United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name (former) United States Post Office

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 124 West James Street

city or town Mount Olive

state North Carolina code NC county Wayne code 191 zip code 28365

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally, statewide, or locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official>Title

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official>Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

□ entered in the National Register.

□ determined eligible for the National Register.

□ determined not eligible for the National Register.

□ removed from the National Register.

□ other, (explain):

I hereby certify that the property is:

□ entered in the National Register.

□ determined eligible for the National Register.

□ determined not eligible for the National Register.

□ removed from the National Register.

□ other, (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action
**5. Classification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[ ] private</td>
<td>[x] building(s)</td>
<td>Contributing: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] public-local</td>
<td></td>
<td>Noncontributing: 0</td>
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<td>[ ] public-Federal</td>
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**Name of related multiple property listing**

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Functions</th>
<th>Current Functions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government/post office</td>
<td>Vacant/not in use</td>
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**7. Description**

<table>
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<th>Architectural Classification</th>
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<tr>
<td>Classical Revival</td>
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<td></td>
<td>walls Brick</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roof Copper</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>other Wood</td>
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**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

- B removed from its original location.

- C a birthplace or grave.

- D a cemetery.

- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

- F a commemorative property.

- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Politics/Government

Architecture

Period of Significance
1931-1945

Significant Dates
1931

Significant Person
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
General Engineering Corporation

Wetmore, James A., architect

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  less than one acre

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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<th>Northing</th>
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<table>
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<th>Easting</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>See continuation sheet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Black & Black, Architectural Historians & Joyce J. Rice
organization Rice and Edwards, Attorneys date March, 1995
street & number 1246 Breazeale Avenue telephone (919) 658-5047
city or town Mt. Olive state NC zip code 28365

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets
Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:
The United States Post Office at Mount Olive, North Carolina, is located at the northeast corner of Chestnut and James Streets in the central business district. The handsome, two-story, Classical Revival brick building occupies a prominent corner in the grid-pattern commercial district west of the railroad tracks in the Wayne County market town. Oriented with its main elevation west of north, the building is set back about fifteen feet from the pavement and its long southwest axis parallels James Street. A narrow strip of grass divides the foundation from the sidewalk. On the west, or Chestnut Street side elevation, the building is also set close to the street, with only a strip of grass (and a cyclone-fenced equipment area) intervening. On the east elevation the grass margin continues, flanked by a driveway that leads to the paved parking area at the rear of the post office.

Constructed in 1931-1933, the unaltered two-story, hipped-roofed Classical Revival-style post office is a T-shaped building faced with matte red brick laid in Flemish bond accented with a colonnade and trim of smoothly-dressed limestone. There are essentially two sections to the building; a tall, hipped-roofed rectangular front (southwest) section and a slightly lower, deeper, flat-roofed rectangle on the rear that is set back several feet on the side elevations. The main elevation of the building is seven bays wide. The five central bays are recessed and are fronted by a colonnade of six unfluted Roman Ionic columns in antis. A three bay-wide flight of steps leads between podia up to a platform, from which a narrower flight rises to a pair of double metal doors in the center bay. The podia on either side have classically-ornamented cast iron light standards.

Windows around the building have wooden sash and plain, molded wooden jambs. On the main (southwest) elevation, the sash are twelve over twelve, while on the rear portion they are predominantly sixteen over sixteen. The windows all have limestone sills. On the front section the windows are set in slight recesses, with rectangular limestone panels above them and decorative pattern brick spandrel panels below. Beneath each of the large windows on the front section of the building is a basement window set in a well, with an iron-barred grate over the sash. The basement window wells originally had low, limestone curbs, but these are now supplemented with tan brick walls.

A bi-partite architrave bands the front section of the building. Over it is a frieze of soldier brick, which is ornamented at the front of the building with diamond-shaped brick panels. Set in the frieze over the front colonnade are metal letters reading "UNITED STATES POST OFFICE". The projecting, limestone main cornice is cyma reversa molded and has a dentil molding for a bed course. Over the cornice is a high, brick parapet with limestone coping. In the watertable at the southeast corner of the building is a cornerstone with the inscription:

A. W. Mellon
Secretary of the Treasury
James A. Wetmore
Acting Supervising Architect
1931

Over the front section of the building is the high, hipped, roof. Formed of copper with batten seams, it has a cylindrical vent on either end. At its front edge, and hidden by the parapet, the
roof is cut back to expose a vertical brick wall. On its rear plane is a long, shed-roofed wall dormer with five pairs of casement windows.

