



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Beverly Eaves Perdue, Governor
Linda A. Carlisle, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

April 26, 2012

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jennifer Harris, PE
Turnpike Authority
Planning and Environmental Studies

FROM: Ramona M. Bartos *RMB for Ramona M. Bartos*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Property Report, Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension, R-2721, R-2828, R-2829, Wake and Johnston Counties, CH 98-0457

Thank you for your letter of March 26, 2012, transmitting the above report prepared by Mattson, Alexander and Associates.

For the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are currently listed in, and remain eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places under the criteria cited, and that the existing National Register boundaries remain appropriate:

- **Panther Branch School** (WA 1202, Property #56), Criterion A for education, social history, and ethnic heritage, and Criterion Consideration A for religious properties; and,
- **Meadowbrook County Club** (WA 5104, Property #188), Criterion A for social history, ethnic heritage, and recreation/entertainment, and Criterion Consideration G for properties less than fifty years of age.

For the 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 under the criteria cited, and that the proposed National Register boundaries appear appropriate:

- **John B. Strain House** (WA 1236, Property #22, placed on the State Study List in 1991), Criterion C for design/construction;
- **W. A. Gowers Farm** (WA 0290, Property #96, placed on the State Study List in 1991), Criterion A for agriculture and Criterion C for design/construction;
- **Gower-Johnson House** (JT 0821, Property #99), Criterion C for design/construction;
- **Mount Auburn School** (WA 0302, Property #113, placed on the State Study List in 1991), Criterion A for education and Criterion C for design/construction; and,
- **Baucom-Stallings House** (WA 0287, Property #144, placed on the State Study List in 1991), Criterion C for design/construction.

We also concur that the **Penny House** (WA 0289, Property #132) is eligible under Criterion C for design/construction. However, we recommend that the National Register boundaries be expanded to encompass a larger setting for the house. We suggest a boundary that extends 150 feet from the house to the north, east, and south, and that follows the eastern limits of the existing Rock Quarry Road right-of-way, containing an area of 2 acres.

At this time we are unable to concur with your finding regarding the **George Williams Farm** (WA 1212). We believe that the farm complex has sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register, even considering the alterations to the house, the loss of the livestock barn, and the construction of the ranch house. The farm still retains a significant number of outbuildings, especially considering the dramatic loss of historic farms in this portion of Wake County in recent years. None of the other twentieth-century farm complexes cited are near the Williams Farm. The J. M. Williams Farm (WA 0992) has fewer outbuildings, some of which have been altered since it was placed on the State Study List in 1991; the Knight Farm (WA 0220) has lost integrity and has fewer outbuildings; and, the Walter Perry Complex (WA 1835) has fewer outbuildings and its house is more altered. Please reevaluate the Williams Farm in the context of southern Wake County.

For the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur with your findings that, barring additional information to the contrary, the following properties are *not* eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- **G. L. Pierce House** (WA 0604, Property #3);
- **Wes Jones Farm** (WA 0601, Property #7);
- **Pierce House and Farm** (WA 5695 and WA 5696, Property #9);
- **C. B. Sorrell House** (WA 0602, Property #10);
- **Bell-Pierce Farm** (WA 1252, Property #13);
- **Farm** (WA 5699, Property #14);
- **Wentworth Christian Church** (WA 1220, Property #30);
- **Percy and Mynette Strother House** (WA 4806, Property #34);
- **Williams Crossroads** (WA 4163, Property #35, placed on the State Study List in 1991);
- **Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House** (WA 1215, Property #38);
- **Juniper Level** (WA 1201, Property #53, placed on the State Study list in 1991);
- **Juniper Level Baptist Church** (WA 5731, Property #54);
- **Jones Family Farm** (WA 5734, Property #58) and the farm's **Second House** (WA 5735, Property #59);
- **Ransom Penny House** (JT 0903, Property #76);
- **Umstead Farm** (JT 1705, Property #82);
- **Richard Burnette House** (WA 0325, Property #83);
- **John Williams Farm** (WA 0326, Property #86);
- **Icana Poole House** (WA 0294, Property #118);
- **Mount Moriah Baptist Church** (WA 0296, Property #127);
- **Mount Moriah Academy** (WA 0299, Property #128);
- **Walter Stallings House** (WA 0286, Property #140);
- **The Oaks** (WA 1972, Property #176);
- **Gerald Cochran House** (WA 7107, Property #184);
- **William Pierce House** (WA 0605, Property #189);
- **Arthur Atkins House** (WA 1245, Property #191); and,
- The 159 other properties included in **Appendix A**.

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, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NC DOT, mfurr@ncdot.gov
Richard Mattson, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, rmattson@carolina.rr.com
Martha Hobbs Lauer, Raleigh Historic Development Commission, mhobbs@rhdc.org
Gary Roth, Wake County Historic Preservation Commission, groth@cappresinc.org

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

**TRIANGLE EXPRESSWAY SOUTHEAST EXTENSION
WAKE AND JOHSTON COUNTIES
NCDOT TIP NOS. R-2721, R-2828, R-2829**

Prepared for:

**North Carolina Turnpike Authority
1578 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1578**

Prepared by:

**Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
2228 Winter Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28205**

1 March 2012

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1 March 2012

MATTSON, ALEXANDER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

Frances P. Alexander, M.A.

Date

Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.

Date

**Supervisor, Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This North Carolina Turnpike Authority (NCTA) project is entitled *Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension*, and is located in Wake and Johnston counties. A division of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), the NCTA, in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), proposes to construct an extension of the Triangle Expressway (NC 540) from the NC 55 Bypass near Holly Springs to US 64/US 264 Bypass, south of Knightdale. This project is designated as three projects in the NCDOT 2009-2015 *State Transportation Improvement Program* (STIP)—R-2721, R-2828, and R-2829. Together, these STIP projects would combine to complete the 540 Outer Loop around the Raleigh metropolitan area. The project is anticipated to be constructed in two phases although both phases are being examined in the current study. Phase I of the proposed project would be built between the NC bypass near Holly Springs and Interstate 40 near the Wake/Johnston County line. During Phase II, the expressway would be constructed between Interstate 40 and US 64/US 264 Bypass in Knightdale. The project study area is located south and southeast of the City of Raleigh between the towns of Holly Springs to the west and Knightdale to the east. The project study area extends as far south as NC 42 between Fuquay-Varina and Clayton. While most of the project study area is within Wake County, a small portion of western Johnston County is also included. The project location is depicted in **Figure 1**. This report presents the documentation of historic properties located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project (TIP Nos. R-2721, R-2828, R-2829).

In response to a request for input, architectural historians surveyed the entire APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes to the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. Based upon the current alternatives, the APE for this project was determined during the initial field surveys and generally follows modern development, woodland, and sharp changes in topography that serve as effective physical and visual buffers. The architectural resources investigation consisted of background research into the historical and architectural development of the study area and field surveys of the APE. The APE for this project is shown on **Figures 2A-2C**. Photographs of the 159 surveyed properties that did not warrant further investigation are found in **Appendix A**. Resources identified during the field surveys are shown on detailed maps of the APE located in **Appendix B**.

The August-September 2010, April-May 2011, and the November 2011 surveys of the APE resulted in the identification of a total of 196 individual resources and potential historic districts that were built prior to 1962. These findings were presented to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) on June 14, 2011 and on November 29, 2011. As noted above, 159 properties did not merit intensive-level investigation. Thirty-five individual properties and two potential historic districts required further evaluation of eligibility. Following in-depth investigations of these resources, eight individual properties are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. They are:

- Panther Branch School (WA1202) (National Register 2001)
- Meadowbrook Country Club (WA5104) (National Register 2009)
- John B. Strain House (WA1236) (Study List 1991)
- W. A. Gowers Farm (WA0289) (Study List 1991)
- Gower-Johnson House (JT0281)
- Mount Auburn School (WA0289) (Study List 1991)
- Penny House (WA0289)
- Baucom-Stallings House (WA0287)

Figure 1
Project Location Map

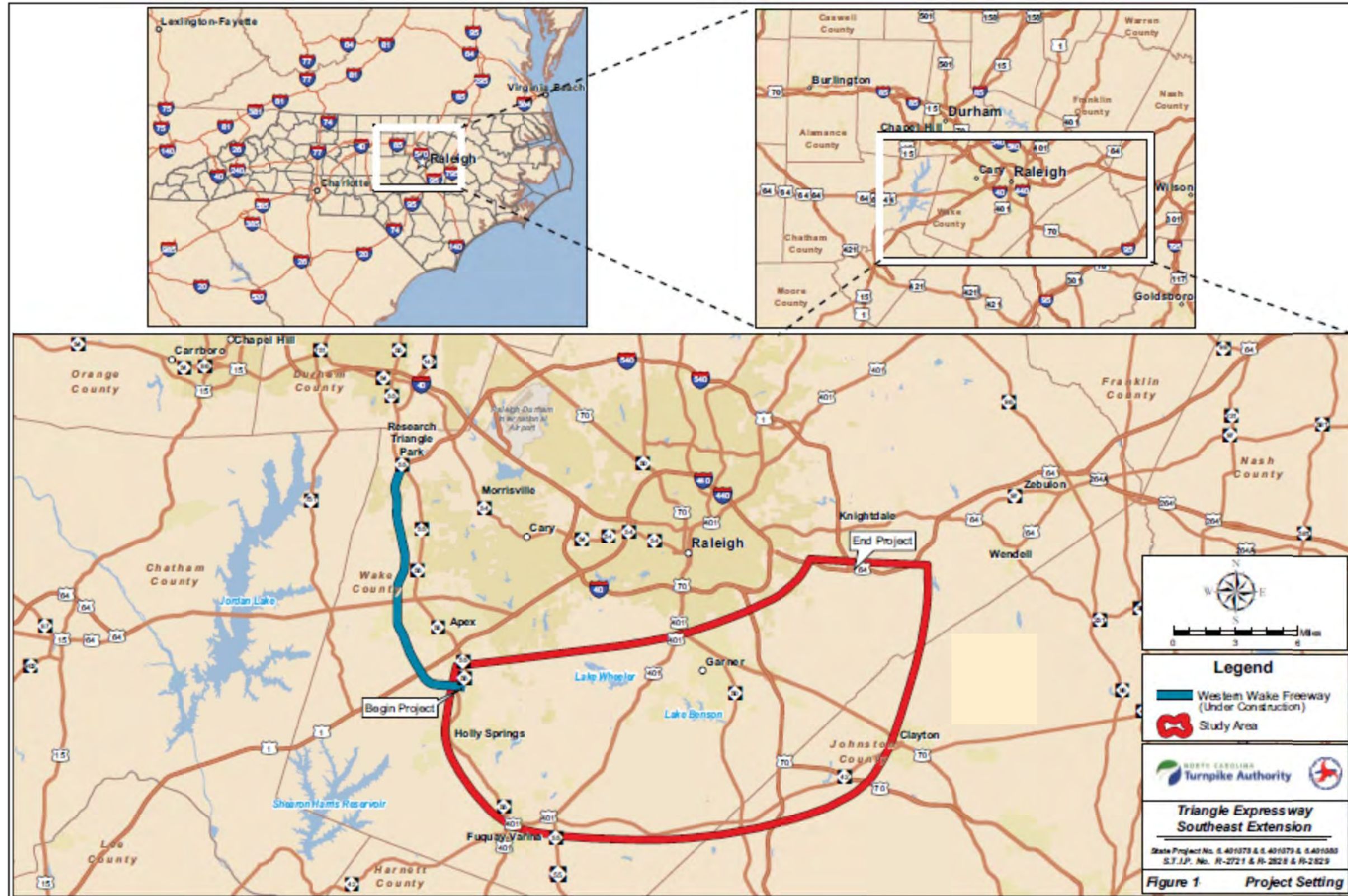


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II. INTRODUCTION

In cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the North Carolina Turnpike Authority (NCTA), a division of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), proposes to construct an extension of the Triangle Expressway (NC 540) from the NC 55 Bypass near Holly Springs to the US 64/US 264 Bypass south of Knightdale. This extension is designated as three projects in the NCDOT 2009-2015 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)—R-2721, R-2828, and R-2829. Together, these STIP projects would complete the 540 Outer Loop around the Raleigh metropolitan area. It is anticipated that the project would be constructed in two phases although both phases are being examined in the current study. Phase I would cover the route between the NC 55 Bypass near Holly Springs and Interstate 40 near the Wake/Johnston County line. Phase II would occur between Interstate 40 and US 64/US 264 Bypass in Knightdale. The project study area is located south and southeast of the City of Raleigh between the towns of Holly Springs to the west and Knightdale to the east. The project study area extends as far south as NC 42 between Fuquay-Varina and Clayton. While most of the project study area is within Wake County, a small portion of western Johnston County is also included.

NCTA conducted a survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). The survey is part of the environmental studies performed by NCTA and documented by an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This report is prepared as a technical appendix to the EIS and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects on properties listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCTA and is available for review by the public.

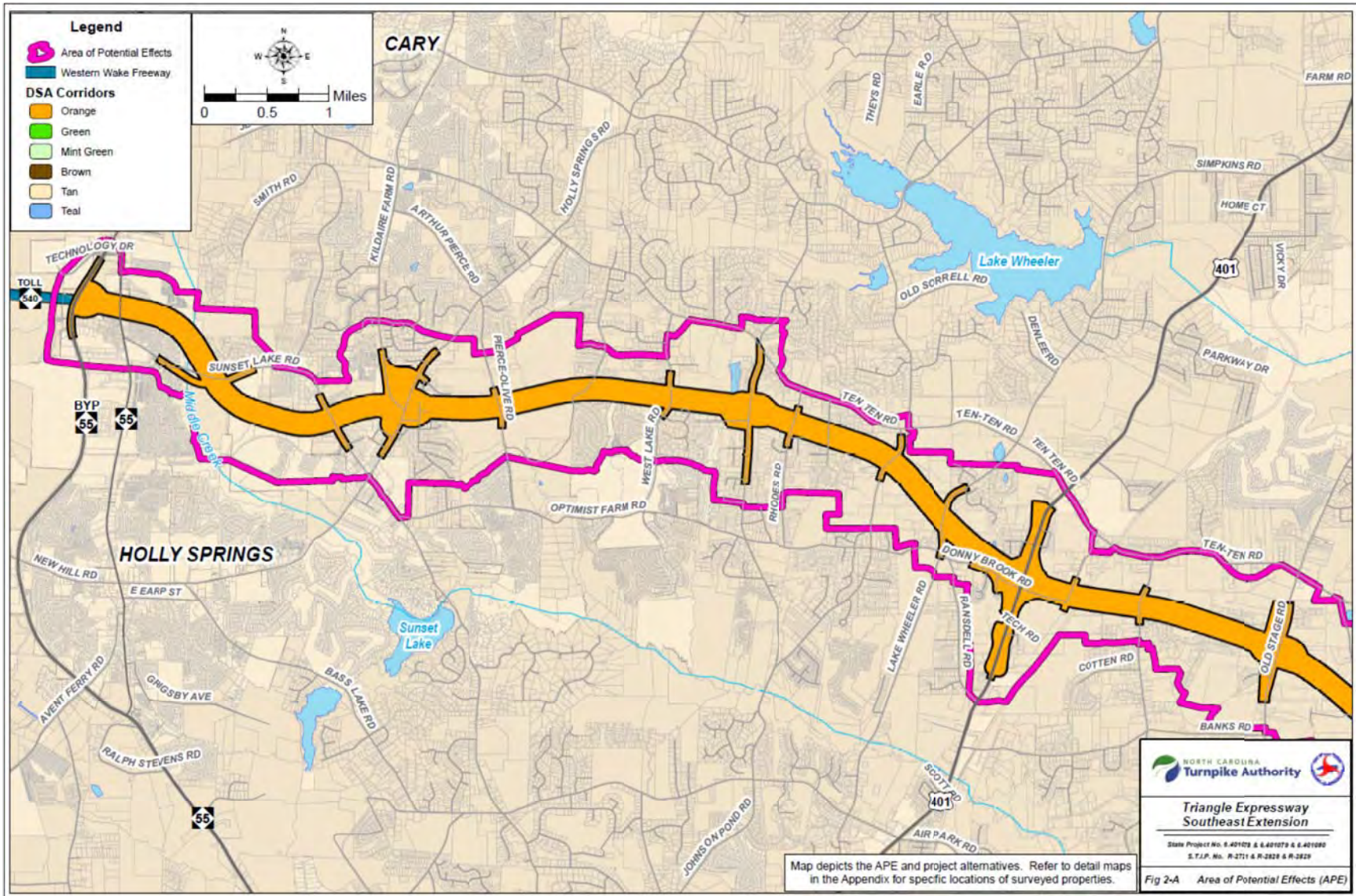
III. METHODOLOGY

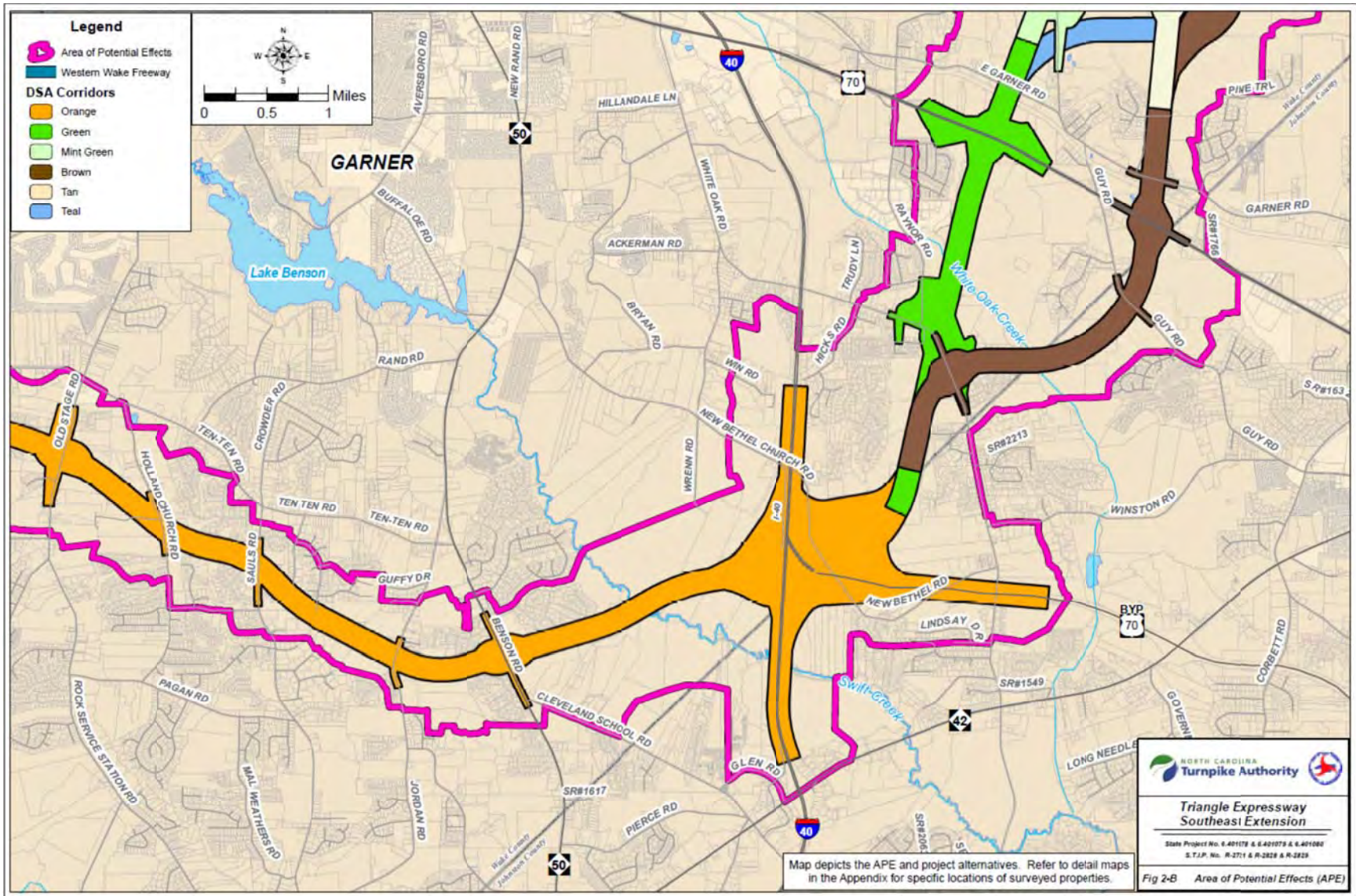
The architectural survey for this federally-funded project was undertaken in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents) and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 CFR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60. This survey report meets NCDOT and National Park Service guidelines.

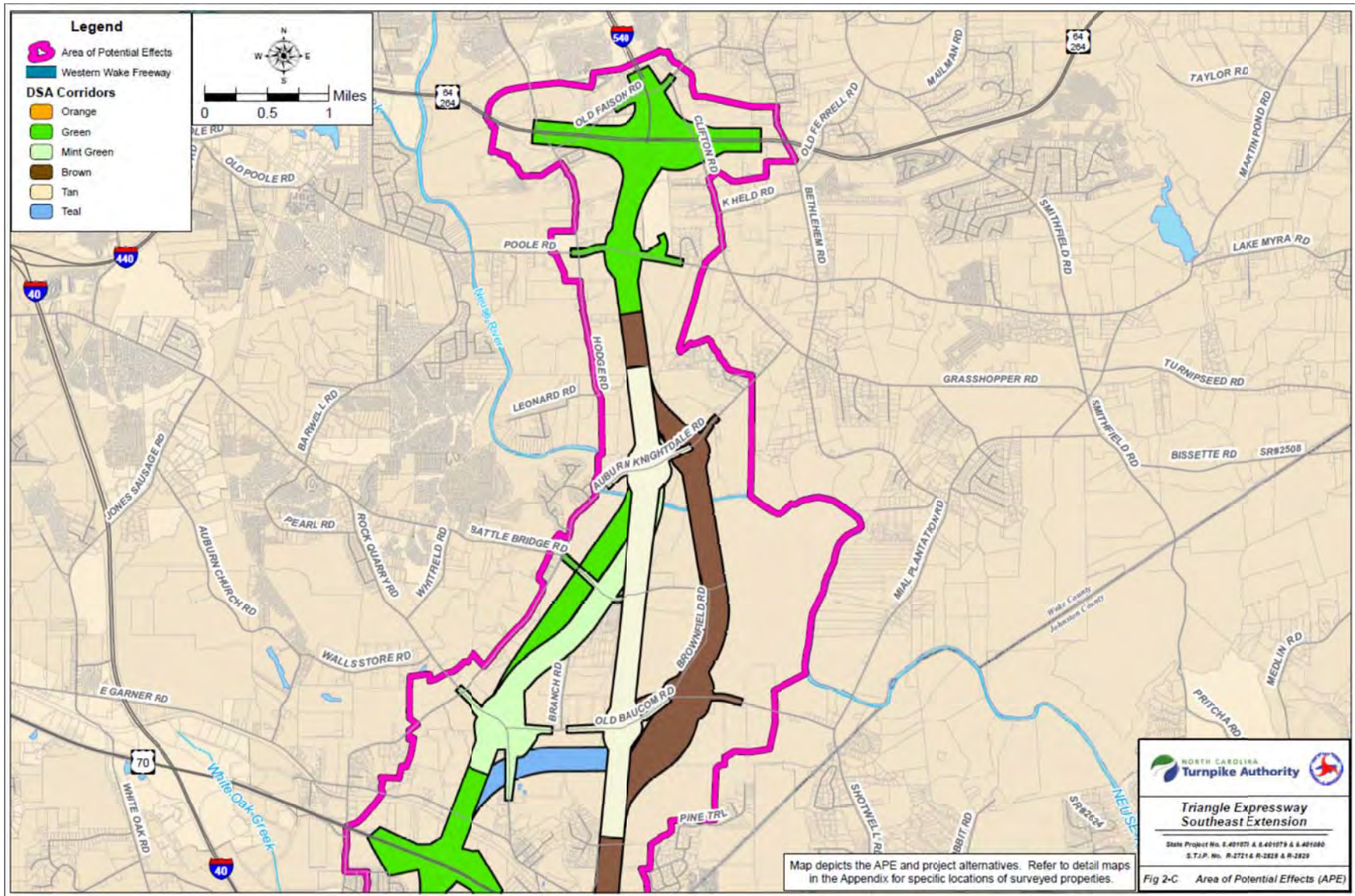
This survey was conducted with the following goals: 1) to determine the APE; 2) to identify all resources at least fifty years of age within the APE; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. The APE boundary is shown on **Figures 2A-2C**. Detailed APE maps showing the locations of the properties identified during the field survey are located in **Appendix B**.

The APE was delineated during initial field surveys conducted in August-September 2010, April-May 2011, and November 2011. These surveys identified a total of 196 individual resources and potential historic districts that were built prior to 1962. These findings were presented to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) on June 14, 2011 and November 29, 2011. Thirty-five individual properties and two potential historic districts required in-depth evaluation of eligibility. This report contains the evaluations of eligibility for these thirty-five individual properties and two historic districts.

Background research was conducted to trace the architectural and historical development of the study area. Both primary and secondary sources were examined, including the Wake County and Johnston







County architectural survey files at the HPO in Raleigh. Property owners were also helpful in providing information on resources. Sponsored by the HPO, a comprehensive survey of rural Wake County was conducted by Kelly A. Lally between 1988 and 1991. This inventory resulted in the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form for Wake County (1993) and the publication, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina* (1994), which were both produced by Lally. In 2005-2006, architectural historians for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. updated the Lally architectural survey, and in 2007 Edwards-Pitman examined 100 rural properties in Wake County that had not been surveyed previously. As a result of the 2007 investigation, additional farms were placed on the Study List, none of which is located within the APE for this project. In Johnston County, architectural surveys were conducted during the late 1970s and early 1980s of Smithfield, Selma, and selective rural areas. These previous investigations were updated between 2002 and 2005. Few of these previously surveyed properties are found within the APE for this project although these sources provided invaluable information and contexts.

IV. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The proposed project is located in southern Wake and northwestern Johnston counties, in the eastern Piedmont of North Carolina, roughly ten miles south of downtown Raleigh. Approximately 40 miles long, the project would extend the Triangle Expressway (NC 540) from the NC 55 Bypass near Holly Springs to the US 64/US 264 Bypass south of Knightdale. The project alternatives traverse the suburban peripheries of Raleigh on the outskirts of the towns of Holly Springs, Garner, Clayton, and Knightdale. This area is crisscrossed by numerous two-lane roadways and winding creeks that have influenced the geography of settlement. North-south roadways such as Old Stage Road, Jordan Road (originally Raleigh-Aversboro Road), Fayetteville Road (US 401), Sauls Road, and east-west Ten Ten Road offered farmers in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries important overland routes to market towns. Waterways in the project area, including Middle Creek, Panther Creek, Swift Creek, provided well-drained soils for bright-leaf tobacco farming and defined rural agrarian communities.

Small and middle-sized farms remain within the project area, oriented to the early roads and creeks. For example, near Holly Springs and the western end of the project, family farms continue to span Pierce-Olive Road. Farmsteads and fields—now mostly pasturage—also persist along sections of Ten Ten Road and White Oak Road and along the east side of the study area below Knightdale and the US 64/264 Bypass. Evidence of historic rural settlements also remains at such crossroads communities as Williams Crossroads at the junction of Ten Ten Road and Old Stage Road; Juniper Level, established by African American farmers along Sauls Road; and Moriah, along Old Garner Road.

However, while historically agrarian, the project area is also now characterized by widespread suburban development. Because of the area's proximity to Raleigh and outlying towns, suburban growth began around 1960 and has boomed in recent decades. Highway construction and improvements through the APE have spurred new residential and commercial-strip land uses. Interstate Highway 40 runs north-south through the southeastern side of the project area, and four-lane US 401 and US 70 have attracted new construction within the APE. Former farmland and woodland have been subdivided and converted to residential subdivisions, altering the historically rural feel of the APE.

V. PROPERTY EVALUATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

A. National Register Properties

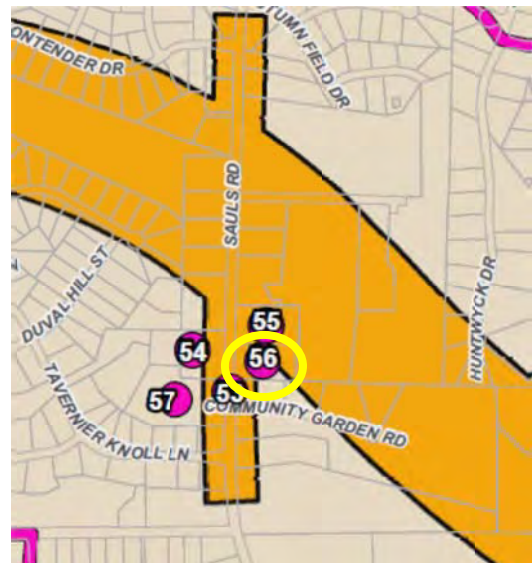
No. 56 Panther Branch School (WA1202)
(National Register 2001)
(Wake County PIN 1608647830)
9109 Sauls Road
Juniper Level, Wake County



Statement of Significance

As stated in the 2000 National Register nomination:

Panther Branch School is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in three areas of significance: education; social history; and ethnic heritage. Built in 1926 with funds from the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, contributions from the local African American community, and support from the Wake County School Board, Panther Branch School is one of only four remaining Rosenwald Schools in Wake County; twenty-one were constructed between 1919 and 1928. Panther Branch School retains integrity, and still features its original floor plan, interior wood walls, ceilings, floors, and movable partition between the two rear classrooms. During the late 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s, the school was an educational and social center for the African American community, hosting plays, glee club performances, adult education classes,



vaccination clinics, home demonstrations, and meetings between the county extension agent and farmers. The school closed its door in 1952, but presently serves as a meeting hall by the Juniper Level Baptist Church. Panther Branch School stands as a physical reminder of the strong, vital, historic African American community founded in Juniper Level shortly after the Civil War and which continues today...The School also meets Criterion Consideration A for religious properties because the school building was not owned by a religious institution during the period of significance [1926-1952], and the building derives its primary importance from its historical associations (Van Dolsen 2000).

Physical Description (Plates 1-3) (Figure 3)

Located in the community of Juniper Level (No. 53, see page 248), the 1926 Panther Branch School faces west towards Sauls Road on an open, two-acre tract. Juniper Level Baptist Church (No. 54, see page 262), located across the road, now uses a portion on the south side of the property as a cemetery. Juniper Level has undergone rapid suburban development in recent years, and residential subdivisions have replaced the cultivated fields and pastures that once characterized this farming community. Next door to the south is a modern volunteer fire department. The building illustrates the standard, three-teacher Rosenwald school design provided by the Rosenwald Foundation. The school has a one-story, side-gable

form covered with weatherboard siding. The recessed, gabled entry is supported by simple square posts. The intact interior features the original floor plan, doors, partitions, and tongue-and-groove walls and ceilings. The principal modification to the original design is the 1970 replacement of the original nine-over-nine light, double-hung, wood-sash windows with small square openings.



Plate 1. Panther Branch School, Looking Northeast.



Plate 2. Panther Branch School, Looking West towards Juniper Level Baptist Church.



Plate 3. Panther Branch School, Main Entrance, Looking East.

Historical Background

The Rosenwald School at Juniper Level was completed in 1926 and named Panther Branch School after Panther Branch Township. In accordance with the program, the school was designed from a plan provided by the Rosenwald Foundation. The three-teacher school design consisted of a one-story, frame, weatherboarded building with some Colonial Revival details. The design featured a recessed entry and a central corridor flanked by a classroom on one side and the “industrial room” and cloak room on the other. There were two classrooms divided by a movable partition at the rear of the corridor. A raised stage was built at one end of the rear classrooms, and the partition between the two rooms could be opened to create a small auditorium. Panther Branch School originally taught grades one through seven with roughly thirty-five students in each classroom. In 1942, eighth grade was added. Although Panther Branch School closed in 1952, Juniper Level’s residents remain proud of its achievement in the African American community. Juniper Level Baptist Church purchased the school building for a meeting place and social hall (Van Dolsen 2000: Section 8, pages 1-4).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

Panther Branch School was listed in the National Register in 2001, and for purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Panther Branch School remains **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A for education, social history, and ethnic heritage. The period of significance extends from 1926 to 1952.

Integrity

Panther Branch School has not changed significantly since its 2001 National Register listing under Criterion A and Criteria Consideration A. The property retains important aspects of integrity of location, feeling, setting and association. Although modern suburban construction has changed the community of Juniper Level, the school stands on its original site facing west towards Sauls Road, the main roadway through Juniper Level. The school also maintains its open, two-acre setting across Sauls Road from Juniper Level Baptist Church, thus preserving the historic association between the church and the school. Finally, the design, materials, and workmanship of the school have not changed since its National Register designation, and the building retains these aspects of its architectural integrity.

National Register Boundary Description and Justification

Panther Branch School has not changed significantly since its 2001 listing, and no changes to the National Register boundary are recommended. The listed two-acre National Register tract is the original parcel (PIN 1608647830) associated with the school at the time of its construction. The boundary encompasses the school and a small, modern cemetery used by Juniper Level Baptist Church. Depicted in **Figure 3**, the National Register boundary follows the right-of-way along Sauls Road (SR 2727).

Figure 3
Panther Branch School
Site Plan and National Register Boundary



Source: Wake County Tax Map and National Register Nomination, 2001

Scale: 1" = 175'

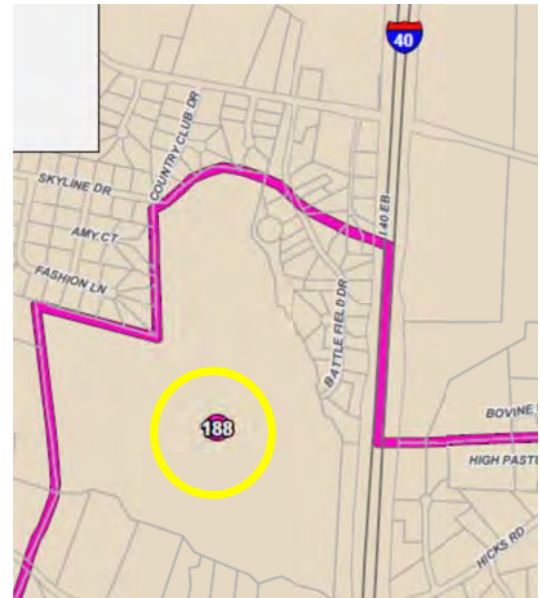
**No. 188 Meadowbrook Country Club (WA5104)
(National Register 2009) (Wake County
PIN 1629850981)
8025 Country Club Drive
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**



Statement of Significance

As stated in the 2009 National Register nomination:

Meadowbrook Country Club meets National Register Criterion A for its association with recreation/entertainment, black ethnic heritage, and social history at the state level. It was founded and developed by the black community as an alternative venue for families who were not able to gain membership to the white country clubs due to segregation laws. This property consists of a nine-hole golf course, lake, picnic grounds, clubhouse, swimming pool, tennis courts, and putt-putt course. The club was founded in 1959, its first contributing resource was constructed in 1961, and its period of significance extends to 1970, less than fifty years ago. The club experienced its greatest membership growth and financial stability through the 1960s and built all of the major facilities of the country club during this period. Beginning in the early 1970s, membership decreased leading to the club's financial and physical decline. The property is of exceptional significance and therefore meets National Register Criteria Consideration G, as the only known intact, private African American country club in the state of North Carolina that was founded before the Civil Rights era and the implementation of integration legislation (Argintar 2009).



Physical Description (Plates 4-7) (Figures 4-5)

Meadowbrook Country Club is located in southeastern Wake County, on the outskirts of Garner. The property comprises approximately 120 acres and is roughly bordered by White Oak Road to the north, Country Club Drive to the west, Battlefield Drive to the east, and several residential tracts to the south and northwest. The most prominent contributing features at Meadowbrook Country Club are the nine-hole golf course (1966) that covers the majority of the site and the clubhouse (1962). Other contributing resources include a lake (1961) at the north side of the tract; a pier (1961); picnic area (1962); putt-putt course (1962); and driving range (1966). The buildings are clustered together north and east of the golf course and south of the lake. The club and its contributing resources remain intact and unchanged since the 2009 National Register listing.



Plate 4. Meadowbrook Country Club, Clubhouse, Looking East.



Plate 5. Meadowbrook Country Club, Clubhouse, Looking West.



Plate 6. Meadowbrook Country Club, No. 1 Fairway, Looking South.



Plate 7. Meadowbrook Country Club, Banner.

Historical Background

Meadowbrook Country Club was established in 1959 against the backdrop of persistent racial discrimination and “separate but equal” public and private facilities in Wake County and across the South. Through the mid-twentieth century, racially segregated recreational venues—including golf courses—remained commonplace in the South. From the beginning, Meadowbrook counted among its members prominent African American educators, professionals, and businessmen from the Raleigh area. Among the forty-five charter members were administrators from African American Shaw University and St. Augustine’s College in Raleigh as well as bankers, dentists, physicians, merchants, and contractors. The club was built on a former tobacco farm southeast of Raleigh.

The members commissioned prolific North Carolina golf course designer, Gene Hamm, to lay out the nine-hole facility. Hamm’s career extended from the 1950s into the 1980s, and he earned a reputation for creating enjoyable golf courses for clients with limited financial resources. Hamm designed a total of forty-seven courses in North Carolina, including four courses in the golfing community of Pinehurst.

Meadowbrook quickly thrived as a social center for Raleigh’s African American community. Meadowbrook prospered through the 1960s, gaining new members from a variety of towns and cities around the state capital. The club provided a range of country club facilities, including the golf course, lake, picnic grounds, a swimming pool, and tennis courts. Meadowbrook hosted weekend dances, card games, bingo, birthday parties, weddings, swimming, picnics, putt-putt, tennis, fishing, and boating. Community organizations rented the clubhouse for special events, and students from Shaw University and Saint Augustine’s College often played golf there. By 1966, membership numbered 146 with 186 members in 1971.

However, during the 1970s Meadowbrook began to face financial difficulties. The passage of the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964 outlawed racial segregation in school, public places, and employment, and in the ensuing years legal barriers to racial integration fell away. Consequently, the support of Meadowbrook’s members declined as African Americans gained access to formerly segregated golf courses for whites. Finally, in 2007, the club’s remaining members and officers sold Meadowbrook to Saint Augustine’s College, a private, historically African American college. Thus, the club’s legacy as a black country club was maintained while new sources of revenue became available for its future operation (Argintar 2009).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

Meadowbrook Country Club was listed in the National Register in 2009, and for purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Meadowbrook Country Club remains **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A for recreation/entertainment, ethnic heritage, and social history. The period of significance extends from 1961 to 1970.

Integrity

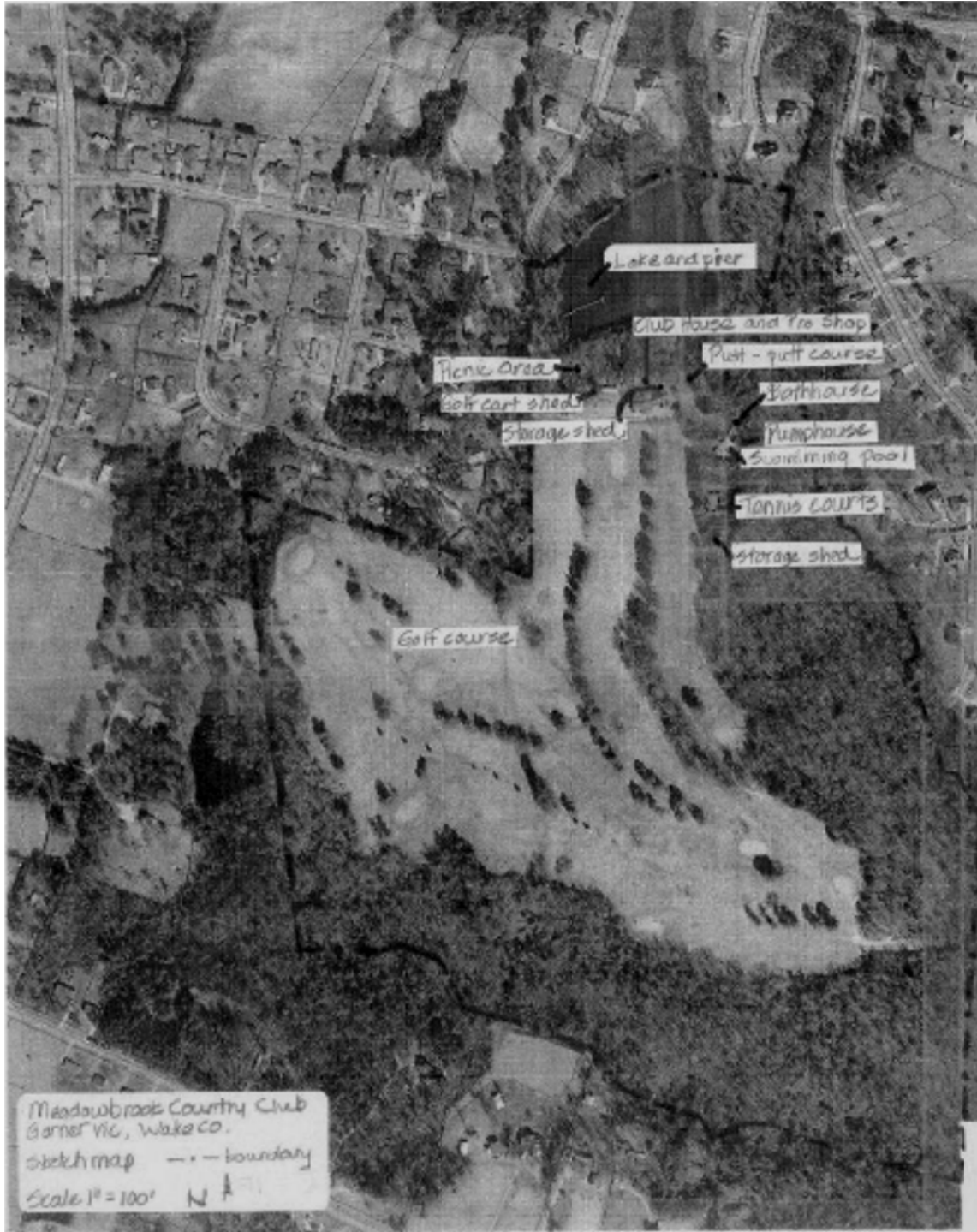
Meadowbrook Country Club has not changed significantly since its 2009 National Register listing under Criterion A and Criteria Consideration G. The property retains its integrity of location, feeling, setting and association. The club occupies its original location, and the original nine-hole course, clubhouse, and supporting resources that form its setting all remain intact. Furthermore, the club retains its tree-shaded borders near original roadways. Now owned by historically African American St. Augustine’s College, and still operated as a private golf course and social center, Meadowbrook clearly retains its integrity of

feeling and association. Meadowbrook also retains its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The contributing resources—notably the golf course and clubhouse, which are the two primary features—are well-preserved. The noncontributing resources do not detract from the overall integrity of the property. The noncontributing properties are three storage sheds, a pump house, a swimming pool, a bathhouse, and tennis courts. As stated in the 2009 nomination, some of the noncontributing resources date from the period of significance and are noncontributing because of their deteriorated condition. Consequently, they have the potential to become contributing resources pending renovations by the current owner.

National Register Boundary Description and Justification

Meadowbrook Country Club has not changed significantly since its 2009 listing in the National Register. The listed 120.8-acre National Register tract (PIN 1629850981) includes all the acreage associated with the original country club development except for roughly sixteen acres on the north side that was sold in the 1970s for residential development. The various features of the country club are shown on the site plan from the National Register nomination (**Figure 4**). Depicted in **Figure 5**, the National Register boundary encompasses the golf course; clubhouse; lake; pier; picnic grounds; putt-putt course; and driving range, all of which remain the contributing resources. The seven listed noncontributing resources include a bathhouse; pump house; tennis courts; and three storage sheds.

Figure 4
Meadowbrook Country Club
Site Plan



Source: National Register Nomination, 2009

Figure 5

Meadowbrook Country Club
National Register Boundary



Source: Wake County Tax Map and National Register Nomination, 2009

Scale: 1" = 1,000'

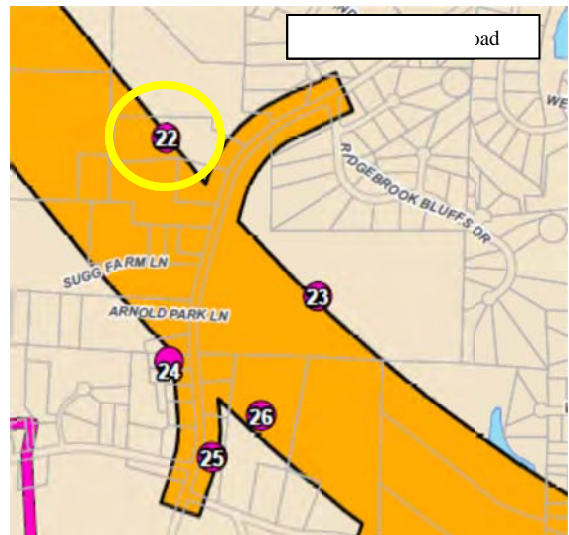
B. Other Properties Recommended for National Register Eligibility

**No. 22 John B. Strain House (WA1236)
(Study List 1991)
(Wake County PIN 0689378090)
8536 Lake Wheeler Road
McCullers Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County**



Physical Description (Plates 8-19) (Figure 6)

The well-preserved John B. Strain House faces eastward towards Lake Wheeler Road on a 6.25-acre parcel. The house is oriented at a slight angle to the road, reflecting the rerouting of the original roadway (named Atkins Road in the 1871 Bevers Map of Wake County). Mature trees shade the house and the frame smokehouse to the south. Two frame tobacco barns, now altered with additions for equipment storage, stand north of the house on a separate tax parcel. A large cultivated field is located to the west and covers several different tracts surrounding the Strain House tax parcel. This field was historically part of the original 200-acre Strain farm, and a portion of it extends into the Strain House parcel. Modern dwellings occupy the lots to the north and south of the house although woodland fills the area to the east, across Lake Wheeler Road.



Built circa 1860, the John B. Strain House is a traditional I-house with Greek Revival-inspired elements. The two-story, frame, single-pile dwelling has a symmetrical, three-bay façade and is capped by a shallow-pitched, side-gable roof with cornice returns, molded box eaves, and patterned, metal shingles. (Wire screening has been installed over the cornice returns to prevent birds from nesting under the eaves.) The house rests on fieldstone foundation piers with brick infill and has original weatherboarding and six-over-six light, wood-sash, double-hung windows with molded surrounds. The two-panel doors with transoms, plain, wide cornerboards, and brick end chimneys with paved shoulders all appear original except for the south chimney which has a rebuilt brick stack. The hip-roofed porches on the main block and rear ell have slender classical columns which may be twentieth-century replacements, installed when porch floors were rebuilt, but that has not been confirmed. The long, one-story rear ell has a low hip roof and two doors capped by transoms. Small, shed appendages, all frame construction, were added later at the rear of the main block of the house and along the north side of the ell. The house is vacant, and the principal investigators were not able to gain access to the interior. The 1991 HPO inventory file noted only a post-and-mantel and flat wainscoting in the rear ell and two-panel doors throughout the interior (HPO Files; Lally 1994: 391).



Plate 8. John B. Strain House, House and Setting, Looking West.



Plate 9. John B. Strain House, House and Smokehouse, Looking West.



Plate 10. John B. Strain House, Façade (East Elevation) and Side (North Elevation), Looking South.



Plate 11. John B. Strain House, Main Entrance, Looking West.



