



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory  
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

October 16, 2014

MEMORANDUM

To: Jennifer Harris  
NCDOT/PDEA – Western Region/Turnpike Section

From: Renee Gledhill-Earley   
Environmental Review Coordinator

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report for additional alternatives, Complete 540 -Triangle Expressway  
Southeast Extension, R-2721, R-2828, and R-2829, Wake and Johnston Counties, CH 98-0457

Thank you for your letter of September 10, 2014, transmitting the above-referenced report of properties over fifty years old and recommended for intensive study in the additional alternative corridors. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur with the evaluations of National Register eligibility for all of the properties covered in the report and listed in Table 1, with the exception of the three properties listed below.

- **Property 35 - George Williams Farm** (beginning p. 143): we do not believe the case for *ineligibility* under Criterion C has been made. Too much attention is paid to changes to the house (including 1920s changes) and not enough to the fact that much of the historic complex of agricultural buildings survives, as briefly noted on p. 155. When considered as part of the entire complex, the recent alterations to the house (raised seam tin roof, vinyl siding, replacement windows) probably would not render it non-contributing. The outbuildings do not have to be individually eligible, but the grouping could be sufficiently significant to render the property eligible. Farm complexes are rapidly disappearing from Wake County's landscape. This one needs to be examined more closely and evaluated in the context of farm complexes in the county's southeastern region.
- **Property 144 - Baucom-Stallings House** (beginning p. 329): The proposed boundaries are too tight. Some of the historic fields and pastures appear to survive, contrary to the statement on p. 338. We recommend extending the east and west boundaries farther north to include some of the open space.
- **Property 184 - Gerald Cochran House** (beginning p. 357): The concrete block construction suggests that Adams Concrete Products may have had a hand in building this house (i.e., modeled on an Adams Concrete Products plan rather than a Standard Homes Company plan). (See pp. 17-18 of the 2006-2007 Wake County Survey Update report, <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/surveyreports/WakeCountySurveyUpdatePhI&II-2007.pdf>.) While this house is not cited in the 2007 report, it is notable for the extensive use of the decorative concrete block screening

and high degree of integrity. Thus, we are hesitant to concur that it is not eligible. Contrary to the statement on p. 363 of the report, we do not believe there are “great numbers” of these contemporary ranch houses outside of Raleigh, especially those using concrete block. Comparing this to house to “sophisticated, modernist houses that have individual eligibility” and are associated with the School of Design is not appropriate. This may be a remarkably intact and rare survivor of 1950-1960s tract housing.

Attached for your records and ours is a list of those properties for which we concur with National Register eligibility. We will look forward to your reply addressing the above exceptions.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Attachment

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT/PDEA/HES

Historic Structures Survey Report for Additional Alternative Corridors:  
 Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension, R-2721, R-2828, and R-2829,  
 Wake and Johnston Counties, CH 98-0457

Properties Determined Eligible for Listing in National Register of Historic Places

<u>Resource #</u>	<u>Survey Site Number</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Criterion</u>
22	WA1236	John B. Strain House	C
56	WA1202	Panther Branch School	A
96	WA0290	W. A. Gowers Farm	A & C
99	JY0281	Gower-Johnson House	C
113	WA0302	Mount Auburn School	A & C
132	WA0289	Penny House	C
188	WA5104	Meadowbrook Country Club	A
210	WA4811	Dr. L. J. Faulkaber Farm	A
221	WA4808	William & Lillie Willis House & Store	A & C
247	WA0335-0338	Bryan Farms Historic District	A
259	WA0328	Yeargan House	C
267	WA0315	Wayland Poole House	C
310	WA0599	Utley-Council House	C
312	WA0594	Thomas Store	A & C
316	WA0566	J. Beale Johnson House	C
317	WA0570	Jones-Johnson Farm	A & C
325	WA1126	Grady Rowland Farm	C
329	WA1174	Joseph M. Blalock Farm	A
331	WA1176	Jones-Ellington House	C
332	WA1172	Dr. Nathan Blalock House	C
334	WA1184	Weathers Store	A & C

Properties for which questions remain:

35	WA4163	George Williams Farm	C ?
144	WA0287	Baucom-Stalling House	Boundary ?
184	WA7107	Gerald Cochran House	C ?

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**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**  
**COMPLETE 540 – TRIANGLE EXPRESSWAY SOUTHEAST EXTENSION**  
**WAKE AND JOHSTON COUNTIES**  
**NCDOT STIP NOS. R-2721, R-2828, R-2829**

**Prepared for:**

**North Carolina Department of Transportation**  
**1598 Mail Service Center**  
**Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598**

**Prepared by:**

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

**August 21, 2014**

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**DRAFT HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**  
**COMPLETE 540 – TRIANGLE EXPRESSWAY SOUTHEAST EXTENSION-SUPPLEMENT**  
**WAKE AND JOHSTON COUNTIES**  
**NCDOT STIP NOS. R-2721, R-2828, R-2829**

**Prepared for:**

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**Charlotte, North Carolina 28205**

**August 21, 2014**

**MATTSON, ALEXANDER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.**

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.**

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**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**North Carolina Department of Transportation**

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**Date**

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report was prepared for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) project entitled, *Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension*, located in Wake and Johnston counties. NCDOT, in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), proposes a potential extension of the Triangle Expressway (NC 540) from NC 55 Bypass in Apex to the US 64/US 264 Bypass in Knightdale. This action is designated as three projects in the NCDOT *2012-2018 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.

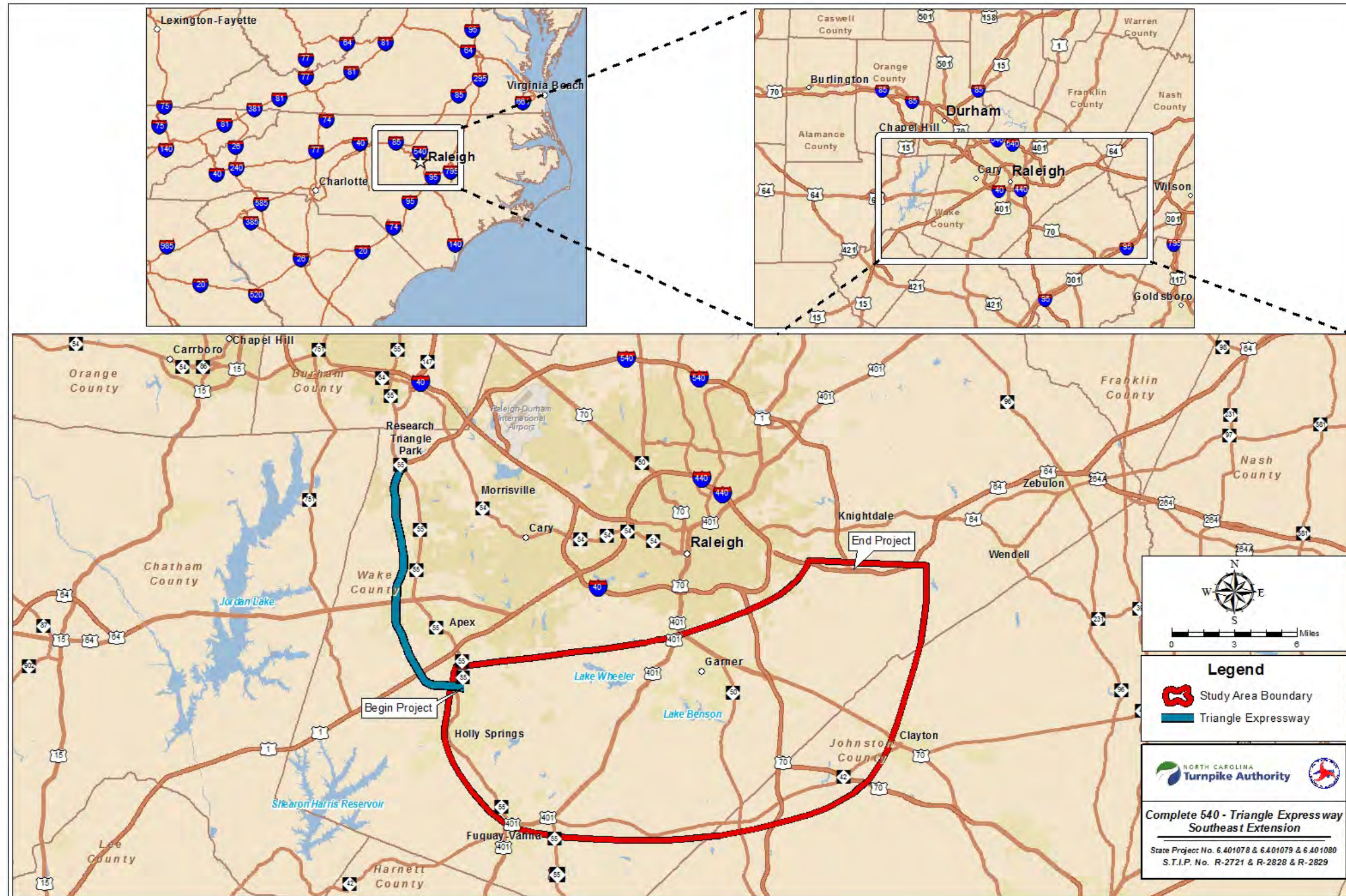
The project is often referred to as having two phases. Phase I covers the southern segment of the proposed expressway between the NC 55 bypass in Apex and Interstate 40 near the Wake/Johnston County line. Under Phase II, the eastern portion of the expressway would be constructed between Interstate 40 and US 64/US 264 Bypass in Knightdale. Both phases are being examined in the current study as a single project.

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 general study area extends as far south as NC 42 between Fuquay-Varina and Clayton. While most of the study area is located within Wake County, a small portion extends into western Johnston County. The project location is depicted in **Figure 1**.

This report presents the documentation for all historic properties located within the area of potential effects (APE) for the entire project (TIP Nos. R-2721, R-2828, R-2829). The project has a number of corridor alternatives, all designated by colors. Combinations of the various corridor alternatives comprise end-to-end project alternatives. The original historical architectural resources survey, covering the Orange, Green, Mint Green, Brown, Tan, and Teal corridors, was conducted in August and September 2010, April and May 2011, and November 2011. A subsequent field survey of the Lilac and Red corridors was undertaken in October and November 2012. A third field survey of the Purple and Blue corridors was conducted in October and November 2013. All these corridors have been selected for detailed evaluation in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

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 investigations 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 **Figure 2**. Photographs of the surveyed properties that did not warrant further investigation are found in **Appendix A**. The concurrence forms for the various field surveys are also found in **Appendix A**. All resources identified during the field surveys are shown on detailed maps of the APE located in **Appendix B**.

Figure 1  
Project Location Map



The original field surveys conducted in August-September 2010, April-May 2011, and November 2011 (Orange, Green, Mint Green, Brown, Tan, and Teal corridors) 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) during two review meetings held on June 14, 2011 and November 29, 2011. Of the 196 resources, 159 properties did not merit further investigation. Thirty-five individual properties and two potential historic districts required intensive-level evaluation. Following in-depth investigations of these resources, eight individual properties were 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)

These findings were contained in a Phase II technical report that was submitted to the HPO on March 26, 2012. In its April 26, 2012 concurrence letter, the HPO agreed with the recommendations of eligibility noted above although specified a larger National Register boundary for the Penny House. Furthermore, HPO determined that the George Williams Farm was also eligible for the National Register. The findings of the original survey are included in this report, and the April 26, 2012 concurrence letter for this investigation is found in **Appendix A**. Where HPO disagreed with or modified the recommendations, an introductory note has been added to the evaluation of eligibility.

This technical report also contains the findings of the other two field surveys, but the intensive-level evaluations of eligibility for these investigations have not yet been reviewed by HPO. The initial survey for the Lilac and Red corridors, conducted in October and November 2012, found 113 individual resources and potential historic districts that were built prior to 1963. These findings were presented to the HPO on December 10, 2012 and February 5, 2013. Seventy-six properties did not warrant further study while thirty-seven resources required intensive-level investigation. Of the thirty-seven, five individual properties and one historic district are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. They are:

- Wayland E. Poole House (WA0315) (National Register 2003)
- Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm (WA4811) (Study List 2007)
- William and Lillie Willis House and Store (WA4808) (Study List 2007)
- Bryan Farms Historic District (including George and Julia Bryan Farm (WA0336), C.P. Bryan House (previously surveyed as the Frank Bryan Farm) (WA335), Rand Bryan House; and George Bryan, Jr. House
- Yeargan House (WA0328)
- Britt's Store (WA0341)

The Purple and Blue corridors were surveyed in October and November 2013. For this third investigation, NCDOT and HPO required that only previously surveyed properties be examined.



Twenty-nine resources were located within the APE. In their January 21, 2014 review meeting, NCDOT and HPO specified that intensive-level evaluations were needed for seventeen individual properties and one historic district. Of the eighteen resources, the following nine are recommended for eligibility:

- Utley-Council House (WA0599) (National Register 2002)
- Thomas Store (WA0594)
- J. Beale Johnson House (WA0566) (National Register 1991; Local Landmark 1995)
- Jones-Johnson Farm (WA0570) (Determination of Eligibility 2004)
- Grady Rowland House (WA1126)
- Joseph M. Blalock Farm (WA1174)
- Jones-Ellington House (WA1176)
- Dr. Nathan M. Blalock House (WA1172) (National Register 2005; Local Landmark 2005)
- Weathers Store (WA1184)

Finally, a minor redesign of the Red Corridor in 2014 resulted in the expansion of the APE near the Auburn community. For the expanded APE, NCDOT again required only a survey of previously identified resources, and a search found two historic resources, the William Watts House (WA0308) and Auburn Christian Church (WA0313). Both are located in Auburn in an area where the expanded APE for this project overlaps the APE for the 2012-2013 NCDOT Raleigh Station and Track Configurations Project (TIP No. P-5500). The William Watts House and Auburn Christian Church were determined eligible for the National Register as part of the Raleigh Station project. The original Red Corridor APE, the expanded APE for the Red Corridor, and the Raleigh Station APE are all shown on the detailed APE maps found in **Appendix B**.

All the resources evaluated at the intensive level for this project are listed in **Table 1**.

**TABLE 1**  
**Intensive-Level Evaluations**  
**Original Survey-Orange, Green, Teal, Mint Green, Brown, and Tan Corridors**  
**HPO Concurrence Letter Dated April 26, 2012**

<u>Resource No.</u>	<u>HPO Survey No.</u>	<u>Resource Name</u>	<u>Prior Status</u>	<u>Field Survey Dates</u>	<u>Eligibility Determination</u>
3	WA0604	G. L. Pierce House	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
7	WA0601	Wes Jones Farm	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
8	WA5695	Pierce House (evaluated with Pierce Farm)	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
9	WA5696	Pierce Farm	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
10	WA0602	C. B. Sorrell Farm	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
13-14	WA1252, WA5699	Bell-Pierce Farm	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
22	WA1236	John B. Strain House	SL 1991	8-2010 to 11-2011	Eligible
30	WA1220	Wentworth Christian Church	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
34	WA4806	Percy and Mynette Strother House	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
35	WA4163	Williams Crossroads	SL 1991	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
35		George Williams Farm	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Eligible
38	WA1215	Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
53	WA1201	Juniper Level	SL 1991	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
54	WA5731	Juniper Level Baptist Church	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
55	WA 5732	House (evaluated with Juniper Level)	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
56	WA1202	Panther Branch School	NR 2001	8-2010 to 11-2011	Eligible
57	WA5733	House (evaluated with Juniper Level)	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
58-59	WA5734	Jones Family Farm	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
76	JT0903	Ransom Penny House	SL 1982	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
82	JT1705	Umstead Farm	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
83	WA0325	Richard Burnette House	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
86	WA0326	John Williams Farm	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
96	WA0290	W. A. Gowers Farm	SL 1991	8-2010 to 11-2011	Eligible
99	JT0281	Gower-Johnson House	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Eligible
113	WA0302	Mount Auburn School	SL 1991	8-2010 to 11-2011	Eligible
118	WA0294	Icana Poole House	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible

**TABLE 1 (continued)**

**Intensive-Level Evaluations  
Original Survey-Orange, Green, Teal, Mint Green, Brown, and Tan Corridors  
HPO Concurrence Letter Dated April 26, 2012**

<u>Resource No.</u>	<u>HPO Survey No.</u>	<u>Resource Name</u>	<u>Prior Status</u>	<u>Field Survey Dates</u>	<u>Eligibility Determination</u>
127	WA0296	Mount Moriah Baptist Church	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
128	WA0299	Mount Moriah Academy	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
132	WA0289	Penny House	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Eligible
140	WA0286	Walter Stallings House	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
144	WA0287	Baucom-Stallings House	SL 1991	8-2010 to 11-2011	Eligible
176	WA1972	The Oaks	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
184	WA7107	Gerald Cochran House	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
188	WA5104	Meadowbrook Country Club	NR 2009	8-2010 to 11-2011	Eligible
189	WA0605	William Pierce House	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible
191	WA1245	Arthur Atkins House	None	8-2010 to 11-2011	Not Eligible

**TABLE 1 (continued)**

**Intensive-Level Evaluations  
 Lilac and Red Corridors  
 Not Yet Reviewed by HPO**

<u>Resource No.</u>	<u>HPO Survey No.</u>	<u>Resource Name</u>	<u>Prior Status</u>	<u>Field Survey Date</u>	<u>Concurrence?/Date</u>
197	WA1242	Catawba Springs Christian Church	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
210	WA4811	Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm	SL 2007	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
216	WA1271	David and Sarah Stephenson House	SL 1991	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
221	WA4808	William and Lillie Willis House and Store	SL 2007	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
222	WA1263	Poplar Springs Christian Church	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
241	WA0347	New Bethel Baptist Church	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
247	WA0335, WA0336	Bryan Farms Historic District	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
247	WA0336	George and Julia Bryan Farm (evaluated with Bryan Farms Historic District)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
248	WA0335	C. P. Bryan Farm (evaluated with Bryan Farms Historic District)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
249	WA6337	Rand Bryan House (evaluated with Bryan Farms Historic District)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
250	WA6338	George Bryan House (evaluated with Bryan Farms Historic District)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
258	WA0329	Lewis House	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
259	WA0328	Yeargan House	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
260	WA0327	David Lewis House	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
262	WA6348	Tomlinson-Banks House	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
267	WA0315	Wayland Poole House	NR 2003	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
268	WA6353	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
269	WA0316	James G. Lane House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet

**TABLE 1 (continued)**

**Intensive-Level Evaluations  
 Lilac and Red Corridors  
 Not Yet Reviewed by HPO**

<u>Resource No.</u>	<u>HPO Survey No.</u>	<u>Resource Name</u>	<u>Prior Status</u>	<u>Field Survey Date</u>	<u>Concurrence?/Date</u>
270	WA 6354	Leland and Addy Poole House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
271	WA0305	Johns-Lane-Poole House	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
272	WA0306	Holland Smith Store (evaluated with Auburn)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
273	WA6355	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
274	WA6356	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
275	WA6357	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
276	WA6358	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
277	WA6359	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
278	WA6360	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
279	WA0317	Springfield Baptist Church	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
280	WA6361	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
281	WA6362	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
282	WA6363	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
283	WA6364	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
284	WA6365	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
285	WA6366	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
286	WA6367	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
287	WA6368	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
288	WA0304	Auburn	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet
304	WA0341	Britt's Store	None	10-2012 to 11-2012	Not Yet

**TABLE (continued)**

**Intensive-Level Evaluations  
 Purple and Blue Corridors  
 Not Yet Reviewed by HPO**

<u>Resource No.</u>	<u>HPO Survey No.</u>	<u>Resource Name</u>	<u>Status/Date</u>	<u>Field Survey Date</u>	<u>Concurrence?/Date</u>
310	WA0599	Utley-Council House	NR 2002	10-2013 to 11-2013	Not Yet
311	WA0597	W. C. Thomas House	None	10-2013 to 11-2013	Not Yet
312	WA0594	Thomas Store	None	10-2013 to 11-2013	Not Yet
313	WA0591	James Sugg House	None	10-2013 to 11-2013	Not Yet
315	WA0565	Atkinson-Whitted House	SL 1989/ LD 2011	10-2013 to 11-2013	Not Yet
316	WA0566	J. Beale Johnson House	NR 1991/ LD 1995	10-2013 to 11-2013	Not Yet
317	WA0723	Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Farms Historic District	NR 1990	10-2013 to 11-2013	Not Yet
	WA0570	Jones-Johnson Farm	DOE 2004	10-2013 to 11-2013	Not Yet
	WA0571	Ballentine Farm	None	10-2013 to 11-2013	Not Yet
325	WA1126	Grady Rowland Farm	None	10-2013 to 11-2013	Not Yet
329	WA1174	Joseph M. Blalock Farm	None	10-2013 to 11-2013	Not Yet
330	WA1175	Plymouth Christian Church	None	10-2013 to 11-2013	Not Yet
331	WA1176	Jones-Ellington House	None	10-2013 to 11-2013	Not Yet
332	WA1172	Dr. Nathan Blalock House	NR/LD 2005	10-2013 to 11-2013	Not Yet
333	WA1190	Jim Jordan Farm Complex	None	10-2013 to 11-2013	Not Yet
334	WA1184	Weathers Store	None	10-2013 to 11-2013	Not Yet
335	WA1183	Thomas Woolard Farm	None	10-2013 to 11-2013	Not Yet
339	WA6346	Burt-Utley House	None	10-2013 to 11-2013	Not Yet

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No. 325	Grady Rowland House	650
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## I. INTRODUCTION

In cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to construct an extension of the Triangle Expressway (NC 540) from the NC 55 Bypass in Apex to the US 64/US 264 Bypass south of Knightdale. This extension is designated as three projects in the NCDOT *2012-2018 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 proposed expressway would be constructed in two phases. During Phase I, the southern segment would be constructed between the NC 55 Bypass in Apex and Interstate 40 near the Wake/Johnston County line. The eastern leg of the expressway, between Interstate 40 and US 64/US 264 Bypass in Knightdale, would be constructed during Phase II. Both phases of the project are documented by this Phase II historic architecture investigation.

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 extends into western Johnston County.

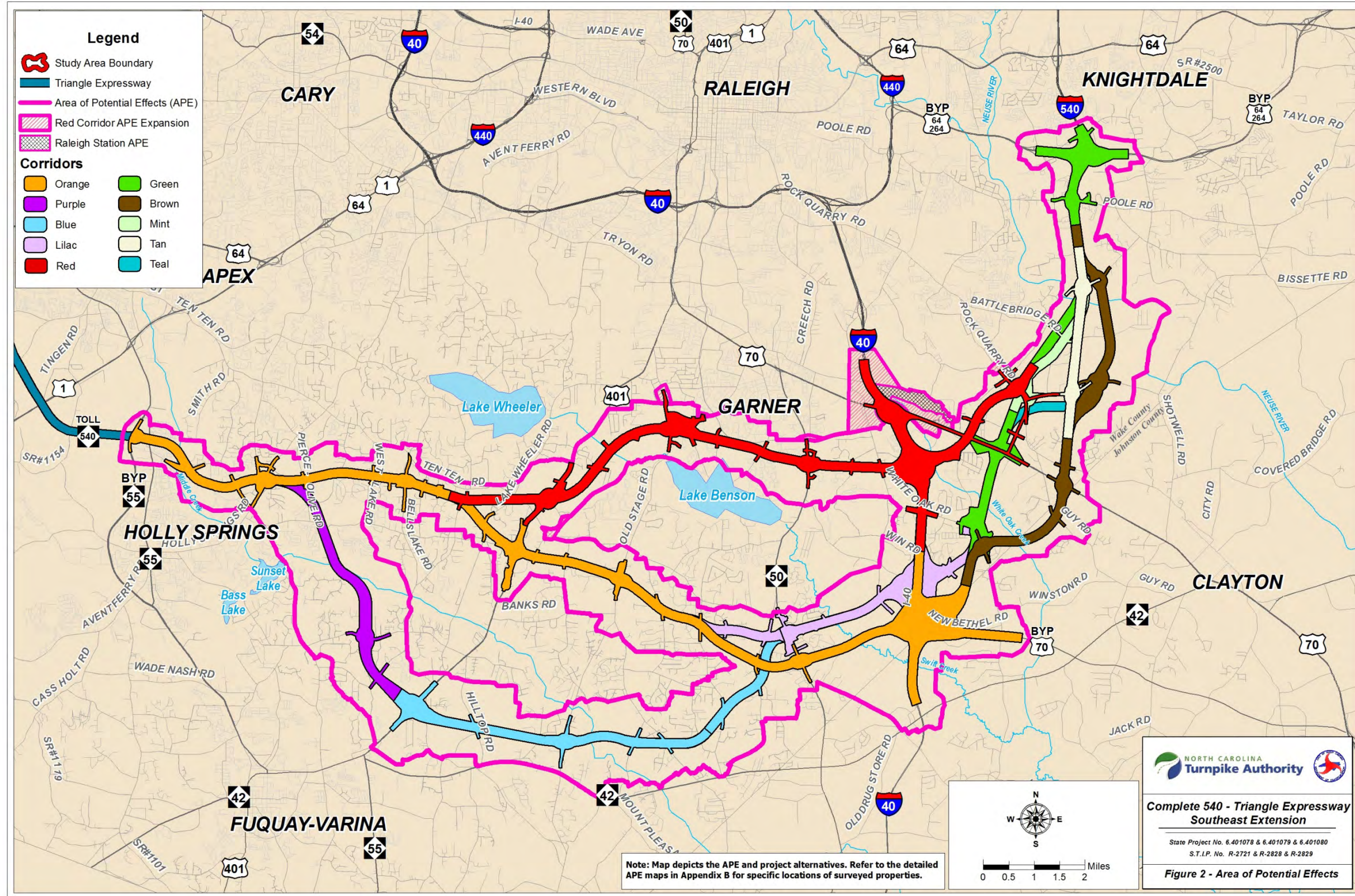
NCDOT conducted a survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the area of potential effects (APE) for the project. The survey is part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT and documented by an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This report is prepared as a technical appendix to the EIS and is part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) 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 NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

## II. 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. Shown on **Figure 2**, the APE boundary was determined during the field surveys of the project corridors conducted between 2010 and 2013. Detailed APE maps showing the locations of the properties identified during the field surveys are located in **Appendix B**.

A total of 339 individual properties and historic districts were examined during all the field investigations. These findings were presented to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation



Office (HPO) at review meetings held on June 14, 2011, November 29, 2011, December 10, 2012, February 5, 2013, and January 21, 2014. Ninety-three individual properties or historic districts required in-depth evaluation of eligibility. This report contains the evaluations of eligibility for these ninety-three resources.

Background research was conducted to trace the architectural and historical development of the study area. Both primary and secondary sources were examined, including the architectural survey files for Wake and Johnston counties located at the HPO in Raleigh. Property owners were also helpful in providing information on specific 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 1993 National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)*, 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 properties were placed on the Study List, including the Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm (WA4811) and the William and Lillie Willis House and Store (WA4808). Both of these resources are located within the APE for this project. The historic resources survey conducted for the 2012-2013 NCDOT Raleigh Train Station and Track Configurations project (TIP No. P-5500) also provided useful information, especially for the Auburn community (WA0304). Auburn lies within the APEs for both the current investigation and the Raleigh Train Station project.

In Johnston County, architectural surveys of Smithfield, Selma, and selective rural areas were conducted during the late 1970s and early 1980s. These earlier investigations were updated between 2002 and 2005. Two of these previously surveyed properties—Ransom Penny House (JT0903) and Gower-Johnson House (JT0281)—are found within the APE for this project.

### III. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

All the project corridors are located in southern Wake and northwestern Johnston counties, roughly ten miles south of downtown Raleigh in the eastern Piedmont region of North Carolina. Approximately thirty miles long, the project would extend the Triangle Expressway (NC 540) from the NC 55 Bypass in Apex through the southern suburban periphery of Raleigh to the US 64/US 264 Bypass in Knightdale. The general study area also encompasses the parts of Holly Springs, Garner, Clayton, and Knightdale.

This area is crisscrossed by numerous roadways and winding creeks that have influenced the geography of settlement. North-south roads such as Old Stage Road, Jordan Road (originally Raleigh-Aversboro Road), Fayetteville Road (US 401), Benson Road (NC 50), Sauls Road, and White Oak Road, and east-west Ten Ten Road offered farmers in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries overland routes to market towns. Waterways in the project area, including Middle, Panther, and Swift creeks, 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 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, Bryan, and White Oak roads and along the east side of the study area below Knightdale and the US 64/264 Bypass. Evidence of historic rural settlements also

persists at crossroads communities such as Williams Crossroads at the junction of Ten Ten and Old Stage roads, Juniper Level, established by African American farmers along Sauls Road, and Moriah, along Old Garner Road. Auburn emerged along the North Carolina Railroad at Auburn Knightdale Road while crossroads stores, such as Britt's, Weathers, and Thomas stores, also serve as markers of rural communities.

Although historically agrarian, the project area is now characterized by widespread suburban development. Because of proximity to Raleigh and outlying towns, the APE has undergone suburban growth since circa 1960 and has boomed in recent decades. Highway construction and improvements throughout the APE have spurred new residential subdivisions 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 character of the APE.

**IV. PROPERTY EVALUATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY**

Resources 1-196 have been reviewed by the HPO, and the concurrence letter is dated April 26, 2012 (see **Appendix A**). For these resources, the following evaluations appear here as they did in the original Phase II report that HPO reviewed. Where HPO had a comment or disagreed with the recommendation, an explanatory note has been added to the evaluation. Below is the summary information for Resources 1-196.

**INTENSIVE-LEVEL EVALUATIONS  
 ORIGINAL SURVEY-ORANGE, GREEN, TEAL, MINT GREEN, BROWN, AND TAN CORRIDORS  
 HPO CONCURRENCE LETTER DATED APRIL 26, 2012  
 (FROM TABLE 1 )**

<u>Resource No.</u>	<u>HPO Survey No.</u>	<u>Resource Name</u>	<u>Prior Status</u>	<u>Eligibility Determination</u>
3	WA0604	G. L. Pierce House	None	Not Eligible
7	WA0601	Wes Jones Farm	None	Not Eligible
8	WA5695	Pierce House (evaluated with Pierce Farm)	None	Not Eligible
9	WA5696	Pierce Farm	None	Not Eligible
10	WA0602	C. B. Sorrell Farm	None	Not Eligible
13-14	WA1252, WA5699	Bell-Pierce Farm	None	Not Eligible
22	WA1236	John B. Strain House	SL 1991	Eligible
30	WA1220	Wentworth Christian Church	None	Not Eligible
34	WA4806	Percy and Mynette Strother House	None	Not Eligible
35	WA4163	Williams Crossroads	SL 1991	Not Eligible
35		George Williams Farm	None	Eligible
38	WA1215	Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House	None	Not Eligible
53	WA1201	Juniper Level	SL 1991	Not Eligible
54	WA5731	Juniper Level Baptist Church	None	Not Eligible
55	WA 5732	House (evaluated with Juniper Level)	None	Not Eligible
56	WA1202	Panther Branch School	NR 2001	Eligible
57	WA5733	House (evaluated with Juniper Level)	None	Not Eligible
58-59	WA5734	Jones Family Farm	None	Not Eligible
76	JT0903	Ransom Penny House	SL 1982	Not Eligible
82	JT1705	Umstead Farm	None	Not Eligible
83	WA0325	Richard Burnette House	None	Not Eligible
86	WA0326	John Williams Farm	None	Not Eligible
96	WA0290	W. A. Gowers Farm	SL 1991	Eligible
99	JT0281	Gower-Johnson House	None	Eligible

<u>Resource No.</u>	<u>HPO Survey No.</u>	<u>Resource Name</u>	<u>Prior Status</u>	<u>Eligibility Determination</u>
113	WA0302	Mount Auburn School	SL 1991	Eligible
118	WA0294	Icana Poole House	None	Not Eligible
127	WA0296	Mount Moriah Baptist Church	None	Not Eligible
128	WA0299	Mount Moriah Academy	None	Not Eligible
132	WA0289	Penny House	None	Eligible
140	WA0286	Walter Stallings House	None	Not Eligible
144	WA0287	Baucom-Stallings House	SL 1991	Eligible
176	WA1972	The Oaks	None	Not Eligible
184	WA7107	Gerald Cochran House	None	Not Eligible
188	WA5104	Meadowbrook Country Club	NR 2009	Eligible
189	WA0605	William Pierce House	None	Not Eligible
191	WA1245	Arthur Atkins House	None	Not Eligible

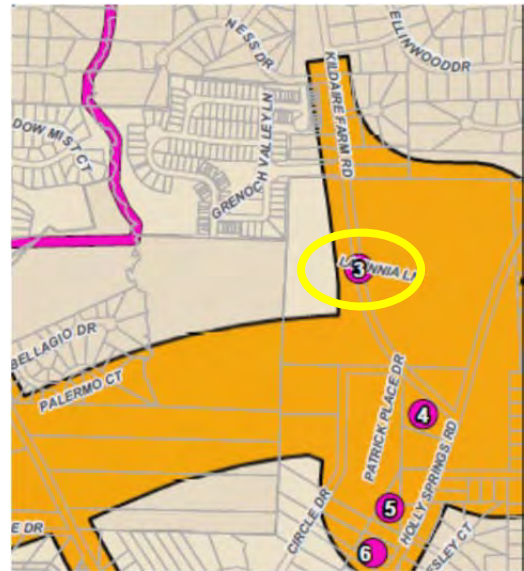
**No. 3 G. L. Pierce House (WA0604)  
(Wake County PIN 0760111738)  
9516 Holly Springs Road  
Holly Springs, Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 1-8) (Figures 3-4)**

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



Plate 2. G. L. Pierce House, Façade, Looking West.





Plate 3. G. L. Pierce House, Façade (East Elevation) and Side (South) Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Plate 4. G. L. Pierce House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 5. G. L. Pierce House, Rear (West) Elevation and Shed, Looking Northeast.



Plate 6. G. L. Pierce House, Storage Shed West of House, Looking North.



Plate 7. G. L. Pierce House, Storage Shed West of House, Looking South.



Plate 8. 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 integrity of 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: 12*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

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 unusual "Aeroplane Bungalow," with a multiple-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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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 3

G. L. Pierce House  
Overall Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 300"

**Figure 4**  
**G. L. Pierce House**  
**Detailed Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

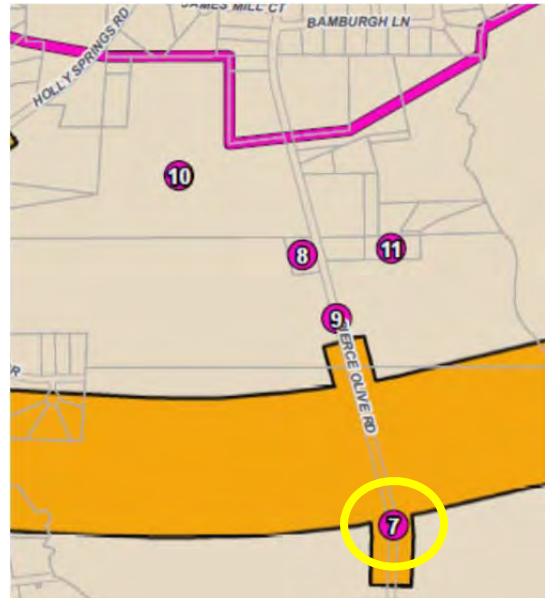
Scale: 1" = 75"

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



**Physical Description (Plates 9-19) (Figures 5-6)**

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



Plate 10. Wes Jones Farm, House, Façade (East Elevation), Looking West.



Plate 11. Wes Jones Farm, House, Front Porch and Entrance, Looking Southwest.



Plate 12. Wes Jones Farm, House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 13. Wes Jones Farm, House, Chimney, South Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Plate 14. Wes Jones Farm, House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking Southwest.



Plate 15. Wes Jones Farm, House, Rear Ell, Looking Northeast.



Plate 16. Wes Jones Farm, Outbuildings, East Side of Pierce Olive Road, Looking East.



Plate 17. Wes Jones Farm, Overgrown Outbuildings, West Side Pierce of Olive Road, Looking South.



Plate 18. Wes Jones Farm, Equipment Storage Shed, East Side of Pierce Olive Road, Looking East.



Plate 19. 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: 12*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

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

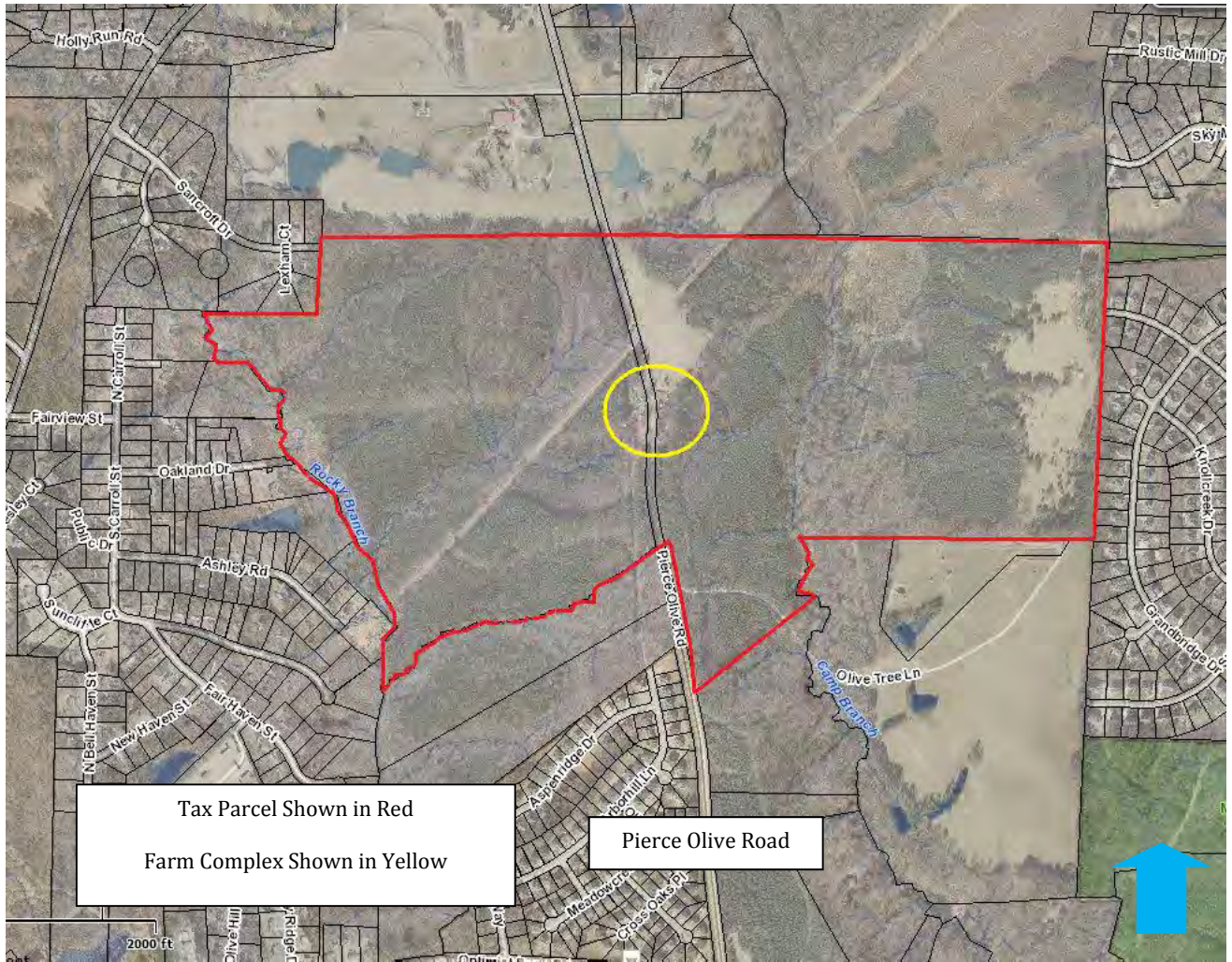
#### **Criterion D**

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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 5**  
**Wes Jones Farm**  
**Overall Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 1,250'

**Figure 6**  
**Wes Jones Farm**  
**Detailed Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

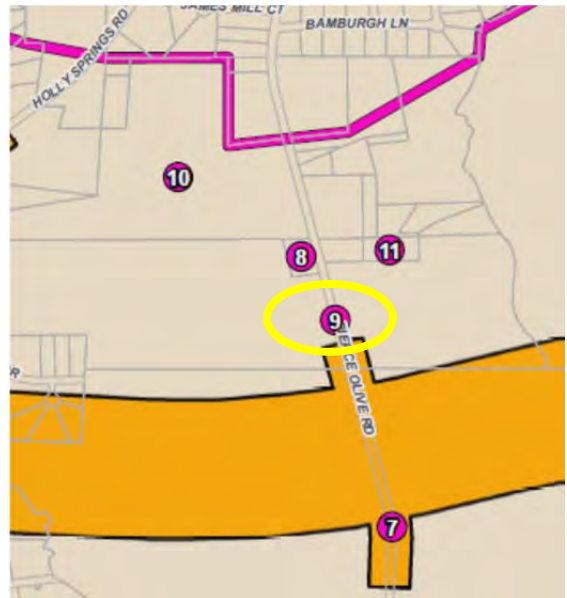
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**No. 9 Pierce Farm (WA5696)**  
**(Wake County PIN 0760410884)**  
**includes Pierce House (WA5695)**  
**(Wake County PIN 0760428231)**  
8720, 8732 Pierce Olive Road  
Holly Springs Vicinity, Wake County



**Physical Description (Plates20-40) (Figures 7-8)**

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 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, front-gable bungalow with exposed rafters and a front-gable 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. 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 20. Pierce Farm, Relocated Nineteenth-Century House (Foreground), Looking North towards Dairy Barn and Pierce House.



Plate 21. Pierce Farm, Pierce House and Dairy Barn, Looking North.



Plate 22. Pierce Farm, Relocated Nineteenth-Century House, Looking Northwest.



Plate 23. Pierce Farm, Relocated Nineteenth-Century House, Looking Southwest.



Plate 24. Pierce Farm, Relocated Nineteenth-Century House, Front Porch.



Plate 25. Pierce Farm, Relocated Nineteenth-Century House, Rear (East) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 26. Pierce Farm, Pierce House, Looking North.



Plate 27. Pierce Farm, Pierce House, Façade (East Elevation), Looking Northwest.



Plate 28. Pierce Farm, Pierce House, Rear Elevation and Pump House, Looking Northeast.





Plate 29. Pierce Farm, Dairy Barn, Looking North.



Plate 30. Pierce Farm, Dairy Barn, Looking North.



Plate 31. Pierce Farm, Dairy Barn, Equipment Room.



Plate 32. Pierce Farm, Equipment Storage Shed and Concrete Pad (Site of Destroyed Building), Looking North.



Plate 33. Pierce Farm, Former Chicken House/Equipment Storage Shed, Looking Southeast.



Plate 34. Pierce Farm, Packhouse and Equipment Storage Building, Looking West.



Plate 35. Pierce Farm, Modern House, Looking Southwest.



Plate 36. Pierce Farm, Cell Tower and Farmland West of Farm Complex, Looking West.



Plate 37. Pierce Farm, Former Chicken House and Soccer Field, Looking Northwest.



Plate 38. Pierce Farm, Pastures and Pond, East Side of Pierce Olive Road, Looking Southeast.



Plate 39. Pierce Farm, Subdivided House Lots, East Side of Pierce Olive Road, Looking East.



Plate 40. Pierce Farm, Looking North towards C. B. Sorrell House (No. 10) 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 front-gable 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: 12*).

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 Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm (No. 210) (Study List 2007) which remains well preserved within the APE 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. 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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.

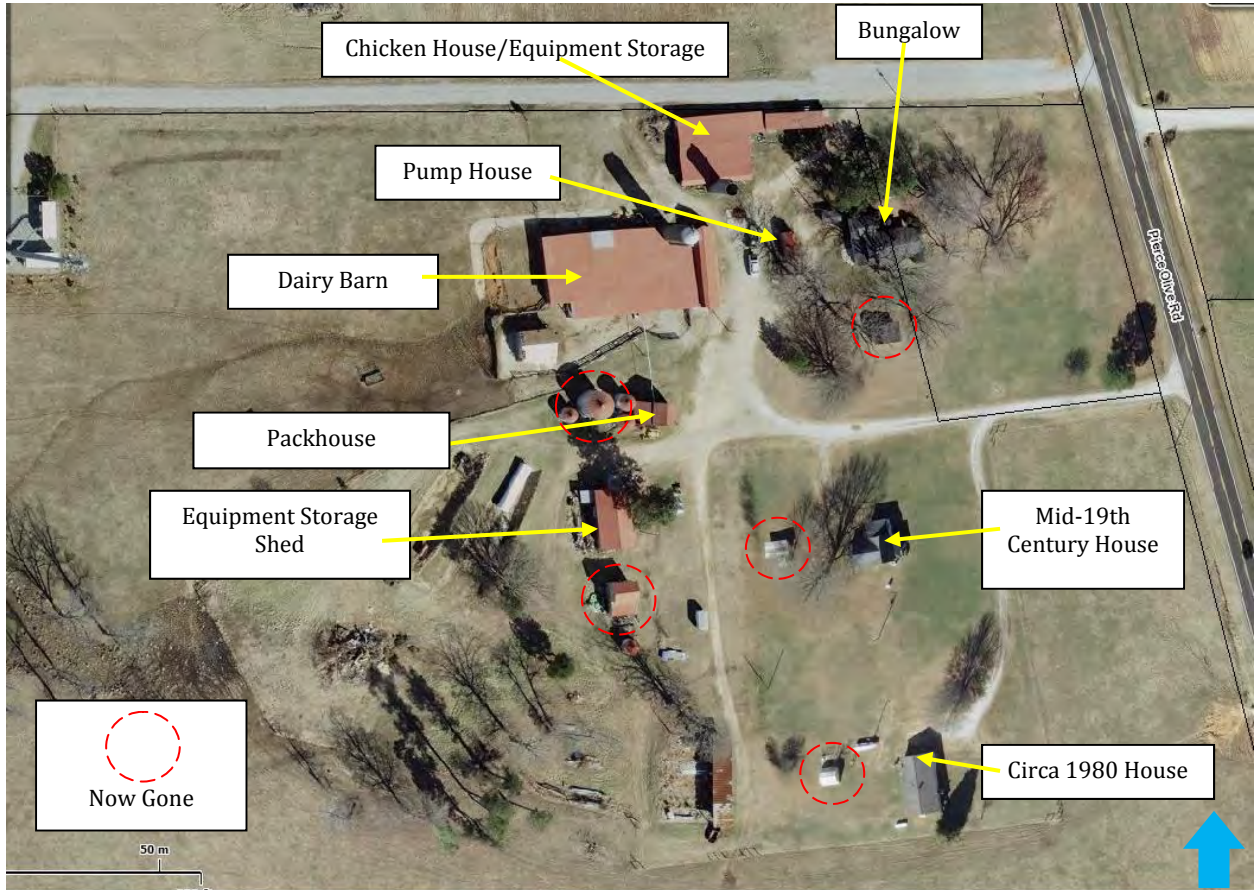
**Figure 7**  
**Pierce Farm**  
**Overall Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 700'

**Figure 8**  
**Pierce Farm**  
**Detailed Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

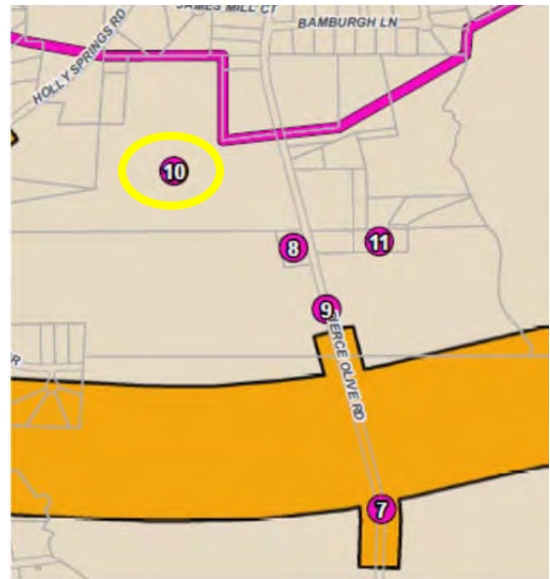
Scale: 1" = 200'

**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 41-51) (Figure 9)**

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 41. C. B. Sorrell House, House and Setting, Looking West.



Plate 42. C. B. Sorrell House, House and Storage Building, Looking West.



Plate 43. C. B. Sorrell House, Front Porch, Looking South.



Plate 44. C. B. Sorrell House, Detail of Front Gable.



Plate 45. C. B. Sorrell House, Rear Elevation, Looking Southeast.



Plate 46. C. B. Sorrell House, Front (East) and Side (North) Elevations, Looking South.



Plate 47. C. B. Sorrell House, Tobacco Barn, Looking West.



Plate 48. C. B. Sorrell House, Bungalow, Looking West.





Plate 49. C. B. Sorrell House, Tobacco Barn and Storage Building, Looking Northwest.



Plate 50. C. B. Sorrell House, Storage Building, Looking West.



Plate 51. 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 front-gable 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: 12*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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 outbuildings and farmland. For example, both the John Seagroves House near Apex and the W. E. Mattox House 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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 9**  
**C. B. Sorrell House**  
**Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

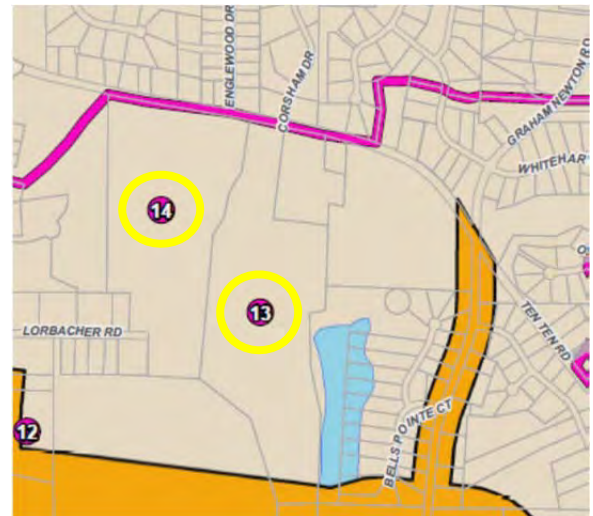
Scale: 1" = 75'

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



### Physical Description (Plates 52-86) (Figures 10-12)

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. 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 front-gable 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, front-gable 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, 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, front-gable farmhouse (circa 1944); a German-sided washhouse with a projecting, front-gable 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 front-gable 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 52. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract, Overall View of Farm Complex, Looking Southeast from Ten Ten Road.





Plate 53. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract, Bell-Pierce House and Outbuildings, Looking South.



Plate 54. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract, Bell-Pierce House, Looking South.



Plate 55. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract, Bell-Pierce House, Façade and Porch.



Plate 56. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract, Bell-Pierce House, Rear Deck, Looking West.



Plate 57. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract, Bell-Pierce House, Rear (South) Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking North.



Plate 58. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract, Bell-Pierce House, Side (West) Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 59. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract, Washhouse and Barn, Looking South.



Plate 60. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract, Barn, Looking South.



Plate 61. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract, Washhouse (Chicken Sheds to the Rear), Looking South.



Plate 62. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract, Greenhouse, Looking Northwest.



Plate 63. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract, Privy and Farm Pond, Looking South.



Plate 64. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract, Smokehouse and Packhouse, Looking South from House.



Plate 65. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract, Smokehouse and Packhouse, Looking Southeast.



Plate 66. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract, Packhouse with Later Sheds, Looking East.



Plate 67. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract, Packhouse (Foreground), Tobacco Barn, and Tenant House (Background), Looking East.



Plate 68. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract, Tobacco Barn (Now Equipment Storage), Looking South.





Plate 69. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract, Tenant House, Looking East.



Plate 70. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract, Farm Pond and Field, Looking South.



Plate 71. Bell-Pierce Farm, Eastern Tract, Looking East towards Subdivided Tract and Modern Houses.



Plate 72. 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 73. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, Farm Complex, Looking South from Ten Ten Road.



Plate 74. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, House, Looking Southwest.



Plate 75. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, House, Façade (North Elevation) and Side (West) Elevation, Looking Southeast.



Plate 76. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, House, Side (East) and Rear (South) Elevations, Looking North.



Plate 77. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, House, East Elevation, and Washhouse, Looking Southwest.



Plate 78. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, Washhouse, Looking East.



Plate 79. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, Equipment Shed/Garage, Looking West.



Plate 80. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, Tobacco Barn, Looking East.



Plate 81. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, Storage Building, Looking South.



Plate 82. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, Prefabricated Shed and Packhouse (Background), Looking West.



Plate 83. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, Packhouse (Now Office), Looking South.



Plate 84. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, Storage Building and Field, Looking South.





Plate 85. Bell-Pierce Farm, Western Tract, Modern Commercial Building along Ten Ten Road, Looking West.



Plate 86. 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 descendants (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*: 12).

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; the Joseph M. Blalock Farm (No. 329) in Willow Springs; the Maddox Farm in the rural Eagle Rock community; and the 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

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.

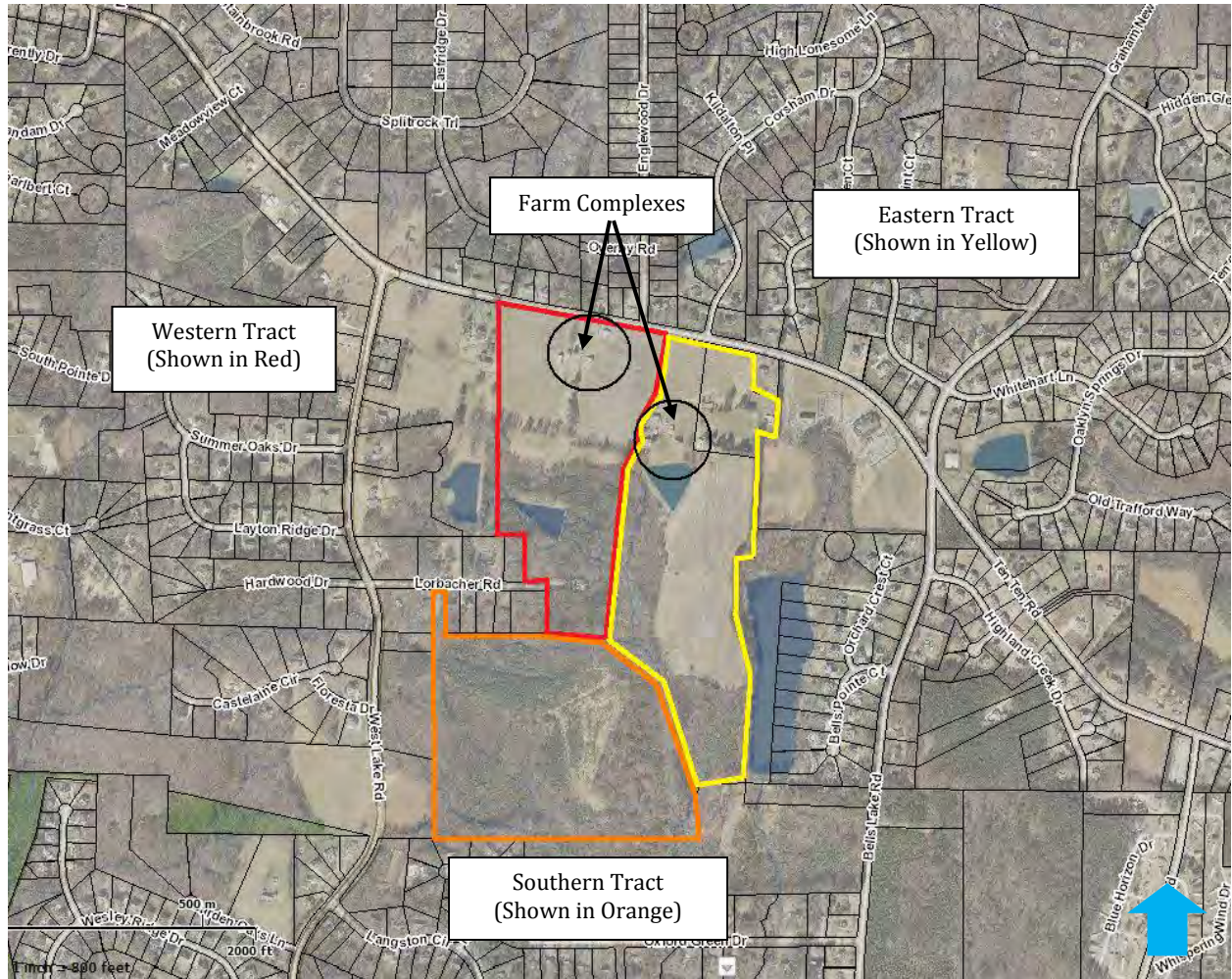
### Criterion D

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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 10

**Bell-Pierce Farm  
Overall Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 1,500'

**Figure 11**  
**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 12**  
**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

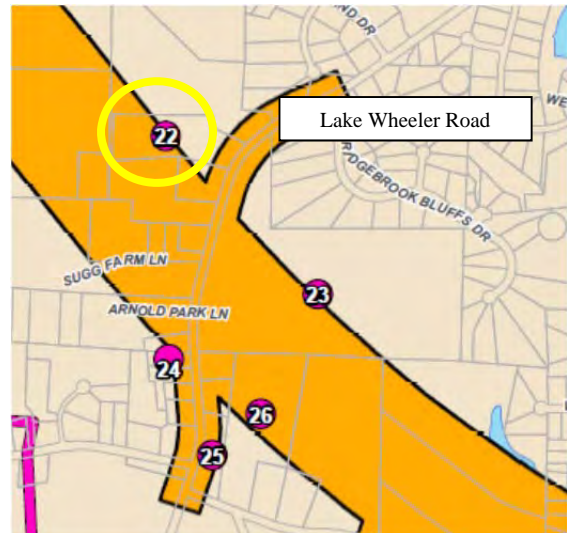
Scale: 1" = 120'

**No. 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 87-98) (Figure 13)**

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 87. John B. Strain House, House and Setting, Looking West.



Plate 88. John B. Strain House, House and Smokehouse, Looking West.



Plate 89. John B. Strain House, Façade (East Elevation) and Side (North Elevation), Looking South.



Plate 90. John B. Strain House, Main Entrance, Looking West.



Plate 91. John B. Strain House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South



Plate 92. John B. Strain House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 93. John B. Strain House, Rear Porch, South Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 94. John B. Strain House, Rear Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 95. John B. Strain House, Window Detail, South Elevation.



Plate 96. John B. Strain House, Smokehouse (on House Tract), Looking West.



Plate 97. John B. Strain House, Field West of House (on House Tract), Looking West.



Plate 98. 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*: 12).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

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 (No. 144) in the APE near Auburn; 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).

#### **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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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.

#### **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 13**, the recommended boundary follows the right-of way along Lake Wheeler Road and the tax parcel lines on the north and south sides.

**Figure 13**  
**John Strain House**  
**Site Plan and Proposed National Register Boundary**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

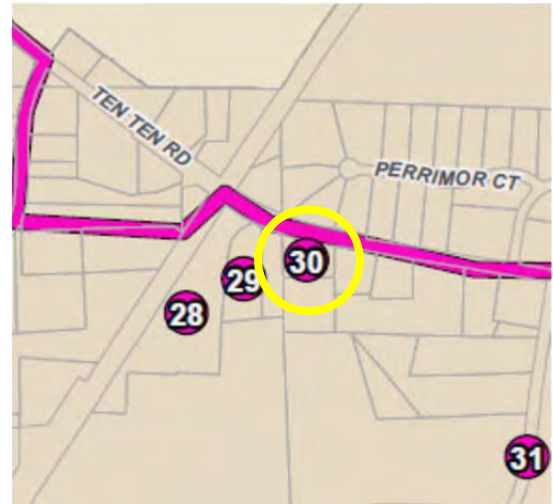
Scale: 1" = 150'

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



**Physical Description (Plates 99-110) (Figure 14)**

Wentworth Christian Church is a one-story, frame, front-gable 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, front-gable 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 grave markers, 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 99. Wentworth Christian Church, Church and Parking Lot, Looking South.



Plate 100. Wentworth Christian Church, Church and Setting, Looking South.



Plate 101. Wentworth Christian Church, Side (West) Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 102. Wentworth Christian Church, Side (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 103. Wentworth Christian Church, Rear Elevation Addition, Looking North.



Plate 104. Wentworth Christian Church, Modern Front Addition,  
West Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 105. Wentworth Christian Church, Interior, Nave.



Plate 106. Wentworth Christian Church, Interior, Nave.





Plate 107. Wentworth Christian Church, Interior, Narthex.



Plate 108. Wentworth Christian Church, Pavilion and Playground, Looking South.



Plate 109. Wentworth Christian Church, Cemetery, Looking East.



Plate 110. 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*: 12).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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 14**  
**Wentworth Christian Church**  
**Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 100'

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



**Physical Description (Plates 111-131)  
(Figures 15-16)**

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 (Carol 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 front-gable 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 front-gable 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; Carol Buffalo Interview 2011).



Plate 111. Percy and Mynette Strother House, House and Setting, Looking West along Ten Ten Road.



Plate 112. Percy and Mynette Strother House, House and Setting, Looking Southeast.



Plate 113. Percy and Mynette Strother House, House and Setting, Looking Southeast.





Plate 114. Percy and Mynette Strother House, House and Setting, Looking Southwest.



Plate 115. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Façade (North Elevation), Looking South.



Plate 116. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Main Entrance and Porch Details.



Plate 117. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Side (East) Elevation and Washhouse, Looking Southwest.



Plate 118. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Side (West) Elevation, Looking Northeast.



Plate 119. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Side (West) and Rear (South) Elevations, Looking East.



Plate 120. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Interior, Living Room Mantel and Woodwork.



Plate 121. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Interior, Dining Room.



Plate 122. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Interior, Upstairs Stairhall.



Plate 123. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Outbuildings West of House.



Plate 124. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Modern Garage, Storage Shed, and Packhouse Behind House.



Plate 125. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Modern Garage and Washhouse (in Background), Looking Southeast.



Plate 126. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Tenant House and Packhouse, Looking West.



Plate 127. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Packhouse and Storage Shed, Looking Southeast.



Plate 128. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Equipment Shed, Packhouse, Storage Shed, Looking Southeast.



Plate 129. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Field South of House, Looking South.





Plate 130. Percy and Mynette Strother House, Field West of House, Looking Southwest.



Plate 131. 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; Wake County 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*: 12).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

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 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 multiple-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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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 15**

**Percy and Mynette Strother House  
Overall Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 600'

**Figure 16**  
**Percy and Mynette Strother House**  
**Detailed Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

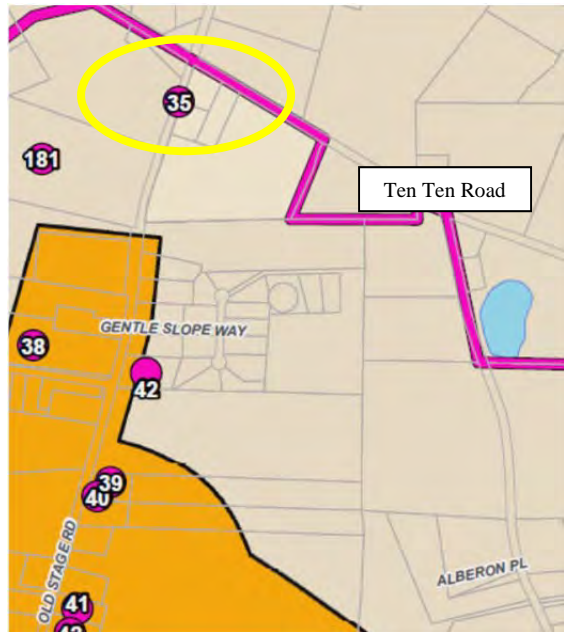
Scale: 1" = 150'

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



**Physical Description (Plates 132-147) (Figure 17)**

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 William 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 (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 (No. 38) 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.



Along Ten Ten Road (outside the APE), the circa 1858 Hollands Methodist Church has been remodeled and enlarged extensively in recent years. The historic front-gable, 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 (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 is a 1920s side-gable bungalow. A simple, circa 1910 hip-roofed cottage 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 (8621 Old Stage Road), which is a one-story, vinyl-sided, hip-roofed dwelling; the 1950 Upchurch House at 8715 Old Stage Road; and the George Williams Farm. 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 separately in this report (HPO Files).



Plate 132. Williams Crossroads, Modern Store at Junction of Old Stage Road and Ten Ten Road, Looking North.





Plate 133. Williams Crossroads, Modern Store at Junction of Old Stage Road and Ten Ten Road, Looking East.



Plate 134. Williams Crossroads, Modern Vance Elementary School Campus near Junction Of Old Stage Road and Ten Ten Road, Looking Southeast.



Plate 135. Williams Crossroads, Abandoned Concrete-Block Store, Southwest Corner of Old Stage Road and Ten Ten Road, Looking West.



Plate 136. Williams Crossroads, Junction of Old Stage Road and Ten Ten Road, Looking Southwest from George Williams House.



Plate 137. Williams Crossroads, Suburban Development near Rhodes House, West Side Of Old Stage Road, Looking West.



Plate 138. Williams Crossroads, Hollands Methodist Church, Looking West towards Circa 1858 Church.



Plate 139. Williams Crossroads, Hollands Methodist Church, Cemetery, Looking East towards Modern Additions.



Plate 140. Williams Crossroads, Hollands Methodist Church, Modern Rear Additions, Looking South.



Plate 141. Williams Crossroads, Hip-Roofed Dwelling (Outside APE) on South Side of Ten Ten Road, Looking West.



Plate 142. Williams Crossroads, Holcutt House (Outside APE) on North Side of Ten Ten Road, Looking North.



Plate 143. Williams Crossroads, House on West Side Old Stage Road, Looking West.



Plate 144. Williams Crossroads, House, 8714 Old Stage Road (Outside APE), Looking West.



Plate 145. Williams Crossroads, Modern Houses, 8624-8704 Old Stage Road (Outside APE), Looking West.



Plate 146. 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 147. 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*: 12).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 21*).

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.

Figure 17

Williams Crossroads  
Site Plan



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

9305 Ten Ten Road; 0 Ten Ten Road; 9424 Ten Ten Road;  
9017 Old Stage Road

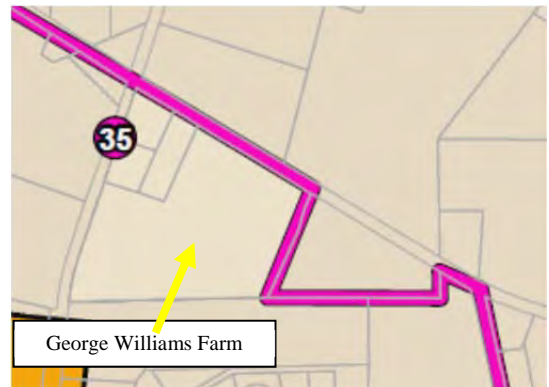
Williams Crossroads, Wake County



The following evaluation of eligibility appeared in the original Phase II report that was transmitted to HPO on March 26, 2012. In its April 26, 2012 concurrence letter, HPO disagreed with the evaluation, stating that the George Williams Farm had sufficient integrity for National Register eligibility.

**Physical Description (Plates 148-163)  
(Figures 18-19)**

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 front-gable 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 front-gable 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 (Christopher 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 148. 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 149. George Williams Farm, Tree-Lined Drive, Looking West towards Old Stage Road/Ten Ten Road Intersection.



Plate 150. George Williams Farm, House, Looking Southeast.



Plate 151. George Williams Farm, House Facade, Looking East.



Plate 152. George Williams Farm, House, Rear Ell, Looking West.



Plate 153. George Williams Farm, Washhouse, Corncrib/Storage Building, Looking Northeast.





Plate 154. George Williams Farm, Gambrel-Roofed Workshop (Left) and Packhouse (Right), Looking Northeast.



Plate 155. George Williams Farm, Packhouses, Looking East.