The rear section of the building is lower and flat-roofed. Its cornice is simpler, consisting of a narrow brick belt course and a slightly-projecting, molded limestone cornice. Over the cornice is a low parapet wall capped with a limestone coping. Near the edge of the roof on the east side is a square chimney with a molded limestone cap and square louvers on the sides.

The two side elevations of the building are identical, five bays wide, one bay on the front section and four on the rear. The rear four bays consist of a pair of small, two over two windows in a vertical line, and three large windows in a row.

On its rear elevation, the post office is eight bays wide. The central two bays have a projecting, one-story, flat-roofed pavilion. Fronting this pavilion is a loading dock with a flat roof supported by pipe columns. Flanking the pavilion and the loading dock are sets of three, closely-spaced windows. In the wall over the pavilion are a pair of fixed, twelve-light windows. A square metal louver has also been let into the wall in this area. An exterior stair descends to the basement in a well next to the rear pavilion.

Interior
Behind the five central bays of the main elevation is the rectangular, high-ceiling lobby of the post office. This room has a plain, brown marble wainscot with dark pink marble baseboards and floor margins. The floor has a diamond pattern of pink and brown terrazzo squares. Walls and the ceiling in the lobby are plain plaster, except for a two-tier classical crown molding. Original lighting fixtures have been replaced with square boxes of fluorescent tubes.

The interior north-south wall of the lobby is divided into three bays by plaster strips, the central bay being half the width of the outer ones. Varnished wood inserts in these bays are divided halfway by heavy transom bars, and the upper sections are composed of wide and narrow pivoted vertical windows. Some of the narrow windows have been replaced with louvered panels. The center bay has the two original stamp windows with brass grilles below the transom bar. The left bay has a large parcel post window and counter, with mail drop slots next to it. In the right bay is a triple bank of apparently original customer boxes.

Centered in the southwest front elevation wall of the lobby is a square, varnished wood airlock ornamented with fluted plaster strips and paneling with a small cornice. The outer faces of the airlock have recessed bulletin cabinets. There are also heavy, classically-designed wooden writing tables on north side of the airlock.

The west end wall of the lobby has a central doorway with a molded marble architrave. The wall surface around the doorway is slightly recessed. At its east end, the lobby has a varnished wood bay similar to those on the long wall, except that the lower section of the bay has been replaced with modern customer boxes.

Through the doorway at the west end of the lobby is the Postmaster's office. This high-ceiling room has plain, painted wood baseboards, chair rail and window surrounds, and a varnished wood
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7  Page 3  (former) United States Post Office
Wayne County, NC

door and picture rail. Floors in the office are oak strip. Against the west outer wall are the walk-in safe and the Postmaster's toilet.

At the rear of the main floor of the post office is the workroom, finished with a high, varnished pine bevelled edge tongue and groove wainscot and plaster walls. A postal inspector's gallery runs across the front of the ceiling of the room. Beneath the post office is a full basement. A hallway running the length of the building has plaster walls, five-panel doors and round aluminum and glass lighting fixtures, but the rooms behind the doors have painted brick walls and coffered concrete ceilings.