Plate 12. John B. Strain House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South



Plate 13. John B. Strain House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 14. John B. Strain House, Rear Porch, South Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 15. John B. Strain House, Rear Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 16. John B. Strain House, Window Detail, South Elevation.



Plate 17. John B. Strain House, Smokehouse (on House Tract), Looking West.



Plate 18. John B. Strain House, Field West of House (on House Tract), Looking West.



Plate 19. John B. Strain House, Former Tobacco Barns North of House, Looking North.

Historical Background

John B. Strain probably erected this house about the time of his marriage to Nancy Jones in the early 1860s. The couple reared three daughters in this house, Dora, Martha, and Mary. A farmer, Strain also served as postmaster of the Middle Creek post office from 1865 to 1868. The 1880 agricultural census records that Strain operated a 200-acre farm, sixty acres of which were under cultivation. Strain planted fifteen acres in cotton, twenty-eight acres in corn, ten in wheat, and four acres in oats. He also cultivated small apple and peach orchards, and owned mules, cattle, sheep, and swine. By 1900, Strain had died, and his widow, Nancy, was renting out the farm. Following her death in the early twentieth century, her daughter, Dora Banks, inherited the property. The house remains in the Banks family (Lally 1994: 391).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the John B. Strain House, a Study List property, is recommended **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

Integrity

The John B. Strain House retains the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The dwelling has integrity of location, having occupied this site since its construction around 1860. The house's 6.25-acre lot with mature trees and portion of a cultivated field maintains the historic rural, agrarian feeling, association, and setting of the property. The design, materials, and workmanship of the house also remain well-preserved with an intact, traditional, I-house form and original design elements inspired by the Greek Revival style. These features include the shallow pitched, side-gable roof, molded box eaves, gable returns, wide cornerboards, six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows, two-panel doors with transoms, and a rear ell with its original open porch. The frame smokehouse, which dates with the house, also remains well-preserved.

Criterion A

The John B. Strain House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

The house is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Wake County. Although the property was originally the seat of a middle-sized, 200-acre farmstead, and the field to the west of the house is historically associated with the Strain farm, the property no longer contains the number and array of outbuildings needed to illustrate important agricultural patterns in the county. Only the frame smokehouse survives intact, and the two former tobacco barns on a separate tax parcel have been converted to equipment storage buildings.

Criterion B

The Strain House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The John B. Strain House is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.¹

Constructed circa 1860, the house is a rare surviving example of an intact, mid-nineteenth century farmhouse in Wake County. Placed on the Study List following the 1988-1991 comprehensive architectural resources survey of rural Wake County, the Strain House is a well-preserved illustration of the Greek Revival style as applied to the traditional I-house form. Versions of the basic I-house type—two stories tall, one room deep, and typically two rooms wide—appeared regularly throughout North Carolina from the late eighteenth century into the early twentieth as symbols of rural economic attainment. The popularity of the I-house increased in the mid-nineteenth century to coincide with a growing enthusiasm for the Greek Revival style. The Grecian style gained enormous favor on a national scale after 1820, providing a symbolic link between the world's oldest and newest democracies while appealing to America's established taste for neoclassical design. Like no other preceding style, the Greek Revival was promoted by a flood of widely circulating builders' guides. In Wake County and the across the Piedmont, many well-to-do landowners opted for Greek Revival-inspired I-houses during the rail-related prosperity preceding the Civil War. Elements of the style then lingered on into the postwar period, and I-houses with simple Greek Revival traits persisted as a favorite choice among landowners into the 1880s (Southern 1978: 70-83; Bishir 1990: 101).

In Wake County, simple Greek Revival I-houses, with low-pitched gable or hip roofs, gable returns, two-paneled doors, classical porch posts, and wide corner boards, were built for successful farmers through the middle and latter nineteenth century. In addition to the Strain House, the circa 1878 G. H. Baucom House near Apex expresses the Greek Revival in its gable returns, six-over-six light, double-hung, sash windows, and molded corner pilasters. Among the county's notable Greek Revival I-houses with low hip roofs are the circa 1866 Baucom-Stallings House near Auburn (within the APE); the 1847 Alpheus Jones House (National Register 1975); and the circa 1850 Sion H. Rogers, Sr. House (Study List 1991), the latter two located northeast of Raleigh, outside the APE. As with Strain House, these dwellings express the Greek Revival simply, with two-panel doors, broad friezes and cornerboards, and symmetrical, three-bay facades (Lally 1993: Section F, page 132; Lally 1994: 31, 98-99, 273-274, 335, 391, 418).

¹ Ibid, p. 17.

Criterion D

The John B. Strain House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.²

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

National Register Boundary Description and Justification

The National Register boundary for John B. Strain House has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*.

The proposed National Register boundary encompasses the Strain house and smokehouse on a portion of the existing 6.25-acre tax parcel (PIN 0689378090). The boundary includes the clearing of roughly 0.70 acre that forms the immediate setting for the house and smokehouse, but excludes the field to the west. The boundary follows the tree line that visually separates the house site from the field. The house and smokehouse were built circa 1860 and are the only contributing resources. There are no noncontributing resources. The National Register boundary also excludes the later, altered tobacco barns that sit on a separate tax parcel to the north. Depicted in **Figure 6**, the recommended boundary follows the right-of-way along Lake Wheeler Road and the tax parcel lines on the north and south sides.

² National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 6
John Strain House
Site Plan and Proposed National Register Boundary



Source: Wake County Tax Map

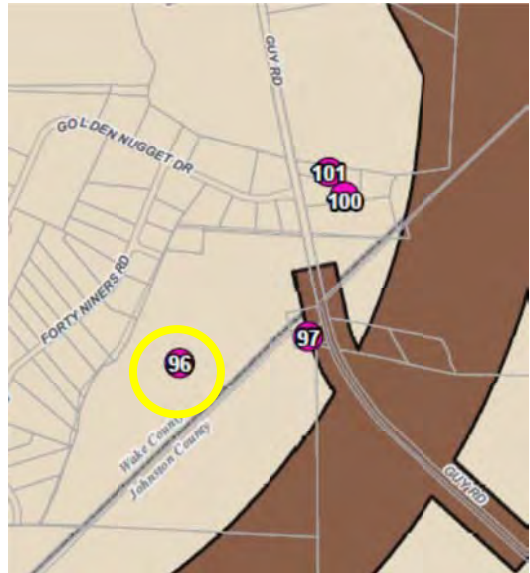
Scale: 1" = 150'

**No. 96 W. A. Gowers Farm (WA0290) (Study List 1991)
(Wake County PIN 1649272720 and PIN 1649277698; Johnston County
PIN 164900-26-3570 and PIN 164900-27-8418)
4333 Guy Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake and Johnston Counties**



Physical Description (Plates 20-36) (Figures 7-8)

The W. A. Gowers Farm (circa 1860, enlarged circa 1890) is the centerpiece of a seventy-six-acre farm complex that straddles the Wake-Johnston County line. The house and farm outbuildings sit on the Wake County tract of over forty-four acres, and the parcel in Johnston County (measuring roughly thirty-two acres) is primarily cropland. Two modest ranch houses (circa 1980) face Guy Road on subdivided parcels south of the historic farm complex. Each of these parcels measures 0.7 acres.



The tree-shaded W. A. Gowers farmhouse faces east towards Guy Road with a front yard of pecan trees and privet hedges and a collection of farm and domestic outbuildings to the rear. To the north and west of the house are vestiges of fields, but woodland has replaced other areas that were once under cultivation. A small tenant house complex (now in deteriorated condition) occupies a shady site at the end of a farm lane southwest of the main house. Agricultural land uses remain in the vicinity of the property although modern residential development is found on newly built roads around the periphery of the farm.

The centerpiece of the W. A. Gowers Farm is a frame, two-story, T-plan dwelling that began as a rectangular I-house with a rear shed. The I-house was enlarged circa 1890 with a stylish cross wing along the side (north) elevation. Several other changes were also made to the house during this remodeling. The hip-roofed porch was extended the full width of the façade, and the original one-story, detached kitchen was connected to the house via a hyphen to the cross wing. The earlier I-house had molded box eaves, flat-board cornices, full returns of the gables, and a fieldstone and brick, exterior end chimney, all of which are still evident. The circa 1860 kitchen also retains its molded box eaves, flat-board cornices, and six-over-six sash windows. The house retains its original weatherboarding and both original six-over-six sash and circa 1890 two-over-two sash windows. Diamond-shaped vents are located the gables of the cross-wing which also has a corbelled brick chimney stack. The fieldstone chimney has been stuccoed, and the upper brick stack appears to be a mid-twentieth century replacement. Other changes were made circa 1950, including the replacement porch piers, the brick infill of the pier foundation, and the enclosure of the hyphen porch. The house is now vacant, and the principal investigators were not able to gain access to the house interior.

The notably intact farm complex includes a frame washhouse, hen house, packhouse (with grading room), two cribs, shed, fertilizer shed, log smokehouse, and a grape arbor. These buildings and structures follow common forms and appear to have been constructed between circa 1860 (log smokehouse) and the middle decades of the twentieth century. A frame tobacco barn stands west of the complex, and a modern kennel is situated behind the packhouse. Southwest of the house site is a small complex associated with a circa

1900 tenant house. Now in poor condition, the tenant house has a saddlebag plan, shed-roofed porch, rear ell and a kitchen wing with flush eaves. The house retains its four-over-four sash windows. Nearby are a frame packhouse, well, and shed as well as enclosed pastures for cattle.



Plate 20. W. A. Gowers Farm, House and Setting, Looking West.



Plate 21. W. A. Gowers Farm, House, Façade (East Elevation), Looking Northwest.



Plate 22. W. A. Gowers Farm, House, Rear (West) Elevations and Kitchen, Looking Northeast.



Plate 23. W. A. Gowers Farm, House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 24. W. A. Gowers Farm, House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking Southwest.



Plate 25. W. A. Gowers Farm, Outbuildings, Looking West.



Plate 26. W. A. Gowers Farm, Packhouse and Corncrib, Looking West.



Plate 27. W. A. Gowers Farm, Fertilizer Shed and Corncrib, Looking North.



Plate 28. W. A. Gowers Farm, House, Rear Kitchen Wing and Washhouse, Looking South.



Plate 29. W. A. Gowers Farm, Log Smokehouse, Looking Northwest.



Plate 30. W. A. Gowers Farm, Farm Complex, Looking North.



Plate 31. W. A. Gowers Farm, Tenant House, Looking Northwest.



Plate 32. W. A. Gowers Farm, Tenant House Complex, Packhouse, Looking Southwest.



Plate 33. W. A. Gowers Farm, Tenant House Complex, Shed, Looking Southeast.



Plate 34. W. A. Gowers Farm, Tobacco Barn, West of Main Farm Complex, Looking North.



Plate 35. W. A. Gowers Farm, Field, Looking West.



Plate 36. W. A. Gowers Farm, Modern House on Adjacent Parcel, Looking Southwest.

Historical Background

Farmer W. A. Gowers built this house and established this farm in southern Wake County on the eve of the Civil War. His son, Claude. E. Gowers, probably expanded the house to create the present T-shaped plan in the 1890s. Claude Gowers sold the house and approximately seventy-nine acres for \$2,000.00 to John Johnson in 1906. The Johnson family farmed this property until 1956 when Ennis and Maude Johnson conveyed it to W. H. and Thelma Bass. In 1959, the Basses sold the seventy-nine-acre tract to Albert Lee and Elizabeth Newsome. The Newsomes subdivided the farm, but continued to cultivate tobacco on the property. Members of the Newsome family remain the owners of all four tracts that formed the historic seventy-nine-acre property. The roughly forty-four-acre parcel in Wake County encompasses the main house and its complex of outbuildings as well as the tenant house complex. The thirty-two-acre tract in Johnston County contains fields and woodland. The two small lots each contain a modest ranch house built circa 1980. The modern houses front on Guy Road and sit south of the historic farm complex (HPO Files; Wake County Deed Books 207: 549; 544: 459; 1388: 188; Johnston County Deed Book 576: 510).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

The W. A. Gowers Farm was added to the Study List in 1991 as a result of the countywide architectural survey conducted by Kelly Lally. For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the W. A. Gowers Farm is recommended **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A for agriculture and under Criterion C for architecture.

Integrity

The W. A. Gowers Farm retains the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The property has integrity of location, having occupied this site since its circa 1860 construction. The W. A. Gowers Farm is also notable because the contiguous tracts of agricultural land, totaling more than seventy-six acres, virtually match the boundaries of the farm at the time of its 1906 sale by Claude Gowers to John Johnson. The deed describes the farm as “containing seventy-nine acres, more or less”. With its mature trees, historic field patterns, assemblage of domestic and agricultural outbuildings arranged behind the dwelling, and the separate tenant house complex maintains the historic agrarian feeling, association, and setting of the property. The design of the house and outbuildings also remain well-preserved. The house retains the circa 1890 T-plan design created through the expansion of a traditional, circa 1860 I-house, elements of which are still evident. It is also clear that the kitchen was originally a freestanding building, later connected by way of a rear hyphen to the main house. Finally, the dwelling retains its integrity of materials and workmanship with intact weatherboard siding and both six-over-six and two-over-two sash windows that reflect the two periods of construction. The tapered porch posts and brick-infilled foundation are the only modern exterior alterations. The frame and log outbuildings are also substantially intact, occupying their original locations as well as maintaining their original materials and forms (Lally 1994: 101, 413-414).

Criterion A

The W. A. Gowers Farm is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property’s specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

The W. A. Gowers Farm is eligible under Criterion A as a substantially intact illustration of a middle-sized farm in Wake County between the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. During this period, Wake County farmers began growing increasing quantities of bright-leaf tobacco as the main cash crop while also cultivating corn and other grains, raising livestock, and maintaining small fruit orchards for household consumption. By the latter 1920s, many farmers were also turning to truck farming, selling eggs and poultry, sweet potatoes, and other produce to a growing urban market around Raleigh. Although farmsteads, like the Gowers farm, were decreasing in size during this period, they were sustained by commercial tobacco production. By the early 1900s, the lucrative bright-leaf crop could bring three times the profits as cotton, and by 1940, Wake County had 37,000 acres of bright-leaf tobacco under cultivation as compared to 10,000 acres planted in cotton. The emergence of tobacco farming led to the construction of buildings devoted specifically to the storage, grading, and curing of the crop, and tobacco barns, packhouses, and grading rooms were added to farm complexes. With its packhouses, grading rooms, tobacco barn, as well as corncribs and a variety of other agricultural outbuildings, the W. A. Gowers Farm typified this pattern. Before the late twentieth century with the advent of modern bulk curing barns and automated harvesting machinery, tobacco farming was especially labor-intensive, demanding numerous workers and more farm tenants. The circa 1900 saddlebag-plan tenant house, which is sited on a separate farm complex within the Gowers tract, clearly represents this pattern. Although the tracts comprising the farm are no longer under cultivation, historic field patterns remain with rolling fields bordered by trees located west of the house and main farm complex. With rampant suburbanization, few farms in Wake County remain with their historic acreage intact, making the W. A. Gowers Farm a notable survivor. The nearly seventy-six-acre property (found on the two adjoining tracts) virtually match the limits of the farm

during the bright-leaf tobacco era of the early twentieth century (Lally 1993: Section E, pages 49-51, 72, 77; Section F, pages 112-124; Lally 1994: 66-72; 90-91; Wake County Deed Books 207: 549; 544: 459; 1388: 188; Johnston County Deed Book 576: 510).

Criterion B

The W. A. Gowers Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is **not eligible** under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The W. A. Gowers Farm is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.³

Constructed circa 1860 and expanded to its present, T-plan configuration circa 1890, the Gowers house illustrates the adaptation of traditional forms to meet the rising popularity of picturesque styles after the Civil War. Reflecting the conservative tastes and means, the picturesque movement introduced very few new house forms to the Wake County countryside. The most common new architectural forms were two-story, L and T-shaped configurations, consisting of wings projecting to the front and back of one end of the main block. The effect was a stylish, asymmetrical façade but one not radically different from the familiar rectangular plan of the pervasive I-house. Perhaps the most ambitious and sophisticated of the county's T-plan farmhouses is the red-brick, Rufus Ivey House (Study List 1991), erected north of Raleigh in the 1870s. This large, two-story residence features a steeply-pitched cross-gable roof, tall corbelled chimney stacks, and segmental arched windows and is one of only three nineteenth-century brick houses remaining in Wake County outside Raleigh. A stylish frame version of the late nineteenth century, T-plan house is the 1874 Avera-Winston House (Study List 1991) in the Wendell vicinity. Executed in the Italianate style, this dwelling features hooded windows and doors, intricate tracery in the main doorway's sidelights and transom, bracketed chamfered porch posts, separated by a turned balustrade, and gables with M-shaped trusses (Bishir 1990: 281-295; Lally 1994: 101-102, 220-221, 273-274).

Such stylish expressions of the picturesque styles were not common in rural Wake County. More typically, farmers opted for simpler, L-plan and T-plan house designs. As with the Gowers house, landowners sometimes enlarged their traditional, rectangular I-houses with new two-story wings as economic recovery after the Civil War permitted larger dwellings that reflected up-to-date tastes. In addition to the W. A. Gowers House, well-preserved examples of picturesque, L-plan and T-plan

³ Ibid, p. 17.

farmhouses include the Albert Ray House near Hopkins Crossroads, the Z. B. Britt House near Garner, and the Rufus Merriman Upchurch House (Study List 1991) near Apex. The sizable, 1896 Upchurch House features a hip and cross-gable roof and is decorated with both picturesque and Colonial Revival motifs (Lally 1994: 201, 335-336, 406).

In addition to the house, the tenant house and outbuildings on the Gowers farm have architectural significance. The property is notable for the number and variety of outbuildings that survive to illustrate the full array of agricultural and domestic activities on the farm during the historic period. The intact tenant house, with its saddlebag plan and rear kitchen, not only illustrates the once common use of traditional forms for these subsidiary dwellings, but as the centerpiece of its own small farm complex is a rare survivor in Wake County. Displaying traditional, gable-roofed, one-crib and two-crib forms, materials, and methods of construction, the outbuildings are also rare remaining examples of domestic and agricultural subsidiary buildings that were once prevalent in the county. The gable-front, one-bay smokehouse is notable for its square-notched, log construction.

Criterion D

The W. A. Gowers Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.⁴

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

National Register Boundary Description and Justification

The National Register boundary for the W. A. Gowers Farm has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*.

The proposed National Register boundary encompasses the tax parcels that defined the farm during the historic period. One parcel (PIN 1649272720), measuring 44.23-acres, lies in Wake County and encompasses the house and surrounding tree-shaded yard, the collection of outbuildings behind the house, the tenant house and its outbuildings, the tobacco barn as well as fields and woodland. The adjoining tax parcel of roughly thirty-two acres (PIN 164900-26-3570) lies in Johnston County and encompasses crop and wood land. A third parcel of 0.7-acre (PIN 1649277698) straddles the county line and contains one of the modern houses. The fourth parcel (Johnston County PIN 164900-27-8418), also measuring 0.7-acre, comprises the other modern dwelling. These two small parcels are excluded from the National Register boundary. The house, tenant house, twelve domestic and agricultural outbuildings, grape arbor, and tree-lined fields are all contributing resources. There are no noncontributing resources. Depicted in **Figure 8**, the recommended boundary follows the right-of way along Guy Road.

⁴ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 7
W. A. Gowers Farm
Main House and Outbuildings
Site Plan



Key:

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. House | 5. Washhouse | 9. Modern Kennel |
| 2. Shed | 6. Corncrib | 10. Pack House/Grading Room |
| 3. Arbor | 7. Fertilizer Shed | 11. Hen House |
| 4. Smokehouse | 8. Corncrib | 12. Tobacco Barn |

Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 150'

Figure 8
W. A. Gowers Farm
Proposed National Register Boundary



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 750'

No. 99 Gower-Johnson House (JT0821)
(Johnston County PIN 164900-55-9296)
2082 Guy Road
Garner Vicinity, Johnston County



Physical Description (Plates 37-42) (Figures 9-10)

The Gower-Johnson House faces west towards Guy Road on a 51.55-acre tract that remains rural with fields and woodland behind the dwelling to the east. Constructed circa 1885, this one-story, single-pile, frame dwelling features a well-preserved mix of classical and picturesque design elements. The house has a side-gable roof covered in patterned tin shingles and a hip-roofed porch with slender, chamfered posts and a cut-away balustrade. The main body of the house has a flat-board frieze and a modillioned cornice, which is repeated on the porch. The dwelling retains its weatherboard siding, six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows, and central entrance framed by a transom and sidelights. The rear kitchen/dining-room ell was constructed circa 1900 to replace the detached kitchen, which was relocated behind the house and converted to a storage building. The porch along the south elevation of the ell has been enclosed as part of a later, shed-roofed extension, and a small shed appendage projects from the north elevation of the ell. The four-over-four, double-hung, wood-sash window in this appendage suggests that it dates from around the construction of the ell and was subsequently enlarged. A portion of one of the rear exterior chimneys is now gone, but the north chimney at the junction of the main block and the rear ell is intact.



The principal investigators were not able to gain access to the interior of the Gower-Johnson House, but the center hall and four-panel doors were visible from the porch. The HPO survey file (1982) describes an intact center-hall plan and original woodwork that includes a parlor mantel with Eastlake-inspired, applied decorative molding.

Behind the house is a detached, frame, weatherboarded kitchen. The chimney is now gone, and the windows have been altered, but the one-room, side-gable form and four-panel door remain intact. The building was relocated from its original site directly behind the house when the rear ell was constructed. The property also includes a mid-twentieth-century frame, gable-front packhouse that stands in the field to the east of the house.



Plate 37. Gower-Johnson House, House and Setting, Looking East.



Plate 38. Gower-Johnson House, Façade and Side (South) Elevation, Looking Northeast.



Plate 39. Gower-Johnson House, Side (South) Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking North.



Plate 40. Gower-Johnson House, North Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking South.



Plate 41. Gower-Johnson House, Original Kitchen, Looking North.



Plate 42. Gower-Johnson House, Mid-Twentieth-Century Packhouse and Field, Looking Northeast.

Historical Background

Probably in the mid-1880s Kerry Gower built this house as a wedding gift for his son, Romulus H. Gower (1856-?), and his wife, Sarah (1865-?). Romulus H. Gower was a farmer and politician, serving as Johnston County's representative to the 1905 North Carolina General Assembly. In 1927, the house and farm were purchased by Ennis Johnson (1895-1980), whose wife, Maude, resided in the house into the 1980s. The house is now vacant, and a development company owns the property (HPO Files).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Gower-Johnson House is recommended **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

Integrity

The Gower-Johnson House retains the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The property has integrity of location, having occupied this site since its circa 1885 construction. Although the house is no longer the seat of a farm, and most of the outbuildings are now gone, the original one-story kitchen and a later frame packhouse survive near the house and contribute to the property's historic agrarian feeling, association, and setting. Most significantly, the design, materials, and workmanship of the house remain remarkably well-preserved. The house retains its circa 1885 design, which combines a traditional, side-gable, single-pile form with both classical and picturesque decorative motifs. The notable, original front porch has chamfered posts, cut-away balustrade, and modillioned cornice, which also embellishes the two-room main block. The interior retains the original center-hall layout and woodwork.

Criterion A

The Gower-Johnson House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

The house is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that made a significant contribution to the development of Johnston County. Specifically, the Gower-Johnson House does not have significance under Criterion A for agriculture. Although originally the seat of a farm, the tract retains only one agricultural outbuilding, a mid-twentieth century packhouse, and most of the once cultivated fields have reverted to woodland. Because of these losses, the property no longer illustrates agricultural patterns in Johnston County during the historic period.

Criterion B

The Gower-Johnson House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important

within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Although Romulus Gower served in the state general assembly, his work has not been shown to have had the special significance needed for eligibility under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Gower-Johnson House is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁵

Constructed circa 1885, the house is an outstanding example of the late-nineteenth-century houses built for prosperous farmers in Johnston County. While representing the rising popularity of picturesque domestic architecture in post-Civil War, rural Johnston County, the house also illustrates the persistent popularity of familiar forms and plans. Reflecting conservative tastes and means, the picturesque movement introduced very few new house types to rural Johnston County and the region. While some farmers opted for simple L and T-shaped designs (see the nearby W. A. Gowers House within the APE), many, including the Gower family, favored traditional rectangular, single-pile forms embellished with picturesque trimwork added to the houses and front porches (Bishir 1990: 281-295).

Criterion D

The Gower-Johnson House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.⁶

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

National Register Boundary Description and Justification

The National Register boundary for the Gower-Johnson House has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*.

The proposed National Register boundary encompasses the clearing of roughly six acres that defines the setting for the house, kitchen, and packhouse. The house and the freestanding kitchen are contributing resources. The mid-twentieth century packhouse is non-contributing. The boundary excludes the

⁵ Ibid, p. 17.

⁶ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

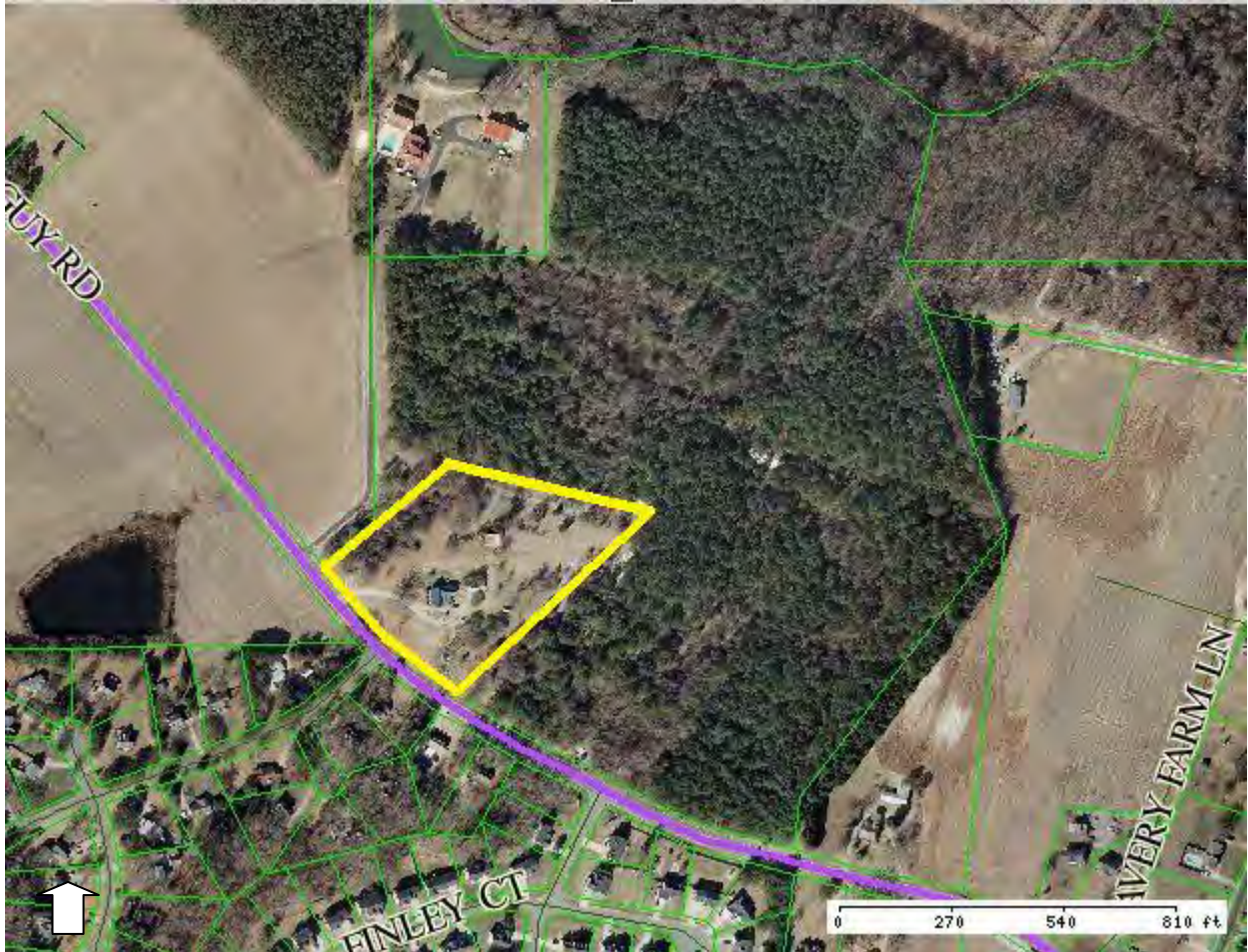
remaining 45.75 acres within the existing tax parcel (PIN 164900-55-9296). Once cultivated fields and pastures, these acreage has now reverted to woodland. Depicted in **Figure 10**, the recommended boundary follows the right-of way along Guy Road.

Figure 9
Gower-Johnson House
Site Plan



Source: Johnston County Tax Map

Figure 10
Gower-Johnson House
Proposed National Register Boundary



Source: Johnston County Tax Map

**No. 113 Mount Auburn School (WA0302)
(Study List 1991) (Wake County
PIN 1730670115)
2425 East Garner Road
Garner, Wake County**

Physical Description (Plates 43-55) (Figure 11)

Mount Auburn School occupies a tree-shaded, roughly 6.5-acre site. The campus consists of the brick school building, a freestanding gymnasium (1940), rear parking lots, grassy athletic fields, and a water tower.

Built in 1927, the one-story, brick-veneered, U-shaped school building has simple Colonial Revival detailing. The building consists of a main rectangular block with a hip roof and two classroom wings with gable roofs. In the front, the two classroom wings project beyond the central block, and these gable end bays are ornamented with patterned brickwork and stepped parapets with concrete coping. Two mirror-image entrance arcades are found in these projecting bays. The roof is punctuated by front-gable dormer vents with fanlights. The building has banks of tall, double-hung windows with horizontal, aluminum sash that was added circa 1950 (Lally 1994: 415).

The interior was inaccessible, but visible, and revealed intact stuccoed walls, wood wainscoting and chair rails, and original classroom doors with transoms. Offices appear to have occupied the front section of the central block with the rear occupied by a large, meeting room. Partitioned by a circa 1950, fiberglass wall in a modernist wavy design, this room may have originally been an auditorium.

A 1940, two-story, brick-veneered gymnasium stands east of the school. The boxy, flat-roofed building has steel-sash, awning windows under the eaves, and a cantilevered canopy over the entrance on the west elevation. The interior has concrete block walls laid in a stacked bond and original linoleum floors. The water tower is supported by lattice I-beam supports and appears to date with the 1920s school.





Plate 43. Mount Auburn School, Façade (South Elevation) and Side (East) Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Plate 44. Mount Auburn School, Façade, Looking North.



Plate 45. Mount Auburn School, Façade, Looking East Along Drive towards Gymnasium.



Plate 46. Mount Auburn School, Façade, Detail of East Entrance, Looking North.



Plate 47. Mount Auburn School, East Elevation, Looking West from Gymnasium.



Plate 48. Mount Auburn School, Rear (North) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 49. Mount Auburn School, Hallway, Looking into North Wing from West Entrance.



Plate 50. Mount Auburn School, Gymnasium, Looking Northeast.



Plate 51. Mount Auburn School, Gymnasium, Looking North.



Plate 52. Mount Auburn School, Gymnasium, Rear Elevation, Looking West towards School.



Plate 53. Mount Auburn School, Gymnasium Interior, Basketball Court.



Plate 54. Mount Auburn School, Water Tower and Parking Lot, Looking West.



Plate 55. Mount Auburn School, Athletic Field and Parking Lot, Looking North.

Historical Background

Sited approximately halfway between Auburn and Mount Moriah, Mount Auburn School was built in 1927 to serve the white students in both these communities. The sizable, brick school was constructed during the school consolidation movement in North Carolina that hit its full stride in the 1920s and continued into the post-World War II era. During these years, fewer but larger, more centrally located schools steadily replaced the numerous, one or two-room schoolhouses that were previously found in most rural communities. The number of consolidated schools in North Carolina soared from approximately 300 in 1920 to nearly 1,000 by the end of the decade. The rapid rise in consolidated schools was facilitated by improvements in roadways for bus transportation. Spurred on by the Highway Act of 1921 that funded improvements to over 6,000 miles of state roads, the number of North Carolina school buses rose from 150 in 1921 to over 4,000 in 1930. The consolidation movement also reflected changing educational philosophies and goals. These new schools were meant to be agents of social, intellectual, and moral uplift for students and the entire community. Equipped with auditoriums/gymnasiums, the buildings were used for adult education, community organizing, concerts, plays, and athletic events (Sumner 1990).

The school consolidation movement benefited primarily white students, a pattern that reflected the inequities of racially segregated school systems during the period. Yet, African American schools, although plagued by inadequate funding, also gradually improved. Substantial, brick graded schools for African Americans were built in the cities and larger towns of the state while rural facilities were upgraded, notably with the support of the philanthropic Julius Rosenwald Fund (Anderson 1988: 203-204; 22-227; Hanchett 1988: 387-444).

In Wake County, public school superintendent, Eugene Clyde Brooks, hailed the consolidation of schools. He remarked, “The old log schoolhouses. . . are rapidly disappearing and in their places the officials are

erecting in the rural districts modern brick buildings...In place of small, poorly lighted, poorly equipped schoolhouses may be found today eight, twelve, or sixteen room brick buildings with auditoriums, located on the great highways now spanning the State. Here children of the farm may secure as good instruction as the children of the towns receive” (quoted in Lally 1994: 164)

The county’s new consolidated schools conformed to plans and design guidelines published by the Division of Schoolhouse Planning, State Department of Public Instruction. The design guidelines required that buildings be erected of quality materials; be located near the center of a district’s population; and be composed of at least fifty percent classrooms. The Colonial Revival was a favorite style, with banks of large, double-hung, wood-sash windows, multiple-paned transoms, and arched entranceways. Among the most impressive consolidated schools in the county is Cary High School, which survives intact. Built in 1939 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the two-story, brick building has a parapeted gable roof with a modillioned cornice and a full-height pedimented portico with Doric columns. Keystones embellish the windows.

In southern Wake County, school bond money funded the construction of both a high school and an elementary school in Garner in 1923. Two-story Garner High School remains intact with stylish Colonial Revival elements and cast-stone trim. Mount Auburn School and Vance Elementary School were the only rural elementary schools erected in this decade as feeder schools for Garner High. Located near Williams Crossroads, Vance Elementary is now gone. A brick consolidated school for African American students was eventually built just east of Garner in 1935. Demolished about 1990, this African American school resembled Mount Auburn in its one-story, U-shaped configuration, corner entrance bays, and Colonial Revival motifs (Lally 1994: 414, 420, 424).

In 1976, as part of a wholesale reorganization of Wake County schools, Mount Auburn and the county’s other small-town and rural schools merged with the city schools. The merger was put into effect to increase racial integration and curb the flight of white families from Raleigh into the suburbs. Mount Auburn continued to serve the elementary grades until 1984 and since then has served as a training facility for the Wake County Sheriff’s Department (Lally 1994: 415).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

Mount Auburn School was added to the Study List in 1991, and for purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the school is recommended **eligible** for the National Register. The school is eligible under Criterion A for education and under Criterion C for architecture.

Integrity

Mount Auburn School possesses the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The property retains its integrity of location, feeling, setting, and association. The school building and adjacent gymnasium remain on their original six-and-a-half-acre site between the Auburn and Mount Moriah communities. Though no longer in use, the school grounds retain the tree-shaded yard in front and recreational fields to the rear. Thus with its original setting and orientation to East Garner Road, the Colonial Revival school and its surrounding grounds still evoke the school’s important educational and cultural role in the community and the county. The school and gymnasium also retain their integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The two buildings remain well-preserved with basic forms, plans, and red-brick exteriors intact. The 1927 school retains its Colonial Revival detailing while the boxy

gymnasium has the flat roof and cantilevered entrance canopy that reflect the influence of modernism on school design.

Criterion A

Mount Auburn School is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

The property is eligible under Criterion A for education because Mount Auburn School remains a well-preserved example of the schools built during the pre-World War II era as part of the consolidation movement in North Carolina. Mount Auburn was erected in 1927 when the movement was in full swing; during the 1920s, the state built nearly 700 consolidated schools. In the southern reaches of Wake County, Mount Auburn and one other elementary school for white students, Vance, were constructed as feeder schools for newly opened Garner High School. Vance Elementary is now demolished (Lally 1994: 414, 420, 424).

As the name implies, the goal of the consolidation movement was to produce a system of fewer but larger, better equipped, and more centrally located schools to replace the numerous, one and two-room schoolhouses that had predominated in rural locales before World War I. Situated on East Garner Road equidistant between the communities of Auburn and Mount Moriah, Mount Auburn exemplifies this preference for locations on major roads where schools could serve more than one rural community.

Without improvements in highway construction and the growing use of school buses, the consolidation movement would not have been possible, but the campaign also reflected new ideas in educational philosophy. The schools were meant to be agents of social change and moral uplift for students and their communities where adult education classes, athletic competitions, and cultural events could be held. The substantial, brick Mount Auburn school building, with its two wings of classrooms, athletic fields, and gymnasium, exemplified the progressive educational theories of the movement (Sumner 1990).

Criterion B

Mount Auburn School is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because the school is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

Mount Auburn School is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Mount Auburn School was placed on the Study List in 1991 as a intact example of the restrained Colonial Revival schoolhouses built in Wake County during the school consolidation movement between the 1920s and World War II. With its Colonial Revival motifs, U-shaped form, brick exterior, and gabled end bays with arched entries, the school exemplifies a common consolidated design in the county. The Colonial Revival, which was already surging in popularity for residential designs, emerged as an equally preferred choice for the new school buildings. The Colonial Revival, and other forms of neoclassicism, had comfortable associations for most North Carolinians as emblems of an earlier period of prosperity and national pride before the Civil War.

Kelly Lally's 1994 *The Historic Architecture of Wake County* ranks Mount Auburn among the notable remaining examples of the consolidated schoolhouses built in the county during the period. Other surviving examples, with similar one-story, U-shaped designs, red-brick exteriors, and Colonial Revival elements, include the schools at Westover, Willow Springs, Wendell, and Swift Creek. Mount Auburn and the Mount Vernon-Goodwin School at Westover have identical designs (Lally 1993: Section F, page 150; Lally 1994: 164-165, 234, 282, 379).

Criterion D

Mount Auburn School is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

National Register Boundary Description and Justification

The National Register boundary for Mount Auburn School has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*.

Shown in **Figure 11**, the proposed National Register boundary conforms to the existing 6.45-acre tax parcel (PIN 1730670115) that was historically associated with the school. The boundary follows the East Garner Road right-of-way. The 1927 school building, the 1927 water tower, the athletic fields, and the circa 1940 gymnasium are all contributing resources. There are no non-contributing resources.

Figure 11
Mount Auburn School
Site Plan and Proposed National Register Boundary



Key:

- 1. School
- 2. Gymnasium
- 3. Athletic Fields
- 4. Water Tower

Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 150'

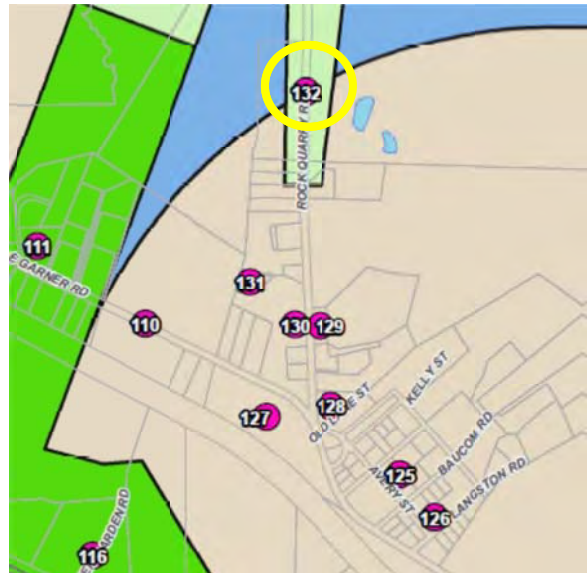
No. 132 Penny House (WA0289)
(Wake County PIN 1740174496)
7509 Rock Quarry Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Physical Description (Plates 56-66) (Figures 12-13)

The Penny House faces west, directly onto Rock Quarry Road, near the western edge of its now eighty-nine-acre tract. Once farmland, the property is now almost exclusively heavy woodland. Nearby along Rock Quarry Road are a few other farms dating to the historic period as well as a scattering of mid-twentieth century dwellings.



Now abandoned and in poor condition, the circa 1885 Penny House combines late Greek Revival and picturesque elements of design. The dwelling consists of a symmetrical, three-bay, I-house form with exterior brick end chimneys and a hip-roofed front porch. The porch is embellished with pairs of slender porch posts with decorative sawnwork brackets. The side-gable roof features molded box eaves with gable returns and a wide cornice frieze that reflect the Greek Revival style. Multiple-light sidelights and transom enframe the central entrance, which consists of paneled, double-leaf doors with picturesque molding. Vinyl siding has been removed from most of the exterior to expose original German siding. Although most of the windows are in deteriorated condition, the original six-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash remains evident. The rear dining room ell has a shed-roofed porch along the north elevation that has ornate turned posts and spindlework brackets. The south elevation of the rear ell has a later shed appendage with a bank of one-over-one light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The rear ell connects the main body of the house to a side-gable rear kitchen. The kitchen has a modern brick flue on the north side and deteriorated four-over-four sash windows. Some weatherboards on the east elevation of the kitchen are missing.



As with the exterior, the interior of the Penny House is in disrepair but retains its intact trimwork and notable elements of design. The principal investigators were not able to gain access to the second floor of the house, but inspected the main rooms on the first floor. Flushboard ceilings and wooden floors remain intact. However, original plaster walls have been replaced with sheetrock, sections of which are now severely damaged. The central-hall plan survives and includes a broken, open-string staircase with a chamfered newel and simple stick balusters. Some of the balustrade on the upper landing is now gone. Interior doorways and windows have fluted surrounds with decorative corner blocks, and original four-panel and five-panel doors remain intact. The two main rooms on the first floor have their original mantels, paneled wainscoting, and four-panel doors. The mantels have fluted pilasters supporting friezes with heavily molded frets. The more decorative mantel in the south room features three frets below a curved, three-part mantel shelf.

No agricultural outbuildings remain on the tract. However, a German-sided, pyramidal-roofed smokehouse remains just north of the dwelling. The smokehouse appears to date with the construction of the house.



Plate 56. Penny House, House and Smokehouse, Looking Southeast from Rock Quarry Road.



Plate 57. Penny House, Entrance and Porch Details, Looking East.



Plate 58. Penny House, Porch Detail, Looking East.

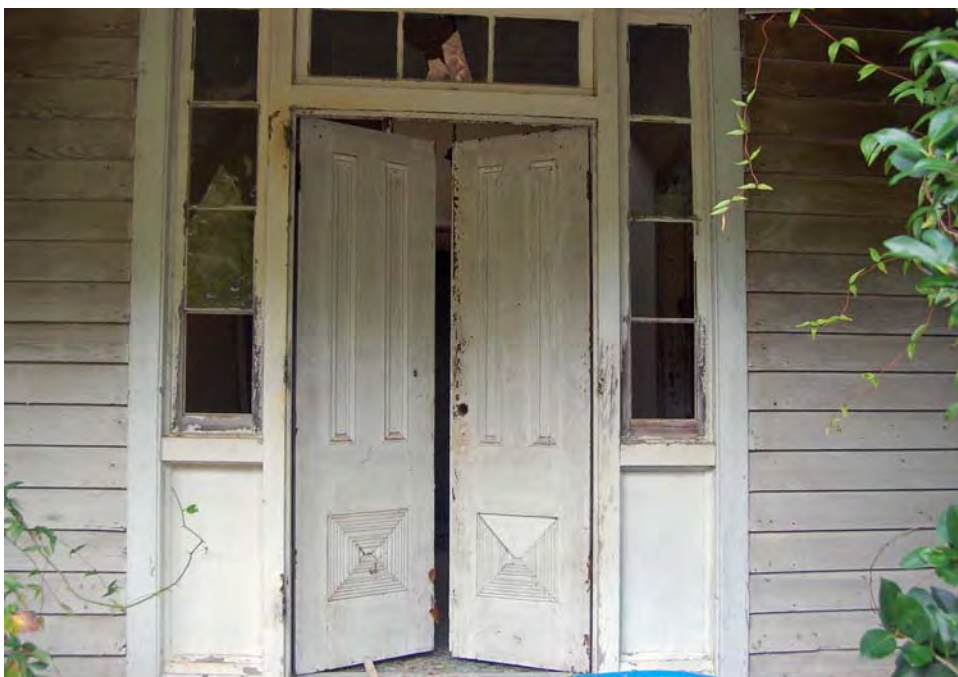


Plate 59. Penny House, Entrance Detail, Looking East.



Plate 60. Penny House, Porch, North Elevation of Rear Ell, Looking Southwest.



Plate 61. Penny House, Porch and Rear Kitchen Wing, Looking South.



Plate 62. Penny House, Interior, Center Hall and Staircase.



Plate 63. Penny House, Interior, South Room, Mantel, Wainscoting, and Window Surrounds.



Plate 64. Penny House, Interior, North Room, Wainscoting and Doorway.



Plate 65. Penny House, Interior, North Room, Mantel and Door to Porch.



Plate 66. Penny House, North Room, Window and Wainscoting.

Historical Background

Little is known about the history of this property which is located between the communities of Auburn and Mount Moriah in southern Wake County. The present eighty-nine-acre tract is designated, “Penny Land,” in the Wake County tax records, and the house was probably constructed for a member of the Penny family. The Pennys owned a number of farms in southern Wake County and northern Johnston County during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The vast, 2,000-acre Caleb Penny III cotton plantation spanned the Wake County-Johnston County line south of Auburn. The Penny plantation is said to have extended for some four miles in each direction of the plantation seat. After the Civil War, Penny descendants subdivided the estate and established farmsteads throughout this area. Wake County deed and tax records show that the property was sold by Ura Broadwell to Fred Pearce in 1930. Louise Sorrell Hill received the tract through the Federal Farm Loan Act in 1933, and the property was owned by Hill heirs into the 1990s. A development company purchased the house and land in 2004. The house is now abandoned, and the former farmland is now wooded (HPO Files; Lally 1994: 106-107, 395-396; Wake County Deed Books 591: 12; 644: 181; 7805: 613).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Penny House is recommended **eligible** for National Register eligibility under Criterion C for architecture.

Integrity

Although the house is now in poor condition and its historic setting and feeling have been compromised in recent years, the house occupies its original location and retains much of its historic association. The

house occupies its historically rural site facing west toward the roadway, but the original, tree-shaded farmyard setting is now heavily overgrown. The pyramidal-roofed, German-sided smokehouse remains in the farmyard, but no other outbuildings exist, and the large, eighty-nine-acre parcel is now primarily wooded. However, the Penny House, retains significant architectural elements and retains its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The two-story main block retains its original gable-roofed, three-bay, single-pile form, brick end chimneys, German siding, broad frieze, and center entry with sidelights and transom. Notable, picturesque porch and entrance detailing also remain. Furthermore, the interior floor plan and intact woodwork also survive substantially intact.

Criterion A

The Penny House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

The house is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Wake County or the region. Specifically, the farmland and agricultural outbuildings once found on this farm no longer remain extant to illustrate significant patterns of agriculture in Wake County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Criterion B

The Penny House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The house is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The Penny House is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁷

⁷ Ibid, p. 17.

