg, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Pender County, North Carolina," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1998; Beth Keane, "Burgaw Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1999.

² William S. Powell, *The North Carolina Gazeteer* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 75.

³ Beth Keane, "Burgaw Historic District."

addition to new crops such as strawberries, blueberries and assorted vegetables which were shipped by rail to northern markets. The Burgaw Depot was expanded in 1898 to handle this increased and more varied agricultural freight as well as additional passengers. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad consolidated with other lines to form the Atlantic Coastline Railroad in 1900.⁴

The local economy remained dependent on agriculture, which was reflected in the nature of businesses such as a canning factory, a grist mill and a cotton mill that operated in Burgaw by 1900. W. N. Rivenbark's Livery Stable, J.B. Moore's Blacksmith Shop, the Burgaw Drug Store and five general merchandise stores served the town's 600 citizens and farmers from the surrounding area in 1902. The Pender Publishing Company began a weekly newspaper that same year. An electric generating plant provided power to Burgaw residents in 1904 and telephone service reached the town by 1906. The East River Lumber Company and the Red Lyon Lumber Company were chartered in 1907 and the Burgaw Brick Works soon followed in 1908. By 1910 Burgaw had 1,140 residents: 640 white and 500 black. The total county population that year was 15, 471.⁵

Stores, hotels and schools were built in Burgaw during the 1910s and 1920s, reflecting a period of continuing growth and prosperity for the region. Burgaw's population increased to 1, 209 by 1930. A new Georgian Revival courthouse and an air-conditioned movie theater were completed in 1937. During the 1940s Harrell Electric Appliance Store, Farrior's Department Store, a commercial cannery, the Durham Drug Company, Burgaw Baptist Church, King Solomon Masonic Lodge No. 138 and the Pender Memorial Hospital were constructed. The Woman's Club focused on beautifying Burgaw by planting dogwoods and azaleas and erecting street signs around town.⁶

New homes were constructed in Burgaw to accommodate the growing population (numbering 1,744 by 1970) during the second half of the twentieth century. Interstate 40 passed through Pender County in the late 1970s, bypassing Burgaw's historic district. Low tax rates and cost of living continue to attract businesses to the town of Burgaw.

⁴ Beth Keane, "Burgaw Historic District."

⁵ *Ibid.*; The News and Observer, *The North Carolina Yearbook and Business Directory* (Raleigh: The News and Observer, 1902-1916).

⁶ Beth Keane, "Burgaw Historic District."

Architectural Context

The establishment of Pender County in 1875 coincided with improved transportation and the widespread availability and standardization of building materials, resulting in a building boom that continued through the mid-twentieth century. Although some farmers continued to cut timber and build their own homes, more and more people relied on trained carpenters for design advice and construction assistance.⁷ While the popularity of the Greek Revival style faded after the Civil War across North Carolina, in areas of the southern Coastal Plain - specifically Pender, Duplin and Sampson Counties – strong elements of the style persevered for several decades after the end of the war.

In rural parts of the region, builders continued to apply square porch posts and corner pilasters that showed the influence of the vernacular Doric order employed extensively in the antebellum period. Inside, the central passage plan remained the most popular arrangement and simple post-and-lintel mantles dominated. While Greek Revival decorative features were retained, the dwelling form to which these elements were applied evolved in the period between Reconstruction and the start of the new century. The one-and-a-half pile dwelling appeared after the war throughout the southern coastal plain of North Carolina. This distinctly regional form featured exterior gable end chimneys that were positioned forward of the roof's ridge and used to heat two large public rooms, while the smaller two rooms behind remained unheated.

The Greek Revival style remained influential in Pender County throughout the nineteenth century. Few other styles became popular and then generally only years after their appearance in more urban areas. The Queen Anne style appeared in Burgaw by the 1890s in homes such as the James H. Moore House and the Dr. W.I. Taylor House. The Garysburg Manufacturing Company in Burgaw built complete homes for their workers from the company's stock by the early 1900s. The transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style is represented in the Dr. H.B. Thomas House and the Jack Brown House, both constructed in 1910. The Aladdin Company opened a factory in Wilmington in the 1920s to produce bungalows for distribution throughout the southeastern United States, and many fine examples are scattered throughout Burgaw's Historic District.

⁷ Ed Turberg, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Pender County, North Carolina."

The circa 1920 Sutherland House is a distinctive bungalow with twenty-four-over-one sash windows and tapered window and door surrounds.⁸

Other nationally popular styles such as the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival and Cape Cod appeared in Burgaw throughout the 1940s. Most of the residences built in Burgaw and the surrounding area from 1950 through the 1970s are modest Colonial Revival and Ranch houses. Recent development has resulted in some suburban cul-de-sac neighborhoods, but Pender County remains primarily rural, with farm complexes dotting the landscape.

⁸ Beth Keane, "Burgaw Historic District."

VI. Property Inventory and Evaluations

The project area includes ninety-three properties over fifty years of age. Eighty-nine of those properties were determined not eligible for the National Register at a concurrence meeting on December 3, 2002. At that meeting, it was decided that four properties were to be evaluated. Three of the properties are included on the North Carolina State Study List as the Stoney Run Historic District: the John Wright Bowen House, the Stuart Vann Bowen House and the Tate E. Bowen House. The A. Lee Bowen House was determined not eligible at the December 3 concurrence meeting, but during the course of this report preparation it was discovered that the house was originally associated with the Bowen family and should be evaluated as a contributing element of the Stoney Run Historic District. The final property to be evaluated, the Douglas Towles Bowden House, appears to be individually eligible for the National Register.

Properties on the State Study List

The Stoney Run Historic District (Properties 79, 80 and 85)

Properties Evaluated and Considered Eligible for the National Register

The Douglas Towles Bowden House (Property 71)
The A. Lee Bowen House (Property 88) – contributing to the Stoney Run
Historic District

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation

Properties 1-70, 72-78, 81-84, 86-87, 89-93 (Appendix B)

Properties on the State Study List

The Stoney Run Historic District (Properties 79, 80 and 85)

Location

The Stoney Run Historic District is located on the north and south sides of Highway 53 approximately two miles west of Burgaw.

Background Information

John Wright Bowen (1846-1914) purchased three tracts of land totaling approximately six hundred acres west of Burgaw in 1880. John was a Confederate veteran and farmer from neighboring Duplin County. He became very active in community affairs and was a charter member of Burgaw Baptist Church. John and his wife Letha Maria Savage (1850-1932) had ten boys and two girls over the next twenty years. Four of their boys purchased acreage from the homestead on which they built homes and established farms. The Bowen family grew beans, cotton, corn, strawberries, tobacco and soybeans. Some family members held second jobs to help support their farming endeavors.⁹

Stuart Vann Bowen (1878-1951) served as Pender County Clerk of Court from 1922 to 1930. He also was a teacher, produce buyer and insurance agent. At one point, Stuart was the largest strawberry grower in Pender County. Tate E. Bowen (1882-1968) was Bookkeeper for the Board of Education from 1918-1946. A. Lee Bowen (1880-1933) and Perry B. Bowen (1889-1967) also participated in local politics and attended Burgaw Baptist Church. Lee was a professor at Bowen-MacFeat Business College in Columbia, S.C. for a short time.¹⁰

All of the Bowen property remained in the family until A. Lee Bowen's widow sold her land in the 1940s. Other parcels were subsequently divided and today only the Stuart Vann Bowen House remains associated with the Bowen family. The house and 285.11 acres are owned by the Bowen Caputo Family Partnership and the house is a rental property. Tate E. Bowen's son Marion inherited a twenty-acre parcel of land and another son, David, inherited ten acres.¹¹

⁹ Mary Bowen Caputo, Interview with the author, February 12, 2003.

