
**ADDENDUM NO. 2
OF THE
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**U.S. 17 WIDENING
ON SLOW AND JONES COUNTIES**

**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
T.I.P. NO. R-2514**

Prepared for:

**Wilbur Smith and Associates, Inc.
Raleigh, North Carolina**

Prepared by:

**Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
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Charlotte, North Carolina 28205
(704) 569-8130
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9 October 2000

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MATTSON, ALEXANDER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

Frances P. Alexander
Frances P. Alexander, M.A.

9 Oct. 2000
Date

Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.

Date

Barbara H. Chum
N.C.D.O.T.

Nov. 7. 2000
Date

ADDENDUM NO. 2

Introduction and Project Summary

This addendum is part of the North Carolina Department of Transportation project entitled, *U.S. 17 Widening, Onslow and Jones Counties*, and the T.I.P. number is R-2514. The location of this project is depicted in **Figure 1**. The original Phase II architectural survey report for this project was prepared in 1996 to identify the historic resources found within the area of potential effects (A.P.E.) for six highway alternatives. In 1997, two additional routes (Alternatives 4B and 4C) were proposed in the vicinity of Pollocksville in Jones County, and these alternatives were addressed in an addendum in the final Phase II architectural survey report, dated 3 May 1999. The Phase II report for the original alternatives (1996) and the addendum (1997) for the additions were submitted by the North Carolina Department of Transportation to the Federal Highway Administration and the State Historic Preservation Office (S.H.P.O.) for their comments. In a letter dated 5 October 1999 and in subsequent correspondence, the S.H.P.O. concurred with the findings of this Phase II architectural survey report, dated 3 May 1999 (Brook to Gilmore, 5 October 1999).

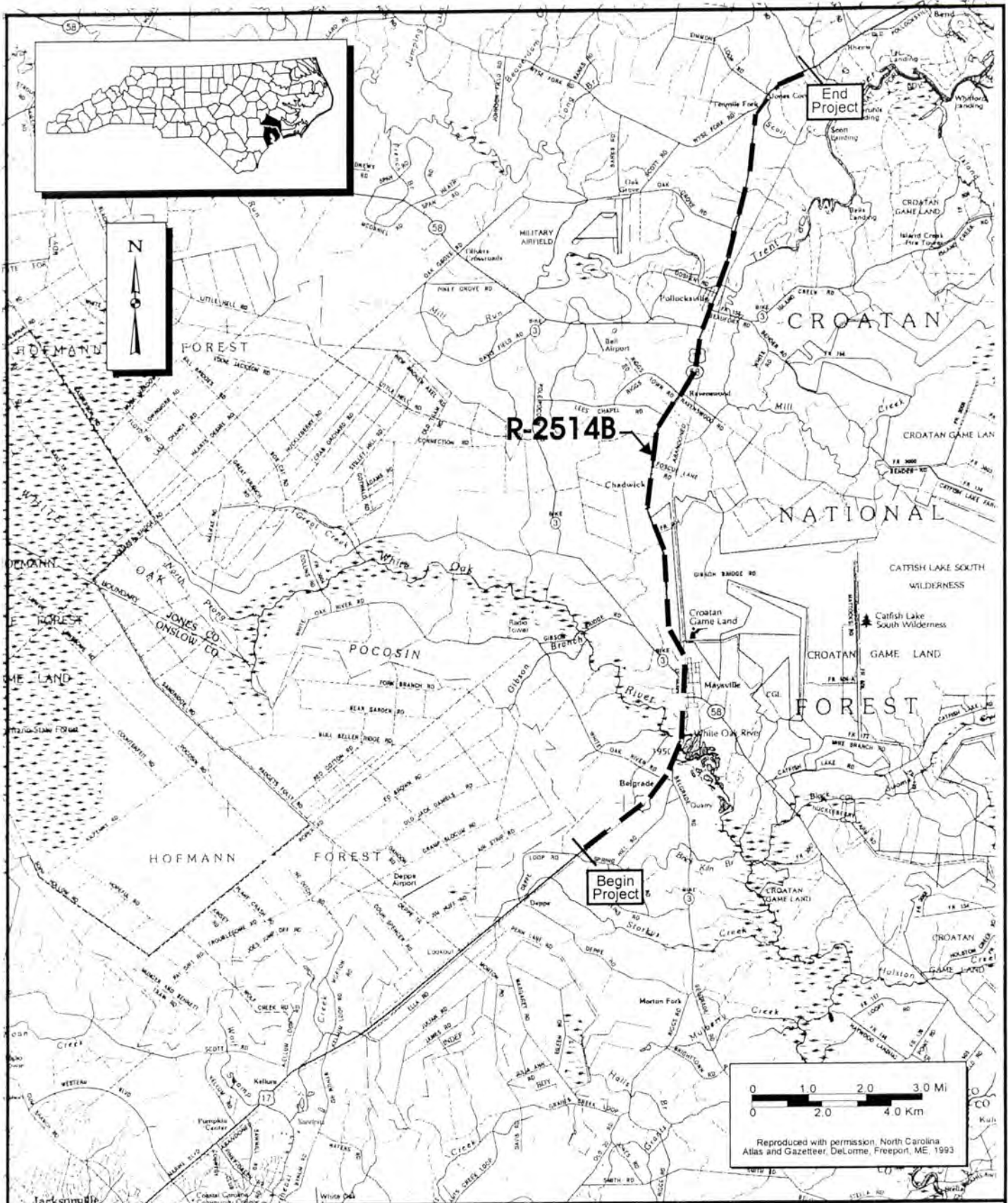
After the final Phase II report was submitted in May 1999, five alternatives (4D, 4E, 4G, 4H, and 4I) were added to further minimize and avoid any effects on a National Register historic district, the Foscue and Simmons Plantations (1998). This historic district incorporated a National Register property, the Foscue Plantation House, which was listed in 1971, and a resource, the Amos Simmons House, which had been evaluated as eligible for the National Register as part of the Phase II report. Furthermore, one of the original proposed routes, Alternative 4C, was eliminated altogether because of its effects on the expanded Foscue and Simmons Plantations historic district. This action was concurred upon by the State Historic Preservation Office at an agency meeting held in December 1999. Alternative 4H was also added to address environmental justice concerns for two communities, Goshen and Hatchville, which are located along N.C. 58 west of U.S. 17 and the town of Pollocksville. Alternate 4H follows a route farther west of Pollocksville to avoid separating the community of Goshen from the town of Pollocksville.