Plate 156. George Williams Farm, Tobacco Barns, Looking East.



Plate 157. George Williams Farm, Storage Shed, Packhouses, Tobacco Barns, Looking East.



Plate 158. George Williams Farm, Ranch House in Farm Complex, Looking North from Ten Ten Road.



Plate 159. George Williams Farm, Tobacco Barns North of Ranch House, Looking North.



Plate 160. George Williams Farm, Mobile Home and Tenant House along Ten Ten Road, Looking South from Ranch House on Williams Farm Complex.



Plate 161. George Williams Farm, Tenant House along Ten Ten Road, Looking South.



Plate 162. George Williams Farm, Field East of Farm Complex, Looking East.



Plate 163. 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: 12*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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 18

George Williams Farm  
Overall Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 300'

**Figure 19**  
**George Williams Farm**  
**Detailed Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

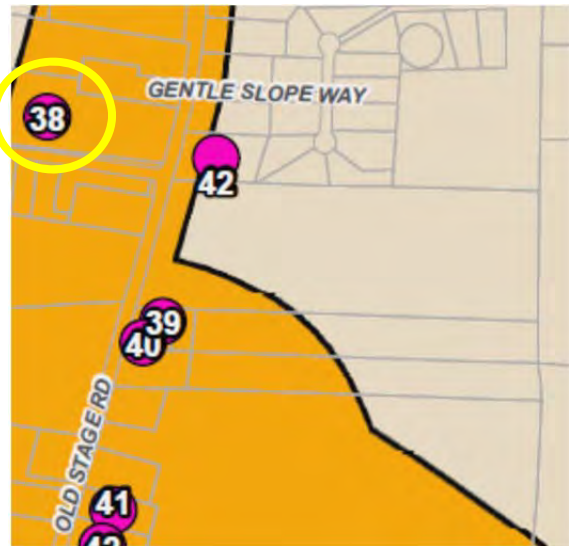
Scale: 1" = 150'

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



**Physical Description (Plates 164-172) (Figure 20)**

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 (Duane 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 164. Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House, House and Setting, Looking Southwest.



Plate 165. Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House, Looking West.



Plate 166. Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House, Façade, Looking Northwest.



Plate 167. Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House, Façade, Looking West.



Plate 168. Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House, Entrance, Looking West.



Plate 169. Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House, Side (North) Elevation, Rear Wing, and Additions, Looking Southeast.



Plate 170. Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House, Side (South) Elevation and Carport, Looking Northeast.



Plate 171. Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House, Washhouse/Office (Foreground) and Equipment Storage Shed, Looking West.



Plate 172. 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; Duane 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: 12*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

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 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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 20**  
**Samuel Jefferson Rhodes House**  
**Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 180'

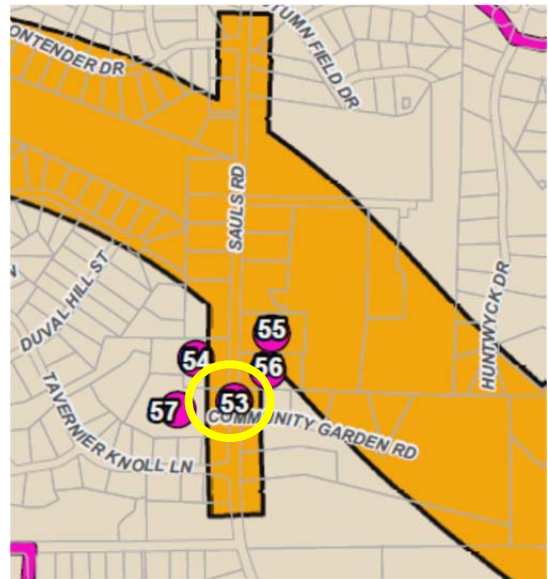
**No. 53 Juniper Level (WA1201)  
(Study List 1991)  
includes House No. 55 (WA5732) and  
House No. 57 (WA5733) (Wake County  
PINs 1608657046000 and  
1608643652000)  
Sauls Road  
Juniper Level, Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 173-190) (Figure 21)**

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 had few modern intrusions and 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 (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 (No. 55) and 9114 Sauls Road (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 (No. 56), a National Register property (2001) that is evaluated individually in this report. Juniper Level Baptist Church is also evaluated an individual resource.



Plate 173. Juniper Level, Looking Northeast along Sauls Road towards Volunteer Fire Department and Panther Branch School.



Plate 174. Juniper Level, Juniper Level Baptist Church, West Side of Sauls Road, Looking West.



Plate 175. Juniper Level, Modern Residential Subdivision, West Side of Sauls Road, Looking West.



Plate 176. Juniper Level, House, 9017 Sauls Road, Looking East.



Plate 177. Juniper Level, House, 9017 Sauls Road, Looking Southeast.



Plate 178. Juniper Level, House, 9017 Sauls Road, Outbuildings, Looking East.



Plate 179. Juniper Level, House, 9017 Sauls Road, Shed and Mobile Home, Looking East.



Plate 180. Juniper Level, House, 9114 Sauls Road, Looking West.





Plate 181. Juniper Level, House, 9114 Sauls Road, Front Porch and Entrance.



Plate 182. Juniper Level, House, 9114 Sauls Road, Side (North) Elevation, Looking Southwest.



Plate 183. Juniper Level, House, 9114 Sauls Road, Smokehouse and Rear Elevation, Looking Northeast.



Plate 184. Juniper Level, House, 9114 Sauls Road, Barn and Rear Elevation, Looking Northeast.



Plate 185. Juniper Level, House, 9114 Sauls Road, Modern Other House, Looking West.



Plate 186. Juniper Level, Store, on 9144 Sauls Road Tax Parcel, Looking Southwest.



Plate 187. Juniper Level, Store, on 9144 Sauls Road Tax Parcel, Looking North.



Plate 188. Juniper Level, Modern Subdivision behind House, 9114 Sauls Road, Looking West.



Plate 189. Juniper Level, Panther Branch School, East Side of Sauls Road, Looking East.



Plate 190. 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: 12*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

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, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 21*).

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.



**Figure 21**

**Juniper Level  
Site Plan**



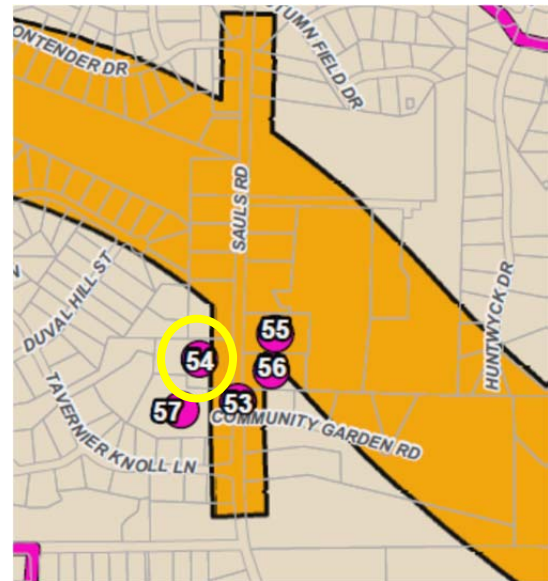
Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 400'

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

**Physical Description (Plates 191-200) (see Figure 21  
on preceding page)**

Constructed in 1927, and subsequently remodeled circa 1960 and circa 1995, Juniper Level Baptist Church is a front-gable, 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 front-gable 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 front-gable porch and brick, front-gable 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](http://www.juniperlevelmbc.org)).



Plate 191. Juniper Level Baptist Church, Church and Parking Lot, Looking North.



Plate 192. Juniper Level Baptist Church, Looking West.



Plate 193. Juniper Level Baptist Church, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 194. Juniper Level Baptist Church, Interior, Nave.



Plate 195. Juniper Level Baptist Church, Interior, Nave.



Plate 196. Juniper Level Baptist Church, Cemetery, Looking East towards Church.



Plate 197. Juniper Level Baptist Church, Cemetery, Looking North.



Plate 198. Juniper Level Baptist Church, Cemetery, Looking West.



Plate 199. Juniper Level Baptist Church, Front Lawn, Looking Southeast along Sauls Road.



Plate 200. 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, front-gable building. As the farming community of Juniper Level grew into the 1920s, the frame 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](http://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*: 12).



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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 21*).

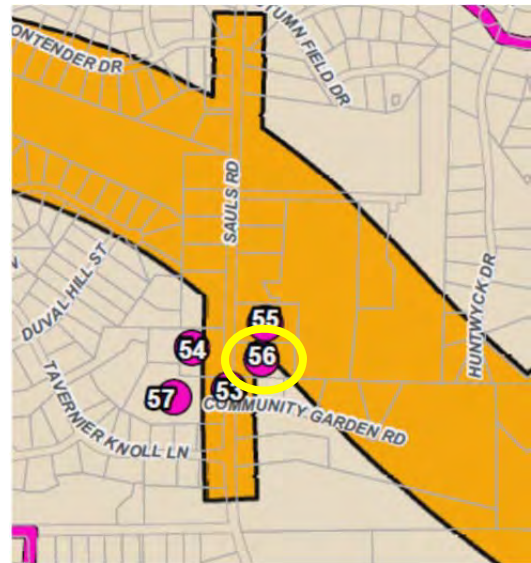
The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

**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 201-203) (Figure 22)

Located in the community of Juniper Level (No. 53), the 1926 Panther Branch School faces west towards Sauls Road on an open, two-acre tract. Juniper Level Baptist Church (No. 54), 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 201. Panther Branch School, Looking Northeast.



Plate 202. Panther Branch School, Looking West towards Juniper Level Baptist Church.



Plate 203. 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 22**, the National Register boundary follows the right-of-way along Sauls Road (SR 2727).

Figure 22

**Panther Branch School  
Site Plan and National Register Boundary**



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

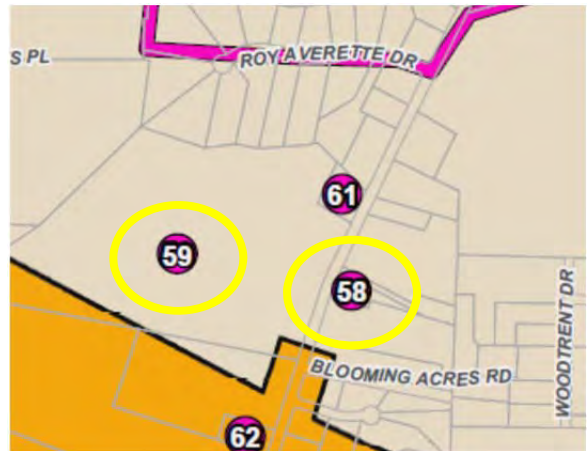
Scale: 1" = 175'

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



**Physical Description (Plates 204-221)  
(Figures 23-24)**

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



Plate 205. Jones Family Farm, House Façade (West Elevation), Looking East.





Plate 206. Jones Family Farm, House, Looking Northeast.



Plate 207. Jones Family Farm, House, Side (South) Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking North.



Plate 208. Jones Family Farm, House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 209. Jones Family Farm, House, Rear Elevation of Rear Ell, Looking West.



Plate 210. Jones Family Farm, House Interior, North Front Room.



Plate 211. Jones Family Farm, House Interior, Center Hallway.



Plate 212. Jones Family Farm, House Interior, Rear Ell, Mantel.



Plate 213. Jones Family Farm, Tobacco Grading Room behind House, Looking East.



Plate 214. Jones Family Farm, Outbuildings on West Side of Jordan Road, Looking West from House.



Plate 215. Jones Family Farm, Shed and Tobacco Barn, Looking South.



Plate 216. Jones Family Farm, Packhouse on West Side of Jordan Road, Looking Northwest.



Plate 217. Jones Family Farm, Outbuildings on West Side of Jordan Road, Looking North.



Plate 218. Jones Family Farm, Second House (No. 59) on West Side of Jordan Road, Looking West.



Plate 219. Jones Family Farm, Second House and Outbuildings, West Side of Jordan Road, Looking Northwest.



Plate 220. Jones Family Farm, Modern Bulk Barns, Looking West.



Plate 221. Jones Family Farm, Modern Subdivision on Former Jones Farmland, East Side of Jordan Road, Looking North.



## 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 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 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; www.genealogy.com, "Descendants of John Jones, Sr."; Ethel 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*: 12).

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 Joseph M. Blalock Farm (No. 329) 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

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 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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 23**  
**Jones Family Farm**  
**Overall Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 350'

Figure 24

Jones Family Farm  
Detailed Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

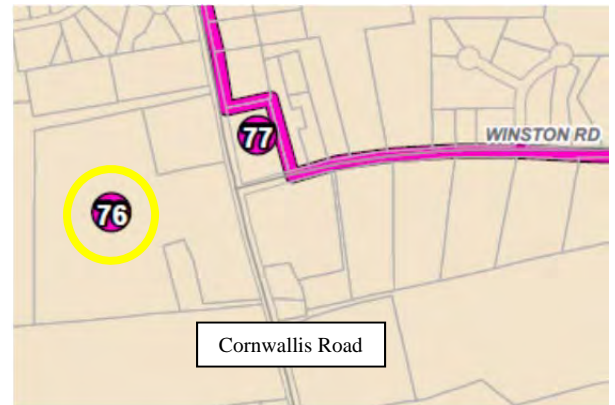
Scale: 1" = 100'

**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 222-229) (Figure 25)**

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).



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 front-gable 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 222. Ransom Penny House, House and Setting, Looking Southwest.



Plate 223. Ransom Penny House, House and Setting, Looking Southwest.



Plate 224. Ransom Penny House, Front Gate, Looking West.



Plate 225. Ransom Penny House, Facade, Looking West.



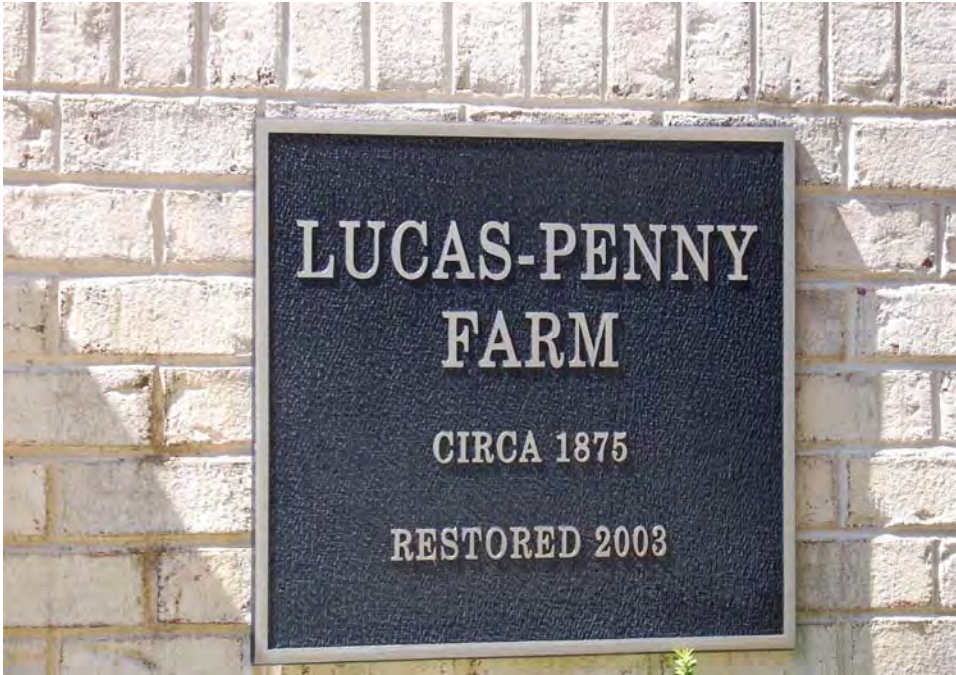


Plate 226. Ransom Penny House, Plaque, Front Gate.



Plate 227. Ransom Penny House, Modern Outbuildings, Looking West.



Plate 228. Ransom Penny House, House Before Remodeling. Survey Photograph, 1982.  
Source: HPO.



Plate 229. 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: 12*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 12*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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 25**

**Ransom Penny House  
Site Plan**



Source: Johnston County Tax Map

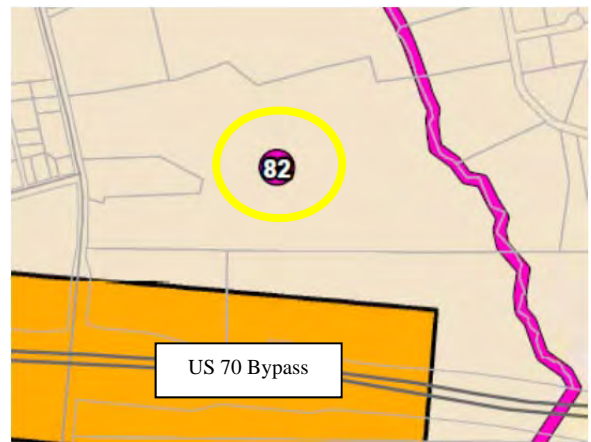
Scale: 1" = 125'

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



**Physical Description (Plates 230-240) (Figure 26)**

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 (Willis Umstead Interview 2011).



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 230. Umstead Farm, House and Office, Looking East.



Plate 231. Umstead Farm, House, Looking South towards Office.



Plate 232. Umstead Farm, House, Side (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 233. Umstead Farm, Packhouses, Looking East.





Plate 234. Umstead Farm, Packhouse, Looking East.



Plate 235. Umstead Farm, Equipment Shed, Looking Northeast.



Plate 236. Umstead Farm, Office, Looking East.



Plate 237. Umstead Farm, Penny-Alston House, Looking South.



Plate 238. Umstead Farm, Penny-Alston House, Looking South.



Plate 239. Umstead Farm, Penny-Alston House, Altered Rear Ell, Looking West.



Plate 240. 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 (Willis 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 (Willis 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: 12*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

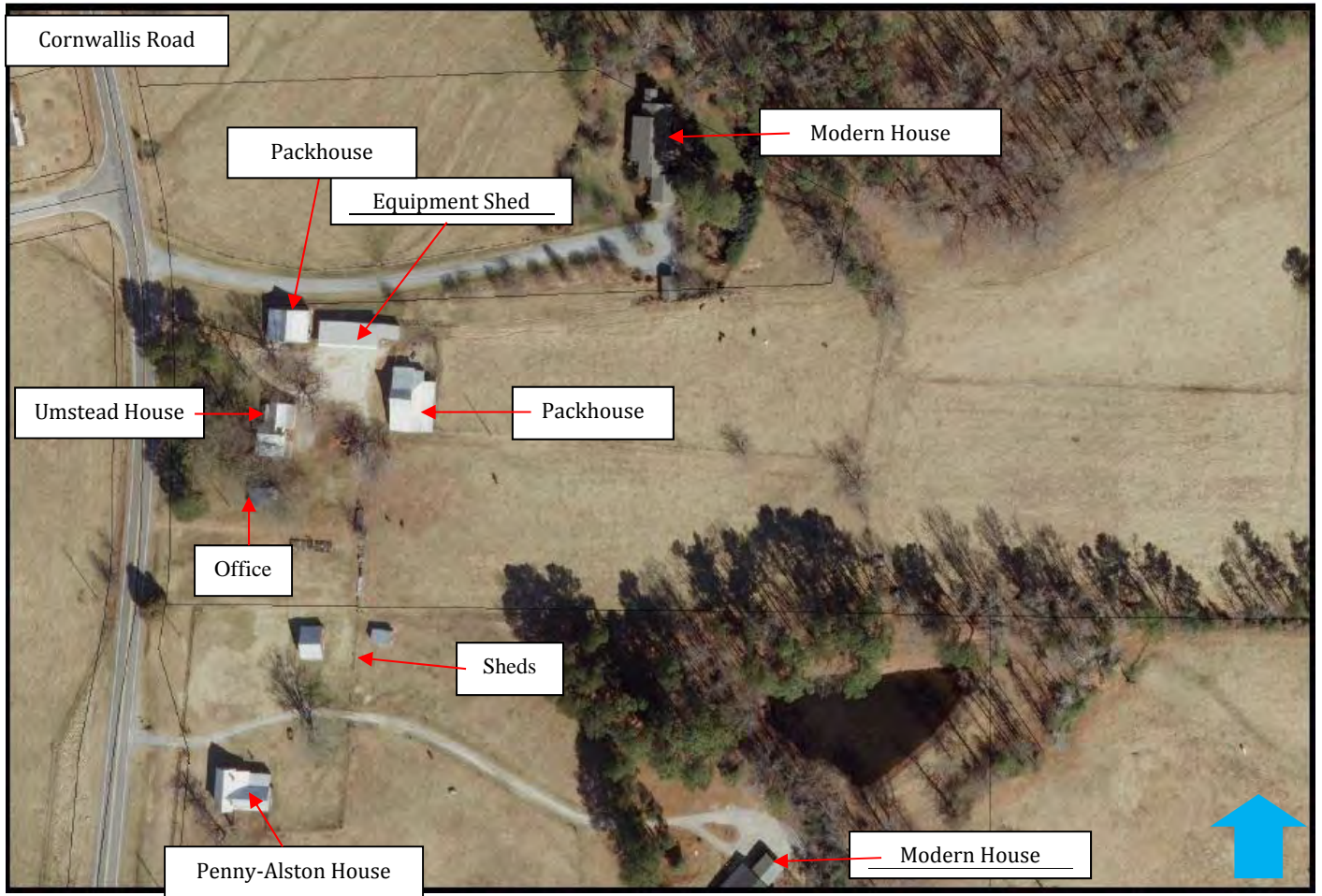
Neither of the farmhouse nor the outbuildings on the Umstead Farm possesses the requirements for eligibility under Criterion C. The house no longer retains sufficient integrity for eligibility. Probably erected in the mid-to-late nineteenth century, the house has undergone major additions and alterations. 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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 26**  
**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 241-253) (Figure 27)**

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; Garland Burnette Interview 2011).



Plate 241. Richard Burnette House, House and Setting, Looking Southeast.



Plate 242. Richard Burnette House, House and Setting, Looking Northeast.



Plate 243. Richard Burnette House, Façade, Looking East.



Plate 244. Richard Burnette House, Entrance, Looking East.



Plate 245. Richard Burnette House, Rear (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 246. Richard Burnette House, Rear (East) Elevation, South Dependency (Garage), and Power Plant, Looking North.



Plate 247. Richard Burnette House, Rear (East) Elevation, Rear Ell, and North Dependency, Looking West.



Plate 248. Richard Burnette House, Interior, Living Room (North Front Room), Mantel and Door Detail.



Plate 249. Richard Burnette House, Interior, Dining Room (South Front Room), Mantel Detail.



Plate 250. Richard Burnette House, Interior, Walled Off Former Center Hallway, Looking towards Rear.



Plate 251. Richard Burnette House, Interior, Stairway at Rear of House.



Plate 252. Richard Burnette House, Modern Equipment Storage Building, Looking East.



Plate 253. 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 (HPO Files; Garland Burnette Interview, 2011).

## 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: 12*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

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**

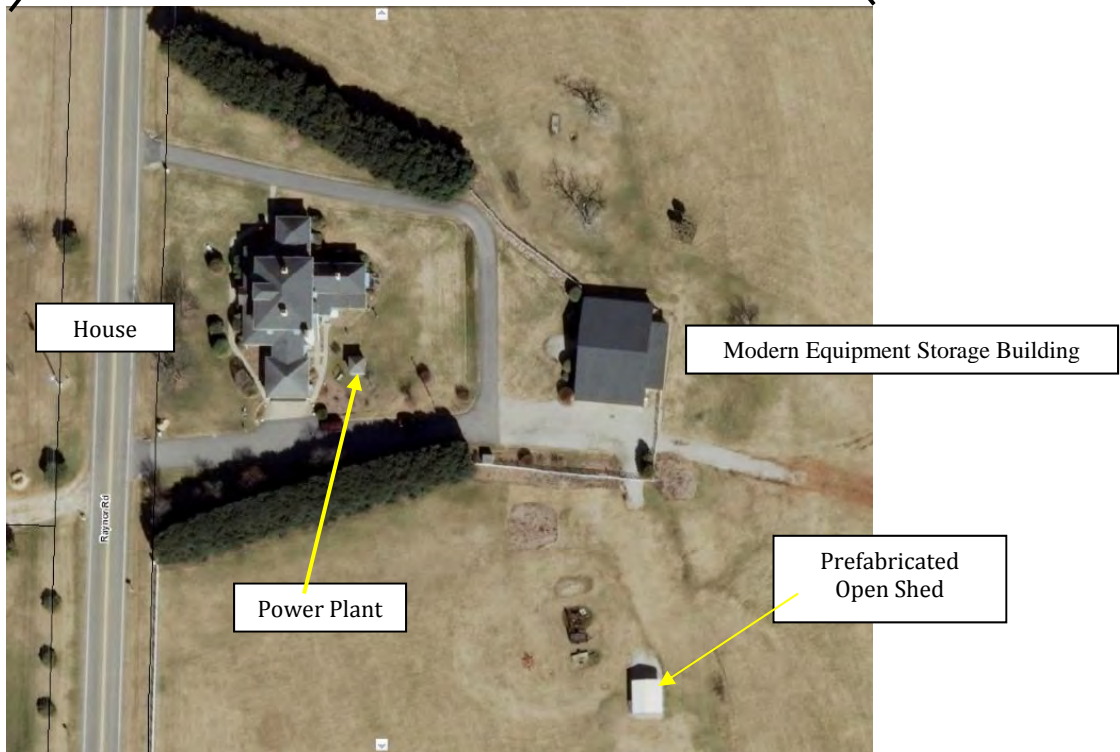
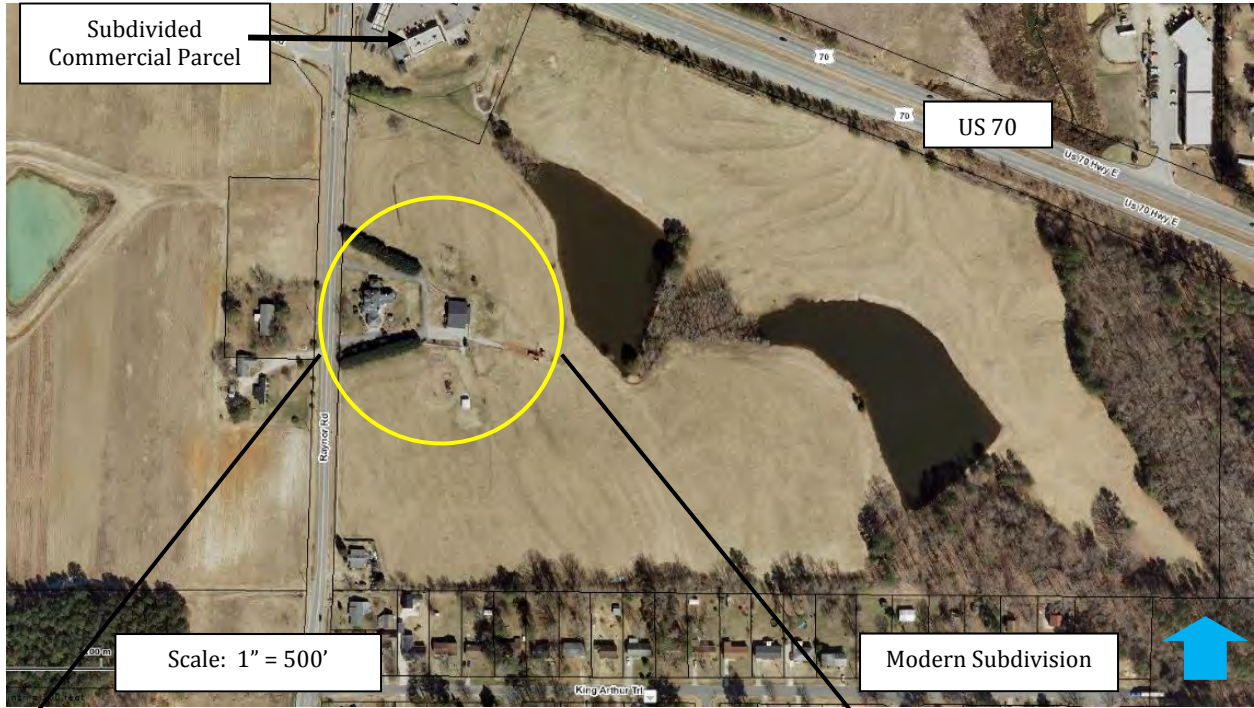
The Richard Burnette House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human

history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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 27

Richard Burnett House  
Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

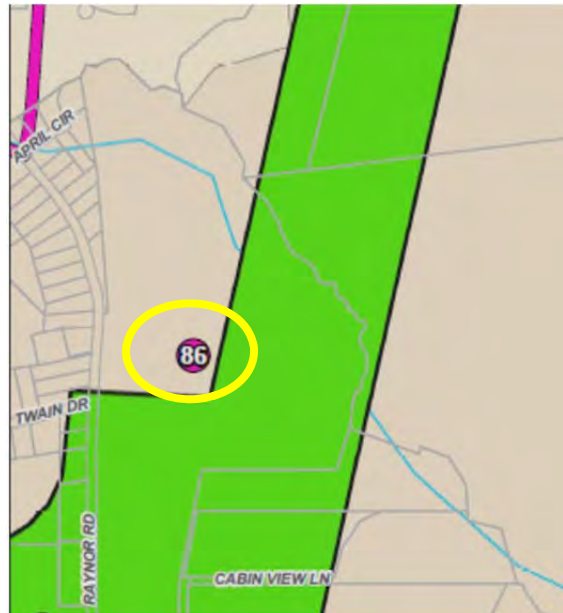
**No. 86     John Williams Farm (WA0326)**  
**(Wake County PIN 1639583019)**  
5901 Raynor Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County



**Physical Description (Plates 254-260)**  
**(Figures 28-29)**

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 254. John Williams Farm, House, Looking East.



Plate 255. John Williams Farm, House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 256. John Williams Farm, House, Facade, Looking East.



Plate 257. John Williams Farm, House, Rear (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 258. John Williams Farm, House, Rear and Side (North) Elevations, Looking Southwest.



Plate 259. John Williams Farm, Pasture and Run-In Shed, Looking South.



Plate 260. 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: 12*).

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 Joseph M. Blalock Farm (No. 329) 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

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 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.

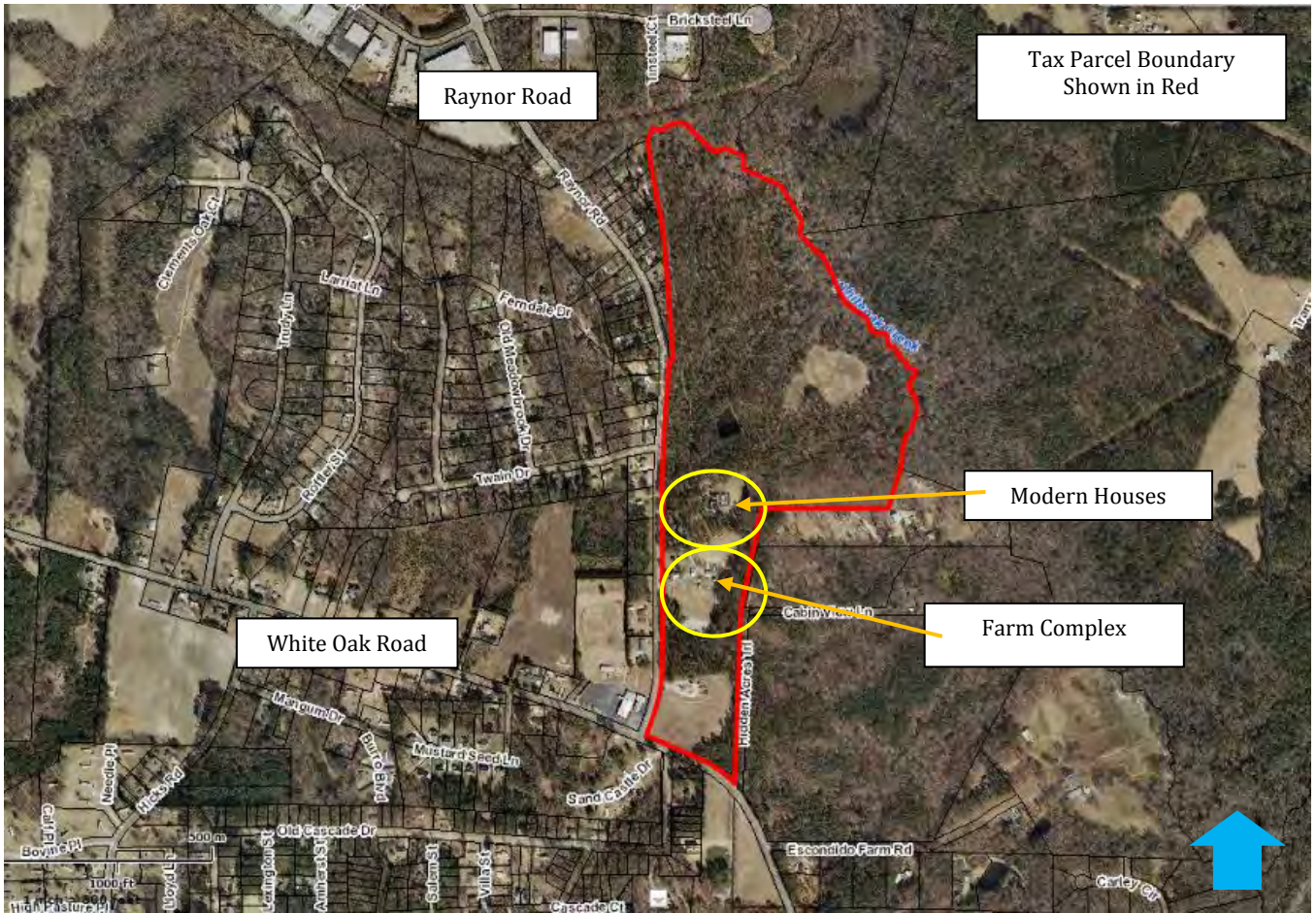
#### **Criterion D**

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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 28

John Williams Farm  
Overall Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 1,000'

**Figure 29**

**John Williams Farm  
Detailed Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

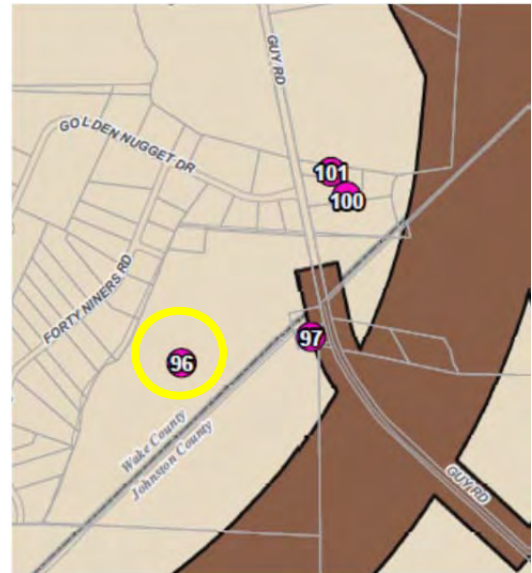
Scale: 1" = 125'

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



**Physical Description (Plates 261-277) (Figure 30)**

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 261. W. A. Gowers Farm, House and Setting, Looking West.



Plate 262. W. A. Gowers Farm, House, Façade (East Elevation), Looking Northwest.



Plate 263. W. A. Gowers Farm, House, Rear (West) Elevations and Kitchen, Looking Northeast.



Plate 264. W. A. Gowers Farm, House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 265. W. A. Gowers Farm, House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking Southwest.





Plate 266. W. A. Gowers Farm, Outbuildings, Looking West.



Plate 267. W. A. Gowers Farm, Packhouse and Corncrib, Looking West.



Plate 268. W. A. Gowers Farm, Fertilizer Shed and Corncrib, Looking North.



Plate 269. W. A. Gowers Farm, House, Rear Kitchen Wing and Washhouse, Looking South.



Plate 270. W. A. Gowers Farm, Log Smokehouse, Looking Northwest.



Plate 271. W. A. Gowers Farm, Farm Complex, Looking North.



Plate 272. W. A. Gowers Farm, Tenant House, Looking Northwest.



Plate 273. W. A. Gowers Farm, Tenant House Complex, Packhouse, Looking Southwest.



Plate 274. W. A. Gowers Farm, Tenant House Complex, Shed, Looking Southeast.



Plate 275. W. A. Gowers Farm, Tobacco Barn, West of Main Farm Complex, Looking North.



Plate 276. W. A. Gowers Farm, Field, Looking West.



Plate 277. 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*: 12).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

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 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 front-gable, 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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.

## 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 31**, the recommended boundary follows the right-of way along Guy Road.

Figure 30

W. A. Gowers Farm  
Detailed 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 31**  
**W. A. Gowers Farm**  
**Overall Site Plan and Proposed National Register Boundary**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

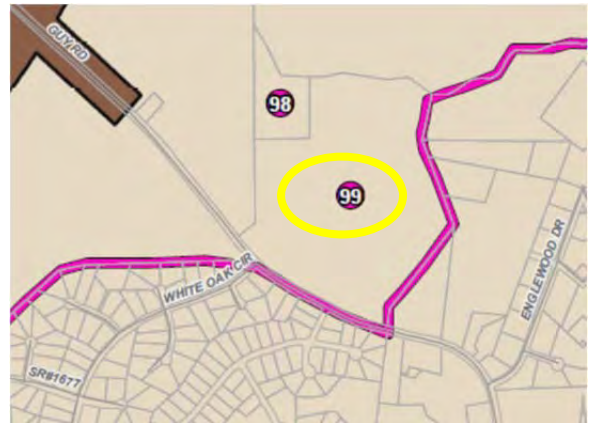
Scale: 1" = 750'

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



**Physical Description (Plates 278-283) (Figure 32)**

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, front-gable packhouse that stands in the field to the east of the house.



Plate 278. Gower-Johnson House, House and Setting, Looking East.



Plate 279. Gower-Johnson House, Façade and Side (South) Elevation, Looking Northeast.



Plate 280. Gower-Johnson House, Side (South) Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking North.



Plate 281. Gower-Johnson House, North Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking South.



Plate 282. Gower-Johnson House, Original Kitchen, Looking North.



Plate 283. 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 previously surveyed 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: 12*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

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, No. 96, 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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.

### **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 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 33**, the recommended boundary follows the right-of way along Guy Road.

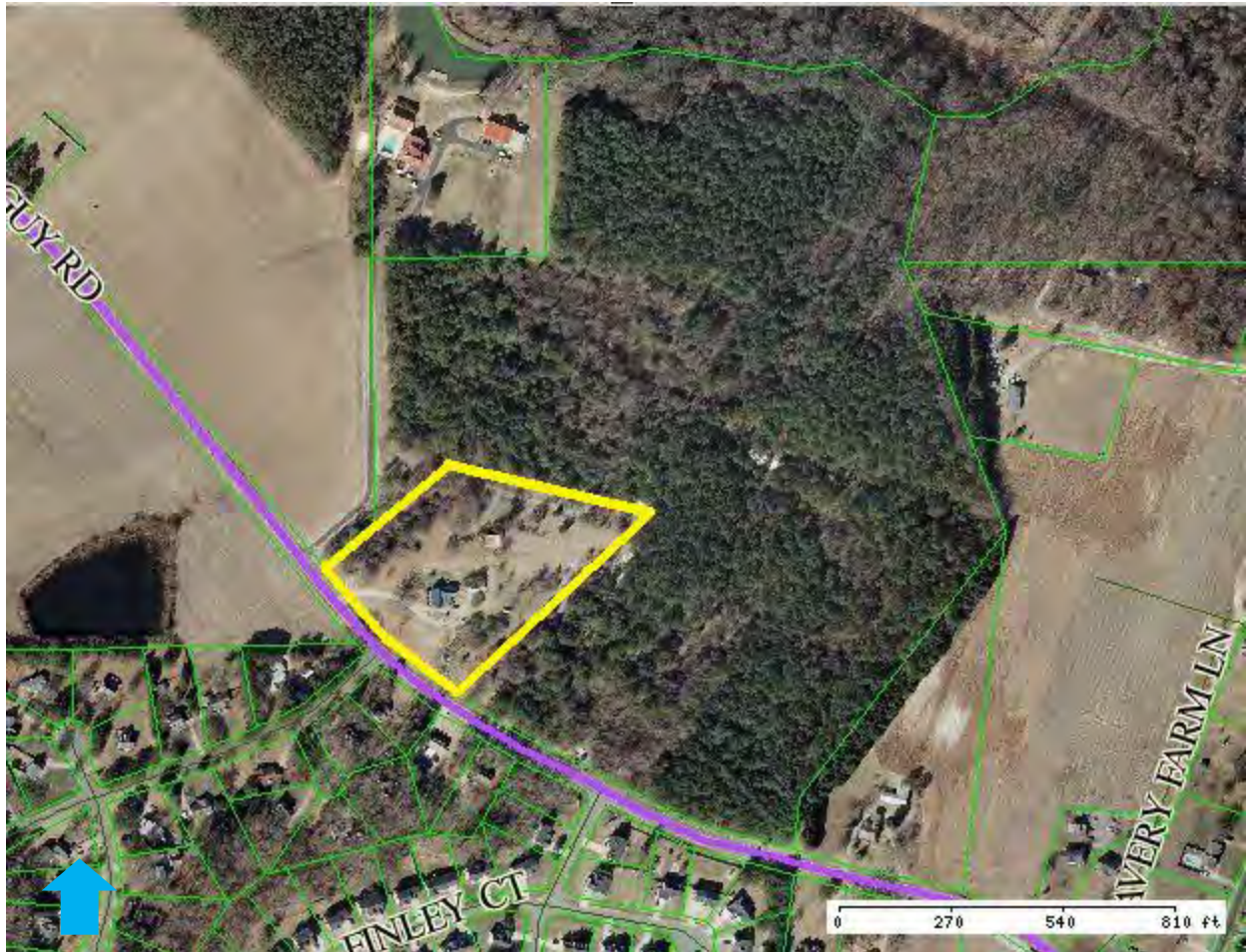
**Figure 32**

**Gower-Johnson House  
Site Plan**



Source: Johnston County Tax Map

**Figure 33**  
**Gower-Johnson House**  
**Proposed National Register Boundary**



Source: Johnston County Tax Map

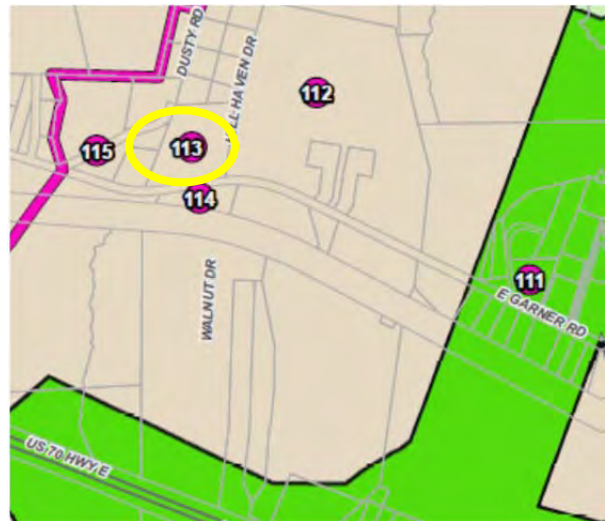
**No. 113 Mount Auburn School (WA0302)  
(Study List 1991) (Wake County  
PIN 1730670115)  
2425 East Garner Road  
Garner, Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 284-296) (Figure 34)**

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



Plate 285. Mount Auburn School, Façade, Looking North.



Plate 286. Mount Auburn School, Façade, Looking East Along Drive towards Gymnasium.



Plate 287. Mount Auburn School, Façade, Detail of East Entrance, Looking North.





Plate 288. Mount Auburn School, East Elevation, Looking West from Gymnasium.



Plate 289. Mount Auburn School, Rear (North) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 290. Mount Auburn School, Hallway, Looking into North Wing from West Entrance.



Plate 291. Mount Auburn School, Gymnasium, Looking Northeast.



Plate 292. Mount Auburn School, Gymnasium, Looking North.



Plate 293. Mount Auburn School, Gymnasium, Rear Elevation, Looking West towards School.



Plate 294. Mount Auburn School, Gymnasium Interior, Basketball Court.



Plate 295. Mount Auburn School, Water Tower and Parking Lot, Looking West.



Plate 296. 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, 222-227; 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 12).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

Mount Auburn School was placed on the Study List in 1991 as an 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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.

### National Register Boundary Description and Justification

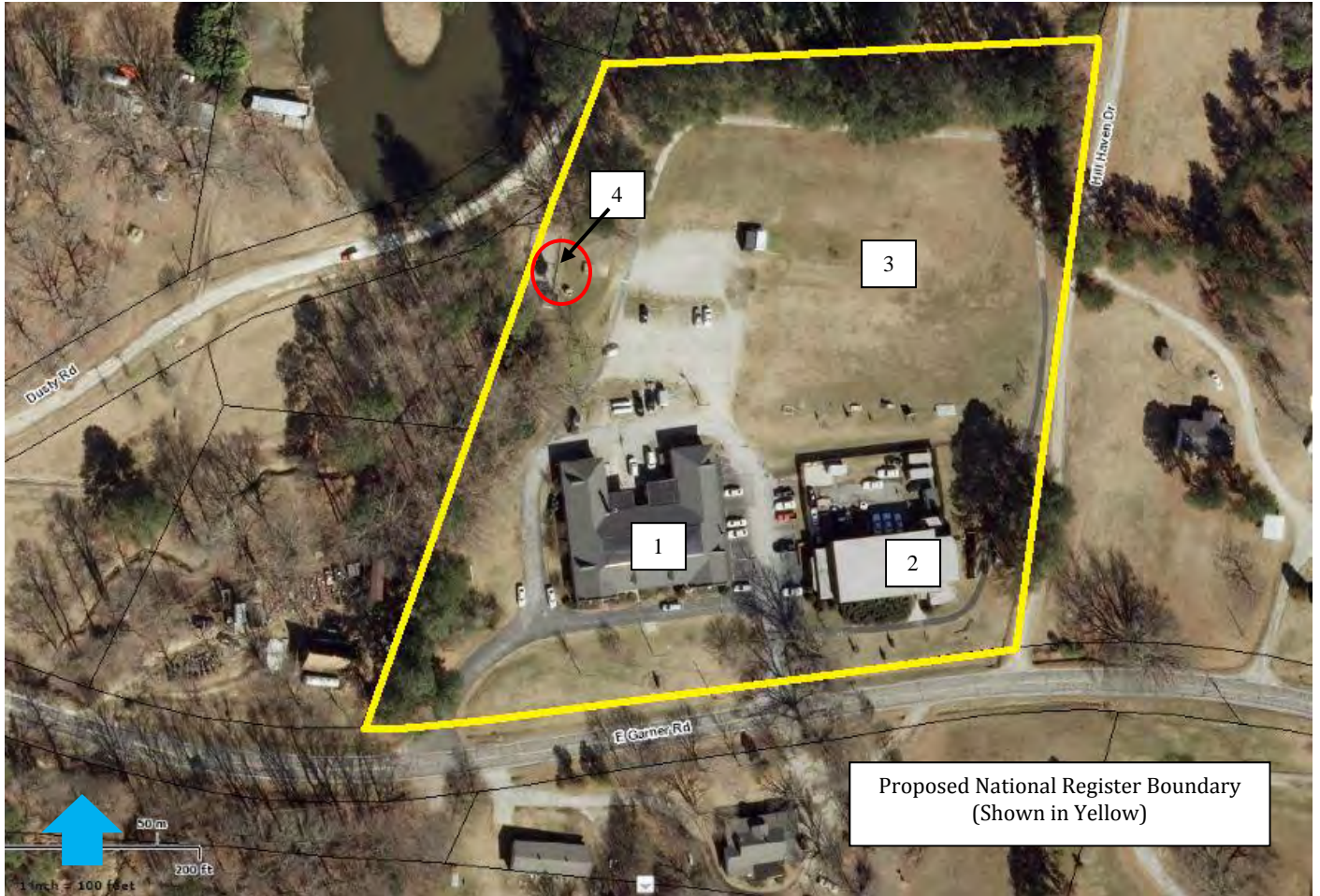
The National Register boundary for Mount Auburn School has been drawn according to the guidelines of *National Register Bulletin 21, Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*.

Shown in **Figure 34**, 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 34**  
**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. 118 Icana Poole House (WA0294)  
(Wake County PIN 1740521128)  
3600 East Garner Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 297-307) (Figure 35)**

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 front-gable 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 front-gable roof and weatherboard siding. Next to the smokehouse is a modern, prefabricated shed with a side-gable roof and composition siding. The front-gable washhouse has plank siding, and the packhouse has German siding.



Plate 297. Icana Poole House, House and Setting, Looking North.



Plate 298. Icana Poole House, Façade (South Elevation), Looking North.



Plate 299. Icana Poole House, Façade, Looking North.



Plate 300. Icana Poole House, Entrance, Looking North.



Plate 301. Icana Poole House, Enclosed Porch, West Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 302. Icana Poole House, Enclosed Porch, East Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Plate 303. Icana Poole House, Side (East) Elevation, Rear Wing, and Added Porch, Looking Southwest.



Plate 304. Icana Poole House, Side (West) Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 305. Icana Poole House, Rear (North) Elevation and Smokehouse, Looking South.



Plate 306. Icana Poole House, Shed (Right), Washhouse (Left), and Well (Foreground), Looking North.





Plate 307. 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: 12*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

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 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, 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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.

**Figure 35**

**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 308-313) (Figure 36)**

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.

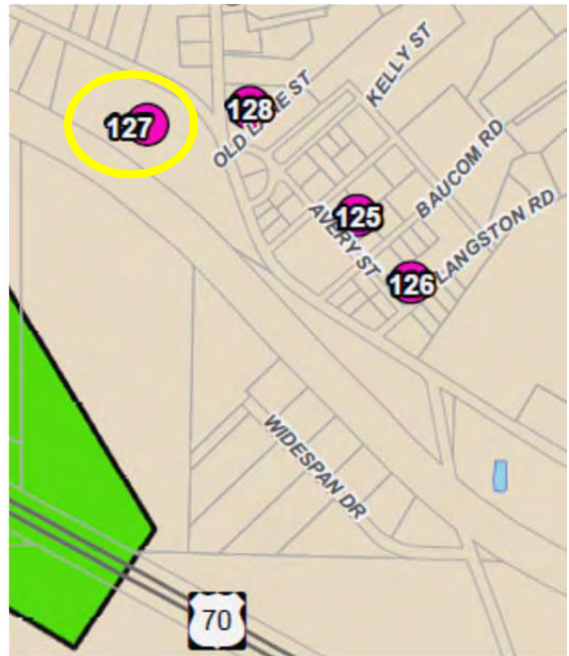




Plate 308. Mount Moriah Baptist Church, 2000 Church Building, Looking North.



Plate 309. Mount Moriah Baptist Church, 2000 Church Building, Looking South.



Plate 310. Mount Moriah Baptist Church, 1994-1999 Educational Building, Looking Southwest.



Plate 311. Mount Moriah Baptist Church, 2000 Church Building and Educational Wing, Looking Northwest from Cemetery.



Plate 312. Mount Moriah Baptist Church, Cemetery, Looking Southeast towards East Garner Road.



Plate 313. 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*: 12).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 grave markers 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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 36**

**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 314-318) (Figure 37)**

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 front-gable 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](http://www.mtmoriahbaptistchurch.net/history)).

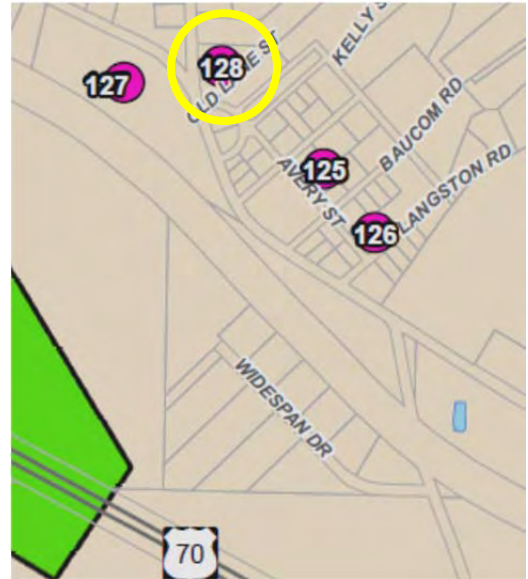




Plate 314. Mount Moriah Academy, House and Setting, Looking East.



Plate 315. Mount Moriah Academy, Entrance, Looking East.



Plate 316. Mount Moriah Academy, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 317. Mount Moriah Academy, Guest House and Garage, Looking North.



Plate 318. Historic Photograph of Mount Moriah School, n.d.  
Source: [www.mtmoriahbaptistchurch.net/history](http://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, a previously surveyed property, 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: 12*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).



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.

#### **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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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 37**

**Mount Moriah Academy  
Site Plan**



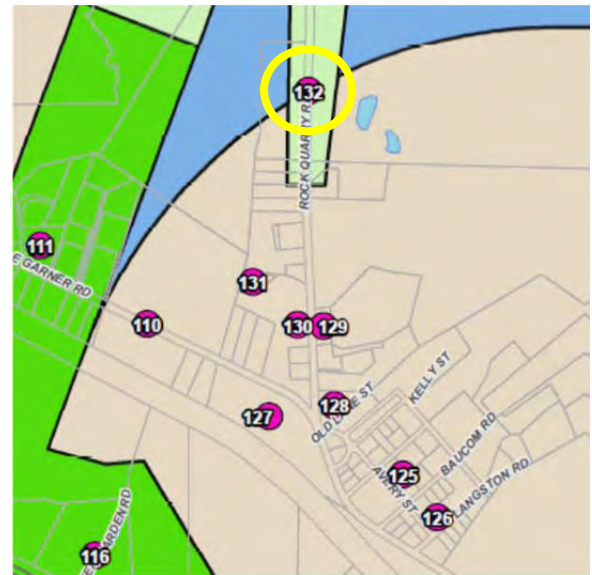
Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 100'

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



The following evaluation of eligibility appeared in the original Phase II report that was transmitted to HPO on March 26, 2012. In its April 26, 2012 concurrence letter, HPO agreed that the Penny House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. However, HPO defined a larger National Register boundary that extends 150 feet from the house on the north, east, and south sides to encompass roughly two acres. On the west side, the boundary follows the right-of-way along Rock Quarry Road. The National Register boundary is shown in **Figure 40**.



**Physical Description (Plates 319-329)**  
**(Figures 38-39)**

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

wood 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 319. Penny House, House and Smokehouse, Looking Southeast from Rock Quarry Road.



Plate 320. Penny House, Entrance and Porch Details, Looking East.



Plate 321. Penny House, Porch Detail, Looking East.



Plate 322. Penny House, Entrance Detail, Looking East.



Plate 323. Penny House, Porch, North Elevation of Rear Ell, Looking Southwest.



Plate 324. Penny House, Porch and Rear Kitchen Wing, Looking South.



Plate 325. Penny House, Interior, Center Hall and Staircase.



Plate 326. Penny House, Interior, South Room, Mantel, Wainscoting, and Window Surrounds.



Plate 327. Penny House, Interior, North Room, Wainscoting and Doorway.





Plate 328. Penny House, Interior, North Room, Mantel and Door to Porch.



Plate 329. 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 previously surveyed 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: 12*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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 (Determination of Eligibility 2012) 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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.

### **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 39**.

In its April 26, 2012 concurrence letter, HPO defined a larger National Register boundary than the one proposed in the above paragraph. The National Register boundary extends 150 feet from the house on the north, east, and south sides to encompass approximately two acres. On the west side, the boundary follows the right-of-way along Rock Quarry Road. The National Register boundary is shown in **Figure 40**.

**Figure 38**  
**Penny House**  
**Overall Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 500'

**Figure 39**  
**Penny House**  
**Site Plan and Proposed National Register Boundary**

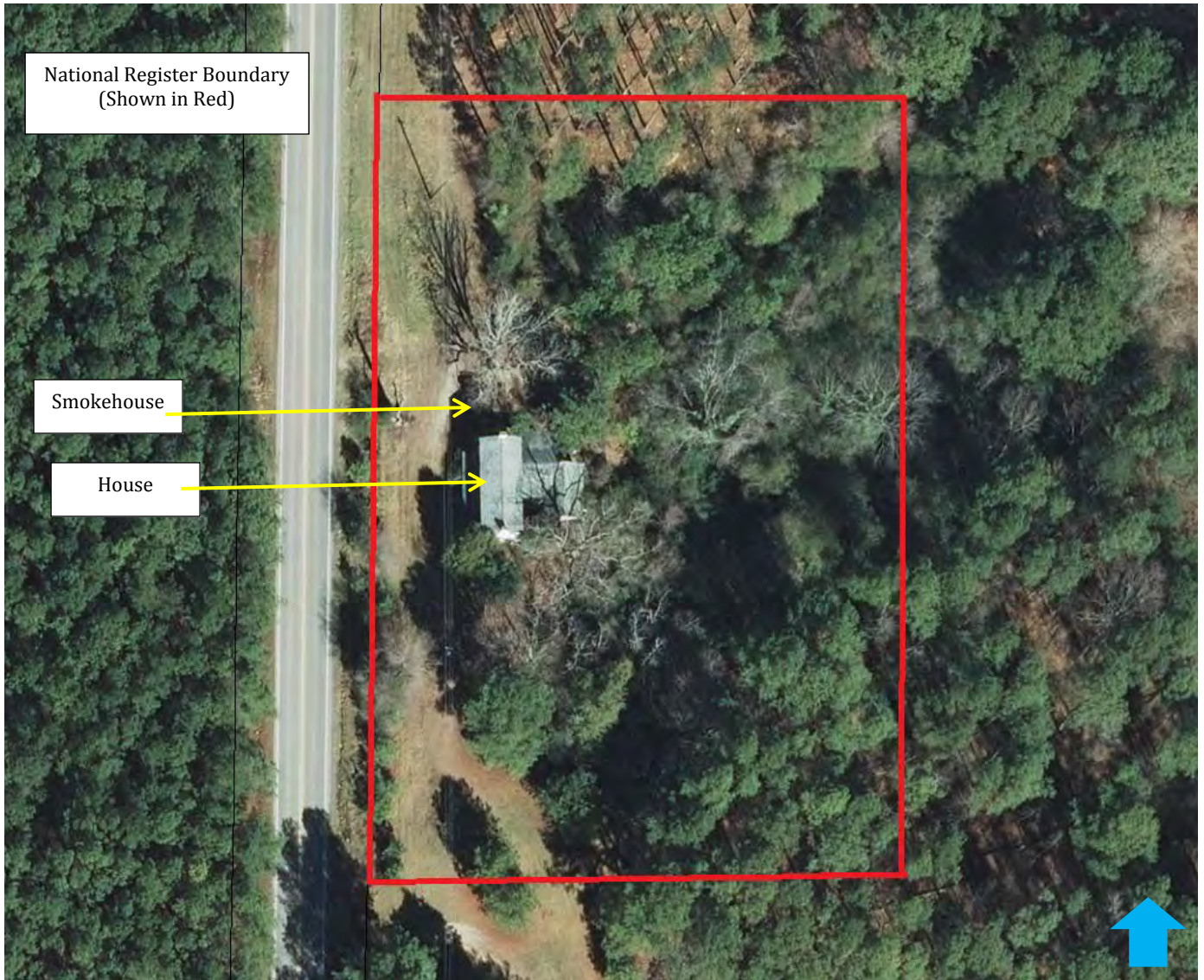


Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 50'

**Figure 40**

**Penny House  
National Register Boundary Defined in April 26, 2012 HPO Concurrence Letter**



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 330-333) (Figure 41)**

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).

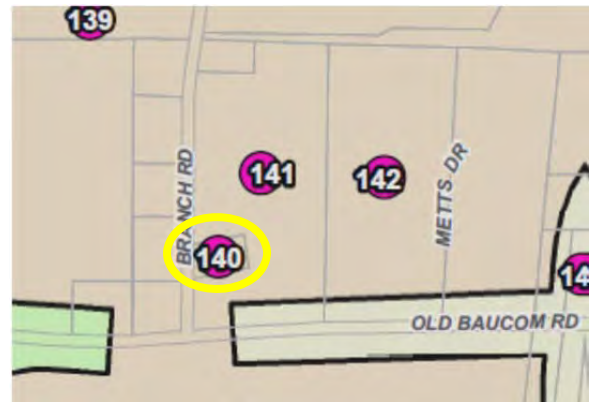


Plate 330. Walter Stallings House, House and Setting, Looking Southeast.





Plate 331. Walter Stallings House, Façade (West Elevation), Looking East.



Plate 332. Walter Stallings House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 333. 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, No. 144) 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: 12*).

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 Walter Stallings House was once the centerpiece of a farm, but the 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

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 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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 41**

**Walter Stallings House  
Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

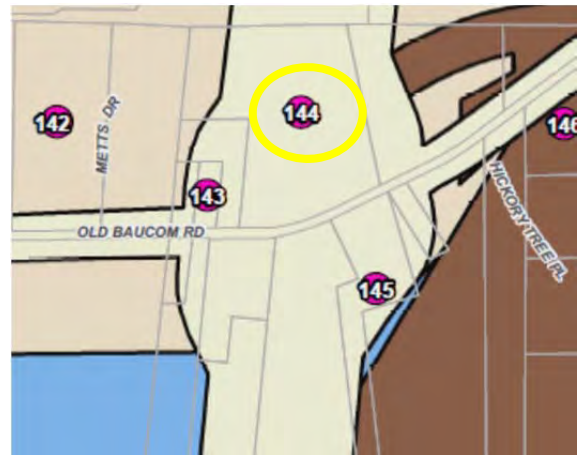
Scale: 1" = 75'

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



**Physical Description (Plates 334-344)  
(Figures 42-43)**

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, front-gable 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 334. Baucom-Stallings House, House and Setting, Looking Northwest.



Plate 335. Baucom-Stallings House, House and Setting, Looking Northeast.



Plate 336. Baucom-Stallings House, Façade (South Elevation), Looking North.





Plate 337. Baucom-Stallings House, Main Entrance, Looking North.



Plate 338. Baucom-Stallings House, Porch Detail.



Plate 339. Baucom-Stallings House, Side (West) Elevation and Rear Wing (Original House), Looking East.



Plate 340. Baucom-Stallings House, Original House and Rear Addition, Looking Southeast.



Plate 341. Baucom-Stallings House, Original House, Rear Addition, and Rear Elevation of Main House, Looking South.



Plate 342. Baucom-Stallings House, Original House, Hyphen, and Rear Addition, Looking West.



Plate 343. Baucom-Stallings House, Original Kitchen and Smokehouse, Looking North.



Plate 344. 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: 12*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

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 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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.

### **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 43**, 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.

**Figure 42**

**Baucom-Stallings House  
Overall Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 700'



**Figure 43**  
**Baucom-Stallings House**  
**Detailed Site Plan and Proposed National Register Boundary**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1' = 100"

**No. 176 The Oaks (WA1972)**  
**(Wake County PIN 1743825043)**  
4516 Clifton Road  
Knightdale vicinity, Wake County



**Physical Description (Plates 345-362; Figures 44-45)**

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 grave markers) 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 345. The Oaks, Setting, Looking West from Clifton Road.



Plate 346. The Oaks, House Facade, Looking West.



Plate 347. The Oaks, House, Front (East) and Side (South) Elevations, Looking North.



Plate 348. The Oaks, House, Rear (West) Elevation, (Original Front Elevation), Looking East.



Plate 349. The Oaks, House, Porch Post, Rear (West) Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 350. The Oaks, House, Interior, Parlor Mantel.



Plate 351. The Oaks, House, Interior, Staircase.



Plate 352. The Oaks, Tobacco Barn and Former Tenant House/Grading Room, Looking North.



Plate 353. The Oaks, Modern House West of Main House, Looking West.



Plate 354. The Oaks, Shed and Prefabricated Garage Behind Main House, Looking Southwest.



Plate 355. The Oaks, Modern House on Subdivided Tract West of Main House, Looking West.





Plate 356. The Oaks, Modern House on Subdivided Tract South of Main House, Looking South.



Plate 357. The Oaks, Hinton Family Cemetery, Looking North.



Plate 358. The Oaks, Hinton Family Cemetery, Looking East towards House.



Plate 359. The Oaks, Hinton Family Cemetery.



Plate 360. The Oaks, Hinton Family Cemetery, Looking North.



Plate 361. The Oaks, Hinton Family Cemetery, Marble Hinton Family Crest.



Plate 362. The Oaks, Hinton Family Cemetery, Gravestone.

## Historical Background

The Oaks was 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 44**  
**The Oaks**  
**Overall Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 400'



**Figure 45**  
**The Oaks**  
**Detailed Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

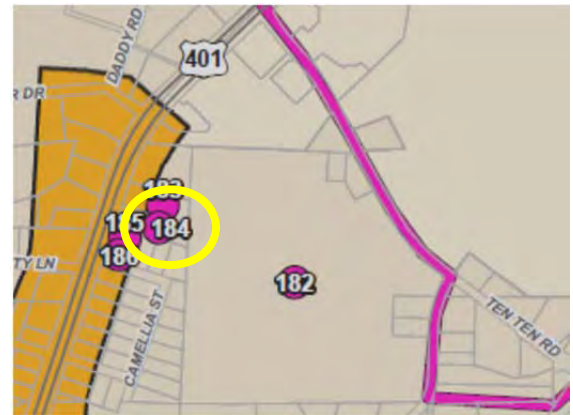
Scale: 1" = 200'

**No. 184 Gerald Cochran House (WA7107)  
(Wake County PIN 0689855765)  
8305 Fayetteville Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 363-369) (Figure 46)**

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 (Timothy 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 363. Gerald Cochran House, House and Setting, Looking East.



Plate 364. Gerald Cochran House, Façade and Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 365. Gerald Cochran House, Façade, Looking East.



Plate 366. Gerald Cochran House, Façade and Terrace, Looking Southeast.



Plate 367. Gerald Cochran House, Decorative Screen in Front of Garage, Looking East.



Plate 368. Gerald Cochran House, Rear (East) Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Plate 369. 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; Wake County 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 (Diane Hales Interview 2011; Timothy 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: 12*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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 46**  
**Gerald Cochran House**  
**Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 100'

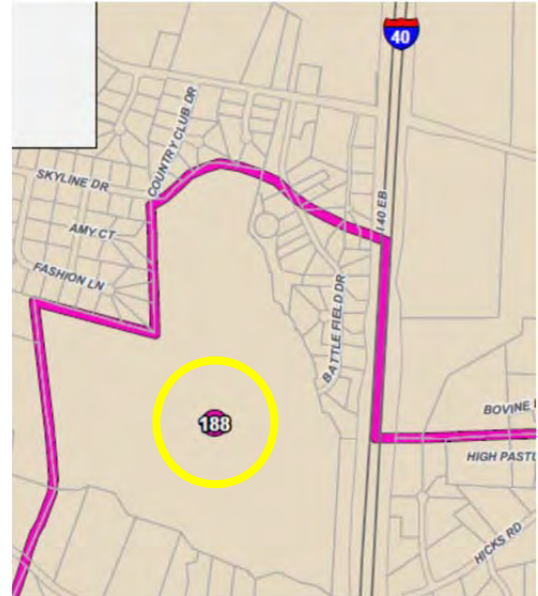
**No. 188 Meadowbrook Country Club (WA5104)  
(National Register 2009) (Wake County  
PIN 1629850981)**  
8025 Country Club Drive  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County



### 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 370-373) (Figure 47)

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 370. Meadowbrook Country Club, Clubhouse, Looking East.



Plate 371. Meadowbrook Country Club, Clubhouse, Looking West.



Plate 372. Meadowbrook Country Club, No. 1 Fairway, Looking South.