A narrow flight of stairs just in the front of the door to the Postmaster's office, now closed off by a metal grill, leads to second floor rooms that included the public restrooms and a Civil Service office. A metal stair in the workroom leads to the break rooms and postal workers showers and toilets on the other side of the second floor. The break room has plain, varnished wood baseboards and chair rails, and plaster walls, but the workers' toilets are marble wainscoted. Also off of this stair is the entrance to the Postal Inspector's gallery. The second floor rooms have casement windows which overlook the rear roof.
SUMMARY PARAGRAPH
Built in 1931-1933, the United States Post Office in Mount Olive, North Carolina meets Criterion C as a well-composed and relatively intact representative example of a classically inspired small town post office erected during the Depression-era proliferation of public building construction by the Federal government. Designed by James A. Wetmore, Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury, it is a well-crafted representative example of the numerous classically-inspired public buildings constructed to standardized designs produced by the office of the Supervising Architect in Washington, D.C. The Mount Olive Post Office also meets Criterion A for significance in government as one of many edifices built under the auspices of the public works programs created to stimulate the nation's economy and to provide work for the great numbers of unemployed during the Great Depression of the 1930s. In addition, it illustrates the Federal government's efforts to move its various local operations, including post offices, from leased quarters to appropriate Federally-owned buildings.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND POLITICS/GOVERNMENT CONTEXT
Although a number of families had previously settled in the area which became Mount Olive, construction of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad in the late 1830s provided the catalyst for establishment of the village. Right-of-way for the rail line was acquired in the area from several of these families, and a station was established shortly after the line was completed. The first store was opened in the 1840s, and the first post office in 1853. Dr. Gideon Roberts served as Mount Olive's first postmaster, operating out of his "apothecary establishment." By the end of the Civil War, the population of Mount Olive had risen to about one hundred, and in March 1870, the town was incorporated. The principal commercial endeavors during Mount Olive's earliest period of settlement and growth were associated with the naval stores industries, as it was the location of several turpentine distilleries. In later years, it became a market town, its location on the railroad making it a major shipping point for crops from the surrounding farms, including rice, cotton, feed corn, tobacco and produce. The town's first important industry, the Mount Olive Pickle Company, opened in 1924. During the second half of the nineteenth century, the Mount Olive Post Office was apparently located in a number of different commercial buildings, mainly as a sideline to the services and goods offered. After the turn of the century, dedicated space was leased by the Federal government for specified lengths of time. From 1904 to 1914, the post office was located in the Kornegay Building on the east side of South Center Street between East Main and James Streets. In the latter year, the Federal government leased space for the post office in the Opera House Building on the northwest corner of Center and West James Streets. By 1919, Mount Olive's population had surpassed 2,500, and efforts were made to obtain a separate Federal government-owned post office facility for Mount Olive; in that year, Congressman George E. Hood of Goldsboro secured an appropriation to purchase a site. A 120-by 138-foot vacant lot on the northeast corner of West James and Chestnut streets was acquired in 1919 from F. E. and J. A. Westbrooks for $4,800. However, money was not appropriated immediately by Congress for construction, and, in 1925, the post office moved to 115 East Main Street.
Until the mid 1920s, there was no organized system for the allocation and construction of post offices and other Federal buildings, although a classification schedule for determining the size and character of new Federal buildings was devised in 1915. The Public Buildings Act of 1926 provided for a study to be made of existing public facilities, with a resulting report to Congress which would present estimates of the government's building requirements, including the postal service. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General conducted the study in 1927, and the first appropriations for construction were made by Congress the following year.

The study and resulting appropriations ushered in a new era of building by the Federal government across the country, and the onset of the Great Depression in 1929 eventually precipitated a further tremendous increase in construction, as a variety of programs were created to stimulate a slumping economy and to provide work for many of the unemployed. Since the building trades were particularly hard-hit, thousands of masons, carpenters, and other craftsmen were given jobs erecting public buildings. During the 1930s, nearly three times as many post offices were built as had been constructed in the previous fifty years. Because of this proliferation, increasingly standardized building designs were drawn by the office of the Supervising Architect in the Department of the Treasury, and the Mount Olive Post Office is a typical example of the many small-town facilities built during the period.

Using published guidelines for site selection and design, the architect of the Mount Olive Post Office located the building on a site readily accessible to both the central business district and to the town's residential areas. The handsome building dominated a major intersection and exhibited architectural features of the locally and nationally popular classical revival style. Its design may also have influenced the nearby Steele Memorial Library, a modest, classically-derived building erected in 1935 by the Works Projects Administration.

Announcement was made in 1931 that Congress had appropriated $75,000 for a post office in Mount Olive, and that bids for the construction contract would be accepted and opened in the office of the Supervising Architect of the U. S. Treasury Department in Washington on 9 September 1931. Seventeen bids were received, including three from Raleigh companies, and two each from Goldsboro, Rocky Mount, and Durham. The successful bidder, at $54,000, was the General Engineering Corporation of Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. Work began on construction during the week of 9 November 1931, but apparently difficulties were encountered as the building was not ready for occupancy until the end of January 1933. The local newspaper noted that "numerous hitches and consequent delays" had hampered the work and caused the fifteen-month construction period. It is unclear what these problems were, but progress photographs in the files of the Mount Olive Post Office indicate that the National Surety Company had taken over the construction contract by early September.