Description of Alternatives

From the initial planning stages, the project study area has been divided into five segments for the purpose of developing comparative alignment alternatives. A separate environmental assessment was prepared for Segment One, and the S.H.P.O. concurred with the findings of this study in its 5 October 1999 letter. Descriptions of the alternatives located in segments two and three are found in the original Phase II report (1999), and Segment Five has been incorporated into Segment Four to allow a better comparison of alternatives. Therefore, the following descriptions address only the alternative routes found in Segment Four. The Segment Four alternatives are shown in **Figure 2**.

Segment Four

Segment Four extends for approximately 12.7 kilometers (7.9 miles) from the end of Segment Three through Pollocksville to the boundary between Jones and Craven counties. Seven (7) alternatives (two proposed in either 1996 or 1997 and five added in 1999) are being considered through this segment.



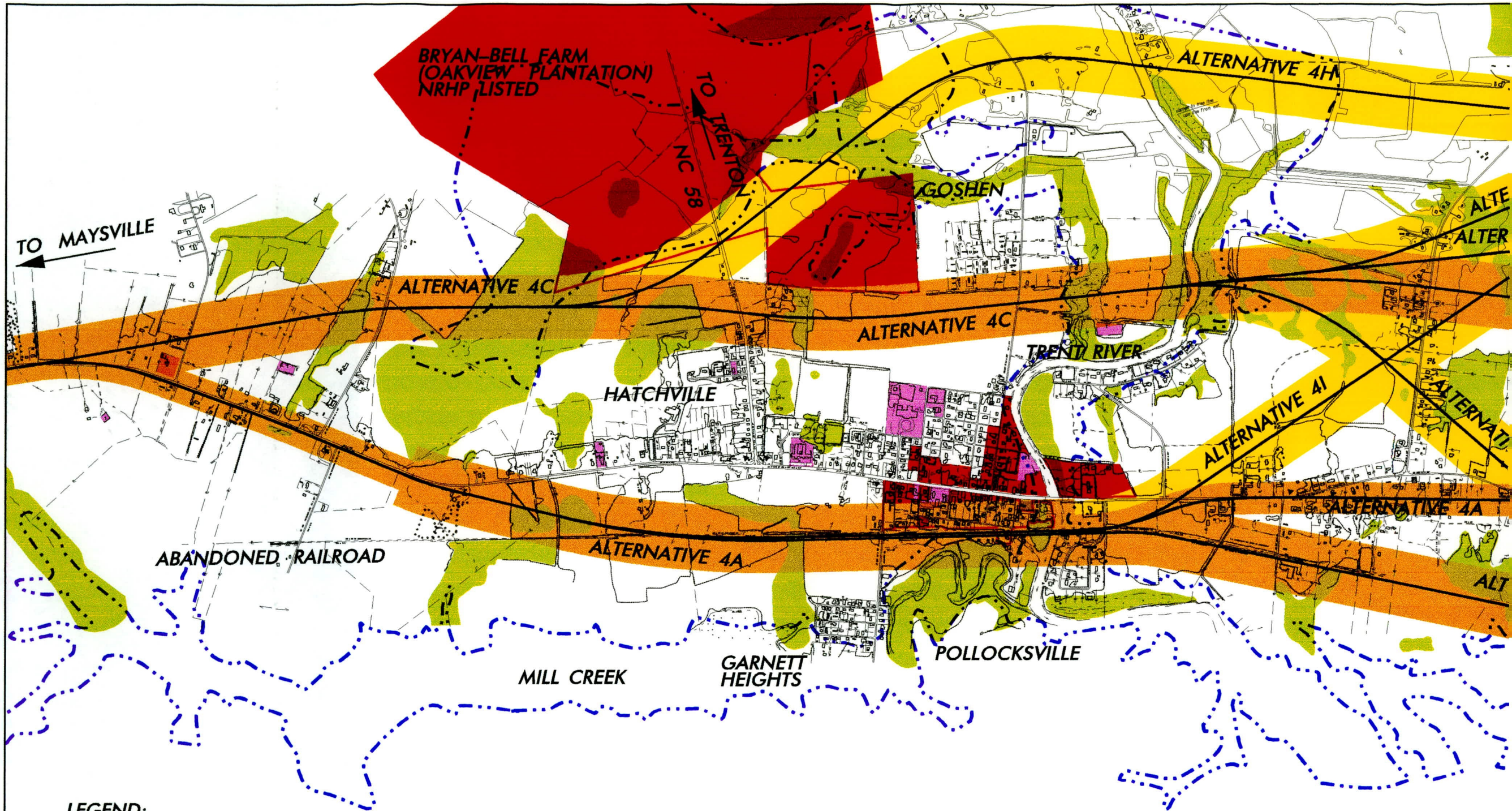
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NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
Project Development and Environmental
Analysis Branch

US 17 (R-2514)
FROM NORTH OF JACKSONVILLE
TO SOUTH OF NEW BERN
ONSLAW - JONES COUNTIES

FIGURE 1 PROJECT LOCATION



LEGEND:

- ALTERNATIVES PREVIOUSLY SELECTED FOR DETAILED STUDY
- ADDITIONAL ALTERNATIVES
- HISTORIC RESOURCE
- CULTURAL RESOURCE (SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.)
- WETLANDS (BASED ON NWI MAPPING)
- FLOODPLAINS
- POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED PROPERTIES