Plate 373. 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 schools, 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

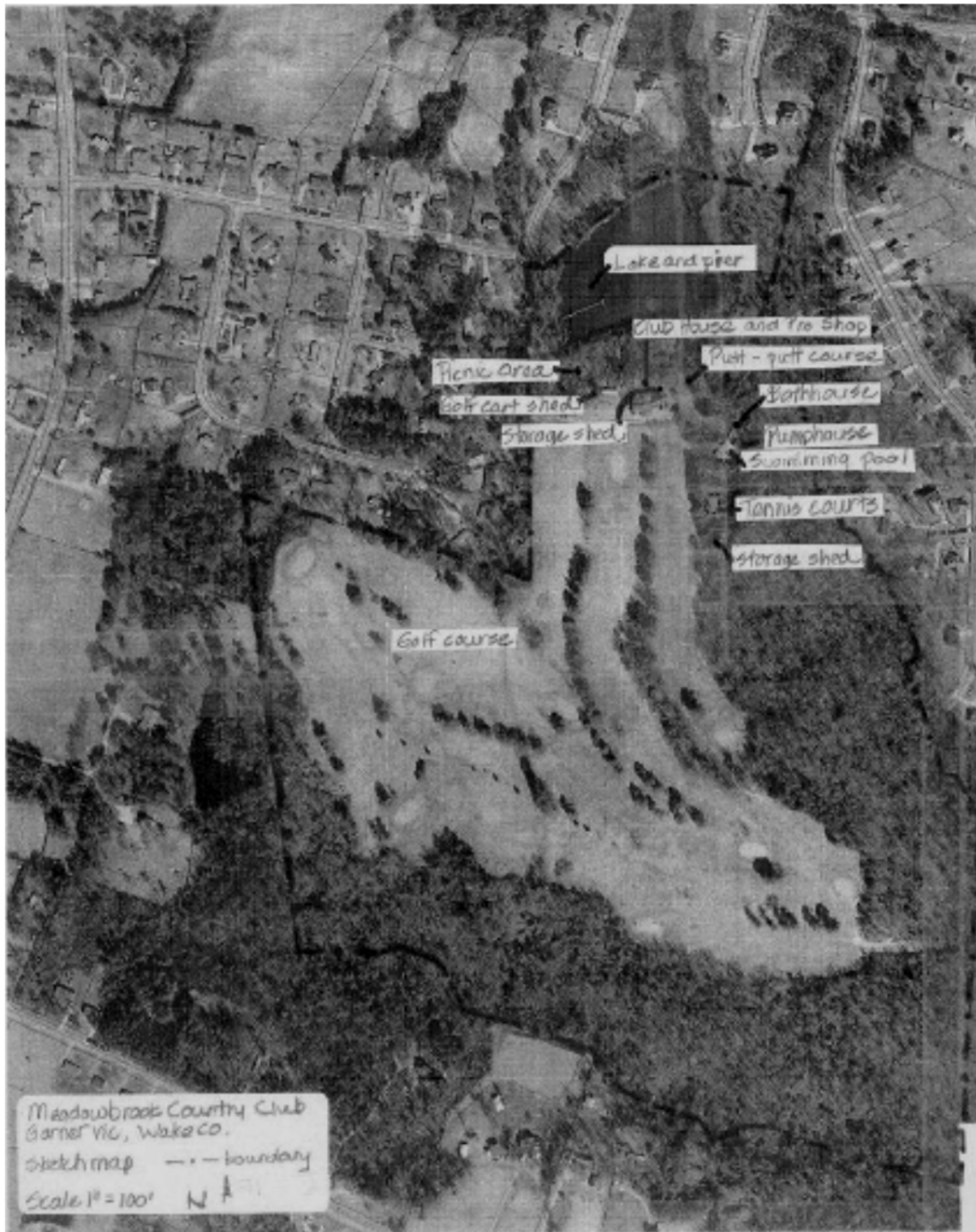
course, clubhouse, and supporting resources that form its setting all remain intact. Furthermore, the club retains its tree-shaded borders near original roadways. Now owned by historically African American St. Augustine's College, and still operated as a private golf course and social center, Meadowbrook 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 47**). Depicted in **Figure 48**, 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 47

Meadowbrook Country Club  
Site Plan



Source: National Register Nomination, 2009



Figure 48

**Meadowbrook Country Club  
National Register Boundary**



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

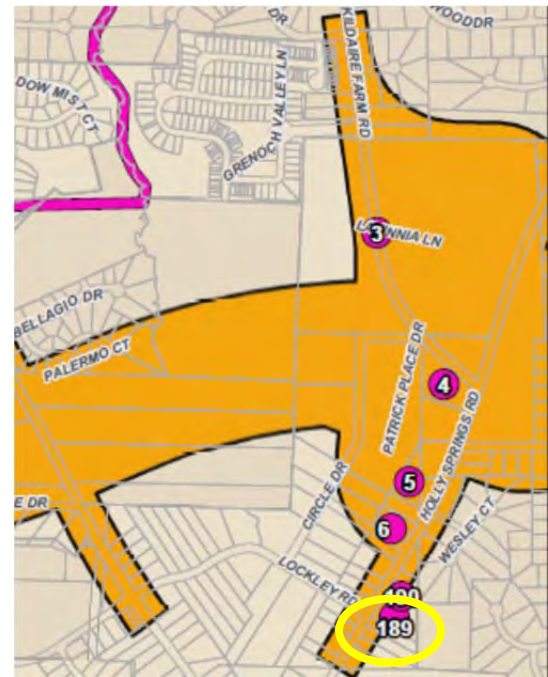
Scale: 1" = 1,000'

**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 49)**

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; Wade Burt Interview 2011).

### National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the previously surveyed 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: 12*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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**

**William Pierce House  
Site Plan**



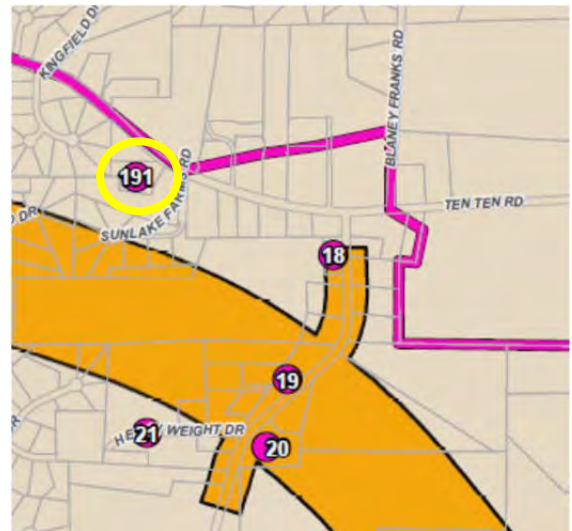
Source: Wake County Tax Map

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 50)**

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 Books 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 previously surveyed 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*: 12).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

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 Joseph M. Blalock Farm (No. 329) 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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 50

Arthur Atkins House  
Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 100'

**INTENSIVE-LEVEL EVALUATIONS  
 LILAC AND RED CORRIDORS  
 NOT YET REVIEWED BY HPO  
 (FROM TABLE 1)**

<u>Resource No.</u>	<u>HPO Survey No.</u>	<u>Resource Name</u>	<u>Prior Status</u>	<u>Concurrence?/Date</u>
197	WA1242	Catawba Springs Christian Church	None	Not Yet
210	WA4811	Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm	SL 2007	Not Yet
216	WA1271	David and Sarah Stephenson House	SL 1991	Not Yet
221	WA4808	William and Lillie Willis House and Store	SL 2007	Not Yet
222	WA1263	Poplar Springs Christian Church	None	Not Yet
241	WA0347	New Bethel Baptist Church	None	Not Yet
247	WA0335,	Bryan Farms Historic District George and Julia Bryan Farm (evaluated with Bryan Farms Historic District)	None	Not Yet
247	WA0336		None	Not Yet
248	WA0335	C. P. Bryan Farm (evaluated with Bryan Farms Historic District)	None	Not Yet
249	WA6337	Rand Bryan House (evaluated with Bryan Farms Historic District)	None	Not Yet
250	WA6338	George Bryan House (evaluated with Bryan Farms Historic District)	None	Not Yet
258	WA0329	Lewis House	None	Not Yet
259	WA0328	Yeargan House	None	Not Yet
260	WA0327	David Lewis House	None	Not Yet
262	WA6348	Tomlinson-Banks House	None	Not Yet
267	WA0315	Wayland Poole House	NR 2003	Not Yet
268	WA6353	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	Not Yet
269	WA0316	James G. Lane House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	Not Yet
270	WA 6354	Leland and Addy Poole House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	Not Yet
271	WA0305	Johns-Lane-Poole House	None	Not Yet
272	WA0306	Holland Smith Store (evaluated with Auburn)	None	Not Yet
273	WA6355	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	Not Yet
274	WA6356	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	Not Yet
275	WA6357	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	Not Yet

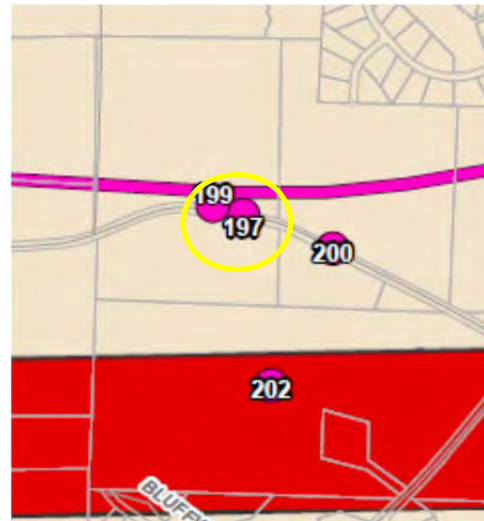
<u>Resource No.</u>	<u>HPO Survey No.</u>	<u>Resource Name</u>	<u>Prior Status</u>	<u>Concurrence?/Date</u>
276	WA6358	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	Not Yet
277	WA6359	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	Not Yet
278	WA6360	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	Not Yet
279	WA0317	Springfield Baptist Church	None	Not Yet
280	WA6361	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	Not Yet
281	WA6362	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	Not Yet
282	WA6363	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	Not Yet
283	WA6364	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	Not Yet
284	WA6365	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	Not Yet
285	WA6366	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	Not Yet
286	WA6367	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	Not Yet
287	WA6368	House (evaluated with Auburn)	None	Not Yet
288	WA0304	Auburn	None	Not Yet
304	WA0341	Britt's Store	None	Not Yet

**No. 197 Catawba Springs Christian Church  
(WA1242) (Wake County  
PIN 0780204346)  
6801 Ten Ten Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 394-399) (Figure 51)**

Catawba Springs Christian Church occupies a roughly seventeen-acre parcel on the north side of Ten Ten Road. Much of the area in front of the church is now paved for parking, but woodland is found to the rear (north), and a small pond is located on the southwest side of the tract. The church buildings and cemetery are located on the southeast side, bordered by Catawba Springs Drive (west) and Blaney Franks Road (east). A parsonage occupies an adjacent tract to the west that is part of the church tax parcel.



Built in 1948, the red-brick, Colonial Revival church has a front-gable roof, a rectangular plan, and a front-gable entrance porch that has been vinyl sided. The church has molded box eaves, cornice returns and round-arched, stained-glass windows. A round-arched vent is found under the gable. An original gable-roofed wing extends from the rear. The church was expanded and remodeled in 1979. A sizable, four-bay educational wing was constructed at the rear of the side (west) elevation. A secondary entrance, sheltered by a vinyl-sided, front-gable porch, was also added to the west elevation, and the church steeple was installed. The 1979 educational wing reflects the original main block of the church in its red-brick veneer, gable roof, cornice returns, and round-arched windows. The interior reflects its 1948 construction in its center aisle plan, wooden pews and other church furniture, and classically-inspired trim. The ceiling is covered in acoustic tiles.

A covered walkway connects the 1979 educational wing to an expansive recreational building (16,632 square feet) north of the church. Built in 1999, this two-story building has a veneer of metal and brick, and is capped by a shallow gable roof.

The cemetery is located to the east and north of the 1948 church. The graveyard contains both modern and early twentieth century headstones. The markers represent nationally popular designs primarily. West of the church near Ten Ten Road stands the one-story, brick, hip-roofed ranch house that was constructed as a parsonage during the 1979 expansion campaign (HPO Files).





Plate 394. Catawba Springs Christian Church, 1948 Church, Looking Northwest.



Plate 395. Catawba Springs Christian Church, 1948 Church, 1979 Educational Wing, and 1979 Side Entrance Porch, Looking East.



Plate 396. Catawba Springs Christian Church, 1948 Church, Side (East) Elevation, Cemetery, and 1999 Recreational Building, Looking Northwest.



Plate 397. Catawba Springs Christian Church, 1948 Church, Interior, Sanctuary.



Plate 398. Catawba Springs Christian Church, 1999 Recreational Building and Cemetery, Looking Northwest.



Plate 399. Catawba Springs Christian Church, 1979 Parsonage, Looking Northwest.

## Historical Background

Catawba Springs Christian Church was organized in 1802 as the Christian Church at Pleasant Springs. The church grew slowly, and in 1871 the congregation moved two miles to its present site. With the move, the church was renamed Catawba Springs. Around 1900, the 1871 church building was sold to the county and moved for use as a school. The congregation erected a new frame church which burned and was replaced in 1948 by the present brick-veneered edifice (HPO Files; Lally 1994: 23).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

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

### Integrity

Catawba Springs Christian Church does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Although the church has occupied this location since 1871, and thus has integrity of location, its historic rural feeling, setting, and association have been compromised by both additions and alterations to the church property and the suburbanization of the surrounding area. The area in front of the church has been paved for parking, and a large, modern recreational building, with its own driveway and parking lot, now stands behind the church. A modern baseball diamond is located just north of the new recreational building. Furthermore, the parsonage, which sits on an adjacent tax parcel, is a modern house built in 1979. Catawba Springs Christian Church has also lost much of its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The church has a large educational wing and a side entrance porch, both of which were built in 1979, as well as vinyl-siding at the main entrance porch and an added steeple.

### Criterion A

Catawba Springs 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: 12*).

The church 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 Wake County or the region. The history of the church and its role in the cultural and social development of the area do not stand out among other rural churches that were organized and grew through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Wake County.

## Criterion B

Catawba Springs Christian 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

The church 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

Catawba Springs 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

In 1979, the church underwent extensive renovations that included the addition of a sizable educational wing, a new side entrance and porch, and an added steeple. More recently, the porch sheltering the main entrance has been vinyl sided. As a result of these modern additions and modifications, the postwar Colonial Revival church does not possess sufficient architectural integrity for eligibility under Criterion C.

## Criterion D

Catawba Springs 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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 51

Catawba Springs Christian Church  
Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

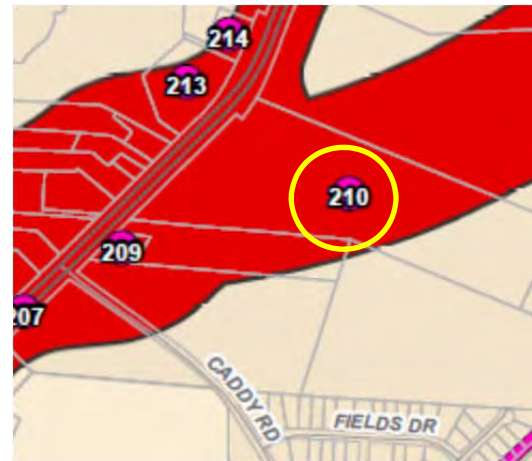
Scale: 1" = 400'

**No. 210 Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm (WA4811)  
(Study List 2007)  
(Wake County PIN 0699283995)  
7509 Fayetteville Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 400-409) (Figure 52)**

The Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm is a forty-acre agricultural tract on the east side of Fayetteville Road. The farm complex is clustered on the northwest side of the property near the highway and is surrounded by pastures with a tree-lined creek. The main driveway leads from Fayetteville Road to the Faulhaber house with the farm buildings forming an informal courtyard directly to the north and east.



Built in the 1930s (according to tax records), the house is a two-story, red-brick, double-pile Colonial Revival dwelling with a three-bay façade and a side-hall plan. The house rests on a raised, brick basement and has a side-gable roof and a gabled entry porch with paired box piers. The single-leaf, wood door with divided lights in the upper third is original. The windows are one-over-one light, double-hung replacements. The brick sills and lintels, with soldier courses, are original. There is a one-story, flat-roofed wing on the side (south) elevation which may originally have been a porch. The second-story door opens onto the roof of the wing, suggesting that the wing was once topped by a balustrade. The rear (east) elevation has a two-story, gable-roofed ell with a hip-roofed entry porch supported by box piers. A third entrance is found at ground level on the side (north) elevation. The house has a brick, center chimney and a smaller, brick, interior chimney on the east slope of the roof near the rear extension. The principal investigators did not have access to the interior.

The farm complex immediately northeast of the residence contains a collection of frame outbuildings associated with the dairying operations of the farm. Seven outbuildings surround the farmyard and are described below. Two additional outbuildings, which appear to be barns, are located to the east, behind a locked fence, and were not available for close inspection. However, the entire complex appears to be substantially intact and contemporary with the construction of the house. Most of the outbuildings have metal siding which was probably added after Faulhaber sold the property in 1949.

Just north of the Faulhaber residence is the washhouse, a one-story, rectangular, front-gable building with exposed rafters, metal siding, six-over-six light, wood-sash windows, a six-panel door, and a brick, exterior, end chimney.

Just north of the washhouse stands a garage/equipment storage building. The metal-sided, front-gable building has exposed rafters, two large, wooden doors, and a pair of four-over-four light, wood-sash windows on the upper level above the doors.

East of the garage (on the east side of the farmyard) stands a gable-roofed dairy barn with exposed rafters, metal siding, small, square windows on the side elevations for light and ventilation, and a metal cupola.

East of this dairy barn—just east of the farmyard’s locked fence—are two frame, open sheds, one for livestock and the other (farther east) for equipment storage. Both are on the north side of a farm lane that leads to the two inaccessible outbuildings and pastureland.

Another dairy barn is located on the north side of the farmyard. The gable-roofed barn has exposed rafters, metal siding, and square windows on the side elevations. The barn has a replacement door with a storm door on the south elevation facing the farmyard. Large stables extend from the north elevation of the barn.

Standing adjacent to this barn, between the two dairy barns, is a small, wood-sided milking parlor. The gable-roofed building has exposed rafters and small windows on the side elevations.

The farmland to the east and south of the farm complex remains rolling pastures. Woodland borders the tract, and a wooded creek runs east-west through the property.



Plate 400. Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm, House and Outbuildings, Looking East.





Plate 401. Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm, House, Façade, Looking East.



Plate 402. Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm, House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 403. Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm, House, Rear (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 404. Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm, Farm Complex Northeast of House, Looking Northeast.



Plate 405. Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm, Garage and Washhouse, Looking East.



Plate 406. Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm, Dairy Barn, East Side of Complex, Looking East.



Plate 407. Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm, Dairy Barn and Milking Parlor, North Side of Complex, Looking North.



Plate 408. Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm, Livestock and Equipment Sheds, Looking East.



Plate 409. Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm, Pasture, Looking East from Farm Complex

### Historical Background

In 1926, Dr. L. J. Faulhaber purchased approximately twenty-five acres from G. H. Thompson and an additional fifteen acres in 1931. According to the present owner, Doris Buffaloe, Dr. Faulhaber built the house and outbuildings and developed this dairy farm in the mid-1930s. Faulhaber came to North Carolina from Chicago and served as veterinarian for the North Carolina Division of Agriculture in Raleigh while operating this farmstead. He co-authored, *A Veterinary History of North Carolina* (1934), and also served as a supervisor for the state's Emergency Relief Association during the New Deal. Faulhaber sold the farm to Julian and Doris Buffaloe in 1949, and their descendants continue to own the property. The farm remains in livestock production (Wake County Deed Book 505: 461; HPO Files).

### National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm, a 2007 Study List property, is recommended **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A for agriculture.

### Integrity

The Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm possesses the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The historic location, feeling, setting, and association remain intact. The house and outbuildings remain on their original locations, and the setting, association, and rural feeling of this farm complex and the surrounding pastureland and woodland is unchanged. The house and

outbuildings retain sufficient integrity of workmanship, materials, and design to illustrate vividly a progressive 1930s dairy farm in Wake County.

### Criterion A

The Dr. L. J. Faulhaber 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*: 12).

The forty-acre farm is eligible under Criterion A for agriculture. In full operation by the mid-1930s, the property is a well-preserved example of a middling dairy farm in Wake County from between the two world wars. In this period, the growth of Raleigh and its environs, as well as campaigns to improve farm-to-market roads, encouraged the rise of dairy farming to meet the demands of city dwellers. By the late 1920s and 1930s, the growing devastation of the boll weevil also spurred cotton farmers to diversify into dairying and truck farming. The quantity of milk sold in Wake County during the 1920s soared four-fold from 221,000 gallons in 1920 to more than 966,000 gallons in 1930. By 1940, 900 farmers were marketing cream and butter. While there were roughly twenty major dairy farms in the county at that time—especially around central Wake County where the clay soil is not well suited for tobacco—many farmers opened smaller dairying operations. The 1940 Wake County agricultural census recorded 195 farms marketing about one million gallons of whole milk, and 850 farms sold over 114,000 pounds of butter. There were twenty-three commercial dairies in Wake County in 1940 (Edwards-Pitman 2007: 2-3, 6; Lally 1994: 140-141, 150-151).

In Wake County and across North Carolina, the growth of commercial dairy farming after World War I demanded new types of specialized outbuildings. Side-gable or gambrel-roofed dairy barns with roof ventilators and rows of windows; tall, concrete or glazed-tile feed silos; and one-story milk cooling sheds (or parlors) took their places beside traditional farm structures. State hygiene standards by the 1920s and 1930s required that dairy barns have concrete floors for better sanitation. These dairy barns and milk parlors often conformed to standardized designs, and many were probably built according to plans and specifications provided by the Agricultural Extension Service or the Agricultural Experiment Station at North Carolina State University (Lally 1994: 150-151).

The demand for dairy products increased through World War II. However, the number of dairy farms in Wake County steadily declined after the war. Smaller operations, in particular, disappeared in the face of the rising costs of labor and feed, the growing profitability of tobacco farming, and increased sanitation regulations. In 1945, only 151 farmers in Wake County produced and sold milk, and only eight farmers sold cream. By 1960, dairy farming had become consolidated into seventy-four farms. The Wake County Health Department helped establish hygiene standards and conducted annual visits to dairy farms and distributors, monitoring facilities and products. In March of 1960, the production of raw milk was banned in the county (Edwards-Pittman 2007: 2-3, 6, 9-10).

Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm stands out as an especially intact example of a Wake County dairy farm from the interwar years. While dairy operations thrived in Wake County between the 1920s and World II, few agricultural properties remain to represent this period. The Faulhaber property is no longer a dairy operation, but the fashionable Colonial Revival house, the assortment of frame agricultural outbuildings, and adjoining pastures watered by a tree-lined creek are all substantially intact. Efficiently arranged around an informal courtyard, the complex of outbuildings illustrates the workings of a progressive Wake County dairy farm of this period. Among the outbuildings are two dairy barns, a milking parlor, and livestock and equipment sheds. Two additional farm contemporary outbuildings (inaccessible) stand beyond this main complex. The stylish, double-pile, side-hall, Colonial Revival brick farmhouse asserted Dr. Faulhaber's status as a progressive dairy farmer.

### Criterion B

The Dr. L. J. Faulhaber 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

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. Based on available research, Dr. Faulhaber does not have sufficient individual significance for his farm to eligible under Criterion B.

### Criterion C

The Dr. L. J. Faulhaber 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

While the mid-1930s Colonial Revival house and associated outbuildings are significant as a Wake County dairy farm from the early twentieth century, the house does not possess the level of architectural integrity needed for eligibility under Criterion C. The house has a distinctive double-pile, side-hall, Colonial Revival design, but its original style has been modified by replacement windows and an enclosed and remodeled side porch. The outbuildings are examples of the service buildings common to dairy farms and do not have the architectural significance needed for eligibility under Criterion C.

## Criterion D

The Dr. L. J. Faulhaber 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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.

## National Register Boundary Description and Justification

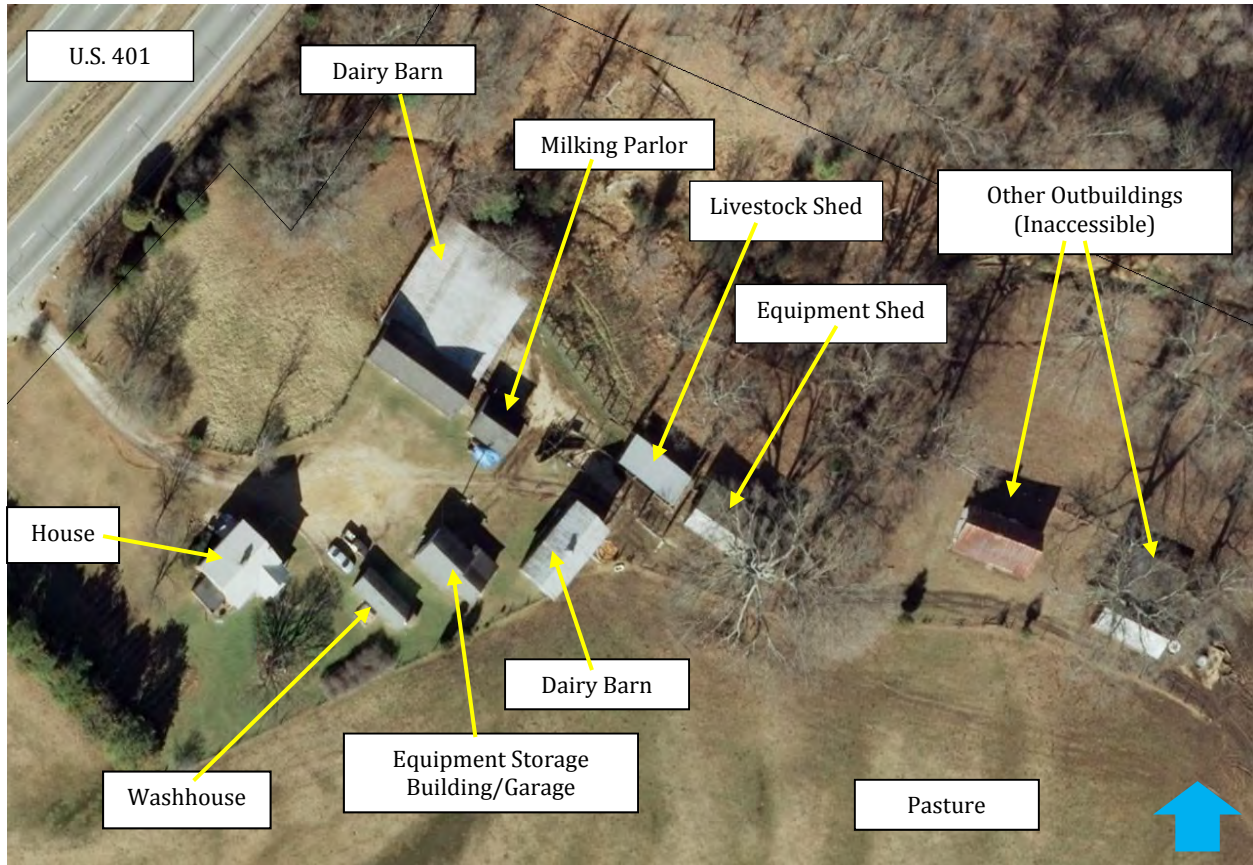
The National Register boundary for the Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm has been drawn according to the guidelines of *National Register Bulletin 21, Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*.

Depicted in **Figure 53**, the proposed National Register boundary for the Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm encompasses the forty-acre tax parcel (PIN 0699283995) historically associated with this farm. The tract includes the house, the array of farm outbuildings, and the pasture and woodland, all of which are contributing resources. On the west side, the proposed National Register boundary follows the Fayetteville Road right-of-way.



**Figure 52**

**Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm  
Site Plan**

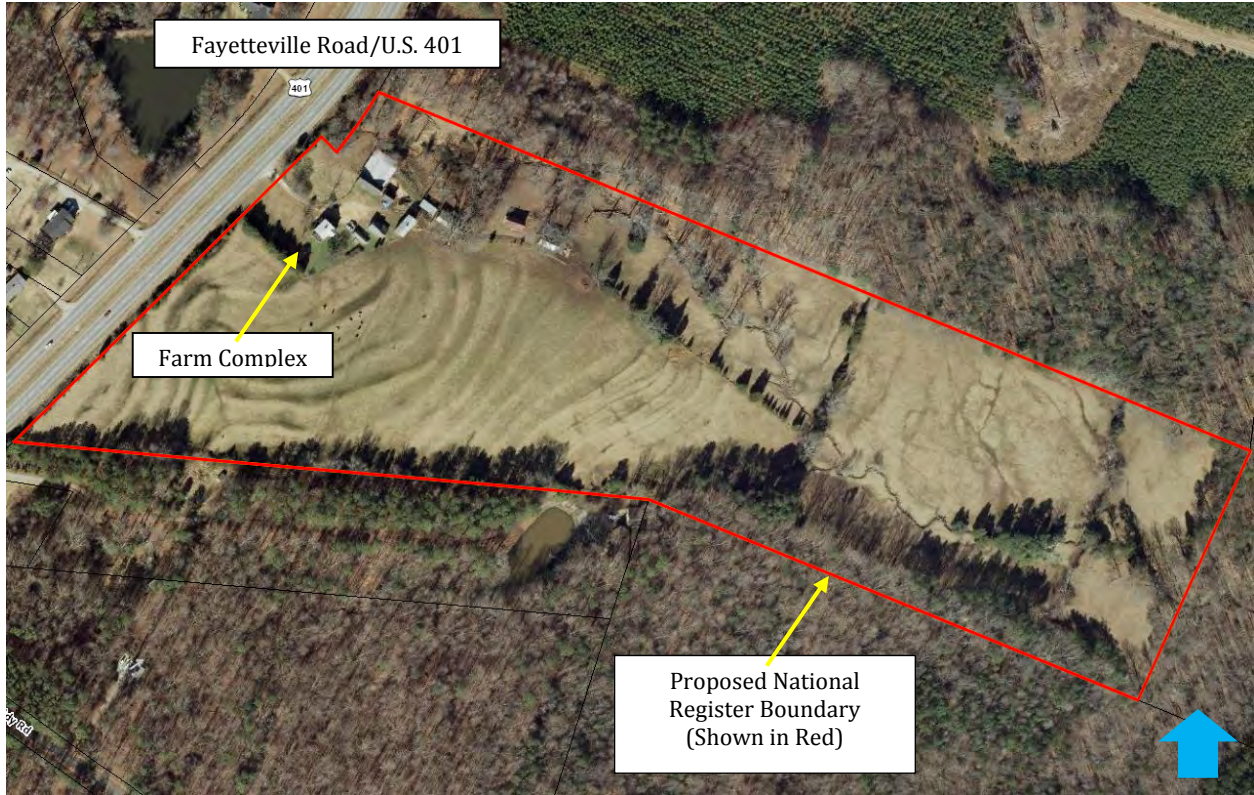


Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 100'

**Figure 53**

**Dr. L. J. Faulhaber Farm  
Proposed National Register Boundary**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

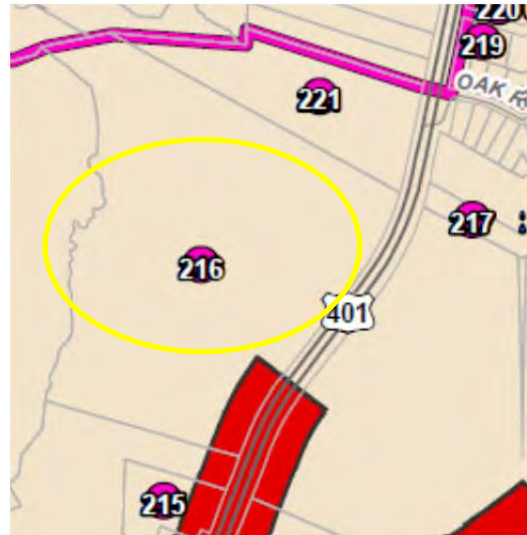
Scale: 1" = 400'

**No. 216 David and Sarah Stephenson House  
(WA1271) (Study List 1991)  
(Wake County PIN 0790118607)  
7100 Fayetteville Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 410-416) (Figure 54)**

The David and Sarah Stephenson House now occupies a heavily overgrown and wooded fifty-eight acre tract on the west side of Fayetteville Road (U.S. 401). Formerly the seat of a large plantation, the house is now surrounded by woodland and subdivided, modern, residential and commercial parcels. The house faces west, away from Fayetteville Road, reflecting the original route of the roadway west of the dwelling. No outbuildings or agricultural land remain.



Now abandoned and deteriorated, the circa 1840, Federal-Greek Revival plantation house follows a two-story, double-pile form. The side-gable house is five bays wide and has brick, exterior end chimneys with concave shoulders. Sections of the brickwork have failed. The dwelling retains some original nine-over-nine light, double-hung, wood-sash windows although all the windows are deteriorated, and most have no remaining sash. The house has flush eaves with a boxed cornice and a dilapidated, hip-roofed porch with chamfered posts on the rear (east) elevation. The two-story, center-bay portico on the west elevation (the original facade) has later, slender, box piers on the upper level and a front-gable roof with vinyl siding. Two of the portico piers on the first story are now gone. The main entrance has double-leaf, paneled doors capped by a multiple-light transom. The rear elevation has a matching door although no transom. The house was vinyl sided in the latter twentieth century, but large sections of this replacement siding have been removed to reveal the original weatherboards.

While the original center-hall plan remains, the interior has been stripped of key architectural elements, including sections of wainscoting on the first floor and all the first-floor mantels. Only one of the original six-panel doors remains. The staircase is in poor condition, and the second floor was inaccessible.



Plate 410. David and Sarah Stephenson House, Façade (West Elevation), Looking South.



Plate 411. David and Sarah Stephenson House, Façade (West Elevation), Looking East.



Plate 412. David and Sarah Stephenson House, Rear (East) Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Plate 413. David and Sarah Stephenson House, South Elevation Chimney, Looking North.



Plate 414. David and Sarah Stephenson House, Interior, Front Door, Looking West from Stair Hall.



Plate 415. David and Sarah Stephenson, Interior, South Front Room.



Plate 416. David and Sarah Stephenson, Interior, Center Hall, Looking Towards Rear.

### Historical Background

Although recorded in the Study List as the Colonel L. (Leonidas) D. Stephenson House, this circa 1840 dwelling was built for his parents, David and Sarah McCullers Stephenson. Their son, Matthew Stephenson, inherited the house, and the property then passed to his brother, Leonidas D. Stephenson. The property remained in the family into the twentieth century. The plantation produced cotton as the main cash crop on approximately 200 acres of cleared land. The 1860 census recorded twenty-six slaves on the plantation (Lally 1994: 390-391).

### National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the previously surveyed David and Sarah Stephenson House is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion because of its loss of architectural integrity.

### Integrity

The David and Sarah Stephenson House does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Although the house occupies its original location on the west side of Fayetteville Road, the current fifty-eight-acre tract is now overgrown and wooded so that the historic agrarian feeling, association, and setting of this property no longer remain. The house no longer has its historic setting as the centerpiece of a sizable cotton plantation, and original field patterns and outbuildings are gone, diminishing its integrity of association and feeling. Although the imposing double-pile, side-gable form and center-hall plan of the house remain, its integrity of

design, materials, and workmanship have all been significantly compromised by heavy deterioration and the loss of key architectural elements.

### Criterion A

The David and Sarah Stephenson 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: 12*).

The Stephenson 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 Wake County or the region. The fifty-eight-acre tax parcel no longer has the historic field patterns or the agricultural and domestic outbuildings to represent a Wake County plantation from the antebellum period.

### Criterion B

The Stephenson 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 David and Sarah Stephenson 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

The circa 1840 Stephenson house retains its original two-story, double-pile form; brick, exterior end chimneys with concave shoulders; and double-leaf, front and rear doors. However, the house is in deteriorated to near ruinous condition and has lost important elements of design. The original window sash is either severely deteriorated or has been lost altogether. The two-story portico has been altered and no longer retains its original posts. The interior has lost its original mantels as well as most of its doors and sections of wainscoting. The main stairway is deteriorated, and the



plaster walls are ruinous. As a result of deterioration and vandalism, the house no longer has the architectural integrity needed for eligibility under Criterion C.

#### **Criterion D**

The David and Sarah Stephenson 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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 54**  
**David and Sarah Stephenson House**  
**Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

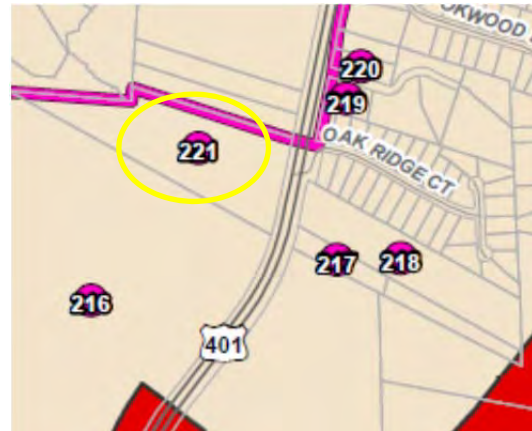
Scale: 1" = 125'

**No. 221 William and Lillie Willis House and Store  
(WA4808) (Study List 2007)  
(Wake County PIN 0790224596)  
6940 Fayetteville Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 417-425)  
(Figures 55-56)**

The well-preserved William and Lillie Willis House and Store complex faces east toward Fayetteville Road. The 1947 house and the adjacent 1951 grocery store occupy an approximately one-acre clearing on a mostly wooded, sixteen-acre parcel. The house and store are both constructed of concrete block with rounded corners. The house is a one-story, Minimal Traditional dwelling with a cross-gable roof and steel-sash, casement windows with concrete sills. A gable-roofed, screened porch extends from the side (south) elevation. Asbestos shingles fill the gables. The front-gable entrance bay projects slightly to form a porch sheltering the recessed doorway. The wood door with three vertical lights is original. There is a concrete-block, exterior end chimney on the south elevation and another interior chimney at the junction of the roof gables. A secondary side wing extends from the north elevation. The wing has a concrete-block flue and a side entrance. The modern door and later horizontal-sash windows and weatherboarding suggest that the front (northeast) corner of the wing originally had a recessed entry that was later enclosed. The principal investigators did not gain access to the house or the adjacent store.



The Willis Sp422tore stands north of the house, and the two are separated by a gravel driveway. The store has a functional, boxy form with a low-pitched roof that is hipped at the front elevation and gabled at the rear. The deeper eave along the three-bay façade offers some protection against the weather. Steel-sash, casement windows with concrete sills and protective steel grates flank the center entrance. The side (north) elevation has a concrete-block flue and a secondary entrance. The front and side entrances have original metal, paneled doors with glazed upper sections. A flat-roofed, concrete-block wing, with a modern, paneled door, extends from the rear (west) elevation. The south elevation has a replacement, horizontal-sash window as well as an original casement window. A later air-conditioning unit now fills the window opening on the north elevation.

A frame, two-bay garage (circa 1947) with a front-gable roof, exposed rafters, and asphalt-shingle sheathing stands between the house and store. The garage retains one original double-leaf, wood door. A concrete-block pump house is located just north of the garage.



Plate 417. Willis House and Store, Overall View, Store (Foreground) and House (Background), Looking South.



Plate 418. Willis House and Store, House, Façade, Looking West.



Plate 419. Willis House and Store, House, Entrance, Looking West.



Plate 420. Willis House and Store, House, Façade, Side (South) Elevation, and Porch, Looking North.



Plate 421. Willis House and Store, House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 422. Willis House and Store, House, Rear (West) and Side (South) Elevations, Looking Northeast.



Plate 423. Willis House and Store, Store, Front (East) and Side (North) Elevations, Looking Southwest.



Plate 424. Willis House and Store, Store, Rear (West) and Side (South) Elevations, Looking Northeast.



Plate 425. Willis House and Store, Garage and Pump House, Looking West.

### Historical Background

In 1947, William Carlie Willis and his wife, Lillie, built their house along Fayetteville Road, and in 1951, the Willises erected the adjacent store. The store sold groceries and gasoline to passing motorists but operated for just two years. However, the Willises continued to reside in the house, and the property remained in the family until 2001 when the property was acquired by Midway Baptist Church. The dwelling is now rental property, and the store appears to be used for general storage (HPO Files; Edwards-Pittman 2007: 10).

The Willis house and store were constructed using concrete block and building plans supplied by the Adams Concrete Products Company of nearby Fuquay Springs. The rise of this company reflected the growing national popularity of concrete-block construction after World War II. The Adams Company was established in 1944 and flourished during Wake County's postwar building boom, manufacturing concrete, cinder, and other lightweight building materials. A third brother, war veteran Fred Adams, joined the firm in the latter 1940s (HPO Files; Edwards-Pittman 2007: 10-12).

The Adams Concrete Products Company stood out not only as a leading concrete-block manufacturer and supplier in southern Wake County but also as the only such business to provide its own house plans. Hazel Adams, wife to James, was responsible for some of the designs. However, most were created by draftsman, Paul H. Carraway (born 1929), who had previously been employed by the noted North Carolina architect, Charles C. Benson, of Wilson. The Adams Company ran advertisements in the *Raleigh News and Observer*. One such advertisement in March 1950 included a photograph of a one-story, concrete-block dwelling with a caption that declared, "This beautiful concrete block home can be yours" (Edwards-Pittman 2007: 12).



## National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the William and Lillie Willis House and Store, a 2007 Study List property, is recommended **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A for commerce and Criterion C for architecture.

### Integrity

The Willis House and Store possesses the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The complex remains on its original location facing Fayetteville Road (U.S. 401). The historic rural, roadside feeling and setting of the property also remain intact as does the physical association of the house to the store. The two buildings retain their integrity of workmanship, materials, and design. Their concrete-block construction, steel-sash windows, original forms, and key elements of design are well preserved.

### Criterion A

The Willis House and Store 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*: 12).

The property is eligible under Criterion A for commerce. Although the Willis store operated for just two years, the property clearly illustrates the small roadside stores selling groceries and gasoline that arose across the county after World War II. Many were simple, "mom-and-pop" operations that included a store and an adjacent residence. The 2007 report, *Wake County Architectural Survey Update, Phases I and II*, asserts that after World War II "small retail outlets opened all over the county, often in proximity to the store owner's residence". These businesses reflected the county's postwar economic recovery, growing automobile travel, and the associated demand for gas stations and stores along main roadways, such as Fayetteville Road. The Willis House and Store stands out as an especially well-preserved illustration of this commercial pattern (Edwards-Pittman 2007: 9-10).

### Criterion B

The Willis House and Store 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

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 Willis House and Store 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

According to the *Wake County Architectural Survey Update, Phases I and II* (2007), the Willis House and Store is an architecturally significant rural example of Wake County's postwar concrete-block architecture. The materials and design were furnished by the Adams Concrete Products Company whose business flourished in southern Wake County during this period. Notable urban examples of Adams concrete-block house designs include the modernist-inspired Geraldine and Roy Tilley House in Fuquay-Varina and the Josephine and J. R. Woodard House in Willow Springs. These houses feature such modernist elements as low-lying forms with deep eaves, concrete blocks with rounded corners, and banks of windows. The Willis House and Store stands out for its combination of both residential and commercial building types constructed of concrete block. The 1947 Willis residence is a well-preserved example of the Minimal Traditional style which rose to popularity in Wake County after World War II. Executed in concrete block, the house design features rounded corners and steel-sash casement windows. The 1951 store follows a common roadside commercial design with its boxy, hip-roofed form. The utilitarian, concrete-block design suggests the modernist aesthetic in its rounded corners (Edwards-Pittman 2007: 18-19).

### Criterion D

The Willis House and Store 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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.

### National Register Boundary Description and Justification

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

The proposed National Register boundary for the Willis House and Store is defined by the approximately one-acre clearing that defines the setting and encompasses the Willis residence, store, garage, and pump house (**Figure 56**). All four are contributing resources. The boundary excludes the remainder of the mostly wooded, sixteen-acre tax parcel (PIN 0790224596) which is not associated with the commercial or architectural significance of the property and contains no

other buildings or structures. Along the east side of the property, the proposed boundary follows the Fayetteville Road (U.S. 401) right-of-way.

**Figure 55**  
**William and Lillie Willis House and Store**  
**Overall Site Map**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 1,000'

**Figure 56**  
**William and Lillie Willis House and Store**  
**Site Plan and Proposed National Register Boundary**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

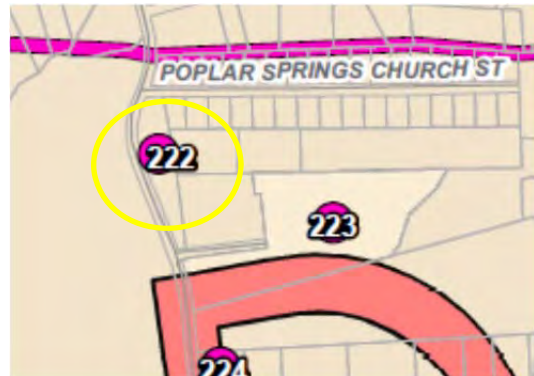
Scale: 1" = 100'

**No. 222 Poplar Springs Christian Church  
(WA1263) (Wake County  
PIN 1700380196)  
6115-6119 Old Stage Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 426-434) (Figure 57)**

Poplar Springs Christian Church sits on a two and one-half acre lot at the intersection of Old Stage and Poplar Springs Church roads. A rural area when the church was constructed in 1932, the overall setting is now suburban. The church has had major modern additions, and the church complex now occupies several tax parcels. A large parking lot wraps around the front, east, and south sides of the church buildings, and the cemetery is located on the rear (south) end of the property. The church cemetery contains gravestones dating from the 1920s as well as many unmarked graves (HPO Files; Lally 1994: 409).



Erected in 1932 and expanded extensively in 1996, Poplar Springs Christian Church is comprised of the brick-veneered, Gothic Revival church and an attached, modern educational wing and sanctuary, giving the complex a U-shaped plan. The original Gothic Revival church features a front-gable main block, brick buttresses with cast-stone detailing, pointed-arch, stained-glass windows, and two pyramidal-roofed entry towers of slightly different heights. Each tower has a double-leaf doorway capped by a pointed-arch transom. The wood doors are original. The front gable features a prominent pointed-arch window with tracery. A one-story, brick wing extends from the rear and appears to date with the construction of the church. The rear wing includes a doorway on the west elevation with a pointed-arch transom. With the expansion in 1996, the interior of the original church was remodeled for use as a fellowship hall. The sanctuary now has a dropped, acoustic-tile ceiling, and the pews and other church furniture have been removed (Lally 1994: 409).

The 1996 expansion campaign added a long, one-story, brick-veneered wing that extends from the rear east side of the 1932 church and links the original church to the large, modern sanctuary. The modern sanctuary is significantly larger than the 1932 church and has a stylized Gothic aesthetic.



Plate 426. Poplar Springs Christian Church, Overall View of 1996 Sanctuary and 1932 Church, Looking West.



Plate 427. Poplar Springs Christian Church, 1932 Church, Front (North) Elevation, Looking South



Plate 428. Popular Springs Christian Church, 1932 Church, Side (West) Elevation, Looking Northeast.



Plate 429. Popular Springs Christian Church, 1932 Church, Side (West) Elevation, at Junction with Modern Rear Addition.





Plate 430. Popular Springs Christian Church, 1932 Church, Side (East) Elevation, and 1996 Wing, Looking Southwest.



Plate 431. Popular Springs Christian Church, 1996 Sanctuary, Looking South.



Plate 432. Popular Springs Christian Church, 1996 Addition, Rear (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 433. Popular Springs Christian Church, 1932 Church, Interior, Remodeled Sanctuary.



Plate 434. Poplar Springs Christian Church, Cemetery, Looking South along Old Stage Road.

## Historical Background

African Americans founded Poplar Springs Christian Church about 1871. The original brush arbor was soon replaced by a frame church, and in 1932, according to the cornerstone, the extant brick-veneered, Gothic Revival church was completed. The twin-tower design—often consisting of front towers of uneven heights—was a popular choice for African American churches in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The once rural church has grown considerably in recent decades as witnessed by the major expansion of the church in 1996 (HPO Files; Lally 1994: 162-163, 409).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

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

## Integrity

Poplar Springs Christian Church does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The church remains on its 1871 site, and thus has integrity of location, but its historically rural setting, feeling, and association have been diminished by the modern suburbanization of the surrounding area and by the extensive expansion campaign undertaken in 1996. Much of the property is now taken up with paved parking lots, and the modern church buildings appear to be more than double the size of the original church. The modern additions—

the long wing, the imposing new sanctuary, and the interior changes to the 1932 church—have also compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials.

### Criterion A

Poplar Springs 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: 12*).

The church 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 Wake County or the region. The history of the church and its role in the cultural and social development of the area is not exceptional among other rural churches that were organized and grew through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Wake County.

### Criterion B

Poplar Springs Christian 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

The church 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

Poplar Springs 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

The integrity of the Gothic Revival design from 1932, which illustrated a poplar African American church design of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, has been compromised significantly by the large 1996 addition and the extensive changes to the interior. Therefore, the church does not possess sufficient architectural integrity for eligibility under Criterion C. Wake County retains more intact examples of this Gothic Revival design, with its twin towers, including

St. Mary's A.M.E. Church in Apex and Wakefield Baptist Church in Wakefield (Lally 1994: 163-164, 208-209, 358).

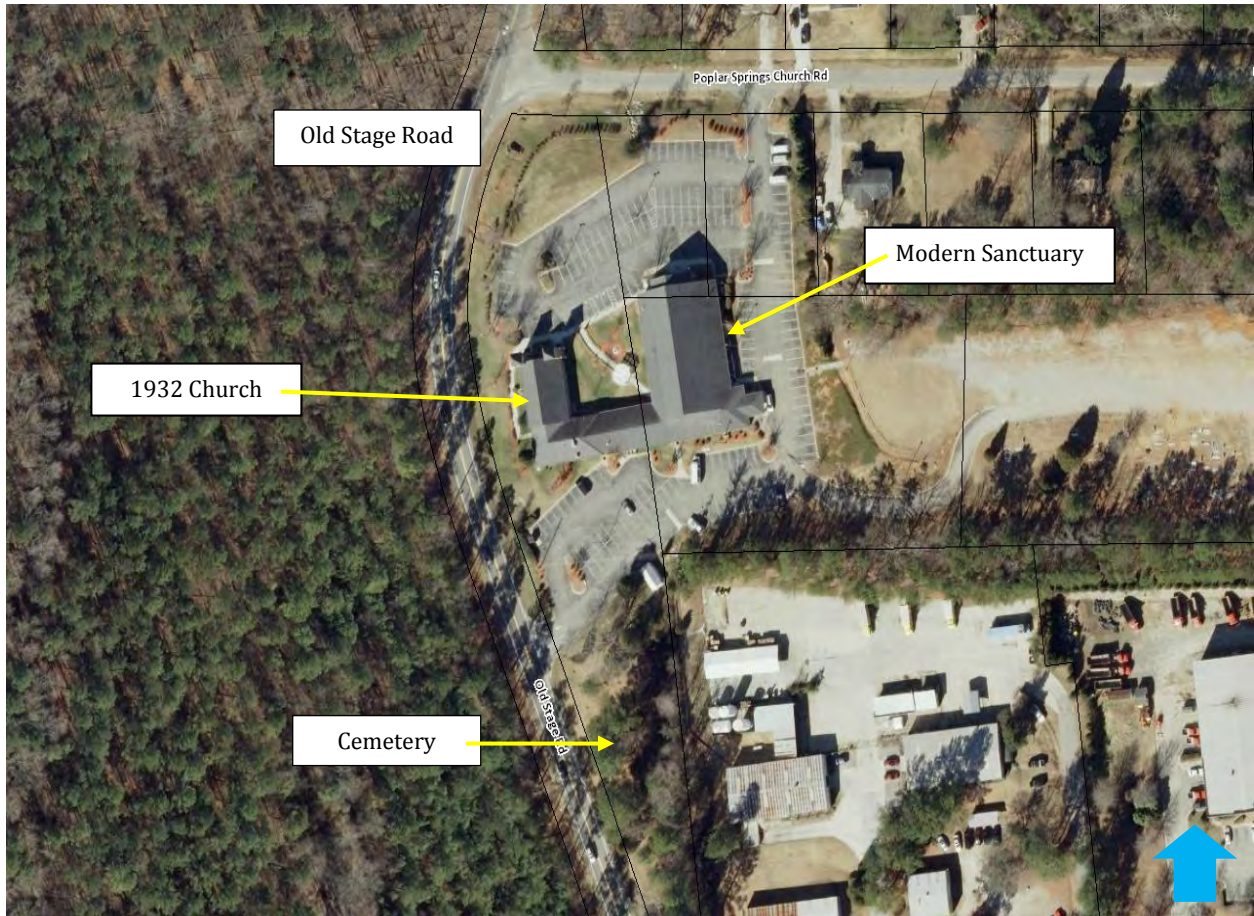
#### **Criterion D**

Poplar Springs 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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 57

Poplar Springs Christian Church  
Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 200'

**No. 241 New Bethel Baptist Church (WA0347)  
(Wake County PIN 1619782611)  
2110 Benson Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 435-444) (Figure 58)**

New Bethel Baptist Church faces east towards Benson Road and occupies a four and one-half acre parcel that also includes the cemetery to the north of the church and the circa 1950 parsonage to the south. A large parking lot extends across the front of the church to the road and around to the south.

Built in 1860 and reoriented and extensively remodeled in 1931, New Bethel Baptist Church is a one-story, front-gable, brick-veneered church with Neoclassical Revival features. The original church faced south and was a one-story, frame building with a front-gable roof, two front doors, and a central window. During the 1931 renovation, the church was turned to face east and covered with a red-brick veneer. The two front doors were converted to round-arched windows, and the original central window became the front door. The front-gable roof was extended to form a pedimented porch supported by four heavy, brick piers, creating a portico effect. In the 1930s, brick, one-room wings were also added to the rear of the north and south elevations for additional seating, the choir, and office and classroom space. Near the eaves where the two wings were attached to the main block of the church, metal siding was installed over original weatherboarding. These areas under the eaves were never brick veneered.



The interior of the church reflects the 1931 renovation in its center-aisle plan; tongue-and-groove ceiling, wainscoting, and communion rail; and heavy cornice molding. The wooden pews are said to have been added during the 1950s, probably when the large classroom building/fellowship hall was constructed north of the church (HPO Files; Lally 1994: 410).

The one-story, hip-roofed educational building was constructed to the rear of the church in 1947. A brick hyphen was built at the same time to link the education building to the 1931 church. In 1954, a two-story, brick-veneered classroom and fellowship hall building was built adjacent to the church to the north. The hip-roofed building has a five-bay façade and center entrance (Lally 1994: 410).

A significant renovation of the 1931 church and the later additions took place around 1995. The windows in the 1931 church were all replaced with stained-glass windows. The wood eaves of the church were vinyl sided. A vinyl-sided entry porch was added to the church's south wing. A number of changes were also made to the 1954 classroom and fellowship hall building. Replacement windows were installed. A vinyl-sided, front-gable entry porch was added, and a one-story addition and long, vinyl-sided entry porch were added to the rear elevation. Also circa 1995,

the formerly free-standing building was connected to the 1931 church by a brick hyphen (HPO Files; Lally 1994: 410; Wake County Tax Records).

In 1949-1950, the one-story, brick-veneered parsonage was constructed on the south side of the tract. Now vacant, the dwelling has a side-gable roof, front-gable entry porch, and six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The cemetery on the north side of the church contains primarily late twentieth century markers that illustrate nationally popular headstone designs.



Plate 435. New Bethel Baptist Church, 1931 Church, Looking North.





Plate 436. New Bethel Baptist Church, 1931 Church and 1954 Classroom and Fellowship Hall Building, Looking West.



Plate 437. New Bethel Baptist Church, Rear Additions (1930s-1947), Looking North.



Plate 438. New Bethel Baptist Church, 1954 Classroom and Fellowship Hall Building, Looking West.



Plate 439. New Bethel Baptist Church, 1954 Classroom and Fellowship Hall Building and 1995 Hyphen, Looking West.



Plate 440. New Bethel Baptist Church, 1954 Classroom and Fellowship Hall Building, Rear Elevation with 1995 Additions, Looking Southeast.



Plate 441. New Bethel Baptist Church, 1931 Church, Interior, Sanctuary.



Plate 442. New Bethel Baptist Church, 1931 Church, Interior, Sanctuary.



Plate 443. New Bethel Baptist Church, Cemetery, Looking North.



Plate 444. New Bethel Baptist Church, Parsonage, Looking Southwest.

### Historical Background

New Bethel Baptist Church was formed as Wake Bethel Baptist Church between 1805 and 1811 and was located southeast of Garner near what became U.S. 70. The congregation expanded through the antebellum decades, and in 1859, local landowner, William Rand, donated the present tract for a new church. The core of the current church was completed in 1860 and given the name New Bethel. The church included African American congregants until about 1870 when they broke off to form other churches. Juniper Level Baptist Church in Panther Branch Township was founded around 1870 by former African American members of New Bethel. In 1931, according to the cornerstone, a major renovation of the church took place. The original frame church had faced south, but as part of the renovations, the church was reoriented to face east, given a brick veneer, and remodeled extensively to create the current classically-inspired design. Later additions occurred during expansion and remodeling campaigns in 1947, 1954, and 1995 (HPO Files; Lally 1994: 405-406, 410).

### National Register Criteria Evaluation

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

### Integrity

New Bethel Baptist Church does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Although the church has occupied this location since 1860, the church has lost

its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The church was reoriented to face east in 1931 and is now largely surrounded by paved parking, modern additions to the site as well as suburban development in the area. The church has also lost much of its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The frame, weatherboarded church built in 1860 was transformed in 1931 by renovations to create the present-day, brick edifice, but this church, too, has undergone important changes. Most importantly, the clear-glass windows, added in 1931, were replaced with stained-glass windows in the mid-1990s. The 1947 rear education wing and the 1954 classroom and fellowship hall building alone would not detract significantly from the integrity of the 1931 church design. However, in addition to the new stained-glass windows, the vinyl-sided entrances, rear addition, and brick hyphen to the classroom and fellowship hall building, are major modern alterations that diminish the church's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

### Criterion A

New Bethel 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: 12*).

The church 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 Wake County or the region. The history of the church and its role in the cultural and social development of the area is not exceptional among other rural churches that were organized and grew through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Wake County.

### Criterion B

New Bethel Baptist 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

The church 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

New Bethel 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

With its 1931 remodeling, New Bethel reflects the Neoclassical Revival style, a popular church design in Wake County during the early and middle decades of the twentieth century. In Wake County, the finest examples feature pedimented porticoes with colossal Doric or Ionic columns, prominent front staircases, and raised foundations. The 1940s Brinkley Chapel on the former Wake Forest College campus epitomizes the style. The 1993 National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)*, highlighted four well-preserved small-town and rural examples: Holly Springs Baptist Church; Wendell Methodist Church; Wendell Baptist Church; and Zebulon Baptist Church. Zebulon Baptist Church is on the Study List. Not only do better examples of the style survive in rural and small-town Wake County, New Bethel has undergone many modifications since 1931, most notably the replacement of clear-glass windows with stained-glass. Consequently, the church no longer possesses enough architectural integrity for eligibility under Criterion C (Lally 1993: Section F, pages 146-147; Lally 1994: 116-117, 162, 213, 236-237, 262, 363).

#### **Criterion D**

New Bethel 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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 58**

**New Bethel Baptist Church  
Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 150'

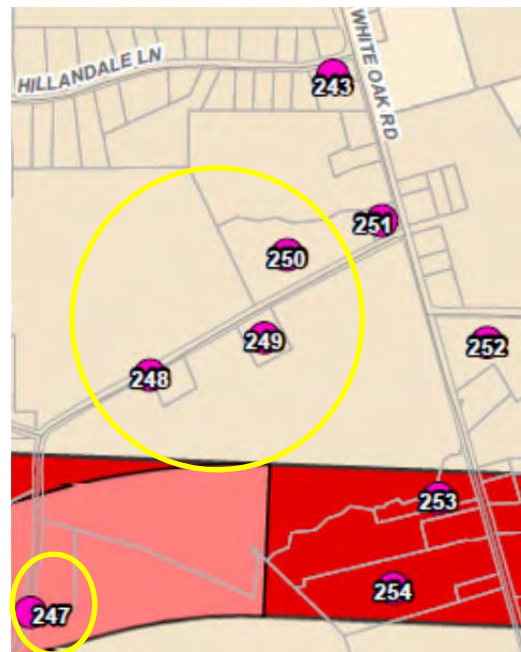


**Nos. 247-250 Bryan Farms Historic District  
(WA0335, WA0336)  
(Wake County PINs 1720214849,  
1720332113, 1720339062,  
1720239911, 1720338421, and  
1720349090)  
7460-7761 Bryan Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**



Encompassing the following resources:

- George and Julia Bryan Farm  
(WA0336) (No. 247),  
7757 Bryan Road**
- C. P. Bryan Farm (previously  
surveyed as the Frank Bryan  
Farm (WA0335) (No. 248),  
7575 Bryan Road**
- Rand Bryan House (previously  
surveyed as the Bryan Family  
House (WA6337) (No. 249),  
7521 Bryan Road**
- George Bryan House (previously  
surveyed as the Bryan House  
(WA6338) (No. 250),  
7460 Bryan Road**



**Physical Description (Plates 445-467)  
(Figures 59-60)**

The Bryan Farms Historic District encompasses portions of two Bryan family farms that contain 129 acres of farm complexes, pastures, fields, woodland, streams, and ponds. The proposed historic district is oriented to two-lane Bryan Road which winds westward from north-south White Oak Road. Situated at 7575 Bryan Road, the C. P. Bryan Farm (previously surveyed as the Frank Bryan Farm) (No. 248) has 126 acres of land on both sides of Bryan Road as well as three farmhouses—the C. P. Bryan House, the Rand Bryan House (No. 249), and the George Bryan House (No. 250)—and a collection of outbuildings. Located southwest of the C. P. Bryan Farm is the adjoining George W. and Julia Bryan Farm (No. 247) which occupies a subdivided, three-acre house tract at 7757 Bryan Road. This parcel encompasses the farmhouse which commands a rise of land overlooking Bryan Road. The 121 acres of farmland associated with this property is now primarily woodland and modern construction and is thus excluded from the proposed historic district boundary.

**C. P. Bryan Farm (No. 248)**

The C. P. Bryan Farm includes sixty-five acres of farmland on the south side of Bryan Road and forty-eight acres on the north side. The C. P. Bryan farmhouse is a 1926 bungalow sited on a subdivided, one-acre parcel on the south side of the road. This house replaced the original C. P. Bryan farmhouse that was razed by fire. The 1926 house is a frame, vinyl-sided, one and one-half

story dwelling with a low-slung, side-gable roof, engaged front porch that extends around the side (east) elevation. The porch has its original brick piers and pedestals. The bungalow has the characteristic deep eaves with exposed rafters, front-gable dormer, four-over-one light, double-hung, wood-sash windows, and subsidiary, gabled wings (Carol Snead Interview 2013; Lally 1994: 412-413).

The C. P. Bryan Farm also includes a collection of notable farm outbuildings that appear contemporary with the house. A large, frame, metal-sided, front-gable livestock barn stands north of a smaller, front-gable, livestock barn. Nearby are a frame, front-gable smokehouse and a frame, gable-roofed, sweet potato house. Two metal-sided tobacco barns stand on an associated forty-eight acre tract on the north side of Bryan Road. The farm complex also includes a small, modern, frame horse barn and a modern, hip-roofed, concrete-block pump house.

Located within the C. P. Bryan Farm, east of the main farm complex, is the Rand Bryan House (No. 249) (7521 Bryan Road) which occupies a subdivided, two-acre parcel. Built in 1939, the one and one-half story, frame, double-pile dwelling features a steeply-pitched, side-gable roof with a prominent, front-gable porch. The house has a one-story rear ell. The house also has original single and paired, six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows, and a brick, exterior chimney on the side (east) elevation. The major exterior changes are the replacement porch posts and vinyl siding. A modern, metal, gambrel-roofed garage is located behind the house to the south. Approximately sixty-five acres of rolling pasture, woodland, and a farm pond surround the Rand Bryan House and the C. P. Bryan farmhouse to the west.

To the north across Bryan Road stands the 1955 George Bryan House (No. 250) (7460 Bryan Road), a red-brick, side-gable ranch house. The house has a simple rectangular form, a center chimney, steel-sash casement windows, and an engaged porch on the side (east) elevation. A subdivision of the C. P. Bryan Farm, the nine-acre tract also includes two concrete-block, side-gable chicken houses, built circa 1955.

#### George W. and Julia Bryan Farm (No. 247)

The George W. and Julia Bryan Farm is located southwest of the C. P. Bryan Farm. Marking the southwest corner of the historic district, the farmhouse stands a subdivided, three-and-a-half-acre parcel on the east side of the Bryan Road. Sited on a rise of land, the main dwelling is a sizable, one and one-half story, frame house completed in several phases during the 1920s. Although now modernized with vinyl siding, replacement window sash, and replacement square porch posts, key architectural features original to the house survive. The house has irregular massing and a distinctive clipped-gable roof with a shed-roofed dormer and projecting, gable-roofed bays on the side elevations. A spacious wraparound porch with pedimented entry bays unifies the form. Two corbelled brick chimneys pierce the roof.

The house tract also includes a frame, metal-sided, front-gable granary and a frame, shed-roofed woodshed that are contemporary with the house. Built in the 1970s, a small, brick ranch house, with a rectangular form and side-gable roof also stands on this parcel, south of the Bryan farmhouse.

The George W. and Julia Bryan house tract is surrounded by 121 acres of associated land that lies on both sides of Bryan Road. Formerly pasture and woodland, this acreage has been planted in pine trees in recent decades and also includes several modern buildings on the west side of Bryan Road. Therefore, this land is excluded from the proposed historic district boundary.



Plate 445. Bryan Farms Historic District, Looking West along Bryan Road, from White Oak Road. Rand Bryan House (No. 249) (Left Background) and George Bryan House (No. 250) (Right).



Plate 446. Bryan Farms Historic District, Looking Southeast along Bryan Road. C. P. Bryan House (No. 248) (Foreground) and Rand Bryan House (No. 249) (Background).



Plate 447. Bryan Farms Historic District, Looking West from Rand Bryan House (No. 249) to C. P. Bryan Farm (No. 248). C. P. Bryan House (Background), Livestock Barn and Equipment Sheds (Left).



Plate 448. Bryan Farms Historic District, C. P. Bryan Farm (No. 248), Livestock Barn, Looking South.



Plate 449. Bryan Farms Historic District, C. P. Bryan Farm (No. 248), House, Smokehouse, and Pump House, Looking South.



Plate 450. Bryan Farms Historic District, C. P. Bryan Farm (No. 248), Sweet Potato House, Looking South towards George W. and Julia Bryan Farm (No. 247).



Plate 451. Bryan Farms Historic District, C. P. Bryan Farm (No. 248), Tobacco Barns, Looking North.



Plate 452. Bryan Farms Historic District, C. P. Bryan Farm (No. 248), Livestock Barn (Left) and Modern Horse Barn (Right), Looking Southeast.



Plate 453. Bryan Farms Historic District, C. P. Bryan Farm (No. 248), Looking East.



Plate 454. Bryan Farms Historic District, Rand Bryan House (No. 249), Looking South.



Plate 455. Bryan Farms Historic District, Rand Bryan House (No. 249), Garage, and Carport, Looking East.



Plate 456. Bryan Farms Historic District, Rand Bryan House (No. 249) and Farmland, Looking Southwest.





Plate 457. Bryan Farms Historic District, Farmland on South Side of Bryan Road, Looking South.



Plate 458. Bryan Farms Historic District, George Bryan House (No. 250) (Foreground) and Chicken House (Background), Looking West.



Plate 459. Bryan Farms Historic District, George Bryan House (No. 250), Chicken House, Looking North.



Plate 460. Bryan Farms Historic District, George W. and Julia Bryan Farm (No. 247), House, Façade and Side (North) Elevation, Looking Southeast.



Plate 461. Bryan Farms Historic District, George W. and Julia Bryan Farm (No. 247), House, Façade, Looking East.



Plate 462. Bryan Farms Historic District, George W. and Julia Bryan Farm (No. 247), House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 463. Bryan Farms Historic District, George W. and Julia Bryan Farm (No. 247), Ranch House, Circa 1975, Looking Northeast.