In deteriorated but stable condition, the Penny House possesses the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship needed for eligibility under Criterion C. Displaying a blend of Greek Revival and picturesque, Italianate-inspired motifs on a traditional, I-house form, this dwelling remains a substantially intact example of the farmhouses erected in the late nineteenth century in Wake County. These farmhouses expressed conservative tastes in their forms and plans but were embellished with up-to-date architectural elements, as the larger farmers in Wake County gradually recovered from the Civil War. The adoption of new stylistic motifs was facilitated by the spread of railroad transportation, a proliferation of architectural pattern books, and the growth of lumber mills and sash-and-blind factories in and around Raleigh that made decorative trim and building materials more affordable and accessible. Intact expressions of these Wake County farmhouses are now rare. Notable rural examples included the Pool House at Hickory View Farm (Study List 1991) and the William R. Poole House (Study List 1991), both located near Auburn. These two properties have been demolished since their Study List designations in 1991. Intact small-town examples include the James Pugh, Page-Hamilton, and Williamson Page houses in Morrisville, and the William Watts House in Auburn. As with the Penny House, these houses feature front porches with nearly identical pairs of slender posts and picturesque sawnwork, suggesting a common manufacturer whose millwork was shipped into the North Carolina Railroad communities of Morrisville and Auburn and then used by local builders for the houses of merchants as well as nearby farmers (Lally 1993: Section F pages 133-134; Lally 1994: 99-101, 323-324, 416).

Criterion D

The Penny House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.⁸

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

National Register Boundary Description and Justification

The National Register boundary for the Penny House has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*.

The proposed National Register boundary encompasses only a small clearing within the now densely wooded, eighty-nine acre tract (PIN 1740174496) on the east side of Rock Quarry Road. Within this clearing are the house and smokehouse, the only remaining outbuilding on the parcel. Both are contributing resources, and there are no noncontributing properties. The proposed National Register boundary extends roughly fifty feet north and south of the house and approximately twenty-five feet east of the dwelling for a total of approximately one-half acre. Along Rock Quarry Road, the boundary follows the road right-of-way. The proposed National Register boundary is depicted in **Figure 13**.

⁸ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 12
Penny House
Overall Site Plan of Tax Parcel



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 500'

Figure 13
Penny House
Site Plan and Proposed National Register Boundary



Source: Wake County Tax Map

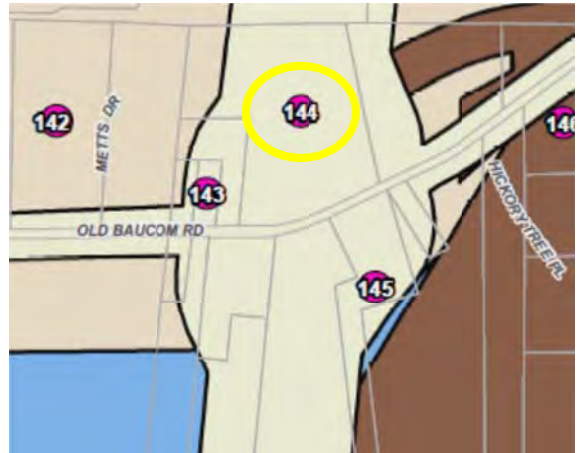
Scale: 1" = 50'

**No. 144 Baucom-Stallings House (WA0287) (Study List 1991)
(Wake County PIN 1741502595)
7709 Old Baucom Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**



Physical Description (Plates 67-77) (Figures 14-15)

The Baucom-Stallings House is situated on a thirty-one-acre tract on the north side of Old Baucom Road. The house faces south toward the roadway. Once primarily cultivated fields, the house tract is now mostly woodland although a field survives north of the tree-shaded clearing that contains the house. A row of mature pecan trees follows the unpaved driveway to the house along the west side of the clearing. Two ruinous, frame outbuildings are located near the road on the east side of the clearing. The area in the vicinity of the Baucom-Stallings property is characterized by modern, suburban residences on large lots.



The Baucom-Stallings House is a two-story, weatherboarded, hip-roofed I-house built in several phases during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The original, one and one-half story, hall-parlor house was constructed circa 1850 and now serves as the rear ell. This gable-roofed section retains its six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows, flush eaves on the west (side) elevation, and a stuccoed fieldstone chimney, also on the west elevation. Reflecting an early twentieth century expansion, the east (side) elevation of this section has later, box roof eaves and a horizontal, fixed-sash window positioned above a shed-roofed porch and an enclosed end bay. A cross-gable rear appendage was added to the rear (north) elevation of this original section, also probably during the early twentieth century expansion. A hyphen was also added to connect the original house with the two-story dwelling. The shed-roofed porch on the east side is original to the circa 1850 construction of the house and has chamfered posts. The porch extends connects with the wraparound porch found on the main block.

The two-story, three-bay, I-house that forms the main block was erected soon after the Civil War. Reflecting the Greek Revival style, the dwelling has a low-pitched hip roof with a flat-board frieze under molded box eaves, a symmetrical façade, tall, six-over-nine light, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the first story and six-over-six sash windows on the upper story. Four-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are found in the side elevations. Brick, exterior end chimneys are located on the east and west elevations, and the east chimney has been stuccoed. The west chimney has a fieldstone base. A transom caps the two-panel front door. The picturesque wraparound porch was added in the early twentieth century, and the six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash window beside the front entrance also appears to be an early twentieth century addition. The porch has turned posts and balustrade, sawnwork brackets, and a gabled entry bay. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior. However, limited views from the front and rear porches reveal an intact center-hall plan, original two-panel doors, and an original rear staircase. The west front room appears to have a brick mantel that probably dates to the mid-twentieth century remodeling described in the 1989 HPO inventory file records. That survey noted that although some of the interior was remodeled in the mid-twentieth century the

original center-hall plan with a rear staircase and Greek Revival-inspired two-panel doors were intact (Lally 1994: 418; HPO Files).

The property includes the original kitchen and a smokehouse sited behind the house. The circa 1850 kitchen is a log, weatherboarded, side-gable building that retains its original two-bay form and flush eaves although the shed-roofed porch is a later addition, and the chimney is now gone. The adjacent frame, weatherboarded, gable-front smokehouse was probably constructed after the Civil War and includes a later shed appendage on the east elevation that sheltered farm equipment (Lally 1994: 418).



Plate 67. Baucom-Stallings House, House and Setting, Looking Northwest.



Plate 68. Baucom-Stallings House, House and Setting, Looking Northeast.



Plate 69. Baucom-Stallings House, Façade (South Elevation), Looking North.



Plate 70. Baucom-Stallings House, Main Entrance, Looking North.



Plate 71. Baucom-Stallings House, Porch Detail.



Plate 72. Baucom-Stallings House, Side (West) Elevation and Rear Wing (Original House), Looking East.



Plate 73. Baucom-Stallings House, Original House and Rear Addition, Looking Southeast.



Plate 74. Baucom-Stallings House, Original House, Rear Addition, and Rear Elevation of Main House, Looking South.



Plate 75. Baucom-Stallings House, Original House, Hyphen, and Rear Addition, Looking West.



Plate 76. Baucom-Stallings House, Original Kitchen and Smokehouse, Looking North.



Plate 77. Baucom-Stallings House, Ruinous Barns East of House, Looking East.

Historical Background

Farmer Troy Baucom probably erected the original, hall-parlor section of this house several years before his marriage to Elizabeth Rand in 1853. Baucom owned three slaves in 1850 and eight in 1860, and raised cotton as the main cash crop. In 1860, the farm included 280 acres and produced seventeen bales of ginned cotton. This diversified, antebellum farm also raised corn, small grains, and sweet potatoes. Baucom returned from the Civil War in 1865 to build the main two-story, center-hall section of the house. By 1879, the farm was yielding 1,000 bushels of corn and twenty-eight bales of cotton for the market. Two sons and hired laborers, including some of his former slaves, provided the labor (Lally 1994: 418).

The Baucoms' daughter, Addie, and her husband, Joseph Alpheus Stallings, moved into the house after the death of Troy Baucom's wife. Upon his death in 1899, Addie and Joseph Stallings purchased the house and the 280-acre farm from the other heirs. The Stallings family updated the house in the early twentieth century, adding the picturesque front porch. The 280-acre farm was subsequently subdivided among Stallings family heirs. The HPO inventory file notes that in the mid-twentieth century a Mr. Young acquired the house from the Stallings family. The Baucom-Stallings House property is no longer agricultural, and the house is now rental property (Lally 1994: 418).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

The Baucom–Stallings House was added to the Study List in 1991. For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Baucom-Stallings House is recommended **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

Integrity

The Baucom-Stallings House retains the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The house occupies its original, tree-shaded site facing south toward Old Baucom Road and thus has its integrity of location. The property maintains its historic feeling, association, and setting. The log kitchen and frame smokehouse survive and contribute to the integrity of the setting. The large, 30.76-acre parcel is no longer agricultural, but with its small field and woodlands the tract retains its rural character. The house displays significant historic elements of design, materials, and workmanship with few modern alterations. Notably, the late-Greek Revival main block features its original hip-roofed form, brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, original fenestration, and broad frieze. The antebellum rear ell (the original house) and picturesque front porch are significant contributing features that clearly express the construction, expansion, and remodeling of the house during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Criterion A

The Baucom-Stallings House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

The house is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Wake County or the region.

Specifically, the Baucom-Stallings farm no longer remains intact to illustrate significant patterns in nineteenth or early twentieth century agricultural practices in Wake County. The remaining thirty-one-acre tract is now primarily woodland rather than cultivated fields or pasture, and no agricultural outbuildings survive intact.

Criterion B

The Baucom-Stallings House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The Baucom-Stallings House is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The Baucom-Stallings House is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁹

Placed on the Study List in 1991, the Baucom-Stallings House possesses the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship needed for eligibility under Criterion C. Built soon after the Civil War, the main I-house block remains an intact example of the simple Greek Revival farmhouses erected from the 1850s into the late nineteenth century in Wake County. Such dwellings are now rare. Other notable examples include the John Strain House within the APE near McCullers Crossroads and the G. H. Baucom House near Apex. As with the Baucom-Stallings House, they are three-bay, frame I-houses with such restrained Greek Revival features as wide friezeboards, transoms atop front entries, six-over-six light, double-hung, sash windows, and two-panel doors. The circa 1850 rear ell (the original hall-parlor dwelling) and picturesque front porch of the Baucom-Stallings House contribute to its architectural significance. Together with the Greek Revival I-house block, they clearly illustrate the evolution of the form and style of this house between the 1850s and early 1900s. Though some of the interior was remodeled in the mid-twentieth century and the mantels in the two principal first-floor rooms probably date from that period, the house retains its original plan, two-panel doors, and original rear-facing staircase (HPO Files; Lally 1993: Section F, page 132; Lally 1994: 98-99, 336; 391; 418).

Criterion D

The Baucom-Stallings House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the

⁹ Ibid, p. 17.

property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.¹⁰

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

National Register Boundary Description and Justification

The National Register boundary for the Baucom-Stallings House has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*.

The proposed National Register boundary encompasses the existing clearing of roughly three acres that defines the setting for the Baucom-Stallings House. This area includes mature pecan trees along the unpaved driveway to the house as well as the original log kitchen, the post-Civil War, frame smokehouse, and the two ruinous outbuildings on the east side of the house. The house, kitchen, and smokehouse are all contributing resources, and the two ruinous barns are noncontributing. The fields and pastures that once characterized the remainder of the tract are now woodland, and this area has been excluded from the proposed boundary. Shown in **Figure 15**, the proposed National Register boundary conforms to the western border of the existing tax parcel (PIN 1741502595) and follows the road right-of-way along Old Baucom Road.

¹⁰ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 14

**Baucom-Stallings House
Overall Site Plan of Tax Parcel**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 700'

Figure 15
Baucom-Stallings House
Detailed Site Plan and Proposed National Register Boundary



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1' = 100''

C. Properties Evaluated at the Intensive Level But Not Eligible for the National Register

**No. 3 G. L. Pierce House (WA0604) (Wake County
PIN 0760111738)**

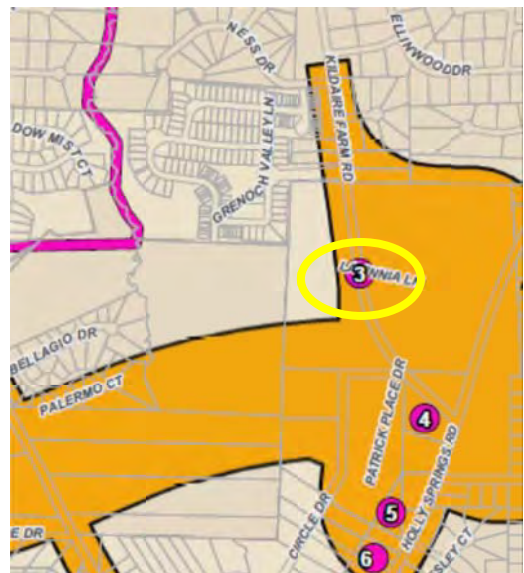
9516 Holly Springs Road
Holly Springs, Wake County



Physical Description (Plates 78-85) (Figures 16-17)

Built in 1922, the G. L. Pierce House occupies the eastern section of a forty-five-acre tract that spans both sides of Kildaire Farm Road near its junction with Holly Springs Road. The house sits on a tree-shaded rise of land facing Holly Springs Road. A few houses that date from the nineteenth to mid-twentieth century are still found in the area, but much of the Holly Springs vicinity is now characterized by residential subdivisions and commercial strip development that have been constructed in recent years.

The eastern house site is now largely wooded, and the section on the west side of Kildaire Farm Road is primarily cleared and lined with mobile homes. Although once a farm, no farmland remains. The house site encompasses only the Pierce house, a small collection of altered, frame, one-story storage sheds, a concrete-block power house, and several mobile homes that face west towards Kildaire Farm Road (HPO File).



The G. L. Pierce House is a frame, weatherboarded, one and one-half story dwelling that reflects a popular bungalow design. The house has an engaged front porch with battered piers on brick pedestals, a shed-roofed dormer, and exposed rafters. The house rests on a brick foundation, and brick piers with later concrete-block infill support the front porch. The house has original two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash windows as well as replacement six-over-six and one-over-one sash windows. The center entrance has the original single-leaf, multiple-light door framed by sidelights. The picket balustrade is a later modification. An altered, one-story, gable-roofed ell extends to the rear. As a result of recent remodeling, this wing has vinyl siding, an engaged rear porch with turned posts and a concrete slab floor, and modern door and windows. The house is now vacant, and the principal investigators were not able to access the interior. However, views from the porch reveal acoustic-tile ceilings, flushboard walls, six-panel doors, and a center-hall plan. The open-string stairway in the hall has a simple square balusters and a square newel.



Plate 78. G. L. Pierce House, House and Setting, Looking West from Holly Springs Road.



Plate 79. G. L. Pierce House, Façade, Looking West.



Plate 80. G. L. Pierce House, Façade (East Elevation) and Side (South) Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Plate 81. G. L. Pierce House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 82. G. L. Pierce House, Rear (West) Elevation and Shed, Looking Northeast.



Plate 83. G. L. Pierce House, Storage Shed West of House, Looking North.



Plate 84. G. L. Pierce House, Storage Shed West of House, Looking South.



Plate 85. G. L. Pierce House, Ruinous Mobile Home and Shed West of House, Looking West.

Historical Background

The house was built by farmer G. L. Pierce who operated a small tobacco farm in southern Wake County during the early and middle decades of the twentieth century. According to deed records, the property was inherited in 1974 by Myrtle Pierce Johnson. The house remains in the Johnson family and is now leased by a family member (Wake County Deed Book 2237: 229).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the G. L. Pierce House, a previously surveyed property, is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion. The property lacks the integrity and significance to merit eligibility.

Integrity

The G. L. Pierce House does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. While the house occupies its original site facing Kildaire Farm Road, the associated farmland and agricultural service buildings no longer survive, compromising the historic feeling, association, and setting of the property. Later woodland, small sections of abandoned fields, and a few deteriorated sheds now dominate the property. The original design of the Pierce House generally remains intact, but the integrity of workmanship and materials have been lost through modifications. Notably, the interior now has acoustic-tile ceilings, the rear ell has been remodeled, a picket porch balustrade has replaced the original, the porch foundation has concrete-block infill, and there are replacement windows.

Criterion A

The G. L. Pierce House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

The house is not eligible under Criterion A because the property is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Wake County or the region. Although originally the centerpiece of a farm, no associated farmland or farm buildings remain, and the property no longer illustrates small-scale tobacco farming in Wake County during the early to mid-twentieth century.

Criterion B

The G. L. Pierce House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore,

a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The G. L. Pierce House is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The G. L. Pierce House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.¹¹

The 1922 Pierce House bungalow does not possess sufficient architectural significance for National Register eligibility under Criterion C. Built by G. L. Pierce, the dwelling was a plainly finished expression of a common bungalow design and now because of alterations only has marginal integrity. Wake County contains some especially well-preserved examples of the bungalow, in both rural and urban locales, including those that exemplify this nationally popular domestic style. Among these bungalows are the Merriott House and the B. K. Horton House in the Riley Hill community, the S. G. Flowers House in Zebulon, and the Todd House in Wendell. All of these dwellings feature such defining characteristics of the style as low-slung forms with sweeping roof lines, large porches, and abundant fenestration. The Todd House is an usual “Aeroplane Bungalow,” with a multi-planed roof capped by a gabled “cockpit” upper story (Lally 1993: Section F, page 138; Lally 1994: 156-157).

Criterion D

The G. L. Pierce House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.¹²

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

¹¹ Ibid, p. 17.

¹² National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 16

G. L. Pierce House
Overall Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 300"

Figure 17

**G. L. Pierce House
Detailed Plan of House Site**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 75'

**No. 7 Wes Jones Farm (WA0601) (Wake County
PIN 760608421)**
8600 Pierce Olive Road
Holly Springs Vicinity, Wake County

Physical Description (Plates 86-96) (Figures 18-19)

The Wes Jones Farm comprises a 295-acre tract that spans both the east and west sides of Pierce Olive Road. The farm is now primarily woodland although small clearings remain around the house on the west side of the road and around the farm complex on the east side. A modern residential subdivision stands just south of the Jones property, and other large subdivisions are located farther to the south and west of the farm. To the north stands the Pierce Farm, which remains agricultural.

The farm complex on the Wes Jones tract includes the circa 1850 house on the west side of Pierce Olive Road and assorted outbuildings clustered on both sides of the roadway. The house and outbuildings are all abandoned and deteriorated or ruinous, and many of the outbuildings are now hidden by vegetation. In deteriorated condition, the house faces east towards Pierce Olive Road. The one-story, frame, single-pile dwelling is capped by a side-gable roof with flush eaves and has a shed-roofed porch and a two-room rear ell and rear shed. The weatherboarding is covered with deteriorated asphalt siding. The front porch has simple, square posts and a balustrade that were added later. The porch rests on a concrete block foundation. The main entrance has the original two-panel door, and there is a fieldstone, exterior end chimney with a brick stack on the south gable end. There is evidence of original four-over-four and six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows although there are no intact windows. The rear shed extension has a concrete-block chimney flue on the north elevation. The rear ell also has a concrete block chimney flue. The principal investigators were not able to gain access to the interior.

Now mainly overgrown, the mostly ruinous outbuildings include a tenant house, several sheds, a corncrib, a packhouse, and equipment shelters. The remains of a log tobacco barn noted in the 1989 HPO files could not be located and appears to be gone.

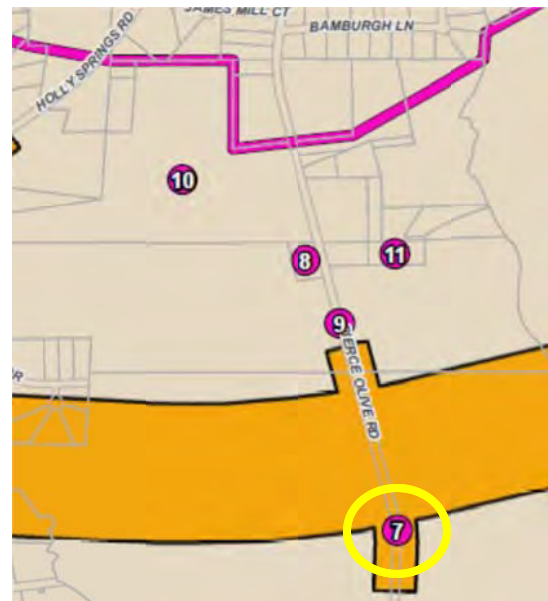




Plate 86. Wes Jones Farm, House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 87. Wes Jones Farm, House, Façade (East Elevation), Looking West.



Plate 88. Wes Jones Farm, House, Front Porch and Entrance, Looking Southwest.



Plate 89. Wes Jones Farm, House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 90. Wes Jones Farm, House, Chimney, South Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Plate 91. Wes Jones Farm, House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking Southwest.



Plate 92. Wes Jones Farm, House, Rear Ell, Looking Northeast.



Plate 93. Wes Jones Farm, Outbuildings, East Side of Pierce Olive Road, Looking East.



Plate 94. Wes Jones Farm, Overgrown Outbuildings, West Side Pierce of Olive Road, Looking South.



Plate 95. Wes Jones Farm, Equipment Storage Shed, East Side of Pierce Olive Road, Looking East.



Plate 96. Wes Jones Farm, Packhouse, West Side of Pierce Olive Road, Looking West.

Historical Background

The farmstead was established by Wes Jones in the mid-nineteenth century, but little else is known about the property. As revealed by the surviving buildings and 295-acre tract, the Jones family operated a representative, middle-sized farm in southern Wake County during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The farm produced bright-leaf tobacco by the twentieth century and included at least one tenant house in ruinous condition. The house and outbuildings are now abandoned, and the former cultivated fields have all reverted to woodland. The property is currently owned by the Olive family (HPO File).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the previously surveyed Wes Jones Farm is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion because of its loss of integrity.

Integrity

The Wes Jones Farm does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility, either individually or as part of a rural historic district with the Pierce Farm and the C. B. Sorrell House to the north. While the farm complex and 295-acre tract remain on their original location, the historic feeling, association, and setting of this property no longer remain. Original field patterns are now gone. The former farmland is almost entirely woodland which alters not only its setting but its historic association with the Pierce Farm to the north. Although the overall form of the house remains evident, its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship was first compromised by alterations (i.e.,

replacement siding and porch posts) and now has been lost to deterioration. Furthermore, the outbuildings are all in deteriorated or ruinous condition and lack integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Because of this loss of integrity, the Wes Jones Farm is also not eligible for the National Register as part of a rural historic district with the Pierce Farm and the C. B. Sorrell House to the north.

Criterion A

The Wes Jones Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

The Wes Jones Farm is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Wake County or the region. The 295-acre tract no longer has the historic field patterns or the variety of intact agricultural and domestic outbuildings to represent a middle-sized farmstead in Wake County during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Criterion B

The Wes Jones Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The Wes Jones Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.¹³

Although the mid-nineteenth-century Wes Jones farmhouse retains its original one-story, single-pile form, stone end chimney with brick stack, and two-panel door, the house is in deteriorated condition and has also lost key elements of design. The windows are no longer intact; the original chimney on the rear ell has been replaced by a concrete-block flue; and the front porch has later posts and balusters. Asphalt siding now covers much of the weatherboarding. The surviving outbuildings are common building types

¹³ Ibid, p. 17.

that are mostly ruinous and no longer have the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction to merit National Register eligibility.

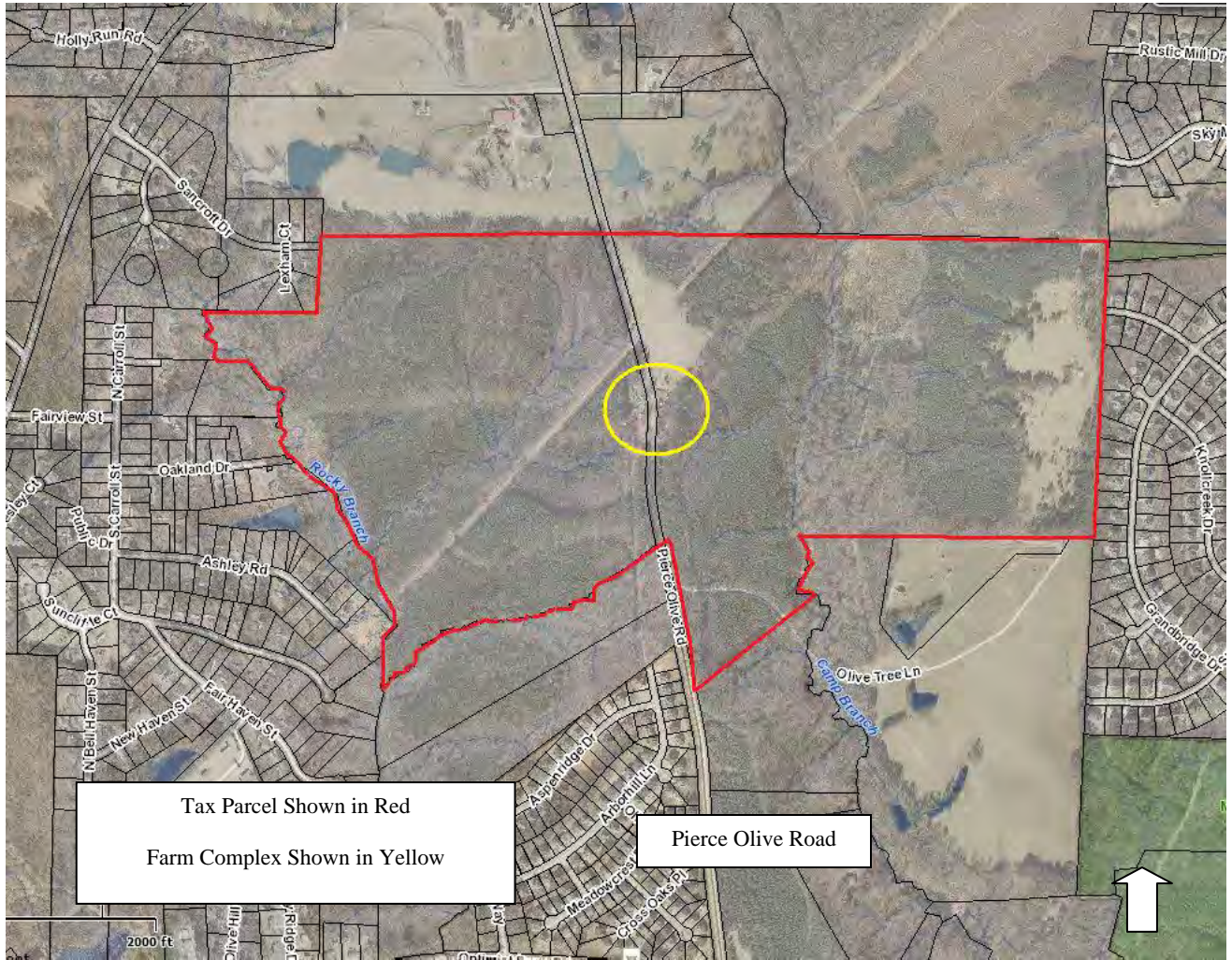
Criterion D

The Wes Jones Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.¹⁴

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

¹⁴ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 18
Wes Jones Farm
Overall Site Plan of Tax Parcel



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 1,250'

Figure 19
Wes Jones Farm
Detailed Site Plan of Farm Complex



Source: Wake County Tax Map

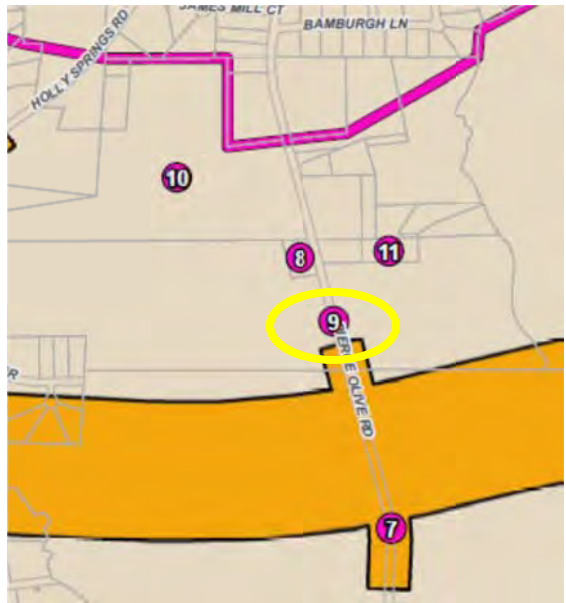
Scale: 1" = 75'

No. 9 Pierce Farm (WA5696) (Wake County PIN 0760410884) (includes Pierce House (WA5695) (Wake County PIN 0760428231) 8720, 8732 Pierce Olive Road Holly Springs Vicinity, Wake County



Physical Description (Plates 97-117) (Figures 20-21)

The approximately seventy-five-acre Pierce Farm comprises pasture land, farm ponds, and a complex of dwellings and farm outbuildings on both the east and west sides of Pierce Olive Road. The main farm complex is located on the west side of the road and includes houses and outbuildings associated with tobacco and dairy farming as well as the current raising of beef cattle. Now all rental properties, the three dwellings in the complex include a circa 1980, side-gable, frame house; the circa 1930 Pierce House (WA5696) that stands on a subdivided lot at 8720 Pierce Olive Road; and a heavily remodeled and relocated one-story, frame dwelling. Because of the extensive remodeling and additions, the approximate construction date of the relocated dwelling is difficult to determine although the one-room main block with its steeply pitched, side-gable roof and rear shed suggest that the house may have been built in the middle of the nineteenth-century. The dwelling now has asbestos-shingle siding, additions on the (side) north and rear (west) sides, a brick chimney flue, and a concrete-block foundation. The hip-roofed front porch has later square posts and balusters and a modern concrete deck. Circa 1960, the dwelling was moved from its original site near the center of the farm complex to its present location facing east towards Pierce Olive Road (T. A. Pierce Interview 2011).



The circa 1930 Pierce House is a frame, weatherboarded, gable-front bungalow with exposed rafters and a gable-front porch supported by later slender piers. The house has four-over-four light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The remodeled rear elevation has a hip-roofed appendage with aluminum siding and modern windows and door. A concrete-block pump house stands behind this house.

The Pierce Farm also contains a small collection of agricultural buildings to the west of these houses. Unfortunately, according to the owner of the farm, a tornado in April 2011 destroyed a number of farm outbuildings and structures, including a frame smokehouse, two concrete silos, a hay barn, and a group of frame tobacco barns, packhouses, and storage sheds, all erected between the 1930s and 1950s. A number of mature shade trees were also lost. The storm also damaged the rear wall of a circa 1950, concrete-block chicken house and the roofs of a circa 1950 equipment shed and the 1957 dairy barn. Now used for storage, the gambrel-roofed, concrete-block dairy barn has a concrete floor and eight stalls for dairy cows. A room on the south end of the barn was originally used for dairy equipment storage. A large, frame shed for agricultural equipment and livestock extends from the west side of this barn. The farm complex also retains a frame packhouse and several frame storage sheds built around World War II (T. A. Pierce Interview 2011).

The Pierce Farm is now devoted to beef cattle, and rolling pastures surround this complex. The fields on the west side of Pierce Olive Road include a modern cell tower. The open space connecting the Pierce Farm with the former C. B. Sorrell House (No. 10) property to the north (acquired by the Pierces in the 1970s) is now a soccer field used by a local school (see page 150). On the east side of Pierce Olive Road, the farm comprises pastureland and a farm pond as well as subdivided parcels on which members of the Pierce family have constructed houses in recent decades.



Plate 97. Pierce Farm, Relocated Nineteenth-Century House (Foreground), Looking North towards Dairy Barn and Pierce House (WA5695).



Plate 98. Pierce Farm, Pierce House (WA5695) and Dairy Barn, Looking North.



Plate 99. Pierce Farm, Relocated Nineteenth-Century House, Looking Northwest.



Plate 100. Pierce Farm, Relocated Nineteenth-Century House, Looking Southwest.



Plate 101. Pierce Farm, Relocated Nineteenth-Century House, Front Porch.



Plate 102. Pierce Farm, Relocated Nineteenth-Century House, Rear (East) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 103. Pierce Farm, Pierce House (WA5695), Looking North.



Plate 104. Pierce Farm, Pierce House (WA5695), Façade (East Elevation), Looking Northwest.



Plate 105. Pierce Farm, Pierce House (WA5695), Rear Elevation and Pump House, Looking Northeast.



Plate 106. Pierce Farm, Dairy Barn, Looking North.



Plate 107. Pierce Farm, Dairy Barn, Looking North.



Plate 108. Pierce Farm, Dairy Barn, Equipment Room.



Plate 109. Pierce Farm, Equipment Storage Shed and Concrete Pad (Site of Destroyed Building), Looking North.



Plate 110. Pierce Farm, Former Chicken House/Equipment Storage Shed, Looking Southeast.



Plate 111. Pierce Farm, Packhouse and Equipment Storage Building, Looking West.



Plate 112. Pierce Farm, Modern House, Looking Southwest.



Plate 113. Pierce Farm, Cell Tower and Farmland West of Farm Complex, Looking West.



Plate 114. Pierce Farm, Former Chicken House and Soccer Field, Looking Northwest.



Plate 115. Pierce Farm, Pastures and Pond, East Side of Pierce Olive Road, Looking Southeast.



Plate 116. Pierce Farm, Subdivided House Lots, East Side of Pierce Olive Road, Looking East.



Plate 117. Pierce Farm, Looking North towards C. B. Sorrell House (WA0602) from Pierce Olive Road.

Historical Background

Now a cattle farm, the Pierce Farm consists of a roughly seventy-five-acre agricultural tract owned and operated by the Pierce family. In 1924, A. D. (Donnie) Pierce purchased the land along the west side of Camp Branch from T. D. Wood, father of Mabel Wood Sorrell who was married to C. B. Sorrell. Pierce paid \$1,000 for the tract which included the existing mid-nineteenth-century house on the farm. About 1930, Donnie Piece built the gable-front bungalow (Pierce House) as the main house at the center of the farm complex, relocating the original dwelling to its present site a short distance to the southeast. A third house was constructed circa 1980 on the south side of the complex so that the three houses form a line facing Pierce Olive Road. The Pierce Farm initially produced bright-leaf tobacco as the main cash crop, but by the 1950s, the farm also included a small commercial dairy operation that sold milk and butter through the Pine State Creamery Company in Raleigh. The existing dairy barn with eight stalls was constructed in 1957. The Pierces also raised poultry and erected a frame and concrete-block poultry house north of main farmhouse. By the late twentieth century, brick ranch houses were constructed for family members on subdivided lots on the east side of Pierce Olive Road (Wake County Deed Books 431: 347; 2249: 637; T. A. Pierce Interview 2011).

Donnie Pierce's grandson, Thomas Allen Pierce, now operates the farm, which is devoted to raising beef cattle. In April 2011, a tornado struck the farm, damaging the dairy barn and several other outbuildings, and destroying mature shade trees, a smokehouse, two tall concrete silos beside the dairy barn, a hay barn, and several frame tobacco barns and packhouses (T. A. Pierce Interview 2011).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Pierce Farm is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion because of its loss of integrity.

Integrity

The Pierce Farm does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The approximately seventy-five-acre farm occupies its original location and thus has integrity of location, and the farm retains some of its agrarian setting, feeling, and association. However, there have been significant changes to the property that compromise these aspects of integrity. The setting, feeling, and association of the Pierce Farm have also been altered by the addition of a modern residence (circa 1980) and a cell tower to the site. Furthermore, a soccer field fills former farmland between the Pierce farm complex and the C. B. Sorrell House to the north. In the 1960s, the original mid-nineteenth-century house was relocated to its present site from its original location near the dairy barn at the heart of the farm complex. Most significantly, a number of agricultural outbuildings and mature trees that contributed to the historic setting, feeling, and association of the farm were lost in the April 2011 tornado. Specifically, two tall silos associated with the dairy barn, tobacco barns, packhouses, a hay barn were all destroyed by the storm. The dairy barn, several sheds, and the chicken house were also damaged by the tornado. The farm has also lost much of its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The relocated, mid-nineteenth century dwelling has been heavily remodeled with additions, a rebuilt porch, and asbestos-shingle siding. The circa 1930 Pierce House, also now rental property, has later porch posts, an altered rear elevation, and a modernized interior (T. A. Pierce Interview 2011). Because of this loss of integrity, the Pierce Farm is also not eligible for the National Register as part of a rural historic district with the Wes Jones Farm to the south and the C. B. Sorrell House to the north.

Criterion A

The Pierce Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

The Pierce Farm is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Wake County or the region. Although the farm includes fields and farm ponds associated with twentieth-century tobacco and dairying operations, the property no longer retains the number or array of agricultural outbuildings needed to illustrate clearly these activities. The farm has lost its hay barn, silos, tobacco barns, and packhouses. Wake County contains farmsteads with a variety of outbuildings, fields, and substantially intact farmhouses that more clearly illustrate major patterns of agricultural development during the early and middle decades of the twentieth century. For example, the rise of commercial dairy farming in the county is vividly represented by the Faulhaber Farm (Study List 2007) which, according to HPO files, remains well preserved on US 401 near Garner in the general vicinity of the Pierce Farm. This 1930s dairy farm retains its two-story, Colonial Revival farmhouse and notable outbuildings associated with dairy production, including two dairy barns and a milking parlor. Other examples include the Bailey Dairy Farm (Study List 1991) near Bayleaf which features a remarkably complete assemblage of specialized, dairy-related outbuildings. The nearby Nipper Dairy Farm, one of the county's largest dairy operations in the early and mid twentieth centuries, also illustrates this agricultural trend. Near the Rogers Store community, the Ray Dairy Farm (Study List 1991) survives largely intact as does the Ballentine Dairy Farm (National Register 1990) near Fuquay-Varina. These well-preserved, twentieth century dairy farms contain intact farmhouses, associated fields as well as sizable milking barns and storage tanks, silos, hay barns, creameries, corncribs and other feed structures, sheds, and domestic dependencies (Lally 1994: 150-152; 307-312).

Criterion B

The Pierce Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The Pierce Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess

high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.¹⁵

The dwellings on the Pierce Farm have neither the architectural significance nor integrity for eligibility under Criterion C. The mid-nineteenth-century house has been moved and heavily remodeled while the circa 1930 Pierce House represents a common bungalow house type and has been modified with replacement porch posts and a remodeled rear elevation. The farm buildings do not possess the requisite significance of design or construction for individual eligibility. As with most specialized, mid-twentieth century dairy barns in Wake County and the state, the 1957 concrete-block dairy barn on the farm depicts a standardized design and plan probably derived from the state Agricultural Extension Service. Built with concrete walls and flooring, the barn conformed to state hygiene standards that went into effect beginning in the 1920s and 1930s. Wake County still retains a number of dairy barns from this period, including large examples on the Bailey, Nipper, Ray, and Ballentine farms listed above in the discussion of Criterion A. These and other surviving examples are also part of larger farm complexes. Furthermore, several of the most prominent gambrel-roofed barns in North Carolina remain in service at the North Carolina State University School of Veterinary Medicine in Raleigh. They were built in the 1930s as part of an agricultural experiment station (Lally 1994: 150-151).

Criterion D

The Pierce Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.¹⁶

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

¹⁵ Ibid, p. 17.

¹⁶ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

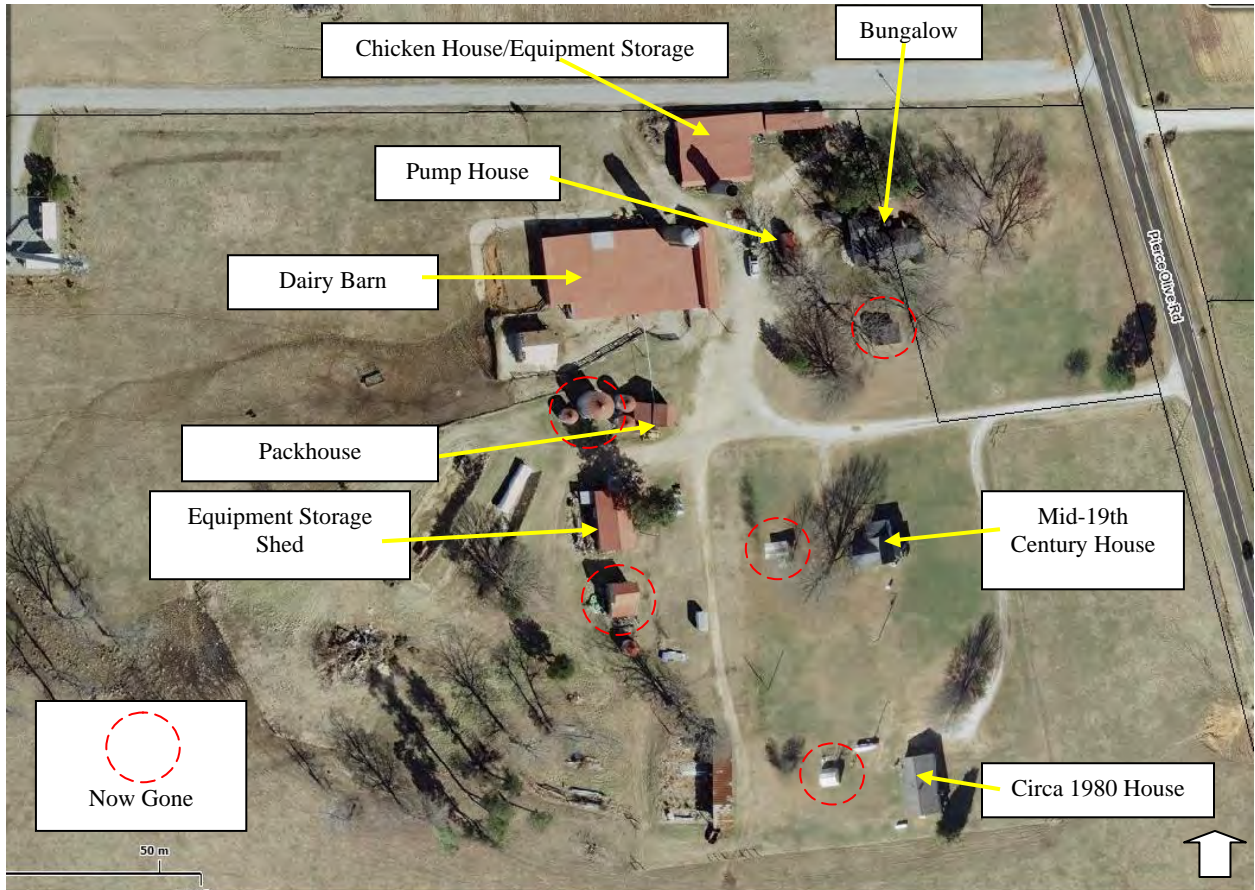
Figure 20
Pierce Farm
Overall Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 700'

Figure 21
Pierce Farm
Detailed Site Plan of Farm Complex



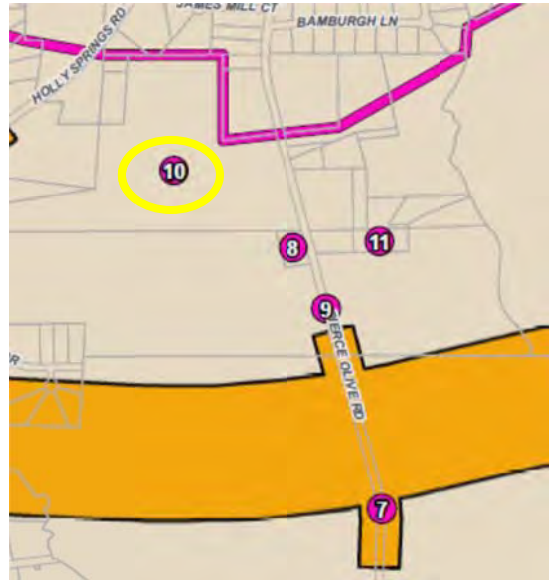
Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 200'

**No. 10 C. B. Sorrell House (WA0602)
(Wake County PIN 0760420863)
0 Pierce Olive Road (8732 Pierce Olive Road)
Holly Springs Vicinity, Wake County**

Physical Description (Plates 118-128) (Figure 22)

The C. B. Sorrell House faces east towards Pierce Olive Road amidst rolling farmland. According to the current owner, the house has been moved in recent years from its original location a short distance to the west, adjacent to the existing storage building on the tract. Its original orientation to the road remains the same. The Sorrell house is located on a thirty-four-acre agricultural tract that has now been acquired by the Pierce family, who operate the seventy-five-acre Pierce Farm to the south (8732 Pierce Olive Road). The circa 1910, frame Sorrell House retains its traditional one-story, single-pile, three-bay form with a Triple-A roof configuration. Supported by concrete-block foundation piers, the house has a standing-seam metal roof; a center, brick chimney with a corbelled stack; four-over-four light, double-hung, wood-sash windows; and gable returns of the molded box eaves. Scalloped wood shingles and decorative, quatrefoil vents embellish the gables. The hip-roofed front porch has replacement posts and deteriorated wood flooring. The porch ceiling has been removed to expose the wood-beamed roof supports. The five-panel front door has glazed upper panels. The current owner reports that the original rear ell and rear shed appendage were removed because of deterioration. With the removal of the ell, the interior five-panel doors are now evident on the rear elevation. The house is currently vacant, and the principal investigators were not allowed access to the interior (T. A. Pierce Interview 2011).



The Sorrell tract includes a circa 1940, frame, front-gable, weatherboarded bungalow sited north of the Sorrell House that has a front-gable porch supported by grouped piers. Also on the site are a circa 1940, frame tobacco barn to the rear and a frame, side-gable, two-bay storage building that appears to have been relocated to this site. The building has a modern concrete foundation, a modern brick chimney on the north elevation, and a shed-roofed equipment shelter attached to the south elevation.



Plate 118. C. B. Sorrell House, House and Setting, Looking West.



Plate 119. C. B. Sorrell House, House and Storage Building, Looking West.



Plate 120. C. B. Sorrell House, Front Porch, Looking South.



Plate 121. C. B. Sorrell House, Detail of Front Gable.



Plate 122. C. B. Sorrell House, Rear Elevation, Looking Southeast.



Plate 123. C. B. Sorrell House, Front (East) and Side (North) Elevations, Looking South.



Plate 124. C. B. Sorrell House, Tobacco Barn, Looking West.



Plate 125. C. B. Sorrell House, Bungalow, Looking West.



Plate 126. C. B. Sorrell House, Tobacco Barn and Storage Building, Looking Northwest.



Plate 127. C. B. Sorrell House, Storage Building, Looking West.



Plate 128. C. B. Sorrell House, Looking South towards Pierce Farm.

Historical Background

According to deed records, in 1927, farmer C. B. Sorrell and his wife, Mabel Wood Sorrell, acquired the house and eighty-two acres of surrounding farmland from her father, T. D. Wood. Wood had purchased the tract from D. A. Overby in 1924. Overby had owned farmland in the area since the late nineteenth century, and he probably built the house. In 1965, Sorrell sold the property to his neighbor Thomas Allen Pierce, who operates the adjacent Pierce Farm to the south of the Sorrell house. Typical of many farmers in this area, C. B. Sorrell operated a successful, middle-sized tobacco farm. By 1940, he had erected the adjacent gable-front bungalow as the family residence. The house remains the property of the Pierce family (Wake County Deed Books 533: 210; 6272: 734; T. A. Pierce Interview 2011).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the previously surveyed C. B. Sorrell House is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion because of a loss of integrity.

Integrity

The C. B. Sorrell House does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The house no longer occupies its original location and has lost its historically agrarian setting, feeling, and association. Relocated a short distance from its original site, the manicured house lot retains no original landscaping or domestic outbuildings. Original land use patterns have also changed as the neighboring Pierce family has acquired and incorporated the Sorrell farm into its holdings. The C. B. Sorrell House retains much of its original fabric and workmanship, but with the alterations to the porch

and the loss of the rear wings, the house has lost much of its integrity of design. Because of this loss of integrity, the Pierce Farm is also not eligible for the National Register as part of a rural historic district with the Wes Jones and Pierce farms to the south.