R-2514 US 17
 FROM NORTH OF JACKSONVILLE TO SOUTH OF NE
 ONSLOW, JONES AND CRAVEN COUNTIES

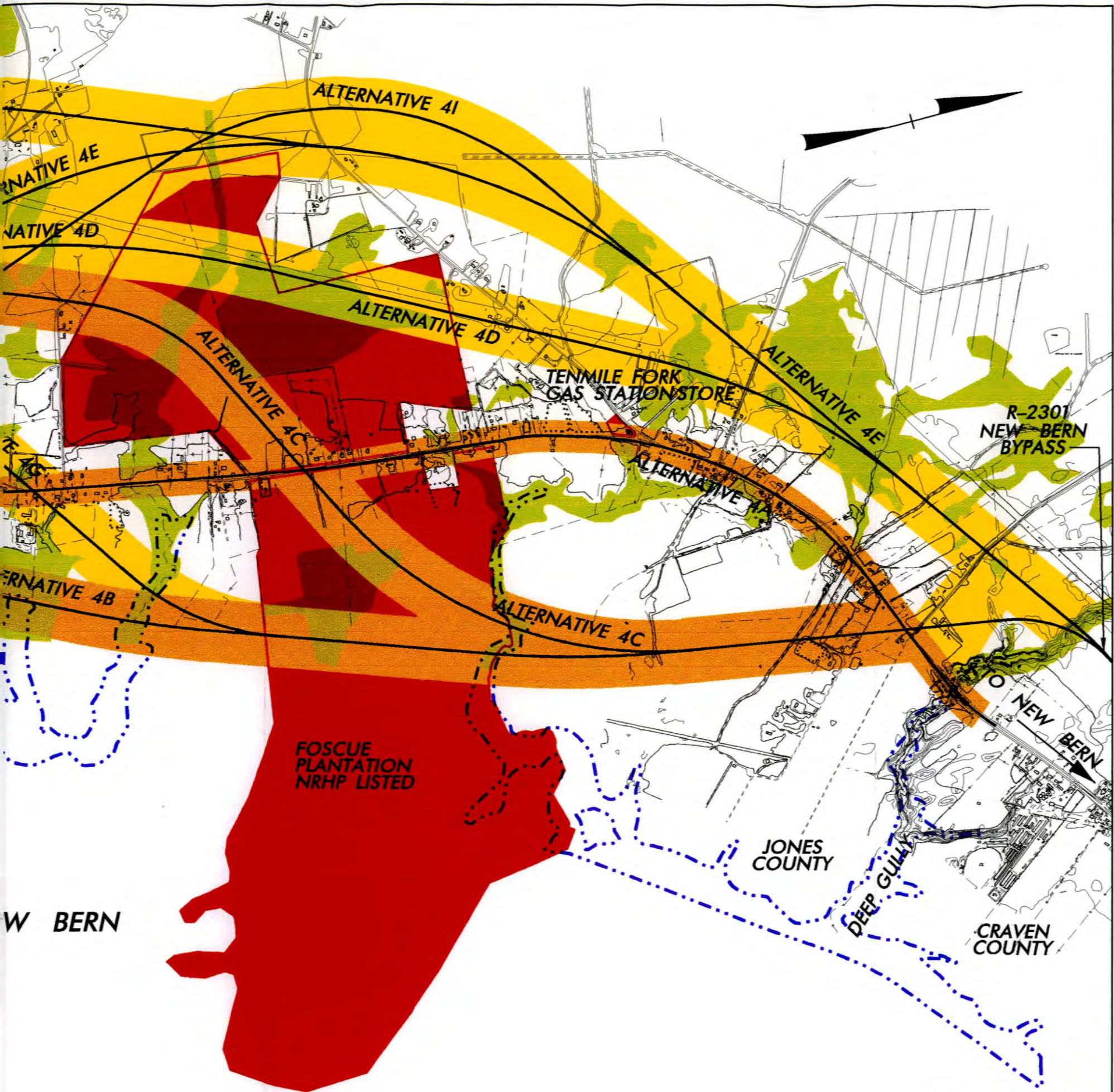


FIGURE 2

Alternative 4A follows U.S. 17 to just north of S.R. 1108 (Ravenwood Lane) where the route continues along a new location east of U.S. 17 to the abandoned Seaboard Coastline Railroad bed. The alignment follows the abandoned railroad bed through Pollocksville and rejoins U.S. 17 just north of Pollocksville. From this point, the alignment follows U.S. 17 to the Jones/Craven county line. This alternative consists of a four-lane, divided section with a 14-meter (46-foot) grass median from Segment Three to S.R. 1004 (Beaufort Road). From S.R. 1004 (Beaufort Road) to the county line, this alternative consists of a five-lane section with shoulders.

Alternative 4B follows the same alignment as Alternative 4A, but continues along the abandoned railroad bed, on the east side of U.S. 17 for approximately 3.2 km (2 miles), where it then connects to the New Bern Bypass (T.I.P. No. U-2301) at the Jones/Craven county line. This alternative consists of a four-lane, divided section with a 14-meter (46-foot) grass median. The alternative also specifies full control of traffic access from just north of Pollocksville to the county line.

Alternative 4D is a western bypass of Pollocksville that crosses the Trent River approximately 1.0 kilometers (0.6 mile) west of Pollocksville and follows the Carolina Power and Light Company power line easement west of U.S. 17 to the Jones/Craven county line where it ties into the New Bern Bypass. A four-lane, divided roadway with full control of access from south of Pollocksville to the Jones/Craven county line is proposed. Either a grade-separated interchange or an on-grade intersection is proposed for the junction with N.C. 58. Near the county line, this proposed route would merge with existing U.S. 17.

Alternative 4E extends from Alternative 4D at the Trent River west of Pollocksville, but continues north along a more westerly course to avoid the Foscue and Simmons Plantations historic district. The route then connects to the New Bern Bypass at the Jones/Craven county line. This route will be a four-lane, divided roadway with full control of traffic access from south of Pollocksville to the Jones/Craven county line. Either a grade-separated interchange or an on-grade intersection is proposed for the junction with N.C. 58. An interchange is also proposed near the county line to link this alternative to existing U.S. 17.