¹⁰ Pender County Centennial Booklet Committee, *Pender County Centennial, 1875-1975* (Burgaw: The Pender Chronicle, 1975).

¹¹ Mary Bowen Caputo, Interview.

Description

The Stoney Run Historic District was listed on the State Study List for the National Register after Ed Turberg's 1998 survey of Pender County. At that time he included three homes in the proposed district: the John Wright Bowen House, the Stuart Vann Bowen House and the Tate E. Bowen House. The A. Lee Bowen House, located on the south side of NC 53, was not surveyed in 1998 but it was built by a member of the extended Bowen Family and still retains enough architectural integrity to be included in the district. The Perry B. Bowen House, located just west of the John Wright Bowen House, does not retain sufficient architectural integrity to be included in the district. The Bowen Houses are located in an area locally known as Stoney Run due to the proximity of Stoney Run Creek, which serves as the northern boundary of the Bowen property.

The circa 1884 John Wright Bowen house is a one-story, three-bay, L-shaped, frame house with gray weatherboards. Two interior chimneys with tall, corbelled stacks pierce the hipped roof, which is covered with dimensional asphalt shingles. A hip-roofed porch wraps around the front (south) and side (east) elevations. The primary entrance consists of a glazed-upper-panel door framed by sidelights and a peaked hood. The six-over-six sash windows are also topped with decorative peaked hoods. The main block of the house contains a center hall with four rooms, each served by a fireplace. A wing extending from the rear of the hall includes a dining room, kitchen and pantry. The house was completely restored in 1996.

A frame, side-gable-roofed, corn crib, also built in the 1880s, is located just to the west of the John Wright Bowen House. The building is currently used for storage and a garage. The front-gable-roofed building beside the corn crib was a circa 1920 tenant house on the Stuart Vann Bowen property. The current property owners purchased the tenant house and moved it to its new location for use as an office. A modern frame storage shed is located to the rear of the house.¹²

The 1914 Stuart Vann Bowen House is a two-story, three-bay, gambrel-roofed, frame house with a green tin roof. Two end chimneys with corbelled stacks serve the building, which is sheathed with green shingles. The engaged front porch is supported by square brick posts and has been screened-in. A semi-elliptical transom and sidelights ornament the primary entrance. Inset, shed-roofed dormers on the front and rear elevations, each including one single and two double six-over-one sash windows,

¹² Mary Bowen Caputo, Interview.

illuminate the second story. The house has a center-hall plan, with four rooms on the first floor and four on the second. A circa 1915 frame smokehouse and three modern sheds are located to the rear of the house.

The 1915 Tate E. Bowen House is a one-story, three-bay, side-gable-roofed, frame, weatherboarded house with an asphalt-shingle roof. Two end chimneys with corbelled stacks serve the house. Square, brick posts support the hip-roofed front porch. The house was originally composed of the four rooms on the western side of building, but in the 1930s two more rooms were added to the eastern elevation. The front elevation thus has two front doors, one in the center that opens into the living room and one on the eastern side that opens into a bedroom. A small room and deck have been recently added to the rear elevation. A two-story, frame, front-gable-roofed barn was built behind the house in the late 1920s.

The circa 1925 A. Lee Bowen House is a one-story, three-bay, weatherboarded, frame bungalow with a front-gable-roof. Tapered, truncated wood columns on brick piers support the front-gable-roofed porch. A shed-roofed bay with a double window projects from the western side of the front elevation. The house retains original four-over-one sash windows and decorative eave brackets. One end chimney with a corbelled stack serves the main block of the house, while a stovepipe chimney serves the side-gable-roofed rear addition. According to the current owners, the house was ordered by mail from Sears, Roebuck and Company. A series of frame outbuildings are located behind the house.

Evaluation

The Stoney Run Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its architectural significance. The district is an intact example of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century rural domestic architecture in Pender County. The four Bowen family houses represent the popular architectural options of the period, from the vernacular Queen Anne cottage to the bungalow. The houses retain architectural integrity and integrity of setting. Approximately half of the acreage historically associated with the houses is still owned by the Bowen family.

The Stoney Run Historic District is not recommended as eligible under any other National Register Criteria. The land associated with the houses had an agricultural function, but this context is not significant enough in a primarily agricultural county to justify eligibility under Criterion A for agriculture. In addition, the field patterns are no longer intact and few outbuildings survive. The Bowen family were relatively prosperous farmers who were active in local affairs, but they did not attain the level of

prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. Finally, the district is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records, making it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Stoney Run Historic District