Criterion A

The C. B. Sorrell House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 15*).

The Sorrell house is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Wake County or the region. Once the centerpiece of a middling tobacco farm, the house now sits on a thirty-four-acre site that no longer contains original field patterns or the array of agricultural and domestic outbuildings to illustrate bright-leaf tobacco cultivation in Wake County during the early twentieth century. Only one tobacco barn remains on the property.

Criterion B

The C. B. Sorrell House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The C. B. Sorrell House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.¹⁷

The circa 1910 dwelling retains its original one-story, single-pile form, Triple-A roof configuration, and gable embellishments, but changes to the form and design of the building have compromised its integrity. The original rear wings are now gone, exposing interior doors, and the original porch posts have been replaced with simple, square posts. As Lally noted, this house type was the most popular in rural Wake County at the turn of the twentieth century and more intact examples remain, often with associated

¹⁷ Ibid, p. 17.

outbuildings and farmland. For example, both the John Seagroves House (WA0676) near Apex and the W. E. Mattox House (WA1996) in the vicinity of Wendell exemplify the one-story, Triple-A house with picturesque trimwork around the porches and gables (Lally 1993: Section F, page 134).

Criterion D

The C. B. Sorrell House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.¹⁸

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

¹⁸ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 22

**C. B. Sorrell House
Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

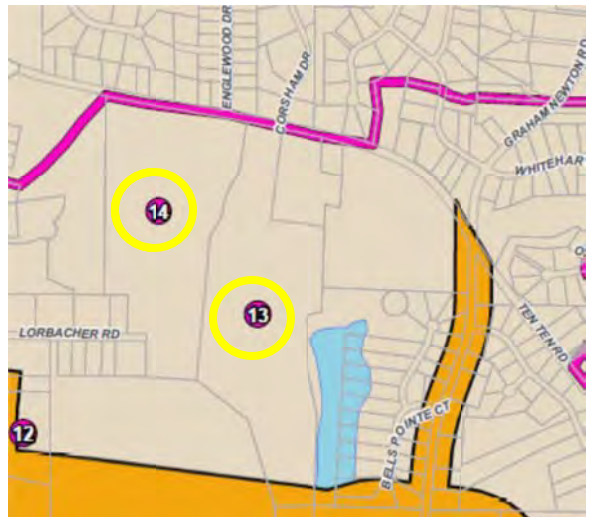
Scale: 1" = 75'

Nos. 13-14 **Bell-Pierce Farm (WA1252)**
(Wake County PIN 0770426721
and PIN 0770438780);
Farm (WA5699) (PIN 770338343 and
PIN 0770317562)
5508 Ten Ten Road, 5408 Ten Ten Road,
5512 Ten Ten Road, and 0 Lorbacher
Road
Apex Vicinity, Wake County



Physical Description (Plates 129-163) (Figures 23-25)

The Bell-Pierce Farm is located on the south side of Ten Ten Road in southern Wake County. The farm comprises three adjoining tracts that were part of the original A. D. Pierce farm that encompassed approximately 144 acres. Records show that this farm was subdivided among heirs in December, 1955. These parcels today include a forty-four-acre eastern tract; a forty-acre western tract; and a fifty-acre southern tract (Wake County Map Book 1956: 44).



Eastern Tract

The farm's forty-four-acre eastern tract is located at 5508 and 5512 Ten Ten Road. During the countywide architectural survey (1988-1991), this holding was inventoried as the Bell-Pierce Farm (WA1252). In the 1955 subdivision of the A. D. Pierce farm, this tract consisted of fifty-two acres, but has itself been subdivided in recent years. The seven-acre subdivision at 5512 Ten Ten Road contains a frame tobacco barn (now remodeled as an equipment garage), a former tenant house (relocated to this site from elsewhere on the farm), and two modern ranch houses. Another subdivided parcel to the east has only modern buildings and is excluded from this evaluation. The eastern tract consists of the main Bell-Pierce farm complex, cultivated fields, a farm pond, and woodland to the south (HPO Files).

Facing Ten Ten Road, the Bell-Pierce farmhouse is a heavily remodeled, one-story, single-pile, frame dwelling with a Triple-A roof. According to the 1990 HPO survey file, this house was either built circa 1900 or was an existing house on the farm that was updated circa 1900. The bungalow-inspired battered porch piers, horizontal-sash windows, and aluminum siding are all later renovations. The brick, exterior end chimneys on the main block of the house are original. The rear kitchen ell has a modern deck and a shed appendage. The interior has also been extensively changed with sheetrocked walls and ceilings, later doors, replacement door and window surrounds, and modern brick mantels. An original mantel with a simple post-and-lintel design and pointed-arch frieze remains in the east front room. The yard contains several mature oaks although the oak grove that shaded the house into the latter-twentieth century was lost to disease (Gail Pierce Interview 2011).

The farm complex sited on this eastern tract holds a grouping of domestic and agricultural outbuildings. Several remain substantially intact, but others have been altered for new uses. A frame, gambrel-roofed barn (circa 1940) with a center passage, shed extensions, and 1990s metal sheathing stands behind the house to the south. A frame corncrib that has been extensively remodeled and converted to a greenhouse in recent years is located just north of the barn. A frame, weatherboarded washhouse with a projecting

gable-front roof (early twentieth century) stands directly behind the house. A frame privy, which originally stood east of the washhouse, occupies a new site to the south. Sited just east of the house is a frame, weatherboarded, gable-front smokehouse that dates to the early twentieth century. Both the smokehouse and washhouse have two-panel doors that may have been taken from another dwelling on the farm, perhaps the farmhouse.

A frame packhouse, now metal-sheathed, is located just south of the smokehouse. The original, enclosed tobacco grading room attached to the north side has been converted to an open equipment storage shelter, and the sorting pit filled in. A frame tobacco barn with appendages and an abandoned tenant house are located to the east. Now used for equipment storage, the tobacco barn has a modern, concrete-block foundation and a shed addition with a large entry. Relocated in recent years to this site from elsewhere on the farm, the frame, weatherboarded tenant house follows a saddlebag plan with two front doors and a center chimney. The front porch is now gone, the original roof has been replaced, and the dwelling rests on concrete-block piers. The house retains its four-over-four light, double-hung, wood-sash windows, and two-panel doors. Other tobacco barns that originally stood on the tract, including a cluster of barns near the fields to the south, are now gone.

Cultivated farmland remains intact to the south of the farm complex. A mid-twentieth-century farm pond is located at the north end of the fields near the barn. The fields are bordered by woodland which, according to the Pierce family, characterized the periphery of the eastern tract during the historic period (Gail Pierce Interview 2011).

Western Tract

Located immediately to the west, at 5408 Ten Ten Road (WA5699), is the forty-acre western tract of the subdivided Pierce farm. The compact complex found on this Pierce family farm took shape primarily in the 1940s. The farmstead consists of a one-story, frame, gable-front farmhouse (circa 1944); a German-sided washhouse with a projecting, gable-front roof; a frame packhouse; a frame tobacco barn; an open frame equipment shed /garage; and a large, frame, gable-roofed storage building. Dating to the late 1960s, a concrete-block commercial building (formerly a gas station) stands on this tract along Ten Ten Road.

The gable-front farmhouse (circa 1944) reflects the bungalow style in the use of exposed rafter tails and battered piers and brick pedestals. The house retains its original six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows and an interior brick chimney. A side-gable wing extends from the side (east) elevation. Modern changes to the exterior of the house include vinyl siding, an enclosed rear porch, a later shed appendage on the east elevation, and several concrete-block, exterior chimney flues. The tobacco barn east of the house is covered with tar paper and has been converted to an equipment shelter with a large, modern doorway on the north elevation. The packhouse sited behind the house has been converted to an office and has modern metal sheathing and a new wood stairway and entry on the east elevation. According to the Pierce family, the large storage building behind the house was originally part of a grist mill located several miles away. The mill was moved to this site by the Pierces in the 1960s (Gail Pierce Interview 2011).

A tree-shaded lane connects the farm complex to Ten Ten Road. Agricultural fields, a farm pond, and woodland are located the south. The wooded area—a portion of which was historically fields—now contains a cell tower.

Southern Tract

The fifty-acre southern tract (recorded as fifty-two acres in the Wake County 1956 Map Book) at 0 Lorbacher Road contains no houses or farm buildings. This area was historically open, cultivated fields, but is now woodland (Gail Pierce Interview 2011).



Plate 129. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract (WA1252), Overall View of Farm Complex, Looking Southeast from Ten Ten Road.



Plate 130. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract (WA1252), Bell-Pierce House and Outbuildings, Looking South.



Plate 131. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract (WA1252), Bell-Pierce House, Looking South.



Plate 132. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract (WA1252), Bell-Pierce House, Façade and Porch.



Plate 133. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract (WA1252), Bell-Pierce House, Rear Deck, Looking West.



Plate 134. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract (WA1252), Bell-Pierce House, Rear (South) Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking North.



Plate 135. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract (WA1252), Bell-Pierce House, Side (West) Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 136. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract (WA1252), Washhouse and Barn, Looking South.



Plate 137. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract (WA1252), Barn, Looking South.



Plate 138. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract (WA1252), Washhouse (Chicken Sheds to the Rear), Looking South.



Plate 139. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract (WA1252), Greenhouse, Looking Northwest.



Plate 140. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract (WA1252), Privy and Farm Pond, Looking South.



Plate 141. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract (WA1252), Smokehouse and Packhouse, Looking South from House.



Plate 142. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract (WA1252), Smokehouse and Packhouse, Looking Southeast.



Plate 143. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract (WA1252), Packhouse with Later Sheds, Looking East.



Plate 144. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract (WA1252), Packhouse (Foreground), Tobacco Barn, and Tenant House (Background), Looking East.



Plate 145. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract (WA1252), Tobacco Barn (Now Equipment Storage), Looking South.



Plate 146. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract (WA1252), Tenant House, Looking East.



Plate 147. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract (WA1252), Farm Pond and Field, Looking South.



Plate 148. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract (WA1252), Looking East towards Subdivided Tract and Modern Houses.



Plate 149. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, Farm Complex, including Storage Building, Packhouse, Tobacco Barn, and Farmhouse. Looking Northwest from Eastern Tract and Bell-Pierce House.



Plate 150. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, Farm Complex, Looking South from Ten Ten Road.



Plate 151. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, House, Looking Southwest.



Plate 152. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, House, Façade (North Elevation) and Side (West) Elevation, Looking Southeast.



Plate 153. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, House, Side (East) and Rear (South) Elevations, Looking North.



Plate 154. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, House, East Elevation, and Washhouse, Looking Southwest.



Plate 155. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, Washhouse, Looking East.



Plate 156. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, Equipment Shed/Garage, Looking West.



Plate 157. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, Tobacco Barn, Looking East.



Plate 158. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, Storage Building, Looking South.



Plate 159. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, Prefabricated Shed and Packhouse (Background), Looking West.



Plate 160. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, Packhouse (Now Office), Looking South.



Plate 161. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, Storage Building and Field, Looking South.



Plate 162. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, Modern Commercial Building along Ten Ten Road, Looking West.



Plate 163. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, Cell Tower and Woodland, Looking East.

Historical Background

In 1916, A. D. Pierce purchased the existing circa 1900 farmhouse and ninety-three acres from W. W. Utley. The farm had been established by Rufus A. Bell, who according to the Pierce family had erected the farmhouse facing Ten Ten Road on the present eastern tract. Typical of other middle-sized farmsteads in the county during this period, the farm produced bright-leaf tobacco as the main cash crop while growing a variety of small grains and raising some livestock. By 1955, when subdivided among Pierce heirs, the farm included roughly 144 acres of fields and woodland. Son, W. F. Pierce, inherited the present eastern and southern tracts while his brother, Harold Pierce, acquired the adjacent western parcel. The 1940s house and outbuildings on the western tract indicate that the Pierces had already established a separate farmstead on this tract by the time of the 1955 subdivision of the estate. The Pierces continued to farm tobacco into the late twentieth century although in the late 1960s Harold Pierce also erected a gas station along Ten Ten Road. The building is now leased to a florist shop. The current Bell-Pierce Farm remains agricultural, and all of the inherited tracts are still owned by Pierce descendents (HPO Files; Wake County Deed Book 298: 458; Wake County Map Book 1956: 44).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the previously surveyed Bell-Pierce Farm is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion because of a loss of integrity.

Integrity

The Bell-Pierce Farm remains on its original site facing Ten Ten Road and thus retains its integrity of location. The farm also retains some elements of its historic feeling, setting, and association, but the property has also undergone significant changes that compromise these aspects of integrity. While the overall agrarian character of this former tobacco farm remains substantially intact, defining features have been lost to demolition or alteration. Tobacco barns have been razed or remodeled, a tenant house has been relocated and altered, a grading room has been converted to an open equipment storage shed, and a packhouse has been remodeled as an office. The large storage building in the farm complex on the western tract was relocated to this site in the 1960s, and the western tract also includes a modern commercial building along Ten Ten Road. The farm displays original field patterns, especially within the eastern tract, but the entire southern tract—once fields—is now woodland. Furthermore, the now wooded southern section of the western tract contains a cell tower, and the oak grove that once marked the front of the main Bell-Pierce farmhouse on the eastern tract is gone. The two farm complexes have also lost much of their integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Both farmhouses on the eastern and western tracts have replacement siding, late windows, and other modern alterations.

Criterion A

The Bell-Pierce Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

With its two farm complexes and surrounding fields, the Bell-Pierce Farm retains some of its agrarian character, but the property no longer clearly expresses historic agricultural trends in Wake County. Specifically, this farm no longer illustrates tobacco farming in Wake County during the early and middle decades of the twentieth century. During the historic period, the cultivation and production of bright-leaf tobacco was labor intensive, and farms had buildings devoted specifically to its various tasks of storing, grading, and curing tobacco. Throughout the bright-leaf region, such farms had tobacco barns, packhouses, and grading rooms as well as tenant houses erected for farm laborers. On the Bell-Pierce Farm, such key components of tobacco farming have been remodeled, demolished, or relocated. Furthermore, both farmhouses on the property have been remodeled, and the circa 1900 Bell-Pierce farmhouse on the eastern tract has undergone numerous exterior and interior changes (Gail Pierce Interview 2011).

While the gambrel-roofed barn, washhouses, and smokehouse survive substantially intact, the tobacco barns have been demolished or heavily remodeled, the tenant house has been moved and altered, and a grading room has been converted to an open equipment shed. According to the Pierce family, the large, frame storage building on the western tract was moved to this site in the 1960s. The nearby packhouse on this tract has been remodeled and converted to a professional office. The farm retains cultivated fields although the entire original southern tract has reverted to woodland, and a cell tower stands on increasingly wooded south end of the western tract. A modern commercial building also stands on this tract.

Rural Wake County has more complete expressions of tobacco farms from the early twentieth century, including those with associated farmland, well-preserved farmhouses, and outbuildings that illustrate the phases of tobacco farming and production. A number of these farms feature well-preserved examples of the popular one-story, single-pile house type with the Triple-A roof design. Among those properties in the HPO files are the Knight Farm near Knightdale; the Perry Farm Complex in the Rolesville vicinity; Blalock Farm in Willow Springs; Maddox Farm in the rural Eagle Rock community; and Seagroves Farm at the outskirts of Apex (Lally 1993: Section F, pages 112-114; Lally 1994: 195-196, 225, 282-282, 336-337, 394, 400).

Criterion B

The Bell-Pierce Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The Bell-Pierce Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess

high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.¹⁹

Neither the farmhouses nor the outbuildings possess the requirements for eligibility under Criterion C. While representing a popular house type in rural Wake County during the early twentieth century, the circa 1900 Bell-Pierce farmhouse has undergone significant modifications including later siding, windows, doors, and porch posts. With its vinyl siding and replacement windows, the simple, 1940s farmhouse on the western tract also does not possess the requisite integrity or architectural significance for eligibility under Criterion C. The substantially intact washhouses, smokehouse, and gambrel-roofed barn on the farm illustrate vernacular agricultural building types that were found throughout rural Wake County. The other farm buildings also represent common types and have been altered or moved.

Criterion D

The Bell-Pierce Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.²⁰

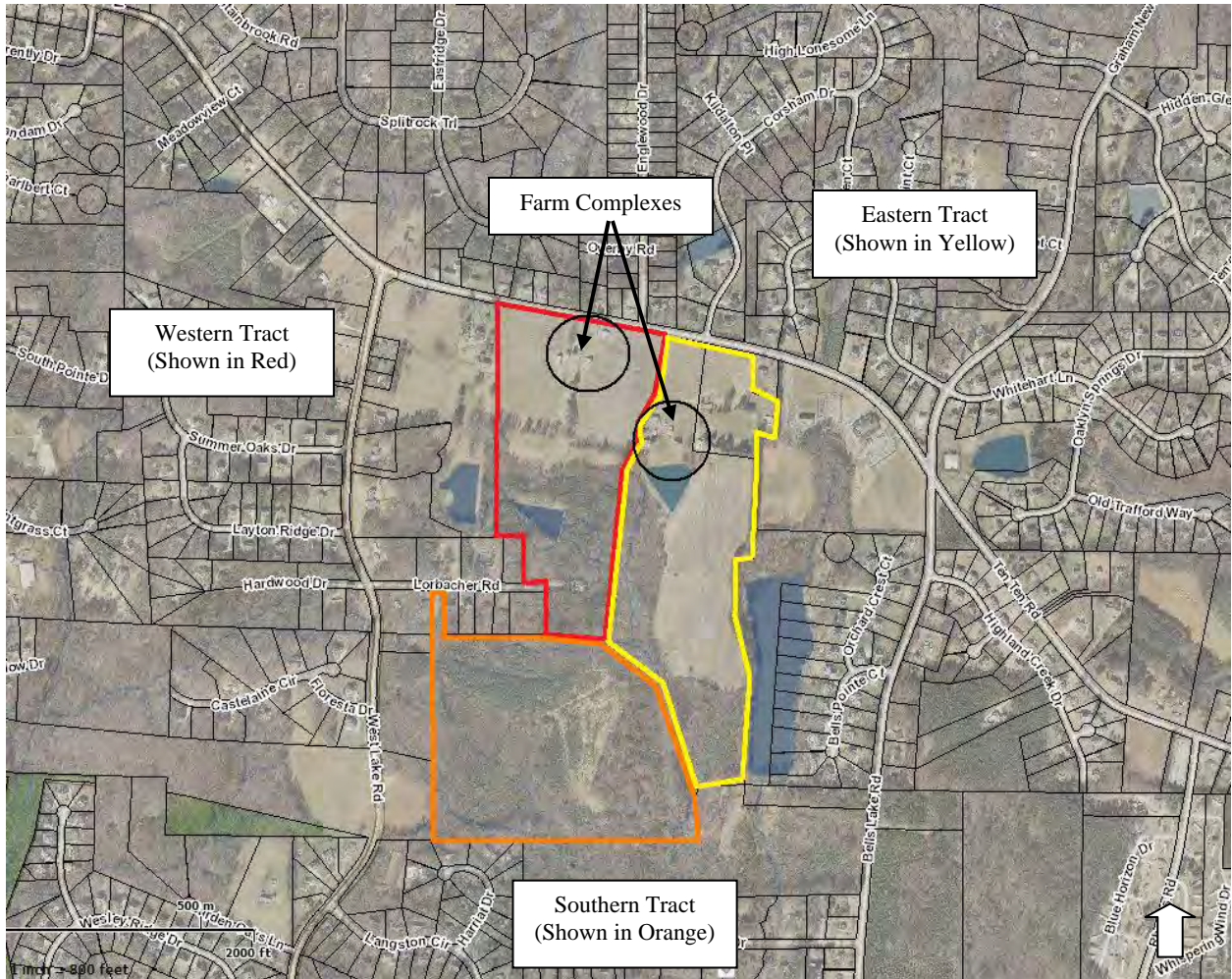
The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

¹⁹ Ibid, p. 17.

²⁰ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 23

**Bell-Pierce Farm
Overall Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 1,500'

Figure 24
Bell-Pierce Farm
Detailed Site Plan of Eastern Tract



Key:

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|--------------|
| 1. | Bell-Pierce House | 6. | Barn |
| 2. | Smokehouse | 7. | Tobacco Barn |
| 3. | Packhouse | 8. | Tenant House |
| 4. | Greenhouse | | |
| 5. | Washhouse | | |

Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 150'

Figure 25

**Bell-Pierce Farm
Detailed Site Plan of Western Tract**



Key:

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----|---------------------|
| 1. | House | 5. | Washhouse |
| 2. | Equipment Shed/Garage | 6. | Prefabricated Shed |
| 3. | Packhouse | 7. | Tobacco Barn |
| 4. | Storage Building | 8. | Commercial Building |

Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 120'

No. 30 Wentworth Christian Church (WA1220)
(Wake County PIN 0699147464)
8612 Ten Ten Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Physical Description (Plates 164-175) (Figure 26)

Wentworth Christian Church is a one-story, frame, gable-front building that faces north towards Ten Ten Road from its roughly 2.5-acre setting. The church is bordered to the south by woodland, and a lawn and modern, paved parking lot separates the church from Ten Ten Road. Constructed circa 1907 and extensively remodeled in recent decades, the church follows a simple cruciform (cross-shaped) plan. Now vinyl sided, the church has a steeply-pitched, gable-front roof, lancet windows, and a tall, modern steeple which was installed when the narthex was added in 1979. The gabled entry porch, double doors, and brick steps were also built at that time. In 1989, the hip-roofed educational wing was heavily remodeled with a new gable-roofed addition to the rear, modern windows, and a new raised brick basement. Modern glazed doors open into the lower level from the rear elevation. The interior retains beaded board wainscoting in the nave, but has been remodeled with modern wood pews and pulpit, sheetrocked walls, acoustical tile ceilings, and modern light fixtures. The modern narthex has a staircase leading to the lower level.



A small cemetery with approximately 100 headstones is situated east of the church. While some of the gravemarkers, including several obelisks, date from the early twentieth century, the majority date from the middle and latter decades of the twentieth century. A playground and a small, frame, 1970s pavilion are located in the wooded area behind the church to the south.



Plate 164. Wentworth Christian Church, Church and Parking Lot, Looking South.



Plate 165. Wentworth Christian Church, Church and Setting, Looking South.



Plate 166. Wentworth Christian Church, Side (West) Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 167. Wentworth Christian Church, Side (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 168. Wentworth Christian Church, Rear Elevation Addition, Looking North.



Plate 169. Wentworth Christian Church, Modern Front Addition,
West Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 170. Wentworth Christian Church, Interior, Nave.



Plate 171. Wentworth Christian Church, Interior, Nave.



Plate 172. Wentworth Christian Church, Interior, Narthex.



Plate 173. Wentworth Christian Church, Pavilion and Playground, Looking South.



Plate 174. Wentworth Christian Church, Cemetery, Looking East.



Plate 175. Wentworth Christian Church, Cemetery, Looking Northeast.

Historical Background

In 1898, the Eastern North Carolina Christian Conference acquired the present church tract from Aaron Harris. In 1907, when an adjacent cemetery tract was purchased from L. D. Stephens, Wentworth Christian Church was organized on the site, and construction of the church building began. Tax records show that expansion and remodeling projects took place in 1979 and again in 1989 when the rear of the church was remodeled and enlarged (HPO Files; Wake County Deed Books 149: 115; 214: 240).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Wentworth Christian Church, a previously surveyed property, is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion because of its loss of integrity.

Integrity

Wentworth Christian Church does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Although the church occupies its original site and thus has integrity of location, the large parking lot that now dominates the front of the church has compromised the historical feeling, association, and setting of the property. The original design, materials, and workmanship of the church have also been significantly altered by modern additions, new materials, and remodeling. Among the modern modifications are vinyl siding, front and rear additions, modern doors, stairs, steeple, and updated interior.

Criterion A

Wentworth Christian Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

The church is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Wake County or the region.

Criterion B

The church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

Wentworth Christian Church is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

Wentworth Christian Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.²¹

Constructed circa 1900 and expanded and remodeled in recent years, the church does not have sufficient integrity of design, construction, materials, or workmanship for eligibility under Criterion C. The building has undergone extensive changes, including modern additions to the front and rear; vinyl siding; modern steeple, and recent front entrance porch and narthex, and brick stairway. The modernized interior features new pews, pulpit, and light fixtures.

Criterion D

Wentworth Christian Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.²²

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

²¹ Ibid, p. 17.

²² National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 26

**Wentworth Christian Church
Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 100'

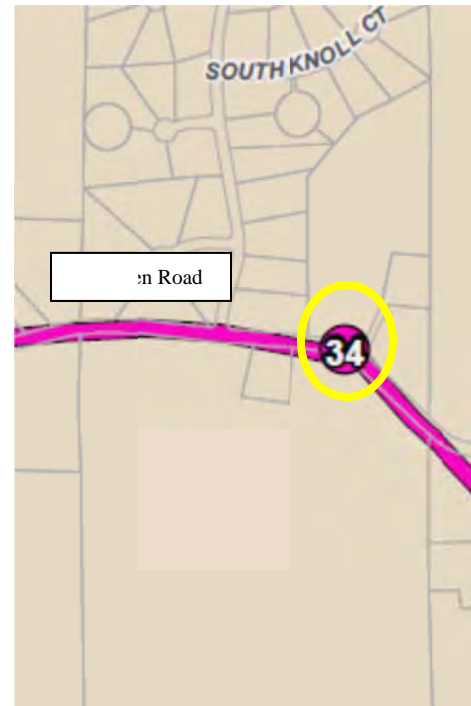
**No. 34 Percy and Mynette Strother House (WA4806)
(Wake County PIN 0699542406 and
PIN 0699530859)
8900 Ten Ten Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**



Physical Description (Plates 176-196) (Figures 27-28)

Although now situated on a subdivided one-acre parcel, the Percy and Mynette Strother House is surrounded by roughly seventy acres of woodland, agricultural fields, and a farm pond historically associated with the Strother family farmstead. Most of the existing farm is located on the south side of Ten Ten Road, but the current owner reports that there used to be 100 acres on the north side of the road which was sold in recent decades for a large, planned residential development (Buffaloe Interview 2011).

Facing north towards Ten Ten Road and shaded by mature trees, the 1925 Strother House is a substantial, one and one-half story, frame, side-gable bungalow now covered with vinyl siding. The popular bungalow design features a prominent gable-front dormer, an interior chimney as well as an exterior chimney on the side (west) elevation, and a shed-roofed porch with paired piers resting on brick pedestals. There are also Craftsman-style, double-hung, wood-sash windows and sidelights and transom around the main entry. A shed-roofed bay extends from the side (east) elevation. A one-story kitchen wing extends from the rear of the house.



The well-preserved interior of the house displays simple, bungalow-inspired features, including a built-in cabinet in the dining room, post-and-lintel mantels in the living room and first-floor bedroom, and wide, flat door and window surrounds. The upstairs and rear kitchen have tongue-and-groove walls and ceilings while the other principal first-floor rooms have plaster walls and ceilings. The rear-facing staircase has a square, paneled newel, and original two-panel doors survive throughout the interior.

The property includes four frame outbuildings that are contemporary with the 1920s house: a gable-front washhouse; a double-pile, side-gable tenant house that has been moved to this site from elsewhere on the farm; a side-gable equipment storage shed; and a vinyl-sided, gambrel-roofed tobacco packhouse/grading room. A modern, metal-sided, two-car garage and a modern equipment shelter also form part of the farmyard complex. No other outbuildings are located on the large agricultural and wooded tracts to the south. The frame tobacco barns and a large dairy/livestock barn that once stood south of the house have been razed. Bordered by woodland, the adjoining agricultural tracts that surround the house lot consist of rolling cultivated fields (HPO Files; Buffaloe Interview 2011).



Plate 176. Percy and Mynette Strother House, House and Setting, Looking West along Ten Ten Road.



Plate 177. Percy and Mynette Strother House, House and Setting, Looking Southeast.



Plate 178. Percy and Mynette Strother House, House and Setting, Looking Southeast.



Plate 179. Percy and Mynette Strother House, House and Setting, Looking Southwest.



Plate 180. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Façade (North Elevation), Looking South.



Plate 181. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Main Entrance and Porch Details.



Plate 182. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Side (East) Elevation and Washhouse, Looking Southwest.



Plate 183. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Side (West) Elevation, Looking Northeast.



Plate 184. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Side (West) and Rear (South) Elevations, Looking East.



Plate 185. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Interior, Living Room Mantel and Woodwork.

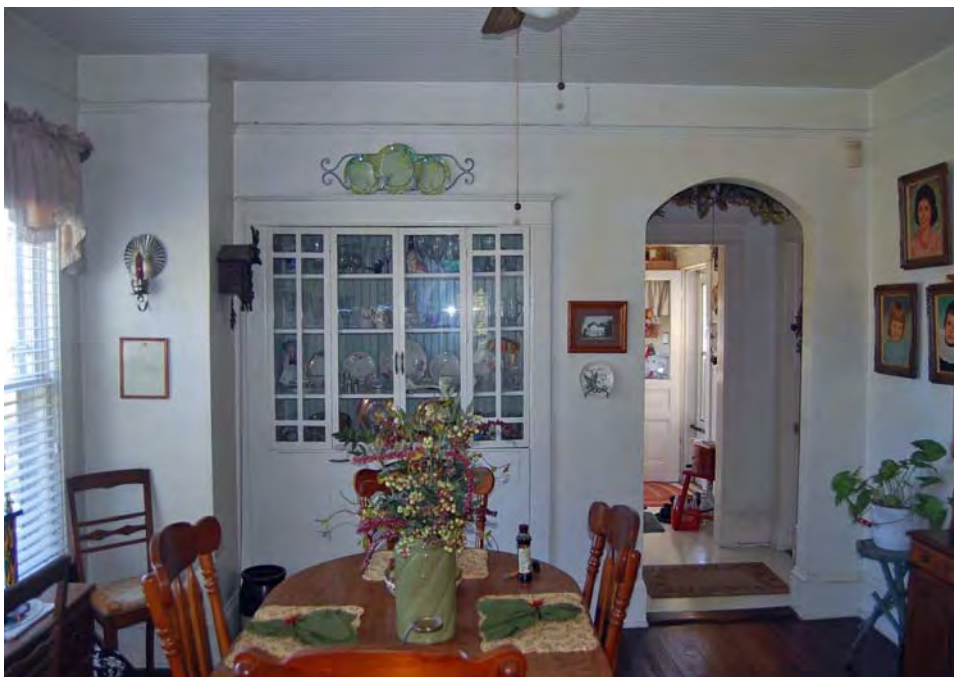


Plate 186. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Interior, Dining Room.



Plate 187. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Interior, Upstairs Stairhall.



Plate 188. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Outbuildings West of House.



Plate 189. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Modern Garage, Storage Shed, and Packhouse Behind House.



Plate 190. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Modern Garage and Washhouse (in Background), Looking Southeast.



Plate 191. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Tenant House and Packhouse, Looking West.



Plate 192. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Packhouse and Storage Shed, Looking Southeast.



Plate 193. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Equipment Shed, Packhouse, Storage Shed, Looking Southeast.



Plate 194. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Field South of House, Looking South.



Plate 195. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Field West of House, Looking Southwest.



Plate 196. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Modern Subdivision on Former Strother Farmland, North Side of Ten Ten Road, Looking North from Strother House Lot.

Historical Background

In 1925, Percy and Mynette Buffaloe Strother purchased 160 acres of land from L. D. Stephenson and constructed this house along Ten Ten Road. Deed records reveal that Stephenson, a local farmer, had acquired land in this area from William Franks in 1915. Percy Strother (1892-1977) cultivated bright-leaf tobacco as the main cash crop and operated a dairy farm, supplying dairy products to the growing urban market around Raleigh and Garner. In 1977, following Percy's death, his wife, Mynette Buffaloe Strother (1906-1995), sold the house and surrounding acreage to her relatives, Curtis and Margaret Buffaloe. In 1985, the Buffaloes subdivided the tract, creating the existing one-acre house lot for their son, Danny Buffaloe, and his family. The surrounding farmland remains in the Buffaloe family (Wake County Map Book 1985: 2332; Deed Books 298: 189; 479: 342; HPO Files).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Percy and Mynette Strother House, a previously surveyed property, is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion because of a loss of integrity.

Integrity

Although the Percy and Mynette Strother House retains elements of the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility, the integrity of the property has also been compromised by new construction, alterations, and the loss of farm outbuildings. The bungalow farmhouse remains on its original site, shaded by mature trees and surrounded by cultivated fields, and thus retains its integrity of

location and some elements of its historic setting, feeling, and association. However, other aspects of setting, association, and feeling have been lost. Few historic farm outbuildings remain, and the tobacco barns, dairy barn, and most of the supporting outbuildings are now gone. A gambrel-roofed packhouse (now vinyl sided), storage shed, and tenant house (recently moved to this site near the house) are the only remaining historic agricultural outbuildings associated with the Strother farm. A 1920s washhouse and modern garage and equipment shed also stand in the farmyard. The house retains the integrity of its bungalow design, but the materials and workmanship of the house have been compromised by the use of vinyl siding.

Criterion A

The Percy and Mynette Strother House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

The Strother house is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Wake County or the region. While the sixty-six-acre farm appears to contain original field patterns, the property no longer has the array of agricultural and domestic outbuildings needed to illustrate agricultural patterns in Wake County during the early twentieth century. Specifically, the farm has lost its dairy barn and its tobacco barns, essential features of Wake County farms during the historic period. Furthermore, rural Wake County still retains a number of well-preserved properties that illustrate early to mid-twentieth century tobacco and dairy farming. Many have intact bungalow farmhouses as well as farmland and the outbuildings associated with bright leaf tobacco cultivation and dairy farming. Notable among these farms in the HPO files are B. P. Daniels Farm at the outskirts of Wake Forest; the Horton Farm and Montezuma Pearce Farm near Rolesville; and the Burt Farm in the Fuquay-Varina vicinity, all featuring impressive hip-roofed or side-gable bungalows (Lally 1993: Section F, page 114; Lally 1994: 218-219, 243-244; 356-357).

Criterion B

The Percy and Mynette Strother House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The Percy and Mynette Strother House is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.²³

Neither the farmhouse nor the outbuildings possess the integrity or architectural significance for eligibility under Criterion C. The 1925 farmhouse is a simple expression of a popular bungalow design in Wake County and now has vinyl siding. Rural and small-town Wake County contains more complete illustrations of the bungalow style, including the James Paul Robertson House at Six Forks Crossroads, Merriott House and the B. K. Horton House in the Riley Hill community, the S. G. Flowers House in Zebulon, and the Todd House in Wendell. All of these dwellings feature such defining characteristics of the style as low-slung forms with sweeping roof lines, large porches, and abundant fenestration. The Todd House is an unusual “Aeroplane Bungalow,” with a multi-planed roof capped by a gabled “cockpit” upper story. Finally, the property’s few remaining gable-roofed and gambrel-roofed outbuildings are altered expressions of common agricultural building types associated with tobacco farming in Wake County during the early to mid-twentieth century (Lally 1993: Section F, page 138; Lally 1994: 156-157, 217, 279).

Criterion D

The Strother house is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.²⁴

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

²³ Ibid, p. 17.

²⁴ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 27

**Percy and Mynette Strother House
Overall Site Plan of Farm Tract**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 600'

Figure 28

**Percy and Mynette Strother House
Detailed Site Plan of Farm Complex**



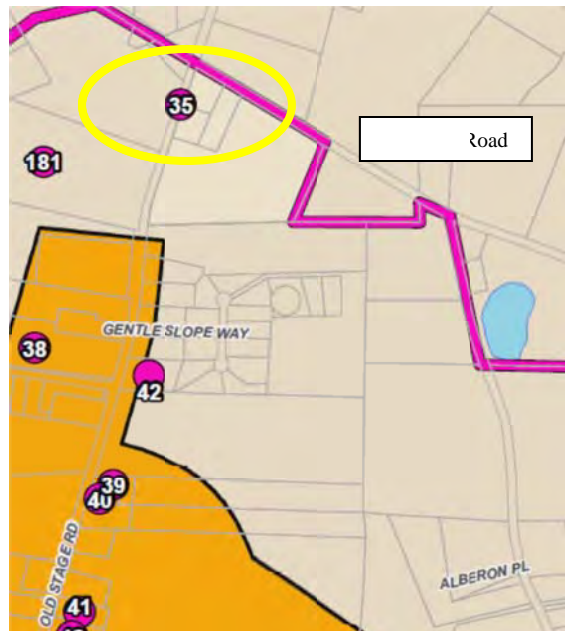
Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 150'

**No. 35 Williams Crossroads (WA4163)
(Study List 1991)
Old Stage Road at Ten Ten Road
Wake County**

Physical Description (Plates 197-212) (Figure 29)

Williams Crossroads developed as a farming community during the nineteenth century at the junction of two roadways (today north-south Old Stage Road and east-west Ten Ten Road). A portion of Williams Crossroads along Old Stage Road below Ten Ten Road is located within the APE for this project while sections oriented to Old Stage north of Ten Ten Road are outside the APE. Williams Crossroads has experienced major suburban development since being placed on the Study List in 1991. The key intersection of Old Stage and Ten Ten roads now contains a modern grocery store/gas station on the southeast side, and a newly built and expansive elementary school campus (Vance Elementary) on the southwest side. The school shares this location with an abandoned, mid-twentieth-century, concrete-block store. In addition, the circa 1900 B. N. Ferrell House and Store (WA1214) (Study List 1991) that faced Old Stage Road and was a focal point of the community has been demolished for modern development. Suburban residential subdivisions have also replaced other farms along Old Stage Road. The circa 1923 Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House (WA1215) survives, but the house has been recently remodeled, and the surrounding farm has been subdivided for residential construction. The Rhodes house is evaluated as an individual resource within this report (see page 239).



Along Ten Ten Road (outside the APE), the circa 1858 Hollands Methodist Church (WA1210) has been remodeled and enlarged extensively in recent years. The historic gable-front, frame church now has enormous additions to the rear as well as to the east and west sides. The new construction on the east elevation includes a long, one-story wing for offices and classrooms that terminates at the modern church building which is significantly larger than the original. The William T. Bain Lodge (WA1211) (Study List 1991) that once stood just west of the church has been razed.

The western section of the Williams Crossroads community, beyond the APE, includes modern development interspersed with several simple, one-story, frame farmhouses dating to the early twentieth century. Sited on the north side of Ten Ten Road, the Holcutt House (WA1217) is a 1920s side-gable bungalow. A simple, circa 1910 hip-roofed cottage (WA1218) is located on the south side of Ten Ten Road.

The north side of the crossroads, also outside the APE, contains a mix of modern and early to mid twentieth century dwellings extending northward along Old Stage Road. They include a row of modern, one-story residences (8624-8704 Old Stage Road); a simple, frame, side-gable bungalow (8714 Old Stage Road); the circa 1910 Smith House (WA0155) (8621 Old Stage Road), which is a one-story, vinyl-sided,

hip-roofed dwelling; the 1950 Upchurch House (WA1213) at 8715 Old Stage Road; and the George Williams Farm (WA1212). The Upchurch House is a stately, two-story, brick-veneered, Georgian Revival dwelling that now has replacement windows and vinyl-sided eaves and dormers. Adjacent to the Upchurch house is the George Williams Farm which consists of a remodeled farmhouse and complex of outbuildings at the northeast corner of the crossroads (outside the APE). Farmland associated with the George Williams Farm extends into the APE on the south side of Ten Ten Road. Because a portion of this property is within the APE, the George Williams Farm is evaluated individually in this report (see page 225) (HPO Files).



Plate 197. Williams Crossroads, Modern Store at Junction of Old Stage Road and Ten Ten Road, Looking North.



Plate 198. Williams Crossroads, Modern Store at Junction of Old Stage Road and Ten Ten Road, Looking East.



Plate 199. Williams Crossroads, Modern Vance Elementary School Campus near Junction Of Old Stage Road and Ten Ten Road, Looking Southeast.



Plate 200. Williams Crossroads, Abandoned Concrete-Block Store, Southwest Corner of Old Stage Road and Ten Ten Road, Looking West.



Plate 201. Williams Crossroads, Junction of Old Stage Road and Ten Ten Road, Looking Southwest from George Williams House.



Plate 202. Williams Crossroads, Suburban Development near Rhodes House, West Side Of Old Stage Road, Looking West.



Plate 203. Williams Crossroads, Holland's Methodist Church, Looking West towards Circa 1858 Church.



Plate 204. Williams Crossroads, Hollands Methodist Church, Cemetery, Looking East towards Modern Additions.



Plate 205. Williams Crossroads, Hollands Methodist Church, Modern Rear Additions, Looking South.



Plate 206. Williams Crossroads, Hip-Roofed Dwelling (WA1218) (Outside APE) on South Side of Ten Ten Road, Looking West.



Plate 207. Williams Crossroads, Holcutt House (WA1217) (Outside APE) on North Side of Ten Ten Road, Looking North.



Plate 208. Williams Crossroads, House (WA5715) on West Side Old Stage Road, Looking West.



Plate 209. Williams Crossroads, House, 8714 Old Stage Road (Outside APE), Looking West.



Plate 210. Williams Crossroads, Modern Houses, 8624-8704 Old Stage Road (Outside APE), Looking West.



Plate 211. Williams Crossroads, Cultivated Field (in APE) Associated with George Williams Farm, Southeast Corner of Old Stage Road and Ten Ten Road, Looking North Towards George Williams Farm Complex (Background).



Plate 212. Williams Crossroads, George Williams Farm Complex, Looking North from Ten Ten Road.

Historical Background

Williams Crossroads was one of a number of farming settlements that took shape in southern Wake County during the nineteenth century. Among these communities were Juniper Level, Cannon Grove, Mount Pleasant, Middle Creek, Gully's Mill, Turner, Plymouth, Partin, St. Anna, and McCoy. Drained by Panther Creek and its tributaries, this area attracted numerous farms that cultivated bright-leaf tobacco during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. No railroads passed through this area, but Williams Crossroads emerged at the junction of north-south Fayetteville Road (Old Stage Road) and east-west Apex-to-McCullers Road (Ten Ten Road) which linked farmers with nearby market towns (Lally 1994: 397-407).

This area was first settled by the Williams family, who established farms here in the late eighteenth century, and soon a community of farmsteads, churches, schools and stores emerged near the farms. Hollands Methodist Church had been formed circa 1812, and in the late 1850s its members erected a stylish, frame church that blended Greek and Gothic Revival motifs. The community also supported a lodge hall and a post office. By the early twentieth century, a number of tobacco farms were found in the area, including George and Nannie Williams's farm at the crossroads. B. N. Ferrell established his farmstead and general store to the south along Fayetteville Road (Old Stage Road).

Since the 1990s, modern development has changed Williams Crossroads significantly. The construction of residential subdivisions, a modern school complex, and a large grocery store, as well as the demolitions or remodels of farmhouses and community landmarks and institutions have compromised the historically agrarian character of this area.

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Study Listed Williams Crossroads is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion because of a loss of integrity.

Integrity

Although Williams Crossroads was added to the Study List in 1991, the community no longer possesses the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Several historic resources occupy their original locations along Old Stage and Ten Ten roads, but the community of Williams Crossroads no longer has integrity of feeling, association, and setting. The focal point of Williams Crossroads, the junction of Old Stage and Ten Ten roads, is now defined by a modern school campus and a modern gas station/grocery store on two of its four corners. Key historic resources have also been razed or heavily remodeled, compromising the rural feeling and setting of the crossroads as well as the historic design, materials, and workmanship of the individual properties found there. The B. N. Ferrell Farm and Store and the William T. Bain Masonic Lodge have been demolished while Hollands Methodist Church has been expanded extensively. Throughout the areas, fields have given way to modern suburban development which, in particular, interrupts the historic association of once neighboring farms.

Criterion A

Williams Crossroads is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 15*).

Williams Crossroads no longer retains sufficient integrity for eligibility under Criterion A. The community no longer clearly illustrates the development of cohesive farming communities that took shape in Panther Branch Township and Wake County during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Key historic centerpieces of the community, including William T. Bain Masonic Lodge and the B. N. Ferrell House and Store, have been demolished while Hollands Methodist Church has been heavily remodeled and expanded. An expansive, modern school campus and a store now occupy important sites in the center of this crossroads community, and farms have been subdivided for modern residential and commercial development.

Criterion B

Williams Crossroads is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

Williams Crossroads is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

Williams Crossroads is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.²⁵

Williams Crossroads does not possess the cohesive collection of intact architectural resources needed for eligibility under Criterion C. Important remaining individual resources, including the Rhodes House, Hollands Methodist Church, and the George Williams Farm, have been significantly altered and no longer have the integrity to illustrate important architectural trends during the historic period.

Criterion D

Williams Crossroads is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.²⁶

The community is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

²⁵ Ibid, p. 17.

²⁶ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 29
Williams Crossroads
Site Plan

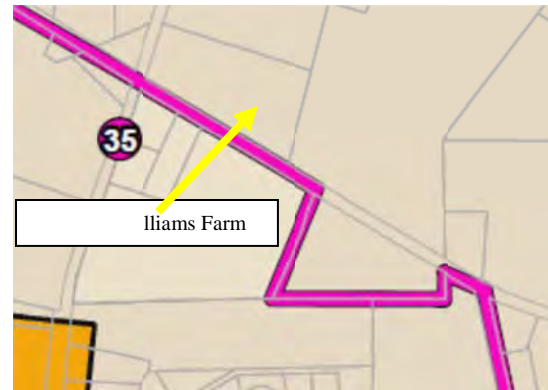


**George Williams Farm (WA1212) (Wake County
PIN 0699937569, PIN 0699924953, PIN 1609140477, and
PIN 0699924460)**

9305 Ten Ten Road; 0 Ten Ten Road; 9424 Ten Ten Road;
9017 Old Stage Road
Williams Crossroads, Wake County

Physical Description (Plates 213-228) (Figures 30-31)

The George Williams Farm consists of the main farm complex at the northeast corner of Old Stage Road and Ten Ten Road (outside the APE) and approximately 155 acres of farmland east and south of this complex. The fields to the south are located on the south side of Ten Ten Road where they extend into the APE. The main complex consists of a two-story, frame farmhouse that has undergone several remodelings, a cluster of farm outbuildings east of the house, and a modern ranch house and an early twentieth century tenant house that both face Ten Ten Road. The farmhouse sits back from the crossroads, facing Old Stage Road at the end of the original unpaved lane (no longer in use) that is lined with pecan trees. Former cultivated fields—now lawn—flank this driveway.



The house is a frame, hip-roofed I-house with a wraparound porch. The symmetrical three-bay façade includes a central entrance with narrow sidelights and transom. Pairs of tall, narrow windows flank the entrance. The windows are modern replacements. The house has two brick, rear exterior chimneys; the chimney on the south side is a modern replacement. The house appears to have been built in the late nineteenth century, but circa 1920, the Williams family remodeled the house with simple Craftsman elements. The hip roof and hip-roofed dormer, with exposed rafter tails, were installed on the main block of the house, and exposed rafters were also added to the front porch and rear ell. The wraparound porch may have been constructed at that time with battered porch piers on brick pedestals completing the bungalow-inspired redesign.

During a recent remodeling of the house, a new hip roof was constructed, and the exposed rafter tails that marked the 1920s hip roofs were removed. The house now has vinyl siding and modern windows which replaced the original narrow, four-over-four light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. A one-story hip-roofed, kitchen ell, which has been enlarged to double its original width, extends from the rear elevation. The ell has both hip-roofed and shed appendages, and a brick, exterior chimney on the rear elevation. The house is now rental property, and the principal investigators were not allowed interior access.