Six Postmasters have served in the 1931-1933 building. The Postmaster at the time of construction of the new facility was William J. Flowers, who had been serving in that capacity since 1921 and had earlier been postmaster from 1901 to 1914. Jack Barfield followed Flowers as postmaster in 1934, officiating until 1965. Barfield's successor was June Martin, who retired in January 1986. Betsy Carter was officer in charge for three months following Mr. Martin's retirement. Ellis Weeks assumed the duties of postmaster in April 1986 and served continuously until his

In the Fall of 1993, the Mt. Olive Post Office was sold with preservation covenants to the law firm of Rice and Edwards. The firm plans to convert the building to office space, and recently has commissioned architectural plans that are being reviewed by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT
The United States Post Office, built in Mount Olive, North Carolina in 1931-1933, is a well-composed and relatively intact representative example of a classically-inspired small town post office erected during the Depression-era surge in construction of public buildings by the Federal government. One of many edifices built under the auspices of a variety of public works programs created to stimulate the nation's economy and to provide work for the great numbers of unemployed, it also illustrates the Federal government's attempts to move its various local operations, including post offices, from leased quarters to appropriate Federal buildings. These efforts had received strong impetus with the passage of the Public Buildings Act of 1926, but the proliferation of construction actually began with the increased Federal appropriations begun during the Depression.

The Mount Olive Post Office was designed James A. Wetmore (1863-1940), Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury, and is one of three recorded examples of his work in the state. Although many pre-1945 revival-style post offices were built under the auspices of the New Deal, the Neoclassical Revival style was employed in North Carolina post office design as early as 1909, when a lavishly-detailed, limestone-trimmed, one-story brick post office was commissioned for the town of Fayetteville in Cumberland County (NR 1983.) In 1917, a more utilitarian example of the Neoclassical Revival style was employed by Wetmore for a two-story brick and stone post office in Waynesville in Haywood County (NR 1991). Wetmore's post office design for Waynesville exemplifies early-twentieth-century efforts by the Federal government to promote public building designs that conveyed an important political and government image. The need for larger facilities to house increasing demands for postal services provided an opportunity for the Federal government to establish a national image, and architects employed Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, and Beaux Arts designs to symbolize the democratic ideals the government wished to express.

The success of institutional efforts to identify government-sponsored building programs with classically- and Colonial-inspired architecture is demonstrated by the wide use of such designs for the scores of New Deal-era building projects across North Carolina. The 1931 U.S. Post Office in Lumberton (NR 1985), also designed by Wetmore, is a relatively intact example of the Beaux Arts style, and the 1932 Neoclassical-style Post Office (NR 1987) in Wadesboro in Anson County (built to the specifications of the Office of the Supervising Architect) reflects the characteristics of the nearby Anson County Courthouse. The office of the Supervising Architect is credited with over 2,000 buildings in the United States, and those found in North Carolina's large and small cities reflect the high design standards applied to public buildings before World War II.
FOOTNOTES


2. Heritage of Wayne County, p. 42.

3. "Official Program."


5. Wayne County Register of Deeds, deed book 119, p. 346; and Sanborn maps, 1912.


8. Ibid., Book 172, p. 454.


11. Interior, HOW TO APPLY, p. 3.

12. "Official Program."


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8  Page 8

(former) United States Post Office
Wayne County, NC


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number __9____ Page 9_____ (former) United States Post Office
Wayne County, NC

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Black, David R., National Register nomination for the United States Post Office,


Humphries, Carolyn. National Register nomination for the (former) U.S. Post Office Building,


U.S. Congress. Powers, Functions, and Duties of the Public Buildings Administration.


Wayne County Register of Deeds. Deed Records.
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property being nominated consists of a 139 x 120 foot lot located on the southeast corner of James and Chestnut Streets, as shown on the attached map drawn to a scale of 1" = 100'.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property consists of all the town lot historically associated with the (former) United States Post Office in Mount Olive, North Carolina.
NAME OF PROPERTY LOCATION: 124 West James Street
NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER: Wanda B. Oates
DATE OF PHOTOS: February 7, 1995
LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES: Division of Archives and History, 109 E. Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807

DESCRIPTION

1. South side of James street

2. West corner intersection Chestnut and James streets.

3. East of east corner of building.

4. North on Chestnut Street.

5. Centered in lobby is a varnished wood airlock with classically-designed wooden writing tables.

6. Airlock with recessed bulletin cabinets.

7. High Ceiling lobby with brown marble wainscot, dark pink marble baseboards, diamond pattern pink and brown marble floor, plaster walls with classical crown molding, original two stamp windows with brass grills.

8. Stairwell located outside of Postmaster’s office leading to public restrooms and Civil Service Office.


10. Workroom with high varnished pine bevelled edge tongue and groove wainscot and plaster walls.

11. Stairwell in workroom leads to breakroom.
(former) United States Post Office
124 James Street
Mount Olive, Wayne Co., N. C.

Scale: 1" = 100'

north