**John Wright Bowen House (Property 79)
South Elevation**



**John Wright Bowen House (Property 79)
North and East Elevations**

Stoney Run Historic District



**Tenant House west of John Wright Bowen House (Property 79)
South and East Elevations**



**Corn Crib west of John Wright Bowen House (Property 79)
South and East Elevations**

Stoney Run Historic District



**Stuart Vann Bowen House (Property 80)
South and West Elevations**



**Stuart Vann Bowen House (Property 80)
North and West Elevations**

Stoney Run Historic District



**Smokehouse and Sheds north of Stuart Vann Bowen House
(Property 80)**



**Tate E. Bowen House (Property 85)
South and West Elevations**

Stoney Run Historic District



**Tate E. Bowen House (Property 85)
North Elevation**



**Barn north of Tate E. Bowen House (Property 85)
South Elevation**

Stoney Run Historic District



**Shed northeast of Tate E. Bowen House (Property 85)
West Elevation**



**A. Lee Bowen House (Property 88)
North Elevation**

Stoney Run Historic District



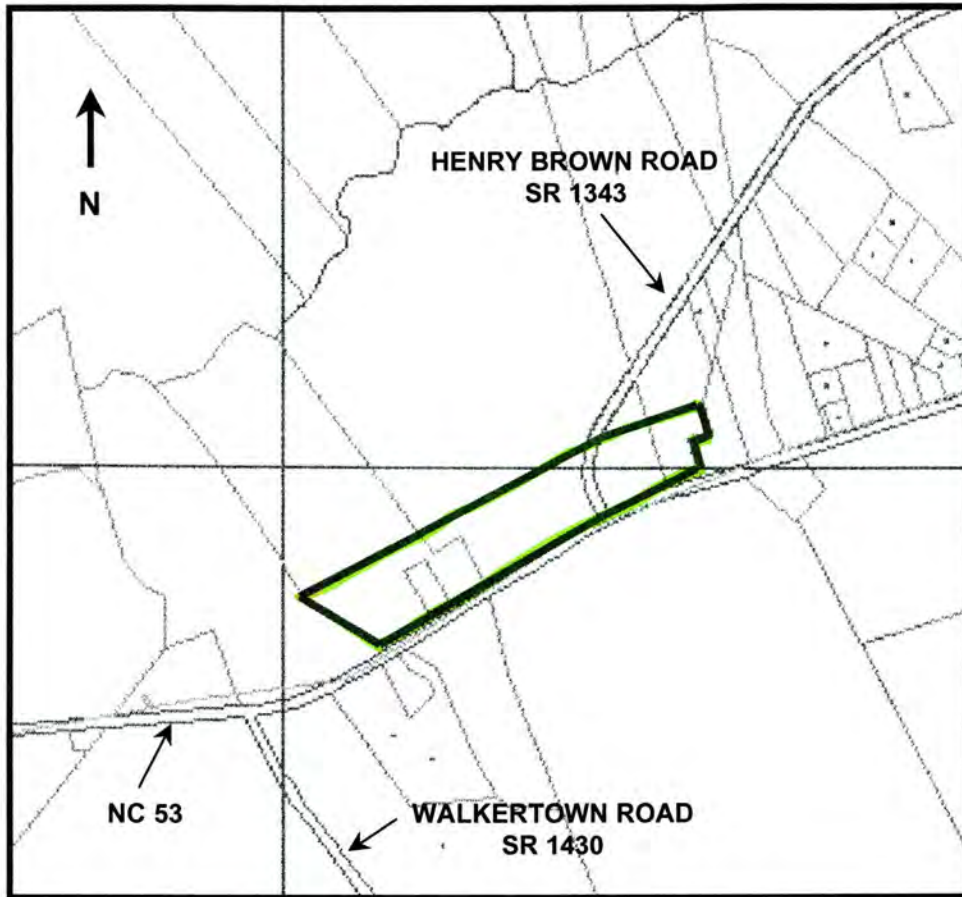
**A. Lee Bowen House (Property 88)
South and East Elevations**



**Outbuildings south of A. Lee Bowen House (Property 88)
North and West Elevations**

Boundary Description and Justification

The proposed National Register Boundary of the Stoney Run Historic District, outlined in Figure 2, includes the original site of the John Wright Bowen house and three later Bowen family homes and the acreage historically associated with the houses. The boundary encompasses seven Pender County tax parcels (approximately 480 acres), and follows the existing right-of-way along NC 53 (30 feet from the center line). NC 53 bisects the district but is not a contributing element of the district, nor is the small section of SR 1343 that is included in the district.



**Stoney Run Historic District (DOE)
Revised National Register Boundary**

Base map with property boundaries derived from online GIS data for Pender County, www.undersys.com/pndrweb/pender.html.
Not to scale. January 2006

**Stoney Run Historic District Proposed
National Register Boundary**

**Stuart Vann
Bowen House**

**John Wright
Bowen House**

**Tate E. Bowen
House**

NC 53

**A. Lee Bowen
House**

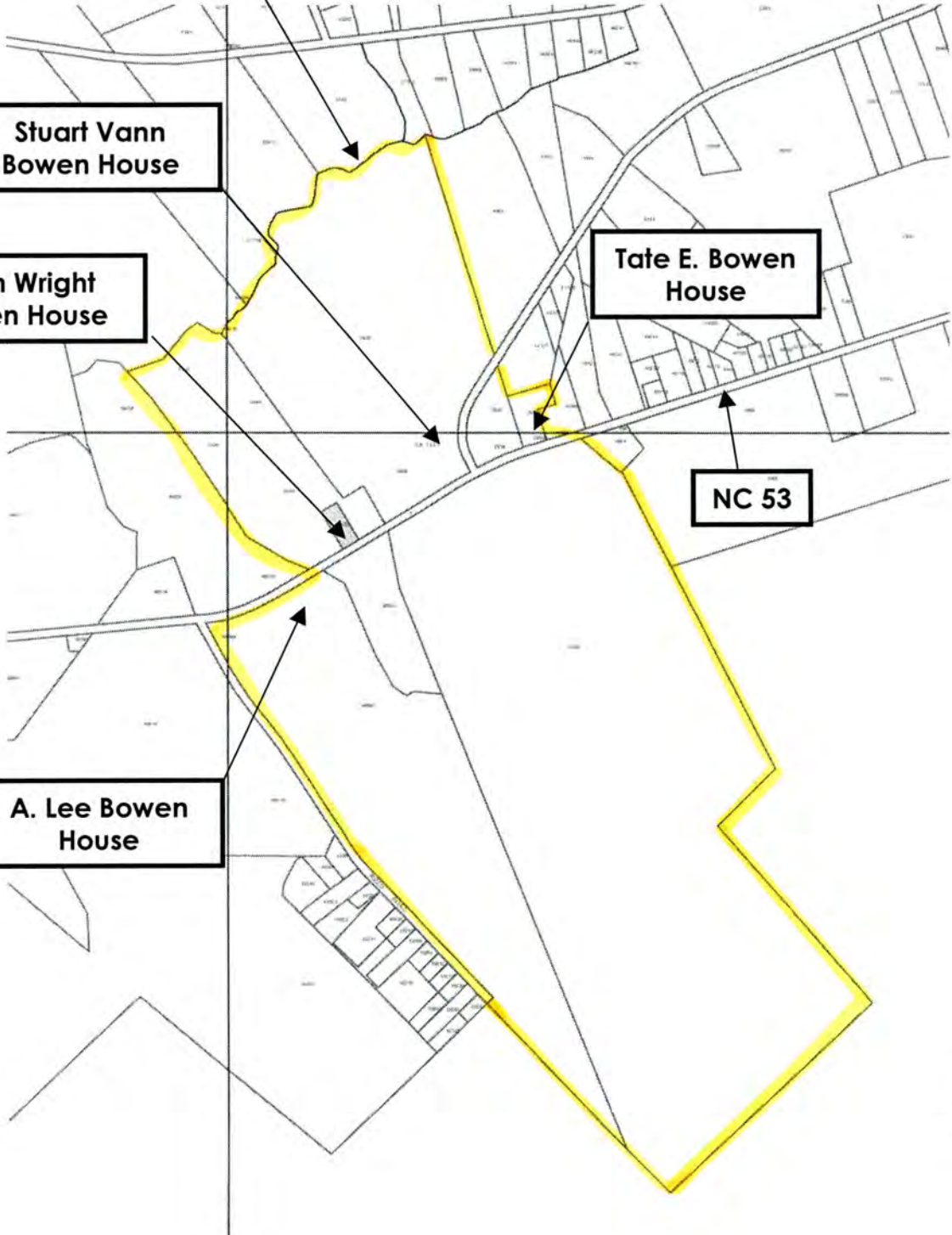


Figure 2.

Properties Evaluated and Considered Eligible for the National Register

The Douglas Towles Bowden House (Property 71)

Location

The Douglas Towles Bowden House is located at 2042 New Savannah Road (SR 1340). The eastern edge of the property is at the intersection of SR 1340 and SR 1341.

Historical Background

Douglas Towles Bowden (1858-1932) had this house built on his farm in 1900. Like many rural Pender County residents, he chose to incorporate vernacular Greek Revival elements into his modest home. He grew the typical staple crops for the area – cotton, corn, beans, tobacco and strawberries. In addition to farming, he distilled turpentine and cut ties for the railroad.