Plate 464. Bryan Farms Historic District, George W. and Julia Bryan Farm (No. 247), Woodshed, Looking East.



Plate 465. Bryan Farms Historic District, George W. and Julia Bryan Farm (No. 247), Granary, Looking East.



Plate 466. Bryan Farms Historic District, George W. and Julia Bryan Farm (No. 247), Looking South from Bryan Road.



Plate 467. The Bryans, Circa 1970, "The Corporation". Right to Left: Joseph, Rand, Frank, and George (Unidentified Bryan at Far Left). Photograph courtesy of Carol Bryan Snead.

### Historical Background

The Bryan family has occupied land in southeastern Wake and western Johnston counties since the mid-eighteenth century. The Bryans and other farmers raised cotton on the rich clay soils of St. Mary's Township through the antebellum period and by the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were growing both cotton and bright-leaf tobacco for the market. The area's proximity to Raleigh and the arrival of the nearby North Carolina Railroad in the 1850s encouraged commercial farming. Some of Wake County's largest cotton plantations were located here before the Civil War, and the prosperity of the township continued into the twentieth century. A 1920s study by the Agricultural Extension Service found that St. Mary's Township had the county's highest average income from crops and the highest average cash investment from landowners. Farmers in this period were growing cotton and tobacco as primary cash crops as well as raising livestock and produce for the Raleigh and Garner markets (Lally 1994: 408, 412).

In 1847, Needham Bryan (1803-1861) of Johnston County purchased 400 acres of land from Lewis Rand and moved with his family to St. Mary's Township in Wake County. Needham and wife, Sarah Jones, had eleven children, many of whom would inherit tracts of land in this area. By the 1880 agricultural census, middling, cash-crop farmers characterized the township. The census recorded a number of Bryans in St. Mary's, operating farms of seventy-five to one-hundred acres, and cultivating grains, livestock, and cotton for sale. Needham Bryan's son, George Romulus Bryan, for example, owned eighty-five acres in 1880, raising some livestock, grains in quantity, and producing eight bales of cotton for the market (U.S. Census, Wake County, Population Schedules 1830-1850; Agricultural Schedule 1880; Belvin and Riggs 1983: 149-150).

George Romulus Bryan (born 1849) and his wife, Flora, reared four children on their farm, including son, Chauncey Phillip (C. P.) Bryan. C. P. Bryan (1878-1959) and his wife, Sallie Ann (1876-1953), developed one of the principal farmsteads in the Bryan Farms Historic District which encompassed ninety-four acres by 1921. The family operated a diversified farm, producing tobacco, livestock feed, chickens, and beef cattle. They had four sons, Dwight, Frank, George, and Rand, but no daughters. In 1926, C. P. and Sallie Ann Bryan built the bungalow that remains the centerpiece of the farm after a fire destroyed their original house (Lally 1994: 412-413; Wake County Deed Books 289: 133; 375: 272; 1031: 412; 1392: 501; 1395: 577; 1530: 280).

In the ensuing years, sons Frank, George, and Rand occupied or constructed houses on the Bryan family farm. The brothers, along with cousin, Joseph Bryan (son of George and Julia Bryan), called themselves the “corporation” and shared farmland, equipment, buildings, and business decisions. In 1939, Rand Bryan built the one and one-half story, frame farmhouse that stands just east of the 1926 C. P. Bryan bungalow. In 1955, brother, George Bryan, built the red-brick ranch house on the north side of the road. George worked for a nearby A&P grocery store but also raised chickens commercially. Frank Bryan (1916-1996) and his wife, Flora, and their children resided in the homeplace. In 1960, Frank acquired the farm, purchasing eighty-five acres from his siblings. He continued to raise tobacco, feed, and livestock for sale (Wake County Deed Books 289: 133; 375: 272; 1031: 412; 1392: 501; 1395: 577; 1530: 280; Lally 1994: 412-413; Carol Snead Interview 2013).

C. P. Bryan’s cousin, George W. Bryan, established the other major farm in the historic district. George W. was a son of William B. Bryan and his wife, Julia, who farmed land inherited from Needham Bryan. In 1921, George W. Bryan married his wife (also named Julia), and shortly thereafter erected their large house that stands on the family farmstead along Bryan Road. The George W. and Julia Bryan Farm includes 124 acres on both sides of the roadway. The Bryans raised primarily livestock and produce for sale (U.S. Census, Wake County, Population Schedules 1900-1920; Lally 1994: 412).

In recent decades, sections of farmland historically associated with the Bryan family farms have been subdivided for suburban residential use or planted in pine trees for commercial purposes. Most notably, the 124-acre George W. and Julia Bryan farm is now primarily wooded although the three-acre house tract along Bryan Road is substantially intact. A barn that stood on this farm during the 1988 architectural inventory is now gone. By contrast, the C. P. Bryan Farm remains well preserved with contiguous parcels of farmhouses, outbuildings, and rolling farmland bordered by woods that neatly represent the development of this area as a prosperous agricultural community in the early to mid-twentieth century.

### **National Register Criteria Evaluation**

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Bryan Farms Historic District is recommended **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A for agriculture. The proposed historic district encompasses the previously surveyed Frank Bryan House and the George W. and Julia Bryan House.

## Integrity

The Bryan Farms Historic District possesses the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The historic district occupies its original location in St. Mary's Township and encompasses farmhouses, outbuildings, and surrounding agricultural landscapes that retain their historically agrarian setting, feeling, and association. The twentieth-century farmhouses and outbuildings retain sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to illustrate clearly their agricultural significance.

### Criterion A

The Bryan Farms Historic District 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: 12*).

In its farmhouses, outbuildings, and fields, this rural historic district clearly illustrates the middling, diversified farmsteads that characterized Wake County's agrarian landscape in the early and middle twentieth century. As suburban residential and commercial subdivisions transform the county, such well-preserved agricultural enclaves from the historic period are increasingly rare. The historic district includes substantially intact farmhouses that represent the Craftsman and ranch styles that were popular for middle-sized farms of the early-to-mid twentieth century. The fields and outbuildings, including livestock barns, chicken houses, tobacco barns, equipment shed, a potato house, and a granary, reflect the common agricultural functions on such farms. Also significant is the association of this historic district to one family, the Bryans. The subdivision of farmland among family members was commonplace in Wake County and throughout the region in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. With its contiguous tracts of farmland developed by the descendants of Needham Bryan who settled St. Mary's Township in 1847, the historic district neatly illustrates this historic pattern of land division.

### Criterion B

The Bryan Farms Historic District 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

The historic district 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 Bryan Farms Historic District 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*)

The farmhouses and outbuildings in the historic district do not possess the level of architectural significance and integrity needed for eligibility under Criterion C. The principal houses are examples of popular styles modified by replacement sidings and other minor changes. The outbuildings also represent the types of farm buildings common in Wake County during the historic period.

## Criterion D

The Bryan Farms Historic District 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 21*).

The historic district 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 Bryan Farms Historic District has been drawn according to the guidelines of *National Register Bulletin 21, Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*.

Shown in **Figure 61**, the proposed National Register boundary for the Bryan Farms Historic District is defined by the tax parcels (PINs 1720214849, 1720332113, 1720339062, 1720239911, 1720338421, and 1720349090). Constituting approximately 129 acres, these tracts contain the most intact collection of farmhouses, farm and domestic outbuildings, surrounding fields, pastures, and woodland historically associated with the Bryan family farms in St. Mary's Township. As a well-preserved assemblage, these resources clearly illustrate agricultural activities in one of Wake County's prosperous rural areas during the early and middle decades of the twentieth century. All the houses, outbuildings, fields, pastures, and woodland are contributing resources. Bryan Road is unchanged since at least the 1930s, and the segment of the road within the proposed National Register boundary is also a contributing resource (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Aerial Map BOP 13-182, 23 April 1938). There are no noncontributing resources. Along White Oak Road, the proposed National Register boundary follows the existing right-of-way.

Figure 59

Bryan Farms Historic District  
Overall Site Map



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 1,500'

Figure 60

Bryan Farms Historic District  
Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 500'

**Figure 61**

**Bryan Farms Historic District  
Proposed National Register Boundary**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

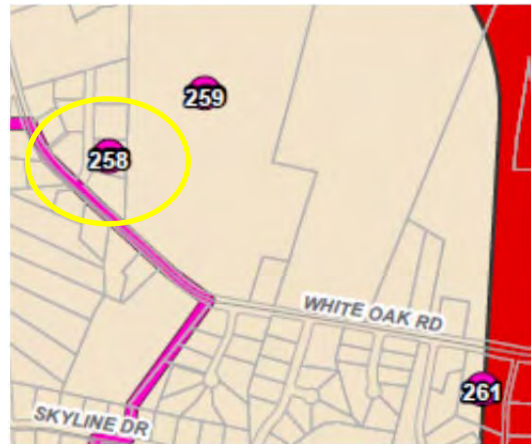
Scale: 1" = 1,000'

**No. 258 Lewis House (WA0329)  
(Wake County PIN 1629793273)  
8100 White Oak Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 468-473) (Figure 62)**

Now vacant and in disrepair, this one-room house stands within the sixty-acre tax parcel that also includes the Yeargan House (No. 259). The Yeargan House is evaluated individually in this report. The house sits within the wooded western edge of the tax parcel, along an unpaved farm lane approximately one-tenth of a mile from White Oak Road. A small mobile home park is located immediately to the west.



Dating to the early to mid-nineteenth century, the frame, one-story dwelling has a side-gable roof and a one-roof plan with a rear shed. The rear shed room has been used for general storage in recent decades, and its side (east) elevation has a large, open bay. A ruinous, field stone chimney, partially stuccoed and missing its stack, is located on the side (west) elevation of the house. The deteriorated exterior has weatherboard siding, some of which is missing, and a standing-seam metal roof with flush eaves. A shed-roofed porch, added in the late twentieth century, extends across the three-bay façade. The porch is supported by slender, wood poles. The central entrance no longer retains its door, and the windows have only vestiges of the four-over-four light, double-hung, wood sash.

Now defaced by graffiti, the interior has a simple, replacement mantel with a braced mantel shelf probably installed in recent decades. The wood flooring may be original although the flush-board walls and ceiling were probably added in the late twentieth century. A batten door, probably original, leads to the rear shed room.



Plate 468. Lewis House, Side (West) Elevation and Façade, Looking East.



Plate 469. Lewis House, Façade, Looking North.



Plate 470. Lewis House, Side (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 471. Lewis House, Interior, Mantel.



Plate 472. Lewis House, Interior, Ceiling.



Plate 473. Lewis House, Looking Southeast from Lewis House towards White Oak Road. Mobile Home Park to the West.



## Historical Background

Little is currently known about the history of this house. Fendol Bevers's *Map of Wake County* (1871) as well as deed records show that David Lewis owned land in this general area along Wilmington Road (now White Oak Road) during the mid-to-late nineteenth century. The house is located on the western edge of a sixty-acre tract that was owned by a farmer, L. C. Yeargan (1873-1950) and his wife, Agnes Buffaloe (1879-1946), in the early twentieth century. Between 1905 and World War I, the Yeargans acquired several hundred acres of farmland around eastern St. Mary's Township, buying tracts of land from Troy Smith (previously David Lewis land), the Bryans, the Hobgoods, the Pursers, the Buffaloes, and others. The house was probably occupied by farm tenants at that time. The primary house on the L.C. Yeargan tract, which consisted of 65.5 acres in 1919, still stands along White Oak Road. Evaluated separately in this report, the Yeargan House is recommended eligible for the National Register (Bevers 1871; Wake County Deed Books 202: 294; 235: 560; 305: 526; 313: 142; 315: 404; 318: 366; 328: 26).

In 1919, L. C. and Agnes Yeargan sold the entire tract ("Tract 5 of the L. C. Yeargan Farm") to Charles H. Hill. Two years later, Hill sold the tract to Marcellus Baucom. In 1925, the property was acquired by Lula Yeargan, the widow of Thomas Lee Yeargan. The house and surrounding acreage remained in the Lula Yeargan family until 2000 when it was acquired by Bobby and Margaret Raynor. The house stands vacant while the farmland is leased for agricultural purposes (Wake County Deed Books 348: 26; 381: 239; 457: 450; 1064: 493; 8700: 2107).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

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

### Integrity

The Lewis House does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Although probably located on its original site, the property now sits in the woods on the edge of a modern mobile home subdivision and therefore has lost the integrity of its once agrarian setting, feeling, and association. The deteriorated dwelling has also lost key architectural elements, including window sash, chimney stack, porch, and mantel and therefore does not retain sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship for eligibility under any criterion.

### Criterion A

The Lewis 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*: 12).

The Lewis House does not represent key patterns of events in the history of Wake County to be eligible under Criterion A. Specifically, the house is now sited in a mobile-home subdivision and does not have the associated farmland or outbuildings needed to illustrate historic agricultural trends in the county.

### **Criterion B**

The Lewis 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

The Lewis 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 Lewis 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

Although a rare surviving example of an early-to-mid-nineteenth-century, one-room house in Wake County, the deteriorated Lewis House no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity for eligibility under Criterion C. The house has lost key architectural elements. The fieldstone chimney is now ruinous; the shed-roofed porch is a later replacement; and the window sash is ruinous or missing. On the interior, the mantel is a crude modern replacement, and the interior walls have been defaced by graffiti.

### **Criterion D**

The Lewis 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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 62**

**Lewis House  
Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 300'

**No. 259 Yeargan House (WA0328)**  
**(Wake County PIN 1629793273)**  
8100 White Oak Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County



**Physical Description (Plates 474-483)**  
**(Figures 63-64)**

Located on a sixty-acre tract that includes several outbuildings as well as the Lewis House (No. 258) (evaluated separately in this report), this circa 1900 dwelling faces south towards White Oak Road. The frame, weatherboarded house follows a traditional one and one-half story, single-pile form with a Triple-A roof and a two-room rear ell. The hip-roofed front porch has replacement square, wood posts, a later wood floor, but retains its original tongue-and-groove ceiling. The house features molded gable returns, wide frieze boards, four-over-four light, double-hung, wood-sash windows with molded two-part surrounds, and stuccoed fieldstone chimneys with original brick stacks. A hip-roofed porch extends along the rear (north) elevation of the main block and the side (west) elevation of the ell before terminating at an enclosed end bay. The end bay has a four-over-four light window. The L-shaped porch has replacement wood posts, but one of the entrances onto the porch has an original four-panel door. The second door to the rear porch is now boarded over. The front door is also boarded over and could not be examined.



The main body of the house and the front room of the ell rest on fieldstone piers, while the back room (the kitchen) of the ell sits on a raised fieldstone cellar. A section of this cellar on the rear (north) elevation of the ell has later brick infill. This elevation also has a mid-twentieth-century horizontal-sash window, suggesting that this elevation may have originally contained an end chimney. The side (east) elevation of the ell has a replacement one-over-one light, double-hung, wood-sash window in the south room (dining room) and a six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash window in the kitchen. This window appears to be original or installed not long after construction. The ell has an interior, brick chimney flue between the two rooms (dining room and kitchen) that was added in the mid-twentieth century.

The interior of the now vacant house was inaccessible. However, a view of the east front room from the front porch revealed original wood flooring and a Greek Revival-inspired, post-and-lintel mantel with molded capitals and a high mantel shelf. There are plaster walls, in disrepair, and a dropped ceiling. The principal investigators could not determine the integrity of the remainder of the interior. However, as with the exterior of the house and the east front room, the rest of the interior is probably in deteriorated but stable condition with its key architectural features intact.

The sixty-acre agricultural tract includes several frame outbuildings located north of the house. The principal surviving outbuilding is a steeply-pitched, front-gable hay barn with side shed extensions. In stable condition, this barn appears to be contemporary with the house. The other outbuildings were constructed in the early to middle decades of the twentieth century. They include a ruinous, front-gable equipment storage building, a gable-roofed well canopy; and a shed-roofed chicken house. The surrounding farmland contains pockets of pasture surrounded by woodlands.



Plate 474. Yeargan House, House and Setting, Looking West along White Oak Road.



Plate 475. Yeargan House, Façade, Looking North.



Plate 476. Yeargan House, Façade, Looking North.



Plate 477. Yeargan House, Side (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 478. Yeargan House, Side (East) Elevation and Outbuildings (Background), Looking Northwest.



Plate 479. Yeargan House, Rear Ell, Side (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 480. Yeargan House, Rear Ell, Rear (North) Elevation, Looking South.





Plate 481. Yeargan House, Rear Porch, Looking East.



Plate 482. Yeargan House, Equipment Storage Building (Left Background), Well Canopy (Center), and Chicken House (Right Foreground), Looking North. from House.



Plate 483. Yeargan House, Hay Barn, Looking North.

### Historical Background

The Yeargan House stands on a sixty-acre tract that was owned by farmer L. C. Yeargan (1873-1950) and his wife, Agnes Buffaloe (1879-1946), during the early twentieth century. The house may have already been extant at the time of the Yeargans' acquisition. Between 1905 and World War I, the Yeargans acquired several hundred acres of farmland in eastern St. Mary's Township, buying tracts of land from Troy Smith (previously David Lewis land), the Bryans, the Hobgoods, the Pursers, the Buffaloes, and others. In 1919, L. C. and Agnes Yeargan sold this property (labeled Tract 5 of the L. C. Yeargan Farm) to Charles H. Hill. Two years later, Hill sold the tract to Marcellus Baucom, and in 1925, the property was acquired by Lula Yeargan, the widow of Thomas Lee Yeargan. The house and surrounding acreage remained in the Lula Yeargan family until 2000 when it was acquired by Bobby and Margaret Raynor. The house now stands vacant while the farmland is leased for agricultural purposes (Wake County Deed Books 348: 26; 381: 239; 457: 450; 1064: 493; 8700: 2107).

### National Register Criteria Evaluation

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

## Integrity

The Yeargan House possesses the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The house occupies its original location on White Oak Road and thus has integrity of location. The property also retains its historic agrarian setting, feeling, and association. The sixty-acre tract maintains its fields, woodland, and an associated hay barn that is contemporary with the house. The Yeargan House also has integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The house maintains original elements of design including its one and one-half story form, Triple-A roof, four-over-four windows, and Greek Revival-inspired mantel. Original materials, including weatherboard siding and fieldstone chimneys and foundation, also survive. The hip-roofed front and rear porches remain substantially intact.

### Criterion A

The Yeargan 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: 12*).

The Yeargan House does not represent key patterns of events in the history of Wake County and thus is not eligible under Criterion A. While the sixty-acre property remains agricultural with fields and woodland, the tract no longer contains the assortment of well-preserved outbuildings to illustrate farm operations and agricultural trends in Wake County during the historic period.

### Criterion B

The Yeargan 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

The Yeargan 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 Yeargan 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

The Yeargan House is a well-preserved, restrained version of the county's most popular house type for middling farmers in the years before and after 1900. In this period, one-story or one and one-half story, single-pile farmhouses with Triple-A roof configurations rose to popularity across Wake County. The addition of the distinctive center gable—creating the three roof gables that defined the Triple A—was perhaps inspired by the picturesque, Gothic Revival style. Variations of this house type were built in towns as well as in rural areas and ranged from simple to highly decorative expressions (Lally 1993: Section F, pages 112-114, 134-135; Lally 1994: 105-106).

The 1993 National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)*, states that for such Triple-A farmhouses to be eligible under Criterion C they must retain a high level of integrity. The Yeargan House meets this threshold and with its key elements of design, construction, and workmanship intact represents a simple, rural expression of an important Wake County house type from the turn of the twentieth century. The house has its original one and one-half story, single-pile form capped by a standing-seam metal, Triple-A roof. A two-room rear ell, with an intact porch and enclosed end bay, extends from the rear. The fieldstone foundation piers and stone cellar survive. The front and rear, hip-roofed porches also remain although the original posts are now gone. The weatherboarding, metal roof, and fieldstone chimneys also survive as do most of the original double-hung, wood-sash windows. While the evaluation of the interior was limited, the east front room retains its original Greek Revival-inspired mantel, plaster walls, and wood flooring (Lally 1993: Section F, pages 134-135).

Among the outbuildings on the property, the hay barn, with its steeply-pitched roof, is notable and appears to date to the circa 1900 construction of the house. Once ubiquitous on Wake County farms, such early barns have not survived in great number as changing agricultural practices have made them largely obsolete. This barn is a good example of a farm outbuilding that is now rare.

#### **Criterion D**

The Yeargan 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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.

#### **National Register Boundary Description and Justification**

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

The proposed National Register boundary for the Yeargan House is illustrated in **Figure 65**. Encompassing approximately eight of the sixty acres within the current tax parcel (PIN

1629793273), the proposed boundary includes the house, the four remaining outbuildings, and adjoining pasture and woodland that define the setting. The circa 1900 house and contemporary hay barn are the two contributing resources. The equipment storage building (ruinous), well canopy, and chicken house were built later in the twentieth century and are therefore noncontributing. The National Register boundary conforms to the existing tax parcel borders on the north, east, and south sides and generally conforms to the tree line that defines the clearing on the west side. The boundary follows the White Oak Road right-of-way on the south side.

**Figure 63**  
**Yeargan House**  
**Overall Site Map**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 750'

**Figure 64**  
**Yeargan House**  
**Detailed Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 100'

**Figure 65**  
**Yeargan House**  
**Proposed National Register Boundary**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 350'

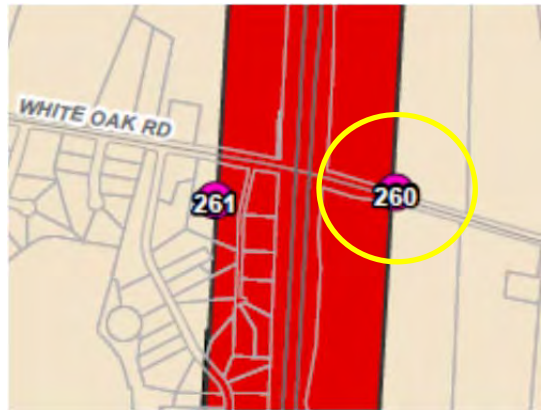


**No. 260 David Lewis House (WA0327)  
(Wake County PIN 1629875958)  
8255 White Oak Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 484-492) (Figure 66)**

Located on a subdivided three-acre tract, this house faces west towards White Oak Road. Built in the mid-nineteenth century, the frame, weatherboarded dwelling follows the traditional I-house form (two-story, single-pile) with Greek Revival-inspired elements of style. The house has a shallow-pitched, side-gable roof, gable returns, and brick, exterior end chimneys laid in American bond. The center entrance of the three-bay façade features molded sidelights and transom. The house now has replacement windows with simulated six-over-six lights and vinyl-clad surrounds. Now screened, the hip-roofed front porch has replacement square piers. The one-story rear ell has been heavily remodeled. A large, stucco-and-fieldstone chimney with a brick stack is found on the gable end of the ell, suggesting that the rear portion of the ell was originally a detached kitchen that was later connected to the main house. The ell has aluminum siding, and the porch along the north elevation has been enclosed.



Although the principal investigators did not gain access to the house, the 1988 and 2006 HPO survey files stated that the interior had been extensively remodeled. Most of the original mantels and doors had been replaced. The interior retained its central hall, one simple mantel with a pedimented lintel, wood floors, and an open-string staircase. A pair of two-panel doors also survived (HPO Files).

In recent decades, the site has lost all its historic outbuildings. A modern, frame kennel (circa 1990) and parking lot are now located west of the house on the site of the earlier barn. A washhouse just northwest of the house was razed for a covered patio, and a modern horse barn stands in the field behind the house.



Plate 484. David Lewis House, Façade, Looking Northwest from White Oak Road.



Plate 485. David Lewis House, Side (West) Elevation, Façade, and Enclosed Rear Ell Porch, Looking East.



Plate 486. David Lewis House, Façade, Looking Northeast.



Plate 487. David Lewis House, Façade, Looking North.



Plate 488. David Lewis House, Side (West) Elevation, Detail of Chimney, and Replacement Windows.



Plate 489. David Lewis House, Rear Ell, East Elevation and Chimney, Looking Southwest.



Plate 490. David Lewis House, Modern Horse Barn, Looking North.



Plate 491. David Lewis House, Modern Kennel, Looking West.



Plate 492. David Lewis House, Above-Ground Swimming Pool, Looking Northeast.

### Historical Background

This house was probably built by farmer David Lewis in the middle of the nineteenth century. Fendol Bevers's *Map of Wake County* (1871) indicates that the Lewis family owned this land along what was then called Lewisfield Road (now White Oak Road). Deed records also reveal David Lewis acquiring hundreds of acres of farmland around St. Mary's Township during the late 1860s and 1870s. The David Lewis estate was divided among his heirs or sold between 1888 and the early 1900s (Bevers 1871; Wake County Deed Books 25: 147; 31: 458; 35: 339; 101: 551).

In 1901, Troy Lewis and his wife, Althea Lewis, purchased 158 acres described as the "land on which David Lewis resided" at public auction. In 1917, the Lewises sold seventy-seven acres of this tract to L. C. Yeargan and it then became known as "Tract 6" of the L. C. Yeargan farm. In 1919, Yeargan sold the land to John L. and Florence B. Britt. The Britts operated a farm here from the 1920s to 1941. A farmer, W. S. Stone, acquired the property in that year, and in 1958, George O. Strickland purchased the house and thirty-six acres of the surrounding farm. The property continued to change hands through the late twentieth century. The current owner purchased the house and the subdivided three-acre parcel in 1997 and operates a commercial kennel on the property (Wake County Deed Books 104: 198; 170: 242; 318: 366; 352: 112; 922: 555; 1328: 370).

### National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the previously surveyed David Lewis House is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A for agriculture.

## Integrity

The David Lewis House does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Although located on its original site, the house now sits on a subdivided, three-acre parcel, and no historic agricultural and domestic outbuildings survive. The site includes only a modern (circa 1990), frame commercial kennel and driveway/parking lot on the west side of the house and a modern horse barn in the field beyond the house. The kennel replaced an earlier barn, and a covered patio occupies the site of the washhouse. Consequently, the integrity of feeling, setting, and association have all been diminished by the loss of historic outbuildings and the addition of service buildings related to the property's current use as a commercial kennel. In addition, the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship of the house have been compromised by modern alterations. Now screened, the front porch has replacement porch posts, and the windows are modern replacements. The rear ell is now covered in aluminum siding, and the rear ell porch has been enclosed. The interior of the house has been extensively remodeled, and most of the original mantels and doors are gone.

## Criterion A

The David Lewis 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: 12*).

The Lewis House does not represent important patterns of events in the history of Wake County and thus is not eligible under Criterion A. Specifically, the property no longer has the cultivated fields, pastures, or the assortment of agricultural outbuildings to illustrate agricultural trends in the county during the historic period. The house sits on a subdivided, three-acre lot that contains only modern outbuildings that are not associated with agriculture, and its former farmland to the north is now largely wooded.

## Criterion B

The David Lewis 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

The Lewis 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 David Lewis 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

The David Lewis House no longer retains sufficient integrity for eligibility under Criterion C. Although the house retains its I-house form and central-hall plan, key architectural features are now missing. On the exterior, the porch posts and windows are modern replacements. The rear ell has been aluminum sided and its porch enclosed. Most significantly, HPO survey files reveal that the interior has been heavily remodeled, and most of the mantels and doors have been removed.

The David Lewis House illustrates the traditional I-house with simple, Greek Revival-inspired elements. Versions of the I-house form—two stories tall, one room deep, and typically two rooms wide—were a favorite choice among successful farmers in North Carolina from the late eighteenth century into the early twentieth. The popularity of the I-house increased in the mid-nineteenth century to coincide with a growing enthusiasm for the Greek Revival style. In Wake County and 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 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, cornice returns, two-paneled doors, classical porch posts, and wide corner boards were built for successful farmers through the middle and latter nineteenth century. A number of well-preserved Greek Revival I-houses remain in the county. They include: John B. Strain House (No. 22) (Determination of Eligibility 2012) in the APE near McCullers Crossroads; G. H. Baucom House near Apex; the 1866 Baucom-Stallings House (No. 144) (Determination of Eligibility 2012) in the APE near Auburn; the Alpheus Jones House (National Register 1975) near Raleigh; and the Sion H. Rogers, Sr. House (Study List 1991), also in the Raleigh vicinity. All these dwellings express the Greek Revival style with two-panel doors, broad friezes and cornerboards, and shallow-pitched roofs. The windows are typically six-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash with molded surrounds. Many have original chamfered posts, heavy box piers, or classical columns, and sidelights flanking the center door. Their interiors feature two-paneled or four-paneled doors and molded, post-and-lintel mantels (Lally 1993: Section F, page 132; Lally 1994: 31, 35-44, 98-99, 273-274, 335, 391, 418).

## Criterion D

The David Lewis 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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 66**  
**David Lewis House**  
**Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 150'

**No. 262 Tomlinson-Banks House (WA6348)**  
**(Wake County PIN 1639051739)**  
8508 White Oak Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

**Physical Description (Plates 493-498) (Figure 67)**

The Tomlinson-Banks House occupies a twenty-four-acre parcel on the south side of White Oak Road. The tract is now primarily wooded and surrounded by a mix of woodlands, fields, and modern residential subdivisions. Built circa 1914, the one-story, frame, weatherboarded dwelling is vacant and in disrepair. The house has a double-pile form capped by a high hip roof. A prominent center gable with a pointed-arched vent is located above the hip-roofed front porch. Two tall, brick chimney stacks, in disrepair, pierce the roof. The windows are one-over-one light, double-hung, wood sash. Now ruinous, the porch has replacement battered piers. The house has a vinyl-sided rear appendage that appears to have been added later and is now in poor condition. The appendage has a low hip roof and a concrete-block flue. A concrete-block, front-gable garage was added in the mid-twentieth century behind the house.

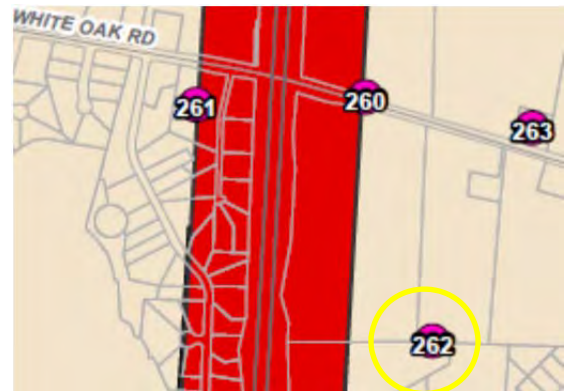


Plate 493. Tomlinson-Banks House, Façade, Looking South from White Oak Road.



Plate 494. Tomlinson-Banks House, Façade and Side (East) Elevation, Looking Southwest From White Oak Road.



Plate 495. Tomlinson-Banks House, Façade and Ruinous Porch, Looking Southwest.



Plate 496. Tomlinson-Banks House, Side (West Elevation) and Rear Wing, Looking Northeast.



Plate 497. Tomlinson-Banks House, Side (East) Elevation and Rear Wing, Looking Northwest.



Plate 498. Tomlinson-Banks House, Garage, Looking South.

### Historical Background

In 1914, W. P. and Della Hocutt Tomlinson purchased approximately twenty-eight acres of land from James Sanderford for \$680. The Tomlinsons probably built this house on that tract soon after the purchase. In 1936, they sold the property (recorded as thirty acres) to John and Georgianna Banks. The Banks family operated a small farm at this location through the middle decades of the twentieth century and continues to own the property. However, the house is now vacant and the land primarily wooded (Wake County Deed Books 305: 118; 657: 549; 718: 157).

### National Register Criteria Evaluation

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

### Integrity

The Tomlinson-Banks House does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Although located on its original site, the former agricultural house tract has lost much of its integrity of feeling, association, and setting. Now largely wooded and surrounded by modern suburban development, the property has lost its historic field patterns and all its historic farm and domestic outbuildings. The design, materials, and workmanship of the house have also been compromised, primarily by deterioration and alterations such as the replacement porch piers and the rear addition.

## Criterion A

The Tomlinson-Banks 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*: 12).

The Tomlinson-Banks House does not represent key patterns of events in the history of Wake County and thus is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. Specifically, this former farm property does not have the associated fields, pastures, or collection of agricultural outbuildings to illustrate important agricultural trends in Wake County during the historic period.

## Criterion B

The Tomlinson-Banks 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

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 Tomlinson-Banks 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

Although retaining its high hip-roof, double-pile form, and prominent center gable, this circa 1914 house does not possess the level of architectural significance needed for eligibility under Criterion C. Rural Wake County retains more intact expressions of the hip-roofed, double-pile house type. A particularly style conscious expression of the design in St. Mary's Township is the circa 1910 Tom Lewis House. This one-story, frame cottage features a hip-on-gable roof with a decorative center gable. Tall chimneys with corbelled stacks pierce the standing-seam metal roof, and the front porch retains its original turned posts. The Kerry Jones House near Apex is similar to the Lewis House in its roof configuration and picturesque porch with turned posts. Other well-preserved examples include the Robert Allen House in the Fuquay-Varina vicinity and the Charles H. and Lilly Horton House near Rolesville (Lally 1993: Section F, page 135; Lally 1994: 218, 378-379, and 393).

Furthermore, the house lacks the architectural integrity needed for eligibility under Criterion C. The vacant house is now in highly deteriorated condition with a near ruinous front porch and rear appendage.

#### **Criterion D**

The Tomlinson-Banks 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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 67**  
**Tomlinson-Banks House**  
**Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 200'



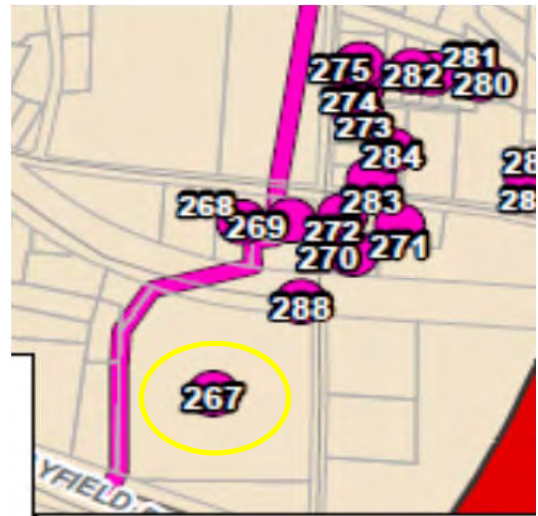
**No. 267 Wayland E. Poole House (WA0315)  
(National Register 2003)  
(Wake County PIN 1730361126)  
4800 Auburn Knightdale Road  
Auburn, Wake County**



### Statement of Significance

As discussed in the 2003 National Register nomination:

The Wayland E. Poole House meets National Register Criterion C for architecture at the local level as one of the most intact Queen Anne farmhouses remaining in Wake County. The sprawling house with its cross-gabled wings and a wraparound porch was built circa 1911 for Auburn farmer and sawmill owner, Wayland E. Poole. The roughly two-acre National Register boundary includes the house and three outbuildings, only one of which, the shed/office (circa 1911), is contributing. The other two outbuildings are well houses that date to the 1990s. The Poole house meets the registration requirements found in Section F, pages 141-142 of the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (circa 1770-1941)*. The one-story, frame, T-plan house illustrates Property Type 3B: Houses Built Between the Civil War and World War II, described in Section F, page 134 of the documentation form. The period of significance is circa 1911 (Michael 2003).



### Physical Description (Plates 499-501) (Figure 68)

The Wayland E. Poole House is located in the former farming community of Auburn in eastern Wake County. The house faces east onto Auburn Knightdale Road and sits between U.S. 70 to the south and the North Carolina Railroad to the north. The house occupies a fifteen-acre tract, most of which is a golf driving range. The National Register boundary encompasses only the two-acre house tract which also encompasses the three outbuildings. The house and outbuildings sit within a grove of mature oak trees.

Built circa 1911, the Poole house is a one-story, Queen Anne dwelling that retains its T-shaped plan, weatherboard siding, cross-gable, slate roof, corbelled brick chimneys, and wraparound porch. The porch is supported by original turned posts with simple balustrades. The house also has decorative gables, diamond-shaped vents, two-over-two light, double-hung, wood sash windows, and original half-glazed doors. The well-preserved interior has its original Neoclassical Revival mantels with mirrored overmantels, beaded-board ceilings, molded baseboards and chair rails, and both beaded-board and tongue-and-groove wainscoting. Notably, each room has an exterior door. The Wayland E. Poole House is unchanged since its 2003 National Register nomination.



Plate 499. Wayland E. Poole House, House and Setting, Looking North.



Plate 500. Wayland E. Poole House, Façade, Looking Northwest.



Plate 501. Wayland E. Poole House, Façade, Looking West.

### Historical Background

Wayland E. Poole (1869-1953) was a farmer and owner of a sawmill that once stood across Auburn Knightdale Road from his house. In 1902, he married Roxie Terry, also of Auburn, and they had four daughters and three sons. In 1906 and 1907, the Pooles purchased more than 250 acres on the south side of the North Carolina Railroad, and they built this house circa 1911. Roxie Poole died in the late 1920s, but Wayland Poole continued to live in the house until his death in 1953. The property is currently owned by the Pooles' grandchildren (Michael 2003: Section 8, pages 4-5).

### National Register Criteria Evaluation

The Wayland E. Poole House was listed in the National Register in 2003 and, for purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the house remains **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The period of significance is circa 1911.

### Integrity

The Wayland E. Poole House has not changed significantly since its 2003 National Register listing under Criterion C. The property retains its integrity of location, feeling, setting and association. The Poole house occupies its original site within a grove of mature oak trees facing Auburn Knightdale Road, one of the main historic routes through Auburn. Although there has been modern construction along nearby U.S. 70 and alterations and losses within the community of Auburn, most of these changes had already occurred by the time the nomination was prepared.

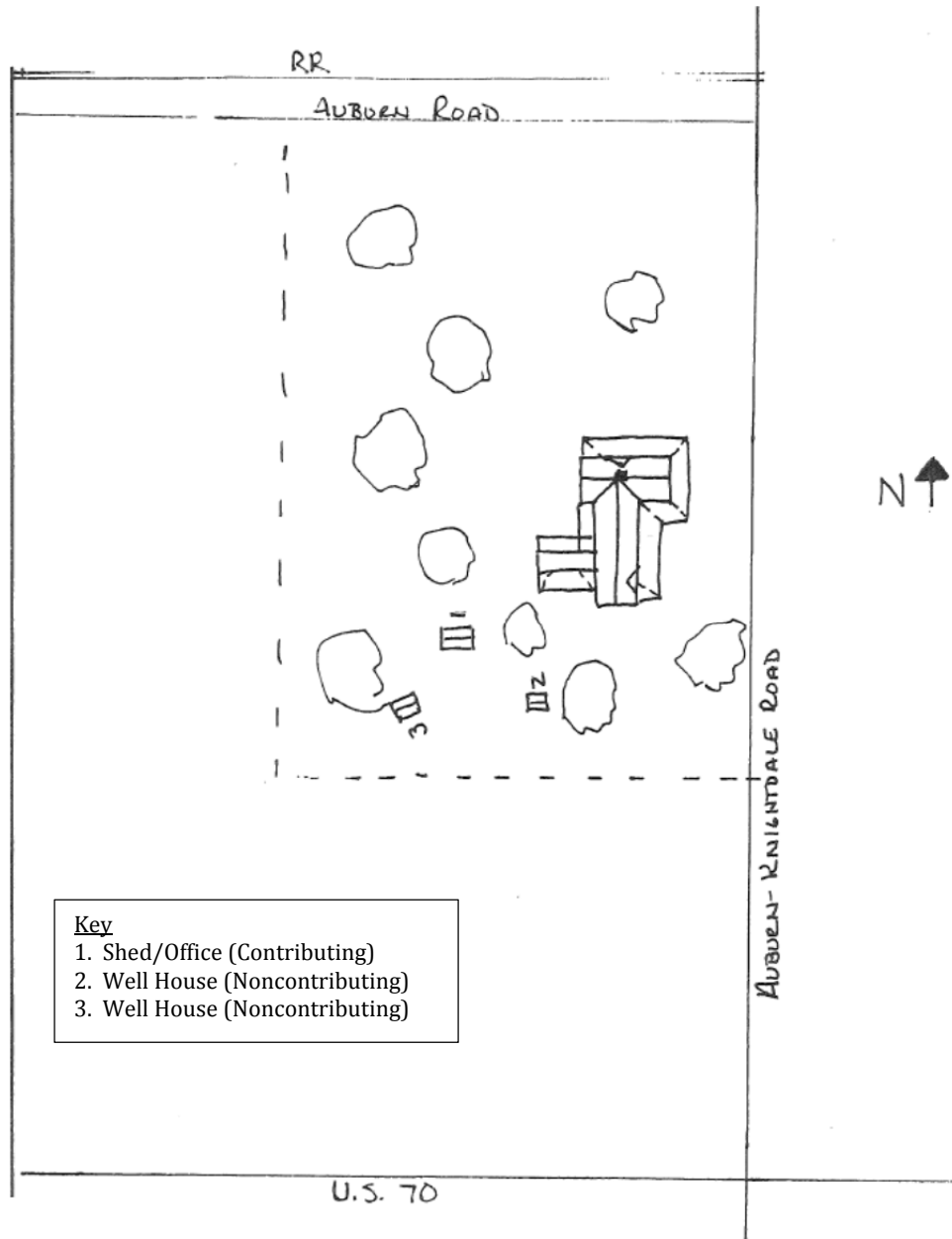
The design, materials, and workmanship of the house have also not changed since its National Register nomination, and the Wayland E. Poole House remains an especially well-preserved example of regional Queen Anne architecture in Wake County.

### **National Register Boundary Description and Justification**

The Wayland E. Poole House has not been altered significantly since its 2003 National Register listing, and no changes to the National Register boundary are recommended. The National Register boundary encompasses an approximately two-acre tract of the current tax parcel (PIN 1730361126) on which the house and outbuildings sit. The boundary excludes the golf driving range which occupies the remainder of the tax parcel. Depicted in **Figure 69**, the National Register boundary follows the right-of-way along Auburn Knightdale Road.

Figure 68

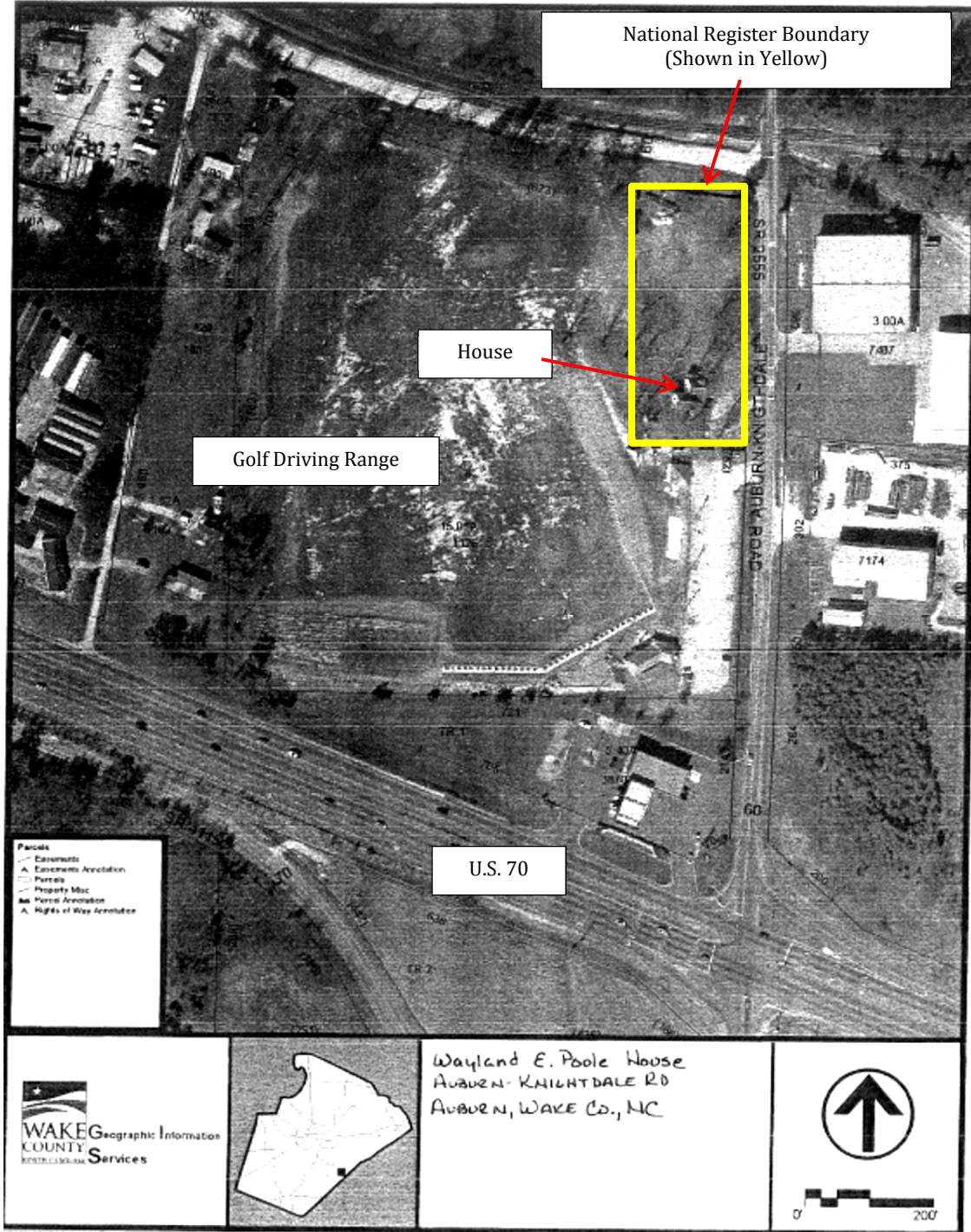
Wayland E. Poole House  
Site Plan



Source: National Register Nomination, 2003

Figure 69

**Wayland E. Poole House  
National Register Boundary**



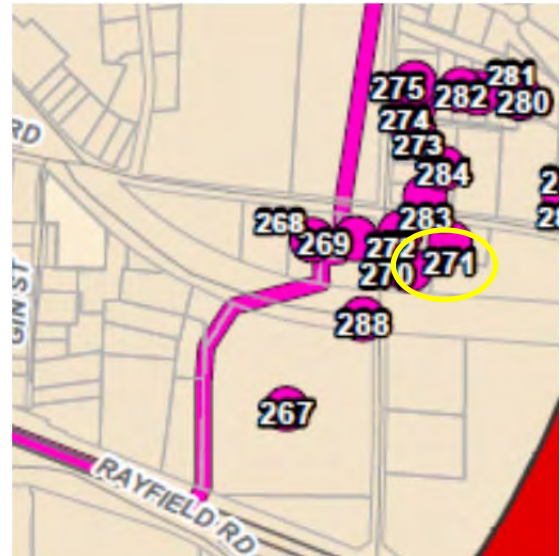
Source: National Register Nomination, 2003

**No. 271 Johns-Lane-Poole House (WA0305)  
(Wake County PIN 1730379019)  
2208 East Garner Road  
Auburn, Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 502-515)  
(Figures 70-71)**

Once the centerpiece of the large Johns farm, the Johns-Lane-Poole House (previously surveyed as the Leland Poole House) now occupies a small, 1.3-acre lot just east of the intersection of East Garner and Auburn Knightdale roads. The two-story, frame house has undergone a series of additions and renovations. The east rear ell appears to be the original Greek Revival dwelling from the mid-nineteenth century, and the I-house main block was probably completed in the 1880s. The original house faced east, and with the I-house addition, the house was reoriented to face north towards East Garner Road. In the 1920s, with changes in ownership, major renovations took place to both the exterior and interior. Further changes were made in the mid-twentieth century as well as in more recent years.



With its accretions, the house now has a wide, five-bay façade that faces north, a Triple-A roof, two interior chimneys with corbelled stacks, and a wraparound porch. The porch has Tuscan columns that date to the 1920s and makeshift piers added in recent years to replace deteriorated columns. When surveyed in 1988, the porch had a Colonial Revival balustrade, and the second story had a center door under the gable that opened onto a small balcony. The balcony had a matching balustrade with square balusters. The balcony door is now weatherboarded over, and both balustrades have been removed. The house has sections of original weatherboarding and asbestos-shingle siding that appears to have been added in the mid-twentieth century. The single-leaf, half-glazed, horizontal-paneled door is a 1920s replacement, but the cross-topped surround and the etched-glass transom date to the 1880s. The house has molded box eaves above molded cornices, quatrefoil vents under the gables, and a variety of windows. The 1880s I-house section retains most of its four-over-four light, double-hung, wood-sash windows which also have cross-topped surrounds, but one is a modern, one-over-one light replacement. The rear ells and wings have six-over-one light, double-hung, wood-sash windows as well as some Craftsman-style windows on the west elevation. Most of the house has a solid, brick foundation with recessed panels, but the northwest corner of the I-house has a fieldstone foundation.

On the east elevation, the entrance to the mid-nineteenth century house remains intact with multiple-light, paneled sidelights and a transom. The half-glazed, single-leaf door is a 1920s replacement. Above this entrance is a half-glazed door that opens onto a balcony. The balcony balustrade is now gone. This older section of the house also has an exterior end chimney, laid in English bond with concave shoulders, flanked by windows with earlier molded surrounds.

The house is now vacant and the interior inaccessible, but the halls and several of the principal rooms were visible from the porch. The earlier hall, aligned with the Greek Revival entrance in the east elevation, contains a rear-facing staircase. This hall and the later center hall of the I-house intersected to create a T-shaped plan. The interior largely reflects the 1920s remodeling. The staircase was remodeled with a landing, box newels, and square balusters. The wide, flat door surrounds, horizontal-paneled doors, transoms, tall baseboards, and picture molding also date to the 1920s. The mantels in the three main rooms on the first floor have all been removed, but the 1988 survey photographs indicate that there were both picturesque mantels with decorative brackets and Colonial Revival mantels dating to the 1920s.

The property has two outbuildings. One is a front-gable, frame shed with flat-board siding that may date to the early twentieth century, and the other is a modern shed. The 1988 survey noted that the property included a deteriorated barn with a Greek Revival door, but the barn is now gone.



Plate 502. Johns-Lane-Poole House, House and Setting, Looking Southwest.





Plate 503. Johns-Lane-Poole House, Façade and Side (West) Elevation, Looking Southeast.



Plate 504. Johns-Lane-Poole House, Façade, Looking South.



Plate 505. Johns-Lane-Poole House, Rear (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 506. Johns-Lane-Poole House, Side (West) Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 507. Johns-Lane-Poole House, Side (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 508. Johns-Lane-Poole House, Rear (East) Ell, Chimney.



Plate 509. Johns-Lane-Poole House, Detail of Front Entrance.



Plate 510. Johns-Lane-Poole House, Window Detail.



Plate 511. Johns-Lane-Poole House, Interior, Hall and Staircase, Looking from Side Entrance.



Plate 512. Johns-Lane-Poole House, Interior, Front East Room, Missing Mantel and Horizontal-Panel Door.



Plate 513. Johns-Lane-Poole House, Interior, I-house Central Hall and Staircase, Looking Towards Rear.



Plate 514. Johns-Lane-Poole House, Shed (circa 1925), Looking Northwest (Holland Smith Store in Background).



Plate 515. Johns-Lane-Poole House, House, Modern Shed, and Setting, Looking East.

## Historical Background

Thomas Jefferson Johns (1843-1908), a Confederate veteran, Wake County Commissioner, and a farmer and merchant in the Auburn community, owned this house after the Civil War and undertook the I-house addition in the 1880s. The house sits on the nearly 1,000-acre cotton plantation that Johns's father, John B. Johns (1792-1862), purchased in 1843 for \$4,000.00 from Sarah Polk. It is not known whether John Johns built the original Greek Revival section of the house. The plantation was subdivided into six tracts following his death in 1862, and the Polk house may not have conveyed to the 416-acre tract that Thomas J. Johns and his brother, C. F., shared under the terms of their father's will. Thomas may have built this house after the Civil War. Family history simply notes that the former Polk plantation became the Johns family home in 1843. Interestingly, in 1849, John Johns represented Wake County on the delegation that planned the North Carolina Railroad, and he helped ensure that the route went through Auburn (Wake County Deed Book 16: 250; Johns Family History, updated June 8, 2013 at [www.wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com](http://www.wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com)).

The house remained in the Johns family until Thomas's death in 1908. The following year, his wife, Martha Eccles Johns, sold the house and 592 acres to James Julius Lane. The Johnses had ten children, including Martha Ida (Mattie) Johns Dodd (1876-1938) who was the wife of Clayton native, William E. Dodd, American historian and ambassador to Germany during the Nazi ascendancy of the 1930s. She was also the mother of Martha Dodd Stern, a colorful figure who, for a time, was a Nazi sympathizer moving in the upper echelons of Nazi Berlin. She later became a communist spy during World War II and the Cold War (Thomas J. Johns, [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com); Wake County Deed Books 235: 497; 16: 250; Johns Family History, updated June 8, 2013 at [www.wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com](http://www.wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com); Larson 2011).

James Julius Lane (1866-1948), who acquired the house and farm in 1909, was the son of a wealthy, South Carolina planter and physician. Lane and his wife, Nettie M. Graham of Richmond County, North Carolina, spent much of their adult lives farming in his native Red Bluff, South Carolina, and did not move to Wake County until 1920 when their son, James Graham Lane, married local resident, Jessamine Poole. Three years earlier, the Lanes had sold more than 200 acres of farmland on the north side of the Raleigh Clayton Road to their son, James, who built his house (No. 269) across Auburn Knightdale Road from the Johns-Lane-Poole House. J. J. and Nettie Lane did not reside in their house long, and in 1924, more of their extensive holdings, including the house lot, were subdivided and sold (**Figure 70**) (Wake County Map Book 1924: 99; Wake County Deed Book 313: 529; James Julius Lane and Nettie Graham Lane, [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com)).

With the 1924 subdivision, Henry and Kate Bryan Poole purchased the house and a seventeen-acre parcel situated between the Raleigh-Clayton Road and the North Carolina Railroad. The deed refers to the house site as, "...being Tract No. 1, which is the home tract of the J.J. Lane property..." and noted that the railroad kept a water tower on the property. Henry Poole (1879-1964) had been born in Clayton and had married Kate Bryan in 1904. Widowed in 1944, Poole continued to live in the house until 1959 when he conveyed the house and a 1.4-acre lot encompassing the house to his daughter, Mildred, and her husband, Robert Trevathan. The house was sold out of the Poole family in 1981, auctioned off in 2013 to Wells Fargo Bank, and is now owned by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Wake County Deed Books 1326: 196; 2967: 560; 11571: 1781; 15255: 1726; 235: 497).

Aerial maps prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1938 show several outbuildings on the seventeen acre site, and a barn was extant when the property was surveyed in 1988. Only one pre-1964 farm outbuilding survives, and the water tower is no longer extant (Wake County Deed Books 451: 288; 15255: 1726; Wake County Map Book 1924: 99; HPO Files; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Aerial Map BOP 13-135, 23 April 1938).

Although surveyed in 1988 as the Leland Poole House, Leland Poole, son of Kate and Henry Poole, never owned the house. In 1940, his parents sold him a one-acre parcel subdivided from their seventeen-acre tract on which he built House No. 270, a Colonial Revival cottage facing Auburn Knightdale Road. He and his wife, Addy, also owned several tracts in the vicinity, including the vacant fourteen acres on the east side of the Johns house that was part of the original seventeen acres his parents had purchased in 1924. Leland and Addy Poole also owned and operated the Holland Smith Store property across the road (Wake County Deed Books 851: 358; 755: 164; 135634: 455).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Johns-Lane-Poole House, previously surveyed as the Leland Poole House, is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion. The house has undergone extensive alteration and no longer has the architectural integrity needed for eligibility under any criterion.

### Integrity

The Johns-Lane-Poole House does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion. The house remains at its original location facing the historic



Raleigh-Clayton Road and abutting the North Carolina Railroad and thus has integrity of location. However, with the loss of its farm outbuildings, farmland, and the water tower for the railroad, as well as the later subdivision of property, the house has lost its historic agrarian feeling, association, and setting. The house is in overall poor condition and has also lost its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Extensive modifications in the 1920s, the mid-twentieth century, and since the 1988 survey have compromised the design, materials, and workmanship of this late Greek Revival house that was remodeled as a picturesque I-house in the 1880s. The house has a heavily reconfigured porch that is now in poor condition, later asbestos siding, and some replacement windows. Most of the interior features date to a 1920s remodeling, and all the fireplace mantels have been removed from the house.

### Criterion A

The Johns-Lane-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: 12*).

The Johns-Lane-Poole 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. The house is now altered and in poor condition and sits on a site that no longer retains farm outbuildings or fields to illustrate farming in Wake County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. On the north side of East Garner Road were larger tracts of farmland once associated with the Johns and Lane farms, but more than 200 acres of this land became part of the James G. Lane property in 1917. With the subdivision of more farm acreage in 1924, the house became associated only with the seventeen-acre home tract purchased by the Pooles.

### Criterion B

The Johns-Lane-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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 Johns-Lane-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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

Although an imposing house that was once the centerpiece of a large farm in Auburn, the Johns-Lane-Poole House no longer has the architectural integrity to be eligible under Criterion C. The Greek Revival house was transformed in the 1880s with a substantial I-house addition that reoriented the entrance and introduced picturesque elements of design. Only what is now a rear ell, with its entrance, a few window surrounds, and a chimney, reflects the original construction. Although the I-house form, quatre foil vents, and many of the four-over-four windows with their cross-topped surrounds remain intact from the 1880s, the 1920s remodeling eliminated most of the picturesque features, both on the interior and exterior. Most notably, the porch was completely redesigned to reflect the popular Colonial Revival style with simple classical columns and balustrades with square balusters. Furthermore, even much of this early-twentieth-century remodeling of the porch has been lost since the 1988 survey. The interior trimwork reflects the 1920s renovations.

As Kelly Lally noted in her 1993 National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)*, alterations to a house that date to the historic period, such as those found at the Johns-Lane-Poole House, do not necessarily compromise the integrity of the resource. However, the registration requirements state that houses that do not conform to a single style or architectural type, but rather illustrate a progression of stylistic changes must not have modern alterations that obscure or eliminate the historic remodelings. The Johns-Lane-Poole House does not meet this standard. In recent decades, some windows have been replaced, and the porch has been reconfigured. In addition, porch columns and balustrades have been lost, makeshift supports have been added, and all the mantels have been removed from the principal rooms. As a result of this series of alterations and the loss of key interior and exterior elements of design, the house no longer illustrates the original architecture of the house or any of its subsequent redesigns (Lally 1993: Section F, page 142).

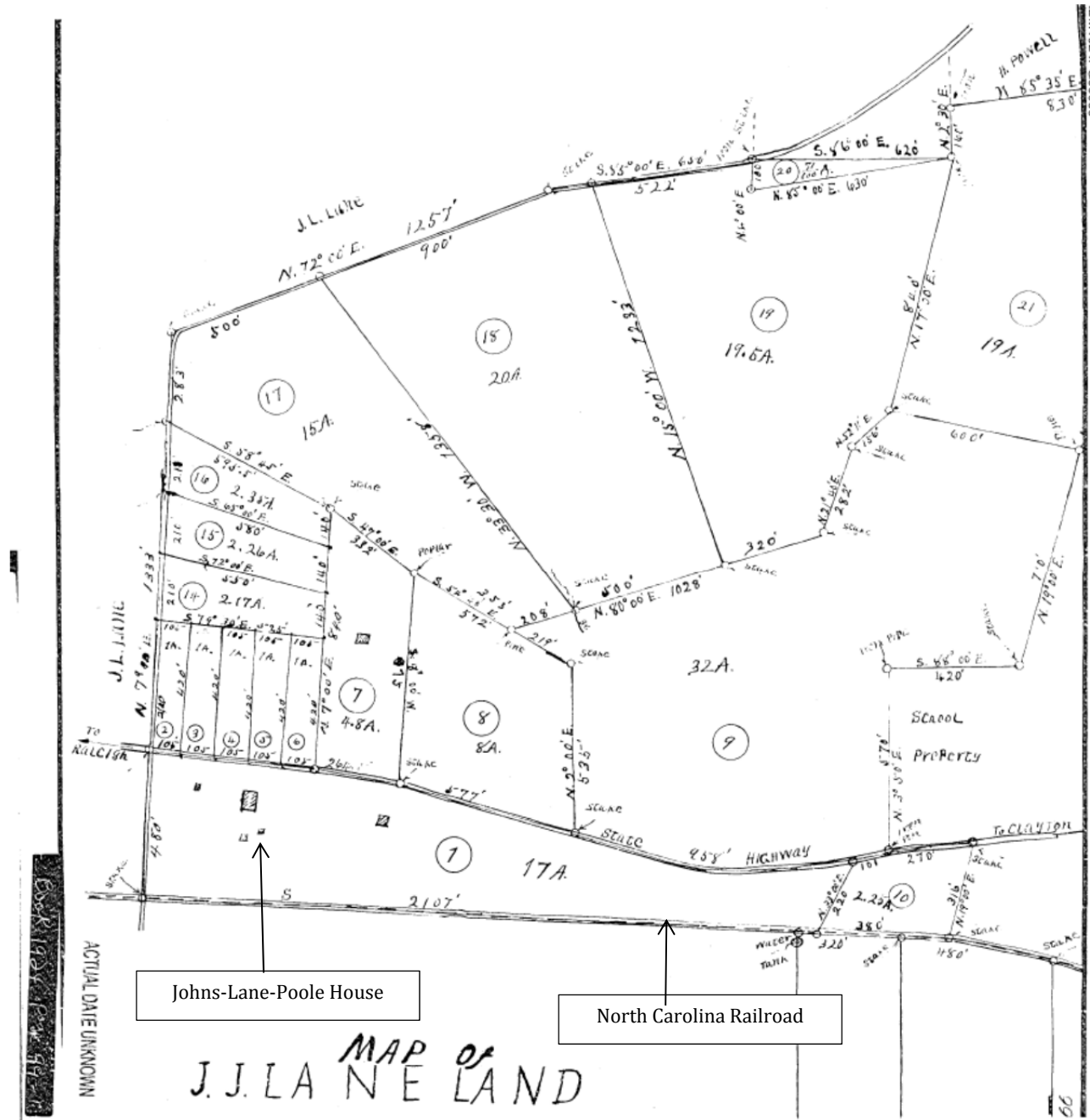
## Criterion D

The Johns-Lane-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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 21).

The house 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 70

Johns-Lane-Poole House  
1924 Subdivision of Lane Farm



Source: Wake County Map Book 1924, page 99.

**Figure 71**  
**Johns-Lane-Poole House**  
**Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

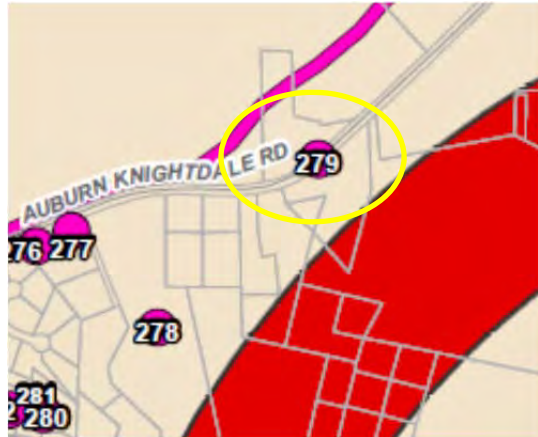
Scale: 1" = 150'

**No. 279 Springfield Baptist Church (WA0317)  
(Wake County PIN 1730596410)  
4309 Auburn Knightdale Road  
Auburn, Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 516-527) (Figure 72)**

Organized in 1866, this African American congregation erected the present edifice circa 1900. The church occupies 9.8 acres on both the north and south sides of Auburn Knightdale Road. This building sits on the north side of the road with a broad, tree-shaded lawn in front and a cemetery extending up the hillside behind the church. An enclosed basketball court is also located behind the church, and a paved driveway encircles the church. Across the road is the large, modern church facility that was built in 1989-1990.



The front-gable, brick-veneered building has a corner entrance tower with a flared, pyramidal roof and two double-leaf doors sheltered by a hip roofed, wraparound porch supported by classical columns resting on brick knee walls. A second entrance into the main block is covered by a front-gable entry porch. The tower and main block have round-arched vents and round-arched, stained-glass windows with concrete keystones and voussoirs. A cross-gable educational wing, with entrances, extends across the rear. In 1972, a large, one-story, brick-veneered wing was added to the rear. This gable-roofed addition has narrow, full-height, fixed-light windows, a recessed entrance on the east side and two entrances on the west elevation with broad, wood surrounds in a decorative herringbone pattern.

The church has undergone some modifications since its construction. The brick veneer dates to 1955, and the large rear wing, which houses the fellowship hall, was added in 1972. When Kelly Lally surveyed the church in 1988, she noted that the stained glass, if not the round-arched sashes, was a replacement. With the construction of the large church complex across the street, the sanctuary in the circa 1900 church was converted to a fellowship hall. The sanctuary now has a dropped acoustical tile ceiling, new simulated wood floors, and new wainscoting and chair railings. With its new use, the pews and pulpit were also removed. The circa 1972 fellowship hall wing also has an open interior that appears largely unchanged since its construction (HPO Files).

The church cemetery extends up the hillside behind the church. Lally stated that the oldest marked grave dates to 1880, but the site may also include earlier, unmarked graves. The tree-shaded cemetery is bisected by a gravel drive. Lally noted in her survey that the cemetery contained both commercially produced and handmade grave markers, and many were enclosed by fences or low stone walls. Few plots are now enclosed, but a variety of both gravestones and tombstones survive. The cemetery encompasses more than one hundred graves, but the majority of these date from the early twentieth century to the present (HPO Files).



Plate 516. Springfield Baptist Church, Church and Setting, Looking North.



Plate 517. Springfield Baptist Church, Front (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 518. Springfield Baptist Church, Side (West) Elevation and Rear Addition, Looking East.



Plate 519. Springfield Baptist Church, Side (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 520. Springfield Baptist Church, Rear Addition, Side (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 521. Springfield Baptist Church, Interior, Sanctuary, Looking Towards Front.





Plate 522. Springfield Baptist Church, Interior, Sanctuary, Looking Towards Rear.



Plate 523. Springfield Baptist Church, Interior, Rear Addition, Looking Towards Rear.



Plate 524. Springfield Baptist Church, Cemetery, Looking North.



Plate 525. Springfield Baptist Church, Cemetery, Looking West.



Plate 526. Springfield Baptist Church, Cemetery, Looking South (Church in Background).



Plate 527. Springfield Baptist Church, Modern Church Complex.

## Historical Background

Springfield Baptist Church was among the first African American congregations organized in Wake County after the Civil War. The church originated from nearby Mount Moriah Baptist Church, but under the leadership of a Raleigh minister, Rev. Essex Blake, established its own congregation. In its early days, the church met on the site of what was later Holland Smith Store, but in 1875, the church purchased a one-acre tract from York and Louisa Baucom, bordering the farms of Thomas Johns, Barbour Poole, and M. A. Smith. The congregation constructed a log church on the site, and according to Lally, a second, board and batten church replaced the log building in the late nineteenth century. The later church may have been built after 1894 when the church bought two one-half-acre lots from M. A. and Elizabeth Smith. The deed noted that the first lot was east of an existing graveyard, and the second lot bordered the property of the African American public school and the existing church lot. The latter deed was dated 1896, but the deed stated that the original 1894 deed had been lost and that the transaction had to be reregistered. The extant church was built circa 1900 as a frame structure; its brick veneer dates to a 1955 remodeling. Since the construction of the modern church complex across the road in 1989-1990, this building has been used only for special church events. When surveyed in 1988, Lally noted that the oldest grave marker dated to 1880 and that the cemetery was notable for its variety of stones and decorations as well as its stone walls and fences (Wake County Deed Books 41: 557; 207: 29; HPO Files).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Springfield Baptist Church, originally surveyed in 1988, is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register. The church has undergone a number of alterations and additions and no longer has the architectural integrity needed for eligibility under any criterion. Furthermore, the cemetery of more than one hundred graves does not have the significance for individual eligibility. Although the cemetery has some gravestones from the late nineteenth century, most date from the early twentieth century to the present.