A collection of farm and domestic outbuildings as well as a brick ranch house are located behind the house to the east. Sited just northeast of the house is a 1950s, concrete-block and vinyl-sided workshop with a gambrel roof. Dating to the early twentieth century, a frame washhouse with a projecting gable-front roof stands immediately southeast of the house. Located farther east are a loose grouping of frame, mostly metal-sheathed outbuildings related primarily to tobacco farming that were constructed during the early decades of the twentieth century. They include two gable-roofed packhouses, three tobacco barns (clustered at the east end of the complex), a gable-front packhouse with a shed appendage for livestock stalls, a vinyl-sided storage shed/grading room, and a double-crib outbuilding with a center passage that was probably originally used for storing grains and farming equipment.

According to the current resident, a frame, gable-roofed livestock barn once stood near the center of the complex but was demolished in recent years. The farm complex also contains a circa 1960, red-brick ranch house with a large, brick garage addition (1987) on the north side (Neale Interview 2011).

In addition to the farmhouse and nearby outbuildings, the George Williams Farm also comprises cultivated fields and woodland on both the north and south sides of Ten Ten Road. On the north side of the road (east and northeast of the farm complex) a roughly five-acre field gives way to a subdivided, modern nursery and fields and woodland to the east and north. On the south side of Ten Ten Road, there are about thirty-five acres of farmland on three tax parcels historically associated with the Williams farm. Also on the south side of Ten Ten is a circa 1900, frame, vinyl-sided tenant house. The side-gable, three-bay dwelling has a shed-roofed front porch with a mix of original turned posts and later square supports, an off-center door, a center chimney, and four-over-four light, double-hug, wood-sash windows. A second tenant house of similar form and design once stood west of this dwelling along Ten Ten Road, but it was demolished in recent years and replaced by the present mobile home on the site.



Plate 213. George Williams Farm, House and Setting, Northeast Corner of Old Stage Road and Ten Ten Road, Outside APE, Looking Southeast from Old Stage Road.



Plate 214. George Williams Farm, Tree-Lined Drive, Looking West towards Old Stage Road/Ten Ten Road Intersection.



Plate 215. George Williams Farm, House, Looking Southeast.



Plate 216. George Williams Farm, House Facade, Looking East.



Plate 217. George Williams Farm, House, Rear Ell, Looking West.



Plate 218. George Williams Farm, Washhouse, Corncrib/Storage Building, Looking Northeast.



Plate 219. George Williams Farm, Gambrel-Roofed Workshop (Left) and Packhouse (Right), Looking Northeast.



Plate 220. George Williams Farm, Packhouses, Looking East.



Plate 221. George Williams Farm, Tobacco Barns, Looking East.



Plate 222. George Williams Farm, Storage Shed, Packhouses, Tobacco Barns, Looking East.



Plate 223. George Williams Farm, Ranch House in Farm Complex, Looking North from Ten Ten Road.



Plate 224. George Williams Farm, Tobacco Barns North of Ranch House, Looking North.



Plate 225. George Williams Farm, Mobile Home and Tenant House along Ten Ten Road, Looking South from Ranch House on Williams Farm Complex.



Plate 226. George Williams Farm, Tenant House along Ten Ten Road, Looking South.



Plate 227. George Williams Farm, Field East of Farm Complex, Looking East.



Plate 228. George Williams Farm, Field South of Farm Complex and Ten Ten Road, Inside the APE, Looking South from Ranch House Front Yard.

Historical Background

During the early twentieth century, George Williams and his wife, Nannie, established this farm near the center of Williams Crossroads. The crossroads was defined by the intersection of Fayetteville-to-Raleigh Road (now Old Stage Road) and the Apex-to-McCullers Road (Ten Ten Road), and members of the Williams family had purchased land and developed farms in this area since the late eighteenth century. In 1909, George and Nannie Williams purchased seventy-five acres of land at the crossroads from several relatives, including B. G., Sion, and W. W. Williams. In 1913, they acquired additional land from W. W. Williams, giving their farm a total of 155 acres. The two-story house at the center of this farm had probably been erected in the late nineteenth century. Its tall, narrow windows, which are paired on the first story, and the narrow sidelights around the entrance suggest that the house already stood on the site in 1909 when George and Nannie Williams bought the property. They updated the house in the 1920s with a hip-roofed dormer, exposed rafters, and bungalow porch features. The hip roofs over the main block and the rear ell may also have been added during this extensive remodeling. The 1989 HPO files and Lally (1994) describe the house as having exposed rafter tails (clearly visible on the rear ell in the survey file), but in recent years, these elements have been removed (Lally 1994: 403-404; HPO Files; Wake County Deed Books 245: 410; 280: 139; 467: 41).

In common with other farms in this area, the George Williams Farm produced bright-leaf tobacco as the principal cash crop while also raising livestock and growing grains both for use on the farm and for market. In 1945, Nannie Williams sold the farm to R. F. Upchurch. In 1950, the Upchurches built a brick, Georgian Revival house as the main residence on the subdivided parcel to the north of the original farmhouse, and a decade later, they constructed the brick ranch house that faces Ten Ten Road within the farm complex. The farm remains in the Upchurch family, and members of the family still reside in the ranch house. The original farmhouse is now rental property. The farmland remains primarily agricultural

although a tract northeast of the farm complex was sold and developed as a commercial nursery in recent decades. The adjoining cultivated fields are now leased, and the farm outbuildings within the complex are now abandoned or used for general storage.

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the George Williams Farm is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion because of a loss of integrity.

Integrity

While the George Williams Farm retains its integrity of location and aspects of its historic feeling, setting, and association, there have also been major changes to these latter three areas of integrity. The farm retains a collection of tobacco barns and packhouses, but a livestock barn has been demolished, and a modern brick ranch house now occupies a major position on the property. The farm complex maintains its prominent site at the junction of Ten Ten and Old Stage roads, the focal point of Williams Crossroads, but modern development has transformed this historic crossroads community and compromised its integrity (see the evaluation of Williams Crossroads on page 212). The crossroads itself now includes a modern grocery store and school while key landmarks have been demolished or remodeled. The Williams farmhouse has lost its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship through extensive alterations. The house now has vinyl siding, replacement windows, and modern roofs.

Criterion A

The George Williams Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

Although the George Williams Farm retains elements of its agrarian character—including much of the farm complex and some surrounding fields—the property no longer has sufficient integrity for eligibility under Criterion A. Notably, the farmhouse—the centerpiece of the farm complex—has undergone significant, modern alterations. In addition, a circa 1960 ranch house with a large, 1987 addition now stands in the farmyard. A livestock barn that once occupied a site near the center of the complex has been demolished in recent decades. With these alterations, modern additions, and the loss of historic farm buildings, the George Williams Farm no longer has the number and type of outbuildings to illustrate farming trends in Wake County during the historic period.

Rural Wake County has more intact examples of twentieth-century tobacco farms, including those with associated farmland, a variety of outbuildings, and well-preserved farmhouses. Near Green Level, the 125-acre J. M. Williams Farm (Study List 1991) contains a circa 1900, Queen Anne farmhouse and a remarkable assortment of frame domestic and agricultural outbuildings, including tobacco barns, packhouses, corncribs, and a smokehouse. Among other notable tobacco farms in the HPO files are the Knight Farm (National Register 1987) near Knightdale, the Perry Farm Complex (Study List 1991) near

Rolesville, and the Blake Farm at Shotwell (Lally 1993: Section F, pages 112-114; Lally 1994: 195-196, 225, 282-282, 336-337, 339, 394, 400-401).

Criterion B

The George Williams Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The George Williams Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.²⁷

Neither the farmhouse nor the outbuildings possess the requirements for eligibility under Criterion C. Although the two-story, single-pile farmhouse illustrates a popular house type in rural Wake County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the dwelling has undergone significant modifications. The house now has vinyl siding, replacement windows, and modern roofs. Probably during the 1920s, the house was remodeled with hip roofs and a hip-roofed dormer, exposed rafters, and a wraparound porch with battered piers and brick pedestals. The porch configuration and bungalow-inspired supports survive intact, but modern hip roofs have now replaced the originals, and the exposed rafters are now gone. The outbuildings are vernacular building types common in rural Wake County that are not individually eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D

The George Williams Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.²⁸

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

²⁷ Ibid, p. 17.

²⁸ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 30
George Williams Farm
Overall Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 300'

Figure 31
George Williams Farm
Detailed Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

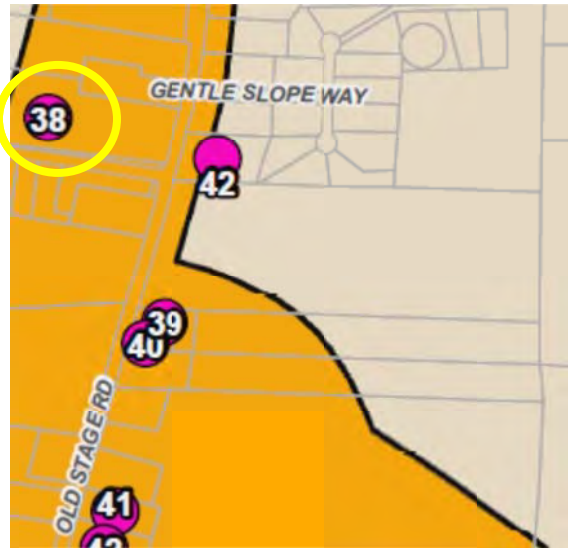
Scale: 1" = 150'

**No. 38 Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House (WA1215)
(Wake County PIN 0699811710)
9200 Old Stage Road
Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County**



Physical Description (Plates 229-237; Figure 32))

Erected in the 1920s, the Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House faces east towards Old Stage Road in the Williams Crossroads community. Williams Crossroads, a farming settlement, has undergone major changes since the early 1990s when the area was investigated during the county-wide architectural survey. Farmsteads and rural stores have given way to modern residential subdivisions, and a large new school complex and a modern grocery store/gas station now sit at the junction of Old Stage Road and Ten Ten Road. Located south of this main intersection, the Rhodes House occupies a seven-acre parcel with mature trees shading the house site. Although now remodeled, the Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House reflects a popular version of the Colonial Revival style in Wake County during the early twentieth century. The imposing, two-story, frame, cubic dwelling capped by a hip roof has a center dormer, symmetrical, three-bay façade, and a wraparound porch capped by a pedimented entry bay. The central entrance is framed by sidelights. The house also features interior, brick chimneys. The house has been altered in recent years with aluminum siding, replacement one-over-one sash windows, replacement front door, and modern square porch posts and balustrade. A modern, gable-roofed addition has been built on the north side of the one-story, gable-roofed rear wing. An attached carport, topped by a deck with a latticed balustrade, has also been added to the south side of the rear ell. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior of the house, but the owner stated that they had remodeled the interior several times. He also stated that the original mantels no longer remain (Ledbetter Interview 2011).



The seven-acre lot is a subdivision of the original Rhodes farm, which now contains a sprawling, modern residential subdivision behind the house to the west. There are no farm outbuildings on the parcel. A frame, vinyl-sided washhouse, with an added side shed, remains as the only outbuilding that is contemporary with the construction of the house. The washhouse has been converted to an office. A prefabricated metal equipment shed and a prefabricated metal carport also stand behind the residence.



Plate 229. Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House, House and Setting, Looking Southwest.



Plate 230. Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House, Looking West.



Plate 231. Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House, Façade, Looking Northwest.



Plate 232. Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House, Façade, Looking West.



Plate 233. Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House, Entrance, Looking West.



Plate 234. Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House, Side (North) Elevation, Rear Wing, and Additions, Looking Southeast.



Plate 235. Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House, Side (South) Elevation and Carport, Looking Northeast.



Plate 236. Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House, Washhouse/Office (Foreground) and Equipment Storage Shed, Looking West.



Plate 237. Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House, Modern Subdivision West of House Lot, Looking West.

Historical Background

Samuel Jefferson Rhodes erected this house in the 1920s as the seat of his farm in the Williams Crossroads community. According to deed records, Samuel Jefferson Rhodes, Jr., inherited the house tract in 1936 which then included twenty-three acres. In 1949, the farm was subdivided into three tracts and conveyed to members of the Rhodes family. In 1976, the tracts were purchased by an investment company which subsequently sold the property to Lloyd D. Jones. In 1986, the present seven-acre house lot was purchased by a company owned by Darryl Ledbetter. He and his wife continue to occupy the residence. According to Ledbetter, a family cemetery was situated just south of the house. When Rolling Farm Street was cut through to the new subdivision behind the Rhodes house, the cemetery was moved to a new location (Wake County Deed Books 2447: 204; 2453: 204; 2702: 417; Map Book 1949: 66; Ledbetter Interview 2011).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House is recommended **not eligible** for National Register eligibility under any criterion because of a loss of integrity.

Integrity

The Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Although the house still occupies its original, tree-shaded site near the junction of Old Stage Road and Ten Ten Road, the historic feeling, association, and setting of the property no longer

remain. Originally the seat of the Rhodes family farm, the Rhodes House now stands on a subdivided parcel surrounded by modern residences. No agricultural outbuildings remain. The design, materials, and workmanship of the Rhodes house have also been significantly changed by modern additions and remodeling. The house now has replacement siding, windows, porch posts and balustrade, and a modern front door. According to the Ledbetters, the current owners, the interior of the house has been extensively remodeled in recent years.

Criterion A

The Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

The house is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Wake County or the region. Although originally the centerpiece of a farmstead in the Williams Crossroads community, the property has no remaining farmland or agricultural outbuildings to illustrate agricultural patterns in Wake County during the early to mid-twentieth century.

Criterion B

The Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The Rhodes House is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.²⁹

Constructed in the 1920s, the Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House has been altered with aluminum siding, replacement windows, new porch posts and balustrade, a modern front door, and two rear additions. Rural Wake County contains more intact examples of the Colonial Revival style, including the circa 1910

²⁹ Ibid, p. 17.

Herman Green House (Study List 1991), south of Raleigh; the circa 1900 Samuel Bartley Holleman House (Study List 1991) at Holleman's Crossroads; and the circa 1900 Richard L. Adams House near Holly Springs. These prominent dwellings are boxy, frame, two-story, hip-roofed farmhouses with intact weatherboard siding and original windows, porches, and trim (Lally 1993: Section F, page 134; Lally 1994: 160, 354-355, 357, 394; 398).

Criterion D

The Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.³⁰

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

³⁰ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 32
Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House
Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 180'

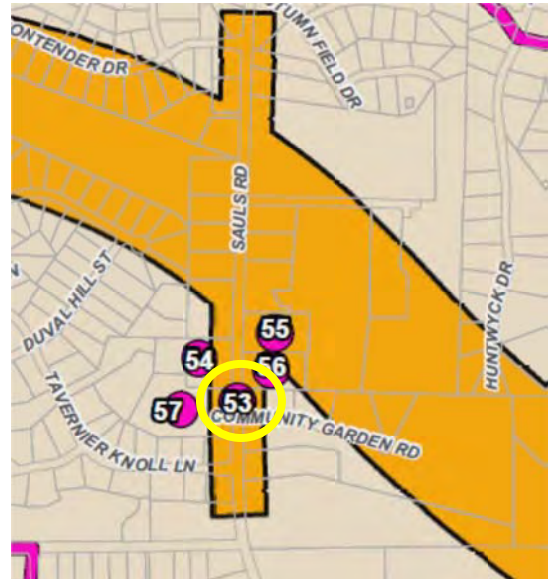
No. 53 Juniper Level (WA1201) (Study List 1991)
Sauls Road
Juniper Level, Wake County

Physical Description (Plates 238-255) (Figure 33)

Juniper Level is a historically African American, rural community that took shape after the Civil War along north-south Sauls Road in southern Wake County. Ten Ten Road runs east-west to the north of Juniper Level, and Harvey Johnson Road runs east-west to the south.



Juniper Level was placed on the Study List in 1991 as one of Wake County's most intact African American crossroads communities. At the time of listing, Juniper Level included few modern intrusions, featured a 1920s lodge hall among its significant resources, and the crossroads was bounded by substantially intact farmsteads. Juniper Level has changed significantly since 1991. The farmsteads, woodlands, and fields that once characterized this agrarian community have been developed into residential subdivisions, and a modern volunteer fire department building now stands at the center of the community, across Sauls Road from Juniper Level Baptist Church (WA5731) (No. 54). A notable, two-story, frame Masonic lodge from the 1920s that once stood adjacent to Juniper Level Baptist Church, has been demolished. The church itself has had a major brick addition constructed across the front elevation.



The only two dwellings in Juniper Level remaining from the early twentieth century—9017 Sauls Road (WA5732) (No. 55) and 9114 Sauls Road (WA5733) (No. 57)—both illustrate a popular Wake County house type of this period. Each has a traditional one-story, single-pile form with a Triple-A roof configuration. However, both houses have been heavily altered with replacement sidings and additions. The house at 9114 Sauls Road retains its four-over-four and four-over-one sash windows, but the house has been vinyl-sided, and the porch has been rebuilt. A small, concrete-block, side-gable store and gas station (circa 1945), with steel-sash casement windows, shares the tax parcel with 9114 Sauls Road. Now altered, a garage bay has been cut into the south elevation, and the gas pumps are now gone. A brick veneer has been added to the dwelling at 9017 Sauls Road, and the windows are one-over-one sash replacements. Both houses have a few mid-to-late twentieth century outbuildings, but neither property currently operates as a farm. The most historically and architecturally significant resource remaining in Juniper Level is Panther Branch School (WA1202) (No. 56), a National Register property (2001) that is evaluated individually in this report (see page 31). Juniper Level Baptist Church (WA5731) is also evaluated an individual resource (see page 262).



Plate 238. Juniper Level, Looking Northeast along Sauls Road towards Volunteer Fire Department and Panther Branch School.



Plate 239. Juniper Level, Juniper Level Baptist Church, West Side of Sauls Road, Looking West.



Plate 240. Juniper Level, Modern Residential Subdivision, West Side of Sauls Road, Looking West.



Plate 241. Juniper Level, House, 9017 Sauls Road (WA5732), Looking East.



Plate 242. Juniper Level, House, 9017 Sauls Road (WA5732), Looking Southeast.



Plate 243. Juniper Level, House, 9017 Sauls Road (WA5732), Outbuildings, Looking East.



Plate 244. Juniper Level, House, 9017 Sauls Road (WA5732), Shed and Mobile Home, Looking East.



Plate 245. Juniper Level, House, 9114 Sauls Road (WA5733), Looking West.



Plate 246. Juniper Level, House, 9114 Sauls Road (WA5733), Front Porch and Entrance.



Plate 247. Juniper Level, House, 9114 Sauls Road (WA5733), Side (North) Elevation, Looking Southwest.



Plate 248. Juniper Level, House, 9114 Sauls Road (WA5733), Smokehouse and Rear Elevation, Looking Northeast.



Plate 249. Juniper Level, House, 9114 Sauls Road (WA5733), Barn and Rear Elevation, Looking Northeast.



Plate 250. Juniper Level, House, 9114 Sauls Road (WA5733), Modern Other House, Looking West.



Plate 251. Juniper Level, Store, on 9144 Sauls Road Tax Parcel, Looking Southwest.



Plate 252. Juniper Level, Store, on 9144 Sauls Road Tax Parcel, Looking North.



Plate 253. Juniper Level, Modern Subdivision behind House, 9114 Sauls Road, Looking West.



Plate 254. Juniper Level, Panther Branch School, East Side of Sauls Road, Looking East.



Plate 255. Juniper Level, Panther Branch School, East Side of Sauls Road, Looking East.

Historical Background

Juniper Level was one of a group of small farming settlements in southern Wake County that took shape around churches, schools, lodges, gristmills, and general stores during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In rural Panther Branch Township, these communities included Juniper Level, Cannon Grove, Mount Pleasant, Middle Creek, Gully's Mill, Turner, Williams Crossroads, Plymouth, Partin, St. Anna, and McCoy. The latter three and Juniper Level were settled and developed by African American families. No rail lines traversed this section of the county, but Fayetteville Road, an early stage route, extended north-south through the township to link farmers with market towns. The settlements here grew steadily into the mid-twentieth century as farming centers where bright leaf tobacco was raised for market (Lally 1994: 397-407).

In the 1870s, several African American members of New Bethel Baptist Church left to form a new church at Juniper Level. Juniper Level Baptist Church soon became the heart of a farming settlement that also included a school and, later, a Masonic lodge. St. Anna Lodge (now gone) stood beside the church and boasted some thirty members by World War I. The community grew as a tobacco farming area, and by the 1920s the existing church, school, and lodge were all replaced with larger buildings. The original log school was replaced in 1926 with Panther Branch School (National Register 2001), a three-teacher, frame facility designed and constructed with the assistance of the philanthropic Rosenwald Foundation.

Since the 1990s, Juniper Level has encountered intense suburban development. This once agrarian community has been transformed into residential subdivisions and other modern public facilities that serve suburban expansion. Juniper Level Baptist Church and the former Panther Branch School (now used by the church for meetings) remain as community centerpieces. The 1927 church, which was remodeled circa 1960, has been expanded and remodeled again in recent years.

National Register Criteria Evaluation

Juniper Level was added to the Study List in 1991, but for purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the community is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion. Because of encroaching suburban development, the loss of historic properties, and alterations, the community no longer has sufficient integrity to merit National Register eligibility.

Integrity

Juniper Level was added to the Study List in 1991 as an illustrative example of the African American farming communities that emerged during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Wake County. However, the community no longer possesses the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Although the remaining historic resources occupy their original locations along Sauls Road—and thus have integrity of location—Juniper Level no longer has integrity of feeling, association, and setting. Overwhelming modern development, including large, residential subdivisions and a sizable volunteer fire department in the heart of the community, have significantly changed the historic fabric of this former farming community since its addition to the Study List. Although Panther Branch School (National Register 2001) remains substantially intact, the original design, materials, and workmanship of the other remaining historic resources have been heavily changed by modern additions and remodeling since 1991. Furthermore, the community has lost its 1920s Masonic lodge.

Criterion A

Juniper Level is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

Juniper Level no longer retains sufficient integrity to illustrate the development of an African American farming community in Wake County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Because of this lack of integrity, the community is not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

Juniper Level is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

Juniper Level is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

Juniper Level is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.³¹

The most historically and architecturally significant resource in Juniper Level is Panther Branch School, which was listed individually in the National Register (2001). The other surviving historic resources in the community have undergone numerous changes. The two early twentieth-century farmhouses (9017 and 9114 Sauls Road) each have modern replacement siding as well as other modifications to form, porches and fenestration. Built in 1927 and remodeled circa 1960, Juniper Level Baptist Church has had major modern additions.

Criterion D

Juniper Level is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have,

³¹ Ibid, p. 17.

or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.³²

The community is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

³² National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 33

Juniper Level
Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 400'

No. 54 Juniper Level Baptist Church (WA5731)
(Wake County PIN 1608642971)
9104 Sauls Road
Juniper Level, Wake County

Physical Description (Plates 256-265; see Figure 33 on page 261)

Constructed in 1927, and subsequently remodeled circa 1960 and circa 1995, Juniper Level Baptist Church is a gable-front, brick-veneered church that faces east towards Sauls Road. The church sits in the center of the historically African American farming community of Juniper Level. The community has been heavily redeveloped in recent years with modern residential subdivisions and other new construction. However, Panther Branch School (National Register 2001), a 1926 Rosenwald school, remains intact across the road from the church. Paved parking lots are found on the north and south sides of the church with a grassy lawn in front. Situated behind the church to the west is a small church cemetery that contains approximately eighty headstones arranged generally in north-south rows with the stones facing east. The markers date from the late nineteenth century to the present and include simple, arched tablets and several obelisks as well as square and rounded gravestones from the latter twentieth century.

The gable-front form of the church reflects its original, 1927 date of construction. The circa 1960 remodeling included a brick veneer, new windows, and rear wing to house administrative and educational functions. The church again was remodeled and enlarged circa 1995. A new gable-front porch and brick, gable-front vestibule were constructed across the front, and additions were made to the rear wing of the church. Modern stained glass windows were installed, and the interior, which retains its tongue-and-groove wainscoting, was updated with new pews, carpet, a baptismal pool, and pulpit set (Lally 1994: 405-406; www.juniperlevelmbc.org).



African American farming community of

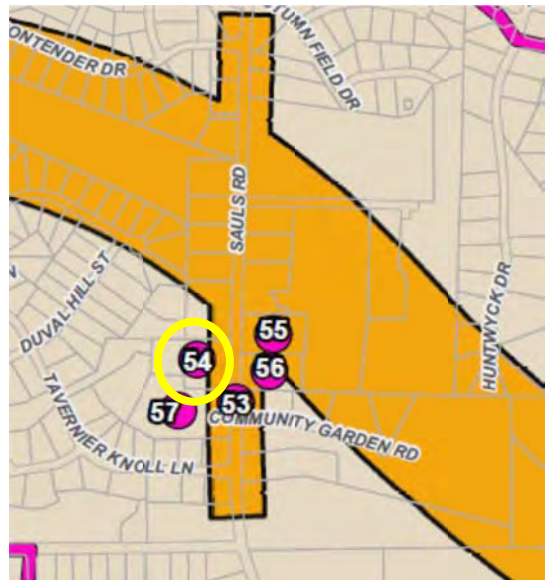




Plate 256. Juniper Level Baptist Church, Church and Parking Lot, Looking North.



Plate 257. Juniper Level Baptist Church, Looking West.



Plate 258. Juniper Level Baptist Church, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 259. Juniper Level Baptist Church, Interior, Nave.



Plate 260. Juniper Level Baptist Church, Interior, Nave.



Plate 261. Juniper Level Baptist Church, Cemetery, Looking East towards Church.



Plate 262. Juniper Level Baptist Church, Cemetery, Looking North.



Plate 263. Juniper Level Baptist Church, Cemetery, Looking West.



Plate 264. Juniper Level Baptist Church, Front Lawn, Looking Southeast along Sauls Road.



Plate 265. Juniper Level Baptist Church, Looking West across Sauls Road from Panther Branch School.

Historical Background

In 1870, a group of African Americans left the predominately white New Bethel Baptist Church in nearby Garner to form Juniper Level Baptist Church. Among the first members was the Reverend S. D. Salter, who served the church from 1870 to 1879. Between 1880 and 1959, eight pastors served the church. In 1927, members replaced their original log church with a larger, frame, gable-front building. As the farming community of Juniper Level grew into 1920s, the wooden church was remodeled and covered with a brick veneer in 1927. About 1957, the church acquired the neighboring Panther Branch School which had been closed for several years. The church used the former school for meeting rooms. In 1959, the Reverend George A. Jones, Sr., was called as the pastor, and he served until 1995. In 1995, a major renovation and expansion of the rear educational building was completed that included new classrooms, a pastor's study, a dining facility, and a kitchen. At the same time, new pews and a pulpit were installed in the sanctuary. As reflected in its modern additions, the church remains a religious and social center of the African American community around Juniper Level (Lally 1994: 405-406; www.juniperlevelmbc.org).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Juniper Level Baptist Church is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion because of a loss of integrity and significance.

Integrity

Juniper Level Baptist Church does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The church occupies its original location, thus retaining its integrity of location, and the cemetery survives at the rear of the church, but otherwise much of its setting, feeling, and association have been lost. The context for the church is the historically African American farming community of Juniper Level which has been transformed in recent years by suburban development. Little remains of the community's historic architectural resources or landscape which contributed to the rural setting, feeling, and association of the church. Farmhouses and agricultural fields that once characterized areas near the church are now residential subdivisions. The historic design, materials, and workmanship of the church have also been significantly changed by modern additions and remodeling. The existing building has major circa 1995 additions to the front and rear, modern stained glass windows, and updated interior features, including new pews.

Criterion A

Juniper Level Baptist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

The church is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Wake County or the region.

Criterion B

The church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

Juniper Level Baptist Church is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

Juniper Level Baptist Church is not **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.³³

Constructed in 1927 and expanded and remodeled circa 1960 and in 1995, Juniper Level Baptist Church does not have sufficient integrity of design, construction, or workmanship for eligibility under Criterion C. In recent years, the building has undergone significant changes, including large additions to the front and rear, modern windows, and modern pews.

Criterion D

Juniper Level Baptist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.³⁴

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

³³ Ibid, p. 17.

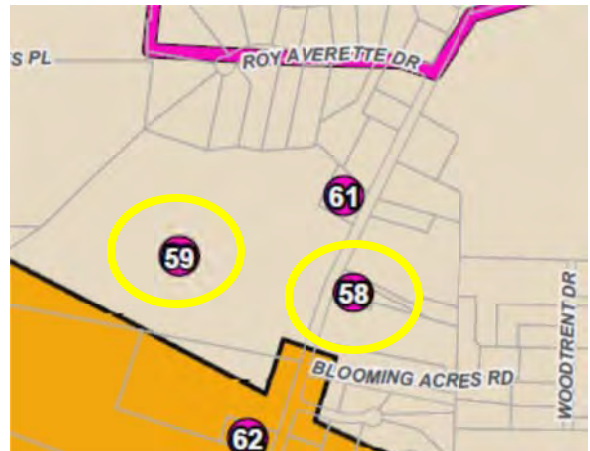
³⁴ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

**Nos. 58-59 Jones Family Farm (WA5734)
(Wake County PIN 1618230282);
(WA5735) (Wake County
PIN 1618228975)
10221 and 10232 Jordan Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**



Physical Description (Plates 266-283) (Figures 34-35)

Located on both the east and west sides of Jordan Road, the Jones Family Farm consists of the circa 1910 farmhouse (No. 58) on a small, one-acre parcel on the east side of Jordan Road and a collection of outbuildings and a second dwelling (No. 59) on a thirty-eight-acre agricultural tract on the west side. Facing Jordan Road, the main farmhouse is a frame, one-story, single-pile dwelling with a Triple-A roof configuration. There are diamond-shaped vents in all the roof gables and molded box eaves. The dwelling rests on piers of rubble stone with concrete-block infill and is capped by a standing-seam, metal roof. A rear, exterior, brick chimney, with deteriorated stack, is found at the junction of the main block and the rear ell. The house has weatherboard siding although the original two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash windows have been altered with replacement lower sash. The shed-roofed front porch with turned posts is original, but the wood porch flooring and brick-pier foundation with concrete-block infill are modern changes.



The one-story rear wing also features a center roof gable that matches the front gable on the main block. The original porch along the rear ell has been enclosed, incorporating the original enclosed end bay. The end bay has four-over-four light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The enclosed porch now has a modern window and door. A corbelled brick chimney fills the rear gable of the ell.

The interior of the house has been remodeled with sheetrock walls and a replacement brick mantel (circa 1950) in the rear ell. The house retains its center-hall plan, and a simple, post and lintel mantel remains in the north front room. Most of the interior doors are replacements, but two five-panel doors survive in the main block of the house.

The one-acre house lot is now overgrown to the rear and includes an abandoned, frame, tobacco grading room. Several semi-truck trailers are also stored on this lot. Former Jones farmland to the north of the house lot now contains modern residences on subdivided, suburban lots.

The farm's thirty-eight-acre tract on the west side of Jordan Road consists of tree-lined pastures, a small collection of outbuildings that includes two frame tobacco barns, a packhouse, a frame shed, and a modern, open shelter for metal bulk tobacco barns. The frame outbuildings have been metal sided, and the tobacco barns have been altered for storage and livestock shelters. A one-story, frame, dwelling (circa 1945) stands south of the outbuildings facing east towards Jordan Road. Now altered, this dwelling has been aluminum sided and has replacement porch posts and balusters.



Plate 266. Jones Family Farm, House (No. 58) and Setting, Looking Southeast.



Plate 267. Jones Family Farm, House Façade (West Elevation), Looking East.



Plate 268. Jones Family Farm, House, Looking Northeast.



Plate 269. Jones Family Farm, House, Side (South) Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking North.



Plate 270. Jones Family Farm, House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 271. Jones Family Farm, House, Rear Elevation of Rear Ell, Looking West.



Plate 272. Jones Family Farm, House Interior, North Front Room.

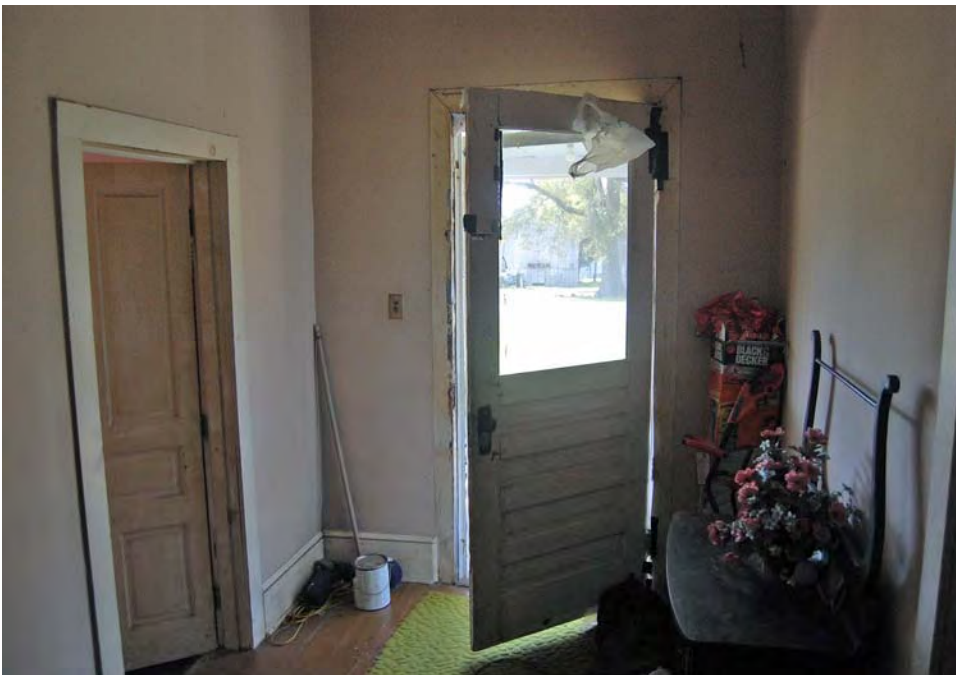


Plate 273. Jones Family Farm, House Interior, Center Hallway.



Plate 274. Jones Family Farm, House Interior, Rear Ell, Mantel.



Plate 275. Jones Family Farm, Tobacco Grading Room behind House, Looking East.



Plate 276. Jones Family Farm, Outbuildings on West Side of Jordan Road, Looking West from House.



Plate 277. Jones Family Farm, Shed and Tobacco Barn, Looking South.



Plate 278. Jones Family Farm, Packhouse on West Side of Jordan Road, Looking Northwest.



Plate 279. Jones Family Farm, Outbuildings on West Side of Jordan Road, Looking North.



Plate 280. Jones Family Farm, Second House (No. 59) on West Side of Jordan Road, Looking West.



Plate 281. Jones Family Farm, Second House and Outbuildings, West Side of Jordan Road, Looking Northwest.



Plate 282. Jon



Plate 283. Jon
Side of Jordan

Historical Background

Calvin Bradley Jones (1864-1937) established this small tobacco farm along Guffie Swamp Branch in the late nineteenth century. The farm was sited along the Raleigh-Aversboro Road (now Jordan Road) which afforded overland access to regional tobacco markets. Deed records show that his son, William C. Jones, was conveyed the farm of fifty-two acres in 1910, and he built or enlarged the farmhouse (WA5734) that stands on the east side of Jordan Road. In the 1940s, William's son, David Jones, and his wife, built the one-story, frame dwelling (WA5735) for their residence on the west side of Jordan Road. In 1963, the thirty-eight-acre agricultural tract and house on the west side of Jordan Road were acquired by Norment David Sauls, Sr. (1916-1984) and his wife, Vallie Langdon. The Sauls family continued to raise tobacco as the principal cash crop. In 1969, Norment David Sauls, Jr., acquired the property from his parents. The farm remains in the Sauls family who continue to raise tobacco as the main money crop. The Jones family also subdivided the farm on the east side of Jordan Road, and a modern residential development now occupies former farmland just north of the circa 1910 farmhouse which now occupies the one-acre tract that is still owned by the Joneses (Wake County Deed Books 250: 157; 1482: 247; 1488: 297; 1900: 264; genealogy.com, "Descendants of John Jones, Sr."; Jones Interview 2011).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Jones Family Farm is **not eligible** for National Register eligibility. The property has lost its architectural integrity and is not eligible under any criterion.

Integrity

The Jones Family Farm does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. While the farm complex remains on its original location and retains elements of its original, agrarian feeling and association, key features of the farm and its setting have been altered. The main, circa 1910 farmhouse on the east side of Jordan Road now occupies a subdivided one-acre lot that is bordered by modern residential development. Only one outbuilding, a deteriorated tobacco grading room, remains on this parcel, and the original farmyard is overgrown. Furthermore, the farmhouse no longer retains sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship for National Register eligibility. The house has altered windows, and the rear ell has been modified by an enclosed and extended rear porch. In addition, the interior has a modern brick mantel, a number of replacement doors, and later sheetrock walls. The 1940s dwelling on the west side of Jordan Road has also been altered with aluminum siding and a modern porch. The small collection of farm outbuildings on the west side of Jordan Road now includes modern tobacco bulk barns while the historic tobacco barns have been metal sided as well as modified for livestock shelter. Finally, the once cultivated fields have been converted to livestock pastures.

Criterion A

The Jones Family Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 15*).

The Jones Family Farm is not eligible under Criterion A because it no longer has the integrity necessary to represent clearly a typical, early-twentieth-century, tobacco farmstead in Wake County. Although a collection of tobacco-related outbuildings survive, the houses have been significantly altered, and the fields have been converted to pastureland. The tobacco barns have also been modified for use as equipment and livestock shelters. The original Jones farm on the east side of Jordan Road has been subdivided and developed for residences in recent years.

Rural Wake County has more complete expressions of early twentieth century, tobacco farms, including those with associated cropland, a variety of outbuildings, and well-preserved farmhouses. A number of these farms feature well-preserved examples of the popular one-story, single-pile house type with the Triple-A roof design. Among those properties in the HPO files are the Knight Farm near Knightdale; the Perry Farm Complex in the Rolesville vicinity; and the Blalock Farm in Willow Springs; Maddox Farm in the rural Eagle Rock community (Lally 1993: Section F, pages 112-114; Lally 1994: 195-196, 225, 282-282, 336-337, 394, 400).

Criterion B

The Jones Family Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The Jones Family Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.³⁵

Neither of the two farmhouses nor the outbuildings possesses the requirements for eligibility under Criterion C. The circa 1910 Jones farmhouse has undergone both exterior and interior modifications and now lacks the integrity to represent the Triple-A house type that was popular in rural Wake County during the early twentieth century. On the exterior, windows have been altered, and additions have replaced the porch along the rear ell. Inside, the original interior finishes has been significantly changed by later sheetrock walls, replacement doors, and a later mantel. As noted above under Criterion A, rural Wake County has more intact examples of the one-story, single-pile, Triple-A farmhouse. Many are sited on farmsteads that contain an assortment of tobacco barn and other agricultural and domestic outbuildings from the early twentieth century. The surviving outbuildings on the Jones farm are common building

³⁵ Ibid, p. 17.

types that no longer have the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction to merit National Register eligibility under Criterion C.

Criterion D

The Jones Family Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.³⁶

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

³⁶ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 34

**Jones Family Farm
Overall Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 350'

Figure 35

**Jones Family Farm
Detailed Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

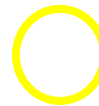
Scale: 1" = 100'

No. 76 Ransom Penny House (JT0903)
(Study List 1982)
(Johnston County PIN 163802-67-8231)
6859 Cornwallis Road
Clayton Vicinity, Johnston County



Physical Description (Plates 284-291) (Figure 36)

Now extensively remodeled and expanded, the circa 1875 Ransom Penny House was originally a two-story, single-pile, frame farmhouse with a Triple-A roof configuration. It was placed on the Study List in 1982 as one of the most architecturally significant, Italianate-inspired farmhouses surviving in Johnston County. The 1875 Penny House had picturesque elements, including a hip-roofed porch with heavy, chamfered posts and latticework railing. The Triple-A roof had gable returns and a modillioned cornice. The main entrance and six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows had cross-topped surrounds. A shed extension led to a hip-roofed kitchen wing at the rear of the house (HPO Files).



Cornwallis Road

This house underwent a complete remodeling in 2003. Occupying a twenty-three-acre tract, the current dwelling has a brick veneer, replacement windows, a modern interpretation of a classical portico across the front elevation, and sizable additions that now overwhelm the original single-pile residence. A modern metal gate opens onto a circular driveway with a fountain as its centerpiece. The principal investigators were not gain access to the house or grounds. However, views from the surrounding fence reveal that most of the farm outbuildings recorded in the HPO file for the Penny House no longer remain. These outbuildings included a gable-front barn, tenant house, and washhouse. The grounds now include a large garage to the rear of the house; a frame, gambrel-roofed horse barn; and a frame, gable-roofed equipment storage building (HPO Files).



Plate 284. Ransom Penny House, House and Setting, Looking Southwest.



Plate 285. Ransom Penny House, House and Setting, Looking Southwest.



Plate 286. Ransom Penny House, Front Gate, Looking West.



Plate 287. Ransom Penny House, Facade, Looking West.



Plate 288. Ransom Penny House, Plaque, Front Gate.



Plate 289. Ransom Penny House, Modern Outbuildings, Looking West.

**Plate 290. Ransom Penny House, House Before Remodeling. Survey Photograph, 1982.
Source: HPO.**

**Plate 291. Ransom Penny House, House Before Remodeling. Survey Photograph, 1982.
Source: HPO.**

Historical Background

The circa 1875 Ransom Penny House was built on the site of the Penny family home place that was constructed by Ransom Penny's father, Caleb Penny III, during the antebellum period. Caleb Penny III was a planter whose cotton plantation is said to have extended for some four miles in each direction of the house. Ransom Penny prospered during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries primarily as a cotton farmer and cotton gin owner. The farm in this period included some 2,000 acres. In 1914, Penny's daughter inherited the property, and in 1960, Howard Cannon, Jr., purchased the Penny House and approximately 100 acres. Kenneth and Dawn Lucas, the current owners of the house and surrounding twenty-three acres, undertook extensive renovations in 2003 (HPO Files).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Ransom Penny House, is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion because of a loss of integrity. The house was placed on the Study List in 1982 as a substantially intact, late nineteenth-century farmhouse with picturesque, Italianate-inspired elements of design, but the house has been heavily remodeled and expanded in recent years.

Integrity

The Ransom Penny House does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The current, twenty-three-acre house tract is a portion of the original, 2,000-acre Penny plantation, and the historic feeling, association, and setting of this property no longer remain. The original field patterns are now gone, and large, modern outbuildings stand near the house. The Penny house has been drastically altered with new additions, materials, and stylistic treatments which have thoroughly compromised the design, materials, and workmanship of the property.

Criterion A

The Ransom Penny House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 15*).

The Ransom Penny House is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Wake County or the region. The property no longer has the historic field patterns and the array of intact agricultural and domestic outbuildings to illustrate major farming trends in Johnston County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Criterion B

The Ransom Penny House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important

within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The Ransom Penny House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.³⁷

In 2003, the circa 1875 Ransom Penny House underwent a renovation and expansion that altered completely the original design of the house. The original exterior of the house was transformed with a classical portico, brick veneer, replacement windows, doors, and chimneys, and major additions. The original form and style of the house is no longer detectable.

Criterion D

The Ransom Penny House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.³⁸

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

³⁷ Ibid, p. 17.

³⁸ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 36

**Ransom Penny House
Site Plan**



Source: Johnston County Tax Map

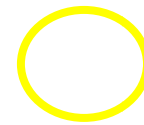
Scale: 1" = 125'

**No. 82 Umstead Farm (JT1705) (Johnston County
PIN 163802-85-7546 and PIN 163800-84-3956)
6154 Cornwallis Road
Clayton Vicinity, Johnston County**



Physical Description (Plates 292-302) (Figure 37)

Located on the east side of Cornwallis Road, this approximately fifty-acre farm consists of rolling pastureland and a tree-shaded farm complex that includes the farmhouse, office, and outbuildings. Another house (the Penny-Alston House) faces Cornwallis Road just south of the farm complex on a separate tax parcel. Sited on a rise of land near the center of the farm complex, the main farmhouse is a heavily altered, one-story, frame dwelling. The house appears to have originally faced southward, tangential to Cornwallis Road. However, with later additions, the principal doorway is now located in what had been the side elevation of the rear ell and faces west towards the road. The main, two-room, side-gable block has a fieldstone chimney on the east elevation and cornice returns on the east elevation. The rear ell has cornice returns and a later, brick end chimney. Among the house's numerous modern alterations are replacement windows, vinyl siding, a modern concrete-block addition to the original front (south) elevation, and replacement porch posts along the ell. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior (Umstead Interview 2011).



US 70 Bypass

A modern, frame, one-story office with a shallow-pitched gable roof is sited just south of the farmhouse. To the north of the house stand two circa 1940, frame packhouses and a modern, shed-roofed equipment shed. In typical fashion, the packhouses have attached shed appendages used for a variety of purposes, including grading rooms and shelters for equipment and livestock.

Another house, the Penny-Alston House (circa 1885), is located at the south edge of the complex on a separate parcel and faces Cornwallis Road. This one-story, frame dwelling follows the traditional, single-pile form with a steep, side-gable roof and three-bay façade. The dwelling retains some original classical and picturesque elements, including cornice returns, wide frieze boards, and pointed-arch vents in the gable ends that were inspired by the Gothic Revival. The main block also has six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. However, the front porch of the house is now gone, the front door has been replaced, and later shed-roofed and gable-roofed appendages extend from the rear (east) elevation. The rear ell has been enlarged and is used for stabling horses. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior of the house. This parcel also includes a modern ranch house at the rear of the property and two modern outbuildings—a frame storage building with a steep gable roof and a small, shed-roofed equipment storage shelter.



Plate 292. Umstead Farm, House and Office, Looking East.



Plate 293. Umstead Farm, House, Looking South towards Office.

Plate 294. Umstead Farm, House, Side (East) Elevation, Looking West.

Plate 295. Umstead Farm, Packhouses, Looking East.



Plate 296. Umstead Farm, Packhouse, Looking East.



Plate 297. Umstead Farm, Equipment Shed, Looking Northeast.



Plate 298. Umstead Farm, Office, Looking East.



Plate 299. Umstead Farm, Penny-Alston House, Looking South.



Plate 300. Umstead Farm, Penny-Alston House, Looking South.



Plate 301. Umstead Farm, Penny-Alston House, Altered Rear Ell, Looking West.



Plate 302. Umstead Farm, Penny-Alston Tract, Modern Outbuildings, Looking North.

Historical Background

Luther W. Umstead, who was a principal at Garner High School, acquired this farm before World War II from Minnie Penny Buffalo, whose family had had a vast plantation of 2,000 acres extending through northern Johnston and southern Wake counties. Umstead's purchase included 500 acres between White Oak Creek to the east and Bush Branch Creek to west (across Cornwallis Road). According to the present owner, Willis Umstead, the farmhouse had been built by the Pennys in the nineteenth century and was a tenant house when the Umsteads purchased the property. The Umsteads originally grew cotton before shifting to tobacco production and finally to cattle. Portions of the original Umstead tract have been subdivided in recent decades, and a modern residence on separate tract north of this farm now serves as the principal Umstead residence. The fifty-acre farm is now used for boarding horses, and the former cultivated fields have been converted primarily to pasturage (Umstead Interview 2011).

The adjoining Penny-Alston tax parcel to the south was never part of the Umstead Farm. The house on the tract is said to been built by a member of the Penny family and was later acquired by the Alstons, who also owned Johnston County farmland to the south of this house tract as well as a grist mill. The house was used as a tenant house by the Alstons (Umstead Interview 2011).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Umstead Farm is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion because of a loss of integrity.