Douglas and his wife Mary Augusta Wells (1861-1936) had two children, Cleveland (1885-1971) and Carrie (1882-1927). Cleveland inherited the house and acreage after Mary's death. He continued to farm the property and raised his five children there. Cleveland and his wife, Serena Eloise Saunders (1889-1969), lived on the property until their deaths. Their son, Lemuel Towles Bowden, inherited the property and uses it as a vacation home.¹³

Description

The circa 1900 Douglas Towles Bowden House is a one-story, three-bay, weatherboarded, frame, late-Greek Revival house with a standing-seam metal roof. A distinctive sawnwork bargeboard, deep cornice returns and simple Greek Revival corner pilasters characterize the house. Diamond-shaped vents pierce the side gables. Replacement chamfered posts support the one-story, shed-roofed front porch. A three-light transom and sidelights delineate the primary entrance. Original four-over-four and later four-over-one sash windows survive. One original interior chimney with a corbelled stack and one later exterior end chimney serve the house, which rests on brick piers infilled with brick to form a continuous foundation. A rear kitchen/dining room ell and side, screened-in porch were added to the house around 1935. A few frame outbuildings stand in the rear of the house, but the majority of the outbuildings were lost in recent hurricanes.

¹³ Truman P. Swain, Jr., Telephone interview with the author, March 5, 2003.

Evaluation

The Douglas Towles Bowden House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its architectural significance. The house is an intact example of an early-twentieth-century vernacular Greek Revival house in Pender County. The house retains architectural integrity and integrity of setting.

The Douglas Towles Bowden House is not recommended as eligible under any other National Register Criteria. The land associated with the house had an agricultural function, but this context is not significant enough in a primarily agricultural county to justify eligibility under Criterion A for agriculture. The Bowden family were farmers who were active in local affairs, but they did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. Finally, the house is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records, making it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Boundary Description and Justification

The proposed National Register boundary for the Douglas Towles Bowden House, outlined in Figure 3, includes the original site of the house and the acreage historically associated with the house. The boundary encompasses Pender County tax parcel 1060-024-1926 (32 acres) and follows the existing right-of-way along SR 1340/New Savannah Road (30 feet from the center line).



Figure 3. Douglas Towles Bowden House Proposed National Register Boundary



**Douglas Towles Bowden House (Property 71)
South and East Elevations**



**Douglas Towles Bowden House (Property 71)
Detail of Bargeboard and Greek Revival Corner Pilaster**



**Douglas Towles Bowden House (Property 71)
North and West Elevations**



**Shed northeast of Douglas Towles Bowden House (Property 71)
North and West Elevations**

Bibliography

- Bishir, Catherine W. and Michael T. Southern. *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996.
- Bloodworth, Hattie. *History of Pender County*. Richmond, Virginia: The Dietz Printing Company, 1947.
- Bowden, L.T. Telephone interview with the author, February 18, 2003.
- Caputo, Mary Bowen. Interview with the author, February 12, 2003.
- Jones, Richard Bowden, Sr. *Some Descendants of Nicholas Bourden and His Wife Prudence, the Great-Granddaughter of Captain John Moore*. Wimauma, Florida: Richard Bowden Jones, Sr., 1994.
- Keane, Beth. "Burgaw Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1999.
- Powell, William S. *The North Carolina Gazetteer: A Dictionary of Tar Heel Places*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1968.
- National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15*. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991.
- The News and Observer. *The North Carolina Yearbook and Business Directory*. Raleigh: The News and Observer, 1902-1916.
- The Pender Chronicle*, Burgaw, North Carolina, 1900-1996.
- Pender County Centennial Booklet Committee. *Pender County Centennial, 1875-1975*. Burgaw: The Pender Chronicle, 1975.
- Pender County Deed Books. Office of the Register of the Deeds. Pender County Courthouse Annex, Burgaw, North Carolina.
- Reaves, Bill. *History of Burgaw, North Carolina*. Wilmington, North Carolina: Bill Reaves, 1979.
- Swain, Truman P. Telephone interview with the author, March 5, 2003.

Turberg, Ed. "Historic and Architectural Resources of Pender County, North Carolina." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1998.

United States Census. Microfilm of manuscript census records (population schedules), Pender County, North Carolina, 1880-1930.

APPENDIX A

Area of Potential Effects Survey Map

Burgaw Bypass (R-3302)