### Integrity

Springfield Baptist Church does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Occupying its spacious, tree-shaded setting on its original location, the church retains its integrity of location and setting. However, the modern church complex, with its extensive parking lot, across the road has compromised its historic rural feeling and association. The church has also lost its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The church exterior has been extensively altered with the modern rear addition, the added brick veneer, and the replacement stained-glass windows. The former sanctuary has also been modified with a new floor, new wainscoting and chair rails, and a dropped, acoustic-tile ceiling. No longer used regularly for church services, the pews and pulpit have also been removed.

### Criterion A

Springfield 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: 12*).

Although the church was among the first African American congregations established in Wake County after the Civil War, the church does not retain sufficient integrity for significance under Criterion A for African American history. Furthermore, the cemetery has marked gravestones that date primarily from the early twentieth century to the present.

### **Criterion B**

Springfield Baptist 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

The 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**

Springfield 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

Constructed circa 1900 and expanded and modified in recent years, the church does not have sufficient integrity of design, construction, materials, or workmanship for eligibility under Criterion C for architecture. The building has undergone extensive changes since the mid-1950s that include a modern rear addition, added brick veneer, and replacement stained-glass windows. The sanctuary has been modernized with new flooring, wainscoting, chair railing, and a dropped ceiling. Now used for special events only, the pews and pulpit have also been removed. The cemetery also does not have the significance under Criterion C. The grave markers and tombstones all illustrate common forms of funerary art, most of which illustrate popular designs from the early to late twentieth century.

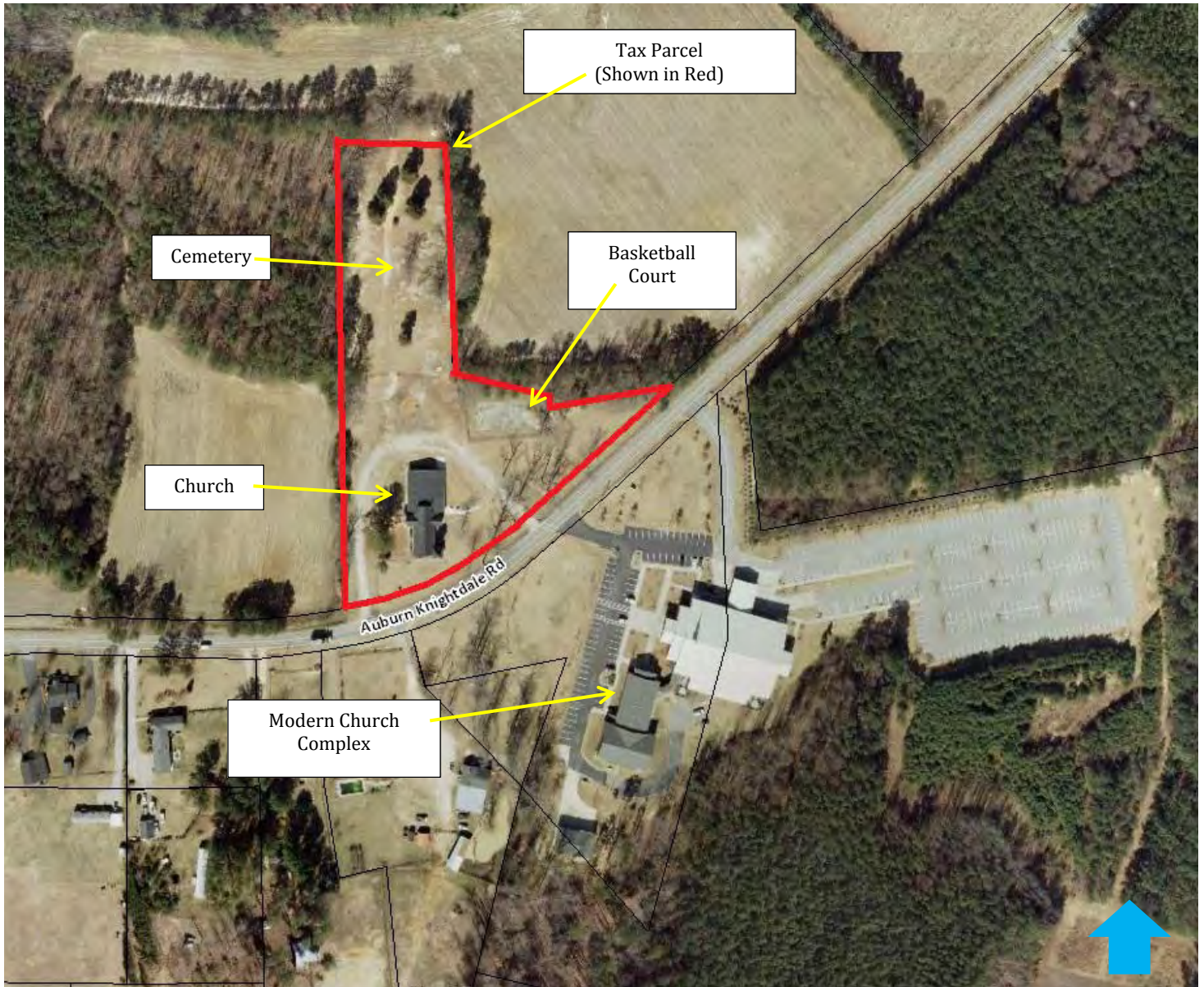
### **Criterion D**

Springfield 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 21*).

The church 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 72**  
**Springfield Baptist Church**  
**Site Plan**



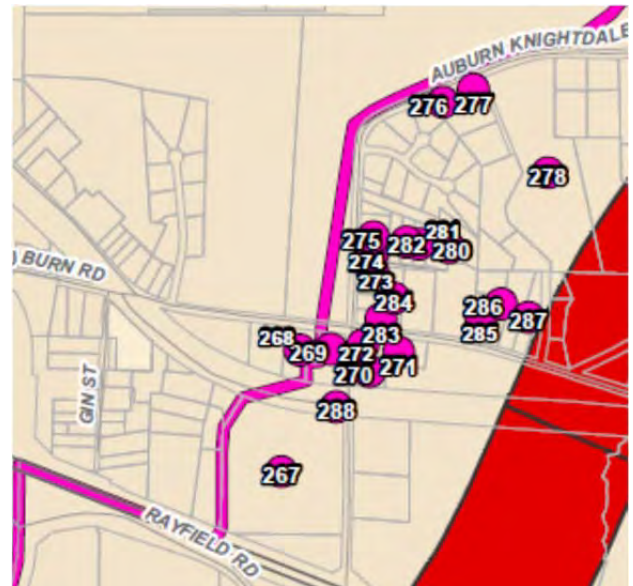
Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 250'

**No. 288 Auburn (WA0304)**  
East Garner Road, Auburn Road, Auburn  
Knightdale Road  
Wake County

Encompassing the following resources:

- House (WA6353) (No. 268),**  
4712 Auburn Knightdale Road
- James G. Lane House (previously surveyed as the Julius Lane House) (WA0316) (No. 269),**  
2120 East Garner Road
- Leland and Addy Poole House (WA6354) (No. 270),**  
4709 Auburn Knightdale Road
- Holland Smith Store (WA0306) (No. 272),** 2201 East Garner Road
- House (WA6355) (No. 273),**  
4621 Auburn Knightdale Road
- House (WA6356) (No. 274),**  
4617 Auburn Knightdale Road
- House (WA6357) (No. 275),**  
4613 Auburn Knightdale Road
- House (WA6358) (No. 276),**  
4425 Auburn Knightdale Road
- House (WA6359) (No. 277),**  
4421 Auburn Knightdale Road
- House (WA6360) (No. 278),** 4417 Auburn Knightdale Road
- House (WA6361) (No. 280),** 2221 Pile Road
- House (WA6362) (No. 281),** 2217 Pile Road
- House (WA6363) (No. 282),** 2213 Pile Road
- House (WA6364) (No. 283),** 2203 East Garner Road
- House (WA6365) (No. 284),** 2205 East Garner Road
- House (WA6366) (No. 285),** 2301 East Garner Road
- House (WA6367) (No. 286),** 2305 East Garner Road
- House (WA6368) (No. 287),** 2317 East Garner Road



This evaluation of Auburn was prepared in 2013 for the survey of the Lilac, Plum, original Red, and Red Modified corridors. In 2014, sections of the Red Corridor, located in or near the Auburn community, were extended, and as a result, the APE was expanded to encompass these areas of proposed redesign.

One segment of the Red Corridor was extended along Interstate 40 north of its crossing with East Garner Road on the west side of Auburn. In this area, the expanded APE overlaps with the APE for the Raleigh Station and Track Configurations project (TIP No. P-5500), undertaken in 2012-2013. The Raleigh Station project environmental assessment resulted in determinations of eligibility for



two properties, the William Watts House and the Auburn Christian Church. The community of Auburn was evaluated as a historic district but determined not eligible. The 2013 Red Corridor APE, the Raleigh Station APE, and the expanded 2014 APE are all shown on **Figures 73-74** and on the detailed APE maps in **Appendix B**.

The 2014 APE was also expanded slightly along Benson Road at Timber Drive and along Rock Quarry Road at the intersection with Auburn Knightdale Road. Neither of these areas contained previously surveyed properties, and no new field survey was required.

### **2013 Summary Evaluation of National Register Eligibility (Plates 528-555) (Figures 73-77)**

A large swath of the Auburn community—including its center—was evaluated for National Register eligibility in 2012-2013 as part of the environmental assessment undertaken for the NCDOT, Rail Division project entitled, *Raleigh Station and Track Configurations* (TIP No. P-5500, originally TIP No. P-3803). The Raleigh Station investigation found that the portion of Auburn located within the APE for that project was not eligible for the National Register as a historic district. The APE encompassed the historic core of Auburn, where the rail depot, cotton gin, grist and saw mills, bank, Masonic Lodge, and school were located, but these key resources have all been lost. Modern development and alterations have further compromised the integrity of this former farming community. Several properties were examined individually for eligibility. The William Watts House and the Auburn Christian Church were both determined eligible for the National Register, but the Watts Store and House, which had been determined eligible in 1993, was reevaluated as ineligible for the National Register because of a loss of architectural integrity (Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. 2013).

### **Physical Description**

Within the current APE (2013) are twenty-one Auburn properties that are at least fifty years of age. One, the Wayland E. Poole House (No. 267), was listed in the National Register in 2003 and is evaluated separately in this report. Two other properties are also evaluated individually. The Johns-Lane-Poole House (originally surveyed as the Leland Poole House) (No. 271) is a substantial, frame, two-story dwelling originally built in the mid-nineteenth century with an 1880s I-house addition and numerous twentieth-century alterations. Springfield Baptist Church (No. 279) is a brick-veneered, front-gable church with a corner entry tower that was built circa 1900 with later changes and additions. The Wayland E. Poole House remains eligible as nominated in 2003, but neither the Johns-Lane-Poole House nor Springfield Baptist Church retains sufficient integrity for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

The other eighteen Auburn properties located within the current APE (2013) stand near the junction of Auburn Knightdale and East Garner roads or along Auburn Knightdale north of the crossroads. This crossroads contains one store, a number of houses that are fifty years of age or older, a modern subdivision as well as modern dwellings and commercial properties.

At the northwest corner of the intersection is a 151-acre remnant of the Johns, and later the Lane, farm that is comprised of both cultivated fields and woodland but no houses or outbuildings. South of the intersection are two residential properties. House (No. 286) at 4712 Auburn Knightdale Road is a one-story, frame, hip-roofed, double-pile dwelling with an inset porch that was built in the

1940s. Across the street is the Leland and Addy Poole House (No. 270), a 1940s, red-brick, Colonial Revival house. The James G. Lane House (surveyed as the Julius Lane House) (No. 269) sits at the southwest corner of the intersection of Auburn Knightdale and East Garner roads. Built in 1920, this frame bungalow was a kit house from the Aladdin Company that has been extensively altered. The house retains original diamond-paned windows and narrow weatherboarding but now has a replacement porch and a modern brick veneer covering a portion of the façade.

Diagonally opposite the James G. Lane House is the Holland Smith Store (No. 272). The masonry, hip-roofed store and gas station was built circa 1925 with the typical box and canopy design. The store has a wire-cut brick exterior that appears to have been carelessly repointed, original two-over-two, double-hung, wood-sash windows, and a wood and glass door. The canopy is supported by heavy, brick piers, one of which is in danger of collapsing. A metal pole is now used to prop up the canopy. The open interior is supported by what appear to be makeshift wood piers, and a modern storage room has been partitioned across the rear. The concrete floor is badly damaged by water, and the pressed-tin ceiling is falling where the roof is failing. No shelves or other interior fixtures remain. The store is in deteriorated to near ruinous condition.

Extending north from the intersection along Auburn Knightdale Road are Houses (Nos. 273-277) all built between the 1940s and early 1960s. This collection includes brick ranch houses and frame postwar cottages, but all have had alterations or additions, including replacement sidings, enclosed porches, or new windows. House No. 273 is a typical 1960s ranch house with a rectangular form, low hip roof, a brick veneer, and replacement windows. Erected in the 1940s, House No. 274 is a one-story, frame, vinyl-sided dwelling with a remodeled and enclosed front porch. House No. 275 is a frame, one-story, double-pile dwelling (1940s) with a gabled entry porch and replacement windows. Also built in the 1940s, House No. 276 has a similar one-story, side-gable, double-pile form with vinyl siding and replacement windows. House No. 277 is a typical, 1960s brick ranch house with a side-gable roof, attached carport, and replacement windows.

Situated on fourteen acres is House No. 278 (circa 1910), a one-story, double-pile, hip-roofed cottage with a shed-roofed porch. A modern brick apron extends across the facade, and the brick porch piers are replacements. The house also has vinyl siding. The house shares the site with a modern car dealership.

House Nos. 280-287 are located either on Pile Road, east of Auburn Knightdale Road, or along East Garner Road. These properties also represent common early to mid-twentieth century house types. Most, too, have had alterations or additions. House No. 280 is a late 1950s, brick ranch house with a side-gable roof, attached carport, and replacement windows. Heavily remodeled, House No. 281 is a 1940s, one-story, frame dwelling with a modern, gable-roofed porch and recessed entrance. The windows are also replacements. House No. 282 has the one-story, double-pile form, side-gable roof, and symmetrical façade common to postwar Cape Cod designs. The house is currently being resided. A side-gable roof caps the one-story, frame, weatherboarded House No. 283. Erected circa 1945, the house has a brick, exterior-end chimney and four-over-one light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The front-gable porch has box piers. House No. 284 is a 1920s, cross-gable, frame bungalow with vinyl siding, replacement classical columns on the porch, and a one-story addition on the east elevation. House No. 285 (circa 1925) is heavily altered with a modern brick veneer and a reoriented entrance that is located in a shed extension. Turned gable end to the street, House No. 286 is a circa 1960, one-story, frame dwelling with a side-gable, rectangular form. The house has an original picture window on the south end of the front elevation. House No. 287 represents a

common ranch house design with its brick veneer and side-gable roof. The windows are replacements, and the engaged carport on the east elevation has been partially enclosed.



Plate 528. Auburn, Looking South Along Auburn Knightdale Road Towards Junction with East Garner Road (James G. Lane House in Background).



Plate 529. Auburn, Modern Subdivision East of Auburn Knightdale Road, Looking East.



Plate 530. Auburn, Modern Commercial Property on East Side of Auburn Knightdale Road, Looking East.



Plate 531. Auburn, House (No. 268), Looking West.



Plate 532. Auburn, James G. Lane House (No. 269), Looking Southwest.



Plate 533. Auburn, James G. Lane House (No. 269), Side (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 534. Leland and Addy Poole House (No. 270), Looking Southeast.



Plate 535. Auburn, Holland Smith Store (No. 272) at Junction of Auburn Knightdale and East Garner Roads, Looking East.



Plate 536. Auburn, Holland Smith Store (No. 272) with Remnant of Johns-Lane Farm in Background, Looking Northwest.



Plate 537. Auburn, Holland Smith Store (No. 272), Pump Canopy and Side (West) Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 538. Auburn, Holland Smith Store (No. 272), Deteriorated Pump Canopy, Looking West.





Plate 539. Auburn, Holland Smith Store (No. 272), Deteriorated Pump Canopy and Facade, Showing Makeshift Support and Deteriorated Pier, Looking Northwest.



Plate 540. Auburn, Holland Smith Store (No. 272), Interior, Showing Deterioration and Rear Partition.



Plate 541. Auburn, Holland Smith Store (No. 272), Interior, Showing Added Supports and Water Damage.



Plate 542. Auburn, House (No. 273) (Left Foreground), Looking South.



Plate 543. Auburn, House (No. 274), Looking Northeast.



Plate 544. Auburn, House (No. 275), Looking Northeast.



Plate 545. Auburn, House (No. 276), Looking Southwest.



Plate 546. Auburn, House (No. 277), Looking South.



Plate 547. Auburn, House (No. 278), Looking South.



Plate 548. Auburn, House (No. 280), Looking North.



Plate 549. Auburn, House (No. 281), Looking North.



Plate 550. Auburn, House (No. 282), Looking North.



Plate 551. Auburn, House (No. 283), Looking North.



Plate 552. Auburn, House (No. 284), Looking North.



Plate 553. Auburn, House (No. 285), Looking North.



Plate 554. Auburn, House (No. 286), Looking North.





Plate 555. Auburn, House (No. 287), Looking North.

### Historical Background

Originally known as Busbee's Store, Auburn emerged in the early nineteenth century along the stage road between Raleigh and New Bern. At its center was the general store and cotton gin owned by the Busbee family. By 1833, the store housed a polling place as well as a post office although the post office was closed ten years later when the Busbee plantation was divided and sold. Thomas Loring purchased the plantation and created a new community called Auburn that thrived with the arrival of the North Carolina Railroad in 1854 (**Figure 76**). A rail depot was built, and the farming community became a distribution center for agricultural goods. By the late nineteenth century, Auburn encompassed several general stores, a sawmill, gristmill, cotton gin, bank, Masonic Lodge, school, and several churches. An African American congregation formed Springfield Baptist Church in 1866 north of the railroad along Auburn Knightdale Road, and in 1884, Auburn Christian Church, was established on the Raleigh-Clayton Road (now East Garner Road) (Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. 2013).

Much of the area near the intersection of what was historically Mount Herman Road (now Auburn Knightdale Road) and Raleigh-Clayton Road had been part of the Johns Plantation and after 1909 the James Julius and Nettie Lane farm. In 1924, the Lanes subdivided some of their land and sold the centerpiece of their farm, the Johns-Lane-Poole House, and its seventeen-acre site to Henry and Kate Poole. Located north and west of the intersection is a large tract of more than 150 acres of cultivated fields and woodland that survives as a remnant of the farm. This tract contains no outbuildings. The Johns-Lane-Poole House survives in poor condition on the strip of land between the North Carolina Railroad and East Garner Road. Across Auburn Knightdale Road is the James G. Lane House, a "Pomona" kit house from the Aladdin Company that was built for the Lanes' son and his wife, Jessamine Poole, following their 1920 marriage. In addition to the house lot, the 1924 subdivision created narrow lots, probably for commercial and non-farm houses, near the

crossroads and larger lots farther along East Garner Road and north along the east side of Auburn Knightdale Road. The corner lot was bought by Holland Smith who erected a store on the site, but by at least the late 1930s, the store was owned by Leland Poole, son of Henry and Kate, and his wife, Addy. According to 1938 aerial maps, few buildings had been constructed on the new parcels with the exception of the Holland Smith Store (**Figure 77**). Much of the land remained agricultural until after 1938. Only House No. 284 punctuated the farmland between Holland Smith Store and the Mount Auburn School to the east, and House No. 278, farther north along Auburn Knightdale Road, was surrounded by fields. In 1940, the Pooles subdivided a one-acre parcel from their tract for their son, Leland, who built the Leland and Addy Poole House there in the 1940s (Wake County Deed Books 235: 497; 451: 288; 5634: 455; 755: 164; 1001: 331; 1326: 196; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Aerial Map BOP 13-135, 23 April 1938; Wake County Map Book 1924: 99; Whaley 2003; James Julius Lane, James Graham Lane, and Nettie Graham Lane, [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com)).

Auburn remained a thriving farming community into the postwar period but has undergone extensive changes in the past few decades. As noted in the Phase II historic resources report for the Raleigh Station and Track Configurations project, Auburn Christian Church and the nearby William Watts House, erected in the late nineteenth century for a local merchant, are among the few intact historic resources remaining in the community. Both were determined individually eligible for the National Register in 2013. Both are located within the APE for the current project. The only other intact historic resource within the APE is the Wayland E. Poole House, listed in the National Register in 2003. Situated south of the railroad, the house has not changed since its nomination and remains eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. 2013).

With these exceptions, Auburn has lost most of its architectural integrity through heavy alteration, removal, or demolition. Its key resources—the rail depot, Masonic Lodge, school, grist mill, saw mill, bank, and cotton gin—are now gone. The community retains two stores, but one, the 1875 Watts Store and House, has lost its integrity and was determined ineligible for the National Register in 2013. The other store, the Holland Smith Store, has been vacant since the mid-1980s and is now in badly deteriorated condition. The store is not recommended for eligibility. Almost all the houses within the APE have undergone alterations, and the community is now largely characterized by modern residential, commercial, and institutional development or by houses, such as the Johns-Lane-Poole House, that no longer have sufficient architectural integrity for eligibility under any criterion (Lally 1994: 415; Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. 2013).

### **National Register Criteria Evaluation**

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Auburn is recommended **not eligible** for National Register eligibility. The community no longer has the architectural integrity needed for eligibility as a historic district under any criterion. The historic center of Auburn, along the railroad and Garner Road west of Auburn Knightdale Road, was determined **not eligible** for the National Register as a historic district in 2013 during the environmental assessment for the Raleigh Station and Track Configurations project. The Auburn resources within the current APE also do not have the architectural integrity, cohesion, or significance under any criterion for eligibility as a historic district. Furthermore, Resource Nos. 268-270; 272-278; 280-287 do not have the level of significance needed for individual eligibility.

The Wayland E. Poole House, the Johns-Lane-Poole House, and Springfield Baptist Church are each evaluated separately in this report for individual eligibility. Of the three, only the Wayland E. Poole House, which is already listed in the National Register, is eligible. The other two have been extensively altered and now lack the integrity for eligibility.

### Integrity

The section of Auburn located within the APE does not possess all seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility as a historic district. The surveyed resources within Auburn occupy their original locations oriented to the roads through the community and thus retain their integrity of location. However, the historic feeling, association, and setting of the former farming community no longer remain. As with the center of the community, the area of Auburn within the 2013 APE has been significantly altered by modern construction and the loss or alteration of architectural resources and landscapes. Only a few key properties in Auburn remain substantially intact, notably Auburn Christian Church, the William Watts House, and the Wayland E. Poole House. Most of the resources that once defined this farming community are now gone, moved, deteriorated, or altered. Auburn has also lost its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Many of the key properties that once defined this section of Auburn—the Johns-Lane-Poole House, Springfield Baptist Church, and Holland Smith Store—have had additions, replacement sidings, replacement windows, and new porch posts or have lost key elements of design. The long vacant Holland Smith Store has lost its integrity through deterioration and is now in badly dilapidated to near ruinous condition with a failing roof, extensive water damage to the interior and trim, a badly repointed exterior, and compromised brick piers.

### Criterion A

Auburn 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*: 12).

The section of Auburn located within the 2013 APE has not only lost much of its integrity through alterations and demolitions, but this portion of the community never contained the resources that defined this rail-oriented farming community. The key properties—the cotton gin, the rail depot, the grist and saw mills, the Masonic Lodge, the bank and the school—were all located in the center of Auburn, and all have been lost. What remains of the community does not have the significance, cohesion, and integrity to illustrate the development of farming communities in Wake County during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Furthermore, none of the Auburn properties surveyed for this supplemental project has significance individually under Criterion A.

Specifically, Holland Smith Store no longer has sufficient integrity for individual eligibility under Criterion C for commerce. The store has been vacant for nearly thirty years and is now nearly ruinous and overgrown. As noted above, the building has failing piers and a failing roof as well as extensive water damage to the interior and exterior woodwork.

## Criterion B

Auburn 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

Auburn 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

Auburn 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

The Auburn properties within the 2013 APE lack the level of significance, the architectural integrity, and the cohesion for eligibility as a historic district under Criterion C for architecture. Most of these resources represent common house designs, or in the case of Springfield Baptist a common church design, that were popular from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries, and most of these, too, have been altered with later additions, replacement sidings, porches, and windows. The Wayland E. Poole House is the only Auburn property within the APE that has the integrity of design and the architectural significance to merit eligibility under Criterion C. The Johns-Lane-Poole House, Springfield Baptist Church, and Holland Smith Store are all too altered for eligibility either individually or as part of a historic district.

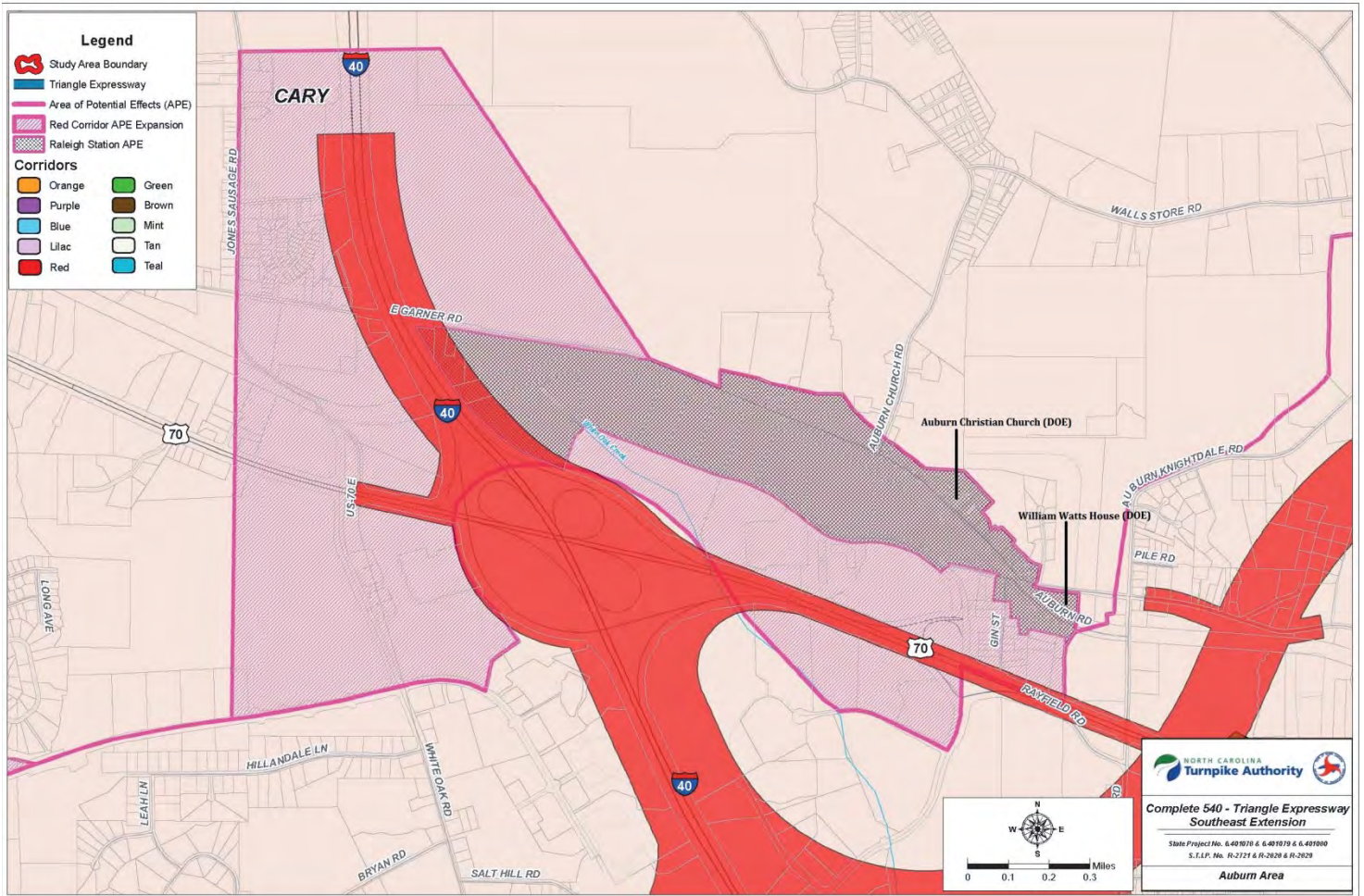
## Criterion D

Auburn 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 21*).

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.

Figure 73

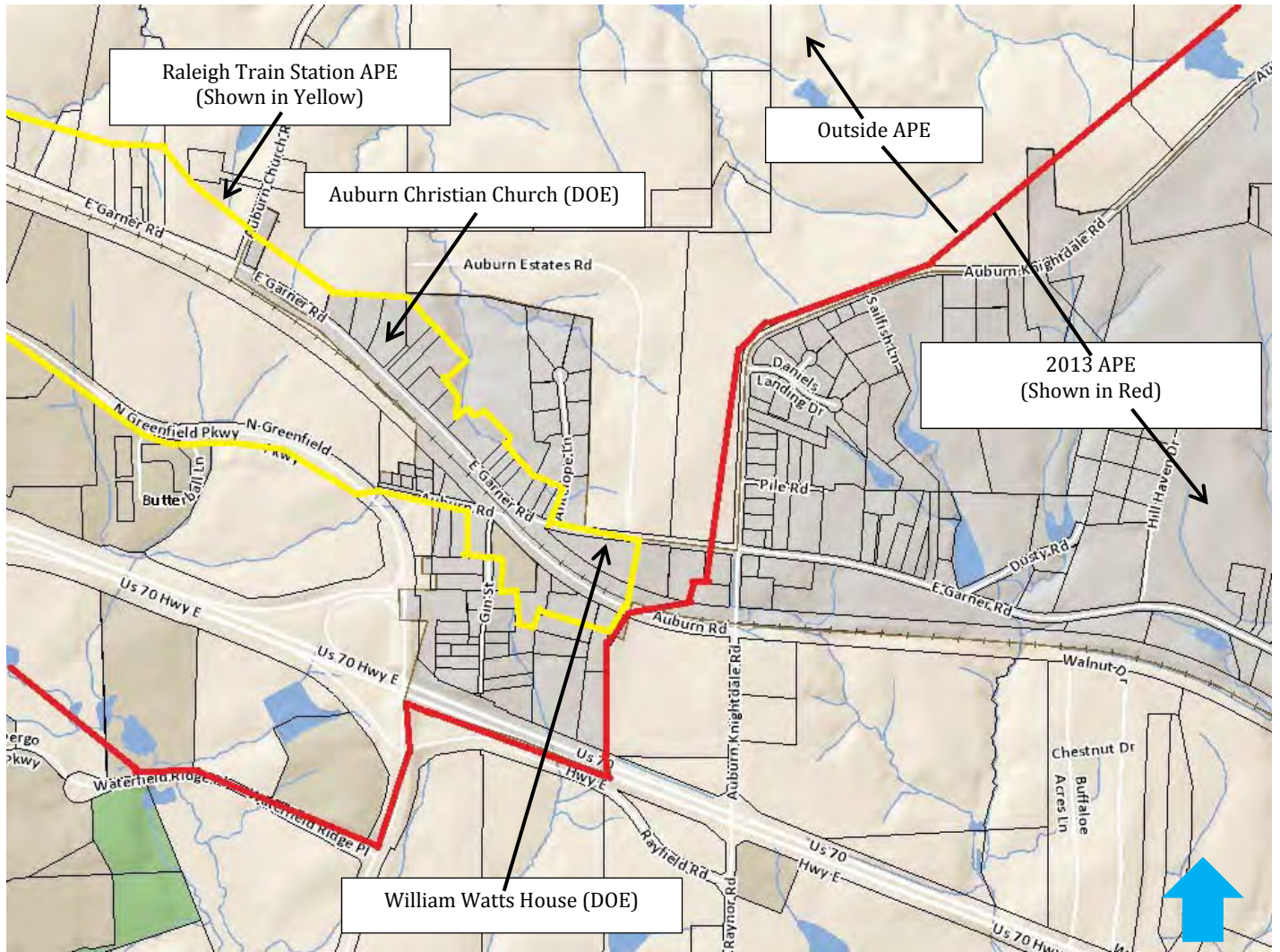
Site Plan Showing Expanded (2014) APE And Raleigh Train Station and Track Configurations Project APE (TIP No. P-5500) on West Side of Auburn



Source: H.W. Lochner, Inc.

Figure 74

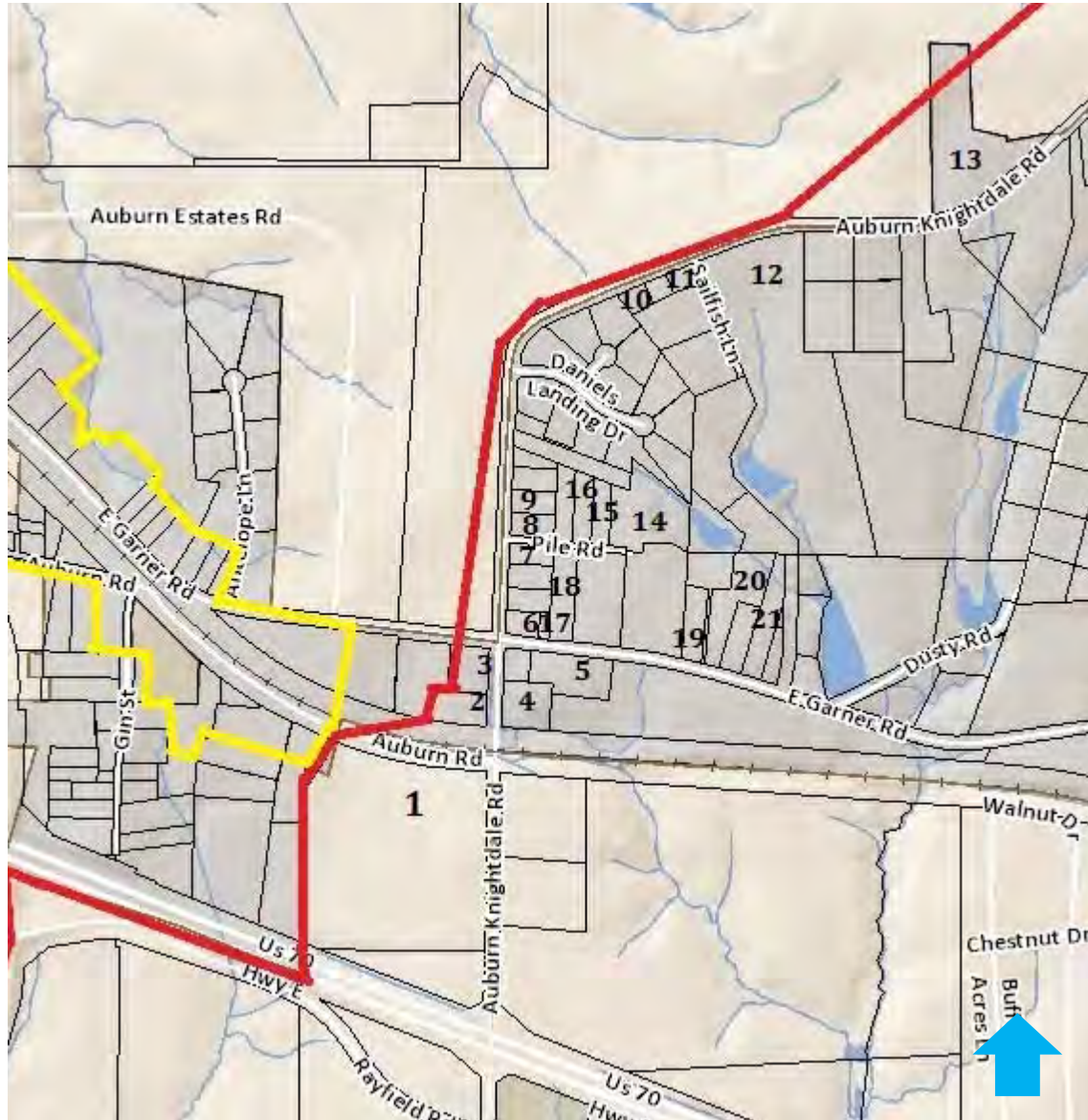
**Auburn**  
**Site Plan Showing Raleigh Train Station and Track Configurations**  
**Project APE (TIP No. P-5500) and 2013 APE on East Side of Auburn**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale 1" = 800'

**Figure 75**  
**Auburn**  
**Site Plan Showing Intensively Evaluated Properties**



Key:

- |  |  |                     |
|--|--|---------------------|
| 1. Wayland E. Poole House (No. 267)      | 9. House (No. 275)                       | 16. House (No. 282) |
| 2. House (No. 268)                       | 10. House (No. 276)                      | 17. House (No. 283) |
| 3. James G. Lane House (No. 269)         | 11. House (No. 277)                      | 18. House (No. 284) |
| 4. Leland and Addy Poole House (No. 270) | 12. House (No. 278)                      | 19. House (No. 285) |
| 5. Johns-Lane-Poole House (No. 271)      | 13. Springfield Baptist Church (No. 279) | 20. House (No. 286) |
| 6. Holland Smith Store (No. 272)         | 14. House (No. 280)                      | 21. House (No. 287) |
| 7. House (No. 273)                       | 15. House (No. 281)                      |                     |
| 8. House (No. 274)                       |  |                     |

Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1"=500'

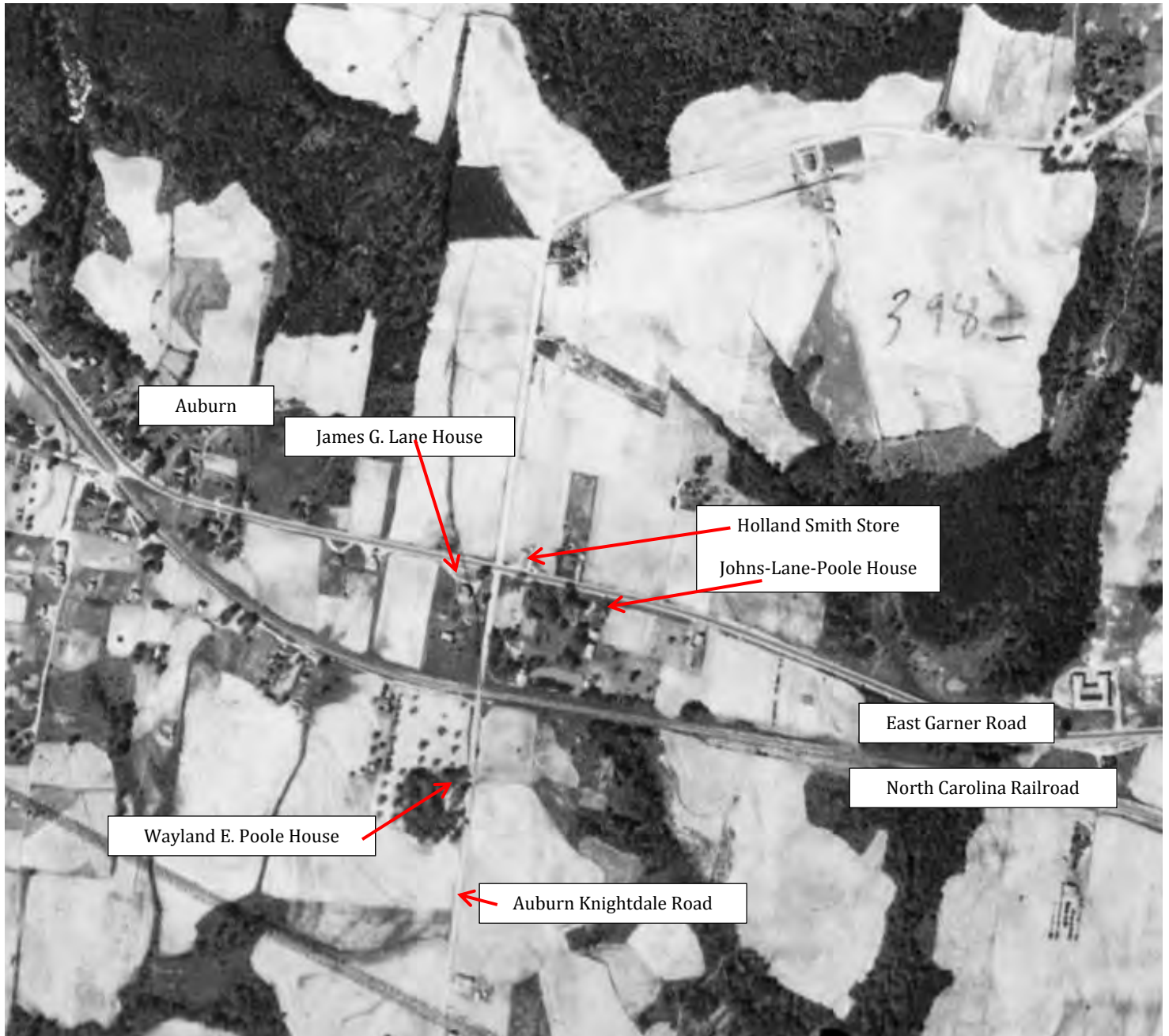
Figure 76  
Auburn, 1871



Source: Fendol Bevers, Map of Wake County, 1871.



**Figure 77**  
**Auburn, 1938**  
**U.S. Department of Agriculture Aerial Map, 1938**

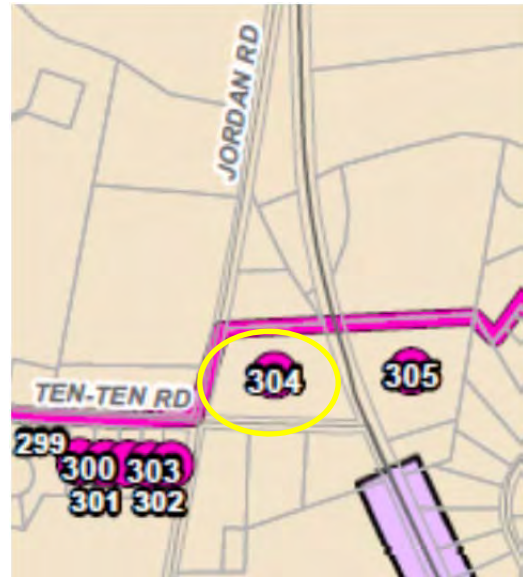


Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Aerial Maps of Wake County, North Carolina, 23 April 1938.

**No. 304 Britt's Store (WA0341)**  
**(Wake County PIN 1618463894)**  
3316 Benson Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

**Physical Description (Plates 556-561) (Figure 78)**

Britt's Store (now Tart's Store) remains in business at the northwest corner of Benson Road (N.C. Highway 50) and Ten Ten Road. This busy T-shaped intersection also includes a modern convenience store/gas station at the southwest corner. Britt's Store sits at the southwest corner of a six-acre agricultural tract. The circa 1927, one-story, frame, weatherboarded building has a front-gable form with a front-gable-pump canopy supported by brick piers with brick caps. The store has a brick-pier foundation and the metal roofs of the main block and canopy have exposed rafters. The large, six-over-one light, fixed, wood-sash windows flank the center entrance which is capped by a four-light transom. The entrance has a single-leaf, wood door, and a second door is located at the rear of the side (south) elevation. As evidenced by a small concrete bed just beyond the canopy, the gas pumps were relocated subsequently to accommodate larger vehicles. No gasoline pumps remain. A later metal storage shed extends from the rear. Some original weatherboards have been replaced by metal sheets on the rear elevation.



The simple interior of the store consists of a single, open room. The wood ceiling and floor are intact although the original shelving was removed in 1981. Later wood paneling covers the original wood walls (Victor Tart Interview 2013).



Plate 556. Britt's Store, Façade and Pump Canopy, Looking West.



Plate 557. Britt's Store, Pump Canopy and Façade, Looking South towards Ten Ten Road.



Plate 558. Britt's Store, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 559. Britt's Store, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 560. Britt's Store, Rear (West) Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 561. Britt's Store, Interior, Looking towards Rear from Entrance.

## Historical Background

Britt's Store was among the many crossroads and roadside grocery stores and gasoline stations that appeared throughout Wake County between the 1920s and World War II. Highway improvements in this period included the construction of new roads and the paving or resurfacing of existing ones, linking farms to nearby towns and the city of Raleigh. Paved roads and the increased use of motor vehicles encouraged entrepreneurs to open small roadside stores that sold groceries and gasoline to local residents and passing motorists. Such automobile-oriented businesses, usually with the distinctive yet functional box-and-canopy design, appeared along primary roads and at crossroad communities throughout Wake County during the interwar years (Lally 1994: 145-146; Lally 1993: Section F, page 156-160).

Probably around 1927 this store was opened on B. B. Britt's land at the junction of two main roads through southern Wake County (now north-south Benson Road and east-west Ten Ten Road). The store, which sold groceries and pumped gas to passing traffic, was either operated by the Britt family or was leased. As with many other larger landowners, the Britts occasionally rented out small tracts of land for commercial purposes. In 1927, B. B. Britt negotiated a twelve-year lease with N. L. Broughton to operate a cotton gin and seed house on a parcel (130 feet square) across Ten Ten Road from the present store. The site is now occupied by a modern convenience store/gas station. Though not mentioned in this lease agreement, Britt's Store may have been constructed about this time (Wake County Deed Book 508: 372; Victor Tart Interview 2013).

The crossroads store was inherited by Billie Gordon Britt and his wife, Dorothy, in 1942. A map of the B. B. Britt estate in 1942 shows the store on its current six-acre tract. In 1964, their daughter, Katie Britt McNally, acquired the store and land. Tart's Grocery and Poolroom, operated by Victor Tart, opened in the building in 1969. Tart's enterprise remains in operation, and the Britt family continues to own the property (Wake County Map Book 1942: 41; Wake County Deed Book 1606: 344; Victor Tart Interview 2013).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the previously surveyed Britt's Store is recommended **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A for commerce and under Criterion C for architecture.

### Integrity

Britt's Store possesses the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The store stands on its original location at the intersection of Benson and Ten Ten roads and maintains its historic crossroads setting, feeling, and association. The store also retains its integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The frame store, with its characteristic box-and-canopy design, is well preserved. As is common for stores and gas stations from this era, the gasoline pumps have been removed.

### Criterion A

Britt's Store 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*: 12).

Britt's Store is recommended eligible under Criterion A for commerce as a well-preserved example of the small, crossroads or roadside stores and gas stations that opened during the interwar years on busy roadways throughout Wake County. In growing numbers, landowners subdivided small parcels along their road frontages and especially at crossroad sites for grocery stores/gas stations to serve passing motorists. The 1993 National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)*, noted that numerous, modest rural stores arose after World War I to meet the demands of motorists and to provide convenient grocery shopping for local residents. In Wake County and throughout the state, the crossroads store played a vital role in the commercial life of a rural community. Many, such as Britt's Store, also performed a traditional social role, serving as a central gathering place for farmers and passersby (Lally 1993: Section F, pages 156-160; Fernbach 2012: 85-86).

After World War II, crossroads stores and gas stations were becoming obsolete as transportation improvements and growing automobile ownership allowed consumers to shop in cities and towns or at newly built, suburban shopping centers. Because of these changes in retail patterns, country stores have not survived in great numbers, and those that have are often in altered or deteriorated condition. Seven rural stores, six of which date from circa 1920 to circa 1945, are located within the APE for this project. The only one to predate World War I is the mid-1870s Watts Store and House, in the Auburn community, which was determined eligible in 1993 but reevaluated as ineligible during the NCDOT, Rail Division project entitled, *Raleigh Station and Track Configurations* (TIP No. P-5500). Because of this recent reevaluation, the William Watts House and Store was not investigated during this project. Three of the seven stores (Nos. 77, 272, and 328) were too remodeled or too dilapidated to merit National Register eligibility either individually or as part of historic districts. The remaining three—Britt's Store, Thomas Store (No. 312), and Weathers Store (No. 334)—are all recommended eligible as rare survivors (Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. 2013).

A search of the HPO Web GIS database revealed seven other rural stores in Wake County that predate World War II. One of these--the store associated with B. N. Ferrell House and Store (Study List 1991)—has been demolished since being added to the Study List. One store, located at 702 Wilbon Road, near Holly Springs, was determined ineligible in 2014. The circa 1934 Jones-Olive Store near Zebulon was more stylish than most crossroads stores, but its Colonial Revival design, which included dormers and a peaked entrance gable, have been compromised by replacement siding and windows. Two other stores—WA-R074 and WA-R070—are both overgrown and in deteriorated condition. Only the Davis Adcock Store and the Carpenter Farm Supply Company Complex remain in good condition. Listed in the National Register, the 1906 Davis Adcock Store is a traditional frame, one-story commercial building with a stepped parapet and a shed-roofed porch rather than a pump canopy. The late nineteenth century store in Carpenter, a contributing resource to the Carpenter National Register Historic District, is a rare example in Wake County of a two-story, frame commercial building with the characteristic stepped parapet and front porch. Although well preserved, both stores predate the automobile age and do not illustrate the rural stores and gas stations that arose after World War I to serve the motoring trade. Thus, Britt's Store,

along with the Thomas and Weathers stores, are among the few intact crossroads stores or gas stations remaining Wake County.

### **Criterion B**

Britt's Store 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

Britt's Store 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**

Britt's Store 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

Britt's Store is eligible under Criterion C for architecture as a well-preserved example of a popular roadside store design built in Wake County and nationwide after World War I. The box-and-canopy design, with its simple, boxy form for the grocery store and the projecting canopy to shelter automobiles and gas pumps, symbolized the rural roadside/crossroads store in the 1920s and 1930s. A common vernacular form in rural locales, the basic design was popularized for gas stations across the U.S. by national oil companies. In 1916, Standard Oil of Ohio developed a prefabricated prototype that was fifteen feet square with an integrated canopy. In 1918, the Gulf Oil Company conceived a brick version with brick piers supporting the canopy. Other oil companies followed suit while diagrams in petroleum trade magazines promoted the basic box-and-canopy (or house and canopy) type. Britt's Store retains its key architectural elements and clearly represents this common roadside store design of the period (Jakle and Sculle 1994: 141-142; Lally 1993: Section F, pages 156-160).

### **Criterion D**

Britt's Store 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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.

### **Proposed National Register Boundary and Justification**

The National Register boundary for Britt's Store has been drawn according to the guidelines of *National Register Bulletin 21, Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*.

Shown in **Figure 78**, the proposed National Register boundary for Britt's Store is defined by an approximately one-quarter-acre tract at the southeast corner of the six-acre tax parcel (PIN 1618463894). This boundary contains Britt's Store and the parking area historically associated with the store. The store is the only contributing resource, and there are no non-contributing resources. The boundary excludes the remainder of the six-acre tax parcel which is under cultivation and has no association with the commercial or architectural significance of Britt's Store. There are no other buildings or structures on the six-acre tract. The proposed boundary follows an unpaved drive along the north and west sides and extends to the edge of the pavement along Benson and Ten Ten roads to include the gravel parking on the south and east sides of the store. The proposed National Register boundary does not conform to the tax parcel/right-of-way line which cuts through the parking area along Ten Ten Road and extends well into the middle of the intersection.

**Figure 78**  
**Britt's Store**  
**Site Plan and Proposed National Register Boundary**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 75'

**INTENSIVE-LEVEL EVALUATIONS  
 PURPLE AND BLUE CORRIDORS  
 NOT YET REVIEWED BY HPO  
 (FROM TABLE 1)**

<u>Resource No.</u>	<u>HPO Survey No.</u>	<u>Resource Name</u>	<u>Prior Status</u>	<u>Concurrence?/Date</u>
310	WA0599	Utley-Council House	NR 2002	Not Yet
311	WA0597	W. C. Thomas House	None	Not Yet
312	WA0594	Thomas Store	None	Not Yet
313	WA0591	James Sugg House	None	Not Yet
315	WA0565	Atkinson-Whitted House	SL 1989/ LD 2011	Not Yet
316	WA0566	J. Beale Johnson House	NR 1991/ LD 1995	Not Yet
317	WA0723	Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Farms Historic District	NR 1990	Not Yet
	WA0570	Jones-Johnson Farm	DOE 2004	Not Yet
	WA0571	Ballentine Farm	None	Not Yet
325	WA1126	Grady Rowland Farm	None	Not Yet
329	WA1174	Joseph M. Blalock Farm	None	Not Yet
330	WA1175	Plymouth Christian Church	None	Not Yet
331	WA1176	Jones-Ellington House	None	Not Yet
332	WA1172	Dr. Nathan Blalock House	NR/LD 2005	Not Yet
333	WA1190	Jim Jordan Farm Complex	None	Not Yet
334	WA1184	Weathers Store	None	Not Yet
335	WA1183	Thomas Woolard Farm	None	Not Yet
339	WA6346	Burt-Utley House	None	Not Yet

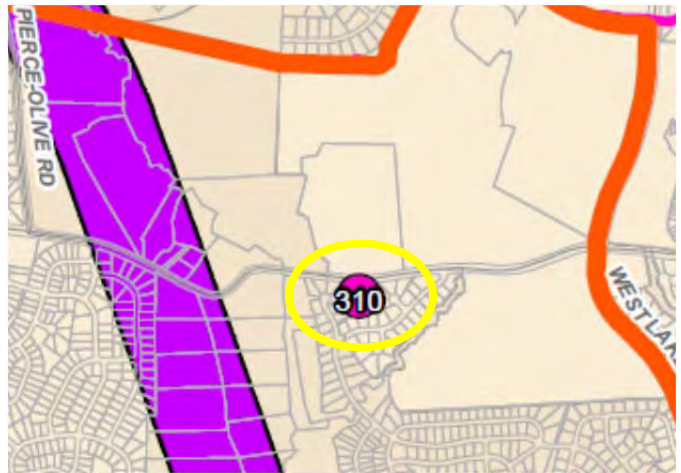
**No. 310 Utley-Council House (WA0599)**  
**(National Register 2002)**  
**(Wake County PIN 0669951842)**  
4009 Optimist Farm Road  
Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County



### Statement of Significance

As stated in the 2002 National Register nomination:

The Utley-Council House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture as an intact and rare surviving Federal-era house in southwestern Wake County. The well-preserved, circa 1820 dwelling is one of only two, two-story, single-pile, Federal style houses remaining in this section of the county. Its form, plan, design elements, and a majority of original materials are substantially intact. Adding to the rarity of the property is a smokehouse of mortise and tenon construction that dates to approximately the same period as the house (Circa, Inc. 2001: Section 8, page 6).



### Physical Description (Plates 562-563) (Figure 79)

Located near the town of Fuquay-Varina, the Utley-Council House is a two-story, frame, single-pile plantation seat with Federal-style architectural elements. Although the main block is one room deep, there is evidence in the framing that a one-story shed originally extended across the rear (south) elevation. The house retains much of its original beaded siding and six-over-nine light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The brick, exterior end chimneys have concave shoulders and are laid in Flemish bond. The house has a hall-and-parlor plan and is neatly finished with simple Federal details such as plank wainscot, six-panel doors, and a box stair. Both first floor fireboxes are surrounded by matching five-foot high mantels with pilasters supporting flat, horizontal panels topped by shelves. The two upstairs mantelpieces are more modest post-and-lintel design.

A rare mortise-and-tenon smokehouse, dating to the 1820s, with both sash-sawn and hand-hewn framing members remains on the property. The interior is stained from the smoke and the salts used to cure the meat. Although a definitive date of construction has not been established, stylistic clues, construction techniques, and comparisons with similar structures in Wake County date the house and smokehouse to circa 1820.



Plate 562. Utlely-Council House, House and Setting, Looking Southwest.



Plate 563. Utlely-Council House, Façade (North Elevation), Looking South.

## Historical Background

Local tradition supported by deeds associate the Utley family with the Utley-Council House tract from the late eighteenth century through the nineteenth century. David Utley owned land in Middle Creek Township during the latter eighteenth century. An unpublished family history states that upon his death in 1793, David Utley's estate was divided among his wife, Mary Penny Utley, and his three children Elizabeth (1778-1853), James, and a third child whose name is not known. A definitive chain of title can be established from 1872 to the present. An 1872 deed is recorded in which Thomas A. Council purchases 125 acres of land and the house from B. S. and Indiana Utley for six hundred dollars. The house left Council family ownership in 1950 when it was sold to S. A. Alexander. The house has undergone numerous changes in ownership since the late twentieth century (Circa, Inc. 2001: Section 8, pages 1-9).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

The Utley-Council House was listed in the National Register in 2002, and for purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the house remains **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The period of significance is circa 1820.

## Integrity

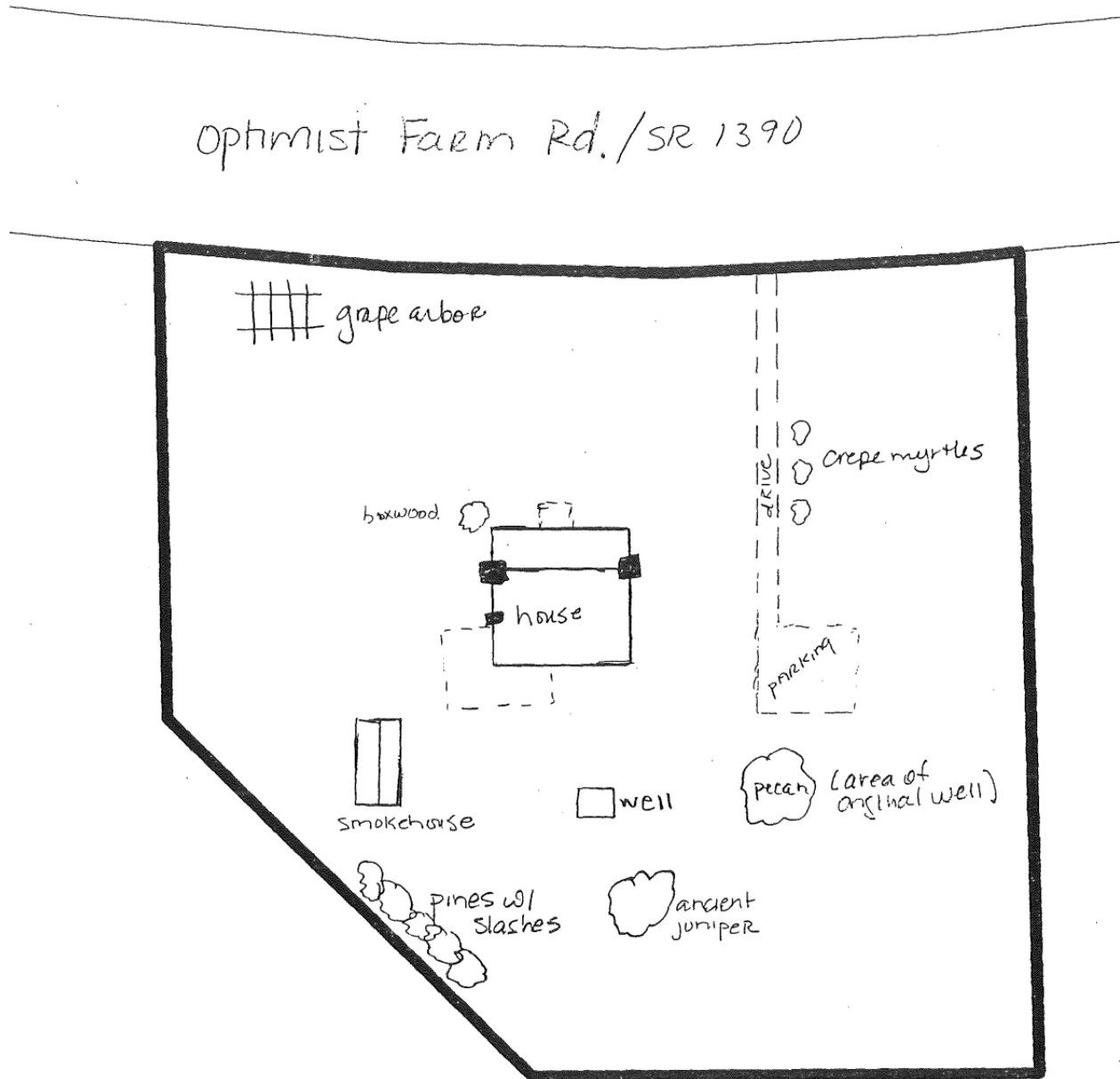
The Utley-Council House has not changed significantly since its 2002 National Register listing under Criterion C. The property retains its integrity of location, feeling, setting and association. The design, materials, and workmanship of the house have also not changed since its National Register nomination, and the Utley-Council House remains an especially well-preserved example of Federal-style architecture in Wake County.

## National Register Boundary Description and Justification

No changes to the National Register boundary for the Utley-Council House are recommended. The nominated boundary encompasses the two-acre tract that contains the house, the smokehouse, a well, and all of the remaining undeveloped acreage historically associated with the house (**Figure 79**).

Figure 79

Utley-Council House  
Site Plan and National Register Boundary



Source: National Register Nomination, 2001

**No. 311 W. C. Thomas House (WA0597)  
(Wake County PIN 0668477450)**  
6109 Sunset Lake Road  
Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County



**Physical Description (Plates 564-570)  
(Figures 80-81)**

Built circa 1930, this frame bungalow is located on a subdivided, three-acre parcel. The one and one-half story dwelling expresses the bungalow style in its low-slung, side-gable form, deep eaves, and broad wraparound porch supported by battered piers on brick pedestals. The engaged porch features an upper-story, front-gable porch in the center bay. In recent years, the house has been vinyl sided and the original six-over-one light, double-hung, wood-sash windows have been replaced. The rear ell has modern glass doors and replacement windows. A modern deck has also been added to the rear ell. Although the principal investigators did not gain access to the interior, the current owners state that the original mantels remain, but the doors have been replaced (HPO Files).



Approximately fifty acres of surrounding fields and woodland historically associated with the house remain intact but on different tax parcels. However, following the subdivision of the property in recent years, a modern residence now occupies a one-acre lot immediately to the south. A modern residential subdivision is located to the east of the tract. The 1989 HPO file recorded a large collection of twentieth-century, frame outbuildings near the house, including tobacco packhouses, tobacco barns, sorting rooms, equipment shed, privy, well, wash house, smokehouse, and chicken house. Only the well, a front-gable, vinyl-sided sorting room, and a front-gable, vinyl-sided smokehouse remain.





Plate 564. W. C. Thomas House, House and Setting, Looking East.



Plate 565. W. C. Thomas House, Façade (West Elevation), Looking East.



Plate 566. W. C. Thomas House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 567. W. C. Thomas House, Rear (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 568. W. C. Thomas House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 569. W. C. Thomas House, Well and Sorting Room, Looking East.



Plate 570. W. C. Thomas House, Smokehouse, Looking East.

### Historical Background

According to members of the Booker family, who purchased this property in 1948 and continue to own the house and adjacent farmland, the dwelling was erected by farmer W. C. Thomas. In 1930, W. C. Thomas acquired fifty-nine acres of land from Zebulon V. Coats and probably erected this house soon after his purchase. Coats p583bought ninety-one acres from Rufus Ragland in 1920. In 1948, Kater and Ethel Booker purchased the fifty-nine-acre farm. The farm produced bright-leaf tobacco as its chief money crop. The house is now owned and occupied by descendants of the Bookers, and the associated farmland, now on separate tax parcels, is now pasture (HPO Files; Wake County Deed Books 368: 86; 579: 472; 1000: 658; 1212: 400; 1677: 471).

### National Register Criteria Evaluation

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

### Integrity

The W. C. Thomas House does not retain the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The house stands on its original site, and thus retains its integrity of location, but its setting, feeling, and association have been compromised. Much of the original farm acreage remains intact, albeit on separate tax parcels, but most of the outbuildings historically associated with this farm are now gone. The design, materials, and workmanship have also been compromised by alterations, including the installation of vinyl siding and replacement windows.

### Criterion A

The W. C. Thomas 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: 12*).

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. Specifically, the property does not have significance under Criterion A in the area of agriculture. Although the W. C. Thomas House parcel adjoins some fifty-acres of fields historically associated with the residence, the property no longer retains the number or variety of early-to-mid-twentieth-century outbuildings to illustrate major agricultural patterns in Wake County during this period.

### Criterion B

The W. C. Thomas 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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. C. Thomas 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

Although this circa 1930 bungalow retains representative elements of the bungalow style, and has a distinctive upper-story porch, the house does not possess the level of architectural integrity needed for eligibility under Criterion C. The dwelling has been vinyl sided, and the original windows have been replaced. The interior doors are also modern replacements. Rural Wake County contains a number of substantial, well-preserved bungalow farmhouses that clearly illustrate the style. These include the Ayscue House near Bayleaf, the Montezuma Pearce House near Rolesville, the D. P. Daniels House in the Wake Forest vicinity, the Weathers House near Wendell, the Ragan House near

New Hill, and the Coom House near Knightsdale. All these bungalows also retain their historic settings within large farm complexes (Lally 1994: 221, 223, 244, 308-309, 366).

#### **Criterion D**

The W. C. Thomas 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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 80**

**W. C. Thomas House  
Overall Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 200'

**Figure 81**

**W. C. Thomas House  
Detailed Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 50'



**No. 312 Thomas Store (WA0594)  
(Wake County PIN 0668533473)  
1924 Bass Lake Road  
Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County**

**Physical Description (Plates 571-577)  
(Figure 82)**

Occupying a 0.84-acre parcel, this crossroads store stands at the southwest corner of Bass Lake Road and Hilltop Needmore Road in the Needmore community. The store is oriented to the intersection with unpaved parking on the south side. The remainder of the tax parcel is enclosed behind a chain link fence and is used as a small farmers market with two modern sheds, an open shed, and produce tables scattered over the otherwise flat, vacant lot. Built circa 1930, the one-story, frame building has a front-gable core with a hip-roofed pump canopy and shed-roofed extensions wings extending from the side elevations. A make-shift,

plywood shed is found at the front (northeast) corner of the building. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal, and the exterior retains its German siding. The pump canopy is supported by replacement wood piers and metal poles. The fenestration is largely original. Large, six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows flank the single-leaf, half-glazed door that occupies the center of the three-bay facade. Glass has now replaced the lower wood panel of the door. Four light, casement windows are found on the side (east and west) and rear elevations. The store has a gable-roofed rear ell with a shed-roofed porch and enclosed end bay. Double-leaf, horizontal-panel and glazed doors lead into the rear ell from the porch. The rear wing sits on an open, brick pier foundation.

The interior was inaccessible but visible from the front door. The simple interior consists of a single, open room in the main block. The hardwood floor is intact, but the walls have been sheetrocked. Some shelving also survives.

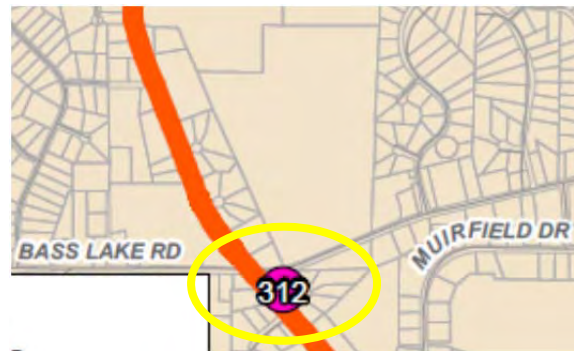




Plate 571. Thomas Store, Front (Northeast) and Side (Southeast) Elevations, Looking West.



Plate 572. Thomas Store, Side (Southeast) Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking Northwest.



Plate 573. Thomas Store, Side (Northwest) Elevation, Looking Southeast.



Plate 574. Thomas Store, Front Entrance.



Plate 575. Thomas Store, Rear Ell, Porch and Entrance, Looking Northwest.



Plate 576. Thomas Store, Rear Ell, Looking North.



Plate 577. Thomas Store, Modern Shed and Produce Stands, Looking Southwest.