Integrity

The Umstead Farm does not retain the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Although the farm occupies its original location and aspects of the historic agrarian feeling, association, and setting still remain, the overall integrity of the property has been compromised by modern changes to the farm complex. The farm buildings remain grouped on the original, tree-shaded site and include several mid-twentieth century, frame packhouses, but there have also been significant modern alterations and additions to the complex that compromise the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The main farmhouse has been heavily remodeled and its orientation changed. The property also includes a modern office and several modern equipment sheds. Historically a tobacco farm, the fields are now mainly pasture, and the farm no longer has the variety or number of outbuildings that would have been needed for the historic operation of a tobacco farm. Furthermore, the integrity of the adjacent Penny-Alston House has also been significantly compromised by modern changes. With no remaining historic outbuildings or cultivated fields, the former farm no longer has its integrity of setting, association, or feeling. The design, materials, and workmanship of the house have also been compromised by numerous alterations, including the loss of the front porch and the conversion of the rear ell to horse stalls.

Criterion A

The Umstead Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

The Umstead Farm is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Johnston County or the region. While the fifty-acre farm contains rolling fields that are now pasture, the property no longer contains a well-preserved farmhouse or the array of historic agricultural and domestic outbuildings to illustrate significant trends in Johnston County's agrarian history. The farm's activities as a middle-sized tobacco operation in Johnston County during the early and middle twentieth century are no longer clearly expressed in its buildings or field patterns.

Criterion B

The Umstead Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The Umstead Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.³⁹

Neither of the farmhouse nor the outbuildings on the Umstead Farm possesses the requirements for eligibility under Criterion C. The house no longer retains sufficient integrity for eligibility. Probably erected in the mid-to-late nineteenth century, the house has undergone major additions and alterations. A concrete-block addition was built across the original front (south) elevation, and the entrance reoriented to face west. The house has also been vinyl sided and has replacement windows and a rebuilt porch. Although the Penny-Alston House on the adjacent parcel retains some decorative features influenced by both the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival, this dwelling has been altered significantly as well. The front porch is now gone, and the rear ell has been altered for use as horse stables. The Umstead Farm's gable-roofed, frame packhouses, constructed circa 1940, illustrate a common building type in Johnston County and the region and do not possess the level of significance to warrant eligibility for their design or construction.

Criterion D

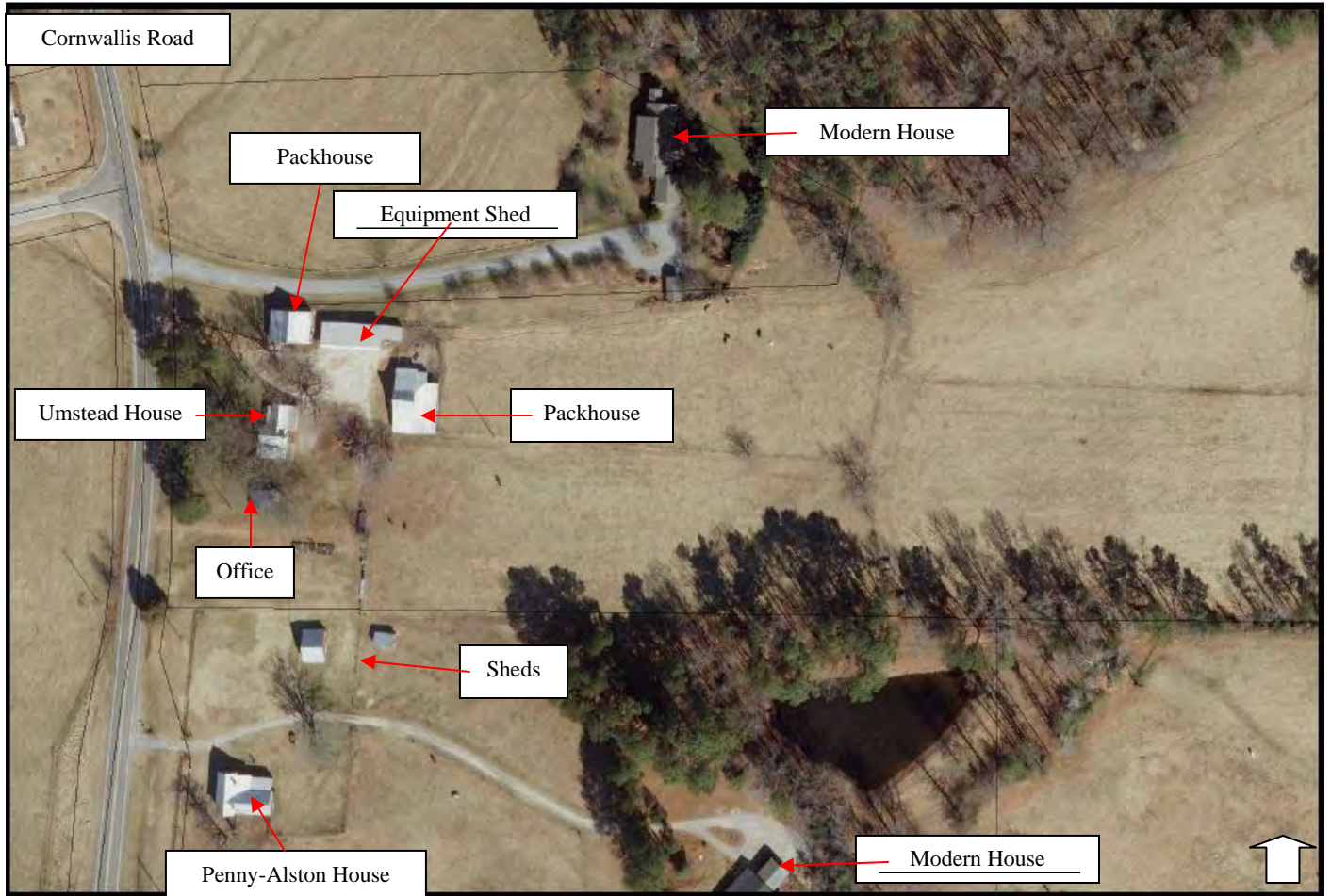
The Umstead Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.⁴⁰

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

³⁹ Ibid, p. 17.

⁴⁰ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 37
Umstead Farm
Site Plan



Source: Johnston County Tax Map

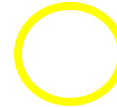
Scale: 1" = 200'

No. 83 Richard Burnette House (WA0325)
(Wake County PIN 1730445309)
5001 Raynor Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Physical Description (Plates 303-315) (Figure 38)

The Richard Burnette House faces west towards Raynor Road, which borders the west side of the farm tract. US Highway 70 East runs along the north side of the farm while a large, modern residential subdivision called Camelot (formerly part of the Burnette farm), is located to the south. The northwest corner of the original farm, just north of the house on US Highway 70 East, was subdivided from the farm and is now the site of a gas station.

Constructed between 1926 and 1928, this two-story, frame, Colonial Revival house is the centerpiece of the roughly fifty-five-acre Burnette family farm. The dwelling has a symmetrical, boxy form, a hip roof with a hip-roofed dormer, and a wraparound porch with a pedimented entrance and classical columns. Connected to the main block are two one-story, hip-roofed dependencies and a hip-roofed rear ell. According to the original owner, Ethyl Burnette, the dependencies were added approximately forty years ago. A garage occupies the dependency on the south side, which with the connecting hyphen, replaced the original porte cochere. The house retains its weatherboard siding, original one-over-one light, double-hung, wood-sash windows, and original entrance with sidelights and transom. Corbelled, brick interior chimneys pierce the hip roofs of the main block and the rear ell. A modern, brick, exterior chimney is located in the hyphen connecting the garage with the main body of the house. An exterior stairway on the rear elevation leads to a second floor apartment. The rear ell has been modified by new double-leaf doors and a wooden stairway at the rear and an enclosed porch along the south elevation.



The interior of the house has undergone some reconfiguration. The wall separating the central hall from the living room was removed to enlarge the living room, and the hall was walled off so that there is now no direct access from the front door to the rear of the house. However, the living room and dining rooms retain their original fireplace mantels. The classically-inspired living room mantel has fluted pilasters, and the dining room fireplace has a mirrored overmantel with box piers. The original rear-facing staircase is also intact but is now reached from a den area created by the opening of the rear ell into original rear hall. In addition, one of the first-floor bedrooms, behind the dining room, has been converted into the kitchen. The original kitchen was located into the rear ell. The horizontal-panel doors remain throughout the first floor. The second floor was converted into an apartment and was inaccessible to the principal investigators.

The farm complex encompasses only one outbuilding that dates with the house, a frame, pyramidal-roofed carbide power plant (circa 1928). A large, metal-sided, one-story, farm equipment building (circa 2000) sits behind the house, and an open, prefabricated shed (circa 2000) stands in the pasture south of the house. Pasture and two farm ponds fill the tract behind the farm complex to the east. The two sizable ponds appear to have been created in recent years for irrigation purposes. Two 1920s livestock barns,

including a gambrel-roofed barn, and the tobacco barns and packhouses that originally stood on the farm have been razed (HPO Files; Burnette Interview).

Plate 303. Richard Burnette House, House and Setting, Looking Southeast.

Plate 304. Richard Burnette House, House and Setting, Looking Northeast.

Plate 305. Richard Burnette House, Façade, Looking East.

Plate 306. Richard Burnette House, Entrance, Looking East.



Plate 307. Richard Burnette House, Rear (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 308. Richard Burnette House, Rear (East) Elevation, South Dependency (Garage), and Power Plant, Looking North.



Plate 309. Richard Burnette House, Rear (East) Elevation, Rear Ell, and North Dependency, Looking West.



Plate 310. Richard Burnette House, Interior, Living Room (North Front Room), Mantel and Door Detail.



Plate 311. Richard Burnette House, Interior, Dining Room (South Front Room), Mantel Detail.



Plate 312. Richard Burnette House, Interior, Walled Off Former Center Hallway, Looking towards Rear.



Plate 313. Richard Burnette House, Interior, Stairway at Rear of House.



Plate 314. Richard Burnette House, Modern Equipment Storage Building, Looking East.



Plate 315. Richard Burnette House, Looking North towards Field, Gas Station, and US Highway 70 East.

Historical Background

In 1926, Richard Burnette and his wife, Ethyl Wrenn Burnette, bought approximately seventy acres of farmland and a partially built farmhouse from Troy Smith. The Burnettes completed the construction of the house in 1928, expanding the existing dwelling with additional bedrooms and the garage. The Burnettes established a successful bright-leaf tobacco farm which eventually included some ninety acres of cultivated fields and pasture, two livestock barns, and an assortment of tobacco barns and packhouses/sorting rooms. The farm remains in the Burnette family although tobacco fields have given way to pasture for livestock, and a portion of the original tract is now a residential subdivision.

National Register Criteria Evaluation

The Richard Burnette House was surveyed in 1990 during a county-wide architectural survey conducted by Kelly Lally for the HPO. For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the property is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion because of a loss of architectural integrity.

Integrity

The Richard Burnette House does not retain the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Although the house occupies its original location and thus retains its integrity of location, the tract has lost much of its original agrarian character, feeling, association, and setting. Significant portions of the original Burnette farm have been sold for modern residential and industrial uses, and commercial development is now found on US Highway 70 East just north of the farm. Within the farm, the two large

irrigation ponds east of the house appear to have been constructed in recent decades, and the farm has lost all of its agricultural outbuildings associated with the cultivation of bright leaf tobacco. The farm complex now retains only two domestic outbuildings, a smokehouse and a power plant, historically associated with the house. One modern, metal storage building for farm equipment is located behind the residence, and a prefabricated metal, open-sided shed is sited in the field south of the house.

The Richard Burnette House has also undergone significant alterations and additions to the exterior and interior in recent decades and thus no longer has integrity of design and workmanship. The house retains its weatherboard siding and one-over-one sash windows, but the addition of two substantial dependencies and their connecting hyphens alters the original design and form of the dwelling. Furthermore, the rear ell has been altered with an enclosed porch and new doors. On the interior, the center hall has been removed, and the house no longer has direct front-to-rear circulation. Furthermore, the kitchen has been moved from the rear ell to a former bedroom (behind the dining room), and the second story has been turned into an apartment.

Criterion A

The Richard Burnette House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 15*).

The Richard Burnette House is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Wake County or the region. Although the fifty-five-acre Burnette tract remains agricultural, this former tobacco farm has lost all its historic agricultural outbuildings, its cultivated fields, and significant acreage, and two large irrigation ponds have been added to the property. The property no longer illustrates important farming trends in Wake County during the historic period.

Criterion B

The Richard Burnette House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The Richard Burnette House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁴¹

The two-story, frame Richard Burnette House was built in a Colonial Revival style that was popular in Wake County during the early twentieth century, but with its additions and alterations the house no longer has the integrity to merit eligibility under Criterion C for architecture. A number of more intact examples of this design survive in rural Wake County, including the 1930s Robert M. Dickens House near Fuquay-Varina; the circa 1900 Samuel Bartley Holleman House (Study List 1991) at Holleman's Crossroads; and the circa 1900 Richard L. Adams House near Holly Springs. These substantial dwellings are all boxy, frame, two-story, hip-roofed farmhouses with intact, original windows, porches, and trim (Lally 1993: Section F, page 134; Lally 1994: 160, 354-355, 357, 398).

Criterion D

The Richard Burnette House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.⁴²

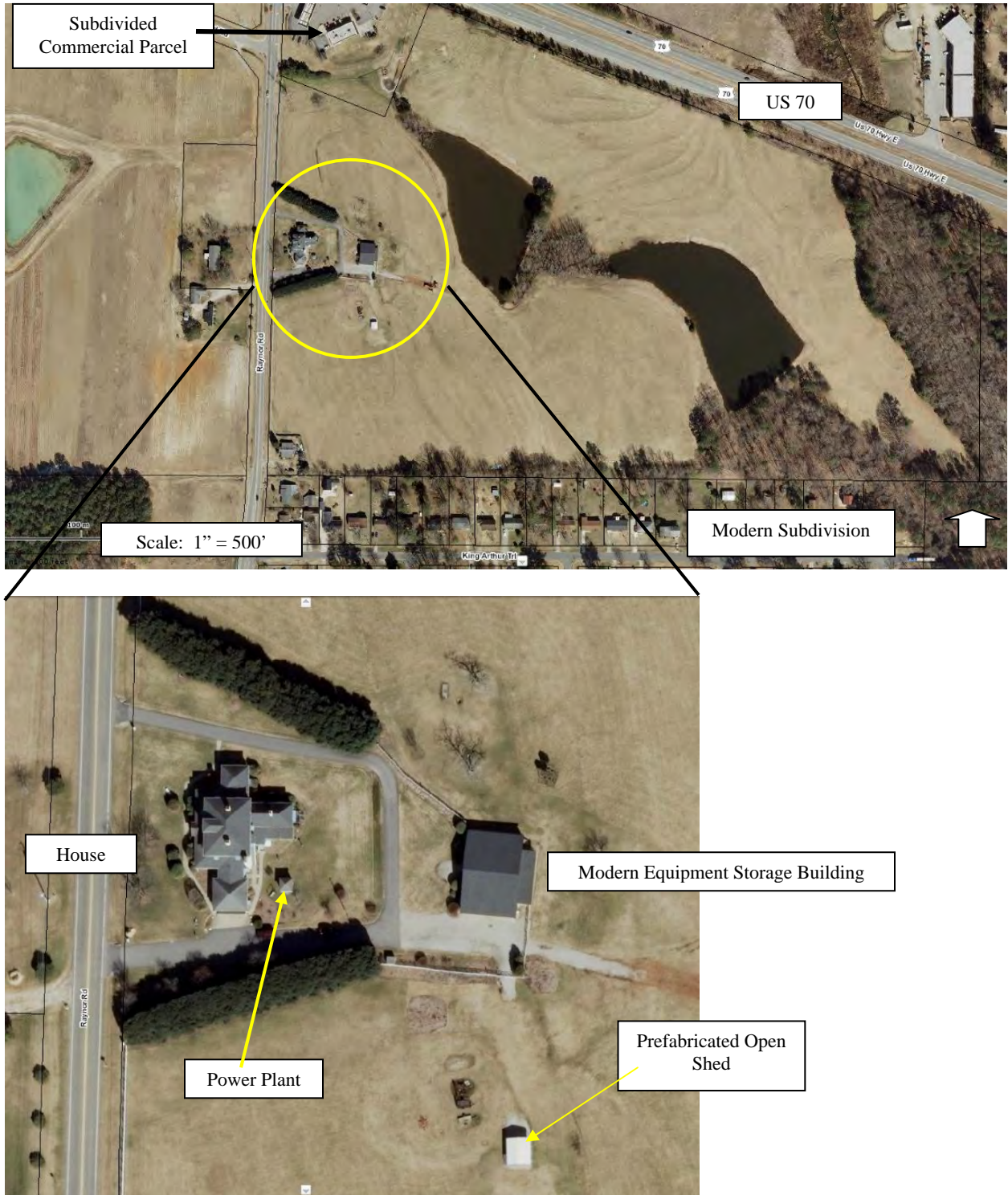
The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

⁴¹ Ibid, p. 17.

⁴² National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 38

Richard Burnett House
Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

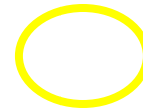
**No. 86 John Williams Farm (WA0326)
(Wake County PIN 1639583019)
5901 Raynor Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**

Physical Description (Plates 316-322) (Figure 39-40)

Dating to the early twentieth century, the John Williams Farm is located on the east side of Raynor Road near the junction with White Oak Road. The eighty-five acre former farm contains the house, a small complex of outbuildings, and pastures sited near the south end of the tract. Most of the property is now woodland, but two modern houses sit in the center of the parcel, north of the Williams house.



The centerpiece of the farm is a frame, one-story, single-pile dwelling (circa 1913) with a Triple-A roof. Representing a common house type in rural Wake County from the early twentieth century, the dwelling has a hip-roofed porch with turned posts, a standing-seam metal roof, and a rear kitchen ell with a later addition. However, the house now has vinyl German siding, replacement one-over-one sash windows, an enclosed porch on the rear ell, a modern frame deck, and a foundation with concrete-block infill. The original diamond-shaped vents in the gables were changed to octagonal vents when the vinyl siding was installed. The principal investigators were not able to gain access to the interior (Lally 1994: 413).



The farm is now used for boarding horses, which is reflected in the small assortment of outbuildings found on the site. Among these are a circa 1940, board-and-batten packhouse with side sheds, a circa 1940 tobacco barn that has modern metal siding, a modern, metal-sheathed horse barn, and a metal-sheathed storage shed that may be used as a tack house. The pasture south of this complex includes a modern, open shelter for horses. A covered well that once stood behind the house and was depicted in Lally's *The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina* (1994) is now gone (Lally 1994: 413).

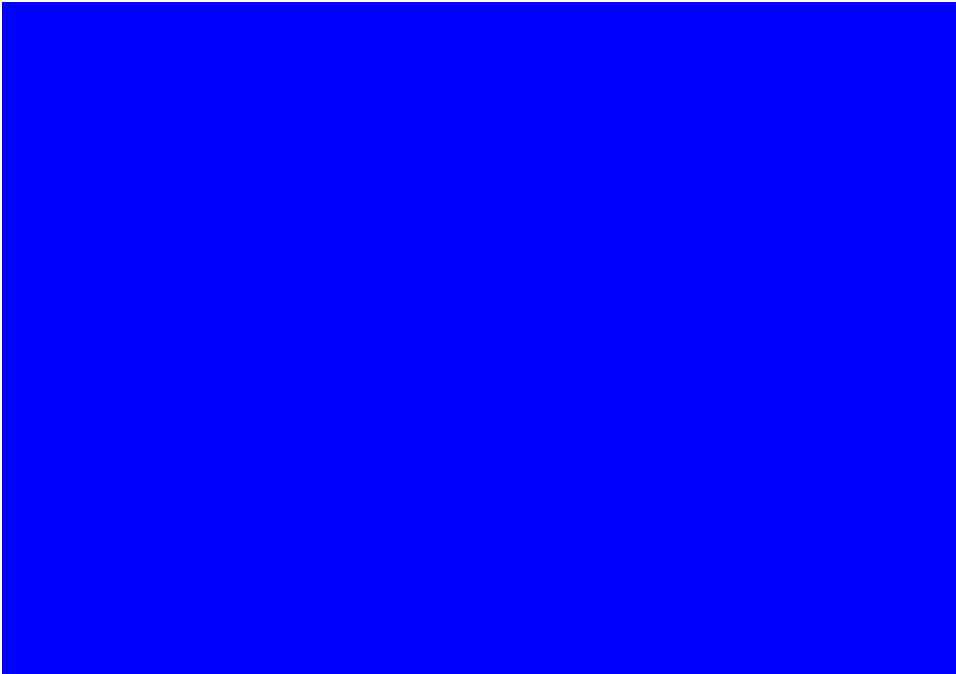


Plate 316. John Williams Farm, House, Looking East.



Plate 317. John Williams Farm, House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.

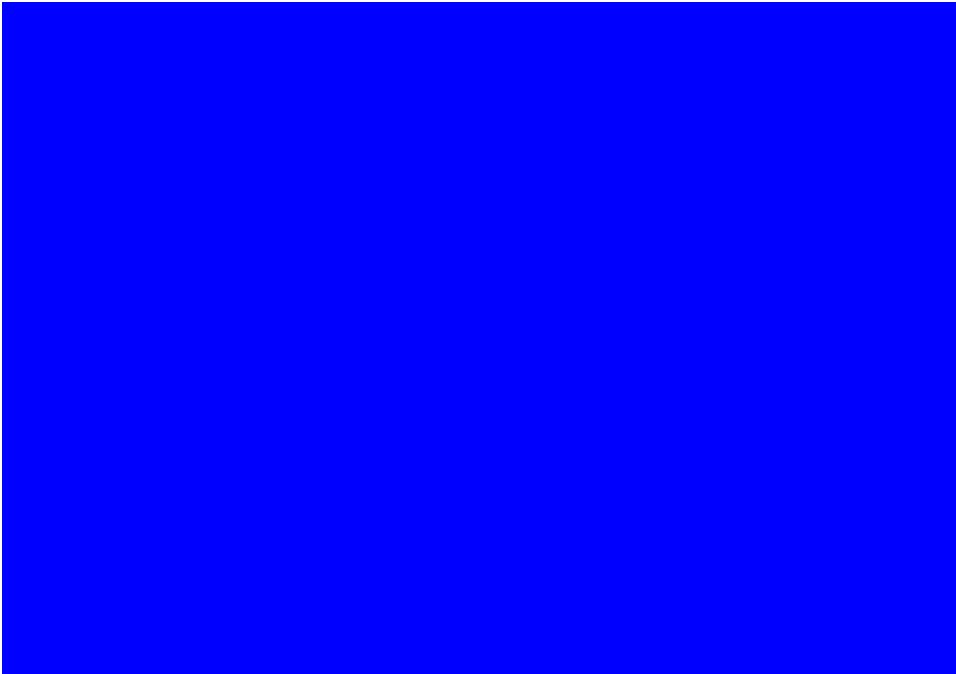


Plate 318. John Williams Farm, House, Facade, Looking East.



Plate 319. John Williams Farm, House, Rear (East) Elevation, Looking West.

Plate 320. John Williams Farm, House, Rear and Side (North) Elevations, Looking Southwest.

Plate 321. John Williams Farm, Pasture and Run-In Shed, Looking South.



Plate 322. John Williams Farm, Outbuildings, Looking East from House.

Historical Background

Deed records show that in 1913 John Williams acquired this property from Sarah Sturdivant in south Wake County. Over the ensuing decades Williams established a small tobacco farm here. The farm remains in the Williams family although the dwelling is now vacant, and the land is now largely wooded except for a small complex of outbuildings and pastures used to board horses (Wake County Deed Book 275: 592; Lally 1994: 413).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the previously surveyed John Williams Farm is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register eligibility under any criterion because of a loss of architectural integrity.

Integrity

The John Williams Farm does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Although the farm occupies its original site, and thus has its integrity of location, the property has lost much of its historic feeling, association, and setting. The original fields are now mostly woodland or have been converted to pastures or paddocks for horses. Originally a tobacco farm, the farm complex includes only two outbuildings associated with tobacco farming as well as a modern horse barn and a modern shed. The original design, materials, and workmanship of the circa 1908 farmhouse has also been altered. Although retaining its original basic form, Triple-A roof, and turned porch posts, the house now has vinyl siding, replacement windows, and later rear additions.

Criterion A

The John Williams Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

The John Williams Farm is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Wake County or the region. Specifically, the farm no longer has the historic field patterns and the array of intact agricultural and domestic outbuildings to illustrate an early twentieth century tobacco farm in Wake County.

Rural Wake County has more complete expressions of tobacco farms from the period, including those with associated farmland, a variety of outbuildings, and well-preserved farmhouses. A number of these farms feature intact examples of the popular one-story, single-pile house type with the Triple-A roof design. Among those properties in the HPO files are the Knight Farm near Knightdale; the Perry Farm Complex in the Rolesville vicinity; the Blalock Farm in Willow Springs; and the Maddox Farm in the rural Eagle Rock community (Lally 1993: Section F, pages 112-114; Lally 1994: 195-196, 225, 282-282, 336-337, 394, 400).

Criterion B

The John Williams Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The Williams farm is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The John Williams Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁴³

The circa 1913 Williams farmhouse no longer has the integrity to merit National Register eligibility under Criterion C. The house has vinyl siding, replacement windows and gable vents, and later rear additions and modifications. With its single-pile form and Triple-A roof configuration, the house represents a

⁴³ Ibid, p. 17.

popular, rural house type from the early twentieth century in Wake County, and numerous, more intact examples survive. The outbuildings, too, represent common agricultural building types in Wake County and do not have the architectural significance to warrant eligibility under Criterion C.

Criterion D

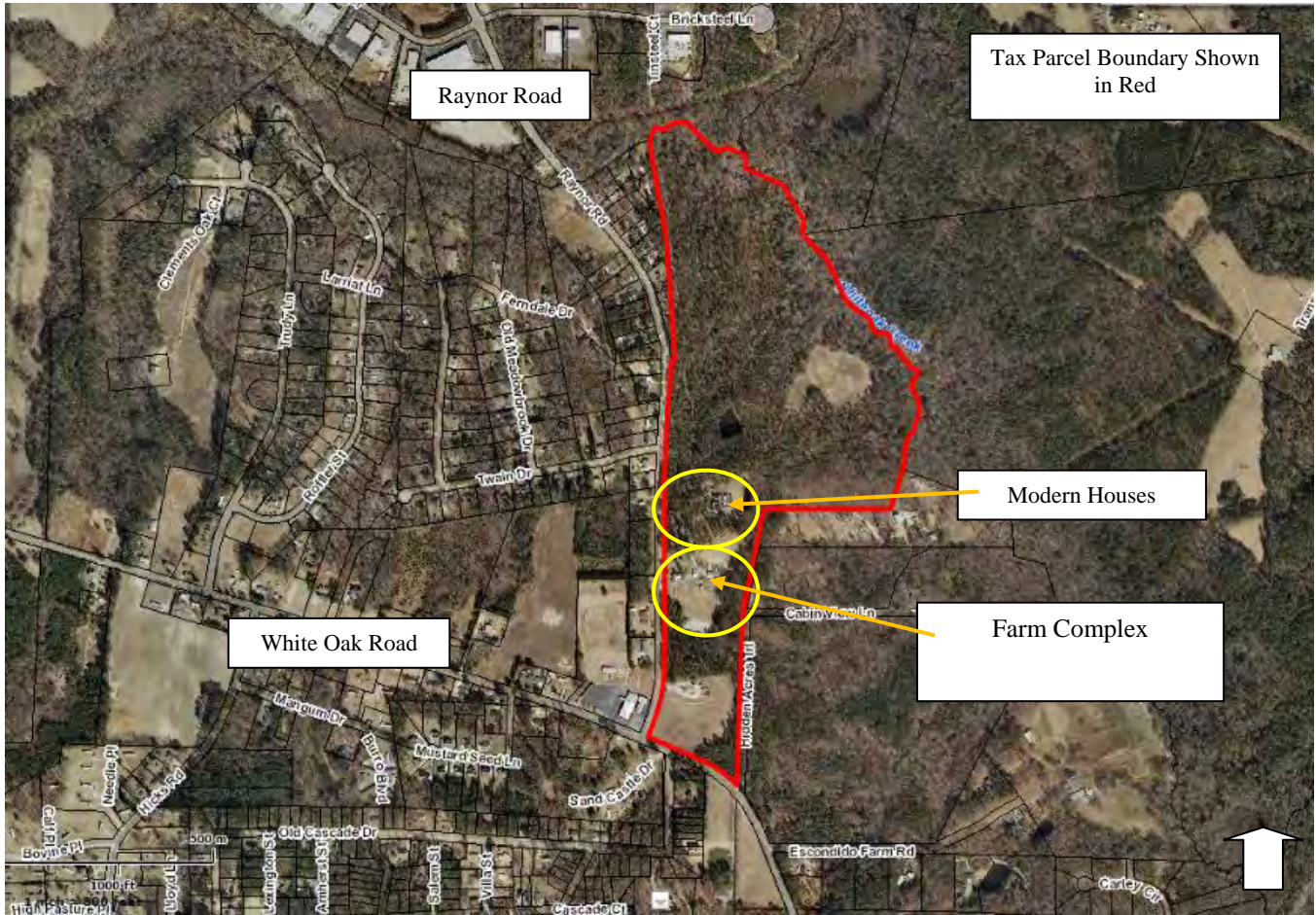
The John Williams Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.⁴⁴

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

⁴⁴ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 39

John Williams Farm
Overall Site Plan of Tax Parcel



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 1,000'

Figure 40

**John Williams Farm
Detailed Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 125'

**No. 118 Icana Poole House (WA0294) (Wake County
PIN 1740521128)
3600 East Garner Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**

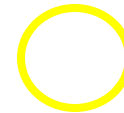


Physical Description (Plates 323-333) (Figure 41)

The circa 1910 Icana Poole House occupies a one-and-one-half-acre parcel and faces south towards East Garner Road. The tree-shaded parcel includes a frame smokehouse, washhouse, packhouse, and well that were built in the early and middle decades of the twentieth century. The site also includes a modern storage shed. A modern golf course and a planned residential development are located behind the house to the north, reflecting the subdivision of Poole farmland in the latter twentieth century. A modern house also stands on a subdivided lot directly east of the Poole parcel.

The Icana Poole House is a two-story, frame dwelling built in several phases. The earliest section is the one-story rear ell which may have been constructed in the late nineteenth century. Subsequently, the detached kitchen with its fieldstone chimney was attached to this wing. A major remodeling in the early twentieth century gave the house its present appearance. The two-story front section of the house has irregular Queen Anne massing and Colonial Revival detailing. The house has a gable-on-hip roof; a gable-front dormer, a wraparound porch supported by Tuscan columns; a pedimented entrance; and one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows. A tall, corbelled brick chimney stack is located at the junction of the rear wing and two-story section of the house although the interior chimneys in the main block have been removed. The paneled and glazed front door is framed by half side lights. Heavily remodeled in recent decades, the dwelling now has vinyl siding and replacement windows in the rear ell and kitchen wing. In the late 1990s, the entire east side of the porch, which had already been enclosed, was remodeled and expanded on the front and east elevations. The west end of the porch was also enclosed and has six-over-six sash windows. At that time a Palladian-style window and a gable-roofed, screened porch were added to the east side of the rear ell. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior, but the rear-facing, open-string staircase and interior French doors were visible from the porch (Lally 1994: 414).

The smokehouse has a gable-front roof and weatherboard siding. Next to the smokehouse is a modern, prefabricated shed with a side-gable roof and composition siding. The gable-front washhouse has plank siding, and the packhouse has German siding.



East Garner Road



Plate 323. Icana Poole House, House and Setting, Looking North.



Plate 324. Icana Poole House, Façade (South Elevation), Looking North.

Plate 325. Icana Poole House, Façade, Looking North.

Plate 326. Icana Poole House, Entrance, Looking North.

Plate 327. Icana Poole House, Enclosed Porch, West Elevation, Looking East.

Plate 328. Icana Poole House, Enclosed Porch, East Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Plate 329. Icana Poole House, Side (East) Elevation, Rear Wing, and Added Porch, Looking Southwest.



Plate 330. Icana Poole House, Side (West) Elevation, Looking East.

Plate 331. Icana Poole House, Rear (North) Elevation and Smokehouse, Looking South.

Plate 332. Icana Poole House, Shed (Right), Washhouse (Left), and Well (Foreground), Looking North.



Plate 333. Icana Poole House, Packhouse (on Right) and Modern Subdivision, Looking North.

Historical Background

Icana Poole probably erected the rear section of the present two-story house before his marriage to wife Adeline in 1889. As the Pooles prospered in the early twentieth century, the house was expanded and remodeled with stylish Queen Anne and classical elements. A successful farmer in the Mount Moriah community, Icana Poole led the campaign to build a Southern Railway spur (known as Poole's Siding) to this area. The railway line opened new markets for local farmers. Poole also helped organize nearby Mount Moriah Academy, a small private school serving local children. The original Poole farm has been subdivided over time, and the current house parcel is surrounded by modern, suburban development. The 1980s Pine Hollow Country Club borders the Poole House lot to the northeast. The house remains in the Poole family (Lally 1994: 414).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Icana Poole House is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion. This previously surveyed property no longer has the integrity to merit eligibility.

Integrity

The Icana Poole House does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Although the house occupies its original site oriented to Garner Road, the historic feeling, association, and setting of the property no longer remain. Originally a farmhouse, the associated farmland and the majority of agricultural buildings no longer survive. The one-and-a-half-acre, subdivided house lot is now surrounded by modern suburban development. Moreover, the original design, materials, and

workmanship of the Poole house have been compromised by the extensive alterations and additions. The wraparound porch has been enclosed on both ends, and the house has been vinyl sided. The rear ell has later additions and replacement windows.

Criterion A

The Icana Poole House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

The house is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Wake County or the region. The Icana Poole farm no longer remains intact to illustrate early twentieth century farming trends in Wake County.

Criterion B

The Icana Poole House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The Poole house is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Although Icana Poole was a prominent local landowner, instrumental in bringing a railroad spur line and a school to the Mount Moriah community, such contributions do not possess the degree of significance required for eligibility under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Icana Poole House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁴⁵

The circa 1910 Poole House no longer possesses the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship for eligibility under Criterion C. Although popular Queen Anne and Colonial Revival elements of design remain intact, the house has replacement vinyl siding and significant modifications to the front porch and original configuration of the house. Wake County contains better preserved, rural expressions of the Queen Anne/Colonial Revival architecture, including the Samuel Bartley Holleman House at Holleman's

⁴⁵ Ibid, p. 17.

Crossroads, the Wood-Maynard Farm and Bailey-Holt House (Study List 1991) near Apex, the J. M. Williams Farm near Green Level, and the Alious Mills House at Green Level. All these early twentieth century, frame dwellings feature the consciously irregular forms, projecting gable-roofed bays, wraparound porches that characterized the Queen Anne style, combined with classical columns and, frequently, gabled entry bays (Lally 1994: 336, 339, 344, and 354).

Criterion D

The Icana Poole House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.⁴⁶

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building.

⁴⁶ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 41

**Icana Poole House
Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 75'

No. 127 Mount Moriah Baptist Church (WA0296)
(Wake County PIN 1740041966)
3000 East Garner Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Physical Description (Plates 334-339) (Figure 42)

The Mount Moriah Baptist Church building investigated during the 1990-1991 county-wide architectural survey had been constructed in 1912. However, in 1999 the church was demolished because of extensive termite and hurricane damage. The existing church, with its prominent steeple and Gothic Revival-inspired treatments, was built in 2000. The adjoining two-story educational building had been built in 1994, and further additions were made as part of the 2000 building campaign.

The church cemetery is located on the southeast side of the church property, near East Garner Road. Still active, the cemetery holds approximately 350 headstones dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the turn of the twenty-first century. The majority of markers date from the middle to late decades of the twentieth century, reflecting the growth of the church and the surrounding Mount Moriah community during the period. The stones are primarily simple, nationally popular designs, with square or rectangular shapes, that are typical of the larger, rural church cemeteries in Wake County.

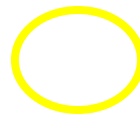


Plate 334. Mount Moriah Baptist Church, 2000 Church Building, Looking North.

Plate 335. Mount Moriah Baptist Church, 2000 Church Building, Looking South.

Plate 336. Mount Moriah Baptist Church, 1994-1999 Educational Building, Looking Southwest.

Plate 337. Mount Moriah Baptist Church, 2000 Church Building and Educational Wing, Looking Northwest from Cemetery.



Plate 338. Mount Moriah Baptist Church, Cemetery, Looking Southeast towards East Garner Road.



Plate 339. Mount Moriah Baptist Church, Cemetery, Looking Northwest.

Historical Background

Mount Moriah Baptist Church was established on the present site in 1832. By the end of the decade, the church had seventy-six members and a small, frame building. In 1912, the growing congregation funded the construction of a larger, frame church displaying handsome Gothic Revival elements. The cruciform-shaped edifice featured pointed-arch windows, buttresses, and a crenellated tower. The church's auditorium plan was furnished with curved pews and a hand-carved, wooden pulpit. Mount Moriah Baptist Church continued to expand its membership through the twentieth century. The church acquired the nearby Mount Moriah Academy for its parsonage in 1925 and built a larger parsonage on a new six-acre site in 1956. An educational wing was constructed for classrooms and administrative offices in 1966 to serve the expanding membership, and by the 1970s, the church had over 550 congregants. With continued growth, the congregation decided to build the present two-story, 8,000 square-foot educational wing in 1994. In 1999-2000, the 1912 sanctuary had to be demolished, and the extant church and further additions to the educational building were completed (Lally 1993: Section F, page 145; Lally 1994: 414).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Mount Moriah Baptist Church is recommended **not eligible** for National Register eligibility under any criterion. The church surveyed during the 1988-1991 county-wide survey was demolished in 1999, and the extant church building was constructed in 2000.

Integrity

Mount Moriah Baptist Church does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Although the church occupies its historic location, The property no longer retains its historic feeling, association, setting, design, materials, or workmanship. The present church facility was built between 1994, when the educational building was erected, and 2000, when the extant church replaced the 1912, Gothic Revival church on this site. The cemetery remains intact just southeast of the church to reflect the presence of a steadily growing church at this site since the early nineteenth century. Most of the gravestones date from the mid-to-late twentieth century.

Criterion A

Mount Moriah Baptist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

The church is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Wake County or the region.

Criterion B

The church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

Mount Moriah Baptist Church is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. The church cemetery contains gravemarkers of local families (e.g., the Pooles, Murrays, Stallingses, Pennys, Coatses, and Honeycutts) who played roles in the development of the church and community, but whose activities did not achieve the level of significance needed for National Register eligibility.

Criterion C

Mount Moriah Baptist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁴⁷

The present Mount Moriah Baptist Church was constructed between 1994, when the educational building was constructed, and 2000, when the extant church replaced the 1912 Gothic Revival church. The cemetery contains nationally popular headstone designs from the mid-to-late twentieth century primarily. These common designs are not the works of a master and do not possess the level of significance needed for eligibility under Criterion C.

Criterion D

Mount Moriah Baptist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.⁴⁸

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

⁴⁷ Ibid, p. 17.

⁴⁸ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 42

**Mount Moriah Baptist Church
Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 200'

**No. 128 Mount Moriah Academy (WA0299)
(Wake County PIN 1740046910)
7745 Rock Quarry Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**

Physical Description (Plates 340-344) (Figure 43)

Mount Moriah Academy occupies a triangular lot at the junction of East Garner Road and Rock Quarry Road. Built as a private school around the turn of the twentieth century, this one-story, frame dwelling has been remodeled, expanded, and modernized since its original construction. According to the 1988 HPO file and the records of Mount Moriah Baptist Church, the original school was a one-room, rectangular building with a gable-front roof, gable-roofed wing on the south elevation, and a hip-roofed front porch. The frame school building had weatherboard siding and two-over-two light, wood-sash, double-hung windows. Now a residence, the present building reflects the remodeling of the school as a parsonage in the mid-1920s and subsequent renovations. The dwelling today displays a 1920s boxy, hip-roofed form with a shed dormer, two interior chimneys, and sidelights and transom around the entrance. The classical porch columns and balustrade were not elements of the circa 1900 school and were either added during the 1920s renovation or salvaged from another house and installed later, perhaps after 1957 when the dwelling became a private residence. The house now has vinyl siding, replacement nine-over-one sash windows, and several later additions. Among these additions are a gable-roofed rear ell and a bedroom appendage on the side (north) elevation. There is a modern, two-car garage on the north side, and a modern guest house/garage complex behind the house (HPO Files; Lally 1994: 414; www.mtmoriahbaptistchurch.net/history).

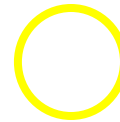


Plate 340. Mount Moriah Academy, House and Setting, Looking East.

Plate 341. Mount Moriah Academy, Entrance, Looking East.



Plate 342. Mount Moriah Academy, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 343. Mount Moriah Academy, Guest House and Garage, Looking North.



Plate 344. Historic Photograph of Mount Moriah School, n.d.
Source: www.mtmoriahbaptistchurch.net/history

Historical Background

Mount Moriah Academy was constructed circa 1900 across East Garner Road from Mount Moriah Baptist Church. Community residents, Icana Poole and Joseph F. Pool, led the campaign to build this private school for local children, and teachers boarded at the home of Joseph Pool. In the 1920s, during the consolidation of Wake County schools, local students began attending the new and larger Mount Auburn School, which was sited half way between the communities of Mount Moriah and Auburn. The academy was then remodeled to serve as the parsonage for Mount Moriah Baptist Church. The building has been a private residence since a new church parsonage was erected in 1957 (HPO Files; Lally 1994: 414).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Mount Moriah Academy is recommended **not eligible** for National Register eligibility under any criterion because of a loss of architectural integrity.

Integrity

Mount Moriah Academy does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The former, circa 1900 school does retain its integrity of location, occupying its original site in the heart of the Mount Moriah community across the road from Mount Moriah Baptist Church. However, the property no longer retains its historic feeling, association, or setting. Remodeled as a house in the 1920s, the setting, feeling, and association are no longer those of an early twentieth century, rural

school. Furthermore, the property now encompasses modern garages and other subsidiary buildings that have been added in recent years. The school's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship were also compromised in the 1920s with the bungalow-inspired house renovations. In recent years, the integrity of the 1920s remodeling has been lost with the installation of vinyl siding and replacement windows.

Criterion A

Mount Moriah Academy is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 15*).

The building is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Wake County or the region. Although erected circa 1900 as an educational facility, the building was heavily remodeled as a parsonage in the 1920s and subsequently as a private residence. The building, therefore, does not have sufficient integrity to reflect its role as a turn-of-the-twentieth-century, rural academy in Wake County.

Criterion B

Mount Moriah Academy is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

Mount Moriah Academy is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

Mount Moriah Academy is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁴⁹

The present building reflects several phases of remodeling, notably the 1920s conversion to a bungalow-inspired house as well as modern additions and alterations. The now vinyl-sided house with replacement windows no longer illustrates its original, circa 1900 schoolhouse design nor its 1920s bungalow conversion.

⁴⁹ Ibid, p. 17.

Criterion D

Mount Moriah Academy is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.⁵⁰

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

⁵⁰ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 43

**Mount Moriah Academy
Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 100'

No. 140 Walter Stallings House (WA0286) (Wake County PIN 1741207092)
2717 Branch Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Physical Description (Plates 345-348) (Figure 44)

The Walter Stallings House faces east towards Branch Road. The house occupies a one-acre, landscaped lot and is surrounded by modern residences, reflecting the subdivision and development of farmland that was once part of the Stallings farm. Now heavily remodeled, the circa 1910 Stallings House is a frame, three-bay I house with a Triple-A roof, projecting center bay capped by a gable, and a wraparound porch. Decorative quatrefoil vents are found under the gables. The house has an altered, one-rear ell. The house was altered after the rural Wake County architectural survey was completed in 1990. Most notably, the house now sits on a tall, brick foundation with arcaded supports under the porch. This raised foundation accommodates a two-car garage below the rear ell. In addition, both nine-over-nine and six-over-six sash windows have replaced the original four-over-four sash, the two rear exterior chimneys are newly built, and the turned porch posts and square balusters are modern replacements. The rear ell has an enclosed porch and an added bay window (HPO Files; Lally 1994: 417).

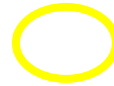


Plate 345. Walter Stallings House, House and Setting, Looking Southeast.



Plate 346. Walter Stallings House, Façade (West Elevation), Looking East.



Plate 347. Walter Stallings House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 348. Walter Stallings House, Side (South) Elevation and Setting, Looking North.

Historical Background

About 1910, farmer Walter Stallings built this house on land acquired from his parents, Joseph Alpheus and Addie Stallings. Their residence (Baucom-Stallings House, WA0287) stands within the APE to the east. In 1995, Walter H. Stallings acquired the house and one acre of land from his parents, Walter Rand and Norma D. Stallings, and circa 1997 he remodeled the house, raising it to rest on the modern brick foundation (Lally 1994: 417).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Walter Stallings House is recommended **not eligible** for National Register eligibility under any criterion. This property has been altered extensively since being surveyed in 1990.

Integrity

The Walter Stallings House does not retain the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The house occupies its original location, but its historic feeling, association, and setting no longer remain intact. The house now sits on a subdivided, one-acre parcel surrounded primarily by modern, suburban residences. No associated farm outbuildings or farmland survive. Furthermore, the house no longer retains its integrity of design, materials, or workmanship. The house now rests on a tall, arcaded foundation that rises roughly one story above grade and accommodates a garage to the rear. The modern chimneys and replacement windows have also compromised the integrity of the house.

Criterion A

The Walter Stallings House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

The house is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Wake County or the region. Once the centerpiece of a farm, the Walter Stallings House tract no longer contains any farm outbuildings or farmland to represent major agricultural patterns in Wake County during the early twentieth century.

Criterion B

The Walter Stallings House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The Walter Stallings House is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The Walter Stallings House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁵¹

Built circa 1910, the Stalling House was extensively remodeled circa 1997, and the house no longer has the integrity to merit National Register eligibility under Criterion C. The original architectural character of the house was significantly compromised by the addition of the tall, brick arcaded foundation. Other modern changes include the replacement windows and chimneys.

Criterion D

The Walter Stallings House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the

⁵¹ Ibid, p. 17.

property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.⁵²

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

⁵² National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 44
Walter Stallings House
Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 75'

No. 176 The Oaks (WA1972)
(Wake County PIN 1743825043)
4516 Clifton Road
Knightdale vicinity, Wake County



Physical Description (Plates 349-366; Figures 45-46)

Established in the 1790s, the Oaks lies east of the Neuse River, south of present-day US 64 and the town of Knightdale. The property encompasses an altered, late eighteenth century farmhouse, several modern houses, several farm outbuildings, and a Hinton family cemetery, all sited on a number of tax parcels subdivided from the historic plantation. To the north and south are tracts that were sold for modern residential construction in keeping with the now suburban character of the surrounding area.

The one and one-half story, frame dwelling is the centerpiece of this plantation that originally covered more than 3,000 acres. The house was built facing west towards Old Hinton Road and the Neuse, but in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century was reconfigured to face east towards Clifton Road. The house has a steeply-pitched, side-gable roof, exterior end chimneys with rebuilt stacks, and additions or modifications to each elevation. In the late nineteenth century, a wraparound porch was built along the original west-facing façade and the side (south) elevation. The porch was supported by chamfered posts with decorative knee brackets. The exterior was heavily remodeled in the 1950s by the Liles family after their 1951 acquisition of the house and eighty-six acres. A large, gable-roofed addition, with a connecting hyphen and screened porch, was constructed along the side (north) elevation. The section of wraparound porch across the south elevation was enclosed, and a small, shed-roofed addition was built on the west (now rear) elevation, punctuating the porch. Vestiges of the porch remain on this elevation. The front (east) elevation was given a Colonial Revival treatment that included the addition of a Mount Vernon-inspired portico with classical columns and a balustrade capping the flat roof. Pairs of six-over-six sash windows and a fanlight front door were also added. In more recent years, the exterior has been covered in aluminum siding.