Pender County, North Carolina

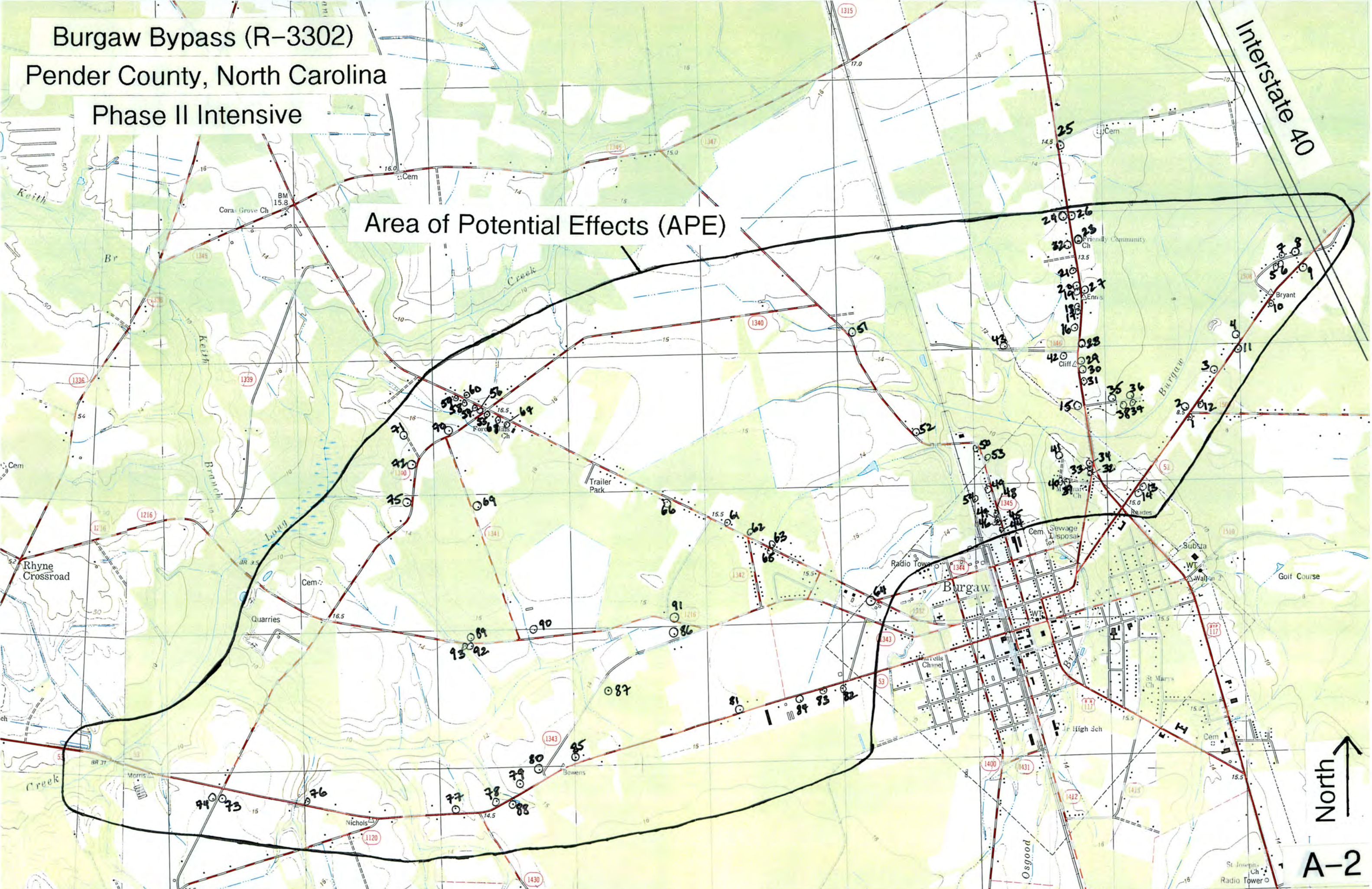
Phase II Intensive

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Interstate 40

North ↑

A-2



APPENDIX B

**Properties Not Eligible for the National Register
and Not Worthy Of Further Evaluation
With Concurrence Form**

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

Project Description: Construction of a bypass of the town of Burgaw
On 12/3/02, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other: Jennifer F. Martin, Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

Reviewed the subject project at

- Scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
- Other

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as 1-7C; 72-78; 81-84; 86-93 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- There are no historic properties affected by this project. (Attach any notes or documents as needed)

Signed:

Mary Pope 12/3/2002
Representative, NCDOT Date

[Signature] 12/3/02
FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

Claudia Brown 12/3/02
Representative, HPO Date

[Signature] 12/16/02
State Historic Preservation Officer Date

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

**Properties Not Eligible for the National Register
and Not Worthy Of Further Evaluation
(Keyed to Survey Map)**

- 1. Motel Complex, circa 1950, SE corner SR 1509 and NC 53**
One-story, concrete block motel complex. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 2. House, circa 1940, W side NC 53, opposite SR 1509**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed, house with six-over-six sash windows, asbestos-shingle siding and a front-gable-roofed porch. Outbuildings include a barn and shed. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 3. House, circa 1940, 1456 NC 53**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with six-over-six sash windows, asbestos-shingle siding and a front-gable-roofed porch. Outbuildings include a garage. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 4. Bowden's Garage, circa 1950, 158 NC 53**
One-story, frame, metal-sheathed utility building with exposed rafter tails. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 5. House, circa 1920, 186 Burgaw Creek Rd.**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with six-over-six sash windows, original weatherboards and a front-gable-roofed porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 6. House, circa 1930, 208 Burgaw Creek Rd.**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding and replacement windows. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 7. House, circa 1930, Burgaw Creek Rd.**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding and six-over-six sash windows. Property is in poor condition and lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 8. House, circa 1925, 351 Burgaw Creek Rd.**
One-story, frame, cross-gable-roofed bungalow with original weatherboards, nine-over-one sash windows and a diamond-

shaped window by front door. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.

- 9. House, circa 1920, 2105 NC 53**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with German siding, two-over-two sash windows and a front-gable-roofed porch with replacement posts. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 10. House, circa 1930, 1831 NC 53**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding and front-gable-roofed porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 11. House, circa 1930, 1591 NC 53**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with vinyl siding and replacement windows. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 12. House, circa 1930, 1295 NC 53**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle and three-over-one sash windows. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 13. House, circa 1930, 831 NC 53**
One-story, concrete block, cross-gable roofed bungalow with porches on the front and side elevations and six-over-six sash windows. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 14. House, circa 1925, 811 NC 53**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed bungalow with original weatherboards, exposed rafter tails and four-over-one sash windows. Outbuildings include a garage. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 15. House, circa 1920, W side US 117, opposite SR 1507**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 16. Commercial Building, circa 1920, W side US 117**
One-story, brick commercial building with parapet front and cinderblock addition. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.

- 17. House, circa 1920, 1395 US 117**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding, six-over-six sash windows and a shed-roofed front porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 18. House, circa 1930, 1415 US 117**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding, four-over-one sash windows and a front-gable-roofed porch with replacement posts.
- 19. House, circa 1930, 1465 US 117**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with German siding, a hip-roofed front porch and replacement windows. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 20. House, circa 1930, 1533 US 117**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with vinyl siding, a front-gable-roofed porch and a side addition. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 21. House, circa 1930, 1601 US 117**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with four-over-one sash windows, eave brackets and original weatherboards. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 22. House, circa 1930, 1711 US 117**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with six-over-six sash windows and aluminum siding. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 23. Friendly Community Baptist Church, circa 1910, 1730 US 117**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed, Gothic Revival church with vinyl siding and a small rear addition. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 24. House, circa 1940, 1845 US 117**
One-and one-half-story, frame, side-gable-roofed, Colonial Revival house with six-over-six sash windows, a front-gable-roofed porch and vinyl siding. Three outbuildings are located behind the house. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 25. House, circa 1950, 2166 US 117**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with aluminum siding. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.

- 26. House, circa 1930, 1878 US 117**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with aluminum siding, a front-gable-roofed porch and a series of rear additions. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 27. House, circa 1940, 1490 US 117**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding and a front-gable-roofed porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 28. House, circa 1930, 1286 US 117**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with vinyl siding and four-over-one sash windows. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 29. House, circa 1930, 1170 US 117**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding, a front-gable-roofed porch and replacement windows. A small, frame garage is located behind the house. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 30. House, circa 1930, US 117**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed bungalow with asbestos-shingle siding and a front-gable-roofed porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 31. House, circa 1930, 1060 US 117**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed bungalow with asbestos-shingle siding, two-over-two sash windows and a front-gable-roofed porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 32. House, circa 1920, 631 US 117**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with German siding, four-over-one sash windows and a front-gable-roofed porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 33. House, circa 1930, 635 US 117**
One-story, L-plan, hip-roofed bungalow with original weatherboards, four-over-one sash windows and a shed-roofed front porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.

- 34. House, circa 1920, US 117**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed, L-plan house with asphalt shingle siding and a metal roof. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 35. House, circa 1930, 65 Peterson Hill Road**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with German siding, six-over-six sash windows and an enclosed, front-gable-roofed porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 36. House, circa 1925, 131 Peterson Hill Road**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed bungalow with German siding, exposed eave brackets, two-over-two sash windows and a screened-in front porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 37. House, circa 1920, Peterson Hill Road**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with original weatherboards and a shed-roofed front porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 38. House, circa 1930, 128 Peterson Hill Road**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with German siding, six-over-six sash windows and a front-gable-roofed porch. One small frame shed is located to the rear of the house. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 39. House, circa 1920, 607 Coston Road**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with a front-gable-roofed porch and replacement siding and windows. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 40. House, circa 1930, 603 Coston Road**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with vinyl siding, replacement windows and a hip-roofed front porch with replacement posts and railing. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 41. House, circa 1920, End of Coston Road**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with various types of replacement siding and front-gable-roofed porch. The property is in deteriorated condition and lacks historical or architectural significance.