## Historical Background

The Thomas Store is one of the many crossroads and roadside groceries and gas stations that appeared throughout Wake County between the 1920s and World War II. Transportation improvements—constructing new roads and paving or resurfacing existing ones—created better and faster connections between once isolated farming communities and nearby towns as well as the city of Raleigh. Car ownership increased dramatically during the period, and small roadside stores were built to sell groceries and gasoline to passing motorists and local residents. Such automobile-oriented businesses, typically with the functional box-and-canopy design, appeared along primary roads and at crossroads throughout Wake County during the 1920s and 1930s (Lally 1994: 145-146; Lally 1993: Section F, pages 156-160).

Exemplifying this pattern, the Thomas Store sits in the center of the Needmore community where the Apex and Old Raleigh roads intersected. The store was reputedly built circa 1930 and operated by the Dunn family, but the property has been owned by the Thomas family since 1945 when Julian Preston Thomas bought the store and twenty-one acres from Thelma Faucette (HPO Files; Wake County Deed Book 912: 437).

Faucette had acquired the seventy-three-acre tract that included the store site in 1935 from her parents, B.A. and Mamie Chappell. The Chappells had bought the land that same year at public auction after owner, H.E. Atkinson, declared bankruptcy. Atkinson had purchased the seventy-three-acre tract from J. Beale Johnson in 1921. The acreage was described as, “Beginning at the center of the intersection of the Apex and Old Raleigh roads in the village known as Needmore, at Fred Stephens’ southwest corner, the southeast corner of the W. Q. Maynard lands and the northwest corner of Dr. J.R. Edwards and Lucille Barker Edwards lands...”. The deed further describes the property as “...being the balance of old Horton and Alford lands retained by the said

H.E. Atkinson after selling the said Edwardses 250 acres ..." (Wake County Deed Books 686: 439; 687: 255; 702: 329).

### **National Register Criteria Evaluation**

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the previously surveyed Thomas Store is recommended **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A for commerce and under Criterion C for architecture.

### **Integrity**

The Thomas Store possesses the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The store stands on its original location at the intersection of Bass Lake and Hilltop-Needham roads, the historic Old Raleigh and Apex roads, and the store maintains its historic crossroads setting, feeling, and association. Furthermore, Thomas Store retains its integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The frame store retains its German siding, original fenestration, and characteristic box-and-canopy design. As is common for stores and gas stations from this era, the gasoline pumps have been removed. The building is well preserved and in fair condition.

### **Criterion A**

Thomas Store 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*: 12).

Thomas Store is recommended eligible under Criterion A for commerce as a well-preserved example of the small, crossroads or roadside stores and gas stations built during the interwar years on the main roads and highways of Wake County. Landowners, usually farmers, subdivided small parcels along their road frontages, especially at crossroad sites, for grocery/gas station operations to serve the car trade. The 1993 National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)*, noted that numerous, simple, frame stores arose after World War I in rural locales to meet the demands of motorists and to provide convenient grocery shopping for nearby residents. In Wake County and throughout the state, the crossroads store played a vital role in the commercial life of a rural community. Many, such as the Thomas Store, also performed a traditional social role, serving as a central gathering place for farmers and passersby (Lally 1993: Section F, pages 156-160; Fernbach 2012: 85-86).

By the 1950s, the crossroads store quickly became obsolete as transportation improvements and growing automobile ownership allowed consumers to shop in cities and towns or at newly built, suburban shopping centers. Because of these changes in retail patterns, country stores from the 1920s and 1930s have not survived in great numbers, and those that have are often in altered or deteriorated condition. Seven rural stores, six of which date from circa 1920 to circa 1945, are located within the APE for this project. The only one to predate World War I is the mid-1870s Watts Store and House, in the Auburn community, which was determined eligible in 1993 but

reevaluated as ineligible during the NCDOT, Rail Division project entitled, *Raleigh Station and Track Configurations* (TIP No. P-5500). Because of this recent reevaluation, the William Watts House and Store was not investigated during this project. Three of the seven stores (Nos. 77, 272, and 328) were too altered or too dilapidated to merit National Register eligibility either individually or as part of historic districts. The remaining three—Britt's Store (No. 304), Thomas Store, and Weathers Store (No. 334)—are all recommended eligible as rare survivors (Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. 2013).

A search of the HPO Web GIS database revealed seven other rural stores in Wake County. One of these--the store associated with B. N. Ferrell House and Store (Study List 1991)—has been demolished since being added to the Study List. One store, located at 702 Wilbon Road, near Holly Springs, was determined ineligible in 2014. The circa 1934 Jones-Olive Store near Zebulon was more stylish than most crossroads stores, but its Colonial Revival design, which included dormers and a peaked entrance gable, have been compromised by replacement siding and windows. Two other stores—WA-R074 and WA-R070—are both overgrown and in deteriorated condition. Only the Davis Adcock Store and the Carpenter Farm Supply Company Complex remain in good condition. Listed in the National Register, the 1906 Davis Adcock Store is a traditional frame, one-story commercial building with a stepped parapet and a shed-roofed porch rather than a pump canopy. The late nineteenth century store in Carpenter, a contributing resource to the Carpenter National Register Historic District, is a rare example in Wake County of a two-story, frame commercial building with the characteristic stepped parapet and front porch. Although well preserved, both stores predate the automobile age and do not illustrate the rural stores and gas stations that arose after World War I to serve the motoring trade. Thus, the Thomas Store, along with the Britt and Weathers stores, are among the few intact crossroads stores or gas stations remaining Wake County.

### Criterion B

Thomas Store 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

The store 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

Thomas Store 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

Thomas Store is eligible under Criterion C for architecture as a well-preserved example of a roadside store design that was built in Wake County and nationwide after World War I. The box-and-canopy design, with its simple, boxy form for the grocery store and the projecting canopy to shelter automobiles and gas pumps, epitomized the rural roadside/crossroads store in the 1920s and 1930s. This vernacular form, common in rural locales, was popularized for gas stations across the U.S. by national oil companies. In 1916, Standard Oil of Ohio developed a prefabricated prototype that was fifteen feet square with an integrated canopy. In 1918, the Gulf Oil Company conceived a brick version with brick piers supporting the canopy. Other oil companies followed suit while diagrams in petroleum trade magazines promoted the basic box-and-canopy (also called a house and canopy) type. Thomas Store retains its key architectural elements and clearly represents this common roadside store design of the period (Jakle and Sculle 1994: 141-142; Lally 1993: Section F, pages 156-160).

### **Criterion D**

Thomas Store 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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.

### **Proposed National Register Boundary and Justification**

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

Shown in **Figure 82**, the proposed National Register boundary conforms to the 0.84-acre tax parcel (PIN 0668533473) on which the Thomas Store is sited except where the pump canopy and the parking areas historically associated with the store extend into the road right-of-way. Here, in the northeast corner of the parcel and extending along portions of the north and east sides, the proposed boundary extends out to follow the edge of the road pavement which is roughly four feet beyond the canopy. The recommended boundary encompasses the store and its adjacent parking areas. The store is the only contributing resource, and the three small, modern sheds are non-contributing resources. Except where noted above, the proposed boundary follows the rights-of-way on Bass Lake and Hilltop-Needham roads.



**Figure 82**  
**Thomas Store**  
**Site Plan and Proposed National Register Boundary**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

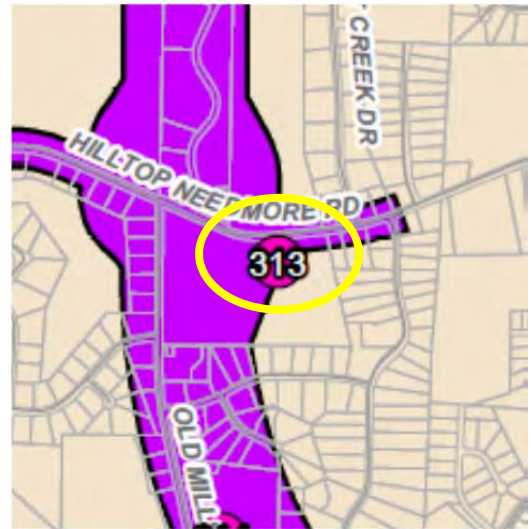
Scale: 1" = 50'

**No. 313 James Sugg House (WA0591)  
(Wake County PIN 0678230643)  
5229 Hilltop Needmore Road  
Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 578-594)  
(Figures 83-84)**

Now vacant and in disrepair, the James Sugg House faces north towards Hilltop Needmore Road. The house occupies a thirty-two-acre agricultural tract that is a subdivision of a larger Sugg farm that was developed after the Civil War. Modern residential subdivisions now surround this tract. The James Sugg House is a one-story, frame, double-pile dwelling that was erected circa 1918. The hip-roofed house has restrained Colonial Revival features, including a hip-roofed center dormer with a small, three-part, Palladian-inspired window and a center entrance framed by sidelights and transom. The original wood-paneled door has a glazed upper section. The two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are original. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by simple tapered piers, and the balustrade has square balusters. The house has two interior, brick chimneys that do not match each other. The narrow west chimney stack may be later as there is a replacement mantel in the west front room. There is an original rear ell that housed the kitchen. The ell has a gable roof and an intact porch (now glass enclosed) that is supported by tapered piers matching those on the front porch. A brick chimney flue that served the kitchen stove pierces the roof of the ell. An addition from the late 1960s extends from the rear ell. The addition has French doors, a roof balustrade, and a large, brick chimney. The rear elevation also includes a later, shed-roofed bathroom appendage (Lally 1994: 110, 383; Martha Field Interview 2014).



The interior of the main block has original mantels in three of the four principal rooms, hardwood floors, simply molded baseboards and window and door surrounds, plasters walls and ceilings, and horizontal-panel doors. A 1960s French door leads from the living room to the east rear room in the main block. The mantels vary in design and include such decorative features as classical columns, bracketed shelves, and mirrored overmantels. The simple Craftsman-style mantel in the parlor (west front room) is distinct from the classically-derived mantels in the other rooms. According to the current owner, a member of the Sugg family, the mantel was probably added in the late 1940s. The original center hall has been removed to increase the size of the living room (east front room). The kitchen in the rear ell has been modernized (Martha Field Interview 2014).

The surrounding thirty-two-acre tract includes cultivated fields, a farm pond, and a collection of abandoned outbuildings, most of which have been heavily altered or are in poor condition. The majority of the farm buildings appear to have been built between circa 1918 and World War II. Located behind the house are two frame packhouses that have been extensively remodeled and converted to tenant housing; a small, front-gable, frame tobacco sorting room; a front-gable, frame

shed; a front-gable, frame garage that was later enlarged with an aluminum-sided, front bay; and a modern gazebo. Now heavily overgrown, a separate cluster of outbuildings stands in the field west of the house. These outbuildings include several glazed-tile tobacco barns, frame packhouses, a ruinous tenant house, and modern bulk barns.



Plate 578. James Sugg House, House, Outbuildings, and Setting, Looking Southeast.



Plate 579. James Sugg House, House and Setting, Looking South.



Plate 580. James Sugg House, Façade (North Elevation), Looking South.



Plate 581. James Sugg House, Façade and Side (West) Elevation, Looking Southeast.



Plate 582. James Sugg House, Façade and Side (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 583. James Sugg House, Rear Bathroom Addition and Rear Ell, Looking East.



Plate 584. James Sugg House, Rear (South) Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking Northeast.



Plate 585. James Sugg House, Interior, Living Room (East Front Room).



Plate 586. James Sugg House, Interior, East Rear Room.



Plate 587. James Sugg House, Dining Room (West Rear Room).

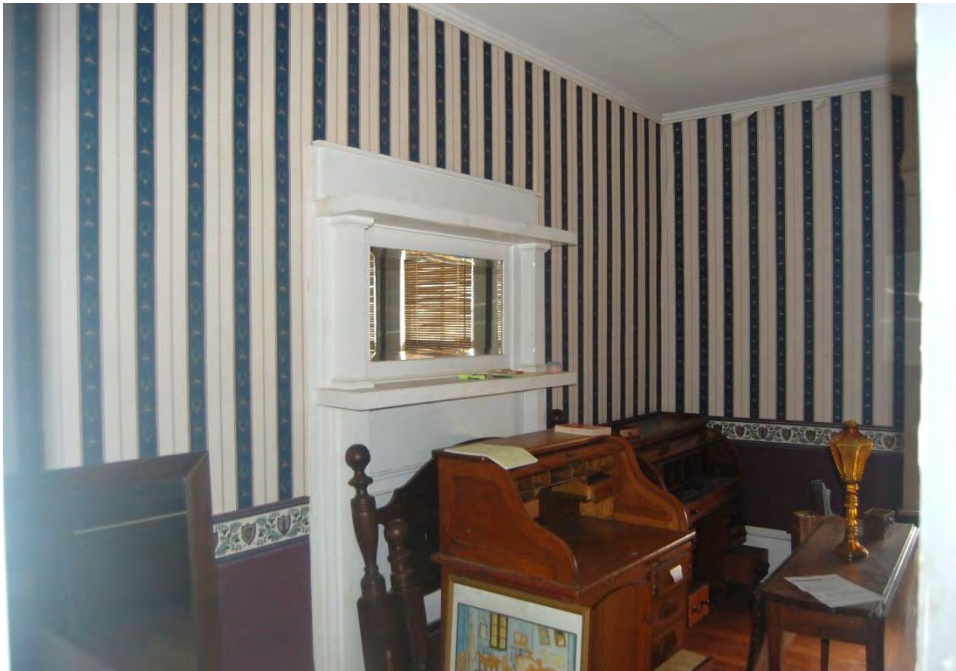


Plate 588. James Sugg House, Parlor (West Front Room) Showing 1940s Mantel.





Plate 589. James Sugg House, Rear Ell and Garage, Looking Southeast.



Plate 590. James Sugg House, Outbuildings, Looking South.



Plate 591. James Sugg House, Former Tobacco Packhouses and Shed, Looking Southeast.



Plate 592. James Sugg House, Former Packhouse, Looking Southeast.



Plate 593. James Sugg House, Abandoned Tobacco Barns on Overgrown Site West of House, Looking West.



Plate 594. James Sugg House, Deteriorated Tenant House on Overgrown Site West of House, Looking South.

## Historical Background

Farmer James Sugg (1890-1959) married Clara Stephenson in 1916 and erected the dwelling circa 1918 using materials from the farm. According to the current owner, the Sugg farm has been in the family for five generations, and the farm has ranged in size from the present thirty acres to approximately 500 acres. A stone marker on the property denotes that the Sugg farm was established in 1865. The farm originally raised cotton and later tobacco as the primary cash crops. The Suggs played a major role in founding nearby Pleasant Grove Baptist Church. The house remains in the Sugg family although now stands vacant (HPO Files; Lally 1994: 383).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

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

### Integrity

The James Sugg House does not retain the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The house stands on its original site, and thus has integrity of location, but its setting, feeling, and association have been compromised. Despite retaining approximately thirty-two acres of farmland, the tract is now surrounded by modern subdivisions that fill most of the original farm acreage. In addition, no agricultural outbuildings remain intact from the early twentieth century when the house and outbuildings were constructed. The house has also lost much of its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. While retaining original elements of design, the house is in deteriorated condition, and some key features are no longer extant. The center hall has been removed, and the parlor mantel is a 1940s replacement. The kitchen has been modernized, and a large, 1960s addition to the kitchen wing detracts from the original design of the house.

### Criterion A

The James Sugg 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*: 12).

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. Specifically, the property does not have agricultural significance. Although the Sugg tract includes roughly thirty-two acres of farmland, the property does not have the number or variety of agricultural outbuildings from the early to mid-twentieth century to illustrate important agricultural patterns or trends in the county during this period. Moreover, modern residential subdivisions now occupy adjacent tracts that were once part of the Sugg farm.

## Criterion B

The James Sugg 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

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 James Sugg 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

This circa 1918 house does not possess the level of architectural integrity for eligibility under Criterion C. Now in disrepair, the house has a replacement parlor mantel and no longer retains its center-hall plan. A significant 1960s wing was added to the rear of the kitchen. Rural Wake County retains more intact expressions of this common hip-roofed, double-pile house type. Among the county's especially well-preserved examples of the one-story, hip-roofed, double-pile farmhouse are the Robert Allen House in the Fuquay-Varina vicinity, the Charles H. and Lilly Horton House near Rolesville, and the 1915 farmhouse on the Allie Lawrence Farm (Study List 1994) at New Hill. All these houses are located on farms with large collections of associated outbuildings as well as farmland. By the early 1920s, successful Wake farmers were taking the popular hip-roofed, double-pile form and adapting it to the bungalow style. A well-preserved example of this trend is the 1921 B. K. Horton House near Zebulon (Lally 1993: Section F, page 135; Lally 1994: 218, 368-369, 378-379, 383, 393).

## Criterion D

The James Sugg 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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 83**

**James Sugg House  
Overall Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Maps

Scale: 1" = 130'

Figure 84

James Sugg House  
Detailed Site Plan



Source: Wake County Tax Map

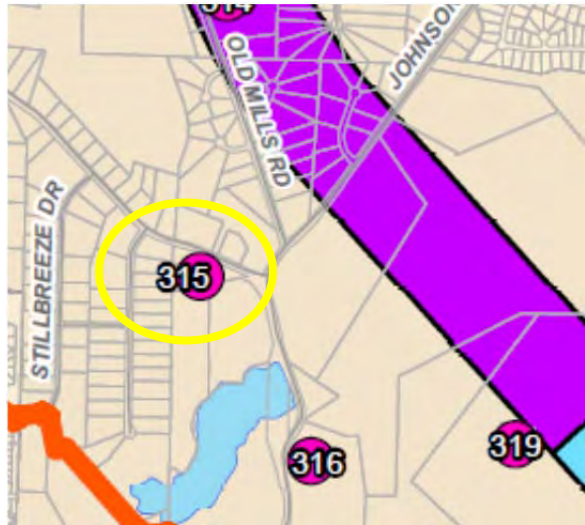
Scale: 1" = 80'

**No. 315 Atkinson-Whitted House (WA0565)  
(Study List 1989; Local Landmark  
2011) (Wake County  
PIN 0677196286)  
6325 Whitted Road  
Fuquay-Varina Vicinity,  
Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 595-598)  
(Figure 85)**

The Atkinson-Whitted House occupies a wooded, subdivided lot of two and one-half-acres. A modern residential subdivision is located to the west while two modern houses on ten-acre tracts stand to the south along Johnson Pond Road. The Queen Anne house is a two-story, frame dwelling completed about 1908 following the expansion and remodeling of a one-story dwelling that was built circa 1895 on the site. Currently at the beginning of a renovation, the house stands vacant, and the front porch is no longer extant. The dwelling originally had a wraparound porch which was replaced in the 1940s by a smaller, two-bay, hip-roofed porch with simple, square, wood piers (Lally 1994: 376-377; Capital Area Preservation 2011).



The house features a high hip roof with boxed eaves, hip-roofed dormers, interior brick chimneys with corbelling, and a prominent corner tower with a conical roof topped by a finial. The house retains its weatherboard siding, three-part windows with diamond-shaped sash in the dormers and paired round-arched windows in the attic level of the tower. A door on the second story suggests that the original wraparound porch had an upper deck at the entrance bay. The glazed and wood-panel door is flanked by sidelights with lower wood panels above which are diamond-shaped sash. Many of the tall, double-hung windows have two-over-two light, wood-sash although some are replacement one-over-one lights. The trabeated front entrance has a partially glazed, single-leaf, wood-paneled door. The entrance has diamond-shaped sash in the transom and in the sidelights. Like the second-story entrance, the sidelights at the main door have wood lower panels (Lally 1994: 376-377; Capital Area Preservation 2011).

Extending from the rear of the double-pile main block, and slightly inset, is a less ornate, two-story, hip-roofed section. Projecting from the side (south) elevation of this section is a one-story, five-sided, conical-roofed bay that echoes the corner tower on the façade. A shed-roofed porch with chamfered posts spans the width of the rear (west) elevation. Above this porch, an original sleeping porch has been enclosed by a weatherboarded wall. The side (north) elevation contains two one-story projecting bays at the west end.

The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior. However, the 2011 study, *Atkinson-Whitted House, Application for Historic Landmark Designation*, completed for Wake County's Capital



Area Preservation, records a substantially intact interior. A large entrance hall has a post-and-lintel mantel, a staircase with square newels and ceiling supports, and beaded-board wainscoting. The front parlor has a replacement 1990s mantel, but original post-and-lintel mantels survive in the upstairs bedrooms (Jeremy Bradham Interview 2014; Capital Area Preservation 2011).

The tract also includes a circa 1900, frame, front-gable smokehouse with flanking shed rooms. The smokehouse stands southwest of the house. There are no other outbuildings.

The property once included a remarkable four-story, wood-shingled silo and water tower that was demolished in the 1990s. The silo and water tower stood northwest of the house. The tapered, square tower originally held grain in its first three levels and water for livestock and an early plumbing system for the house in the top level. Recorded in *The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina* (1994), author Kelly Lally described it “as the only such structure standing in rural Wake County”. A modern, two-story, frame residence with a hip roof now stands on the site of the demolished tower which is outside the current tax parcel and local landmark boundary. The current owners of the Atkinson-Whitted House reside in the modern house (Lally 1994: 377; Jeremy Bradham Interview 2014).



Plate 595. Atkinson-Whitted House, Front (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 596. Atkinson-Whitted House, Main Entrance, Looking West.



Plate 597. Atkinson-Whitted House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 598. Atkinson-Whitted House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking West.

### Historical Background

About 1889, Mary Lorena Johnson, whose family owned land throughout this section of Middle Creek Township, married Zebulon Atkinson, a lumber manufacturer who owned a local sawmill. In 1893, the Atkinsons acquired about 270 acres around Johnson Pond from Mary's parents. About two years later, the Atkinsons built their first house on the site. According to family history, they enlarged and remodeled this one-story, frame dwelling into the present, two-story, Queen Anne residence in 1908. By 1910, Zeb and Lorena Atkinson, their son, Hollis, daughter, Elsie Johnson Whitaker, and her new husband, William Whitaker, were all residing in the house. Zeb Atkinson operated the sawmill while his son-in-law was farm manager. In 1921, the Atkinsons sold the farm to Lorena's brother, James Beale Johnson, who sold the house and fifty-three acres to G. B. Whitted in 1923. The house remained in the Whitted family until 1994 when the present owners, Richard and Jeane Robinson, purchased the house. The Robinsons are beginning a renovation of the dwelling, which is currently vacant (Lally 1994: 376-377; Jeremy Bradham Interview 2014; Capital Area Preservation 2011).

### National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Atkinson-Whitted House is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion. Placed on the Study List in 1989 as the Atkinson-Whitted House and Tower, the property has lost much of its architectural integrity and is not recommended for National Register eligibility.

This recommendation is consistent with the May 2011 HPO staff review of a draft National Register nomination for the Atkinson-Whitted House. The review stated that with the tower gone and front

porch removed, “staff does not recommend the house for listing in the [National] Register as it currently appears” (HPO Files).

While no longer possessing sufficient architectural integrity for National Register eligibility, the house is a Wake County Local Historic Landmark. The house has not changed significantly since its 2011 local landmark designation. The local landmark boundary conforms to the current 2.66-acre tax parcel and is depicted in **Figure 85**.

### **Integrity**

The Atkinson-Whitted House does not retain the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Although the house stands on its original site, its historically rural feeling, farm setting, and association have been compromised by nearby modern development, the 1990s demolition of the notable silo/water tower, and the loss of associated farmland and agricultural outbuildings. Only the smokehouse still survives behind the residence. Its design, workmanship, and materials have also been affected significantly by the loss of the original wraparound porch, a key architectural feature, and the enclosure of the sleeping porch.

### **Criterion A**

The Atkinson-Whitted 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: 12*).

The Atkinson-Whitted 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. Specifically, the property does not have agricultural significance. The house no longer retains its historically associated farmland or farm outbuildings to illustrate major agricultural patterns in the county during the historic period. Moreover, modern residential subdivisions now occupy adjacent tracts that were once part of the Atkinson-Whitted farm.

### **Criterion B**

The Atkinson-Whitted 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 Atkinson-Whitted 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

Although the circa 1908 house retains original exterior and interior architectural features, the front porch is now gone, and the remarkable wood-shingled silo/water tower has been demolished. The porch and tower were key components of the property's architectural significance, and with their loss, the house does not have the level of architectural significance needed for eligibility under Criterion C.

### **Criterion D**

The Atkinson-Whitted 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 21*).

The house 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 85**  
**Atkinson-Whitted House**  
**Site Plan and Local Landmark Boundary**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 125'

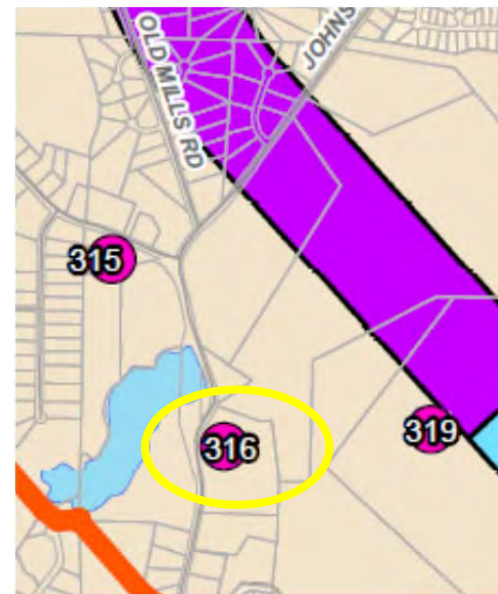
**No. 316 J. Beale Johnson House (WA0566)  
(National Register 1991; Local  
Landmark 1995)  
(Wake County PIN 0677277435)  
6321 Johnson Pond Road  
Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County**



### Statement of Significance

As stated in the 1991 National Register nomination:

The J. Beale Johnson House is a grand, Neoclassical Revival style house built circa 1906. The house is listed in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture and exemplifies the Neoclassical Revival with its imposing, hip-roofed form and two-story Doric portico. The house was designed by the prominent Raleigh architect, Charles Pearson, for J. Beale Johnson, an influential Wake County businessman. The interior and exterior of the house remain well-preserved (Turner 1991: Section 8, page 1).



### Physical Description (Plates 599-600) (Figure 86)

The 1906 J. Beale Johnson House occupies a fourteen-acre parcel that includes approximately ten acres of woodland. The house commands an elevated site surrounded by a generous and well-landscaped lawn. The two-story, frame, Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling exemplifies the style in its colossal Doric portico and refined classical elements on both the interior and the exterior. A one-story porch runs beneath the portico for the length of the three-bay facade and extends around to the northeast corner and to the porte-cochere on the west side. The central portico shelters entrances from the porches on each floor. The main entrance is composed of a six-panel door flanked by broad, diamond-paned sidelights and a transom. The interior features a broad stair hall flanked by two rooms on either side. Pocket doors open into both front parlors. The formal stairway is embellished with bracketed stair ends. Original mantels survive throughout the house, including mantels with high shelves and fluted pilasters and cornices in the principal rooms on the first floor (Turner 1991: Section 7, pages 1-2).



Plate 599. J. Beale Johnson House, Façade (West Elevation), Looking East.



Plate 600. J. Beale Johnson House, Side (South) and Rear (East) Elevations, Looking North.



## Historical Background

About 1906, J. Beale Johnson erected this house on land he inherited near Johnson's Pond. Johnson was a successful businessman who invested in sawmilling and timberlands around Harnett County. He came to own 582 acres of land surrounding the house. As he prospered, Johnson became a director of the Commercial National Bank in Raleigh, co-founder of the Hanover Land and Development Company, Inc. in Fuquay Springs, and investor and shareholder in many companies across the state (Turner 1991: Section 8, pages 1-2).

After Johnson's death from pneumonia in 1931, his family lost the house which had been pledged as collateral in investments that failed during the Depression. The North Carolina Rural Rehabilitation Corporation (NCRRC) purchased the property in 1935 and subsequently sold much of the land to small farmers at low interest rates. The Johnson House itself became a home for girls and the elderly. In 1949, the State of North Carolina and the NCRRC gave the remaining property and the house to American Legion Post 116, Fuquay Springs. This organization used the house as a meeting facility but allowed it to suffer years of neglect before selling it at public auction in 1965. At that time, the property was rescued from almost certain destruction by Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Turner, the current owners of the Johnson House. Between 1965 and 1970, the Turners renovated the house to its present condition (Turner 1991: Section 8, pages 1-2).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

The J. Beale Johnson House was listed in the National Register in 1991, and for purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the house remains **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The period of significance is circa 1906. The house is also a Wake County Local Historic Landmark. The house has not changed significantly since its 1995 local landmark designation.

## Integrity

The J. Beale Johnson House has not changed significantly since its 1991 National Register listing under Criterion C. The property retains its integrity of location, feeling, setting and association. The design, materials, and workmanship of the house have also not changed since its National Register nomination, and the J. Beale Johnson House remains an especially well-preserved example of Neoclassical Revival architecture in Wake County.

## National Register and Local Landmark Boundary Description and Justification

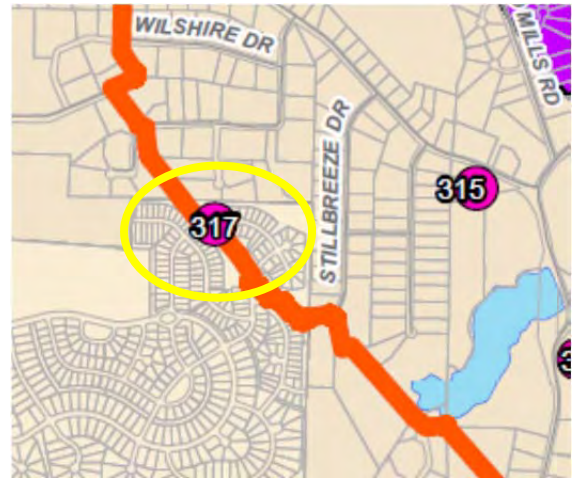
No changes to the National Register or local landmark boundaries for the J. Beale Johnson House are recommended. Both boundaries encompass the 13.9-acre tax parcel depicted in the 1991 National Register nomination but extend to the center line of Johnson Pond Road rather than following the road right-of-way. This tract includes the house and surrounding grounds historically associated with the house (**Figure 86**).



**No. 317 Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Farms Historic District (WA0723)  
(National Register 1990)**  
Sunset Lake Road  
Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County

**National Register Criteria Evaluation: 2004  
Determination of Ineligibility (Plates 601-606)  
(Figures 87-88)**

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Farms Historic District (National Register 1990) was determined **not eligible** for the National Register in 2004 under any criterion because of loss of integrity. When listed in the National Register in 1990 under Criterion A for agriculture and Criterion C for architecture, the district consisted of two farms. The Jones-Johnson Farm (covering approximately seventy acres) was situated on the south side of the district along the east side of Sunset Lake Road primarily below Terrible Creek. The larger Ballentine Farm (encompassing approximately 258 acres) was located north of Terrible Creek along both sides of Sunset Lake Road. The APE for the current project runs through the northeast corner of the historic district (Edmisten 1989; Mattson, Alexander and Associates 2004).



Since 1990, the Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District has changed significantly. Most of the Ballentine Farm—roughly 200 of the 258-acres—was transformed from agricultural fields to a large, modern residential subdivision named Ballentine. Situated on the east side of Sunset Lake Road, the entire subdivision was built within the historic district. The modern Ballentine Elementary School is located within the new subdivision. Little evidence remains in this area of the sizable agrarian landscape that contributed to the agricultural significance of the historic district (Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. 2004).

Although the historic district was determined ineligible for the National Register, and remains ineligible, the seventy-acre Jones-Johnson Farm was determined individually eligible in 2004 under Criterion A for agriculture and Criterion C for architecture (see Mattson, Alexander and Associates 2004). The remainder of the Ballentine Farm (now fifty-eight acres) was not evaluated for eligibility in 2004, but with the Jones-Johnson Farm is evaluated for individual National Register eligibility in the present study.



Plate 601. Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Farms Historic District, Ballentine Subdivision.



Plate 602. Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Farms Historic District, Ballentine Subdivision.



Plate 603. Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Farms Historic District, Jones-Johnson Farm, William Wesley Johnson House, Looking South.



Plate 604. Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Farms Historic District, Jones-Johnson Farm, Field, Looking North from William Wesley Johnson House.



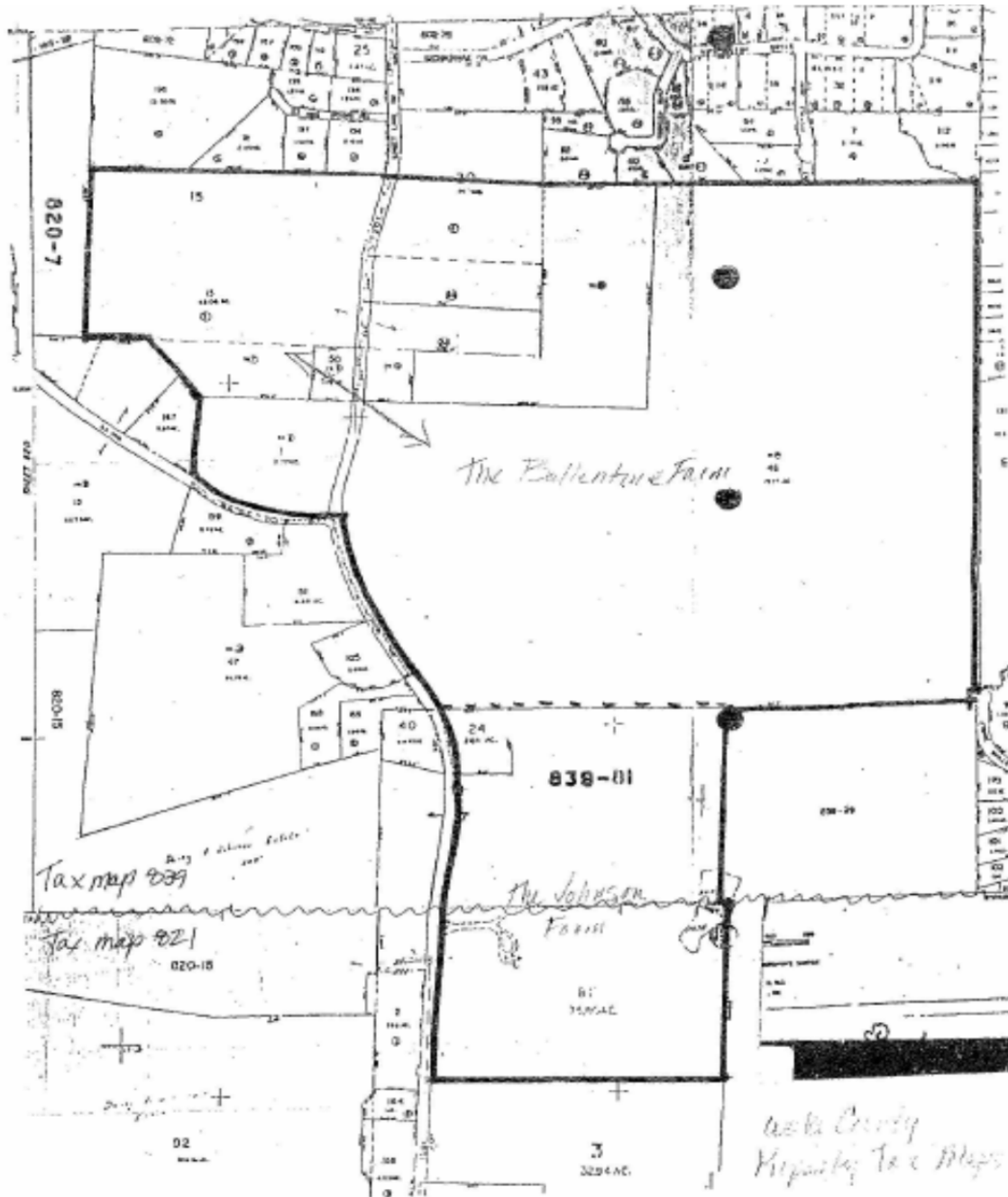
Plate 605. Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Farms Historic District, Ballentine House, Looking West.



Plate 606. Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Farms Historic District, Modern Horse Training Facility on the Ballentine Farm, Looking North along Sunset Lake Road.

Figure 87

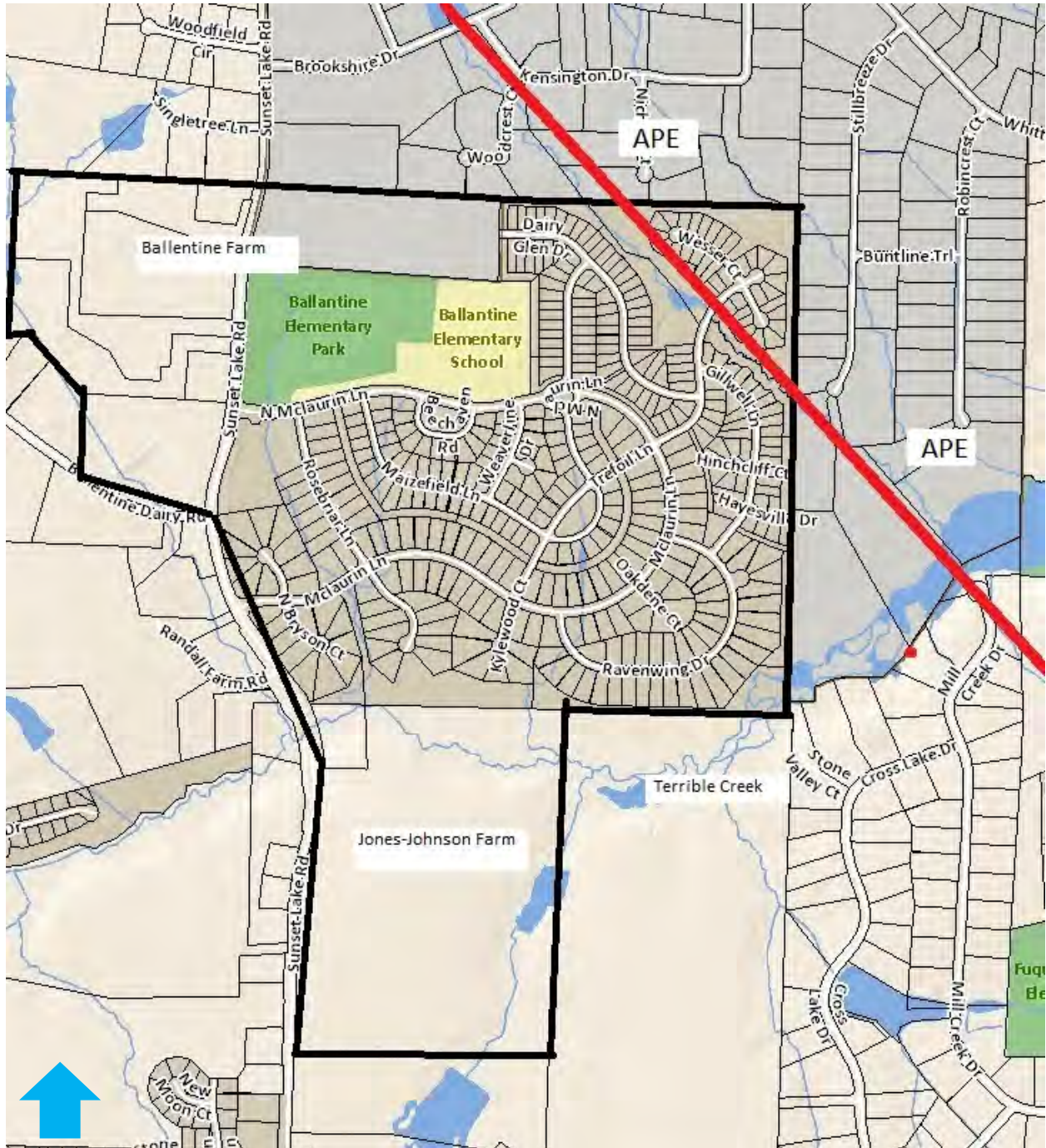
Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Farms Historic District  
National Register Boundary



Source: National Register Nomination, 1989

Figure 88

Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Farms Historic District  
Site Plan, 2014



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 1,000'



**Jones-Johnson Farm (WA0570) (Determination of Eligibility 2004) (Wake County PINs 0667758185 and 0667753968)**

7116-7128 Sunset Lake Road  
Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County

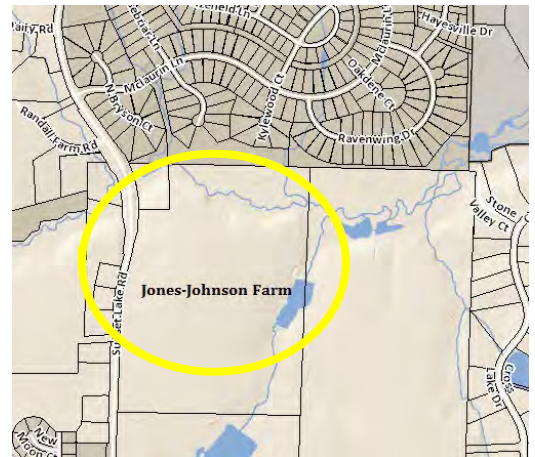
**Physical Description (Plates 607-613) (Figure 89)**

The Jones-Johnson Farm has not changed significantly since its 2004 determination of eligibility. As with the Ballentine Farm to the north, the Jones-Johnson Farm contributed to the significance of the Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Farms National Register Historic District (National Register 1990). This historic district was transformed by the construction of the Ballentine residential subdivision and Ballentine Elementary School after 1990 and consequently was determined not eligible in 2004 because of this loss of integrity. Despite these changes to the overall historic district, the Jones-Johnson Farm remains well-preserved (Edmisten 1989; Mattson, Alexander and Associates 2004).

The approximately seventy-acre farm sits primarily on the south side of Terrible Creek along the east side of Sunset Lake Road. The property remains in agricultural use and contains a central complex of buildings surrounded by cultivated fields and woodland. This farm complex includes a domestic compound as well as an adjacent group of buildings containing the offices of the Standard Homes Plans Company, a house planning business. To the east are a small vineyard, fields, and a line of trees sheltering a small pond and a spring. To the north are the family cemetery, fields, and woods along Terrible Creek. Cultivated fields stand south of the main complex while Sunset Lake Roads borders the west side. Mature pines, cedars, crepe myrtles, and privet hedges surround the dwellings.

The main complex includes three houses. The hall-parlor Ethelred Jones House (circa 1800) is a one and one-half story dwelling, three bays wide and two bays deep. The house has weatherboard siding under a side-gable roof with an engaged front (north) porch supported by four later classical columns and enclosed as a small shed room on the east end. There is a similar shed on the north side of the house that may have been an early addition.

The Neoclassical Revival William Wesley Johnson House (circa 1860, overbuilt 1905) began as a traditional I-house with brick, end chimneys and was enlarged and remodeled in the fashionable Neoclassical Revival style. As remodeled, the house epitomizes the Neoclassical Revival with its imposing two-story, square form, high hip roof, and full-height portico with Doric columns. The portico overlaps with a one-story veranda and porte-cochere. The interior follows a broad, center-hall plan with paneled wainscoting, pocket doors, and mirrored overmantels in the main front rooms.



The property's original log dwelling (circa 1780; enlarged and remodeled 1935, 1958) is the third house in the complex. The house was constructed as a one-room (one bay wide and one bay deep), side-gable dwelling with a shed-roofed porch and fieldstone, end chimney. The chimney was rebuilt in the 1920s, and in 1935 the dwelling was enlarged and remodeled with frame, weatherboarded additions on the south and east sides and an asphalt-shingled addition on the north elevation. The original logs were left exposed between the additions. The present dwelling represents a 1920s and 1930s popular interpretation of a rustic-style cabin.

The farm complex also contains a collection of frame and masonry outbuildings and other structures and sites created between the mid-nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. They include a barn (circa 1900), smokehouse (circa 1860), well (circa 1860), icehouse (circa 1860), and shop/Standard Homes Plans office (circa 1905, remodeled circa 1930). In addition, the farm contains a nineteenth-century, stone-paved spring, a late eighteenth century roadbed, and a granite-walled family cemetery near the complex containing the headstones of Etheldred and Barnabas Jones and William Wesley Johnson. All these resources contribute to the significance of the farm.

There is a small collection of modern buildings on the farm which does not detract from the overall integrity of the Jones-Johnson Farm. An L-shaped residence (1967) has brick and cypress siding, and a one-story, frame print shop (1968) has a front-gable roof. There is also a metal, front-gable storage facility adjacent to the barn.



Plate 607. Jones-Johnson Farm, William Wesley Johnson House, Looking South.



Plate 608. Jones-Johnson Farm, Shop/Standard Homes Office, Looking South.



Plate 609. Jones-Johnson Farm, Log House and Ice House, Looking Northeast.



Plate 610. Jones-Johnson Farm, Barn and Smokehouse, Looking East.



Plate 611. Jones-Johnson Farm, Ethelred Jones House, Rear (South) Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Plate 612. Jones-Johnson Farm, Modern Storage Building, Looking South.



Plate 613. Jones-Johnson Farm, Fields and Woodland, Looking Southeast.

## Historical Background

Both the Jones-Johnson Farm on the south side of Terrible Creek and the Ballentine Farm to the north were part of an extensive 8,000-acre agricultural tract established in the years before and after 1800 by Etheldred Jones. Jones's youngest son, Barnabas Jones, inherited the house and approximately 3,300 acres encompassing both farms (Edmisten 1989: 8.1-8.2; Lally 1994: 374-375).

The Jones-Johnson Farm was developed by Barnabas Jones's daughter, Rhoda Ann, and her husband, William Wesley Johnson. The Johnsons raised ten children on the farm. The 1870 census recorded that the farm raised cotton, livestock, and quantities of corn and wheat. In the early twentieth century, the Johnsons' youngest son, Alphonzo Gales Johnson, inherited the present seventy-acre tract below Terrible Creek and east of Sunset Lake Road. In 1905, Alphonzo Johnson enlarged and thoroughly remodeled the Johnson family house in the Neoclassical Revival style. The refurbished residence was the seat of a mixed farm that raised grains, livestock, and tobacco for the market (Edmisten 1989: Section 8 pages 1-2, 11; Lally 1994: 374-375).

In 1919, Johnson and his business partner, Dan Theodore Morgan, established the influential Standard Homes Plans Company in Washington, D.C. The company emerged as one of the nation's principal distributors of standardized house plans. In 1930, in response to the booming housing industry in North Carolina, the firm opened a southern office on Johnson's Wake County farm. Standard Homes offered blueprints, materials specifications, and plans for the popular styles of the day, including bungalows, Spanish Mission residences, and a variety of Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival homes. The original office (a former machine shop on the farm) survives intact. Standard Homes Plans Company (now Standard Homes Plans Service) continues to operate on the property and the surrounding acreage is leased to tenants (Edmisten 1989: Section 8, pages 9-10; Lally 1994: 374-375).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Jones-Johnson Farm was determined **eligible** for the National Register in 2004 under Criterion A for agriculture and Criterion C for architecture. The farm remains eligible under Criteria A and C.

### Integrity

The Jones-Johnson Farm has not changed significantly since its 2004 determination of eligibility and retains the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The farm occupies its historic location on the south side of Terrible Creek and thus has integrity of location and setting. Consisting of a well-preserved complex of agricultural outbuildings and domestic architecture, surrounded by fields and woodland, and watered by Terrible Creek, the property maintains its integrity of feeling and association. The farm also has its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The assortment of frame and log dwellings; frame and concrete-block outbuildings; agricultural fields and woodland; mature landscaping; and stone walls and stone-paved spring survive remarkably well-preserved.

## Criterion A

The Jones-Johnson 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*: 12).

The Jones-Johnson family has agricultural significance as a good illustration of farming patterns in Wake County from the late eighteenth century until World War II. The farm property includes an impressive collection of dwellings, agricultural and domestic outbuildings, and supporting structures and sites that have been owned by descendants of its original owner for six generations. Amidst rapid suburban growth in southern Wake County, this agrarian landscape, including rolling fields and woodland, is increasingly rare (Edmisten 1989: Section 8, pages 9-10).

## Criterion B

The Jones-Johnson 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

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-Johnson 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

The Jones-Johnson Farm contains architectural resources that as a group illustrate both nationally popular styles and traditional buildings types and construction techniques. Of note is the impressive, Neoclassical Revival Johnson house (1905) which incorporated and thoroughly remodeled the existing mid-nineteenth-century farmhouse on the site. The property also includes the 1930s office of the southern branch of the Standard Homes Plans Company which played an instrumental role in the distribution of standardized architectural plans for the housing industry in this region.

## Criterion D

The Jones-Johnson 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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.

## National Register Boundary Description and Justification

The National Register boundary defined in 2004 as part of the determination of eligibility for the farm encompasses the existing approximately seventy-acre farm inherited by Alphonzo Gales Johnson and which remains in the Johnson family (**Figure 90**). This tract includes the buildings, structures, sites and surrounding fields and woodland historically associated with Jones-Johnson family from the late eighteenth century to the present. The western boundary follows the Sunset Lake Road right-of-way. Because the property has had no significant additions or alterations since the 2004 investigation, no changes to the National Register boundary are recommended as a result of this study.



**Figure 89**

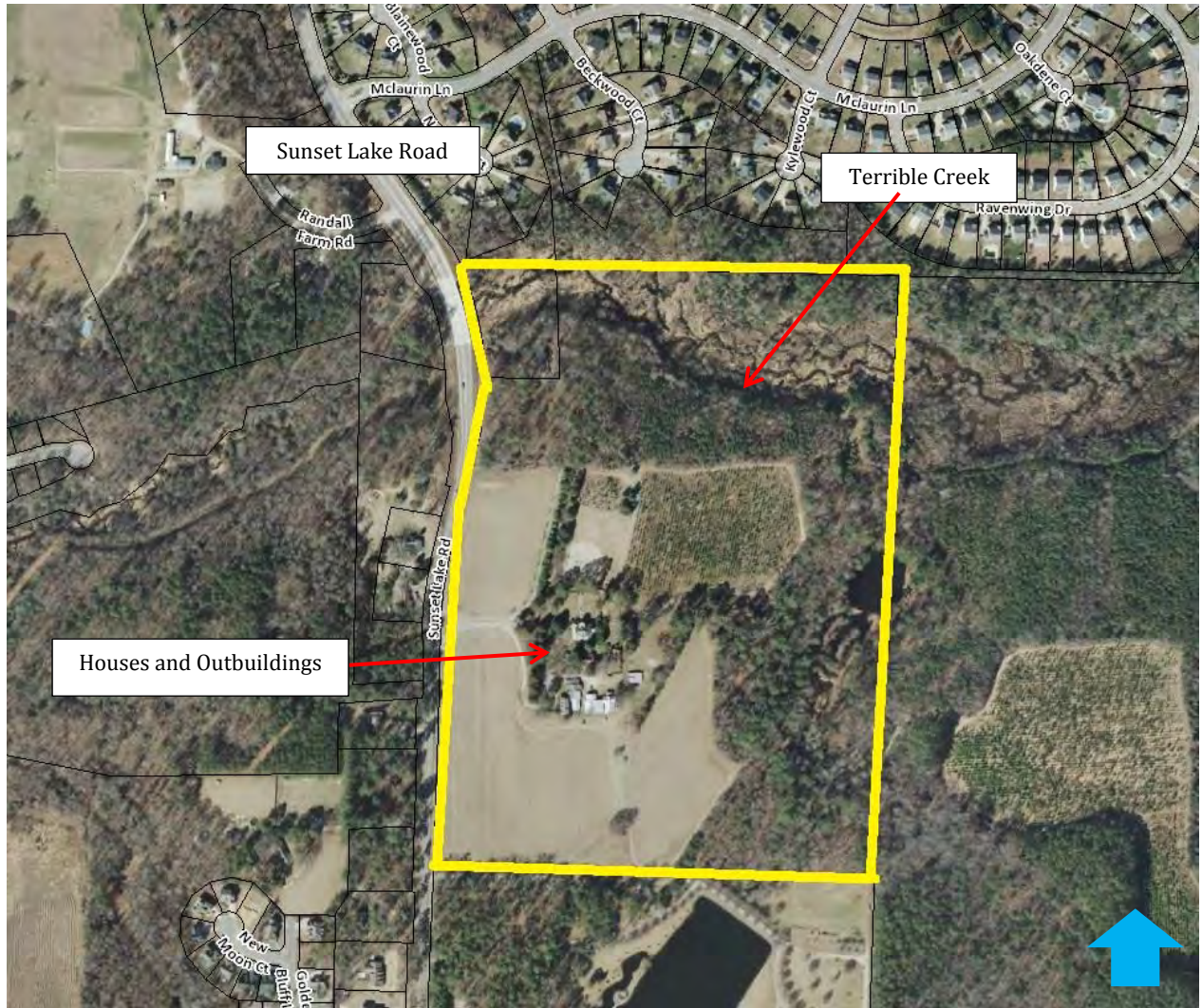
**Jones-Johnson Farm  
Detailed Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 125'

**Figure 90**  
**Jones-Johnson Farm**  
**National Register Boundary (2004 Determination of Eligibility)**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 750'

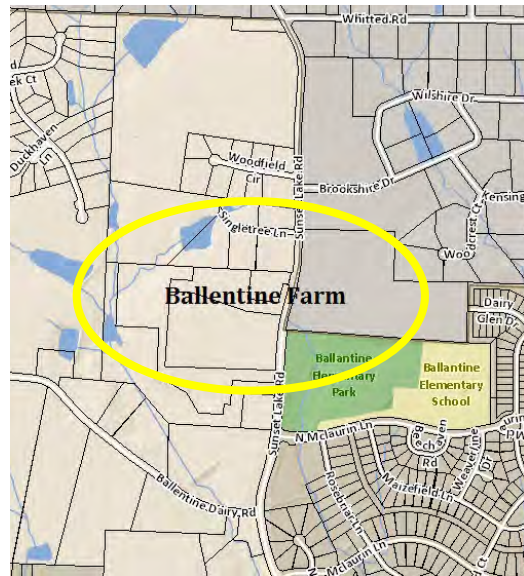
**Ballentine Farm (WA0571) (Wake County  
PINs 0667685088, 0667673625, 0667585587,  
0667596063, 0667693150, 0667696171, and  
0667784909)**

6921 Sunset Lake Road  
Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County



**Physical Description (Plates 614-620)  
(Figures 91-93)**

As with the Jones-Johnson Farm (Determination of Eligibility 2004) to the south, the Ballentine Farm contributed to the significance of the Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Farms National Register Historic District (National Register 1990). However, since 1990, approximately 200 acres of the 258-acre Ballentine Farm, all situated within the historic district, have been lost to the development of the Ballentine residential subdivision and Ballentine Elementary School on the east side of Sunset Lake Road, north of Terrible Creek. With the construction of this subdivision and school, the historic district lost its overall integrity and was determined not eligible for the National Register in 2004 (Edmisten 1989; Mattson, Alexander and Associates 2004).



The Ballentine Farm now comprises seven contiguous tax parcels encompassing approximately fifty-eight acres. The farm spans the east and west sides of Sunset Lake Road and includes the James E. Ballentine House; a small number of outbuildings; fields, woodland; and a five-acre farm pond bordered by woodland.

**Ballentine Farm Outbuildings**

In addition to the loss of the great majority of its farmland since the 1990 National Register listing, the Ballentine Farm has also lost many of its agricultural outbuildings, most of which were contributing resources within the historic district. As shown by comparing the 1988 and 2012 aerial maps of the main farm complex (**Figures 92-93**), a number of outbuildings just south of the Ballentine House were demolished between those dates. Many were associated with the large dairy operation on the farm. The following outbuildings are now gone:

1. Dairy Barn, circa 1915
2. Gambrel-roofed Barn, circa 1915
3. Livestock Barn, early-twentieth century
4. Milk Storage Building, circa 1920
5. Milk Processing/Bottling Plant, circa 1950
6. Five Concrete Silos, 1936
7. Stables, circa 1921
8. Concrete Water Trough, circa 1921
9. Tenant House, early-twentieth century

10. Chicken House and Silos, 1915
11. Smokehouse, circa 1890

At present, the main farm complex retains only a small number of outbuildings. A circa 1890, frame, two-bay, front-gable creamery building is located just north of the Ballentine house. A circa 1915, frame laundry room/commissary remains behind the house but was heavily altered during its mid-century conversion to a guest house. A 1975 equipment storage shed stands west of the laundry room/commissary building, and a 1975 shed stands south of equipment shed. A circa 1920 front-gable, frame garage is located southwest of these sheds. Additionally, a large pole barn (2000) and horse barn (1975) stand at the north end of farm along the west side of Sunset Lake Road.

#### Ballentine House

The 1890 James E. Ballentine House stands within the main farm complex on a two-acre parcel on the west side of Sunset Lake Road. Expanded over time, the original block of the house is a two-story, three-bay, frame I-house capped by a side-gable roof with a decorative center gable. Sidelights and transom enframe the center entrance. The one-story, front wing in the north bay of the façade was added in the early twentieth century. This wing has gable returns and a paired four-over-four light, double-hung, wood-sash window. The front porch of the house was remodeled and enclosed as part of the expansion of the south front room in 1975. The bay window and a flat roof with a balustrade were added at that time. The original separate kitchen was later attached to the rear of the house by breezeway which was enclosed in the 1920s. The rear elevation also includes a later two-story, frame extension on the south side.

The interior of the house retains its center hall, simple post-and-lintel mantels, and several four-panel doors. The doors into the two main rooms in the original block of the house have been replaced. The stairway, which is enclosed, appears to have been altered when the south front room was expanded and modified during the remodeling of the front porch in 1975. The stair landing now partially blocks the doorway from the hall into the south front room (Edmisten 1989: Section 7, pages 7-8; HPO files).



Plate 614. Ballentine Farm, House, Façade (East Elevation), Looking West.



Plate 615. Ballentine Farm, House and Kitchen Wing, Side (South) Elevations, Looking North.



Plate 616. Ballentine Farm, House, Mantel in North Front Room.



Plate 617. Ballentine Farm, Creamery, Looking North.



Plate 618. Ballentine Farm, Laundry Room/Commissary, Looking West.



Plate 619. Ballentine Farm, Sheds and Garage, Looking West.



Plate 620. Ballentine Farm, Modern Horse Training Facilities, Looking North along Sunset Lake Road.

## Historical Background

Both the Ballentine Farm on the north side of Terrible Creek and the Jones-Johnson Farm on the south side were part of a vast, 8,000-acre agricultural holding developed in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries by Etheldred Jones. Jones's youngest son, Barnabas Jones, inherited the house and approximately 3,300 acres encompassing both farms (Edmisten 1989: Section 8, pages 1-2; Lally 1994: 374-375).

Betsey Jones Ballentine, a daughter of Barnabas Jones, inherited land now spanning both sides of Sunset Lake Road, north of Terrible Creek, that encompasses the present Ballentine Farm. Betsey and her husband, William Ballentine, raised six children on the farm. The oldest of the children, James E. Ballentine, built the existing 1890 Ballentine House for his bride, Lillian Parker Yates. Lillian Yates Ballentine established the farm's commercial dairy operations in 1890. She expanded the dairy through the early twentieth, and by the early 1920s the market for Ballentine dairy products extended from North Carolina to Florida (Edmisten 1989: Section 8, page 10; Lally 1994: 374-375).

In 1921, the widowed Lillian Ballentine and two of her children developed a modern commercial dairy and bottling business that became one of Wake County's major dairy operations, marketing eggs as well as milk, cream, and butter. In contrast to most local farms that sold milk to processors, the Ballentines developed a complete dairy operation, including bottling, processing, and retailing. The U.S. Agricultural Census in 1925 reported that Mrs. L. Y. Ballentine owned 186 acres, fifty cows of milking age, and twenty-five laying hens and that she grew feed crops, garden produce and fifteen acres of cotton. In 1926, the Wake County Health department gave the Ballentine dairy its highest rating of that year. The Ballentine dairy developed a well-earned reputation for



wholesomeness and was recognized as an exemplary dairy business in the local press. By the 1940s, the Ballentines advertised daily home milk delivery in the Raleigh telephone book (Edmisten 1989: Section 8, pages 4-11).

Ballentine descendants continued to run the dairy until 1986 and now raise and train horses on the farm. The Ballentine house is owned and occupied by members of the family (Edmisten 1989: 8.11; Lally 1994: 375).

### **National Register Criteria Evaluation**

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Ballentine Farm, previously part of the Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Farms Historic District (National Register 1990), is recommended **not eligible** individually for the National Register under any criterion because of a loss of integrity. The historic district was determined ineligible for the National Register in 2004.

### **Integrity**

The Ballentine Farm does not retain the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Although the farm occupies its original location, and thus has integrity of location, most of the farm (east of Sunset Lake Road) has been lost to modern suburban development while much of the farm complex on the west side has been demolished in recent years. Consequently, the Ballentine Farm no longer possesses integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The integrity of design, workmanship, materials has also been compromised. The 1890 house is heavily altered with an enclosed front porch, later front wing, altered rear wings, and modified interior. Furthermore, the remaining outbuildings are primarily modern or heavily altered buildings from the early twentieth century.

### **Criterion A**

The Ballentine 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*: 12).

The Ballentine Farm lacks the integrity needed for eligibility under Criterion A for agriculture. Specifically, the farm no longer retains a sufficient number or variety of outbuildings to illustrate its important commercial dairy operations in Wake County during the early twentieth century. The main dairy buildings that once included barns, storage, and processing buildings as well as troughs, stables, and silos on the south side of the farm complex have all been razed. The majority of the farmland has also been lost to modern development on the east side of Sunset Lake Road.

## Criterion B

The Ballentine 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

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 Ballentine 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

The farm no longer possesses the integrity for eligibility under Criterion C for architecture. The 1890 Ballentine house has an enclosed front porch, a later front wing, an altered rear, and an altered interior. Furthermore, the principal farm outbuildings of the early twentieth century have all been razed. Rural Wake County contains a collection of well-preserved I-houses from this period that retain their original forms, elements of style—including front porches—and key interior features. These farmhouses represent the local taste for combining well-established house forms and plans with up-to-date, mainstream architectural motifs. The adoption of new stylistic features was facilitated by the spread of railroad transportation, the 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. Between the 1890s and 1910, farmhouses were built with traditional I-house forms embellished with front porches with picturesque sawnwork and often capped by decorative center gables. Notable rural examples include the Cannady-Brogden House (Study List 1990) near Knightdale; the Jesse W. and Lillian Penny House (Study List 1990) in Swift Creek Township; the Bill O'Briant House (Study List 1990) in Sandy Plain; and the Penny House (No. 132) (Determination of Eligibility 2012) east of Auburn (Lally 1993: Section F, pages 133-134; Lally 1994: 99-101, 299-300, 323-324, 394-395, 416).

## Criterion D

The Ballentine 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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 91**

**Ballentine Farm  
Overall Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 1,000'

**Figure 92**

**Ballentine Farm  
Aerial Map of House and Farm Complex, 1988**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 125'

**Figure 93**  
**Ballentine Farm**  
**Aerial Map of House and Farm Complex, 2012**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

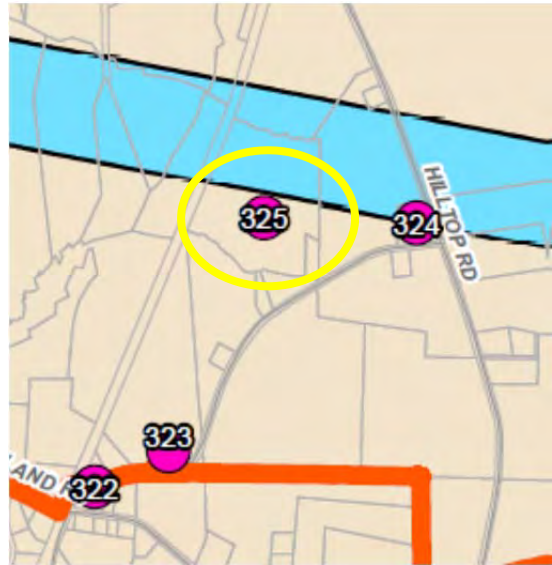
Scale: 1" = 125'

**No. 325 Grady Rowland House (WA1126)  
(Wake County PIN 0687147508)  
6783 Kennebec Road  
Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 621-629) (Figure 94)**

The Grady Rowland House stands on a subdivided, one-acre lot amidst farmland and wooded tracts historically owned by the Rowland family. Built between 1922 and 1925, the house is a one-story, frame, weatherboarded, double-pile dwelling with a low hip, metal-shingle roof. An interior, brick chimney pierces the roof. Other original exterior features include two horizontal-panel doors, two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash windows, and the wraparound porch. The porch has original chamfered posts and a later, standing-seam metal roof. The chamfered posts have simple brackets that were fashioned in 1990 by son, Dewey Rowland, when the present wood porch floor was installed. The original flooring had rotted. The gable-roofed, one-bay wing flush with the facade on the west elevation was built in the late 1920s to accommodate the growing family. As with the main block of the house, the wing has two-over-two windows and a metal-shingle roof. The shed-roofed bathroom appendage on the rear (west) elevation of the house was built about 1936. The bathroom has square, one-over-one light windows. The original weatherboards remain exposed on the three-bay façade and east elevation under the wraparound porch although vinyl siding now covers the other elevations (Dewey Rowland Interview 2014; HPO Files).



The two front doors open directly into the two principal rooms on the south side of the house. A third original door on the east side also opens into the east front room. Served by the center chimney, the west front room is the living room while the east room is the master bedroom. The two back rooms contain the kitchen (west) and a third bedroom (east). The original flushboard walls remain but are now covered with sheetrock, and acoustic tiles cover the original tongue-and-grooved ceilings. However, the original ceilings and walls remain exposed in the back bedroom. There are original hardwood floors, and horizontal-panel doors open into the principal rooms. The mantels also survive. The living room mantel has delicate molding and is embellished with an applied motif in the frieze. The bedroom mantel has a similar applied motif as well as engaged columns and a bracketed shelf. The kitchen includes knotty pine cabinets installed in the 1950s (Dewey Rowland Interview 2014).

The one-acre tract contains a frame, metal-sided, shed-roofed biddy house and a frame, tar-papered wood shed northwest of the house. These outbuildings are contemporary with the construction of the house. A modern mobile home and an adjacent metal storage shed stand on the west side of the

tract. Outside the tax parcel, a modern concrete-block residence and a frame tobacco barn are situated along the driveway east of the house (Dewey Rowland Interview 2014).



Plate 621. Grady Rowland House, Façade (South Elevation), Looking North.



Plate 622. Grady Rowland House, Front (South) and Side (East) Elevations, Looking Northwest.





Plate 623. Grady Rowland House, Rear (North) Elevation, Looking South,



Plate 624. Grady Rowland House, Porch, Looking West.



Plate 625. Grady Rowland House, 1990 Porch Bracket.



Plate 626. Grady Rowland House, Interior, Living Room Mantel.



Plate 627. Grady Rowland House, Interior, Bedroom Mantel.



Plate 628. Grady Rowland House, Interior, Kitchen.



Plate 629. Grady Rowland House, Mobile Home, Bidy House and Wood Shed, Looking West.

### Historical Background

In 1916, Grady Rowland (1897-1990) acquired forty acres of farmland from his father, Bennett Rowland. According to his son, Dewey Rowland, the house was constructed between 1922 and 1925. Grady and his wife, Lunetta Weatherspoon, raised six children in the house, four girls and two boys. Typical of other farmers in this section of Wake County, the Rowlands operated a diversified farm, growing bright-leaf tobacco as their main cash crop. The house and land remain in the Rowland family (HPO Files; Wake County Deed Books 124: 209; 305: 271; 1961: 126; Dewey Rowland Interview 2014).

### National Register Criteria Evaluation

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

### Integrity

The Grady Rowland House retains the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The house has integrity of location, occupying its original site on land that has been in the Rowland family for generations. The house also possesses integrity of setting, feeling, and association. Although now on a subdivided, one-acre lot, the Grady Rowland House is surrounded by agricultural land once associated with the property as well as other farmhouses belonging to members of the Rowland family. While the adjacent properties contribute to the setting, feeling,

and association, the two other Rowland dwellings—the Charles Rowland House (No. 323) and the Rowland House (No. 324)—no longer have the integrity needed for eligibility either individually or as part of a historic district.