Although flanked by modern additions, the interior of the original, three-room main block of the house retains Federal-style elements. These include original mantels with arched fire openings, paneled wainscoting, paneled closed-string stair case, and wide, six-panel doors with molded surrounds. The kitchen is housed in the west elevation addition, and the hyphen and north addition include a tongue-and-groove paneled den, with a brick fireplace, and a second kitchen.

The house faces east towards Clifton Road across a broad lawn. Trees shade the gravel drive and the house, and cultivated fields, edged by woodland, and a farm pond lie to the north and west. Near the pond are a mid-twentieth-century, concrete-block tobacco barn and a circa 1900 tenant house that the owner says was moved to the site and converted to a grading room. Just south of the house is a modern, brick ranch house, and to the rear are two modern dwellings, several modern sheds, and a modern, prefabricated, metal garage.

Beyond the modern house and outbuildings is a one-acre parcel (PIN 1743811957) containing the Hinton family cemetery. The cemetery is enclosed by a low, ashlar granite wall and contains three marble box tombs and several marble ledgers (horizontal, rectangular gravemarkers) from the early to the latter nineteenth century. A marble plaque with the Hinton family crest is mounted on the far wall opposite the entrance gate. The wall was dry laid although portions have been reinforced with concrete.

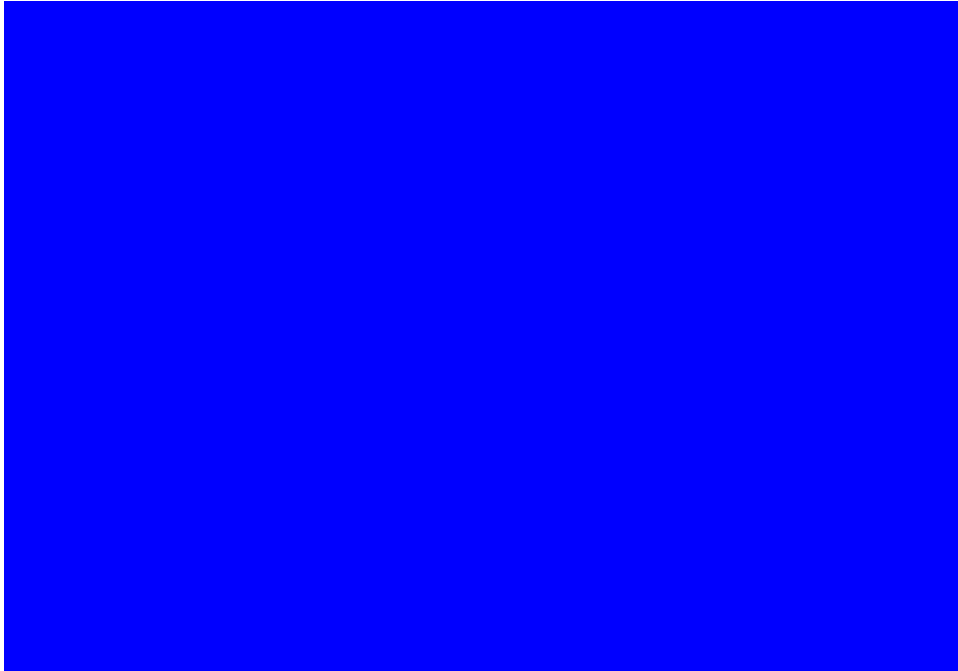


Plate 349. The Oaks, Setting, Looking West from Clifton Road.

Plate 350. The Oaks, House Facade, Looking West.

Plate 351. The Oaks, House, Front (East) and Side (South) Elevations, Looking North.

Plate 352. The Oaks, House, Rear (West) Elevation, (Original Front Elevation), Looking East.

Plate 353. The Oaks, House, Porch Post, Rear (West) Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 354. The Oaks, House, Interior, Parlor Mantel.



Plate 355. The Oaks, House, Interior, Staircase.



Plate 356. The Oaks, Tobacco Barn and Former Tenant House/Grading Room, Looking North.



Plate 357. The Oaks, Modern House West of Main House, Looking West.



Plate 358. The Oaks, Shed and Prefabricated Garage Behind Main House, Looking Southwest.



Plate 359. The Oaks, Modern House on Subdivided Tract West of Main House, Looking West.



Plate 360. The Oaks, Modern House on Subdivided Tract South of Main House, Looking South.



Plate 361. The Oaks, Hinton Family Cemetery, Looking North.



Plate 362. The Oaks, Hinton Family Cemetery, Looking East towards House.



Plate 363. The Oaks, Hinton Family Cemetery.



Plate 364. The Oaks, Hinton Family Cemetery, Looking North.



Plate 365. The Oaks, Hinton Family Cemetery, Marble Hinton Family Crest.



Plate 366. The Oaks, Hinton Family Cemetery, Gravestone.

Historical Background

The Oaks is one of five plantations belonging to the prominent Hinton family, whose vast holdings east of the Neuse River made them the largest landowners in eastern Wake County before the Civil War. Originally encompassing roughly 3,100 acres, the Oaks was established by David Hinton, who built a one and one-half story, frame, Georgian/Federal house circa 1790 as the centerpiece of his plantation. The house originally faced west onto Old Hinton Road which linked the Oaks with two other Hinton plantations, Midway and Clay Hill. (On the 1871 Bevers map of Wake County, present-day Clifton Road is labeled as Hinton Road.) During the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, the house was remodeled so that the original, west-facing front became the rear of the dwelling, and the former rear elevation became the front overlooking Clifton Road (Lally 1993: Section E, page 17; HPO Files; Bevers 1871).

David Hinton was born in 1770 to Revolutionary War hero, Colonel John Hinton, and Ferobee Smith, whose family founded the town of Smithfield in Johnston County. David Hinton married in 1792, and his son, Charles Lewis Hinton, was born the following year at the Oaks. A graduate of the University of North Carolina, Charles Hinton had a distinguished career, serving as state treasurer in the 1840s and as a member of the committee that oversaw the rebuilding of the state capitol during that period. Although the Hinton family continued to own the Oaks until 1902, the State of North Carolina had leased the property for a number of years and used it as the prison headquarters for eastern Wake County. In 1951, the house and eight-six acres were sold to the Liles family; L. C. Liles's widow, Mamie, and their descendants continued to own the Oaks. In recent years, the property has been subdivided for family members and for sale, and the acreage that the Lileses had originally bought now covers a number of tax parcels. A Hinton family cemetery, located west of the house, sits on its own one-acre tract and contains gravestones dating to the early decades of the nineteenth century (HPO Files; Liles and Taylor Interview 2011).

Previous investigations have noted that the interior has undergone fewer alterations than the exterior. Atypical of houses of this period, the Oaks has a center-hall plan; the hall is flanked by one large room to one side, and two smaller rooms on the opposite side. Each room has its original paneled mantel with molded shelf and arched fireplace. The smaller rooms have corner fireplaces that share a chimney. Throughout the house, six-panel doors with three-part surrounds, paneled wainscoting, and flushboard and vertical beaded-board walls remain intact. A staircase that occupies the corner of the hall has railings that matched those at Beaver Dam Plantation (owned by Williams Hinton). The full basement has English bond walls and exposed timbers joints. The Oaks has not been significantly altered since the 1990 survey, but the property has been subdivided into numerous parcels, some of which have been deeded to family members while other tracts have been sold for residential development (HPO Files; Liles and Taylor Interview 2011).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

The Oaks was initially surveyed in 1969 by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office and again in 1990 by Kelly Lally during her county-wide investigation, also conducted for the HPO. Both the 1969 and the 1990 surveys of the Oaks concluded that the house was highly altered, particularly on the exterior, and the property was not added to the state Study List. For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Oaks is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under any criterion because of a loss of architectural integrity.

Integrity

As a result of the extensive postwar remodeling, the Oaks no longer retains the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The property occupies its original location, and thus retains its integrity of location. The adjoining fields, open space, tree-shaded grounds, and stone-walled Hinton family cemetery also contribute to its integrity of setting and association. However, the Oaks has also lost major elements of its historic setting, feeling, and association. With a reconfiguration of the house in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, the house faces Clifton Road to the east and no longer has its original western orientation towards Old Hinton Road that linked several Hinton family plantations. Furthermore, the setting, feeling, and association of the Oaks have been compromised by the construction of three modern houses on parcels just south and west of the house and the loss of historic farm outbuildings. Only the Hinton family cemetery, sited west of the house, remains from the pre-Civil War era.

Most notably, the Oaks has lost its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Although the interior of the original main body of the house retains Federal-style mantels and other woodwork, the dwelling as a whole has been heavily altered. The now aluminum-sided house has been reworked several times since its construction at the end of the eighteenth century with additions and alterations to all four elevations. A wraparound porch, with chamfered posts and decorative sawnwork, was added in the second half of the nineteenth century, but most of the exterior alterations occurred during the 1950s remodeling. A portion of the wraparound porch was enclosed, a large side wing was constructed to the north elevation, a smaller addition was built on the west elevation, and the house was given mid-twentieth century Colonial Revival features. A front porch, inspired by the portico at Mount Vernon, was added, and the six-over-six sash windows and fanlighted front door are all 1950s replacements.

Criterion A

The Oaks is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

The Oaks is not eligible under Criterion A because the property is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of eastern Wake County. Although portions of the property are still farmed, this once important plantation of approximately 3,100 acres has been subdivided over the years so that the combined parcels of the former Oaks plantation now total only roughly 86 acres. Furthermore, there are no intact farm outbuildings and fields to illustrate patterns of agriculture in this area of Wake County during the nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Criterion B

The Oaks is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The Oaks is **not eligible** under Criterion B because the property is not associated with individuals demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. The Hinton, and Charles Lewis Hinton in particular, were prominent members of the planter class in Wake County during the antebellum period, but they do not meet the threshold of significance needed for eligibility under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Oaks is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

As previous investigations concluded, the Oaks does not have sufficient integrity for eligibility under Criterion C for architecture. Because of its mid-twentieth-century remodeling, the Oaks no longer illustrates the design, materials, and workmanship of plantation houses from the turn of the nineteenth century. Better examples survive, including two other Hinton family plantations, Midway Plantation (WA0032) and Beaver Dam (WA0201). Both these plantations have been listed in the National Register because of their impressive plantation seats and collections of outbuildings (Lally 1993: Section F, page 111).

Although the Hinton family cemetery remains substantially intact, this small graveyard does not possess the architectural significance to be individually eligible under Criterion C. The integrity of feeling,

association, and setting of the cemetery have been significantly compromised by modern changes to the Oaks estate. The cemetery now stands in an open field near modern storage sheds, and with the reorientation of the house towards Clifton Road, the cemetery no longer sits prominently between the house and the main road. Although no comprehensive inventory of family cemeteries in Wake County has been undertaken, the Hinton cemetery's three box-tombs and small collection of ledgers from the nineteenth century illustrate marker designs found in other plantation cemeteries and church and community graveyards in Wake County. Kelly A. Lally's inventory of rural Wake County did not add any individual cemeteries to the Study List. However, Lally does note there are "numerous community and family cemeteries throughout Wake County" that contain notable markers of prominent citizens. Some of these cemeteries are surrounded by low stone walls. Lally also singles out the Barabas Jones Cemetery near Cary for its rare collection of frame grave coverings and the Harrison Cemetery near Stony Hill for its headstones designed by local craftsman. M. Ruth Little's *Sticks and Stones, Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers* (1998) states that marble box-tombs and ledgers were expensive and found mainly in the graveyards of wealthy families or in the cemeteries of the oldest Episcopal churches, whose members were often the wealthiest residents in town (Little 1998: 48; Lally 1993: Section F, page 147).

Criterion D

The Oaks is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.

The Oaks is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

Figure 45
The Oaks
Overall Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 400'

Figure 46
The Oaks
Detailed Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 200'

**No. 184 Gerald Cochran House (WA7107)
(Wake County PIN 0689855765)
8305 Fayetteville Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**



Physical Description (Plates 367-373) (Figure 47)

The 1960 Gerald Cochran House occupies a one and one-half acre, tree-shaded lot that faces west onto four-lane Fayetteville Road (US 401) in the McCullers Pines residential subdivision. The house has a deep front lawn that buffers the dwelling from the highway. McCullers Pines was developed between 1960 and the early 1970s with several platted streets along the east side of US 401. The streets are lined with roughly thirty, large, deep lots. The dwellings along these streets generally conform to a few simple, brick-veneered, side-gable ranch styles that were popular throughout suburban Wake County in this period.

Within this subdivision, the Cochran House is distinctive for its emphasis on modernist-inspired forms and materials. The low-slung, one-story residence illustrates the Rambler Ranch style with its horizontal, geometric shapes, projecting wings, the application of functional, mass-produced materials, and the integration of interior and exterior spaces (see Longleaf Resources 2006: 22). The Cochran house has a long, rectangular form with a concrete-slab foundation, low-pitched cross-gable roof, deep eaves, and an exterior of concrete block, vertical boards, and polychromatic cast stone made to look like Roman brick. The interior chimneys are also faced in cast stone. The façade features both horizontal and vertical groupings of awning-style windows with heavy, wood sash and an L-shaped terrace sheltered by the broad eaves and supported by screens of decorative concrete blocks. A low, cast-stone planter runs along this terrace. The screens also disguise the attached, side-loading garage on the south side of the house. The rear elevation is less ornamented with concrete-block walls and aluminum-sash, awning-style windows and several entrances. The principal investigators were not able to gain access to the house interior. However, the Cochrans' son, Timothy Cochran, stated that the interior has exposed concrete-block walls and a cast-stone fireplace (Cochran Interview 2011).

Behind the house, the large, flat lot is now overgrown but has large, shade trees. An original, one-story, side-gable, concrete-block storage building is located near the rear of the parcel.



Plate 367. Gerald Cochran House, House and Setting, Looking East.

Plate 368. Gerald Cochran House, Façade and Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.

Plate 369. Gerald Cochran House, Façade, Looking East.

Plate 370. Gerald Cochran House, Façade and Terrace, Looking Southeast.

Plate 371. Gerald Cochran House, Decorative Screen in Front of Garage, Looking East.

Plate 372. Gerald Cochran House, Rear (East) Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Plate 373. Gerald Cochran House, Storage Building and Back Yard, Looking East.

Historical Background

The house was in 1960 for Carolyn and Gerald Cochran in the newly platted McCullers Pines subdivision in southwestern Wake County. McCullers Pines resulted from the subdivision of former farmland and woods owned by the George McCullers family. During the 1960s and early 1970s, a variety of mainly red-brick, ranch-style houses were built by the new owners on some thirty lots platted along the east side of Fayetteville Road as well as on Red Bud, Camellia, and Allen streets. The earliest lots sold for \$100.00 each. The houses were primarily custom built with the owners probably using designs provided by builders or from published architectural plans. Some of the houses were also built on speculation as building contractors purchased lots and erected residences for the market (Wake County Map Book 1960: 41, 354; Deed Books 1461: 689; 1488: 177).

Gerald Cochran was a local building contractor and speculator who, beginning in the late 1950s, purchased suburban house lots and erected dwellings around southern Wake County. In the early 1960s, Cochran and wife, Carolyn, purchased several lots in McCullers Pines and built their own house on Lot 5 (8305 Fayetteville Road). The Cochrans sold another house on Lot 13 for \$12,000. According to son Timothy Cochran, who is also a building contractor, Gerald Cochran either designed the house himself or modeled it after a house plan provided by the Standard Homes Company. Established in Washington, D.C., Standard Homes began publishing standardized house plans for a mass market in the 1920s and in 1930 opened a branch office near Fuquay-Varina in Wake County. In 1980, the Cochrans sold the house to Robert L. Newton, a minister, and his wife, Winnie. In 1999, Bevan and Diane Hales of Raleigh purchased the house from the Newtons. The Hales family continues to own the house which is now rental property (Hales Interview 2011; Cochran Interview 2011; Wake County Deed Books 1400: 453; 1461: 689; 2813: 56; 8423: 1582).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Gerald Cochran House is recommended **not eligible** for National Register eligibility. The house lacks the architectural and historical significance needed for eligibility under any criterion.

Integrity

Built in 1960, the Gerald Cochran House remains substantially intact and maintains its historic location, feeling, association and setting. Although Fayetteville Road has been widened to four lanes since the construction of the house, the dwelling remains on its ample, wooded, original lot. The house also retains its integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. The low horizontality of the cross-gable form, the broad eaves, the L-plan terrace, and the use of various, mass-produced materials were all part of the original design.

Criterion A

The Gerald Cochran House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 15*).

The house is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Wake County or the region. Although the Cochran House is part of a suburban subdivision, McCullers Pines, this residential development does not have the significance to represent Wake County's postwar suburban expansion under Criterion A. Comprised of several straight streets and houses built during the 1960s and 1970s, McCullers Pines does not illustrate the curvilinear street plans and variations of postwar ranch and split-level houses that epitomized the county's suburban growth. The environs of Raleigh holds a number of custom and tract residential subdivisions that in their layouts and architectural designs are exemplary of the postwar suburban boom. Among the most notable custom subdivisions are: Country Club Hills; Budleigh; Forty Acres; Highland Gardens; Drewry Hills; and Longview Gardens (Longleaf Historic Resources 2006: 13-16, 19-21, 28-31).

Criterion B

The Gerald Cochran House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The Gerald Cochran House is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁵³

Although the 1960 Cochran house remains largely intact, retaining defining elements of the Rambler Ranch style, the property does not meet the requirements for eligibility under Criterion C. As with many postwar suburban ranch houses, the house was built by a building contractor either copying or adapting a stock architectural plan. The Cochran house is one of numerous postwar suburban dwellings in Wake County that were variations of the nationally popular ranch style. Because of their great numbers, none of these ranch houses is individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The residential subdivisions listed above in the discussion of Criterion A all feature an illustrative array of 1950s and early 1960s ranch houses displaying archetypal rambler ranch, split level, contemporary, and minimal ranch-style designs (Longleaf Historic Resources 2006: 22).

However, Wake County does feature sophisticated, modernist houses that have individual eligibility under Criterion C. These eligible properties are outstanding for their progressive architectural character and are often the work of architects who were trained during the modernist movement. Modernism was introduced to North Carolina in 1948 when the School of Design at North Carolina State College, as it was then known, was established. The dean of the new school, Henry Kamphoefner, and faculty members, John Latimer, Edward Waugh, Milton Small, Eduardo Catalano, Matthew Nowicki, and George Matsumoto were all important proponents of the modernist movement, not only designing local examples of the new style but also training classes of new architects. With its use of new materials, structural advances, and unadorned, geometric forms, modernist designs reflected a postwar optimism that industrialization and technological innovations were the solutions to current needs and aspirations. On a practical level, the absence of applied decoration and the clear expression and use of such readily available materials as steel, glass, brick, and concrete block often made modernist-inspired architecture less expensive and quick to build. By the 1950s, Wake County had a host of architects designing houses as well as commercial buildings in the modernist mode (Longleaf Historic Resources 2006: 16-17). Notable among a collection of architect-designed, modernist houses in the postwar decades are: York House (1904 Craig Street); Aretakis House (309 Transylvania Avenue); Stahl House (3017 Granville Drive); Drew House (511 Transylvania Avenue); Vallas House (5008 Leadmine Road); Welles House (3227 Birnamwood Road); Tillery House (2200 White Oak Road); Williams House (6612 Rest Haven Road); Arndt House (1428 Canterbury Road); Harris House (2815 Lakeview Drive); Richards House (2116 Banbury Road); Weber House (606 Transylvania Avenue); and Ward House (401 Ramblewood Drive) (Longleaf Historic Resources 2006: 23).

Criterion D

The Gerald Cochran House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.⁵⁴

⁵³ Ibid, p. 17.

⁵⁴ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

Figure 47
Gerald Cochran House
Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 100'

**No. 189 William Pierce House (WA0605)
(Wake County PIN 0669097031)
9717 Holly Springs Road
Holly Springs Vicinity, Wake County**



Physical Description (Plates 374-383); Figure 48)

Probably constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, this traditional, frame, double-pen dwelling has been significantly altered since its survey in 1989. The original five-bay façade consisted of three nine-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows that alternated with the two front doors. The present three-bay façade has replacement weatherboard siding, a center doorway flanked by sidelights, and two original windows. The original two doorways survive underneath the new weatherboarding with a five-panel door on the north side. The original third window on the façade was replaced by the present center entry. The dwelling's simple square porch posts and turned-post balustrade are also recent additions (HPO Files; Lally 1994: 360).

The house retains its rectangular form capped by a side-gable roof, brick end chimneys, four-over-four light, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the side and rear elevations, and a hip-roofed porch. The chimney on the north elevation is notable for its paved shoulders and is contemporary with the construction of the house. The brick chimney on the south elevation has stepped shoulders and appears to have been built in the late nineteenth century. With the exception of the façade, the house retains original weatherboarding. The shed-roofed appendage on the north side of the rear elevation appears to date approximately with the construction of the main body of the house. The rear elevation also has a later gable-roofed kitchen/dining room wing with six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The south side of this ell has an enclosed porch and an attached shed addition with replacement windows. The north side has a shed-roofed porch that sits on a concrete slab and has later square posts.

Inside, the simply finished, two-room main block of the house has flushboard walls and ceilings, five-panel doors with simple surrounds, and post-and-lintel mantels. The mantel in the north room has slender pilasters supporting a slightly curved frieze. A later mantel from the late nineteenth century is found in the south room and has wider pilasters and a two-panel frieze. A batten door in the south room originally opened onto the rear porch (now enclosed). The rear kitchen ell has been modified with later particle-board siding on the walls and ceiling.

Facing west towards Holly Springs Road, the William Pierce House occupies a one and one-half-acre lot. The parcel also comprises a trailer and a ruinous, frame, one-story storage shed sited behind the dwelling. No other domestic or agricultural outbuildings survive. The house is surrounded by modern residences along Holly Springs Road, commercial development oriented to nearby Sunset Lake Road, and planned suburban developments. No fields historically associated with this house remain.



Plate 374. William Pierce House, House and Setting, Looking South.



Plate 375. William Pierce House, Façade (West Elevation), Looking East.



Plate 376. William Pierce House, Porch and Entrance, Looking East.



Plate 377. William Pierce House, Chimney, North Elevation, Looking South.

Plate 378. William Pierce House, Rear Ell, Looking West.

Plate 379. William Pierce House, Rear Ell, Looking West.



Plate 380. William Pierce House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 381. William Pierce House, Interior, North Room Mantel.



Plate 382. William Pierce House, South Room Mantel.



Plate 383. William Pierce House, Shed and Trailer, Looking East.

Historical Background

In 1901, farmer William Pierce acquired this house and eighty-four acres of land from G. B. Alford. Deed records note that this tract was “originally known as the Gilmore Tract.” In 1876, Alford had secured a lien on this tract from Austin Gilmore. The house may have been built by Gilmore. In 1915, Pierce purchased an adjacent fifty-seven-acre parcel from I. H. Collins. William Pierce and his wife, Sarah Catherine, reared their nine children to adulthood on the farm. William Pierce died in 1922, and the 141-acre farm was subsequently subdivided among many heirs. The one and one-half-acre William Pierce House tract is no longer in the Pierce family, and the former farmland has been either subdivided for modern residential and commercial construction or is now woodland. The family of current owner, Wade Burt, bought the property in 1957, and he occupies a brick ranch house to the south (Wake County Deed Books 43: 807; 162: 316; 289: 473; 432: 231; 1312: 445; HPO Files; Burt Interview 2011).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the William Pierce House is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion because of its loss of integrity.

Integrity

The William Pierce House remains in its original location, but the house now sits on a small house lot subdivided from the larger, historic farm. The property has lost its integrity of feeling, setting, or association. Surrounded by modern construction or woodland, no visible evidence of the cultivated fields or agricultural or domestic outbuildings historically associated with this house survives. The only other buildings on the parcel are a ruinous storage building and an abandoned trailer. In addition, the house no longer has integrity of design, workmanship, or materials. Although its traditional side-gable, single-pile form and brick end chimneys remain, the dwelling has been significantly altered since its 1989 survey. Original windows on the façade have been removed or covered over with replacement siding; a new center entranceway with sidelights has been added; and modern porch posts installed.

Criterion A

The William Pierce House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property’s specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

Now occupying a one and one-half acre parcel, the William Pierce property does not represent major trends in the agricultural development of Wake County. No historic outbuildings or field patterns remain to illustrate the operation of the Pierce farm or its role in the agricultural history of the county.

Criterion B

The William Pierce House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The William Pierce House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁵⁵

The William Pierce House no longer retains sufficient integrity for eligibility under Criterion C. Since the 1989 survey of the house, key architectural elements original to the house have been removed, and new materials have been added. The façade has new weatherboarding and the original five-bay, two-door façade has been remodeled to create a three-bay elevation with a center doorway. Original porch posts have been replaced with square supports, and replacement windows are now found on a rear wing.

Criterion D

The William Pierce House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.⁵⁶

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

⁵⁵ Ibid, p. 17.

⁵⁶ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

Figure 48

**William Pierce House
Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 100'

**No. 191 Arthur Atkins House (WA1245)
(Wake County PIN 0780006191)
6524 Ten Ten Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**

Physical Description (Plates 384-393; Figure 49)

Constructed circa 1905, the Arthur Atkins House represents a popular, early twentieth century house type in rural Wake County. The house has a traditional one-story, single-pile, three-bay form with a Triple-A roof configuration and a hip-roofed porch. The roof has gable returns and molded box eaves, and the gables are embellished with diamond-shaped vents. Although the weatherboard siding and two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash windows remain intact, the house has undergone alterations. The porch has replacement posts and balustrade and a new concrete porch floor. The windows on the façade have replacement surrounds and added paneled aprons under the windows, changes that probably occurred when the porch was remodeled. The stuccoed chimney near the junction of the main body of the house and the rear ell appears to be later as does the brick chimney on the rear elevation. The rear kitchen ell has an enclosed porch, a modern deck, and a later shed appendage on the east elevation. The house is now rental property, and the principal investigators did not gain access to the interior.



The roughly one and one-half-acre house lot includes a frame, gambrel-roofed barn and an equipment shelter that were built by Arthur Atkins after he purchased the original seven-acre tract in 1937. The weatherboarded barn has some replacement plywood siding on the rear elevation and modern front doors. The canopied well sited just east of the house is modern. The remainder of the original tract associated with house has been subdivided in recent years. The subdivided lots adjoining the house parcel encompass a modern residence, a modern shed, and a modern, frame horse barn with a roughly three-acre pasture. Modern, suburban-style residential development fills former farmland around the Atkins tract.



Plate 384. Arthur Atkins House, House and Setting, Looking South.



Plate 385. Arthur Atkins House, Façade (North Elevation), Looking South.



Plate 386. Arthur Atkins House, Porch, Looking West.



Plate 387. Arthur Atkins House, Rear Ell, Looking North.

Plate 388. Arthur Atkins House, Barn and Equipment Shed, Looking South.

Plate 389. Arthur Atkins House, Barn, East Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 390. Arthur Atkins House, Barn, Rear (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 391. Arthur Atkins House, Modern Horse Barn on Former Atkins Farmland, Looking South from Atkins House Lot.

Plate 392. Arthur Atkins House, Modern House on Former Atkins Farmland, Looking East from Atkins House Lot

Plate 393. Arthur Atkins House, Modern Subdivision, Looking South from Horse Barn.

Historical Background

Deed records show that in 1937 Arthur R. Atkins and his wife, Swannie, paid the sum of \$1,250.00 to Lonnie and Hattie Holmes for the house and seven acres of land in Swift Creek Township. Lonnie's father, James Holmes, had bought this seven-acre tract at auction in 1928. According to the Atkins family, the property had several different owners during the early twentieth century, and it seems most likely that either the Pleasant or the Goodwin families built the house. Arthur Atkins farmed part-time, raising tobacco as well as growing vegetables for the county's urban market. The Atkinses built the barn, equipment shed. Their son, Steve Atkins, inherited the seven-acre farm in 1988 and sold the property in 1994 to the present owners, Robert and Brenda Dillard. The Dilliards subdivided the tract into several parcels and constructed their modern frame dwelling and a horse barn on a four-acre tract to the east. The Atkins House is now rental property, and the barn is vacant (Wake County Deed Records 541: 217; 743: 396; 1590: 99; HPO Files).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Arthur Atkins House is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion.

Integrity

The Arthur Atkins House retains its integrity of location but has lost much of its historic feeling, setting, and association. Although the house and outbuildings remain on their original site facing Ten Ten Road, recent, large-scale suburban construction now surrounds the one and one-half-acre Atkins house lot. In addition, the original seven-acre farm tract was subdivided in the 1990s, and a modern house and modern horse barn were built adjacent to the small Atkins farm complex. The house and outbuildings have also lost some integrity of design, workmanship, and materials through alterations and additions. The house retains its Triple-A form, weatherboarding siding, and two-over-two sash windows, but the front porch has been remodeled, and the façade windows now have modern surrounds and embellishments. The deck, enclosed rear porch, and new chimney on the rear elevation are also modern alterations.

Criterion A

The Arthur Atkins House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 15).

Comprising a farmhouse, barn, and equipment shed, the Arthur Atkins House tract does not illustrate major trends in the agricultural development of Wake County. The subdivided house lot does not have the variety of outbuildings nor the field patterns to illustrate tobacco or truck farming in Wake County during the early and middle decades of the twentieth century. A modern house now stands on former Atkins farmland immediately east of the farm complex while a modern horse barn and paddock are sited just south of the complex.

Criterion B

The Arthur Atkins House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

Criterion C

The Arthur Atkins House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁵⁷

Neither the house nor the outbuildings possess the requirements for eligibility under Criterion C. Although the circa 1905 house illustrates a popular house type in rural Wake County during the early twentieth century, the Atkins house has undergone some significant changes in recent years. The front elevation has a remodeled porch with later square posts, new turned balusters, and a modern concrete deck. The windows on the façade have new surrounds and added decorative panels. The rear of the house has a modern chimney, an enclosed porch along the kitchen ell, and a new wooden deck. Rural Wake County contains a number of intact examples of the popular one-story, single-pile house type with the Triple-A roof design. A collection of these dwellings remain on well-preserved farmsteads, surrounded by a variety of outbuildings and fields. Among these resources in the HPO files are the Knight Farm (National Register 1987) near Knightdale; the Perry Farm Complex (Study List 1991) in the Rolesville vicinity; the Blalock Farm in Willow Springs; and the Maddox Farm in the rural Eagle Rock community (Lally 1993: Section F, pages 112-114; Lally 1994: 195-196, 225, 282-283, 336-337, 394, 400-401).

The 1930s-1940s, gambrel-roofed barn and the equipment shed on the Arthur Atkins House parcel are vernacular agricultural building types common to rural Wake County. They do not possess the architectural significance to be individually eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D

The Arthur Atkins House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.⁵⁸

⁵⁷ Ibid, p. 17.

⁵⁸ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 21.

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

Figure 49

**Arthur Atkins House
Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 100'

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APPENDIX A

Concurrence Forms
Inventory List of Ineligible Resources
Photographs of Ineligible Resources

Concurrence Forms

INVENTORY LIST

No. 1 House (PIN 0740940641)
2208 East Williams Street
Apex, Wake County

Built circa 1960, this one-story, concrete block dwelling has a gabled entry with decorative metal supports and six-over-six sash windows. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 2 House (PIN 0750716249)
4800 Sunset Lake Road
Apex, Wake County

Covered with German siding, this simple, one-story, front-gable bungalow has six-over-six sash windows and a small rear addition. The porch has replacement square piers. The property does not have the significance needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 4 House (PIN 0760100641)
4512 Kildaire Farm Road
Holly Springs, Wake County

Now remodeled and expanded, this late 1950s, one-story, frame house has aluminum siding and a sizable, front-gable porch. The house no longer retains the integrity needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 5 House (PIN 0669098920)
9628 Holly Spring Road
Holly Springs, Wake County

Erected in the late 1950s, this simple, frame, side-gable, three-bay dwelling has horizontal-sash windows and a shed-roofed canopy over the entrance. The house does not have the architectural or historical significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 6 House (PIN 0669096690)
9640 Holly Springs Road
Holly Springs, Wake County

This one-story, frame, late 1950s dwelling has a front-gable, screened porch with a board-and-batten, gable over the entry bay. The house does not have the significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 11 House (PIN 0760524264)
8717 Pierce Olive Road
Holly Springs Vicinity, Wake County

This 1950s, brick-veneered and weatherboarded ranch house features a front exterior, ashlar stone chimney, horizontal-sash windows, and an attached carport. The house lacks the significance needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 12 House (PIN 0770217795)
3909 West Lake Road
Holly Springs Vicinity, Wake County

A pyramidal roof caps this abandoned and overgrown, circa 1925, one-story, square, asbestos-shingled dwelling. The house lacks the significance needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 15 House (PIN 0679592481)
4016 Truelove Drive
Apex Vicinity, Wake County

A low hip roof tops the main block of this circa 1960, red brick ranch house. The house has replacement five-over-five sash windows and a sizable wing addition. The house lacks the significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 16 House (PIN 0679690138)
8111 Bells Lake Road
Apex Vicinity, Wake County

This circa 1960, brick-veneered and weatherboarded ranch house has an L-shaped plan and horizontal-sash windows. The house does not have the significance needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 17 House (PIN 0679690742)
8101 Bells Lake Road
Apex Vicinity, Wake County

Vinyl siding now covers this circa 1940, frame, front-gable dwelling. The house has paired, six-over-six sash windows and a hip-roofed porch with replacement square posts. The house no longer retains the integrity needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 18 House (WA4771) (PIN 0689292411)
3712 Johnson Pond Road
Apex Vicinity, Wake County

This 1952 modernist house is constructed of concrete block with a brick wing. Capped by low hip roofs, the house has steel sash casement windows, horizontal sash windows in the brick wing, a concrete block chimney, and an engaged side porch with decorative steel supports. The front door with fanlight appears to be a later modification. Although illustrative of mid-century modernism, the house does not have the architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 19 House (PIN 0689189792)
3812 Johnson Pond Road
Apex Vicinity, Wake County

This deteriorated, front-gable bungalow has German siding, exposed rafters, three-over-one sash windows, and a hip-roofed porch with paired piers on brick pedestals. The porch floor is now gone. Because of its deterioration, the house no longer has the integrity to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 20 Lee-Ennis House (WA1244) (PIN 0689187150)
3901 Johnson Pond Road
Apex Vicinity, Wake County

Raymond Lee built this two-story, frame, picturesque farmhouse circa 1910. Now heavily remodeled with asbestos siding, replacement windows, and metal porch posts, the house has a high hip roof with cross gables, brick chimneys with corbelled stacks, and decorative vents. Lester Ennis bought the property circa 1919, and the house remains in the Ennis family. The house no longer has sufficient integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 21 House (PIN 0689089515)
3904 Johnson Pond Road
Apex Vicinity, Wake County

Built circa 1960, this frame ranch house has an L-shaped plan and horizontal-sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 23 House (PIN 0689455964)
8537 Lake Wheeler Road
McCullers Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County

This circa 1960, brick-veneered ranch house has a side-gable roof, horizontal-sash windows, and an inset entry porch. The house lacks the significance needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 24 House (PIN 0689358412)
8708 Lake Wheeler Road
McCullers Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County

Now remodeled, this front-gable bungalow has vinyl siding and a hip-roofed porch with classical columns. The house rests on a concrete block foundation. The property lacks the integrity needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 25 House (PIN 0689441793)
8729 Lake Wheeler Road
McCullers Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County

A red-brick veneer covers this small, hip-roofed ranch house. The house has replacement one-over-one sash windows and a hip-roofed, screened porch. The property does not have the significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 26 House (WA1232) (PIN 0689455015)
2300 Donny Brook Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

A pyramidal roof tops this circa 1915, one-story, double-pile, vinyl-sided dwelling. The shed-roofed front porch has replacement posts and balusters. This previously surveyed house lacks the integrity needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 27 House (PIN 0689825884)
8336 Old McCullers Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This 1950s ranch house has a side-gable roof, brick veneer, and steel-sash windows. The house does not have the significance needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 28 McCullers Site 1-House (WA1219e) (PIN 0699141280)
8600 Ten Ten Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Now covered with vinyl siding, this circa 1910, one-story, frame, Triple A dwelling has a side addition that gives the house an L-shaped plan. The house has been also altered with replacement porch posts and replacement six-over-six sash windows. The house no longer has architectural integrity and is not recommended for intensive-level investigation.

No. 29 McCullers Site 1-House (WA1219a) (0699144356)
8604 Ten Ten Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Erected circa 1910, this side-gable, frame dwelling retains original, slender corner pilasters, weatherboard siding, four-over-four sash windows, and an Eastlake-style door capped by a transom. However, the house has been altered with a later shed-roofed dormer, bungalow-inspired porch, modern chimney, and rear additions. The house no longer has architectural integrity and is not recommended for intensive level investigation.

No. 31 House (WA1223) (PIN 0699422621)
9013 Fanny Brown Road
McCullers Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County

This circa 1910, frame, weatherboarded dwelling has a traditional one-story, single-pile, three-bay form with a side-gable roof and a center gable with cornice returns. The house has four-over-four sash windows, sidelights framing the entrance, and a brick chimney at the junction of the main block and rear ell. The hip-roofed porch has replacement classical posts; the door is modern, and later wings are found on the rear elevation. The property includes several sheds, but no agricultural outbuildings remain. The house has only marginal integrity and does not merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 32 House (PIN 0699233173)
9200 Fanny Brown Road
McCullers Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County

Built circa 1930, this frame, front-gable bungalow has vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one sash windows, and later turned porch posts and picket balustrade. The house no longer the integrity needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 33 House (PIN 0699223702)
9304 Fanny Brown Road
McCullers Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County

This heavily modified, 1920s, frame, front-gable bungalow has a large garage addition and replacement windows. The house no longer has the integrity needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 36 House (PIN 0699725162)
9104 Old Stage Road
Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County

This altered, circa 1910, one-story, frame dwelling retains the popular Triple A roof design. The house now has vinyl siding, a modern brick chimney, replacement six-over-six sash windows on the façade, and later side additions. The property no longer has the integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 37 House (PIN 0699725570)
0 Old Stage Road
Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County

Built in the 1920s, this one-story, frame, front-gable dwelling has weatherboard siding and a shed-roofed front porch. There are replacement windows and later square porch posts. The property no longer has the integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

Nos. 39-40 Russell-McGee Complex (WA2450) (PIN 0699805778 and PIN 0699804698)
9317-9321 Old Stage Road
Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County

Comprised of houses built by relatives Russell and McGee, this small farm complex was developed during the early and middle decades of the twentieth century. The one-story, frame Russell House was extensively modernized circa 1960. The side-gable, three-bay dwelling has aluminum siding, a modern, gabled entry porch, and replacement windows. The one-story, brick-veneered McGee House was constructed in 1958 with a three-bay façade, side-gable roof, and a gabled entry porch supported by metal posts. The complex also includes aluminum-sided garages, a vinyl-sided wash house, and a circa 1940, gambrel-roofed barn. There is a small family cemetery located along the Old Stage Road in front of the McGee House. The complex no longer has the integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 41 House (PIN 0698893924)
9501 Old Stage Road
Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County

Vinyl siding covers this one-story, frame, front-gable dwelling. An inset porch shelters the main entry. The house no longer has the integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 42 House (PIN 0698893764)
9509 Old Stage Road
Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County

This simple, late 1950s ranch house has a side-gable roof, brick veneer, and horizontal-sash windows. There is a picture window on the façade. The property does not have the significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 43 House (PIN 0698799635)
9516 Old Stage Road
Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County

This extensively modernized, circa 1900, Triple A house has a side addition that gives the dwelling its current L-shaped plan, replacement windows, and vinyl siding. The hip-roofed front porch has modern square posts. The house no longer has the integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 44 House (PIN 0698894347)
9605 Old Stage Road
Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County

Erected in the 1920s, this front-gable, frame bungalow has replacement six-over-six sash windows and vinyl siding. The property no longer has the integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 45 House (PIN 0698797107)
9620 Old Stage Road
Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County

Built circa 1950, this one-story, frame dwelling has vinyl siding, a front exterior, brick chimney, and both single and paired, six-over-six sash windows. There is an attached garage bay on the south elevation. The property has only marginal integrity and lacks the significance needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 46 House (PIN 0698789434)
9801 Old Stage Road
Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County

This 1920s, one and one-half story, frame bungalow has a side-gable roof with exposed brackets, an engaged porch with battered piers resting on brick pedestals, and a gable-roofed dormer. The house has vinyl siding and later six-over-six sash windows. The dwelling no longer has the integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 47 House (PIN 0698778963)
9901 Old Stage Road
Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County

Now heavily altered, this frame, side-gable, one-story bungalow has a modern fieldstone foundation and chimney, vinyl siding, and replacement porch posts and one-over-one sash windows. The dwelling no longer has the integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 48 House (PIN 16082881112)
5205 Holland Church Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This modest, late nineteenth century, one-story, frame dwelling may have built as a tenant house. The traditional form follows a two-room, two-door, saddlebag plan, and the concrete block, center chimney is a replacement. The side-gable house has weatherboard siding, flush eaves, four-over-four sash windows, and a shed-roofed porch with replacement square posts and a concrete floor. The south entry retains the

original batten door. The house is no longer part of a larger, intact agricultural complex and lacks the significance needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 49 House (PIN 1608363835)
5221 Holland Church Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This 1920s, frame, front-gable dwelling has vinyl siding and replacement windows. The hip-roofed porch has later square posts on original brick pedestals. The dwelling is not recommended for intensive-level investigation.

No. 50 House (PIN 1608162578)
5316 Holland Church Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Dating to the postwar era, this one-story, side-gable, frame cottage has weatherboard siding and paired, six-over-six sash windows. The front gable porch is supported by replacement square piers resting on brick pedestals. The dwelling lacks the significance needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 51 Witherspoon Farm (PIN 1608285816)
5101 Holland Church Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

A 1980s house is the centerpiece of this twenty-six acre tract that now operates as a horse farm. A dairy farm owned by the Witherspoons in the mid-twentieth century, the property encompasses several frame barns including a gambrel-roofed dairy barn. The dairy barn was converted to a horse barn in the 1960s, and the stalls were changed to accommodate horses. There is a large, modern, metal equipment storage building and modern board fences enclose the horse pastures. The property also includes a collection of smaller, frame outbuildings, some of which were relocated from elsewhere on the original, larger farm. Among these are a commissary/store and what appears to be a granary. A trio of small outbuildings near the house appears to date from the nineteenth century and include a smokehouse and possibly a former kitchen. Although not confirmed, these buildings may have been moved to this site. The tract no longer retains sufficient integrity to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 52 House (PIN 1609117174)
4825 Holland Church Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Built circa 1930, this brick-veneered, front-gable bungalow has a wraparound porch supported by grouped piers resting on brick pedestals and replacement one-over-one sash windows. The house lacks the significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 60 Carroll House (WA0256) (PIN 1618113674)
10400 Jordan Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The circa 1910 Carroll House is a frame, one-story, double-pile dwelling with a low hip roof. This popular early twentieth century house type includes two interior chimneys, a front gable, and one-over-one sash windows. The turned porch posts are replacements. The house rests on foundation piers molded in the shape of buckets into which the wet concrete was poured. The interior has been altered with the

removal of the original center hallway, but the simple bracketed mantels remain. The Carroll property also includes a front-gable, one-story, frame dwelling (circa 1920) with replacement turned porch posts and vinyl siding. The property no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 61 House (PIN 1618237496)
10212 Jordan Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This highly modified, frame, front-gable bungalow has aluminum siding, replacement one-over-one sash windows, and a hip-roofed porch with square posts. The property no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 62 Everett-Jones House (WA0255) (PIN 1618222198)
10320 Jordan Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This previously surveyed, one and one-half story bungalow has been heavily altered. The house has an engaged porch with later classical columns and balustrade, vinyl siding, replacement windows, and modified roof line. The property no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 63 House (PIN 1618211276)
10408 Jordan Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This mid-century ranch house has a U-shaped plan, weatherboard siding, and replacement one-over-one windows. The property does not have sufficient integrity or significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 64 House (PIN 1618211123)
10416 Jordan Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Constructed of concrete block with rounded corners, this simple, 1950s, one-story, side-gable house has replacement one-over-one sash windows and a replacement door. The property no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 65 House (PIN 1618214069)
10417 Jordan Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Vinyl siding covers this 1920s, front-gable bungalow which also has replacement one-over-one sash windows. The property no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 66 House (PIN 1618209465)
10517 Jordan Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Built in the 1950s but highly altered in recent years, this one-story, frame house has an L-shaped plan with modified roofline, new composition board-and-batten siding, and six-over-six sash windows. The property no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 67 Parrish House (PIN 1618319764)
10341 Jordan Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Probably built in the early decades of the nineteenth century by the Parrish family, this extensively modified, frame farmhouse retains its basic side-gable, two-room form with an engaged porch and rear shed extension. Now vinyl sided, the house has an enclosed front porch, replacement windows, and later additions. Original chamfered porch posts survive and now serve a later porch on the north elevation. The main entry retains its sidelights and transom, and the house rests on a fieldstone foundation. The Parrish House stands on a thirty-two-acre tract that includes a heavily altered barn. The property no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 68 House (PIN 1618714274)
3933 Benson Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

A brick veneer covers this simple, side-gable ranch house. The dwelling has replacement one-over-one sash windows and a rear addition. The tract includes several tobacco barns. The property has only marginal integrity and lacks the significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 69 House (No PIN)
3908 Benson Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This one and one-half story dwelling has a brick veneer, a shed-roofed porch, a front-gable dormer, and a rear ell. The porch has replacement posts. The dwelling appears to be a heavily modified farmhouse originally dating to the early twentieth century. The property no longer has the integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 70 House (PIN 1618808879)
3550 Parrish Farm Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Perhaps moved to this site, this altered, circa 1900, two-story, single-pile, frame dwelling has replacement nine-over-nine sash windows, replacement doors, a later two-story portico, a modern rear addition with a lower level garage, and concrete block foundation. There are no chimneys. The side-gable roof features an original decorative center gable. The twenty-four-acre tract also includes a modified, circa 1900, one-story, side-gable dwelling (3540 Parrish Farm Road) with vinyl siding, replacement porch, and replacement windows. The property no longer has the integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 71 House (PIN 1617898949)
7025 Cleveland School Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This heavily updated, circa 1900, two-story, single-pile farmhouse has replacement six-over-nine and six-over-six sash windows, vinyl siding, a modern broken pediment above the doorway, later side additions, and a later two-story portico. The property no longer has the integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 72 House (PIN 1627096532)
7217 Cleveland School Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Built circa 1925, this one-story, frame, hip-roofed, double-pile dwelling has aluminum siding, replacement porch posts, and replacement one-over-one sash windows. Because of these alterations, the house does not warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 73 House (PIN 1627087999)
7301 Cleveland School Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This simple, brick-veneered, circa 1955 ranch house has a side-gable roof, horizontal-sash windows, and an engaged porch that extends over the carport. This porch has metal supports. The house does not have the significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 74 House (PIN 1628778426)
2720 New Bethel Church Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Probably constructed circa 1900, this remodeled, frame, one and one-half story dwelling has a side-gable roof and rear shed extension. The house has vinyl German siding and replacement windows, and the shed-roofed porch has later square posts. The house no longer has the integrity to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 75 Good Samaritan Baptist Church (PIN 1639617838)
9433 White Oak Road
Clayton Vicinity, Wake County

This traditional front-gable, steepled church design has a concrete block exterior with concrete block buttresses. Stained glass windows line the side elevations of the building. There is a modern addition at the rear of the north elevation, and the façade is currently being remodeled and expanded. The church does not have the integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 77 Store (PIN 163802-77-4585)
6859 Cornwallis Road
Clayton Vicinity, Johnston County

Probably built in the late 1920s, this one-story, frame, front-gable store stands facing the intersection of Cornwallis and Winston roads. Now abandoned and overgrown, the store has its original weatherboard siding, four-over-four sash windows, and front-gable pump canopy supported by brick piers. The roof

has exposed rafters, and the original double-leaf screened doors survive. The original door, however, is now gone. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior. The store lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 78 House (PIN 163800-45-6474)
155 Willis Road
Clayton Vicinity, Johnston County

Possibly constructed as a tenant house for the nearby Ransom Perry Farm to the north, this one-story, frame, side-gable dwelling was probably constructed with a two-door, saddlebag plan. The original plan has been altered, and the windows are replacement one-over-one sash. The house does not have the integrity to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 79 Farm Complex (PIN 163800-43-8740)
719 New Bethel Road
Clayton Vicinity, Johnston County

Encompassing thirty-six acres, this small farmstead has a circa 1900 house and a collection of outbuildings including a tobacco packhouse, barn, and several log tobacco barns. The house is a variation of the traditional one-story, side-gable saddlebag house and retains two front doors, asymmetrically arranged, and a center chimney. The house also has four-over-four sash windows, flush eaves on the west elevation, weatherboard siding, and a two-room rear ell. The shed-roofed porch has square posts. The adjoining fields are no longer in use, and a modern dwelling stands on the property to the west of the house. This small farmstead lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 80 House (PIN 163800-73-4155)
6109 Cornwallis Road
Clayton Vicinity, Johnston County

Covered with aluminum siding, this circa 1925, one-story, frame dwelling has a cross-gable roof with gable returns and eight-over-eight sash windows. The hip-roofed porch has replacement posts. The house does not have the integrity to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 81 House (PIN 163800-73-4337)
6079 Cornwallis Road
Clayton Vicinity, Johnston County

This circa 1925, one-story, frame dwelling blends Craftsman and Colonial Revival elements. The house has a side-gable roof, four-over-one sash windows, and a front-gable porch supported by slender, classical columns. Wide weatherboarding covers the exterior. A metal-framed carport has been added to the side elevation. The house does not have the significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 84 American Metal and Parts Company Building (PIN 1730732237)
2212 US 70 Highway East
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The simple, corrugated metal building has a gable roof covered in corrugated metal, two doors, and a single, fixed-light window. Built circa 1960, the building does not have the historical or architectural significance to warrant intensive level investigation.