- 42. House, circa 1940, 55 Ed Cowan Road**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with aluminum siding, weatherboarded gables and replacement windows. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 43. House, circa 1920, N side Ed Cowan Road**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with two rear additions, vinyl siding and replacement windows. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 44. House, circa 1930, 511 N. Wright Street (SR 1345)**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with vinyl siding, replacement windows and a front-gable-roofed porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 45. House, circa 1940, 517 N. Wright Street (SR 1345)**
One-story, concrete block, front-gable-roofed house with replacement windows and a front-gable-roofed porch with replacement posts and railing. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 46. House, circa 1930, 605 N. Wright Street (SR 1345)**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed bungalow with asbestos-shingle siding, four-over-one sash windows and eave brackets. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 47. House, circa 1950, 607 N. Wright Street (SR 1345)**
One-story, concrete block, hip-roofed house with shed-roofed front porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 48. House, circa 1940, 613 N. Wright Street (SR 1345)**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding, replacement windows and a small front-gable-roofed porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 49. House, circa 1925, 715 N. Wright Street (SR 1345)**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with aluminum siding and replacement porch posts. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 50. House, circa 1925, 951 N. Wright Street (SR 1345)**
One-and one-half-story, frame bungalow with original weatherboards, two-over-two sash windows and a shed-roofed

porch that wraps around the front and side elevations. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.

51. House, circa 1920, 1850 SR 1345

One-story, frame, weatherboarded, side-gable-roofed house with front-gable-roofed porch and reused mid-nineteenth-century, six-over-nine windows, front doors and transoms. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.

52. House, circa 1950, 1288 SR 1345

One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with vinyl siding, replacement windows and a small, gable-roofed porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.

53. House, circa 1930, 924 SR 1345

One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with German siding and vinyl replacement windows. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.

54. House, circa 1900, 705 SR 1345 (facing RR tracks)

One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with rear ell, original weatherboards and replacement windows. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.

55. Commercial Building, circa 1950, 2855 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)

One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed commercial building with aluminum siding and permastone. Three front-gable-roofed dormers dominate the façade. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.

56. House, circa 1930, 2893 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)

One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed bungalow with asbestos-shingle siding, four-over-one sash windows and a front-gable-roofed porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.

57. House, circa 1945, Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)

One-and one-half-story, frame, side-gable-roofed, Colonial Revival house with asbestos-shingle siding, six-over-six sash windows and a front-gable-roofed porch. One frame outbuilding is located behind the house. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.

58. House, circa 1945, 2971 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)

One-and one-half-story, frame, side-gable-roofed, Colonial Revival

House with vinyl siding, replacement windows and a front-gable-roofed porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.

59. **House, circa 1930, 3009 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed bungalow with vinyl siding, replacement windows and a front-gable-roofed porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
60. **House, circa 1920, 2972 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding and a front-gable-roofed porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
61. **House, circa 1940, Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)**
One-story, frame, cross-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding and a shed-roofed front porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
62. **House, circa 1940, 1512 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding, six-over-six sash windows and a side addition. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
63. **House, circa 1945, 1450 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding and replacement windows. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
64. **Pender County Board of Education Building, circa 1950, Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)**
One-story, brick, flat-roofed, institutional building with three-horizontal-sash windows. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
65. **House, circa 1940, 1357 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)**
One-story, concrete block, side-gable-roofed house with four-over-one sash windows and a front-gable-roofed porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
66. **House, circa 1945, 1841 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding and a shed-roofed front porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.

- 67. House, circa 1945, 2755 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)**
One-and one-half-story period cottage with vinyl siding and replacement windows. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 68. House, circa 1930, 2791 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed bungalow with vinyl siding, replacement windows and a front-gable-roofed porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 69. House, circa 1930, 630 Bolick Road (SR 1341)**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding, replacement windows and a front-gable-roofed porch with replacement posts. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 70. House, circa 1940, 1856 SR 1340**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding, six-over-six sash windows and a shed-roofed front porch. One frame outbuilding with exposed rafter tails is located to the rear of the house. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 72. House, circa 1920, 2154 SR 1340**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding, six-over-six sash windows and a shed-roofed front porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 73. House, circa 1930, SW jct. of NC 53 and SR 1340**
One-story, brick, front-gable-roofed bungalow with exposed rafter tails and an altered, hip-roofed, front porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 74. House, circa 1940, 3910 NC 53**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding, replacement windows and a front-gable-roofed porch. Agricultural outbuildings are located to the rear of the house. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 75. House, circa 1945, 2362 SR 1340**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding, replacement windows and a shed-roofed front porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.

- 76. House, circa 1945, 3766 NC 53**
One-and one-half- story, frame, side-gable-roofed, Colonial Revival house with vinyl siding, replacement windows and a front-gable-roofed portico. A large barn is located behind the house. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 77. House, circa 1920, NC 53**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with six-over-six sash windows, asbestos-shingle siding, end chimneys and a front-gable-roofed porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 78. House, circa 1900, 2876 NC 53**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with a series of additions, vinyl siding and replacement windows. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 81. House, circa 1920, 1676 NC 53**
One-story, frame, side-gable-roofed house with aluminum siding, four-over-one sash windows, two interior chimneys, a shed-roofed front porch and a side addition. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 82. House, circa 1940, NC 53**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding and an enclosed, front-gable-roofed porch. A storage building is located to the rear of the house. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 83. House, circa 1930, 1231 NC 53**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with asbestos-shingle siding and a shed-roofed front porch. Another one-story, front-gable-roofed building with overhanging eaves is in front of the house. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 84. Fertilizer Plant, circa 1940, NC 53**
Agri-industrial complex with brick and concrete block sales and processing facility and silos in the rear. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 86. House, circa 1910, 1620 Henry Brown Road (SR 1343)**
One-story, L-plan house with a shingled front gable, interior chimneys, replacement windows and a hip-roofed front porch with replacement posts. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.

- 87. House, circa 1900, 1881 Henry Brown Road (SR 1343)**
One-story, frame, single-pile, side-gable-roofed house with original weatherboards, end chimneys, two-over-two sash windows and a hip-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 89. James Collins House, circa 1880, Piney Woods Road (SR 1216)**
Two-story, frame, single-pile house with four-over-four sash windows and a hip-roofed front porch. The house is in poor condition as a tree has fallen through one side. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 90. House, circa 1925, 706 Piney Woods Road (SR 1216)**
One-and one-half-story, frame, cross-gable-roofed bungalow with asbestos shingle siding, eave brackets, exposed rafter tails and replacement porch posts and railings. Agricultural outbuildings are located to the rear of the house. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 91. House, circa 1900, 144 Piney Woods Road (SR 1216)**
One-story, frame, single-pile, side-gable-roofed house with original weatherboards, replacement windows and a rear ell. The hip-roofed front porch has a central gable, is supported by replacement posts and has a replacement floor. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 92. House, circa 1930, 1089 Piney Woods Road (SR 1216)**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed bungalow with asbestos-shingle siding, replacement windows, eave brackets, exposed rafter tails and a front-gable-roofed porch. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.
- 93. House, circa 1940, Piney Woods Road (SR 1216)**
One-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house with original weatherboards and four-over-one sash windows. Property lacks historical or architectural significance.