The Grady Rowland House retains its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Its original double-pile, hip-roofed form, exposed weatherboard siding under the original wraparound porch, two front doors, windows, center chimney, and chamfered porch posts all survive intact. The interior retains its original plan, mantels, doors, and wood flooring. The wood walls and ceilings survive beneath later sheetrock and acoustic tiles, respectively. The kitchen reflects a simple, 1950s updating.

### Criterion A

The Grady Rowland 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: 12*).

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 Grady Rowland House parcel adjoins farm acreage historically associated with the residence, the property no longer retains the number or variety of outbuildings to illustrate major agricultural patterns in Wake County during the early and middle decades of the twentieth century.

### Criterion B

The Grady Rowland 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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 Grady Rowland 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

The circa 1925 Grady Rowland House is a well-preserved version of an early-twentieth-century house type common in rural Wake County. Small-scale and middling farmers built variations of the one-story, double-pile, hip-roofed house throughout the county between the 1900s and 1920s. Most were designed with three-bay facades, central entrances, and rear wings. Many included formal center hallways. A small number were particularly style-conscious. For example, the circa 1910 Tom Lewis House in St. Mary's Township features a hip-on-gable roof with a decorative center gable; tall chimneys with corbelled stacks; and a decorative porch with turned posts. The Kerry Jones House near Apex is similar to the Lewis House in its roof configuration and picturesque front porch detailing. Among the other especially intact examples of this house type in the county are the Robert Allen House in the Fuquay-Varina vicinity, the 1915 farmhouse on the Allie Lawrence Farm (Study List 1994) at New Hill, and the Charles H. and Lilly Horton House near Rolesville. The 1921 B. K. Horton House near Zebulon features striking bungalow elements, including sturdy battered piers and deep eaves with exposed rafters (Lally 1993: Section F, page 135; Lally 1994: 218, 368-369, 378-379, 383, 393).

By contrast, the Grady Rowland House is a conservative expression of the type and draws upon the personal needs and tastes of its owner, a small-scale, Wake County tobacco farmer after World War I. Few such well-preserved small farmhouses still stand in the county. In the 1910s, R. B. Whitely, who farmed near Rolesville, erected simple, brick, hip-roofed houses for his farm tenants several of which survive, including the Whitely-Fowler Farm Tenant House (Lally 1994: 241-242).

The Rowland House survives with its key architectural features intact. The west wing was added in the late 1920s to serve the growing family while the two front doors lead directly into the two front rooms. The chamfered porch posts, locally popular in the late nineteenth century and early 1900s, are unusual for Wake County in the 1920s. Constructed by the current owner, Dewey Rowland, in 1990, the restrained porch brackets are in keeping with the overall design of the house. Even though vinyl siding now covers the original weatherboards on the two exposed elevations, the original weatherboard siding remains on the façade and the side elevation protected by the porch. The interior also clearly illustrates the original design, and the house retains original mantels and doors that reflect the popular styles of the period. The original flushboard walls and tongue-and-groove ceiling are evident in the rear bedroom and remain intact although now covered by later materials in the other rooms.

#### **Criterion D**

The Grady Rowland 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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.

### **National Register Boundary Description and Justification**

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

Shown in **Figure 94**, the proposed boundary conforms to the existing one-acre tax parcel (PIN 0687147508) that encompasses the house and the tree-bordered yard that defines the setting. The biddy house and wood shed are contributing resources. The modern mobile home and adjacent modern storage shed are non-contributing. Although farmland historically related to the house surrounds this parcel, few outbuildings from the early to mid-twentieth century remain to justify expanding the boundary beyond the current one-acre tract.

**Figure 94**  
**Grady Rowland House**  
**Site Plan and Proposed National Register Boundary**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 100'



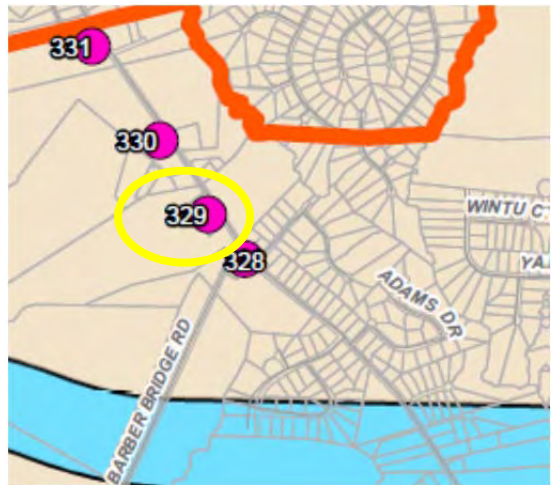
**No. 329 Joseph M. Blalock Farm (WA1174)**  
**(Wake County PINs 1607064004,**  
**0697953661, 1607069404, and**  
**0697959233)**  
6316 Rock Service Station Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

**Physical Description (Plates 630-639)**  
**(Figures 95-96)**

The Joseph M. Blalock Farm comprises a remodeled, circa 1900 farmhouse and a large collection of frame, metal-veneered outbuildings erected in the 1930s and 1940s. This complex occupies a subdivided two-acre parcel surrounded by fields and woodlands historically associated with the Blalock farm. The Blalocks cultivated approximately seventy-one acres which remain substantially intact around the farm complex. This acreage encompasses all or parts of four contiguous tax parcels on both the east and west sides of Rock Service Station Road. The complex and roughly fifty-four acres of fields bordered by woodland are located on the west side. Slightly less than seventeen additional acres are located on the east side across the road from the farm complex. Although some additional Blalock land is located on separate tax parcels around this fifty-seven-acre tract, these parcels are now woodland or contain modern development. No intact outbuildings historically linked to the Blalock farm exist on these other tracts.

The Blalock house is a one-story, frame, triple-A dwelling with a wraparound porch supported by brick piers that were added circa 1950. The porch incorporates a porte-cochere on the north side. The house has vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a modern brick chimney stack on the south gable end. The rear ell has also been remodeled with a shed-roofed upper level, a modern porch, and replacement windows. The standing-seam metal roof is also new. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior (HPO Files; Lally 1994: 400-401).

The collection of frame outbuildings around the house include a gambrel-roofed feed barn, harness shelter, smokehouse, potato house, packhouse, equipment shed, and grading room. Sited south of the house is a large barn that has a passageway in the south bay. The adjacent front-gable harness shelter has open bays on the north and south sides for equipment storage. The smokehouse also has a front-gable form with shed extensions. The front-gable potato house also has a shed extension on the south side. The large tobacco packhouse at the northwest corner of the complex has a gambrel roof and open garage bays on the north and south sides. The adjacent equipment shed is capped by a side-gable roof and has a rear shed extension and open bays across the south elevation. The tobacco grading room at the southwest corner of the complex is a front-gable building with a window (now metal-sheathed) on the east side and a shed extension for a garage bay on the west side. A well house with a modern standing-seam metal roof and a later brick well



are located just south of the house. A small, concrete-block pump house stands adjacent to the well (HPO Files; Lally 1994: 400-401).

The surrounding acreage includes rolling pasture, cultivated fields, and two farm ponds on the west side of Rock Service Road and a seventeen-acre field on the east side. A small pecan grove established in the early twentieth century also stands along the east side of the road across from the farm complex (HPO Files; Lally 1994: 400-401).

A small collection of outbuildings that were recorded as part of the complex in the 1990 architectural survey file for the Blalock Farm are now gone. They included three tobacco barns at the north end of the complex; a privy and hog pen near the south end, and a hay barn (converted kitchen) that stood east across Rock Service Road. Some mature tree shade trees around the house have also been lost, but several new trees have been planted (HPO Files; Lally 1994: 401).



Plate 630. Joseph M. Blalock Farm, Looking West.



Plate 631. Joseph M. Blalock Farm, House, Front (East) and Side (South) Elevations, Looking North.



Plate 632. Joseph M. Blalock Farm, House, Rear (West) Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 633. Joseph M. Blalock Farm, Potato House, Packhouse, Looking North.



Plate 634. Joseph M. Blalock Farm, Packhouse, Equipment Shed, Grading Room, Looking Northwest.



Plate 635. Joseph M. Blalock Farm, Pumphouse, Harness Shelter, Smokehouse, Potato House, Looking West



Plate 636. Joseph M. Blalock Farm, Well and House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking Northeast.



Plate 637. Joseph M. Blalock Farm, Barn, Looking West.



Plate 638. Joseph M. Blalock Farm, Pecan Grove, East of Farm Complex, Looking South.



Plate 639. Joseph M. Blalock Farm, Farmland West of Farm Complex, Looking West.

### Historical Background

In common with many farmers in Panther Branch Township during the early decades of the twentieth century, Joseph M. Blalock operated a diversified farm and cultivated tobacco and cotton as the main cash crops. Joseph Blalock (1861-1955) and his wife, Dora (1861-1919), raised two daughters, Dora and Pansy Mae, on the farm. While the Blalock farm encompassed approximately 210 acres, according to HPO files and deed research, roughly sixty acres were under cultivation. In addition to bright-leaf tobacco, the Blalocks raised some livestock, grew grains and sweet potatoes, and planted a small pecan grove which remains near the house, on the east side of Rock Service Station Road. In 2004, the 210-acre Blalock farm was divided among heirs. The farm is now used for pasturage. Portions have been subsequently subdivided for new construction although much remains woodland or pasture (Lally 1994: 400-401; Wake County Deed Books 3096: 125; 10818: 1589).

### National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the previously surveyed Joseph M. Blalock Farm is recommended **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A for agriculture.

### Integrity

The Joseph M. Blalock Farm possesses the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The property has its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The farm retains rolling farmland surrounding a large farm complex and an adjoining pecan grove. The

buildings remain on their original locations with their arrangement in the complex reflecting their agricultural and domestic functions. Although the house has been remodeled, the farm retains its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The house retains its original location as the seat of the Blalock Farm, and displays its original triple-A form. The frame outbuildings remain well preserved, displaying original forms and modes of construction. The metal sheathing of weatherboarded outbuildings was a common and practical means of preservation on farms in the middle decades of the twentieth century, and its use here does not detract from the architectural integrity of the outbuildings.

### Criterion A

The Joseph M. Blalock 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*: 12).

Consisting of the farmhouse, a variety of agricultural and domestic outbuildings, a pecan grove, and adjoining fields, this farmstead neatly represents the middle-sized, diversified farmsteads that characterized Wake County's agricultural development in the early and middle decades of the twentieth century. Such farms are increasingly rare in the county as suburban expansion transforms the historically agrarian landscape. Within the extensive APE, the George Williams Farm (in Williams Crossroads, No. 35) (Determination of Eligibility 2012) and the W. A. Gowers Farm (No. 96) (Determination of Eligibility 2012) are the only other individual farmsteads that contain such a variety of early-twentieth-century outbuildings and adjacent farmland (Lally 1994: 404).

In its spacious, gambrel-roofed feed barn and equipment shed and large tobacco packhouse and sorting room, the Blalock farm reflects up-to-date building types and the predominance of commercial agriculture, particularly bright-leaf tobacco farming, in Wake County after World War I. Concurrently, the farm's well house, potato house, smokehouse, harness shop, and pecan grove illustrate the persistent independent and self-sufficient nature of farms and farming families in rural Wake County well into the mid-twentieth century. Roughly fifty acres of adjoining fields that supported the Blalocks' agricultural operation remain intact. Wake County architectural historian Kelly A. Lally, states that the Blalock Farm's "collection of frame outbuildings surrounding the house includes all of the facilities necessary for life on an early twentieth century farm....". The remodeled farmhouse still displays its original triple-A form and does not detract significantly from the historical agricultural importance of farm (Lally 1994: 82-85, 137-143, 401).

### Criterion B

The Joseph M. Blalock 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

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 Joseph M. Blalock 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

The circa 1900 Blalock house has been remodeled and does not possess sufficient architectural integrity for eligibility under Criterion C. The house has vinyl siding; a replacement porch; replacement windows; a modern, brick chimney; and an enlarged rear ell. The surrounding agricultural and domestic outbuildings illustrate popular, functional building types on Wake County farmsteads in the early and middle twentieth century, but they do not have the level of architectural significance for eligibility under Criterion C.

### **Criterion D**

The Joseph M. Blalock 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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.

### **National Register Boundary Description and Justification**

The National Register boundary for the Joseph M. Blalock Farm has been drawn according to the guidelines of *National Register Bulletin 21, Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*.

Depicted in **Figure 96**, the proposed National Register boundary encompasses an approximately seventy-one-acre tract that contains all or parts of four tax parcels (PINs 1607069404, 1607064004, 0697953661, and 0697959233) historically associated with the Blalock farm. This tract spans both the east and west sides of Rock Service Road. Within this boundary are the farm complex, pecan grove, and adjoining cleared fields which are now used primarily for pasture and hay cultivation. The boundary generally conforms to existing tax parcel lines, but the western boundary line (within PIN 0697953661) follows the tree line that borders cleared fields. Although the Blalock farm originally included some 210 acres, the nominated tract reflects the acreage that was historically under cultivation and that remains the most intact, contiguous portion of the

historic Blalock farm. All the outbuildings are contributing buildings or structures, and the fields and pecan grove are contributing sites. The house is non-contributing.

**Figure 95**  
**Joseph M. Blalock Farm**  
**Detailed Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 75'

Figure 96

**Joseph M. Blalock Farm**  
**Overall Site Plan and Proposed National Register Boundary**



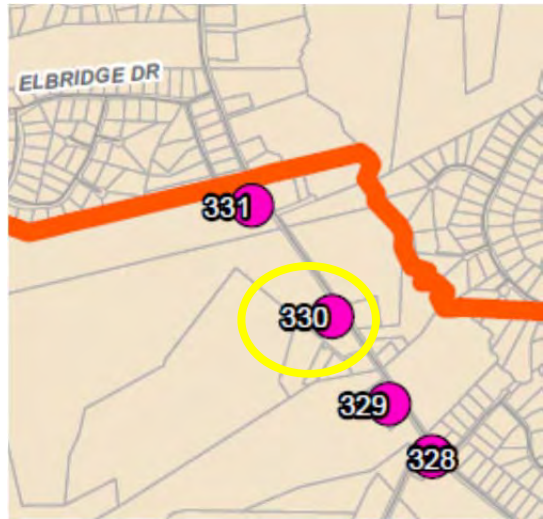
Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 800'

**No. 330 Plymouth Christian Church (WA1175)  
(Wake County PIN 0697967896)  
6100 Rock Service Station Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**

**Physical Description (Plates 640-645) (Figure 97)**

Plymouth Christian Church faces east on Rock Service Station Road in the Plymouth community of southern Wake County. The church cemetery is located to the west across the road. Erected in the 1880s, Plymouth Christian Church originally stood beside the cemetery, but was moved in the 1920s and expanded over time. The church has a grassy lawn in front and large, paved parking lots to either side. Now vinyl sided, the frame church retains its front-gable main block and flat-arched windows, but otherwise the building is highly altered. One-story wings on the north and south elevations were probably added in the 1920s, and the tall steeple, stained-glass windows, front portico, and double-leaf entrance are modern changes. The rear, red-brick educational wing was constructed circa 1966 when the brick parsonage was built next door to the north. The large, one-story educational wing extending from the south elevation was added in 1981. The interior was inaccessible, but is said to have been modernized in recent years (Lally 1994: 401).



The church cemetery across Rock Service Station Road contains approximately 150 headstones dating from the early twentieth century to the present. The markers are primarily manufactured stones reflecting nationally popular designs.



Plate 640. Plymouth Christian Church, Looking West.



Plate 641. Plymouth Christian Church, Modern Portico and Entrance, Looking West.



Plate 642. Plymouth Christian Church, South Elevation, Looking North towards Parsonage. Modern Educational Wing on Left.



Plate 643. Plymouth Christian Church, North Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 644. Plymouth Christian Church, Circa 1966 Educational Wing, Looking South.



Plate 645. Plymouth Christian Church, Cemetery, Looking Southeast.



## Historical Background

Plymouth Christian Church was established in the rural Plymouth community of southern Wake County in the 1880s. The church was moved across the road to the west in the 1920s. In subsequent years, the church has been expanded and remodeled to meet the needs of a growing congregation. Plymouth Christian Church continues to play an active role in the religious and social lives of its members around the Plymouth/Willow Springs community in southern Wake County (Lally 1994: 401).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

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

### Integrity

Plymouth Christian Church does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The church was moved from its original site next to the cemetery, and its relocation, the new landscaping, and expansive parking lots have compromised the historic feeling, association, and setting of the property. The original design, workmanship, and materials of the church are now almost entirely lost to modern additions and remodeling. Among the modern modifications to the exterior are vinyl siding, rear and side additions, and modern entrance, steeple, and stained-glass windows. The interior has also been remodeled.

### Criterion A

Plymouth 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*: 12).

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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

Plymouth 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**

Plymouth 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

Constructed in the 1880s and relocated, expanded, and remodeled throughout the twentieth century, the church does not have sufficient integrity of design, materials, or workmanship for eligibility under Criterion C. The building has undergone extensive changes, including modern additions, vinyl siding, a modern steeple, new stained-glass windows, and a modern portico with replacement doors. The interior has also been modernized with new pews, pulpit, and light fixtures.

### **Criterion D**

Plymouth 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 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 97

**Plymouth Christian Church  
Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

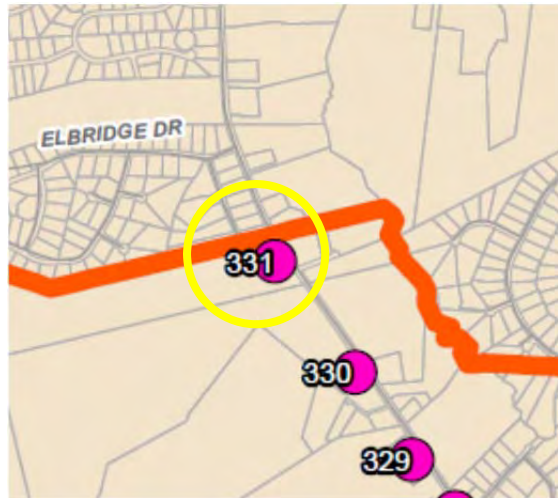
Scale: 1" = 75'

**No. 331 Jones-Ellington House (WA1176)  
(Wake County PIN 0697671342)  
5908 Rock Service Station Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 646-656) (Figure 98)**

In deteriorated but stable condition, the late nineteenth century Jones-Ellington House retains key elements of its design. The main block of the dwelling has a traditional two-story, single-pile I-house form with restrained picturesque and classically-inspired detailing. The weatherboarded house has a Triple-A roof, paneled cornice molding, octagonal vents, and corner boards with molded caps. The full-width, hip-roofed porch has original chamfered piers joined by a shallow-arched frieze. The house has four-over-four light, wood-sash, double-hung windows with simply molded surrounds. Framed by sidelights and transom, the entrance has paneled, double-leaf doors. There are two brick chimneys on the rear elevation. The north chimney is stuccoed, and its brick stack is now gone. The other chimney is intact. The house has a brick pier foundation with concrete-block infill. The rear shed appendage is a later addition or has been extensively remodeled. The rear wing now has replacement plywood siding on the west (rear) elevation and portions of the north and south sides, six-over-six light windows, and a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafters that was added later.



The principal investigators had limited access to the first-floor interior of the main block which is in disrepair but retains original features. The house has a center-hall plan with beaded-board walls in the center passageway and a double-leaf, paneled door leading to the rear wing. An open-string staircase with turned newel and balusters ascends to the second floor. Original classically-inspired mantels with chamfered pilasters remain in the two principal rooms on the first floor. Both rooms have 1920s horizontal-panel doors, and the south room has paneling that was added in the late twentieth century. However, the north room retains its beaded-board walls. The principal investigators did not inspect the second floor.

The house occupies a sixty-two-acre agricultural tract that includes fields bordered by woodland. There are no agricultural or domestic outbuildings that are contemporary with the house although a metal-frame shed, built in the late twentieth century, and a modern, one-story dwelling stand north of the Jones-Ellington House.



Plate 646. Jones-Ellington House, House and Setting, Looking West.



Plate 647. Jones-Ellington House, Façade (East Elevation), Looking West.



Plate 648. Jones-Ellington House, Façade (East Elevation), Looking West.



Plate 649. Jones-Ellington House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 650. Jones-Ellington House, Side (South) Elevation and Rear Shed, Looking North.



Plate 651. Jones-Ellington House, Rear Shed, Looking East.



Plate 652. Jones-Ellington House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 653. Jones-Ellington House, Interior, Center Hall.





Plate 654. Jones-Ellington House, South Front Room and Hall Staircase.



Plate 655. Jones-Ellington House, Interior, North Front Room.



Plate 656. Jones-Ellington House, Storage Shed and Modern House North of House, Looking Northwest.

## Historical Background

J. Wiley Jones probably erected this house around the time of his marriage to Lucy Mitchiner in 1892. The 1896 *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory* records Jones as a farmer in the Panther Branch community of Wake County. In 1905, George Mitchiner acquired a subdivision of the J. Wiley Jones estate that included the house and seventy-two acres of farmland. Mitchiner's property was described as Tract No. 2 of three parcels comprising the Jones farm. In 1935, the house tract was purchased by Arthur Lee and Mollie Jackson. Lucy Andrews Ellington inherited the tract, and the current sixty-two-acre tax parcel remains in the Ellington family. The house is currently vacant (Lally 1994: 402; Wake County Deed Books 368: 588; 687: 508; 2458: 556; *Branson* 1896: 608).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

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

## Integrity

The Jones-Ellington 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 in the 1890s. Although the setting of the house has the unkempt appearance of a vacant property, the adjoining agricultural fields and woodland contribute its historic rural, agrarian feeling, setting, and

association. The house is in disrepair but retains its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The main block of the house remains substantially intact with its traditional I-house form as well as its original exterior and interior materials and elements of style.

### Criterion A

The Jones-Ellington 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: 12*).

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. Specifically, the property lacks significance in the area of agriculture. Although the Jones Ellington was originally the seat of a middle-sized farmstead, and the present sixty-two-acre parcel retains cultivated fields, the property no longer has the array of associated outbuildings needed to illustrate major agricultural patterns in the county during the historic period.

### Criterion B

The Jones-Ellington 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

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-Ellington 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

In poor but stable condition, the Jones-Ellington House possesses the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship required for eligibility under Criterion C. Constructed in the early 1890s, the house is a rare surviving example of a late nineteenth century I-house in Wake County. Versions of the I-house type—two stories tall, one room deep, and two rooms wide—were widely built

throughout Wake County from the late eighteenth into the early twentieth century. I-houses were typically the houses of successful farmers and symbolized rural economic attainment among the county's well-off farmers between the 1890s and early 1900s. The Jones-Ellington House is a clear illustration of this pattern. J. Wiley Jones and many other substantial landowners opted for the traditional I-house embellished with simple picturesque and classical motifs. The adoption of new stylistic elements was facilitated by the spread of railroad transportation, the 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.

In addition to the Jones-Ellington House, other intact expressions of the I-house from this period include the Penny House (No. 132) (Determination of Eligibility 2012) near Auburn, the O'Briant House (Study List 1990) in Sandy Plain, and the Canady-Brogden House (Study List 1990), also in Sandy Plain. Both the O'Briant and Canady-Brogden houses feature Triple-A roof configurations with fancy, turned sawnwork in the front gables. The circa 1910 William Carpenter House at Carpenter is a less ornate version with a decorative vent in the front gable. As with the Jones-Ellington House, the Carpenter House has two rear brick chimneys. The Callie Lawrence House near New Hill features double-arched vents in the front gable as well as brick chimneys in the rear. The front porch of the Lawrence house has turned, bracketed posts (Lally 1993: Section F, pages 133-134; Lally 1994: 99-101, 299-301, 319, 366; Southern 1978: 70-83; Bishir 1990: 101).

#### **Criterion D**

The Jones-Ellington 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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.

#### **National Register Boundary Description and Justification**

The National Register boundary for the Jones-Ellington 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 an approximately four-acre tract within the existing sixty-two-acre tax parcel. Within the recommended boundary are the Jones-Ellington House and the surrounding yard and field that define the house setting. The boundary follows the right-of-way along Rock Service Station Road to the east, the existing tax parcel boundary along the south side; and tree lines along the west and north sides. This boundary excludes the modern metal storage building and modern house to the north (**Figure 98**).

**Figure 98**  
**Jones-Ellington House**  
**Site Plan and Proposed National Register Boundary**



Source: Wale County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 150'

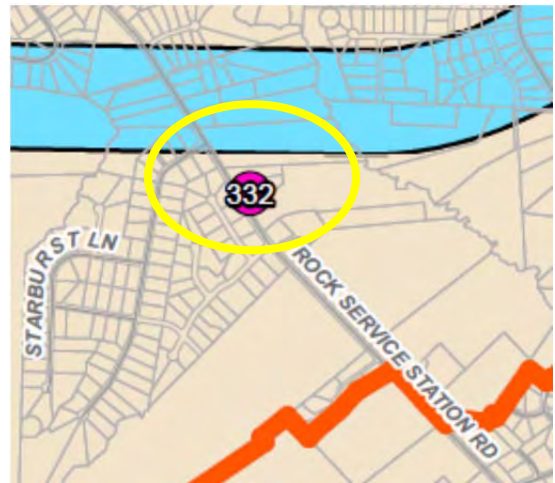
**No. 332 Dr. Nathan M. Blalock House (WA1172)  
(National Register 2005; Local  
Landmark 2005) (Wake County  
PIN 1607326499)**  
6741 Rock Service Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County



### Statement of Significance

As stated in the 2005 National Register nomination:

Elaborately detailed inside and out, the circa 1910 Dr. Nathan M. Blalock House is one of Wake County's best remaining examples of the Neoclassical Revival style known as Southern Colonial. The house was designed by Benson builder, William Jacobs, as Dr. Blalock's family dwelling and medical office. The property was listed in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The dwelling was highly stylish, especially for a rural area. The ambitious façade and house massing were a testament to the status of the owner as a locally prominent physician and gentleman farmer. The architectural significance of the Dr. Nathan M. Blalock House is established in the National Register



Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)*, by Kelly Lally. The historic context for the house is presented in Context 3: Populism to Progressivism (1885-1918) (Section E, pages 46-64). Property Type 3B: Houses Built Between the Civil War and World War I (1865-ca. 1918) states the Dr. Nathan Blalock House represents one of the "more ambitious dwellings [that] were designed and constructed with colossal columned porticoes and abundant classical detail" (Section F, page 134). The dwelling displays a high degree of integrity from the period of significance as required by the registration requirements stipulated on in Section F, pages 141-142. The period of significance is circa 1910, the year the house was constructed (Circa, Inc. 2005: Section 8, page 6).

### Physical Description (Plates 657-659) (Figure 99)

The imposing Blalock house is a two-story, double-pile dwelling topped by a hipped roof with side gables marking slightly projecting bays. Weatherboard siding covers the exterior, and the corners are defined by wide pilasters. Projecting from the main block is a full-height, pedimented portico supported by two pairs of fluted wood Ionic columns. The portico's pediment has an elaborate, classically-inspired frieze and a lunette window. The portico overlaps a one-story, hipped-roof porch that spans the length of the front (southwest) elevation and wraps around both side elevations. The one-story porch is supported by twelve plain columns with Ionic capitals on square wood plinths. Composition shingles cover the roof (the original slate roof was replaced in the mid-1970s). The house sits on a rusticated concrete block foundation, and two tall, rusticated concrete block, interior chimneys with flared, concrete caps pierce the roofline (Circa, Inc. 2005: Section 7, pages 1-2).

The interior is finely finished with Neoclassical Revival details. Both first and second floors have large center halls. On the first floor, four sizeable rooms are sheltered under the house's main, hipped roofline and two rear rooms, along with three small utility rooms, are housed within the one-story hipped-roof section spanning the rear elevation. Two-panel doors set in plain surrounds are found throughout the house as are one-foot baseboards with molded tops. Original pine floors, refinished in 1994, remain throughout the house as does the original wall plaster. Ceiling plaster has been covered with a "popcorn" finish. Each of the house's eight fireplaces is unique. All have custom tile work, and several have mirrored over-mantels (Circa, Inc. 2005: Section 7 pages 2-3).

The grounds include three additional contributing resources: a well house; playhouse; and low field stone wall. All three date to circa 1910 with the house. A circa 1950 smokehouse; circa 1975 garage; and circa 1975 well house are all non-contributing resources (Circa, Inc. 2005: Section 7, pages 4-5).



Plate 657. Dr. Nathan M. Blalock House, House and Setting, Looking East. Playhouse in Left Foreground.



Plate 658. Dr. Nathan M. Blalock House, Pediment, Looking East.



Plate 659. Dr. Nathan M. Blalock House, Side (South) Elevation and Well House, Looking North.



## Historical Background

Circa 1910, Dr. Nathan M. Blalock erected this grand house as the seat of large tobacco and cotton farm. Blalock family tradition holds that a builder named William Jacobs from Benson in neighboring Johnston County was hired to supervise the construction of the house. By 1917, Dr. Blalock had large land holdings totaling 700 acres in Wake and Johnston counties. The 1910 Census identified seven tenant families on the property, five white and two black, who were not present on Dr. Blalock's 1900 Census record. Blalock continued to acquire land accumulating more than 1000 acres before his death in 1946. Eugene M. Blalock (1899-1992), Dr. Blalock's third son, was deeded the house and the land surrounding it after his father's death in 1946. Eugene continued some farming but also began selling the family land. Eugene M. Blalock died in 1992 and left his house and remaining acreage to his children. In 1994 one of Eugene's sons, C. Lynn Blalock, bought the house and an almost two-acre tract from his siblings. This parcel was subdivided again in 2005 to create a separate lot for a rental house which had been moved onto the rear of the property in 1994. Mr. Blalock and his wife Diane began renovating the house, updating the kitchen and adding baths, in the fall of 1993. They moved into the home in the spring of 1994 (Circa, Inc. 2005: Section 8, pages 7-9).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

The Dr. Nathan M. Blalock House was listed in the National Register in 2005, and for purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the house remains **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The period of significance is circa 1910. The house is also a Wake County Local Historic Landmark. The house has not changed significantly since its 2005 local landmark designation.

## Integrity

The Dr. Nathan M. Blalock House has not changed significantly since its 2005 National Register listing under Criterion C. The property retains its integrity of location, feeling, setting, and association. The design, materials, and workmanship of the house have also not changed since its National Register nomination, and the Dr. Nathan A. Blalock House ranks among the most intact examples of Neoclassical Revival architecture in Wake County.

## National Register and Local Landmark Boundary Description and Justification

No change to either the National Register or local landmark boundary for the Dr. Nathan M. Blalock House is recommended. Both the National Register and local landmark boundaries conform to the 0.96-acre tax parcel (PIN 1607326499) on which the house sits. This is the intact portion of the home tract associated with the house since its construction circa 1910. The National Register boundary is shown in **Figure 99**.

**Figure 99**

**Dr. Nathan M. Blalock House  
Site Plan and National Register and Local Landmark Boundaries**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 100'

**No. 333 Jim Jordan Farm Complex (WA1190)**  
**(Wake County PIN 1607823891)**  
10425 Sauls Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

**Physical Description (Plates 660-667)**  
**(Figures 100-101)**

This small, tree-shaded farm complex consists of a circa 1900, one-story, single-pile, frame house with a Triple-A roof, a collection of metal-veneered outbuildings, a pond, and seven acres of adjoining open space. The house has a traditional saddlebag plan with two front doors leading into the two main rooms and a center chimney. Now remodeled, the house retains four-over-four light, double-hung, wood-sash windows, cornice returns, and a hip-roofed porch with turned posts and decorative sawnwork brackets. The porch originally had a wraparound configuration but was partially enclosed on the north elevation of the house in the mid-twentieth century. A later shed-roofed addition extends from the north elevation of the rear wing. Constructed as a separate building, the gabled-roofed wing is now attached to the main block by an enclosed breezeway. The house has aluminum siding, a modern glazed door leading into the south front room, and a modern window in the side (south) elevation.



Although the principal investigators did not gain access to the interior, views of the interior from the porch reveal modern doors and a replacement brick mantel. The original free-standing kitchen, which stood behind the house, was razed in the 1980s

The seven-acre tract has a small collection of frame outbuildings that date to the early twentieth century. The tobacco barn has an attached equipment shed that was added later, and the frame packhouse has a front-gable roof. The property also includes a shed-roofed chicken house and a front-gable wood shed. According to the current owner, Ford Jordan, three other tobacco barns and a livestock barn have been demolished. Guffey Creek, bordered by trees, meanders along the south side of the property. A small farm pond with a modern wood deck is located southwest of the house near Sauls Road (HPO Files).



Plate 660. Jim Jordan Farm Complex, House and Outbuildings, Looking Northeast.



Plate 661. Jim Jordan Farm Complex, Wood Shed (Left), Pond, and Tobacco Barn/Equipment Shed (Right), Looking East.



Plate 662. Jim Jordan Farm Complex, House, Façade (West Elevation), Looking Northeast.



Plate 663. Jim Jordan Farm Complex, House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 664. Jim Jordan Farm Complex, House, Rear (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 665. Jim Jordan Farm Complex, House, Rear (East) and Side (North) Elevations, Looking South.



Plate 666. Jim Jordan Farm Complex, Tobacco Barn/Equipment Shed, Looking North.



Plate 667. Jim Jordan Farm Complex, Chicken House and Packhouse (Background), Looking North.

## Historical Background

According to the current owner, Ford Jordan, the house was erected around 1900 by his grandfather, Jim (J. J.) Jordan. The rear wing of the house, originally a separate building, is said to have served as a post office. Deed records show that J. J. Jordan acquired roughly 200 acres of land in Panther Branch Township during the 1890s and early 1900s. His son, Kirby Ford Jordan, later acquired the farmhouse and surrounding acreage around Guffey Creek. The farm raised cotton and tobacco as the main cash crops (HPO Files; Wake County Deed Books 123: 3; 195: 597; 313: 543; Ford Jordan Interview 2014).

In 1969, Kirby Jordan's two sons, Ford and Emmett, inherited seventy-six acres which they divided evenly. The inheritance of Ford Jordan included the house. Subsequently, Ford Jordan and his wife, Barbara Sue, possessed over fifty acres around the farmhouse. In 1986, they sold forty-three acres for a residential subdivision. The house and the remaining seven acres of open space and outbuildings remain in the Jordan family (Wake County Will Book 1888: 573; Wake County Deed Book 3791: 366; Ford Jordan Interview 2014).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

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

### Integrity

The Jim Jordan Farm Complex does not retain all seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The house stands on its original site surrounded by a few outbuildings, and thus has integrity of location, but most of the outbuildings and cultivated fields associated with the farm are now gone. With these losses, the property no longer has integrity of setting, feeling, or association. The house also does not possess integrity of design, workmanship, or materials. The house displays some original elements of design, but key features are no longer extant. The house has had additions, aluminum siding has been installed, and some original windows and doors have been replaced. Furthermore, the interior of the house has been heavily remodeled.

### Criterion A

The Jim Jordan Farm Complex 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*: 12).

The 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. The property no longer retains the associated farmland or the number or variety of early-to-mid-



twentieth-century outbuildings necessary to illustrate major agricultural patterns in Wake County during this period.

### **Criterion B**

The Jim Jordan Farm Complex 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

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 Jim Jordan Farm Complex 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

Although the circa 1900 house retains its Triple-A roof and chamfered posts with sawnwork brackets, the dwelling has been heavily altered and does not possess the level of architectural integrity required for eligibility under Criterion C. The house now has aluminum siding, replacement doors and windows, and later additions. Furthermore, the interior has been modernized. The few remaining outbuildings do not have the level of architectural significance needed for eligibility under Criterion C.

Because one-story farmhouses with triple-A roofs were popular locally in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many examples of this house type remain in Wake County. Some survive within well-preserved farm complexes. Among these properties are the Knight Farm near Knightdale, the Perry Farm Complex in the Rolesville vicinity, the Joseph M. Blalock Farm (No. 329) in Willow Springs, the Callie Wrenn Farm in St. Mary's Township, the Rowland Farm in Little River Township, the Baker Farm at Hopkins Crossroads, and the Maddox Farm in the rural Eagle Rock community. Other particularly intact examples include the House-Nichols House near Knightdale and both the Hermus Powell House and the Sam Bell House, located outside Apex. Near Auburn, the 1890s Yeargan House (No. 259) is a largely intact early example of the type (Lally 1993: Section F, pages 112-114, 134-135; Lally 1994: 105-106, 195-196, 201-202, 225, 282-285, 336-337, 382; 393-394, 400).

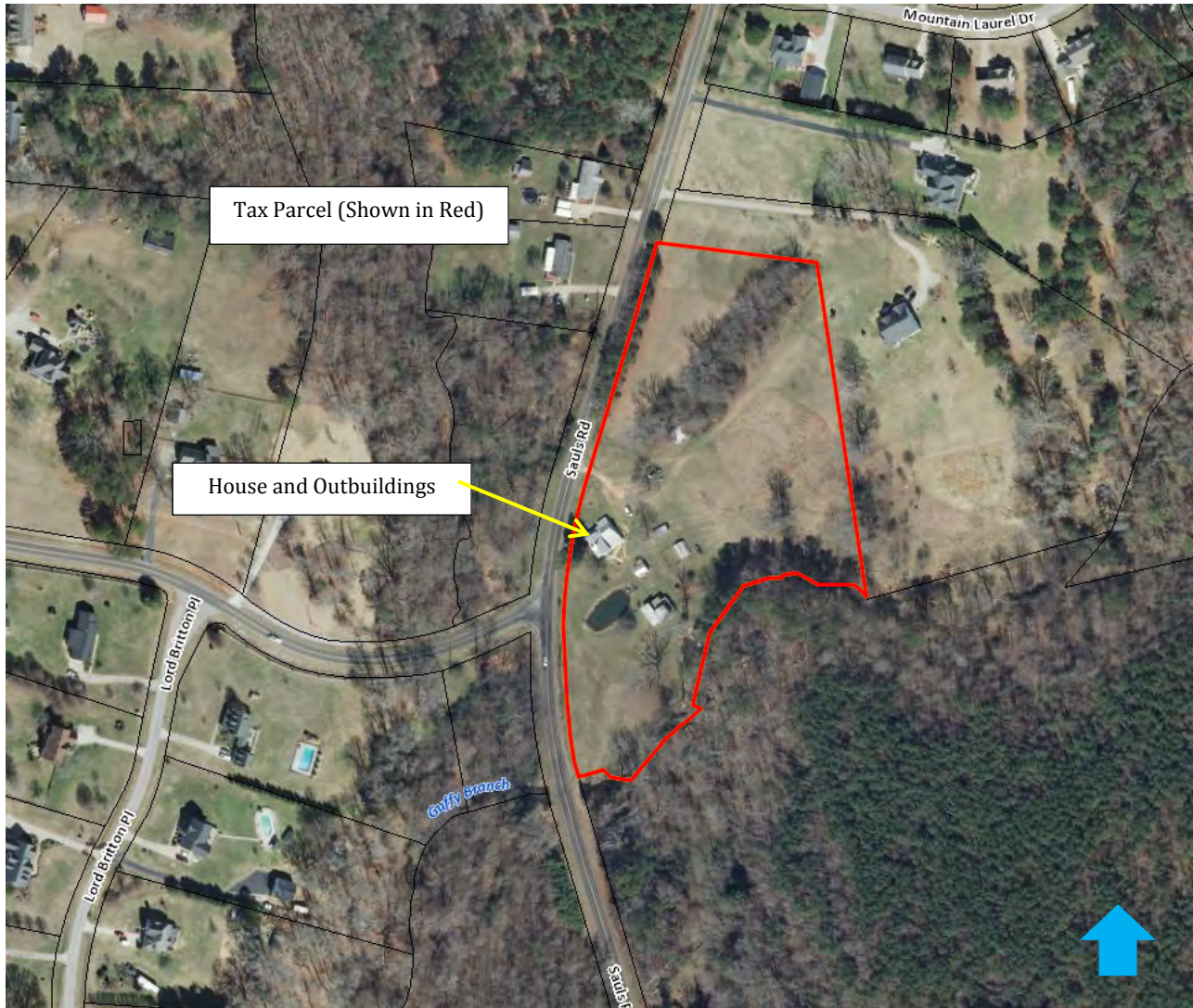
## Criterion D

The Jim Jordan Farm Complex 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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 100**

**Jim Jordan Farm Complex  
Overall Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 300'

**Figure 101**

**Jim Jordan Farm Complex  
Detailed Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

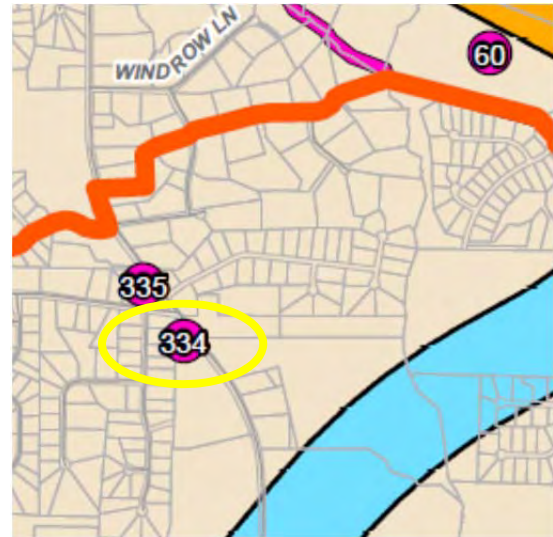
Scale: 1" = 50'

**No. 334 Weathers Store (WA1184)**  
**(Wake County PIN 1607881946)**  
9716 Sauls Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County



**Physical Description (Plates 668-673) (Figure 102)**

Weathers Store sits on a 0.5-acre parcel on the southwest corner of Sauls and Pagan roads in Panther Branch Township. Like much of southern Wake County, the store is surrounded by a mix of new suburban development and remnants of the farms that once characterized the area. The Thomas Woolard Farm (No. 335) sits across Sauls Road from Weathers Store.



Built in the 1920s and expanded in the 1950s, the one-story, frame building has the box-and-canopy design that typified roadside stores and gas stations of the interwar period. The building has a front-gable roof that extends to form the pump canopy, and the canopy is supported by bracketed posts that rest on concrete-block pedestals. The pedestals probably represent a 1950s alteration that occurred when the concrete-block garage was added to the side (north) elevation. A shed-roofed addition, covered in plywood siding, was built against the south elevation. Concrete block piers or walls are visible at the corners, suggesting that the shed may have originally been open and later covered in plywood. The shed may also have been added in the 1950s at the time the garage was constructed.

The roof of the store is sheathed in standing-seam metal, and the exterior retains its German siding. The fenestration is also original. Tall, four-over-four light, double-hung, wood-sash windows flank the single-leaf, six-panel door. The window on the rear elevation is boarded over. The side-gable garage wing has a single bay and steel-sash, awning windows. The interior was inaccessible and not visible from the outside.

Sharing the same tax parcel is a one story, frame dwelling that was built in 1952. The side-gable house has a front-gable porch. In the past year, the house has been heavily altered with vinyl siding, replacement windows, and replacement porch posts.



Plate 668. Weathers Store, Overall View, Looking Northwest.



Plate 669. Weathers Store, Front Entrance.



Plate 670. Weathers Store, Side (South) Addition, Looking North.



Plate 671. Weathers Store, Rear (West) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 672. Weathers Store, 1950s Garage Addition, Looking South.



Plate 673. Weathers Store, Overall View of Store and House on Tax Parcel, Looking West.



## Historical Background

Weathers Store was probably built by a prior owner, but the Weathers family acquired the property in late 1934 when B. J. Weathers of Chatham County purchased the 0.5-acre parcel from the Atlantic Joint Stock Land Bank of Raleigh. The joint stock land banks had been created in 1916 as part of the Federal Farm Loan Act and had thrived during the agricultural land boom at the time of the first world war. However, the boom ended abruptly during the agricultural downturn of the late 1920s, and in 1933, the joint stock land banks were ordered to liquidate under the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933. B.J. Weathers apparently acquired the store during such a liquidation, and at his death, the property was left to his son, Ernest C. Weathers. Shamus B. Weathers, in turn, inherited the store at the death of his father, Ernest, in 1950. S. B. Weathers and his wife, Linda, sold the store in 1951 to Kenneth and Claudia Sorrell. The Sorrells apparently built the 1952 house that shares the tax parcel with the store. At Claudia Sorrell's death in 2005, the property passed to Johnny and Phyllis Weathers (the relationship to the earlier Weathers family is not known), and they sold the store in 2013 (Wake County Deed Books 686: 189; 1073: 167; 11780: 2502; and 15328: 1197; Ernest C. Weathers, [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com); Farm Credit Archive, [www.farmcreditarchive.org](http://www.farmcreditarchive.org)).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Weathers Store, originally surveyed in 1990, is recommended **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A for commerce and under Criterion C for architecture.

## Integrity

The Weathers Store possesses the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The store stands on its original location at the intersection of Sauls and Pagan roads, and the store maintains its historic crossroads setting, feeling, and association. The store also retains its integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The frame, German-sided store, with its characteristic box-and-canopy design, is well preserved. The postwar addition, with a garage bay for car repairs, was not an uncommon alteration for rural stores and gas stations, and the side wing does not detract from the overall integrity of the store. Also common for stores and gas stations from this era, the gasoline pumps have been removed.

## Criterion A

Weathers Store 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*: 12).

Weathers Store is recommended for National Register eligibility under Criterion A for commerce as a well-preserved example of the small stores and gas stations built during the interwar years at

crossroads locations or along the main roads of Wake County. The stores were usually constructed on small subdivisions of farmland along road frontages where they could easily be seen by passing motorists. The 1993 National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)*, noted that numerous, simple, frame stores arose after World War I in rural locations to meet the demands of the car trade and to provide nearby grocery shopping for community residents. In Wake County and throughout the state, the crossroads store played a vital role in the commercial life of a rural community. Many, such as Weathers Store, also performed a traditional social role as one of the few places open to the public where locals and passers-by could gather (Lally 1993: Section F, pages 156-160; Fernbach 2012: 85-86).

After World War II, the country store and gas station quickly became obsolete as transportation improvements and growing automobile ownership allowed consumers to shop in cities and towns or at newly built, suburban shopping centers. Because of these changes in retail patterns, crossroads stores have not survived in great numbers, and those that do are often in altered or deteriorated condition. Seven rural stores, six of which date from circa 1920 to circa 1945, are located within the APE for this project. The only one to predate World War I is the mid-1870s Watts Store and House, in the Auburn community, which was determined eligible in 1993 but reevaluated as ineligible during the NCDOT, Rail Division project entitled, *Raleigh Station and Track Configurations* (TIP No. P-5500). Because of this recent reevaluation, the William Watts House and Store was not investigated during this project. Three of the seven stores (Nos. 77, 272, and 328) were too remodeled or too dilapidated to merit National Register eligibility either individually or as part of historic districts. The remaining three—Britt's Store (No. 304), Thomas Store (No. 312), and Weathers Store—are all recommended eligible as rare survivors (Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. 2013).

A search of the HPO Web GIS database revealed seven other rural stores in Wake County. One of these--the store associated with B. N. Ferrell House and Store (Study List 1991)—has been demolished since being added to the Study List. One store, located at 702 Wilbon Road, near Holly Springs, was determined ineligible in 2014. The circa 1934 Jones-Olive Store near Zebulon was more stylish than most crossroads stores, but its Colonial Revival design, which included dormers and a peaked entrance gable, have been compromised by replacement siding and windows. Two other stores—WA-R074 and WA-R070—are both overgrown and in deteriorated condition. Only the Davis Adcock Store and the Carpenter Farm Supply Company Complex remain in good condition. Listed in the National Register, the 1906 Davis Adcock Store is a traditional frame, one-story commercial building with a stepped parapet and a shed-roofed porch rather than a pump canopy. The late nineteenth century store in Carpenter, a contributing resource to the Carpenter National Register Historic District, is a rare example in Wake County of a two-story, frame commercial building with the characteristic stepped parapet and front porch. Although well preserved, both stores predate the automobile age and do not illustrate the rural stores and gas stations that arose after World War I to serve the motoring trade. Thus, Weathers Store, along with the Britt and Thomas stores, are among the few intact crossroads stores or gas stations remaining Wake County.

## Criterion B

Weathers Store 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

Weathers Store 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

Weathers Store 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

Weathers Store is eligible under Criterion C for architecture as a well-preserved example of a roadside store design built in Wake County and across the country after World War I. The box-and-canopy design, with its simple, square or rectangular form for the grocery store and the projecting canopy to shelter automobiles and gas pumps, epitomized the roadside store of the interwar years. This vernacular form was popularized for gas stations across the U.S. by national oil companies. In 1916, Standard Oil of Ohio developed a prefabricated model that was fifteen feet square with an integrated canopy. The Standard Oil design served as a prototype, and in 1918, Gulf Oil Company conceived a brick version with brick piers supporting the canopy. Other oil companies followed suit while diagrams in petroleum trade magazines promoted the basic box-and-canopy (or house and canopy) type. Weathers Store retains its key architectural elements and clearly represents this common roadside store design of the period. The concrete-block side wing, with its single garage bay, illustrates a common alteration to accommodate a garage for car repairs and does not detract from the architectural integrity of the store (Jakle and Sculle 1994: 141-142; Lally 1993: Section F, pages 156-160).

### Criterion D

Weathers Store 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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.

## **Proposed National Register Boundary and Justification**

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

Shown in **Figure 102**, the proposed National Register boundary encompasses roughly half the 0.50-acre, triangular-shaped tax parcel (PIN 1607881946) on which the Weathers Store is sited. The southern half of the parcel is occupied by a now heavily altered house that was built in 1952. The house does not contribute to the significance of the store and lacks the integrity needed for eligibility. The recommended boundary encompasses only the store and its immediate setting, notably the gravel parking area in front of the store along Sauls Road. Weathers Store is the only contributing resource, and there are no non-contributing resources. The proposed boundary follows the edge of the pavement along Sauls Road rather than the right-of-way line because the right-of-way cuts through the parking area historically associated with the store.

**Figure 102**  
**Weathers Store**  
**Site Plan and Proposed National Register Boundary**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 150'

**No. 335 Thomas Woolard Farm (WA1183)  
(Wake County PIN 1607897265)  
9646 Sauls Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 674-683) (Figure 103)**

The Woolard farm lies on the east side of Sauls Road in the Panther Branch community of southern Wake County. Sections of the farm have been subdivided to create house tracts along Sauls Road and along new roads nearby, but a one-story, Triple-A farmhouse, now somewhat overgrown, and several frame outbuildings remain on a five and one-half-acre parcel. Modern houses occupy surrounding lots although roughly ten acres of fields, apparently awaiting development, survive south of the dwelling. An unpaved farm lane leads from Sauls Road to the house lot.



Built circa 1910, the frame house has a hip-roofed porch supported by slender, chamfered posts. The dwelling retains its original four-over-four light, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the front (south) and side (west) elevations, the diamond-shaped vents in the gables, and weatherboard siding. No chimneys remain in the main block although the rear ell has three brick chimney flues. Two are located near the junction with the main block, and the other is found at the rear of the ell. The side (east) and rear (north) elevations of the house appear to have been remodeled in the middle of the twentieth century to create the present engaged rear porch. Although there are diamond-shaped vents in the front and west gables, the east gable end is entirely weatherboarded, and the absence of a gable vent suggests a later residing of this elevation, probably when the engaged porch was constructed. The eave along this engaged porch also has exposed rafters. Other modifications also appear to have been made during the circa 1950 remodeling. Originally one room deep, the rear ell was extended back to encompass three rooms. The original porch that extended along the side (east) elevation of the ell was enclosed, and paired, six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows were installed. The rear bay was resheathed also in composition siding. The house is now vacant, and the interior was inaccessible.

Three frame tobacco barns, a tenant house, and a large equipment shed recorded during the 1990 HPO survey no longer remain. A smokehouse, two equipment sheds, and a packhouse are the only surviving outbuildings. The front-gable smokehouse is covered in asphalt siding and is now in deteriorated condition. The smokehouse and two equipment sheds stand behind the house. Located to the east is the metal-sided, front-gable packhouse with flanking shed rooms.



Plate 674. Thomas Woolard Farm, House and Setting, Looking North.



Plate 675. Thomas Woolard Farm, House, Porch Details.



Plate 676. Thomas Woolard Farm, House, Side (West) Elevation and Facade, Looking Northeast.



Plate 677. Thomas Woolard Farm, House, Remodeled Side (East) Elevation Showing Later Engaged Porch, Looking West.





Plate 678. Thomas Woolard Farm, House, Side (East) Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking Southwest.



Plate 679. Thomas Woolard Farm, House, Diamond-Shaped Vent in West Gable End.



Plate 680. Thomas Woolard Farm, House, Rear Ell, Rear (North) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 681. Thomas Woolard Farm, Packhouse, Looking East.



Plate 682. Thomas Woolard Farm, Smokehouse (Left) and Equipment Sheds (Center and Right), Looking North.



Plate 683. Thomas Woolard Farm, Smokehouse, Looking North.

## Historical Background

The house was built circa 1910 by Robert Smith, who soon sold the property to Thomas Woolard. The farm was later inherited by his son, Thomas Mayton Woolard, and his wife, Annie. In the early and middle decades of the twentieth century, the farm included approximately fifty acres, fifteen of which were devoted to tobacco. The house, which remains in the Woolard family, is now abandoned, and the farm has been largely subdivided for residential development (HPO Files; Lally 1994: 71, 138-139 405; Wake County Deed Book 8637: 1004).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Thomas Woolard Farm, originally surveyed in 1990, is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion because of its loss of architectural integrity.

### Integrity

The Thomas Woolard Farm does not retain the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Although the house stands on its original site, its historic agrarian setting, feeling, and association have been compromised, in part, by the modern residential development that now surrounds the property and by the loss of farm outbuildings. Its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials have all been compromised by the remodeling of both the rear elevation of the house and the rear ell. In addition, the east elevation of the main block and sections of the rear ell have been resided, and the center chimney has been removed.

### Criterion A

The Woolard 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*: 12).

The Woolard 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. Specifically, the farm no longer has a sufficient number or variety of outbuildings to illustrate important agricultural patterns in the county during the early and middle decades of the twentieth century. Furthermore, modern residences on subdivided lots have claimed the majority of the Woolard farmland.

### Criterion B

The Woolard Farm use 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

The 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 Woolard 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17)

Although the Woolard farmhouse retains its original Triple-A roof, chamfered porch posts, and four-over-four windows, the rear of the main block has been remodeled with an engaged porch, and the east elevation was also resided during the remodeling. The rear ell has been extensively altered with an enclosed porch, rear additions, and new windows. The original center chimney is also now gone.

The one-story, single-pile house with a Triple-A roof configuration was among the most popular rural house types in Wake County between the 1890s and early 1910s. Small-scale and middling farmers built variations of this frame, weatherboarded dwelling throughout the county. A host of well-preserved examples survive, including the 1890s Yeargan House (No. 259) located along White Oak Road south of Auburn. An early example, the Yeargan House includes cornice returns and a wide friezeboard. Other intact and notable expressions of the type include the Mattox House near Wendell, the Perry house near Rolesville, the Pleasants House at Purnell, and the House-Nichols House near Knightdale (Lally 1994: 105-106, 195-196, 296).

### Criterion D

The Woolard 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 21).

The farm 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 103**

**Thomas Woolard Farm  
Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 200'

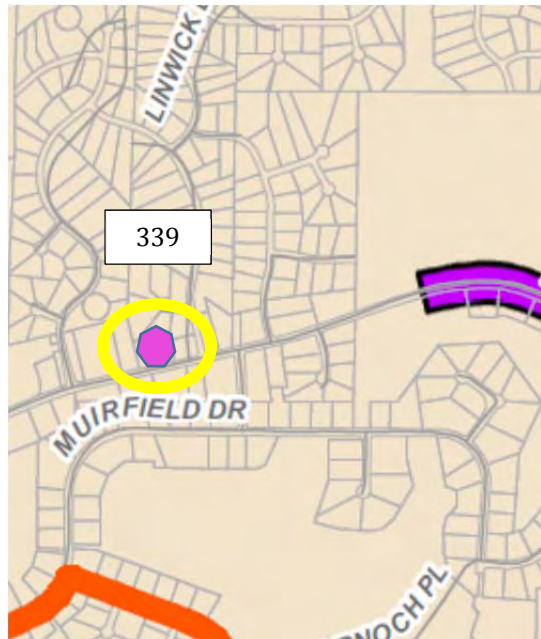
**No. 339 Burt-Utley House (WA6346)  
(Wake County PIN 0668746393)  
5616 Hilltop Needmore Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County**



**Physical Description (Plates 684-690) (Figure 104)**

The Burt-Utley House now occupies a tree-shaded, 1.36-acre parcel on the north side of Hilltop Needmore Road after being moved twice since 1975. The house is surrounded primarily by suburban development although some vestiges of the farms that once predominated in southern Wake County remain in the vicinity.

The antebellum house was built between 1820 and 1840 as a traditional two-story, single-pile I-house with a side-gable roof, flush box eaves, and a two-tiered porch in the center bay. Because the house was moved, the brick foundation and brick, exterior end chimneys, laid in Flemish bond, are modern replacements. The wood shake roof is also a replacement. Also a modern replica of the original, the classically-inspired porch is supported by box piers and capped by a pediment. The symmetrical, five-bay façade has a central entrance comprised of double-leaf, three-panel doors and a multiple-light transom. Most of the house is weatherboarded, but flushboard siding was used under the shelter of the porch. Tall, nine-over-nine light, double-hung, wood-sash windows with molded surrounds flank the entrance with six-over-nine windows on the second floor. There is also a single-leaf door, capped by a transom, leading onto the upper-level porch. The house has a two-story rear ell with both an enclosed porch and a shed-roofed porch. The ell has all new weatherboard siding and a variety of windows, including lunette and round-arched windows, that in their irregular placement do not replicate historical configurations. The ell also has new windows surrounds and a modern brick chimney on the east elevation. The interior was inaccessible.



An open breezeway leads from the rear ell to a modern, frame garage that stands one and one-half stories tall. The garage has front-gable dormers. Contemporary with the house is a frame, hip-roofed smokehouse that was also moved to the site. The outbuilding now sits west of the garage.



Plate 684. Burt-Utley House, House, Breezeway, and Modern Garage, Looking North.



Plate 685. Burt-Utley House, Façade (South Elevation), Looking North.





Plate 686. Burt-Utley House, Façade (South Elevation), Looking North.



Plate 687. Burt-Utley House, Side (West Elevation), Rear Ell Additions, and Breezeway, Looking East.



Plate 688. Burt-Utley House, Side (East Elevation), Looking West.



Plate 689. Burt-Utley House, Rear Ell with Additions, Looking Southwest.  
Looking East.



Plate 690. Burt-Utley House, House, Modern Garage, and Smokehouse, Looking East.

### Historical Background

The house was constructed between 1820 and 1840 for Paschall B. Burt in the Friendship community of Wake County between Apex and New Hill. The property remained in the family until 1975 when Charlie Burt, a descendant, sold the land for the construction of Shearin-Harris Nuclear Plant. Dr. Warren Utley purchased the house from Carolina Power and Light Company shortly after its acquisition of the property, and Dr. Utley had the house moved to a modern subdivision in Fuquay-Varina. Dr. Utley died in 1991 before his planned restoration of the house could be completed. The house was subsequently sold to George and Kitty Batts who donated the house to the nonprofit preservation organization, Capital Area Preservation, Inc. (CAP), in 1992, and CAP moved the house out of the subdivision to a rural setting. With the second relocation, CAP sold the house in 1994 to Roland and Virginia Dodson who restored the house on its present site. Prior to its sale to the Dodsons, CAP put preservation easements on the house. The covenants allowed for adaptation and alterations for modern convenience but stipulated that the owners had to rehabilitate the house according to a rehabilitation agreement and maintain the house in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Specifically, all additions had to be approved by CAP, and the following interior features had to be retained: four six-panel doors; the staircase with its treads, risers, and heart-pine walls; all interior door and window surrounds; all baseboards, four original mantels; one four-panel door underneath the staircase; and the unsanded, heart-pine floors. In addition to the covenants on the house, the agreement prohibited subdivision of the lot, and trees greater than 12 inches in diameter could not be removed without the permission of CAP (Wake County Deed Book 6052: 450, Exhibit A; [www.capitalareapreservation.com](http://www.capitalareapreservation.com)).

The CAP website notes that the Burt-Utley House was one of the largest and most fashionable houses built in southwestern Wake County during the first half of the nineteenth century. The

house has mortise-and-tenon framing, a four-room plan, and a center hall with enclosed staircase. The house reflects a combination of architectural styles with its Greek Revival two-tier porch and such Georgian and Federal features as nine-over-nine windows, six-panel doors, and flat paneled mantels with built-up shelves. The smokehouse is a rare and well-preserved example of an antebellum outbuilding. The present site of the house was selected for its rural character that was similar to the original location of the house, but since being moved, the surrounding area has become suburban with modern residential subdivisions surrounding the house lot and across Hilltop Needmore Road (Wake County Tax Maps; Capital Area Preservation).

### **National Register Criteria Evaluation**

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Burt-Utley House is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criteria because of a loss of integrity.

#### **Integrity**

The Burt-Utley House no longer possesses the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The house has been moved twice since the mid-1970s and no longer has its integrity of location. The house has also lost its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The current house site was selected in the early 1990s because it replicated the rural setting of the original location in southwestern Wake County. Although the house was moved to a lot that was only a little more than one acre in size, neighboring farmland contributed to the agrarian feeling, setting, and association of the house. Now that modern subdivisions occupy the former farmland, the 1.36-acre house lot reads visually as a large suburban tract rather than as a farm property.

The Burt-Utley House has also lost its integrity of design, materials and workmanship. Although preservation covenants have protected features of the original house, the relocation required the replacement of the two-tiered porch, chimneys, foundation, and the wood shake roof. While replicas of the originals, these important architectural features are modern reconstructions using modern materials. Alterations have given the rear ell a largely modern appearance. The ell has an enclosed porch, an added porch, modern window types and placement, new surrounds, new siding, and a modern chimney that in its design does not replicate historical precedents. Furthermore, the breezeway and modern garage give the house a modern suburban appearance.

#### **Criterion A**

The Burt-Utley 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*: 12).

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 an antebellum farmstead, the house was moved to

this suburban lot and no longer illustrates important agricultural patterns in the county. The frame smokehouse is the only surviving outbuilding, and it, too, was moved to its current location.

### Criterion B

The Burt-Utley 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

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 Burt-Utley 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

The house is not eligible under Criterion C for architecture because the property lacks the integrity to illustrate a farm dwelling from the antebellum period in Wake County. Although retaining the two-story, single-pile form of the traditional I-house, the Burt-Utley house now sits on a large suburban tract and has lost its farm setting, feeling, and rural associations. Furthermore, the house has been moved twice, and some of its key elements of design, notably its Greek Revival porch, chimneys, roof, foundation, and rear ell, are modern reconstructions. The rear ell, in particular, looks modern with its added porch, new siding, new window surrounds, and windows and a chimney that either in their placement or design do not follow historical precedents. The breezeway, which connects the house to the nearby modern garage, underscores the suburban appearance of the property. The house no longer has the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction to merit National Register eligibility (Capital Area Preservation).

### Criterion D

The Burt-Utley 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 (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 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 104**  
**Burt-Utley House**  
**Site Plan**



Source: Wake County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 80'

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**APPENDIX A**

Concurrence Forms  
HPO Concurrence Letter-April 26, 2012  
Inventory Lists of Ineligible Resources  
Photographs of Ineligible Resources

### Concurrence Form

#### Original Survey-Orange, Green, Teal, Mint Green, Brown, and Tan Corridors

Federal Aid #

TIP # R-2721/R-2828/R-2829

County: Wake & Johnston Cos.

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

Project Description: NC Turnpike Authority Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension

On June 14, 2011, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other: Consultants HNTB, Lochner, and Mattson & Alexander

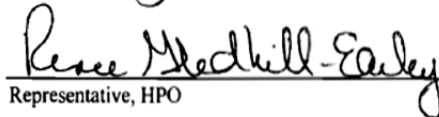
Reviewed the subject project at a historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation and all parties present agreed:

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's APE.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's APE, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as: 1, 2, 4-6, 11, 12, 15-21, 23-29, 31-33, 36, 37, 39-52, 60-75, 77-81, 84, 85, 87-95, 97, 98, 100-112, 114-117, 119-126, 129-131, 133-139, 141-143, 145-175, 177-183, 185-187 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary, barring receipt of additional information. Photographs of these properties are attached.
- There are no National Register, State Study List, or previously determined eligible properties within the project's APE.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project, barring receipt of additional information.
- More information is requested on properties: 3, 7-10, 13, 14, 22, 30, 34, 35, 38, 53-59, 76, 82, 83, 86, 96, 99, 113, 118, 127, 128, 132, 140, 144, 176, 184, 188.

Signed:

  
Representative, NCDOT

9/8/2011  
Date

  
Representative, HPO

9.14.11  
Date

## HPO Concurrence Letter

### Original Survey-Orange, Green, Teal, Mint Green, Brown, and Tan Corridors



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](mailto:mfurr@ncdot.gov)  
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## **INVENTORY LIST**

### **Original Survey-Orange, Green, Teal, Mint Green, Brown, and Tan Corridors**

**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 light, wood-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 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) (PINs 0699805778 and 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 TV 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. The porch 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 TV 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 dwelling from the 1920s 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 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 dwelling has German siding, 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 frame, German-sided, front-gable dwelling has a three-bay façade and a later front-gable 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 an interior chimney, horizontal-sash windows, and a one-bay garage extending from 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 as the main office for the nursery. The one-story, frame, L-plan dwelling has vinyl siding, replacement windows, replacement front porch, and a modern 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 has a wraparound porch that was subsequently remodeled with bungalow-inspired elements. The clipped gable roof, battered porch piers on brick pedestals, and the secondary entrance on the west elevation were all part of 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



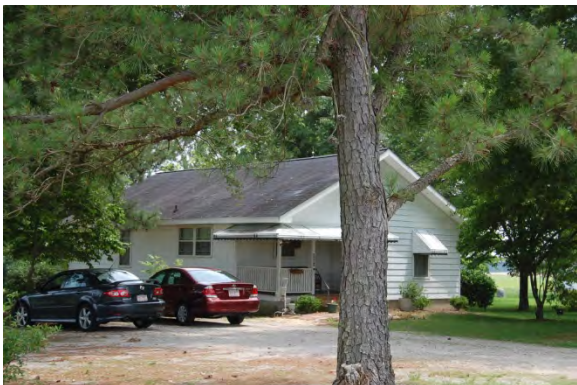
No. 37 House (PIN 0699725570), 0 Old Stage Road, Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County



Nos. 39-40 Russell-McGee Complex (WA2450) (PINs 0699805778 and 0699804698), 9317-9321 Old Stage Road, Williams Crossroads Vicinity, Wake County



Nos. 39-40 Russell-McGee Complex (WA2450) (PINs 0699805778 and 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



No. 71 House (PIN 1617898949), 7025  
Cleveland School Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake  
County

Other House, 3540 Parrish Farm Road





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),  
820 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 TV Tower Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 153 House (PIN 1730702709), 5129 TV Tower Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 153 House (PIN 1730702709), 5129 TV 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 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

### Concurrence Form

### Lilac, Plum, Red, and Red Modified Corridors

Federal Aid #

TIP # R-2721/R-2828/R-2829

County: Wake & Johnston

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

Project Description: NC Turnpike Authority Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension - Lilac, Plum, Red, and Red Modified Routes

On 2/5/2013, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO)
- Federal Agency
- Other

Reviewed the subject project at historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation and

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's APE.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's APE, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as ~~198-209, 211-215, 217-220, 223-240, 242-246, 251-254, 261, 263-266, 289-303, 305-309~~ 198-209, 211-215, 217-220, 223-240, 242-246, 251-254, 261, 263-266, 289-303, 305-309 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. Photographs of these properties are attached.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's APE.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for Historic architecture with Section 06 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- More information is requested on properties 197, 210, 216, 221, 222, 241, 247-250, 258-260, 262, 267-288, 304

Signatures:

Mary Pope  
Representative, NCDOT

2/5/2013  
Date

Representative, NC-HPO

Date

Renee Hood Hill-Easley  
Representative, Federal Agency

2/5/13  
Date

## **INVENTORY LIST**

### **Lilac, Plum, Red, and Red Modified Corridors**

**No. 198 Sorrell Farm (WA1241) (PIN 0689393454)**

6921 Ten Ten Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Encompassing approximately fifty acres on both sides of Ten Ten Road, this agricultural property includes two dwellings. The circa 1900 farmhouse is a traditional, frame, one-story dwelling with a single-pile form and Triple-A roof configuration. The hip-roofed porch has turned posts, and the house has six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows and several rear wings. The house has been vinyl sided. The 1930s dwelling to the west is a former tenant house. Expressing a house type common in rural Wake County, this one-story, frame dwelling has a front-gable roof and hip-roofed porch. The house has replacement porch posts and aluminum siding. The tract includes a collection of modern farm outbuildings, but no major farm buildings remain from the early twentieth century. The farm does not have the historical or architectural significance or integrity to warrant intensive-level investigation.