No. 85 House (PIN 1730827972)
4908 T.V. Tower Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This 1950s, brick ranch house has a low-pitched, side-gable roof, an engaged carport, and original horizontal-sash windows. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive level investigation.

No. 87 Mount Herman Christian Church (PIN 1639463517)
8925 White Oak Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This simple, brick-veneered church appears to date to circa 1950 and has a front-gable roof, capped by a pyramidal-roofed cupola, and a front-gable vestibule. The church has both flat-arched and round-arched, color-glass windows and a front-gable porch supported by metal poles. The double-leaf doors are modern replacements. An educational wing extends across the rear elevation. Also on the site is a larger, modern church building that appears to be a prefabricated, front-gable building that has been brick veneered. The church does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive level investigation.

No. 88 House (PIN 1639362540)
8809 White Oak Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Built circa 1890, the one and one-half story, single-pile, frame dwelling has a triple-A roof, a circa 1925 porch, a rear ell, and rear sheds. The house retains its exterior end chimneys, six-over-six sash windows, and central entrance framed by multiple-light transom and sidelights. The house now has aluminum siding and replacement windows in the rear ell. The house has only marginal integrity and lacks the architectural or historical significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 89 House (PIN 163960641)
8801 White Oak Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This highly altered, Minimal Traditional house (circa 1950) has a side-gable roof, front-gable entry porch, concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and replacement one-over-one sash windows. The dwelling has lost much of its integrity through alterations and additions and does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit further investigation.

No. 90 House (PIN 1639267433)
8728 White Oak Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The brick ranch house has a side-gable roof, a flat-roofed entry porch supported by metal posts, three-part picture windows, and an enclosed, attached garage. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit further architectural investigation.

No. 91 House (PIN 1639264474)
8720 White Oak Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The brick ranch house has a side-gable roof, a shed-roofed porch supported by metal posts, and replacement windows. The house also has an engaged, three-car garage. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit further architectural investigation.

No. 92 House (PIN 1639263558)
8712 White Oak Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This hip-roofed, frame ranch house has its original horizontal-sash windows, a hip-roofed entry porch, and an attached carport that is now used as a covered porch. The dwelling has vinyl siding. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit further architectural investigation.

No. 93 House (PIN 1639260527)
8700 White Oak Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This brick ranch house has a side-gable roof, a shed-roofed porch supported by metal posts, and replacement one-over-one sash windows. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit further architectural investigation.

No. 94 House (PIN 1639261916)
8701 White Oak Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This brick ranch house has a side-gable roof and a front-gable entry porch with modern turned posts and picturesque detailing. The windows are six-over-six sash replacements. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit further architectural investigation.

No. 95 House (PIN 1639765023)
2917 Escondido Farm Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This frame, hip-roofed ranch house was built in the late 1950s and has been altered with composition-board siding, an added roof parapet, and an arbor built across the facade. The house retains its six-over-six sash windows. The dwelling has lost much of its integrity through alterations and does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit further architectural investigation.

No. 97 House (PIN 164900278418)
2665 Guy Road
Garner Vicinity, Johnston County

The one and one-half story, frame, Cape Cod house has vinyl siding and six-over-six sash windows. A metal awning, supported by metal posts, covers the front porch. The property encompasses tobacco barns and other mid-century and modern farm outbuildings. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit further architectural investigation.

No. 98 House (PIN 1639362540)
2200 Guy Road
Garner Vicinity, Johnston County

This two-story, single-pile frame dwelling (circa 1900) has been extensively remodeled, and new buildings have been added to this former farmstead. The house retains its decorative center gable and wraparound porch, but the house now has vinyl siding, replacement four-over-four sash windows, and the porch has been rebuilt. A carport has been added to the side elevation, and a swimming pool and pool house have been built on the south side of the house. Furthermore, a large garage/apartment has also been added to the site. The property appears to be used for commercial purposes now. Because of the extensive alterations and additions, the house no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit further investigation.

No. 100 William Henry Coats House (WA0291) (PIN 1649289640)
4420 Guy Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The one-story, single-pile, frame, side-gable house has a solid, fieldstone foundation, a fieldstone and brick, exterior end chimney, and a hip-roofed porch. The centerpiece of a modest tobacco farm from the turn of the twentieth century, the house has been largely rebuilt since the county-wide survey in the early 1990s. Specifically, the house has new weatherboard siding, rebuilt porch posts and added balustrade, and a carport and sunroom addition off the rear ell. The four-over-four sash windows appear original. The property also includes a modern secondary house or studio as well as a tobacco barn and several frame outbuildings. Although included in Kelly Lally's *The Historic Architecture of Wake County* (1994), the house has undergone significant alteration since the survey and now lacks the integrity needed for intensive-level evaluation.

No. 101 House (PIN 1649380765)
4424 Guy Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This modest, brick ranch house (circa 1960) has a side-gable roof, an engaged carport, and steel-sash, awning windows. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit further architectural investigation.

No. 102 House (PIN 1740209101)
4700 Guy Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This one-story, frame, side-gable dwelling is now overgrown and in ruinous condition. Vestiges of six-over-six sash windows and a shed-roofed porch are evident. The house does not retain sufficient integrity to merit further investigation.

No. 103 Calvin Poole House (WA0293) (PIN 1740119758)
4913 Guy Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The one-story, frame, cross-gable house (circa 1900) has four-over-four sash windows, vinyl siding, and a hip-roofed porch. The porch is supported by box piers resting on brick pedestals that appears to be a 1920s remodeling. Although previously surveyed, the house lacks the architectural and historical significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 104 House (PIN 1740211760)
4904 Guy Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Built circa 1955, the hip-roofed, brick ranch house has replacement eight-over-eight sash windows and an engaged carport supported by metal posts. The house lacks the architectural and historical significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 105 House (PIN 1740119930)
4923 Guy Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The hip-roofed, brick ranch house has replacement one-over-one sash windows. The circa 1955 house lacks the architectural and historical significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 106 Duplex (PIN 1740118968)
4927-4929 Guy Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The side-gable, brick ranch house (circa 1955) is a duplex with mirror-image units. The building has recessed end bays, sheathed in vertical, tongue-and-groove siding, and original, wood-sash, awning windows. The house lacks the architectural and historical significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 107 House (PIN 1740128037)
4931 Guy Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This one-story, mid-century dwelling has a hip roof with broad eaves and brick and vertical-board siding. The picture window next to the off-center entrance indicates the living room while the small, paired windows denote the bedrooms. The window sashes are replacements. The house lacks the architectural and historical significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 108 House (PIN 1740211862)
4910 Guy Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The side-gable, brick ranch house has a front-gable porch that shelters the picture window and entrance. The gable and trim around the door are now covered in vinyl siding, and there is a large, two-story garage addition. The house has lost much of its integrity and lacks the architectural and historical significance needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 109 House (PIN 1740315197)
2975 US 70 Highway East
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Dating to circa 1955, this two-story, weatherboarded and brick-veneered house has a side-gable roof, a one-story, attached garage, and a shed-roofed porch. The house has steel-sash, casement windows and six-over-six sash windows. The house lacks the historical or architectural significance to merit further investigation.

No. 110 House (PIN 1730954922)
2809 East Garner Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The hip-roofed, frame, one-story dwelling (circa 1955) has a recessed entrance, a large addition to the front and side, vinyl siding, and replacement one-over-one sash windows. The house does not retain sufficient integrity to merit intensive-level evaluation.

No. 111 House (PIN 1730863148)
2713 East Garner Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This modest, brick ranch house has a side-gable roof, original steel-sash, awning windows, and a side, screened porch. A wooden deck has been added across the front elevation. The house lacks the architectural and historical significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 112 House (PIN 1730677632)
2509 East Garner Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This heavily altered, side-gable cottage (circa 1910) retains its fieldstone pier foundation, but the house is now vinyl-sided and has replacement one-over-one sash windows. The front-gable entry porch is supported by modern turned posts, and the screened side porch is a later addition. The house does not retain sufficient integrity to merit intensive-level evaluation.

No. 114 House (WA0303) (PIN 1730660705)
2432 East Garner Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This substantial, frame, one and one-half story bungalow (circa 1925) has a side-gable roof, front-gable dormer, a wraparound porch supported by classical columns, and a side, screened porch. The house retains its weatherboard siding and four-over-one sash windows. The property also includes a frame

garage, a frame smokehouse, and a postwar, concrete-block duplex with steel-sash windows. This previously surveyed house lacks the historical or architectural significance needed for intensive-level evaluation.

No. 115 House (PIN 1730572386))
4605 Dusty Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Built circa 1930, the brick, front-gable bungalow has a hip-roofed porch supported by slender, battered piers on brick pedestals. The one-over-one sash windows are modern replacements. The house lacks the historical or architectural significance to merit further investigation.

No. 116 House (PIN 1730837850)
4812 Green Garden Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This circa 1900, one-story, frame, side-gable dwelling is now overgrown and in ruinous condition. The front porch is gone, and only vestiges of the six-over-six sash windows are evident. The house lacks sufficient architectural integrity to merit further investigation.

No. 117 House (PIN 1730742226)
2137 US 70 Highway East
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This hip-roofed, brick ranch house has its original horizontal-sash windows and a metal awning sheltering the entrance. The house lacks the historical or architectural significance to merit further investigation.

No. 119 House (PIN 1740422374)
3720 East Garner Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Dating to circa 1930, the one-story, frame cottage has a clipped side-gable roof, symmetrical three-bay façade, and screened side porch. The round-arched door is sheltered by a steeply pitched gable canopy. The house retains its weatherboard siding and Craftsman-style windows. The house lacks the historical or architectural significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 120 Wilder House (WA0295) (PIN 1740407897)
3904 Granny Farm Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This circa 1900, frame I-house faces the railroad and is now in deteriorated condition. The weatherboarded house has a flat-board frieze and diamond-shaped vents under the gables, but the front-gable entry porch is a later replacement. The house has lost much of its integrity and does not warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 121 House (PIN 1740326169)
3751 East Garner Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This brick, side-gable ranch house has horizontal-sash windows and an engaged porch and carport supported by metal posts. The house lacks the historical or architectural significance to merit further investigation.

No. 122 House (PIN 1740325208)
3761 East Garner Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This simple, frame, side-gable dwelling (circa 1910) has a rebuilt, shed-roofed porch, vinyl siding, and two-over-two windows. The house has lost its chimney and may have been moved to the site. The house has only marginal integrity and lacks the historical or architectural significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 123 House (PIN 1740322384)
3815 East Garner Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The brick ranch house has a hip roof, horizontal-sash windows, and decorative white-brick highlighting the recessed entrance bay. The house lacks the historical or architectural significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 124 House (PIN 1740321580)
3823 East Garner Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Dating to the early nineteenth century, this traditional hall and parlor house has a one and one-half story, side-gable form with dormers, a rear shed, and a shed-roofed porch. The massive, double-shouldered, exterior end chimneys remain intact, but the house now has aluminum siding, a variety of replacement windows, a 1920s bungalow-inspired porch, and a large side addition. The property includes a mid-twentieth century, concrete-block store with eight-over-eight windows, a metal-sided farm outbuilding, and a modern carport. The integrity of the house has been compromised by extensive alterations and additions, and the property does not warrant further investigation.

No. 125 Hialeah Community (WA0297)
Sturdivant, Powell, and Kelly Streets; Langston and Baucom Roads
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Comprising approximately one dozen dwellings and sixty residents, the Hialeah community took shape during the early and middle decades of the twentieth century. This modest, rural neighborhood developed along East Garner Road southeast of downtown Garner. The neighborhood appears to have been historically occupied by white families who found employment in and around Garner. Simple, one-story, frame houses occupy lots along narrow, intersecting straight streets that are informally arranged. Many of the houses appear to be modern or have been extensively updated with replacement porches, sidings, windows, and additions. The most intact dwelling is a 1920s, frame bungalow at 3513 Langston Road. The community once included the simple, mid-century Simpson Apartments (WA0298) near East Garner Road, but this building has been demolished. Dating to the early twentieth century, Mount Moriah

Baptist Church (WA0296) stands to the west of the Hialeah community across East Garner Road. The church has been heavily remodeled. Now characterized by remodeled or newly built housing, the rural Hialeah community no longer has the integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 126 House (PIN 1740144038)
3513 Langston Road
Hialeah Community, Wake County

This circa 1925, Craftsman-style bungalow is one of the few intact dwellings remaining in the Hialeah community. The house has a cross-gable roof, weatherboard siding, shingled gables, knee brackets, exposed rafter tails, and a front-gable porch. The porch is supported by battered piers on brick pedestals. The house retains its original Craftsman-style windows. Although intact, the house lacks the historical or architectural significance to merit further investigation.

No. 129 House (PIN 1740055554)
7719 Rock Quarry Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This one-story, frame dwelling (circa 1930) has had a number of additions that give it an irregular, cross-gable form. The house has a front exterior chimney, six-over-six sash as well as some replacement windows, and aluminum siding. The property includes an asbestos-sided garage/apartment. The house lacks the integrity as well as the historical or architectural significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 130 House (PIN 1740053536)
7712 Rock Quarry Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Now in poor condition, this side-gable, brick ranch house has horizontal-sash windows. The house lacks the historical or architectural significance needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 131 House (PIN 1740050940)
7702 Rock Quarry Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The frame ranch house (circa 1955) has a low hip roof, permastone and aluminum siding, and replacement eight-over-eight sash windows. The house lacks the integrity and the architectural or historical significance to merit further investigation.

No. 133 House (WA0284) (PIN 1731706353)
0 Rock Quarry Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This one-story, frame, hip-roofed cottage (circa 1870; expanded circa 1910) is now in poor condition. The house has a wraparound porch with simple, replacement posts and an altered rear ell. The house has both four-over-four and six-over-six sash windows and weatherboard siding, but only a portion of the ashlar stone chimney remains. The property includes a frame equipment shed with a packhouse on the upper level, a frame smokehouse, and a frame storage building. The house has only marginal integrity and lacks the historical or architectural significance to merit further investigation.

No. 134 House (PIN 1730882081)
7201 Hollybrook Farm Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This frame, traditional side-gable dwelling appears to date to the turn of the twentieth century. The house has a hip-roofed porch supported by replacement posts, and the porch deck has been removed. The house retains its stone and brick chimney and six-over-six sash windows, but the house is now vinyl sided. There is a side addition and an altered rear ell. Because of its extensive alterations and additions, the house lacks the integrity to warrant intensive-level evaluation.

No. 135 House (WA0300) (PIN 1741008976)
7117 Rock Quarry Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This two-story, frame, Colonial Revival house dates to circa 1950. The house has a recessed, two-tiered porch supported by metal posts. There is a shed-roofed side porch with jalousie windows and on the opposite side, a front-gable garage connected to the house by a hyphen. The house has eight-over-eight sash windows, including a gabled, oriel window on the second story. The property is now only in fair condition and does not have the architectural or historical significance to merit further evaluation.

No. 136 House (PIN 1731810896)
3725 Auburn Knightdale Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The side-gable, brick ranch house (circa 1960) has a side screened porch, a recessed entrance, and replacement windows. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance to merit further investigation.

No. 137 House (PIN 1741131587)
3617 Auburn Knightdale Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The traditional one-story, single-pile, frame dwelling (circa 1900) has a center gable, a hip-roofed porch, and an altered rear ell. The house retains its weatherboard siding and four-over-four sash windows, but the chimney is now gone, and the porch posts and balustrade are replacements. The rear ell has later six-over-six and horizontal-sash windows. Because of alterations, the house lacks the integrity to warrant intensive-level evaluation.

No. 138 House (PIN 1741315557)
2609 Branch Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Now the centerpiece of a horse farm, this one-story, frame, side-gable dwelling (circa 1910) has been extensively altered with side additions, a new chimney, an added picture window, and a rebuilt, front-gable porch. Because of alterations, the house lacks the integrity to warrant intensive-level evaluation.

No. 139 House (PIN 1741211251)
2624 Branch Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Dating to circa 1960, this brick and frame, split level house has replacement six-over-six and one-over-one sash windows and an enclosed side porch. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance to merit further investigation.

No. 141 House (PIN 1741300225)
7509 Old Baucom Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The side-gable, brick ranch house (circa 1960) has its original horizontal-sash windows and exterior end chimney. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 142 House (PIN 1741305489)
7601 Old Baucom Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This front-gable bungalow is covered in asbestos shingles, and the hip-roofed porch is screened. The house retains its six-over-six sash windows. A deck has been added to the rear. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 143 House (PIN 1740495885)
7629 Old Baucom Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The side-gable, frame ranch house has its original horizontal-sash windows and attached, side-loading garage. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 145 House (PIN 1740596158)
7728 Old Baucom Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This traditional one-story, side-gable dwelling (circa 1900) has a saddlebag plan and a shed-roofed porch that has been screened. The house has aluminum siding but retains its four-over-four windows. The house has only marginal integrity and lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for intensive-level evaluation.

No. 146 John Robert Baucom Farm (WA2250) (PIN 1741609431)
7920 Old Baucom Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The one-story, frame bungalow has a front-gable porch and multiple additions that give the house a sprawling, cross-gable form. The six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash windows are modern replacements. The property no longer has any farm outbuildings. Because of extensive alterations and additions to the house and the absence of historic outbuildings, the John Robert Baucom Farm lacks the integrity to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 147 Tenant House (PIN 1741639103)

2820 Brown Field Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This traditional one-story, side-gable dwelling (circa 1900) is a former tenant house for Hickory View Farm (WA0288), a Study List property that was demolished several years ago. The house has a modern foundation and no chimney and may have been moved to the site. The house has board and batten siding, a shed-roofed porch, and four-over-four windows. A second, side-gable house stands perpendicular to the tenant house, and the two are connected by a hyphen. The property lacks the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level evaluation.

No. 148 House (PIN 1742619134)

2720 Auburn Knightdale Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The one-story, single-pile cottage (circa 1900) has a Triple A roof configuration and a hip-roofed porch supported by modern piers. The house has replacement one-over-one sash windows, vinyl siding, and remodeled rear ell with an added garage. Because of the alterations and additions, the house lacks the integrity to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 149 House (PIN 1742710361)

2716 Auburn Knightdale Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This side-gable, brick ranch house has an enclosed garage, added carport, and replacement windows. The house lacks architectural or historical significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 150 House (PIN 1742727769)

2512 Auburn Knightdale Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The simple, one-story, German-sided, Minimal Traditional house (circa 1940) has horizontal-sash windows and an added carport. The property also includes a frame barn and a concrete-block garage/storage building as well as several metal-sided outbuildings. The house lacks architectural or historical significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 151 House (PIN 1742812476)

2609 Auburn Knightdale Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This frame, L-plan cottage dates to the postwar period and has been extensively altered. The house has replacement six-over-six sash windows, a side addition, and a rebuilt chimney. The wraparound porch is also the result of a recent remodeling. The house lacks the integrity and the architectural or historical significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 152 House (PIN 1742843101)
2332 Auburn Knightdale Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The modest, frame, side-gable cottage (circa 1940) has a shed-roofed porch, asbestos-shingle siding, and paired, six-over-six sash windows. The house lacks architectural or historical significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 153 House (PIN 1730702709)
5129 T.V. Tower Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Dating to circa 1910, the one-story, single-pile house has a hall and parlor plan, flush eaves, a center chimney, and a shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts. The house has aluminum siding, a replacement front door, and 1950s horizontal-sash windows. The former farm property also encompasses the following mid-twentieth century outbuildings: a log springhouse; the remnants of a greenhouse; a frame tobacco barn; and a German-sided packhouse. The house has lost most of its integrity, and the farm, now located on the grounds of a television transmitter station, is no longer intact. The property does not warrant intensive-level evaluation.

No. 154 Office and Transmitter Building (PIN 1639888459)
2901 Transmitter Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This utilitarian, brick-veneered building appears to date to the late 1950s and has a flat roof with concrete coping and metal posts supporting the entrance canopy. The station lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for further investigation.

No. 155 House (PIN 1730740344)
2121 US 70 Highway East
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Built circa 1960, the side-gable, brick ranch house has a replacement picture window and replacement one-over-one sash windows. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance to warrant intensive-level evaluation.

No. 156 House (PIN 1742437356)
3137 Hodge Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This vinyl-sided bungalow (circa 1940) has a front-gable roof, a hip-roofed porch with replacement posts, and replacement one-over-one sash windows. The property also includes a frame packhouse. Because of its extensive alterations, the house no longer has the integrity to warrant further investigation.

No. 157 House (PIN 1742442104)
3121 Hodge Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The hip-roofed, brick ranch house has broad eaves and horizontal-sash windows. This circa 1960 dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance to warrant further investigation.

No. 158 House (PIN 1742651371)
3061 Hodge Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Built in the late 1950s, the log vacation house is set on a lake and has a gable roof, eight-over-eight sash windows, and both a shed-roofed porch and a front-gable entry porch. The house has a board-and-batten side wing and a batten door. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance to merit any additional investigation.

No. 159 House (PIN 1742261807)
3033 Hodge Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This one-story, side-gable dwelling (circa 1900) has a shed-roofed porch that is now screened, both four-over-four and six-over-six sash windows, and weatherboard siding. The house has a concrete-block foundation and may have been moved to the site. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance to merit further investigation.

No. 160 House (PIN 1742369880)
2905 Hodge Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The one-story, single-pile house (circa 1948) now has an added brick veneer and replacement one-over-one sash windows. The house also has an added side wing. Because of these alterations, the house lacks the architectural integrity to merit intensive-level evaluation.

No. 161 House (PIN 1742376932)
2737 Hodge Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The circa 1940, front-gable bungalow has six-over-six sash windows and asbestos-shingle siding. The hip-roofed porch has replacement porch posts. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 162 House (PIN 1742480304)
2709 Hodge Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This traditional Triple A house (circa 1910) has now been brick veneered, and the windows are replacements. The house also has a rear carport addition, and the porch has replacement box piers. Because of these alterations, the house lacks the architectural integrity to merit intensive-level evaluation.

No. 163 House (PIN 1743307176)
7317 Poole Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This highly altered, front-gable bungalow has an added side wing, replacement four-over-four sash windows, and vinyl siding. The hip-roofed porch has replacement posts. Because of these alterations and additions, the house lacks the architectural integrity to merit further investigation.

No. 164 House (PIN 1743408230)
7409 Poole Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This traditional one-story, side-gable house (circa 1910) has been extensively rebuilt. The house has a modern brick foundation, vinyl siding, replacement six-over-six sash windows, and new porch posts and balustrade. The house no longer has sufficient integrity to merit further investigation.

No. 165 Store (PIN 1743410074)
2429 Hodge Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Sited at the junction of Hodge and Poole roads, this sizable, concrete block, side-gable grocery store and gas station appears to date from the mid-twentieth century. Updated with large display windows, modern pump canopies, and a renovated interior, the store no longer has the integrity to merit further investigation.

No. 166 House (WA7093) (PIN 1743410074)
2429 Hodge Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Built circa 1948, this one and one-half story, frame dwelling has a cross-gable roof, asbestos-shingle siding, six-over-six sash windows, and a front-gable entry porch. Although intact, the house lacks the architectural or historical significance to merit further investigation.

No. 167 House (WA7094) (PIN 1743313614)
2405 Hodge Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This one-story, hip-roofed house (circa 1900) has added dormers, vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one sash windows, and a hip-roofed porch supported by modern turned posts. Because of these alterations, the house no longer has sufficient integrity to merit further investigation.

No. 168 Ellendale Subdivision

This postwar subdivision is comprised of detached ranch houses that sit on shady, half-acre lots. Many of the houses date to the mid-1960s, but the following properties were built before 1961.

No. 169 House (PIN 1743247163)
510 Ellen Drive
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The side-gable, brick ranch house has replacement one-over-one windows, a carport in the end bay, and an enclosed rear porch. The house has only marginal integrity and lacks the significance needed for further investigation.

No. 170 **House (PIN 1743248178)**
508 Ellen Drive
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The side-gable, brick ranch house has its original horizontal-sash windows, a carport in the end bay, and a screened porch. The house lacks the significance needed for further investigation.

No. 171 **House (PIN 1743342333)**
502 Ellen Drive
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The side-gable, brick ranch house has replacement one-over-one sash windows, a two-car garage in the end bay, and an added garage. The house has only marginal integrity and lacks the significance needed for further investigation.

No. 172 **House (PIN 1743246207)**
5125 Faison Ridge Lane
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The side-gable, brick ranch house has its original horizontal-sash windows and an enclosed garage in the end bay. The house lacks the significance needed for further investigation.

No. 173 **House (PIN 1743248337)**
5117 Faison Ridge Lane
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The hip-roofed, concrete-block ranch house has replacement windows and an enclosed garage in the end bay. The house has only marginal integrity and lacks the significance needed for further investigation.

No. 174 **House (PIN 1743249441)**
5113 Faison Ridge Lane
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This hip-roofed, frame ranch house now has vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one sash windows. The hip-roofed entry porch is supported by box piers, and the front door is framed by a fieldstone facade. The house has only marginal integrity and lacks the significance needed for further investigation.

No. 175 **House (PIN 1743342545)**
5101 Faison Ridge Lane
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The side-gable, brick ranch house has replacement eight-over-eight windows and a carport in the end bay. The house has only marginal integrity and lacks the significance needed for further investigation.

No. 177 Pope Farm (WA1968) (PIN 1743945183)

1004 Bethlehem Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The centerpiece of this previously surveyed farm is a vinyl-sided, front-gable bungalow (circa 1930). The hip-roofed porch has replacement turned posts, and the six-over-six sash windows are also modern replacements. The property includes an array of frame and prefabricated metal outbuildings that appear to date to the mid-to-late twentieth century. Because the house has lost its integrity through alteration, the Pope Farm is not recommended for intensive-level evaluation.

No. 178 Farm Complex (WA1967) (PIN 1753152116)

929 Bethlehem Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The one and one-half story, frame bungalow has a side-gable roof, a shed-roofed dormer, a shed-roofed porch, and a rear ell. The house appears to be the result of a 1920s remodeling of an earlier, traditional two-room dwelling. The house retains its weatherboard siding and both the original four-over-four and the later six-over-one sash windows. The house has decorative, exposed rafter tails, Craftsman-style knee brackets, and brick porch piers and pedestals. The farm includes a collection of frame and concrete-block outbuildings. Currently rental property, the property is still in the Ferrell family. This middling farm complex lacks the significance needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 179 House (PIN 1743667809)

4716 Old Faison Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The circa 1960, brick ranch house has replacement windows and a new, two-car garage. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance to merit further investigation.

No. 180 House (PIN 1743667809)

4100 Clifton Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The side-gable house (circa 1920) now has vinyl siding, some replacement one-over-one sash windows, and replacement porch posts. The house has also had a side addition. Because of this loss of integrity, the house is not recommended for any further investigation.

No. 181 House (WA1216) (PIN 0699739024)

9000 Old Stage Road
Williams Crossroads, Wake County

Located on a twenty-one-acre agricultural tract, this abandoned, circa 1890 farmhouse has a traditional one-story, single-pile form. The main block features a decorative, wood-shingled roof gable centered over the three-bay façade. The house also has two-over-two sash windows and a front porch supported by turned posts. The rear ell leads to a side-gable, one and one-half story addition that appears to have been the kitchen. There are no remaining outbuildings. This late nineteenth century farmhouse lacks the significance needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 182 House (PIN 0689953648)
8216 Ten Ten Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Now vacant, this altered, 1930s, frame bungalow has replacement porch posts, windows, and siding. The house stands on a fifty-acre agricultural tract, but only one frame outbuilding survives. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit further evaluation.

No. 183 House (PIN 0689855990)
8301 Fayetteville Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Built in 1961, this one-story, brick-veneered ranch house has a side-gable roof and replacement windows and porch posts. The house has only marginal integrity and lacks the historical or architectural significance needed for further investigation.

No. 185 House (PIN 0689853678)
8309 Fayetteville Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

A hip roof caps this simple, brick-veneered ranch house (circa 1960). The house has a picture window and attached, brick carport. The property does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level evaluation.

No. 186 House (PIN 0689853537)
8313 Fayetteville Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Constructed circa 1960, this simple, brick-veneered ranch house has a long, rectangular form capped by a side-gable roof. There is an engaged carport on the south elevation. The property does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit further investigation.

No. 187 House (PIN 0688585940)
9620 Fayetteville Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This abandoned and altered, 1920s dwelling has a simple, side-gable, three-bay form with paired, six-over-six sash windows, a replacement door, vinyl siding, and a concrete block flue. A large, vinyl-sided, two-car garage is also located on the site. The garage is now in deteriorated condition. The house lacks the integrity and the significance to merit further investigation.

No. 190 House (PIN 0669097185)
9713 Holly Springs Road
Holly Springs Vicinity, Wake County

This circa 1960, one-story, frame, side-gable, German-sided dwelling has a four-bay façade and horizontal sash windows. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

No. 192 House (PIN 0689703969)
9305 Daffodil Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Probably built in the 1920s, this simple, frame, German-sided, gable-front dwelling has a three-bay façade and a later gable-front entry porch. The one-over-one light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are replacements. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

No. 193 House (PIN 1629804007)
2420 New Bethel Church Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Capped by a side-gable roof, this circa 1960, frame, three-bay ranch house has a center brick chimney, horizontal-sash windows, and a one-bay, garage extension on the north side. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit further, intensive-level survey.

No. 194 Turner Farm (WA0339) (PIN 1618731152)
0 Benson Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Previously surveyed, the Turner Farm now comprises a modern residential subdivision and a commercial nursery operation. The heavily altered, circa 1910 Turner house serves the main office for the nursery. The one-story, frame, L-plan dwelling has vinyl siding, replacement windows, replacement front porch, and a modern brick chimney. The interior has been modernized for its present office use. An I-house that once also stood on the Turner Farm was razed during the construction of the subdivision north of the nursery. Because of the loss of integrity, the Turner Farm is not recommended for intensive-level investigation.

No. 195 House (PIN 1742891507)
7801 Poole Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Erected circa 1960, this one-story dwelling reflects a common ranch-style design with its red-brick veneer, side-gable roof, and horizontal-sash windows. The multiple-light picture window in the two-bay extension to the east elevation may have been added later. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance needed for intensive-level investigation.

No. 196 House (PIN 1742892181)
7800 Poole Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Probably erected circa 1910, this one-story, frame, double-pile farmhouse with a wraparound porch was subsequently remodeled with bungalow-inspired elements. The clipped gable-front roof, battered porch piers on brick pedestals, and the secondary entrance on the west elevation illustrate this renovation. Now covered with vinyl siding, the house retains some original four-over-four light, wood-sash, double-hung windows. A ruinous, gambrel-roofed, frame barn stands behind the dwelling. The house does not have the integrity or significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**PROPERTIES DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES THROUGH HPO CONCURRENCE ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2011**



No. 1 House (PIN 0740940641), 2208 East Williams Street, Apex, Wake County



No. 2 House (PIN 0750716249), 4800 Sunset Lake Road, Apex, Wake County



No. 4 House (PIN 0760100641), 4512 Kildaire Farm Road, Holly Springs, Wake County



No. 5 House (PIN 0669098920), 9628 Holly Springs Road, Holly Springs, Wake County



No. 6 House (PIN 0669096690), 9640 Holly Springs Road, Holly Springs, Wake County



No. 11 House (PIN 0760524264), 8717 Pierce Olive Road, Holly Springs Vicinity, Wake County



No. 12 House (PIN 0770217795), 3909 West Lake Road, Holly Springs Vicinity, Wake County



No. 15 House (PIN 0679592481), 4016 Truelove Drive, Apex Vicinity, Wake County



No. 16 House (PIN 0679690138), 8111 Bells Lake Road, Apex Vicinity, Wake County



No. 17 House (PIN 0679690742), 8101 Bells Lake Road, Apex Vicinity, Wake County



No. 18 House (WA4771) (PIN 0689292411), 3712 Johnson Pond Road, Apex Vicinity, Wake County



No. 19 House (PIN 0689189792, 3812 Johnson Pond Road, Apex Vicinity, Wake County



No. 20 Lee-Ennis House (WA1244) (PIN 0689187150), 3901 Johnson Pond Road, Apex Vicinity, Wake County



No. 21 House (PIN 0689089515), 3904 Johnson Pond Road, Apex Vicinity, Wake County



No. 23 House (PIN 0689455964), 8537 Lake Wheeler Road, McCullers Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County



No. 24 House (PIN 0689358412), 8708 Lake Wheeler Road, McCullers Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County



No. 25 House (PIN 0689441793), 8729 Lake Wheeler Road, McCullers Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County



No. 26 House (WA1232) (PIN 0689455015), 2300 Donny Brook Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 27 House (PIN 0689825884), 8336 Old McCullers Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 28 McCullers Site 1-House (WA1219e) (PIN 0699141280), 8600 Ten Ten Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 29 McCullers House Site 1-House (WA1219a) (PIN 0699144356), 8604 Ten Ten Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 31 House (WA1223) (PIN 0699422621), 9013 Fanny Brown Road, McCullers Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County



No. 32 House (PIN 0699233173), 9200 Fanny Brown Road, McCullers Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County



No. 33 House (PIN 0699223702), 9304 Fanny Brown Road, McCullers Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County



No. 36 House (PIN 0699725162), 9104 Old Stage Road, Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County



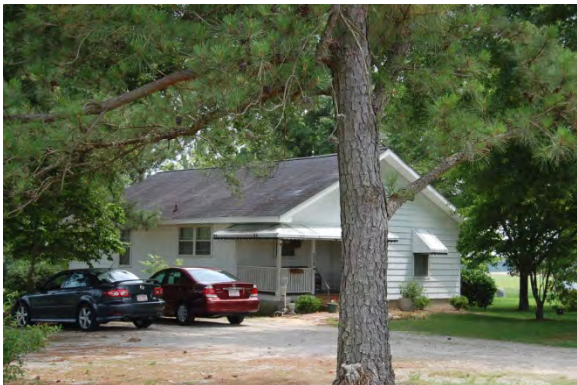
No. 37 House (PIN 0699725570), 0 Old Stage Road, Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County



Nos. 39-40 Russell-McGee Complex (WA2450) (PIN 0699805778 & PIN 0699804698), 9317-9321 Old Stage Road, Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County



Nos. 39-40 Russell-McGee Complex (WA2450) (PIN 0699805778 & PIN 0699804698), 9317-9321 Old Stage Road, Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County



No. 41 House (PIN 0698893924), 9501 Old Stage Road, Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County



No. 42 House (PIN 0698893764), 9509 Old Stage Road, Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County



No. 43 House (PIN 0698799635), 9516 Old Stage Road, Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County



No. 44 House (PIN 0698894347), 9605 Old Stage Road, Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County



No. 45 House (PIN 0698797107), 9620 Old Stage Road, Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County



No. 46 House (PIN 0698789434), 9801 Old Stage Road, Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County



No. 47 House (PIN 0698778963), 9901 Old Stage Road, Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County



No. 48 House (PIN 16082881112), 5205 Holland Church Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 49 House (PIN 1608363835), 5221 Holland Church Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 50 House (PIN 1608162578), 5316 Holland Church Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 51 Witherspoon Farm (PIN 1608285816), 5101 Holland Church Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 51 Witherspoon Farm (PIN 1608285816), 5101 Holland Church Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 52 House (PIN 1609117174), 4825 Holland Church Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County

No. 60 Carroll House (WA0256) (PIN 1618113674), 10400 Jordan Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County

No. 61 House (PIN 1618237496), 10212 Jordan Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County

No. 62 Everett-Jones House (WA0255) (PIN 1618222198), 10320 Jordan Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County

No. 63 House (PIN 1618211276), 10408 Jordan Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County

No. 64 House (PIN 1618211123), 10416 Jordan Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 65 House (PIN 1618214069), 10417 Jordan Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County

No. 66 House (PIN 1618209465), 10517 Jordan Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 67 Parrish House (PIN 1618319764),
10341 Jordan Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake
County



No. 68 House (PIN 1618714274), 3933 Benson
Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 69 House (No PIN), 3908 Benson Road,
Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 70 House (PIN 1618808879), 3550 Parrish
Farm Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 70 House (PIN 1618808879), 3550 Parrish
Farm Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County
Other House, 3540 Parrish Farm Road



No. 71 House (PIN 1617898949), 7025
Cleveland School Road, Garner Vicinity,
Wake County



**No. 72 House (PIN 1627096532), 7217
Cleveland School Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake
County, Wake County**



**No. 73 House (PIN 1627087999), 7301
Cleveland School Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake
County**



**No. 74 House (PIN 1628778426), 2720 New
Bethel Church Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake
County**



**No. 75 Good Samaritan Baptist Church (PIN
1639617838), 9433 White Oak Road, Clayton
Vicinity, Wake County**



**No. 77 Store (PIN 163802-77-4585), 6859
Cornwallis Road, Clayton Vicinity, Johnston
County**

**No. 78 House (PIN 163800-45-6474), 155
Willis Road, Clayton Vicinity, Johnston County**



**No. 79 Farm Complex (PIN 163800-43-8740),
719 New Bethel Road, Clayton Vicinity,
Johnston County**



**No. 79 Farm Complex (PIN 163800-43-8740),
719 New Bethel Road, Clayton Vicinity,
Johnston County**



**No. 80 House (PIN 163800-73-4155), 6109
Cornwallis Road, Clayton Vicinity, Johnston
County**



**No. 81 House (PIN 163800-73-4337), 6079
Cornwallis Road, Clayton Vicinity, Johnston
County**



**No. 84 American Metal and Parts Company
Building (PIN 1730732237), 2212 US 70
Highway East, Garner Vicinity, Wake County**

**No. 85 House, (PIN 1730827972), 4908 TV
Tower Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County**



No. 87 Mount Herman Christian Church (PIN 1639463517), 8925 White Oak Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 88 House (PIN 1639362540), 8809 White Oak Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 88 House (PIN 1639362540), 8809 White Oak Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 89 House (PIN 163960641), 8801 White Oak Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 90 House (PIN 1639267433), 8728 White Oak Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County

No. 91 House (PIN 1639264474), 8720 White Oak Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 92 House (PIN 1639263558), 8712 White Oak Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 93 House (PIN 1639260527), 8700 White Oak Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 94 House (PIN 1639261916), 8701 White Oak Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 95 House (PIN 1639765023) 2917 Escondido Farm Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 97 House (PIN 164900278418), 2665 Guy Road, Garner Vicinity, Johnston County



No. 98 House (PIN 1639362540), 2200 Guy Road, Garner Vicinity, Johnston County



No. 100 William Henry Coats House (WA0291), (PIN 1649289640), 4420 Guy Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County

No. 101 House (PIN 1649380765), 4424 Guy Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 102 House (PIN 1740209101), 4700 Guy Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County

No. 103 Calvin Poole House (WA0293) (PIN 1740119758), 4913 Guy Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 104 House (PIN 1740211760), 4904 Guy Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 105 House (PIN 1740119930), 4923 Guy Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 106 Duplex (PIN 1740118968), 4929 Guy Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 107 House (PIN 1740128037), 4931 Guy Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 108 House (PIN 1740211862), 4910 Guy Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County

No. 109 House (PIN 1740315197), 2975 US 70 Highway East, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 110 House (PIN 1730954922), 2809 East Garner Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 111 House (PIN 1730863148), 2713 East Garner Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 112 House (PIN 1730677632), 2509 East Garner Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 114 House (WA0303) (PIN 1730660705), 2432 East Garner Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 115 House (PIN 1730572386), 4605 Dusty Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 116 House (PIN 1730837850), 4812 Green Garden Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 117 House (PIN 1730742226), 2137 US 70 Highway East, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 119 House (PIN 1740422374)
3720 East Garner Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 120 Wilder House (WA0295)
(PIN 1740407897), 3904 Granny Farm Road,
Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 121 House (PIN 1740326169)
3751 East Garner Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake
County



No. 122 House (PIN 1740325208)
3761 East Garner Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake
County



No. 123 House (PIN 1740322384)
3815 East Garner Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake
County



No. 124 House (PIN 1740321580)
3823 East Garner Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake
County



No. 125 Hialeah Community (WA0297)
Sturdivant, Powell, and Kelly Streets; Langston
and Baucom Roads, Garner Vicinity, Wake
County



No. 126 House (PIN 1740144038)
3513 Langston Road, Hialeah Community, Wake County

No. 129 House (PIN 1740055554)
7719 Rock Quarry Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 130 House (PIN 1740053536)
7712 Rock Quarry Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County

No. 131 House (PIN 1740050940)
7702 Rock Quarry Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 133 House (WA0284) (PIN 1731706353)
0 Rock Quarry Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County

No. 133 House (WA0284) (PIN 1731706353)
0 Rock Quarry Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County

No. 134 House (PIN 1730882081)
7201 Hollybrook Farm Road, Garner Vicinity,
Wake County



No. 134 House (PIN 1730882081)
7201 Hollybrook Farm Road, Garner Vicinity,
Wake County



No. 135 House (WA0300) (PIN 1741008976)
7117 Rock Quarry Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake
County



No. 136 House (PIN 1731810896)
3725 Auburn Knightdale Road, Garner Vicinity,
Wake County



No. 137 House (PIN 1741131587)
3617 Auburn Knightdale Road, Garner Vicinity,
Wake County

No. 138 House (PIN 1741315557)
2609 Branch Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake
County



No. 139 House (PIN 1741211251)
2624 Branch Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 141 House (PIN 1741300225)
7509 Old Baucom Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 142 House (PIN 1741305489)
7601 Old Baucom Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 143 House (PIN 1740495885)
7629 Old Baucom Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 145 House (PIN 1740596158)
7728 Old Baucom Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 146 John Robert Baucom Farm (WA2250)
(PIN 1741609431), 7920 Old Baucom Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 147 Tenant House (PIN 1741639103)
2820 Brown Field Road, Garner Vicinity,
Wake County



No. 148 House (PIN 1742619134)
2720 Auburn Knightdale Road, Garner Vicinity,
Wake County



No. 149 House (PIN 1742710361)
2716 Auburn Knightdale Road, Garner Vicinity,
Wake County



No. 150 House (PIN 1742727769)
2512 Auburn Knightdale Road, Garner Vicinity,
Wake County



No. 151 House (PIN 1742812476)
2609 Auburn Knightdale Road, Garner Vicinity,
Wake County



No. 152 House (PIN 1742843101)
2332 Auburn Knightdale Road, Garner Vicinity,
Wake County



No. 153 House (PIN 1730702709)
5129 T.V. Tower Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County

No. 153 House (PIN 1730702709)
5129 T.V. Tower Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 153 House (PIN 1730702709)
5129 T.V. Tower Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 154 Office and Transmitter Building (PIN 1639888459), 2901 Transmitter Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 155 House (PIN 1730740344))
2121 US 70 Highway East, Garner Vicinity, Wake County

No. 156 House (PIN 1742437356)
3137 Hodge Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 157 House (PIN 1742442104)
3121 Hodge Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 158 House (PIN 1742651371)
3061 Hodge Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 159 House (PIN 1742261807)
3033 Hodge Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County

No. 160 House (PIN 1742369880)
2905 Hodge Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 161 House (PIN 1742376932)
2737 Hodge Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 162 House (PIN 1742480304)
2709 Hodge Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 163 House (PIN 1743307176)
7317 Poole Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County

No. 164 House (PIN 1743408230)
7409 Poole Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 165 Store (PIN 1743410074)
2429 Hodge Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 166 House (WA7093) (PIN 1743410074),
2429 Hodge Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 167 House (WA7094) (PIN 1743313614),
2405 Hodge Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County

No. 168 Ellendale Subdivision, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 169 House (PIN1743247163)
510 Ellen Drive, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 170 House (PIN 1743248178)
508 Ellen Drive, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 171 House (PIN 1743342333)
502 Ellen Drive, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 172 House (PIN 1743246207)
5125 Faison Ridge Lane, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 173 House (PIN 1743248337)
5117 Faison Ridge Lane, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 174 House (PIN 1743249441)
5113 Faison Ridge Lane, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 175 House (PIN 1743342545)
5101 Faison Ridge Lane, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 177 Pope Farm (WA1968)
(PIN 1743945183), 1004 Bethlehem Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 177 Pope Farm (WA1968)
(PIN 1743945183), 1004 Bethlehem Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

No. 177 Pope Farm (WA1968)
(PIN 1743945183), 1004 Bethlehem Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 178 Farm Complex (WA1967),
(PIN 1753152116), 929 Bethlehem Road
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

No. 179 House (PIN 1743667809), 4716 Old
Faison Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 180 House (PIN 1743667809), 4100 Clifton Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 181 House (WA1216) (PIN 0699739024), 9000 Old Stage Road, Williams Crossroads, Wake County



No. 182 House (PIN 0689953648), 8216 Ten Ten Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 183 House (PIN 0689855990), 8301 Fayetteville Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 185 House (PIN 0689853678), 8309 Fayetteville Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 186 House (PIN 0689853537), 8313 Fayetteville Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 187 House (PIN 0688585940), 9620 Fayetteville Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 190 House (PIN 0669097185), 9713 Holly Springs Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 192 House (PIN 0689703969), 9305 Daffodil Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 193 House (PIN 1629804007), 2420 New Bethel Church Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 194 Turner Farm (WA0339) (PIN 1618731152), 0 Benson Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 195 House (PIN 1742891507), 7801 Poole Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 196 House (PIN 1742892181), 7800 Poole Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County

APPENDIX B:

Area of Potential Effects (APE) Maps



























APPENDIX C:

Professional Qualifications

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 and 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, Illinois
- 1978-1980 Private Historic Preservation Consultant, Champaign, Illinois

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