Property 1. Motel Complex, circa 1950, SE corner SR 1509 and NC 53



Property 2. House, circa 1940, W side NC 53, opposite SR 1509



Property 3. House, circa 1940, 1456 NC 53



Property 4. Bowden's Garage, circa 1950, 158 NC 53



Property 5. House, circa 1920, 186 Burgaw Creek Road



Property 6. House, circa 1930, 208 Burgaw Creek Road



Property 7. House, circa 1930, Burgaw Creek Road



Property 8. House, circa 1925, 351 Burgaw Creek Road



Property 9. House, circa 1920, 2105 NC 53



Property 10. House, circa 1930, 1831 NC 53



Property 11. House, circa 1930, 1591 NC 53



Property 12. House, circa 1930, 1295 NC 53



Property 13. House, circa 1930, 831 NC 53



Property 14. House, circa 1925, 811 NC 53



Property 15. House, circa 1920, W side US 117, opposite SR 1507



Property 16. Commercial Building, circa 1920, W side US 117



Property 17. House, circa 1920, 1395 US 117



Property 18. House, circa 1930, 1415 US 117



Property 19. House, circa 1930, 1465 US 117



Property 20. House, circa 1930, 1533 US 117



Property 21. House, circa 1930, 1601 US 117



Property 22. House, circa 1930, 1711 US 117



**Property 23. Friendly Community Baptist Church, circa 1910,
1730 US 117**



Property 24. House, circa 1940, 1845 US 117



Property 25. House, circa 1950, 2166 US 117



Property 26. House, circa 1930, 1878 US 117



Property 27. House, circa 1940, 1490 US 117



Property 28. House, circa 1930, 1286 US 117



Property 29. House, circa 1930, 1170 US 117



Property 30. House, circa 1930, US 117



Property 31. House, circa 1930, 1060 US 117



Property 32. House, circa 1920, 631 US 117



Property 33. House, circa 1930, 635 US 117



Property 34. House, circa 1920, US 117



Property 35. House, circa 1930, 65 Peterson Hill Road



Property 36. House, Circa 1925, 131 Peterson Hill Road



Property 37. House, circa 1920, Peterson Hill Road



Property 38. House, circa 1930, 128 Peterson Hill Road



Property 39. House, circa 1920, 607 Coston Road



Property 40. House, circa 1930, 603 Coston Road



Property 41. House, circa 1920, End of Coston Road



Property 42. House, circa 1940, 55 Ed Cowan Road



Property 43. House, circa 1920, N side Ed Cowan Road



Property 44. House, circa 1930, 511 N. Wright Street (SR 1345)



Property 45. House, circa 1940, 517 N. Wright Street (SR 1345)



Property 46. House, circa 1930, 605 N. Wright Street (SR 1345)



Property 47. House, circa 1950, 607 N. Wright Street (SR 1345)



Property 48. House, circa 1940, 613 N. Wright Street (SR 1345)



Property 49. House, circa 1925, 715 N. Wright Street (SR 1345)



Property 50. House, circa 1925, 951 N. Wright Street (SR 1345)



Property 51. House, circa 1920, 1850 SR 1345



Property 52. House, circa 1950, 1288 SR 1345



Property 53. House, circa 1930, 924 SR 1345



Property 54. House, circa 1900, 705 SR 1345 (facing RR tracks)



Property 55. Commercial Building, circa 1950, 2855 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)



Property 56. House, circa 1930, 2893 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)



Property 57. House, circa 1945, Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)



Property 58. House, circa 1945, 2971 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)



Property 59. House, circa 1930, 3009 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)



Property 60. House, circa 1920, 2972 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)



Property 61. House, circa 1940, Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)



Property 62. House, circa 1940, 1512 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)



Property 63. House, circa 1945, 1450 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)



**Property 64. Pender County Board of Education Building, circa 1950,
Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)**



Property 65. House, circa 1940, 1357 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)



Property 66. House, circa 1945, 1841 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)



Property 67. House, circa 1945, 2755 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)



Property 68. House, circa 1930, 2791 Penderlea Highway (SR 1332)



Property 69. House, circa 1930, 630 Bollick Road



Property 70. House, circa 1940, 1856 SR 1340



Property 72. House, circa 1920, 2154 SR 1340



Property 73. House, circa 1930, SW jct. of NC 53 and SR 1340



Property 74. House, circa 1940, 3910 NC 53



Property 75. House, circa 1945, 2362 SR 1340



Property 76. House, circa 1945, 3766 NC 53



Property 77. House, circa 1920, NC 53



Property 78. House, circa 1900, 2876 NC 53



Property 81. House, circa 1920, 1676 NC 53



Property 82. House, circa 1940, NC 53



Property 83. House, circa 1930, 1231 NC 53



Property 84. Fertilizer Plant, circa 1940, NC 53



Property 86. House, circa 1910, 1620 Henry Brown Road (SR 1343)



Property 87. House, circa 1900, 1881 Henry Brown Road (SR 1343)



Property 89. James Collins House, circa 1880, Piney Woods Road (SR 1216)



Property 90. House, circa 1925, 706 Piney Woods Road (SR 1216)



Property 91. House, circa 1900, 144 Piney Woods Road (SR 1216)



Property 92. House, circa 1930, 1089 Piney Woods Road (SR 1216)



Property 93. House, circa 1940, Piney Woods Road (SR 1216)

APPENDIX C

Professional Qualifications

CYNTHIA DE MIRANDA

POSITION: Architectural Historian
Historic Preservation Planner

EDUCATION: B.A. Public Policy Studies (1991)
Duke University

Introduction to Section 106 of the
National Historic Preservation Act (1993)
Washington, DC

EXPERIENCE:

Ms. de Miranda is an Architectural Historian/Historic Preservation Planner for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. and is responsible for preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and various other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Ms. de Miranda conducts field surveys to identify, evaluate, research, and document historic resources located in the area of potential effect for proposed projects. As part of her evaluation of historic structures, Ms. de Miranda delineates National Register boundaries and justifies those boundaries as part of Section 106 documentation. Ms. de Miranda prepares National Register nominations and coordinates reviews with local, state and federal agencies as needed. She also conducts comprehensive architectural surveys for the State Historic Preservation Offices in South Carolina and North Carolina.

Prior to joining the firm, Ms. de Miranda worked as an architectural historian with Hess, Roise and Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota. During her employment there, she conducted historic resource surveys; prepared National Register nominations; documented properties for the Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record; and created historical walking and driving tours for heritage tourism initiatives. Ms. de Miranda has also worked on the staff of the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Washington, DC.

Some projects Ms. de Miranda has been involved with are listed below.