Alternative 4G also extends from Alternative 4D at the Trent River west of Pollocksville but on the north side of the Trent swings east to cross existing U.S. 17 north of Pollocksville. The alternative would connect with Alternative 4B along the abandoned railroad east of U.S. 17 and would follow the rail corridor until its connection with the New Bern Bypass at the Jones/Craven county line. This route would be a four-lane, divided roadway with full control of traffic access from south of Pollocksville to the Jones/Craven county line. Either a grade-separated interchange or an on-grade intersection is proposed for the junction with N.C. 58. An interchange is also proposed near the county line.

Alternative 4H begins at Alternative 4D just north of S.R. 1112 (Riggstown Road), on the south side of Pollocksville, and extends north along the east side of the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The route crosses the Trent River approximately two kilometers (1.25 miles) east of existing U.S. 17 and connects with Alternative 4E, west of U.S. 17. This route would be a four-lane, divided roadway with full control of traffic access from south of Pollocksville to the Jones/Craven county line. Either a grade-separated interchange or an on-grade intersection is proposed for the junction with N.C. 58. A grade-separated interchange near the county line would tie this alternative to existing U.S. 17.

Alternative 4I extends from Alternative 4B at the Trent River on the north side of Pollocksville and swings west crossing existing U.S. 17 before tying into Alternative 4E. This alternative

specifies a four-lane, divided roadway with full control of traffic access from north of Pollocksville to the Jones/Craven county line. An interchange is proposed near the county line to link this alternative to existing U.S. 17.

Methodology

This architectural investigation was undertaken in accordance with the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 C.F.R. 800), and the F.H.W.A. Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents). The survey followed guidelines set forth in *Phase II Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources* (N.C.D.O.T., 15 June 1994).

The survey for this addendum consisted of field investigations for the five alternatives added in 1999. Field work was conducted in May 2000, beginning with a windshield survey of the new project area, to determine the area of potential effects (**Figure 3**). The A.P.E. for these proposed routes was modified from the two areas of potential effects found in the Phase II report only in the area north and immediately south of Pollocksville. Between S.R. 1112 and the southern terminus of the project area, the A.P.E. is unchanged. In the area of the new alternatives, the A.P.E. has been enlarged from the initial study to incorporate all view sheds, and is defined by modern construction, topography, woodland, and sight lines, and one hundred percent of this expanded A.P.E. was examined. The original A.P.E. map is found in Appendix A of the Phase II architectural survey report, and the A.P.E. for the two routes proposed in 1997 is shown in Figure 2A of the first addendum.

Within the A.P.E., all properties 50 years of age or older were photographed and indicated on a U.S.G.S. quadrangle map. Properties were then evaluated for National Register eligibility as individually eligible for the National Register, as contributing elements to a proposed National Register historic district, or as ineligible for listing in the National Register. Because of the time lag between the initial field survey and the Phase II report submittal in May 1999, most of the properties evaluated as eligible in the final Phase II report were re-examined in May 2000 to note any changes in architectural integrity that might affect eligibility. However, two properties, the Hofmann Forest and the Nelson Deppe House, both of which had been evaluated as eligible during the Phase II investigations, are not included in Addendum No. 2. These properties, which lie within Segment One, were included in a separate environmental assessment for this segment of the project, and the S.H.P.O. concurred with the findings of this environmental assessment in October 1999.

Survey Results

Within the A.P.E. for the original Phase II investigations, twelve properties were identified as listed either in the National Register or the Study List, determined eligible for the National Register, or recommended as eligible. One property was evaluated intensively, but recommended as ineligible for the National Register. During the field survey for the first addendum, five properties were identified as being fifty years of age or greater, but none of these resources was recommended as eligible for the National Register. The S.H.P.O. concurred with the findings of these two investigations in October 1999.

Below is a property list of the resources evaluated in the Phase II report and the first addendum. In this list, each resource retains the survey number used in the previous documents.

Property List - Phase II Report

Properties Listed in the National Register

- No. 23 Foscue Plantation House
- No. 38 Bryan Lavender House (included in the Pollocksville Historic District)

Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register

- No. 39 Pollocksville Historic District (including the Trent River Plantation and the Bryan Lavender House)
- No. 108 Maysville Historic District

Properties Listed in the National Register Study List

- No. 36 Trent River Plantation (included in the Pollocksville Historic District)
- No. 90 Zinnie Eubanks House/Store

Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register

- No. 13 Gas Station/Store
- No. 21 Amos L. Simmons, Jr. House
- No. 74 J. Nathan Foscue Farm
- No. 91 Henderson-Provost House (ON-595)
- No. 103 Nelson Deppe House (ON-115)
- No. 105 Hofmann Forest/Deppe Lookout Tower

Properties Evaluated Intensively But Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

- No. 72 Lee's Chapel United Methodist Church

Property List - First Addendum

Properties Evaluated But Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

- No. 1 House
- No. 2 House
- No. 3 House
- No. 4 House
- No. 5 House

During the May 2000 field survey, eight resources that appeared to be fifty years of age or older were identified within the revised A.P.E. None of these properties had been listed in the National Register of Historic Places or the Study List, and none is recommended as eligible for the National Register. However, one National Register property, the Bryan-Bell Farm, is located within the A.P.E. for the 1999 alternatives.