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Evaluation, Scotland County (Fall 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening, Hertford County (Fall 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening, Halifax and Northampton Counties (Fall 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Alston Avenue Widening, Durham County (October-November 2002)*
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey (for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (October 2002-present; ongoing)*
- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Application: Oriental Graded School and Oriental High School, Pamlico County, North Carolina (February 2002)*
- *Dakota, Minnesota & Eastern Railroad Corridor Study, Minnesota and South Dakota (1999)*
- *Kachess Dam HAER Documentation, Kittitas County, Washington (1998-1999)*

- *Spruce Shadows Farm Documentation*, Bloomington, Minnesota (1998-1999). Ms. de Miranda also published her findings as “Country Life in the Suburbs: Spruce Shadows Farm” in the Spring 1999 issue of *Hennepin History Magazine*.
- *Five Channels and Coline (Hodenpyl) Camps Archival and Literature Research*, Iosco and Manistee Counties, Michigan (1998)
- *Austin Airport Expansion Section 106 Compliance*, Austin, Minnesota (1998)
- *Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport (Wold-Chamberlain Field) HABS Documentation*, Hennepin County, Minnesota (1997-1999)
- *Preservation Management and Marketing Plan for Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board/Northern Lights Tourism Alliance*, Northern Minnesota (1997)
- *Wisconsin’s Great River Road Interpretive Plan*, Prescott to Sandy Hook, Wisconsin, for Wisconsin Department of Transportation (1996-1997)
- *Minnesota Statewide Historic Bridge Inventory* for Minnesota Department of Transportation (1995-1997)
- *Hardy Hydroelectric Plant HAER Documentation and National Register Nomination*, Newaygo County, Michigan (1995-1997). Ms. de Miranda presented her findings at an annual meeting of the Society for Industrial Archaeology and later published her research as “Safety and Showmanship: Corporate Requirements for the Hardy Hydroelectric Plant” in *IA: The Journal of the Society for Industrial Archaeology*.
- *Cooke Hydroelectric Plant HAER Documentation and National Register Nomination*, Iosco County, Michigan (1995)
- *Montgomery Ward & Company Northwestern Catalog House HABS Documentation*, Saint Paul, Minnesota (1995)
- *Universal Laboratories Building National Register Nomination*, Dassel, Minnesota (1995)
- *Starved Rock Lock and Dam HAER Documentation*, La Salle County, Illinois (1994-1995)
- *Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport AED Intensive-Level Cultural Resources Survey*, Hennepin County, Minnesota (1994-1995)
- *Minneapolis-Saint Paul Airport Site 3, Intensive-Level Cultural Resources Survey*, Dakota County, Minnesota (1994)

PUBLICATIONS:

“Safety and Showmanship: Corporate Requirements for the Hardy Hydroelectric Plant,” *IA: Journal of the Society for Industrial Archaeology* 26, 2: 19-30 (2000).

“Country Life in the Suburbs: Spruce Shadows Farm,” *Hennepin History Magazine* 58, 2: 20-29 (1999).

JENNIFER F. MARTIN

POSITION:	Project Manager and Senior Architectural Historian
EDUCATION:	M.A. History with Emphasis in Historic Preservation (1994) Middle Tennessee State University
	B.A. History and B.A. Sociology (1987) University of South Carolina
	Introduction to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (2001) University of Nevada, Reno
PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:	Preservation North Carolina Board of Advisors Vernacular Architectural Forum National Trust for Historic Preservation American Association for State and Local History

EXPERIENCE:

Ms. Martin currently serves as Project Manager and Senior Architectural Historian for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. She is responsible for preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and various other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Ms. Martin conducts field surveys to identify, evaluate, research and document historic resources located in the area of potential effect for proposed projects. Documentation includes the determination of National Register eligibility and areas of significance as well as the justification of proposed National Register boundaries. Ms. Martin prepares effects assessments and mitigation to minimize harm to historic resources. Ms. Martin prepares nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and conducts architectural surveys sponsored by the National Park Service.

Prior to joining the firm, Ms. Martin was employed with the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Raleigh as the National Register Coordinator for the State Historic Preservation Office. She reviewed and processed all nominations to the National Register and coordinated meetings of the National Register Advisory Committee. In addition to her principal duties, she administered several program areas including environmental review, local preservation commissions, grant projects and Part 1 tax credit assessment. During her two-and-a-half year tenure as National Register Coordinator, 114 nominations were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Prior to her promotion to National Register Coordinator, Ms. Martin served as Preservation Specialist in the Western Office of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Asheville.

Some projects Ms. Martin has been involved with are listed below.

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening, Hertford County (Fall 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening, Halifax and Northampton Counties (Fall 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, Burgaw Bypass, Pender County (November 2002)*

- *City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey (for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (October 2002-present; ongoing)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Alston Avenue Widening, Durham County (October-November 2002)*
- *Belmont Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination, Belmont, Gaston County, North Carolina (October 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) Winston-Salem Northern Beltway, Forsyth County (Summer and Fall 2002)*
- *Historic Structures Report on the Morganton Depot, Morganton, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (September 2002)*
- *Historic Structures Report on the Marion Depot, Marion, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (September 2002)*
- *Research on historic train stations for the NCDOT Rail Division at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. In conjunction with the restoration of passenger rail service in North Carolina. (July 2002 to present; ongoing).*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey Report, U.S. Highway 158 Corridor, Hertford County, North Carolina (August 2002)*
- *Dudley High School, National Register Nomination, Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina (August 2002)*
- *Mitchell College Historic District Boundary Expansion National Register Nomination, Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina (April 2002)*
- *Architectural Survey of Wake County Public Schools Built Before 1956, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey and Report, U.S. Highway 52 Corridor, Forsyth County, North Carolina (March 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, U.S. Highway 19/23, Buncombe and Haywood Counties, North Carolina (June 2002)*
- *City of Darlington Architectural Survey, Darlington County, South Carolina. Conducted a survey of Darlington's existing National Register districts, potential new districts and areas of possible expansion of the current districts (October 2001-June 2002)*
- *Dare and Currituck Counties Architectural Survey, Dare and Currituck Counties, North Carolina (2001-2002)*

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation (for The LPA Group) Phase I Survey for Improvements to Exit 33 on I-77, Iredell County, North Carolina (December 2001-February 2002)*
- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications: Madison Schools Complex, Rockingham County; Clayton Mill, Johnston County and Clemmons School, Forsyth County. (December 2001-January 2002)*
- *Upper Richland County Architectural Survey, Richland County, South Carolina. A project partially funded by the National Park Service and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (2001-2002)*
- *Olympia Mill Village Architectural Survey, Richland County, South Carolina. A project partially funded by the National Park Service and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (2001-2002)*
- *Jean-Pierre Auguste Dalmas House National Register Nomination, Burke County, North Carolina (October 2001)*
- *Jesse Penny House and Outbuildings National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (October 2001)*
- *Apex Historic District Boundary Expansion II National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (October 2001)*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replacement of Bridge No. 4 on SR 1565 over the Ivy River, Madison County, North Carolina (August 2001)*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replacement of Bridge No. 56 on SR 1250 over Canoe Creek, Burke County, North Carolina (August 2001)*
- *Occoneechee Speedway National Register Nomination, Orange County, North Carolina (October 2001)*
- *Cowee-West's Mill Historic District National Register Nomination, Macon County, North Carolina (October 2000)*
- *Duplin County Architectural Survey, Duplin County, North Carolina, Conducted an intensive-level survey of a rural eastern North Carolina county. Over 500 resources recorded and a *National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form* prepared a completion of project. Ms. Martin published her survey findings and research into the county's history in *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina*. (2000)*

PUBLICATIONS:

“Biltmore Complex,” “Biltmore Forest School” and “Appalachian Rustic Architecture” in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. East Tennessee State University (expected publication 2002)

Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina. Duplin County Historical Foundation, 2000.

A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina (co-author). University of North Carolina Press, 1999.

AWARDS:

Certificate of Commendation for *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast*. Presented by the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH), October 2001.

Griffin Award for Notable Research and Publication. Presented by the Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe County, 2000.