The following entries describe and briefly evaluate those properties identified during the May 2000 field survey for the alternatives added in 1999 as well as those properties evaluated as eligible in the Phase II report. No changes to the earlier evaluations of eligibility are recommended.

**PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED DURING THE MAY 2000 FIELD SURVEY BUT
CONSIDERED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
(Keyed to A.P.E. Map)**

Number	Name	Reason Not Eligible
1.	House	Deteriorated, front gable bungalow with shed roofed porch, six-over-six windows, and weatherboard siding; the porch is screened and has an enclosed end bay; house has only marginal integrity and lacks architectural or historical significance.
2.	House	Deteriorated, front gable bungalow with asbestos siding, a shed roofed porch supported by replacement iron posts, and two-over-two windows; house has lost its integrity and lacks architectural or historical significance.
3.	House	Two story, single pile dwelling with side gable roof and one story, side wing; house has a hip roofed entry porch with replacement iron posts resting on brick pedestals; there are both six-over-six windows and replacement two-over-two, horizontal sash windows; the house retains its four panel door, but has been aluminum sided and is now in poor condition; house no longer retains sufficient integrity to meet National Register criteria. (Close-up photographs not permitted.)
4.	House	Clipped front gable bungalow with an engaged porch supported by box piers; house retains its weatherboard siding but has both six-over-six and one-over-one windows; property has undergone some alteration and lacks architectural or historical significance.
5.	House	Deteriorated, frame, side gable bungalow with an engaged porch supported by battered piers;



Plate 1. House (No. 1), Looking South.



Plate 2. House (No. 2), Looking Northeast.



Plate 3. House (No. 3), Looking South.



Plate 4. House (No. 3), Looking Southwest.



Plate 5. House (No. 4), Looking Southeast.



Plate 6. House (No. 5), Looking West.

some two-over-two windows remain, but many windows are now gone; house has lost much of its architectural integrity and lacks architectural or historical significance.

6. House and Outbuildings Altered and deteriorated, two story, single pile dwelling with rear shed and replacement porch with modern posts and balustrade; house has both six-over-six and replacement one-over-one windows and a replacement six panel, metal door; property encompasses several modern outbuildings including a concrete block chicken house, frame sheds, mobile homes, and a brick silo; property no longer retains sufficient integrity to meet National Register criteria.

7. House Post-World War II, side gable cottage with front gable entry porch and horizontal sash windows; house lacks architectural or historical significance.

8. House Deteriorated, side gable bungalow with vinyl siding, a shed roofed dormer, and a hip roofed porch supported by box piers on brick pedestals; property includes several ruinous, frame outbuildings; property has only marginal integrity and lacks historical or architectural significance.

**PROPERTIES PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING
IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
(Keyed to A.P.E. Map)**

9. Gas Station/Store This small, frame, crossroads store and gas station was determined eligible for the National Register during the Phase II field survey conducted in 1995 and 1996. The store remains intact and unchanged since this determination of eligibility.

10. Foscue and Simmons Plantations This 1,379 acre historic district was listed in the National Register in 1998 and incorporates the Foscue Plantation House which was listed individually in 1971. The historic district also encompasses the Amos Simmons House which had been recommended as individually eligible for the National Register during the earlier Phase II investigations. Both the principal houses and



Plate 7. House and Outbuildings (No. 6), Looking Southwest.



Plate 8. House (No. 7), Looking Southwest Across U.S. 17 (Modern Church to Left).



Plate 9. House (No. 8), Looking South.



Plate 10. Gas Station/Store (No. 9), Looking South.



Plate 11. Foscue and Simmons Plantations (No. 10), Amos Simmons House, Looking Southwest.



Plate 12. Foscue and Simmons Plantations (No. 10), Foscue Plantation House, Looking East.

field patterns within this large historic district remain unaltered.

11. Pollocksville Historic District The historic district which encompasses much of this small town along the Trent River was determined eligible for the National Register in 1995, and the boundaries were defined during the earlier Phase II field investigations for this proposed highway improvement. The boundaries included the individually listed Bryan Lavender House and the Trent River Plantation which had been added to the Study List. These two resources and the historic district survive unchanged from the previous field survey.
12. J. Nathan Foscue Farm This large farm, which included a well-preserved dwelling, family cemetery, a fine collection of outbuildings, as well as fields and timberland, was determined eligible for the National Register during the 1995-1996 Phase II field survey. Since this survey was conducted, several hurricanes have damaged a few outbuildings and much of the woodland that separated the house from U.S. 17. Despite these losses, the house and a number of outbuildings survive intact, as do the fields and some of the woodland. The Foscue property remains eligible for the National Register, and no changes to the National Register boundaries are recommended.
13. Maysville Historic District The historic district which encompasses much of this small town along the White Oak River was determined eligible for the National Register in 1995, and the boundaries were defined during the earlier Phase II field investigations for this proposed highway improvement. The historic district survives unchanged from the previous field survey, and no amendments to the National Register boundaries are recommended.
14. Zinnie Eubanks House/Store This 1912 house and store was built in the small community of Belgrade for a local farmer and merchant. The property was added to the Study List in 1989 under Criterion A for commerce and under Criterion C for architecture, and was determined eligible for the National Register following the 1995-1996 Phase II field survey. The property is intact and unchanged since this determination of eligibility.



Plate 13. Pollocksville Historic District (No. 11), Trent River Plantation, Looking Southwest.



Plate 14. Pollocksville Historic District (No. 11), Bryan Lavender House, Looking East.

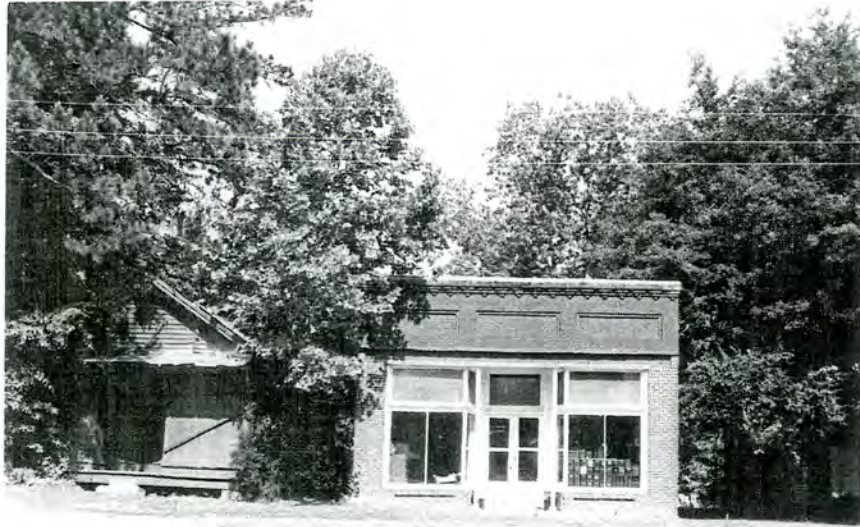


Plate 15. Pollocksville Historic District (No. 11), Store Along Main Street (U.S. 17), Looking West.



Plate 16. Pollocksville Historic District (No. 11), Stationmaster's House, Looking Southeast.



Plate 17. Pollocksville Historic District (No. 11), African-American Houses Just West of Railroad Corridor, Looking South.



Plate 18. J. Nathan Foscue Farm (No. 12), Looking East From U.S. 17 Down Entrance Drive Towards House.



Plate 19. J. Nathan Foscue Farm (No. 12), House, Outbuildings, and Fields, Looking Northeast.



Plate 20. J. Nathan Foscue Farm (No. 12), House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 21. J. Nathan Foscue Farm (No. 12), Outbuildings and Family Cemetery, Looking Northeast.



Plate 22. J. Nathan Foscue Farm (No. 12), Tobacco Barns and Fields, Looking North.



Plate 23. Maysville Historic District (No. 13), Stores Along U.S. 17, Looking Southwest.



Plate 24. Maysville Historic District (No. 13), Early Twentieth Century House on Ninth Street, Looking Southwest.



Plate 25. Maysville Historic District (No. 13), Turn of the Twentieth Century House on Laroque Street, Looking West.



Plate 26. Zinnie Eubanks House/Store (No. 14), Facade, Looking Southeast.

15. Henderson-Provost House Like the nearby Zinnie Eubanks House/Store, the Henderson-Provost House served as both a dwelling and a local store and post office for the community of Belgrade. The property was determined eligible for the National Register following the 1995-1966 Phase II field survey, and remains unchanged.

**NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES WITHIN THE 1999 A.P.E.
(Keyed to A.P.E. Map)**

16. Bryan-Bell Farm This 2,251 acre farm was listed in the National Register in 1989. The centerpiece of the farm is a ca. 1840 Neoclassical Revival house surrounded by an array of agricultural outbuildings. The home lot is situated well west of the project area, but cultivated fields, woodland, and tenant farm operations, all of which contribute to the historic district, lie within the A.P.E. The farm remains intact and unchanged since its listing in the National Register.



Plate 27. Henderson-Provost House (No. 15), Facade, Looking South.



Plate 29. Bryan-Bell Farm (No. 16), Main House and House Lot, West of Project Area, Looking South From N.C. 58.

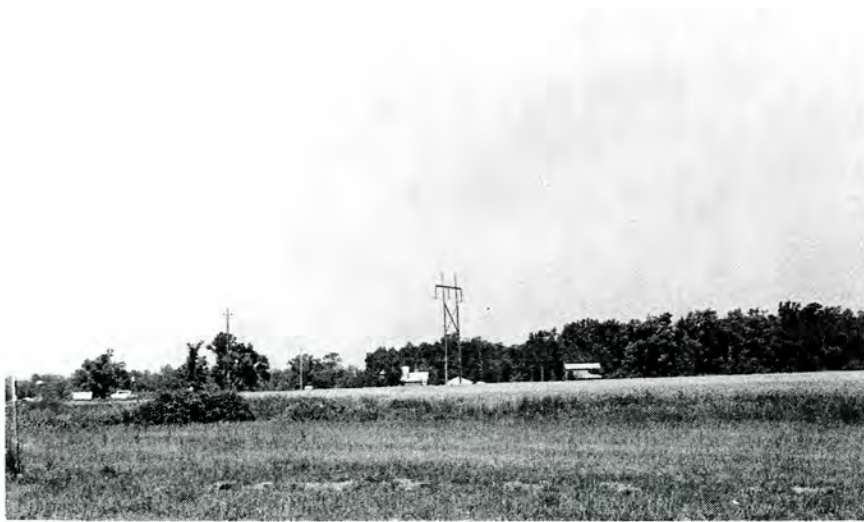


Plate 30. Bryan Bell Farm (No. 16), Fields and Tenant Houses, Looking Southwest From S.R. 1337, West of Pollocksville.

CONCURRENCE FORM

Federal Aid # NHE-17(7)

TIP #R-2514

County: Onslow & Jones

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

Project Description: US 17 Widening

On July 7, 2000, representatives of the

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

Reviewed the subject project at

- a scoping meeting
- photograph review session/consultation
- other

All parties present agreed

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

Signed:

Mary Pope
Representative, NCDOT

7.7.00

Date

Michael C. Dawson
FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

7/12/00

Date

April Montgomery
Representative, SHPO

7/7/00

Date

David A. Cook, W. Ogletree
State Historic Preservation Officer

7/18/00

Date

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

FD
DN-5

Frances P. Alexander
Architectural Historian

Education

- 1991 M.A. American Civilization-Architectural History
George Washington University
Washington, D.C.
- 1981 B.A. History with High Honors
Guilford College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Relevant Work Experience

- 1991-date Architectural Historian, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1988-1991 Department Head, Architectural History Department
Engineering-Science, Inc., Washington, D.C.
- 1987-1988 Architectural Historian, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic
American Engineering Record, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
- 1986-1987 Historian, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service,
Washington, D.C.
- 1986 Historian, Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service,
Chicago, Illinois

Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.
Historical Geographer

Education

- 1988 Ph.D. Geography
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1980 M.A. Geography
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1976 B.A. History, Phi Beta Kappa
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

Relevant Work Experience

- 1991-date Historical Geographer, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1991 Visiting Professor, History Department, Queens College, Charlotte, North Carolina
- Developed and taught course on the architectural history of the North Carolina Piedmont, focusing on African-American architecture, textile-mill housing, and other types of vernacular landscapes.
- 1989-1991 Mattson and Associates, Historic Preservation Consulting
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1988 Visiting Professor, Department of Urban and Regional Planning,
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- Taught historic preservation planning workshop, developed and taught course on the history of African-American neighborhoods. The latter course was cross-listed in African-American Studies.
- 1984-1989 Private Historic Preservation Consultant,
Raleigh, North Carolina
- 1981-1984 Academic Advisor, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of
Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1981 Instructor, Department of Geography, University of Illinois, Urbana,
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- 1978-1980 Private Historic Preservation Consultant, Champaign, Illinois