**No. 199 House (PIN 0780502590)**

7201 Ten Ten Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Built circa 1910, this frame farmhouse has a hip-roofed, double-pile form with projecting bays. The wraparound porch has later, vinyl sided classical columns. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

**No. 200 House (PIN 0780601378)**

7316 Ten Ten Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Composition siding covers this 1930s, one-story, frame, front-gable dwelling. The shed-roofed porch has turned posts. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

**No. 201 Grady Stephens House (WA1273) (PIN 0780701371)**

7910 Lake Wheeler Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This well-preserved, frame, circa 1900 house has a traditional one-story, single-pile form and Triple-A roof configuration. The house has distinctive beaded-board siding, a wraparound porch supported by turned posts, six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows, and several rear wings. The tract also includes a one-story, frame, front-gable dwelling dating to the 1930s that faces Ten Ten Road. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

**No. 202 House (PIN 0689598036)**

8216 Lake Wheeler Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Built circa 1910, this deteriorated and overgrown, frame, one-story, side-gable dwelling has weatherboard siding and a later, ruinous, front-gable porch. The house does not have the architectural integrity to warrant intensive-level investigation.

**No. 203 House (PIN 0689893092)**

7615 Ten Ten Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This thirty-one-acre farm tract includes two dwellings, agricultural fields, and several modern outbuildings. The principal house is a 1920s, frame bungalow that has a common one and one-half story, side-gable form with an engaged porch and front dormer. The front porch has been modified with later metal supports that rest on original brick pedestals. The other house on the parcel has a traditional single-pile form, three bays wide, with a rear shed appendage. The front-gable entry porch is a modern replacement. The house also has replacement windows and a modern interior chimney. The property does not have the architectural integrity to warrant intensive-level investigation.

**No. 204 House (PIN 0689784626)**

7512 Ten Ten Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

A simple, one-story dwelling from the 1910s occupies this twenty-eight-acre agricultural tract. The remodeled house has aluminum siding, replacement windows, and a later front-gable porch. The house does not have the architectural integrity to warrant intensive-level investigation.

**No. 205 House (PIN 0689884196)**

7700 Ten Ten Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This circa 1955, brick ranch house follows a common side-gable, rectangular form. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

**No. 206 Daddy Road Houses (PIN 0689778458)**

8020 Daddy Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

A small cluster of modern storage buildings and early-twentieth-century dwellings occupy this property behind modern commercial development along Fayetteville Road. The houses include a 1940s, frame, front-gable dwelling and a heavily altered, circa 1910, one-story, frame dwelling. The latter dwelling may have been moved to this site. The property does not have the historical or architectural significance or the integrity to warrant intensive-level investigation.

**No. 207 House (PIN 0689987253)**

7724 Caddy Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Located on a wooded, sixty-one-acre parcel, this circa 1940, one-story, side-gable, frame dwelling has a double-pile form, central chimney, and asphalt siding. The house is deteriorated and overgrown. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance or the integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 208 House (PIN 0699081685)**

7630 Fayetteville Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Displaying simple Craftsman-style elements, this 1920s, two-story, frame house has deep eaves and a shed-roofed dormer. The front-gable porch has been enclosed, and the house has been covered with vinyl siding. The dwelling does not have the significance or the integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 209 House (WA-R157) (PIN 0699089568)**

7625 Fayetteville Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Now overgrown and deteriorated, this 1920s, frame, side-gable bungalow has weatherboard siding, a gabled dormer, and a shed-roofed porch. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 211 House (PIN 0699090134)**

7608 Fayetteville Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This heavily altered, circa 1910 dwelling displays a traditional one-story, single-pile form. The house has replacement vinyl siding and a later wraparound porch. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 212 House (PIN 0699095339)**

7524 Fayetteville Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This heavily altered, circa 1910 dwelling has a traditional one-story, single-pile form. The house has replacement vinyl siding and a modified engaged front porch. The dwelling does not have the integrity or the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 213 House (WA1272) (PIN 0699193653)**

7414 Fayetteville Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Altered and expanded, this circa 1900, frame house has a traditional I-house form with a later front-gable addition. The later wraparound porch has classical columns, a gabled entry bay, and a porte-



cohere. The dwelling does not have the integrity or the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 214 House (PIN 0699195899)**

7408 Fayetteville Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Reflecting the Colonial Revival style, this 1930s, one-story, frame, weatherboarded dwelling has a side-gable roof and gabled entry porch. An original side-gable wing extends from the south elevation. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 215 Store (PIN 0790105290)**

7324 Fayetteville Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This commercial complex consists of a row of metal-veneered and concrete block retail stores. The property does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 217 House (PIN 0790314821)**

7025 Fayetteville Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This early-twentieth-century frame, one-story dwelling has a traditional three-bay, single-pile, side-gable form. The later, shed-roofed front porch has square posts and balusters. The house has weatherboarding and six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 218 House (PIN 0790317817)**

7015 Fayetteville Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Displaying a common ranch-style design, this circa 1960, one-story house has a brick veneer, side-gable roof, and rectangular form. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 219 House (PIN 0790324855)**

6915 Fayetteville Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This typical, circa 1960 ranch house has a brick veneer, hip-on-gable roof, and rectangular form. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 220 House (PIN 0790335056)**

6909 Fayetteville Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Erected circa 1930, this frame, weatherboard, one-story dwelling has a common side-gable form with a rear shed extension. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 223 House (PIN 1700378789)**

6305 Old Stage Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Built in the late 1940s, this modernist-inspired dwelling has a cross-gable form with deep eaves and horizontal-sash windows. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 224 House (PIN 1700374005)**

6401 Old Stage Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

A weatherboarded carport is attached to the south elevation of this brick-veneered ranch house. The façade also includes ashlar stone near the entrance. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 225 House (PIN 1700366311)**

6509 Old Stage Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Reflecting a common twentieth-century house type in rural Wake County, this circa 1950, frame dwelling has a one-story, front-gable form. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 226 House (PIN 1700351813)**

6608 Old Stage Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Located on a wooded, fourteen-acre parcel, this 1920s dwelling was inaccessible. The tax records show the property to be a frame, one-story, rectangular dwelling with a front-gable roof. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 227 House (PIN 1700356749)**

6615 Old Stage Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

A low hip roof caps this deteriorated, rectangular, brick-veneered ranch house. Built circa 1960, the house has a projecting, hip-roofed bedroom bay and a front porch that extends across the façade. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 228 Samuel Whitaker House (WA1259) (PIN 1700450001)**  
100 Langer Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Now heavily altered, this circa 1900 dwelling has a traditional I-house form. Capped by a side-gable roof, the frame house has vinyl siding, a mid-century, two-story portico, and modern one-story side wings. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance or the integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 229 House (PIN 1700450897)**  
2318 Vandora Springs Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Designed with a cross-gable roof, this circa 1960, one-story, frame dwelling has a concrete-block foundation. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 230 House (PIN 1700462570)**  
2316 Vandora Springs Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Erected in the early 1960s, this ranch house has a long, rectangular form with a shallow hip roof, brick veneer, and an engaged carport. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 231 House (PIN 1700467594)**  
2306 Vandora Springs Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

A pyramidal roof caps this one-story, frame, double-pile dwelling. Built in 1917, the house has a shed-roofed porch with replacement posts and vinyl siding. The house does not have the significance or integrity to merit further investigation.

**No. 232 House (PIN 1700551756)**  
2300 Vandora Springs Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This standard circa 1961 ranch house has a rectangular form, side-gable roof, attached carport and brick-veneer and vertical-board exterior. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 233 House (PIN 1700562298)**  
2212 Vandora Springs Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This circa 1960, frame, vinyl-sided house has a double-pile plan and side-gable roof. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 234 House (PIN 1700770232)**  
1808 Vandora Springs Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Distinguished by its banked site and exposed lower level, this standard, circa 1960 ranch house has a brick veneer, side-gable roof, rectangular form and engaged carport. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 235 House (PIN 1700856190)**  
802 Thompson Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Illustrating a popular bungalow design, this one and one-half story, vinyl-sided dwelling has a side-gable roof with a gabled dormer and engaged front porch. The square porch posts are replacements. The house does not have the significance or the integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 236 Warehouse (PIN 1710737782)**  
1621 Benson Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This long, one-story, rectangular, flat-roofed warehouse has a functional, concrete-block design. The 1950s building does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 237 House (PIN 1710709853)**  
1901 Benson Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This 1950s, one-story, frame dwelling has a three-bay façade, side-gable roof, and engaged, screened porch on the south elevation. The property includes several frame sheds and a packhouse. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 238 Mitchiner Family Cemetery (PIN 1619896743)**  
1965 Benson Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This small family cemetery includes a collection of headstones from the early twentieth century as well as modern markers. The stones are associated with the Mitchiner family who once farmed large tracts in this area and who still live on Benson Road. The property also includes a 1986 house. The cemetery does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 239 House (PIN 1619797699)**  
2007 Benson Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This side-gable, brick-veneered, one-story, rectangular dwelling illustrates a common 1950s-1960s ranch house design. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 240 House (PIN 1619798313)**  
2041 Benson Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

A hip roof caps this simple, brick-veneered, one-story ranch house. The house has an engaged, screened porch and a projecting, front-gable bay. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 242 Samuel T. Mitchiner House (WA0346) (PIN 1619687689)**  
2116 Benson Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Illustrating a common circa 1900 house type in rural Wake County, this one-story, frame, single-pile house has a three-bay façade and a side-gable roof with a decorative center gable. The hip-roofed front porch has replacement posts. No chimneys survive, and the house has vinyl siding. The dwelling may have been relocated to this site adjacent to the church property. The house does not have the significance or the integrity to merit further investigation.

**No. 243 House (PIN 1720452182)**  
7340 White Oak Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

A common bungalow house type, this 1930s, one-story, frame dwelling has a front-gable form with a hip-roofed front porch. The house has been modified with vinyl siding and a partial brick veneer on the façade. The house does not have the integrity or the significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 244 House (PIN 1629192837)**  
7981 Bryan Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This 1950s, one-story, frame dwelling has a front-gable main block and a side-gable wing on the south elevation. Gabled porches shelter the doorways in the main block and the wing. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 245 House (PIN 1720102449)**  
7950 Bryan Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Built circa 1960, this standard ranch house has a side-gable, brick-veneered design. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 246 House (PIN 1720104235)**

7951 Bryan Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

A typical ranch house design, this side-gable, brick-veneered dwelling has a rectangular form. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 251 House (PIN 1720446107)**

7400 Bryan Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Built in the mid-1950s, this typical ranch house has a side-gable roof and brick-veneered exterior. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 252 House (PIN 1720533317)**

2200 Salt Hill Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Built circa 1900, this traditional one-story, single-pile, frame dwelling has a Triple-A roof and a hip-roofed porch. A one-story kitchen wing extends from the rear. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 253 House (PIN 1720482320)**

7612 White Oak Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This 1960, ranch-style house displays a cross-gable roof and a brick-veneered, L-shaped form. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 254 House (PIN 1720417862)**

7680 White Oak Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Probably erected in the early twentieth century, this simple, one-story, frame, single-pile dwelling has a side-gable roof, replacement composition siding and replacement porch posts. The house does not have the integrity or the significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 255 House (PIN 1720505877)**

7786 White Oak Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Erected in the 1950s, this simple, one-story, concrete-block dwelling has a side-gable roof, double-pile form, and gabled entry porch. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 256 House (PIN 1720506711)**

7800 White Oak Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

A hip roof caps this brick-veneered, double-pile ranch house. An engaged roof shelters the front door. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation

**No. 257 House (PIN 1629599166)**

2207 Ackerman Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This simple, frame, asbestos-shingled, front-gable dwelling was erected in the mid-1940s. A gabled-roof porch shelters the front door. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation

**No. 261 House (PIN 1629970385)**

8312 White Oak Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This brick-veneered, side-gable ranch house was erected in the early 1960s. The house has a recessed entry on the front elevation. The property does not possess the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 263 House (PIN 1637171138)**

8509 White Oak Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Designed with an L-shaped plan, this circa 1960 ranch house has a brick veneer and cross-gable roof. The side wing contains the garage. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 264 House (PIN 1639163348)**

8624 White Oak Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This circa 1910, one-story, frame dwelling has a traditional side-gable, single-pile form with a center chimney. The four-over-four light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are original. However, the house has later asbestos-shingle siding and a flat-roofed porch with square porch posts. The porch includes an enclosed end bay. The house does not have the integrity or the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 265 House (PIN 1639175006)**

8605 White Oak Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Constructed of concrete block, this one-story, 1950s dwelling has a side-gable entrance wing on the east side and a side-gable garage bay on the west side. The house has steel-sash windows. The

house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 266 House (PIN 1730223229)**

5232 Raynor Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Sited well back from Raynor Road, this 1920s, frame, two-story house is capped by a hip roof. The house has aluminum siding and a later, hip-roofed wing on the east elevation. The shed-roofed porch has simple, square posts. The house does not have the integrity or the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation

**No. 289 House (PIN 0699205683)**

9717 Fanny Brown Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Built in the late 1950s, this standard ranch house has a rectangular form, side-gable roof, and brick veneer. The south bay has an ashlar stone exterior and picture window. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 290 House (PIN 0698295279)**

9917 Fanny Brown Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This simple, 1950s frame dwelling has a one-story, side-gable, double-pile form with a gabled entry porch. The house has replacement windows and vinyl siding. The house does not have the integrity or the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 291 Fuquay House (WA1224) (PIN 0698278693)**

10029 Fanny Brown Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

The Fuquay House was erected circa 1900. The original house was a one-story, single-pile dwelling with a Triple-A roof. Now significantly expanded, the house includes a hip-roofed rear addition as well as a modern rear wing. The house has aluminum siding. Although a mid-twentieth-century barn stands on the property, the farm has been subdivided for modern residences. The house does not have the architectural integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 292 House (PIN 0698663764)**

2613 Banks Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This simple, 1960s frame dwelling has a one-story, side-gable, double-pile form with a gabled entry porch. The vinyl-sided house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.



**No. 293 House (PIN 0698768300)**

10129 Old Stage Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

A low hip roof caps this 1960s, brick-veneered ranch house. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 294 House (PIN 0698868036)**

10133 Old Stage Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Located on a forty-acre tract, this circa 1910, one-story dwelling has a traditional single-pile form with a Triple-A roof. The frame house now has aluminum siding, replacement windows, and later porch posts. The house does not have the integrity or the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 295 House (PIN 0698755017)**

5128 Rock Service Station Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Altered with later additions on the north and south elevations, this circa 1910, frame, one-story dwelling has a single-pile main block. The shed-roofed porch, with its gabled entrance and replacement posts, is a later remodeling. The original brick chimneys are no longer extant, but sidelights flank the center entrance. The house does not have the integrity or the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 296 House (PIN 1608978226)**

10420 Ten Ten Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This hip-roofed, brick-veneered ranch house was built in the early 1960s. The engaged porch has decorative metal supports. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 297 House (PIN 1618172451)**

10608 Ten Ten Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

A pyramidal roof caps this frame, double-pile, one-story dwelling. Built in the 1920s, the house now has vinyl siding and a later entry porch with a gable roof. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance or the integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 298 House (PIN 1618177132)**

10628 Ten Ten Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

This double-pile, one and one-half story, side-gable dwelling was erected circa 1950. The house has a brick veneer and a flat-roofed porch with classical columns. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 299 House (PIN 1618365405)**

10820 Ten Ten Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

One of a row of similar circa 1960 dwellings, this one-story, rectangular ranch house has an engaged carport and is constructed of concrete block. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 300 House (PIN 1618366425)**

10824 Ten Ten Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

One of a row of similar circa 1960 dwellings, this one-story, rectangular ranch house has an engaged carport and is constructed of concrete block. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 301 House (PIN 1618367424)**

10828 Ten Ten Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

One of a row of similar circa 1960 dwellings, this one-story, rectangular ranch house has an engaged carport and is constructed of concrete block. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 302 House (PIN 1618368424)**

10832 Ten Ten Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

One of a row of similar circa 1960 dwellings, this one-story, rectangular ranch house has an engaged carport and is constructed of concrete block. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 303 House (PIN 1618369425)**

10836 Ten Ten Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

One of a row of similar circa 1960 dwellings, this one-story, rectangular ranch house has an engaged carport and is constructed of concrete block. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 305 House (PIN 1618561816)**

3401 Benson Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Probably erected in the nineteenth century and remodeled in the 1920s, this one-story, frame dwelling has a blend of traditional, Colonial Revival, and bungalow-inspired features. The single-pile, side-gable main block has a five-bay façade, an entrance framed by sidelights and transom, and large six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. There are cornice returns on the gable

ends. Later bungalow elements include the shed dormer and engaged front porch. The aluminum siding and porch posts are more recent changes. The brick, exterior end chimney on the north elevation is deteriorated. The house does not have the integrity or the historical or architectural significance to merit further investigation.

**No. 306 House (PIN 1618455504)**

3412 Benson Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

A simple bungalow, this 1920s, frame, weatherboarded, front-gable dwelling has a front-gable porch and exposed rafters. The porch posts are replacements. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 307 House (PIN 162963909)**

8317 Hebron Church Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Occupying a forty-three-acre parcel, this typical ranch house from the 1960s has a side-gable roof, rectangular form, engaged garage, and brick veneer. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 308 House (PIN 162700-37-5793)**

13456 Cleveland School Road  
Garner Vicinity, Johnston County

Covered with vinyl siding, this 1940s, frame, one-story, front-gable house has a front-gable porch with replacement wood piers on brick pedestals. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance or the integrity to warrant further investigation.

**No. 309 House (PIN 162700-47-1501)**

13380 Cleveland School Road  
Garner Vicinity, Johnston County

This two-story, Neoclassical Revival, frame house was built circa 1962. The house has a side-gable roof and a flat-roofed, two-story portico with box piers. The house has vinyl siding and large wings, including an attached garage on the west elevation. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance or the integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

**PROPERTIES DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF  
HISTORIC PLACES THROUGH HPO CONCURRENCE ON FEBRUARY 5, 2013**



No. 198 Sorrell Farm (WA1241) (PIN 0689393454), 6921 Ten Ten Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 199 House (PIN 0780502590), 7201 Ten Ten Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 200 House (PIN 0780601378), 7316 Ten Ten Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 201 Grady Stephens House (WA1273) (PIN 0780701371), 7910 Lake Wheeler Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 202 House (PIN 0689598036), 8216 Lake Wheeler Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 203 House (PIN 0689893092), 7615 Ten Ten Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 203 House (PIN 0689893092), 7615 Ten Ten Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 204 House (PIN 0689784626), 7512 Ten Ten Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 205 House (PIN 0689884196), 7700 Ten Ten Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 206 Daddy Road Houses (PIN 0689778458), 8020 Daddy Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 206 Daddy Road Houses (PIN 0689778458), 8020 Daddy Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 207 House (PIN 0689987253), 7724 Caddy Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 208 House (PIN 0699081685), 7630 Fayetteville Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 209 House (PIN 0699089568), 7625 Fayetteville Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 211 House (PIN 0699090134), 7608 Fayetteville Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 212 House (PIN 0699095339), 7524 Fayetteville Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 213 House (WA1272) (PIN 0699193653), 7414 Fayetteville Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 214 House (PIN 0699195899), 7408 Fayetteville Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 215 Store (PIN 0790105290), 7324 Fayetteville Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 217 House (PIN 0790314821), 7025 Fayetteville Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 218 House (PIN 0790317817), 7015 Fayetteville Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 219 House (PIN 0790324855), 6915 Fayetteville Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 220 House (PIN 0790335056), 6909 Fayetteville Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 223 House (PIN 1700378789), 6305 Old Stage Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 224 House (PIN 1700374005), 6401 Old Stage Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 225 House (PIN 1700366311), 6509 Old Stage Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 226 House (PIN 1700351813), 6608 Old Stage Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 227 House (PIN 1700356749), 6615 Old Stage Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 228 Samuel Whitaker House (WA1259) (PIN 1700450001), 100 Langer Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 229 House (PIN 1700450897), 2318 Vandora Springs Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County





No. 230 House (PIN 1700462570), 2316 Vandora Springs Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 231 House (PIN 1700467594), 2306 Vandora Springs Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 232 House (PIN 1700551756), 2300 Vandora Springs Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 233 House (PIN 1700562298), 2212 Vandora Springs Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 234 House (PIN 1700770232), 1808 Vandora Springs Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 235 House (PIN 1700856190), 802 Thompson Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 236 Warehouse (PIN 1710737782),  
1621 Benson Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake  
County



No. 237 House (PIN 1710709853), 1901  
Benson Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 238 Mitchiner Family Cemetery (PIN  
1619896743), 1965 Benson Road, Garner  
Vicinity, Wake County



No. 239 House (PIN 1619797699), 2007  
Benson Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 240 House (PIN 1619798313), 2041  
Benson Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 242 Samuel T. Mitchiner House  
(WA0346) (PIN 1619687689), 2116 Benson  
Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 243 House (PIN 1720452182), 7340 White Oak Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 244 House (PIN 1629192837), 7981 Bryan Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 245 House (PIN 1720102449), 7950 Bryan Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 251 House (PIN 1720446107), 7400 Bryan Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 252 House (PIN 1720533317), 2200 Salt Hill Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 253 House (PIN 1720482320), 7612 White Oak Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 254 House (PIN 1720417862), 7680 White Oak Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 255 House (PIN 1720505877), 7786 White Oak Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 256 House (PIN 1720506711), 7800 White Oak Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 257 House (PIN 1629599166), 2207 Ackerman Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 261 House (PIN 1629970385), 8312 White Oak Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 263 House (PIN 1637171138), 8509 White Oak Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 264 House (PIN 1639163348), 8624 White Oak Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 265 House (PIN 1639175006), 8605 White Oak Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 266 House (PIN 1730223229), 5232 Raynor Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 289 House (PIN 0699205683), 9717 Fanny Brown Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 290 House (PIN 0698295279), 9917 Fanny Brown Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 291 Fuquay House (WA1224) (PIN 0698278693), 10029 Fanny Brown Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 292 House (PIN 0698663764), 2613  
Banks Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 293 House (PIN 0698768300), 10129  
Old Stage Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 294 House (PIN 0698868036), 10133  
Old Stage Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 295 House (PIN 0698755017), 5128  
Rock Service Station Road, Garner Vicinity,  
Wake County



No. 296 House (PIN 1608978226), 10420  
Ten Ten Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 297 House (PIN 1618172451), 10608  
Ten Ten Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 298 House (PIN 1618177132), 10628  
Ten Ten Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 299 House (PIN 1618365405), 10820  
Ten Ten Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 300 House (PIN 1618366425), 10824  
Ten Ten Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 301 House (PIN 1618367424), 10828  
Ten Ten Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 302 House (PIN 1618368424), 10832  
Ten Ten Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 303 House (PIN 1618369425), 10836  
Ten Ten Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 305 House (PIN 1618561816), 3401 Benson Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 306 House (PIN 1618455504), 3412 Benson Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 307 House (PIN 162963909), 8317 Hebron Church Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 308 House (PIN 162700-37-5793), 13456 Cleveland School Road, Garner Vicinity, Johnston County



No. 309 House (PIN 162700-47-1501), 13380 Cleveland School Road, Garner Vicinity, Johnston County



### Concurrence Form

### Purple and Blue Corridors

Federal Aid # STP-0540 (19)  
-0540 (20) TIP # R-2721/R-2828/R-2829 County: Wake & Johnston  
-0540 (21)

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

Project Description: NC Turnpike Authority Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension Purple & Blue Routes

On 1/21/2014, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO)
- Federal Agency
- Other

Reviewed the subject project at historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation and

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's APE.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's APE, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as 314, 318-324, 326-328, 330-338 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. Photographs of these properties are attached.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's APE.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- More information is requested on properties 310-313, 315-317, 325, 329-335, 339

Signed:

Mary Pope 1-21-2014  
Representative, NCDOT Date

Renee Bleckhill-Earley 1-21-14  
Representative, NC-HPO Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Representative, Federal Agency Date

## **INVENTORY LIST**

### **Purple and Blue Corridors**

- No. 314 House (WA0564) (PIN 0678119862)**  
6717 Old Mills Road  
Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County

Sited on a sixteen-acre parcel and surround by cultivated field, this circa 1900 dwelling has a traditional one-story, single-pile, side-gable form. The house has weatherboard siding, gable returns, and a hip-roofed porch with replacement posts and floor. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive level investigation.

- No. 318 Yancey Farm (WA0589) (PIN 0677442987)**  
2105 North Main Street  
Fuquay-Varina Vicinity Wake County

Yancey Farm consists of a 1920s, frame, one-story, front-gable dwelling on a subdivided, 1.5-acre lot. The dwelling has weatherboard siding and a wraparound porch with battered piers on brick pedestals. Sidelights frame the front door. The property has several outbuildings, including a ruinous packhouse, as well as adjacent farmland that is probably associated with this house. The property does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

- No. 319 House and Outbuildings (WA-R-164) (PIN 0677474471)**  
2321 North Main Street  
Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County

A remodeled, mid-twentieth-century, frame dwelling with vinyl siding and several metal-veneered tobacco barns occupy this 116-acre tract. The property does not have the level of historical or architectural significance needed to warrant intensive-level investigation.

- No. 320 House (WA1118) (PIN 0677772939)**  
2601 North Main Street  
Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County

Recently remodeled, this circa 1930, two-story, double-pile, hip-roofed dwelling no longer retains its original dormer or full-width front porch. The current porch is a one-bay entry porch with a roof balustrade. A substantial, one-story wing extends from the side elevation. The house is also vinyl sided and has replacement windows. The property does not have the integrity to merit intensive-level investigation.

- No. 321 Rowland House (WA1119) (PIN 0677756624)**  
6201 Dwight Rowland Road  
Willow Springs Vicinity, Wake County

Now heavily remodeled, the Rowland House is a circa 1900 dwelling with a traditional one-story, single-pile form. The vinyl-sided house has a side-gable roof with cornice returns and a hip-roofed

porch with replacement posts. There are also replacement windows and a later side addition. The ninety-two acre agricultural tract includes a complex of buildings surrounded by fields and woodland. The tract also holds a circa 1951, brick ranch house and a collection of tobacco barns. The property does not have the integrity or the significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 322 Bennett House (WA1121) (PIN 0687010968)**  
6987 Kennebec Road  
Willow Springs, Wake County

The circa 1900 Bennett House is a one-story, frame, L-plan dwelling with weatherboard siding and a hip-roofed front porch. The porch posts and balustrade are modern replacements, and there are replacement one-over-one light windows. The pedimented lintels appear to be original. The house has several later additions and a replacement interior chimney. The property does not have the integrity or the significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 323 Charles Rowland House (WA1127) (PIN 0687027391)**  
6910 Kennebec Road  
Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County

Now heavily deteriorated, the circa 1900 Charles Rowland House is a frame, Triple-A I house with vinyl siding and missing window sash. The rear ell is dilapidated. The hip-roofed front porch has replacement porch posts. The one-acre lot has no outbuildings, and no associated outbuildings stand on the adjoining forty-acre agricultural tract. The house does not have the integrity or significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 324 Rowland House (WA1125) (PIN 0687340588)**  
6612 Kennebec Road  
Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County

Extensively altered, this 1910s, two-story, cubic, hip-roofed dwelling has vinyl siding, an enclosed front porch, and replacement windows. There are modern fanlights in the roof dormer and over the modern front entrance. The property does not have the integrity or the significance to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 326 St. Anna Free Will Baptist Church Cemetery (WA1168) (PIN 0697201920)**  
11705 Old Stage Road  
Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County

St. Anna Free Will Baptist Church Cemetery consists of approximately 100 headstones dating from the 1920s to the present. Simple, nationally popular markers predominate in this church cemetery which also includes several concrete slabs installed in the 1960s. The cemetery is located north and east of St. Anna Free Will Baptist Church which is a simple, red-brick, Colonial Revival building erected in 1972. The cemetery does not have the level of historical or architectural significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 327 Hugh and Christina Blalock House (WA1156) (PIN 0687147508)**  
3201 NC 42  
Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County

Built in the mid-nineteenth century, this altered, traditional house type consists of a long, rectangular, side-gable main block with enclosed end bays and two doorways. The house is now vinyl sided and has replacement windows and porch posts. A stuccoed, fieldstone chimney with a brick stack is located on the east gable end, and an original frame smokehouse is located west of the house. The Blalock House no longer has the integrity to warrant further investigation.

**No. 328 William Maynard Store (WA1173) (PIN 1607059191)**  
6320 Rock Service Station Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Although constructed circa 1920, Maynard Store was extensively altered after World War II. The original one-story, frame building was probably expanded in the 1950s with concrete-block additions and infill. A broad, front-gable canopy with metal posts was installed across the façade. The original door and four-over-four light windows on the façade are intact, but the weatherboarding has been vinyl sided. The store does not have the integrity or the level of historical or architectural significance to warrant intensive-level investigation.

**No. 336 House (WA0258) (PIN 1617272126)**  
10905 Jordan Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Built in the early twentieth century and expanded over time, this one-story, frame, L-plan house appears to be a composite of several dwellings. The house has a mix of four-over-four, six-over-six, and nine-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows and a large front porch with replacement square posts. The dwelling stands vacant and in disrepair. The dwelling does not have the integrity or the significance to merit further investigation.

**No. 337 Penny House (WA0259) (PIN 1617479446)**  
6033 McDaniel Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Located on a seventeen-acre tract that includes several modern dwellings, the circa 1910 Penny House is a traditional one-story, single-pile, side-gable dwelling. Distinguished by its sidelights and transom around the center entry, the frame house has been altered with replacement siding and a replacement shed-roofed front porch. There is also a later one-story side addition. The four-over-four light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are original. The dwelling does not have the integrity or the significance to merit intensive-level investigation.

**No. 338 House (WA0262) (PIN 1617465766)**  
0 Brack Penny Road  
Garner Vicinity, Wake County

Now ruinous and overgrown, this one-story, frame house is located on a twenty-two acre agricultural tract. The circa 1910 dwelling has a traditional single-pile form with a Triple-A roof, but

the front porch and other key elements of design are now gone. The dwelling does not have the integrity to merit further investigation.

**PROPERTIES DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF  
HISTORIC PLACES THROUGH HPO CONCURRENCE ON JANUARY 21, 2014**



No. 314 House (WA0564) (PIN 0678119862), 6717 Old Mills Road, Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County



No. 318 Yancey Farm (WA0589) (PIN 0677442987), 2105 North Main Street, Fuquay-Varina Vicinity Wake County



No. 319 House and Outbuildings (WA R-164) (PIN0677474471) 2321 North Main Street, Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County



No. 320 House (WA1118) (PIN 0677772939), 2601 North Main Street, Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County



No. 321 Rowland House (WA1119) (PIN 0677756624), 6201 Dwight Rowland Road, Willow Springs Vicinity, Wake County



No. 322 Bennett House (WA1121) (PIN 0687010968), 6987 Kennebec Road, Willow Springs, Wake County



No. 323 Charles Rowland House (WA 1127)  
(PIN 0687027391), 6910 Kennebec Road,  
Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County



No. 324 Rowland House (WA1125) (PIN  
0687340588), 6612 Kennebec Road, Fuquay-  
Varina Vicinity, Wake County



No. 326 St. Anna Free Will Baptist Church  
Cemetery (WA1168) (PIN 0697201920)  
11705 Old Stage Road, Fuquay-Varina  
Vicinity, Wake County



No. 327 Hugh and Christina Blalock House  
(WA1156) (PIN 0687147508), 3201 NC 42,  
Fuquay-Varina Vicinity, Wake County



No. 328 William Maynard Store (WA1173)  
(PIN 607059191), 6320 Rock Service Station  
Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County



No. 336 House (WA0258) (PIN  
1617272126), 10905 Jordan Road, Garner  
Vicinity, Wake County



No. 337 Penny House (WA0259) (PIN 1617479446), 6033 McDaniel Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County

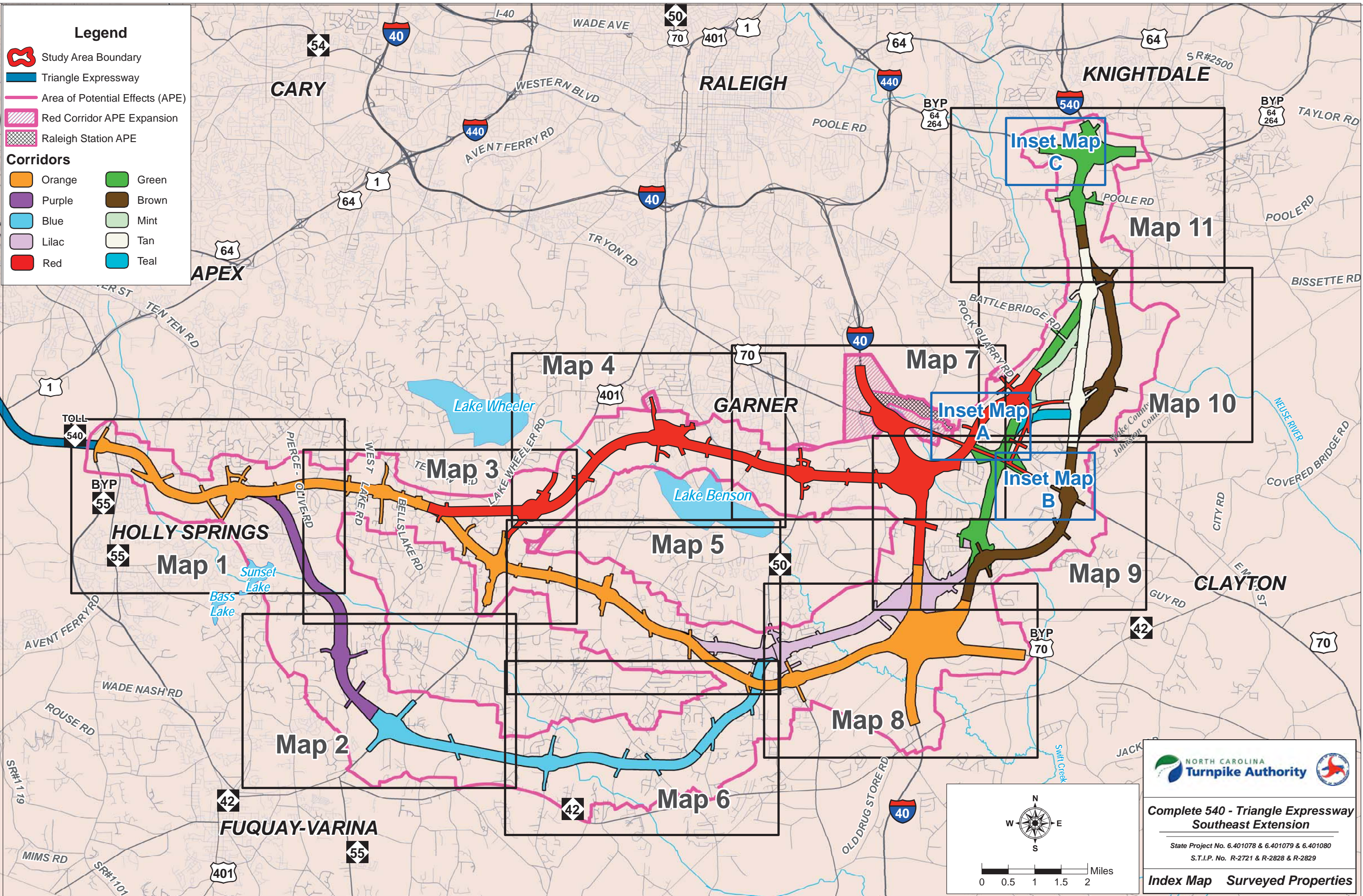


No. 338 House (WA0262) (PIN 1617465766), 0 Brack Penny Road, Garner Vicinity, Wake County


















**APPENDIX B:**

Area of Potential Effects (APE) Maps



**Legend**

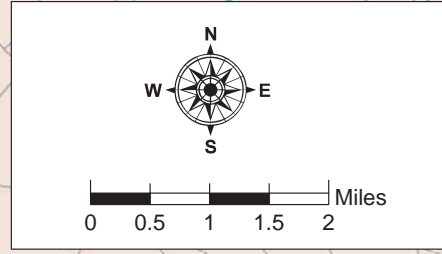
-  Study Area Boundary
  -  Triangle Expressway
  -  Area of Potential Effects (APE)
  -  Red Corridor APE Expansion
  -  Raleigh Station APE
- Corridors**
- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  Orange |  Green |
|  Purple |  Brown |
|  Blue   |  Mint  |
|  Lilac  |  Tan   |
|  Red    |  Teal  |

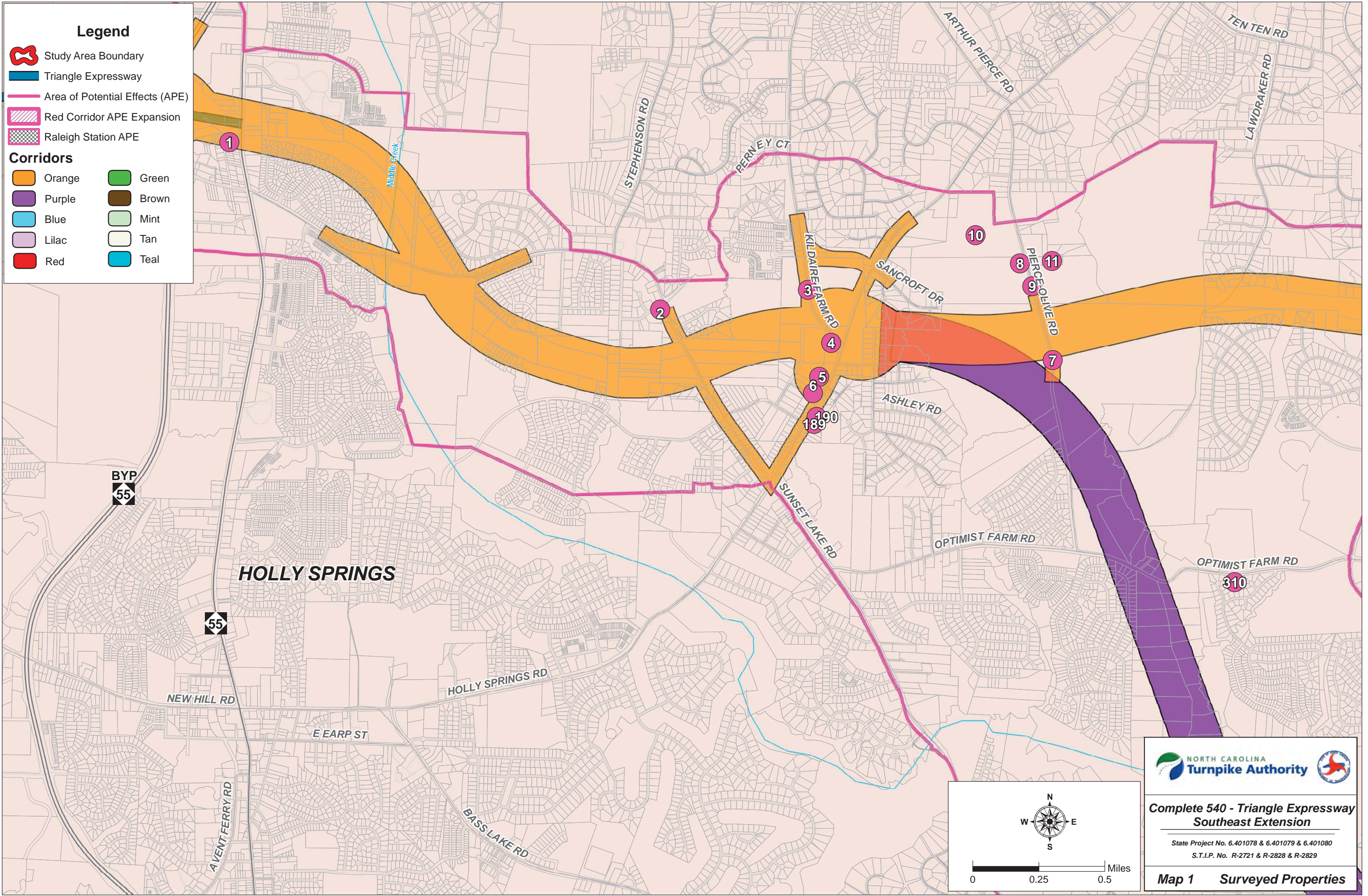


**Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway  
Southeast Extension**

State Project No. 6.401078 & 6.401079 & 6.401080  
S.T.I.P. No. R-2721 & R-2828 & R-2829

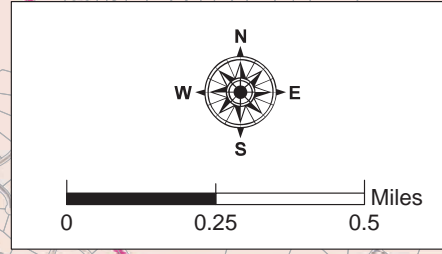
**Index Map** *Surveyed Properties*










**Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway  
Southeast Extension**











State Project No. 6.401078 & 6.401079 & 6.401080  
S.T.I.P. No. R-2721 & R-2828 & R-2829

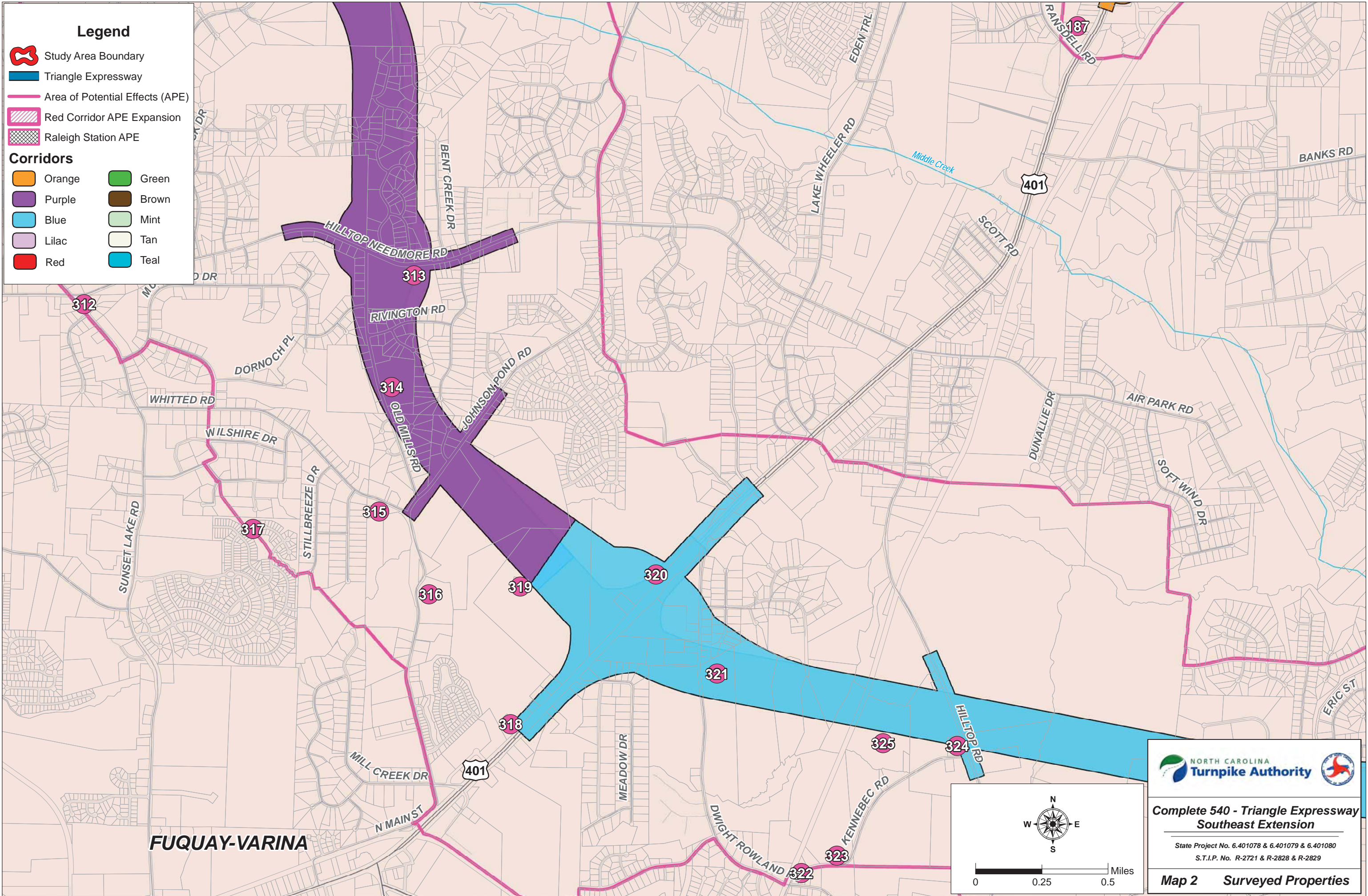


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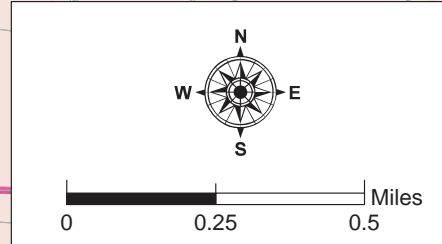
-  Study Area Boundary
-  Triangle Expressway
-  Area of Potential Effects (APE)
-  Red Corridor APE Expansion
-  Raleigh Station APE


**Corridors**

 Orange	 Green
 Purple	 Brown
 Blue	 Mint
 Lilac	 Tan
 Red	 Teal



**FUQUAY-VARINA**










**Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway  
Southeast Extension**





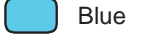





State Project No. 6.401078 & 6.401079 & 6.401080  
S.T.I.P. No. R-2721 & R-2828 & R-2829

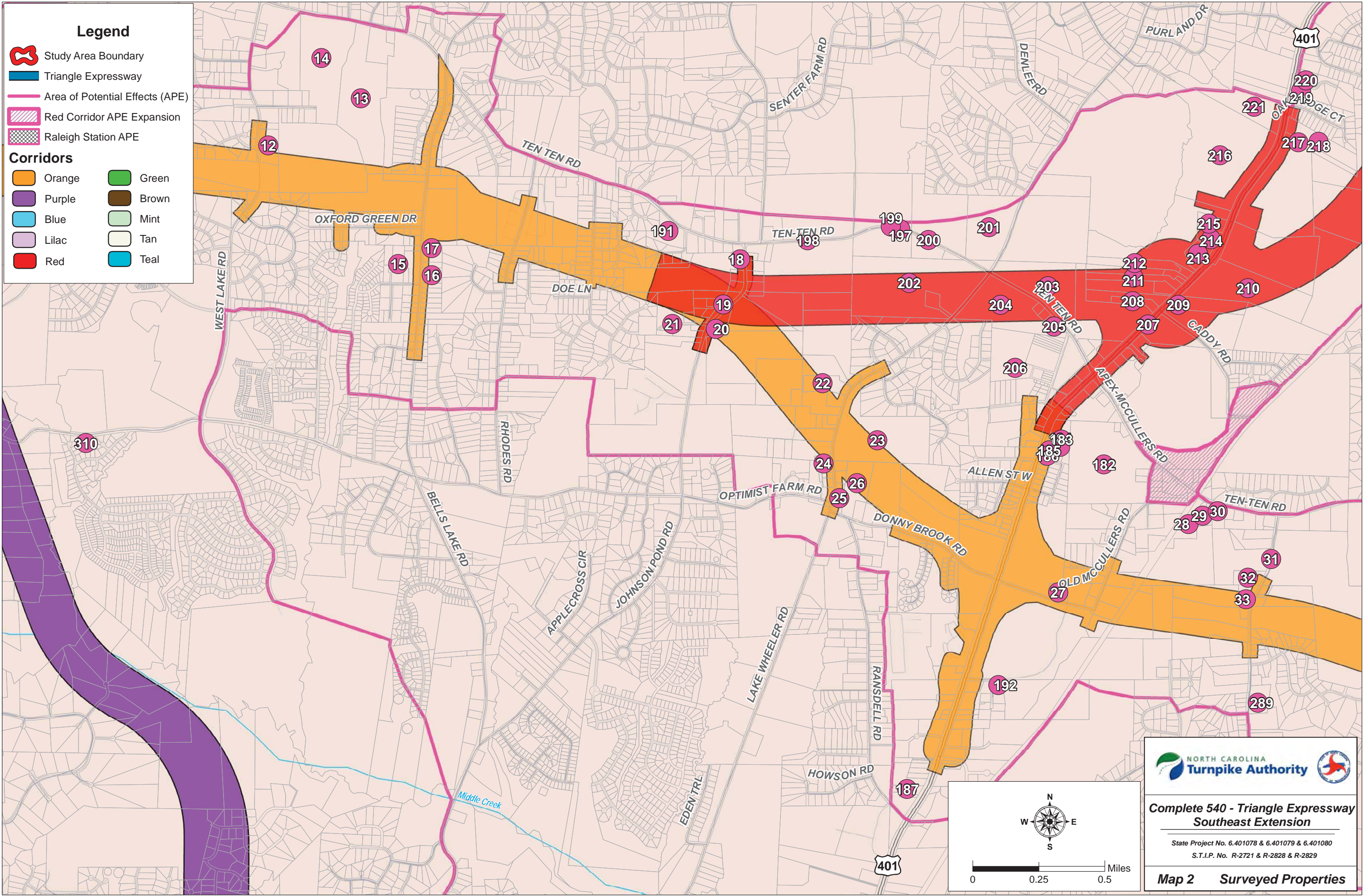
**Map 2**    **Surveyed Properties**

**Legend**

-  Study Area Boundary
-  Triangle Expressway
-  Area of Potential Effects (APE)
-  Red Corridor APE Expansion
-  Raleigh Station APE

**Corridors**

 Orange	 Green
 Purple	 Brown
 Blue	 Mint
 Lilac	 Tan
 Red	 Teal



**Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway  
Southeast Extension**

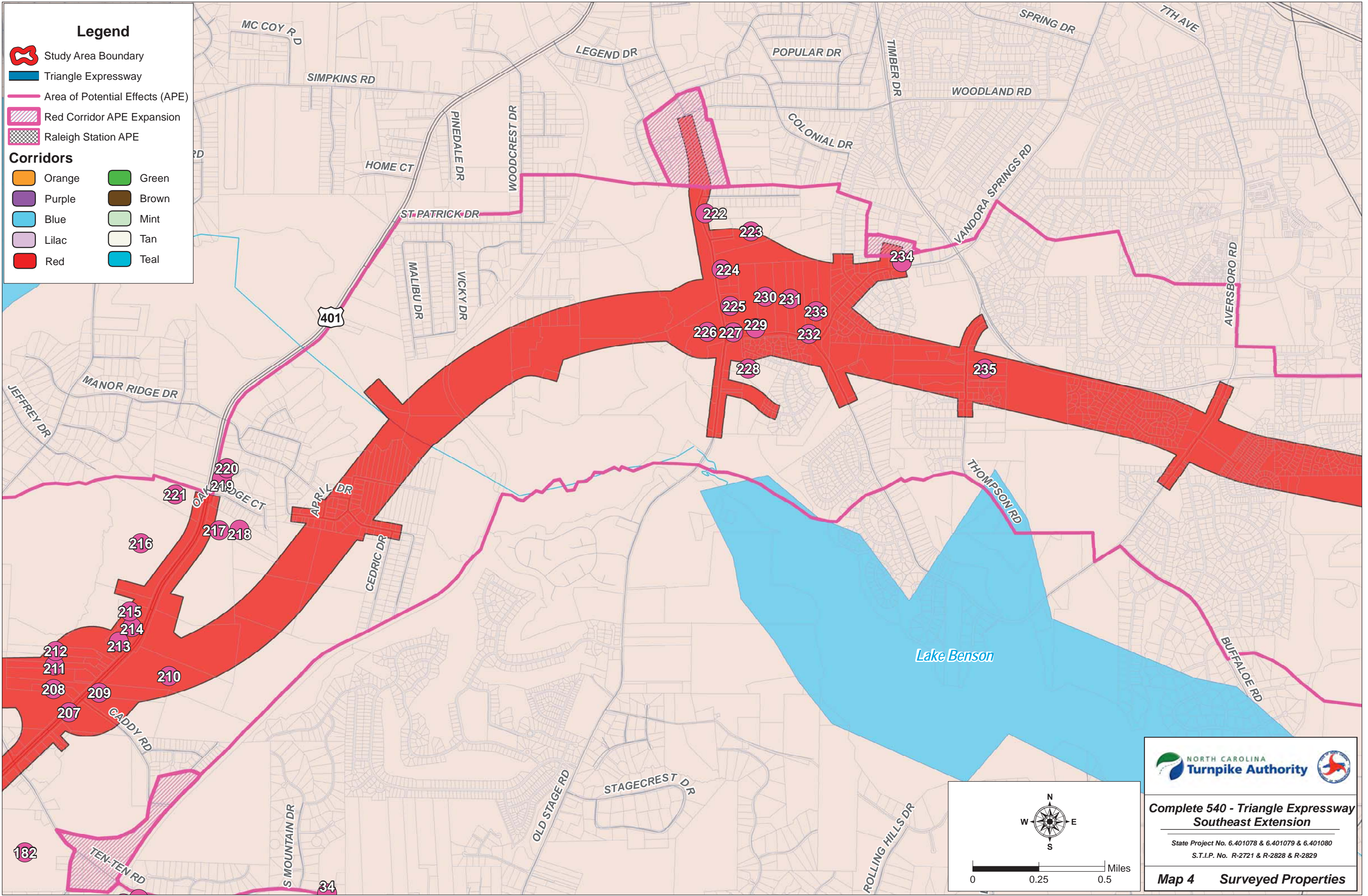
State Project No. 6.401078 & 6.401079 & 6.401080  
S.T.I.P. No. R-2721 & R-2828 & R-2829

**Legend**

- Study Area Boundary
- Triangle Expressway
- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Red Corridor APE Expansion
- Raleigh Station APE

**Corridors**

Orange	Green
Purple	Brown
Blue	Mint
Lilac	Tan
Red	Teal

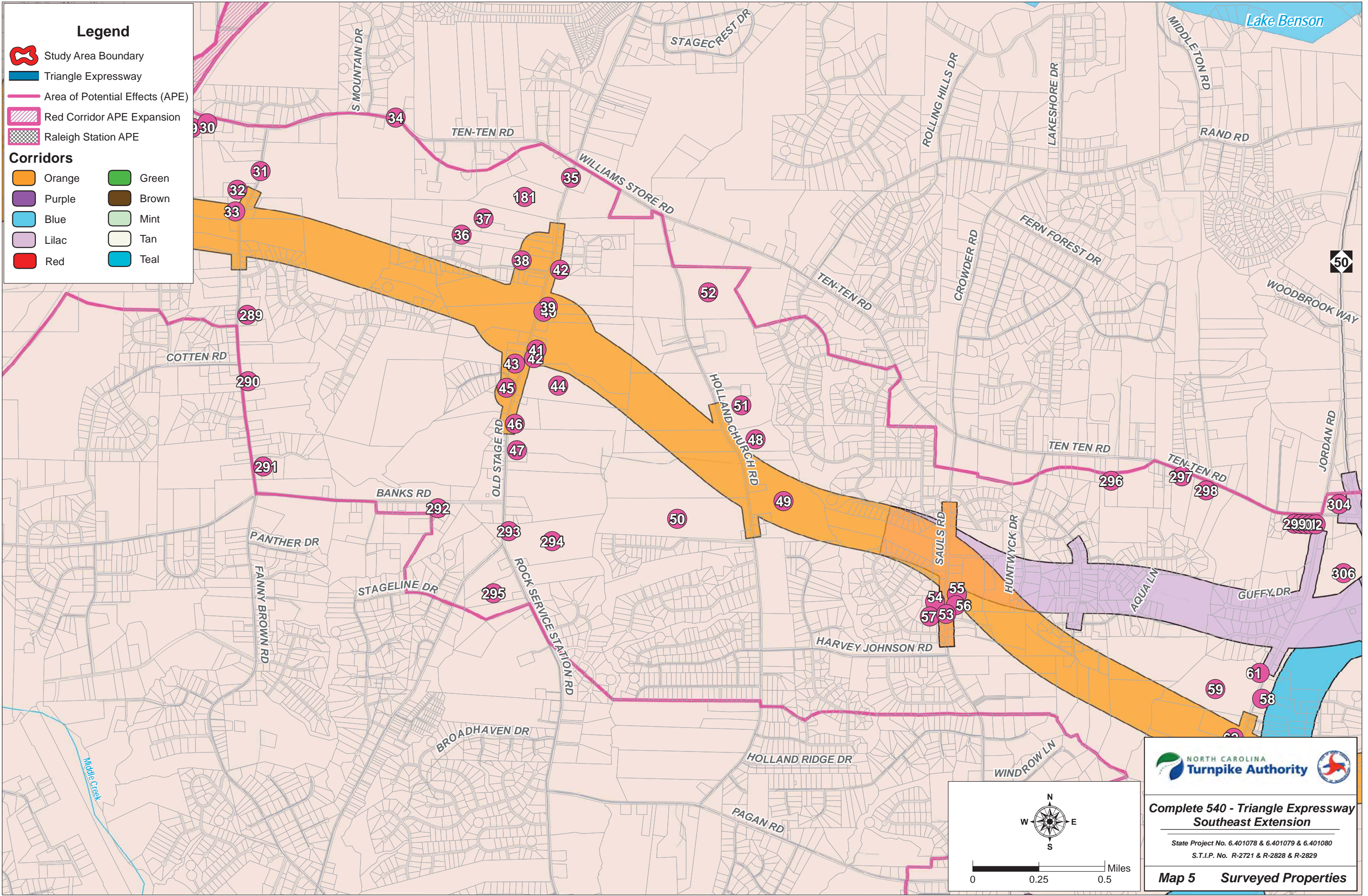


NORTH CAROLINA Turnpike Authority

**Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension**

State Project No. 6.401078 & 6.401079 & 6.401080  
S.T.I.P. No. R-2721 & R-2828 & R-2829

**Map 4** **Surveyed Properties**

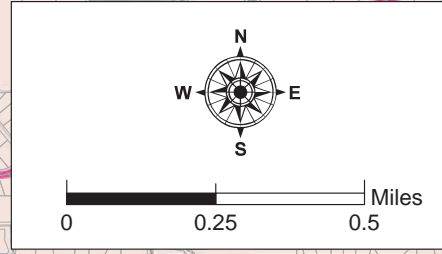


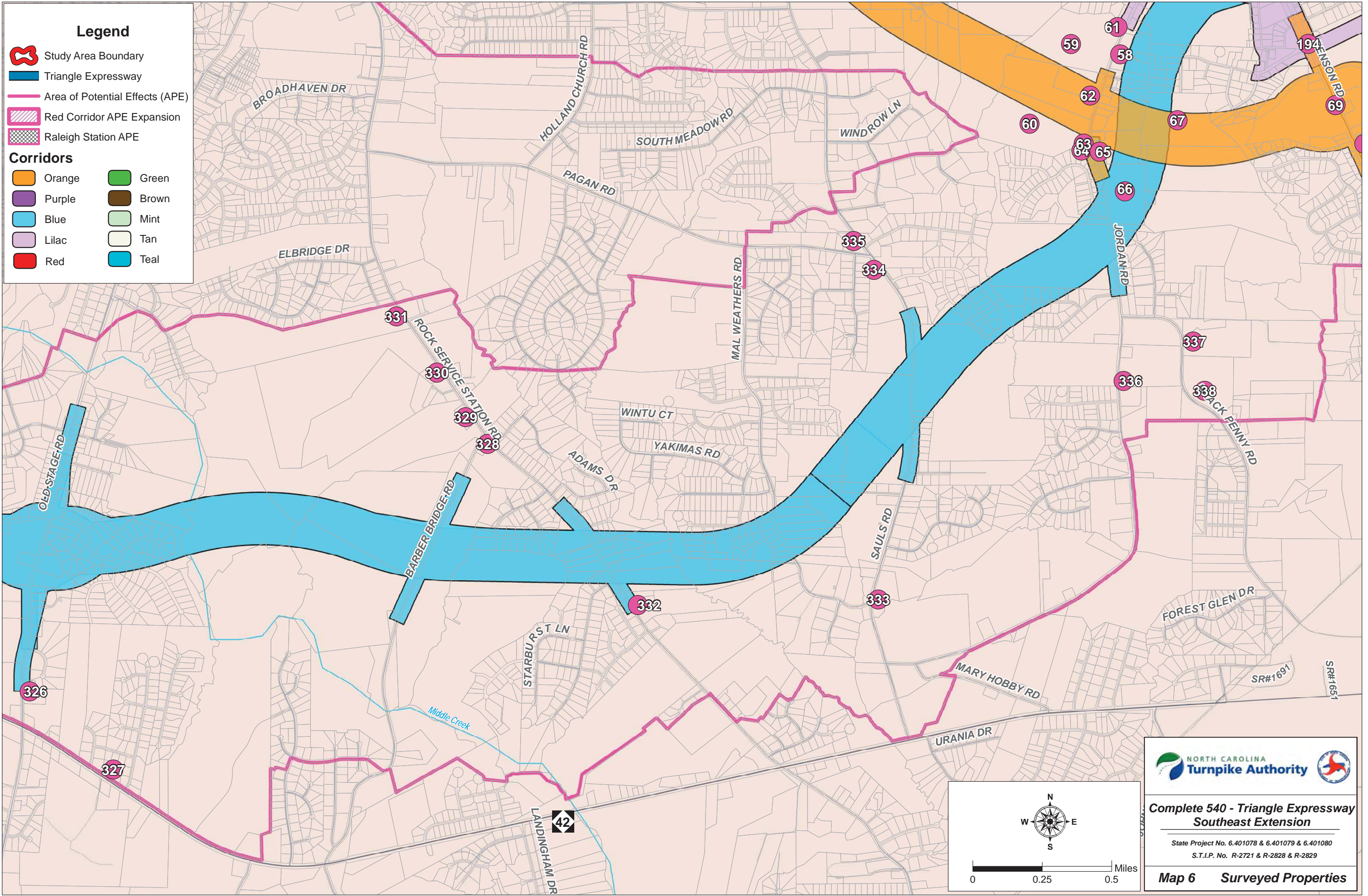
**NORTH CAROLINA Turnpike Authority**

**Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension**






State Project No. 6.401078 & 6.401079 & 6.401080  
S.T.I.P. No. R-2721 & R-2828 & R-2829

**Map 5** Surveyed Properties





**Legend**

-  Study Area Boundary
-  Triangle Expressway
-  Area of Potential Effects (APE)
-  Red Corridor APE Expansion
-  Raleigh Station APE

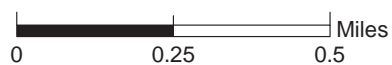
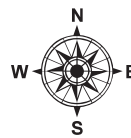
- Corridors**
- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  Orange |  Green |
|  Purple |  Brown |
|  Blue   |  Mint  |
|  Lilac  |  Tan   |
|  Red    |  Teal  |



**Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway  
Southeast Extension**

State Project No. 6.401078 & 6.401079 & 6.401080  
S.T.I.P. No. R-2721 & R-2828 & R-2829

**Map 6** *Surveyed Properties*



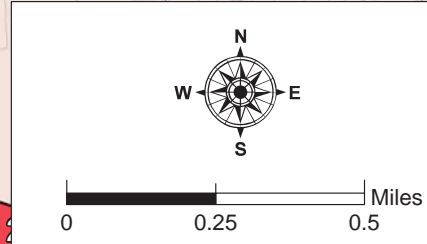
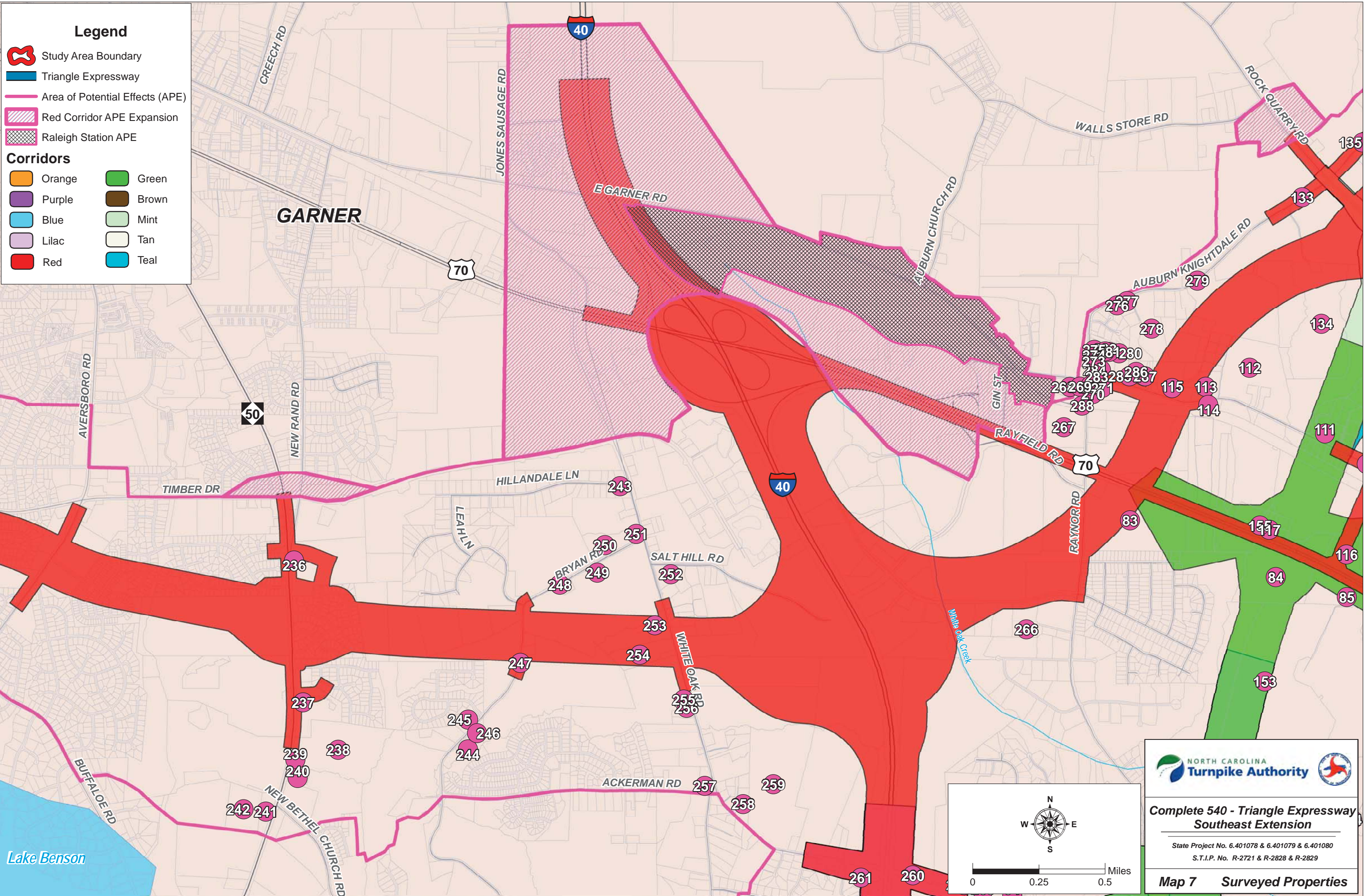


**Legend**

- Study Area Boundary
- Triangle Expressway
- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Red Corridor APE Expansion
- Raleigh Station APE

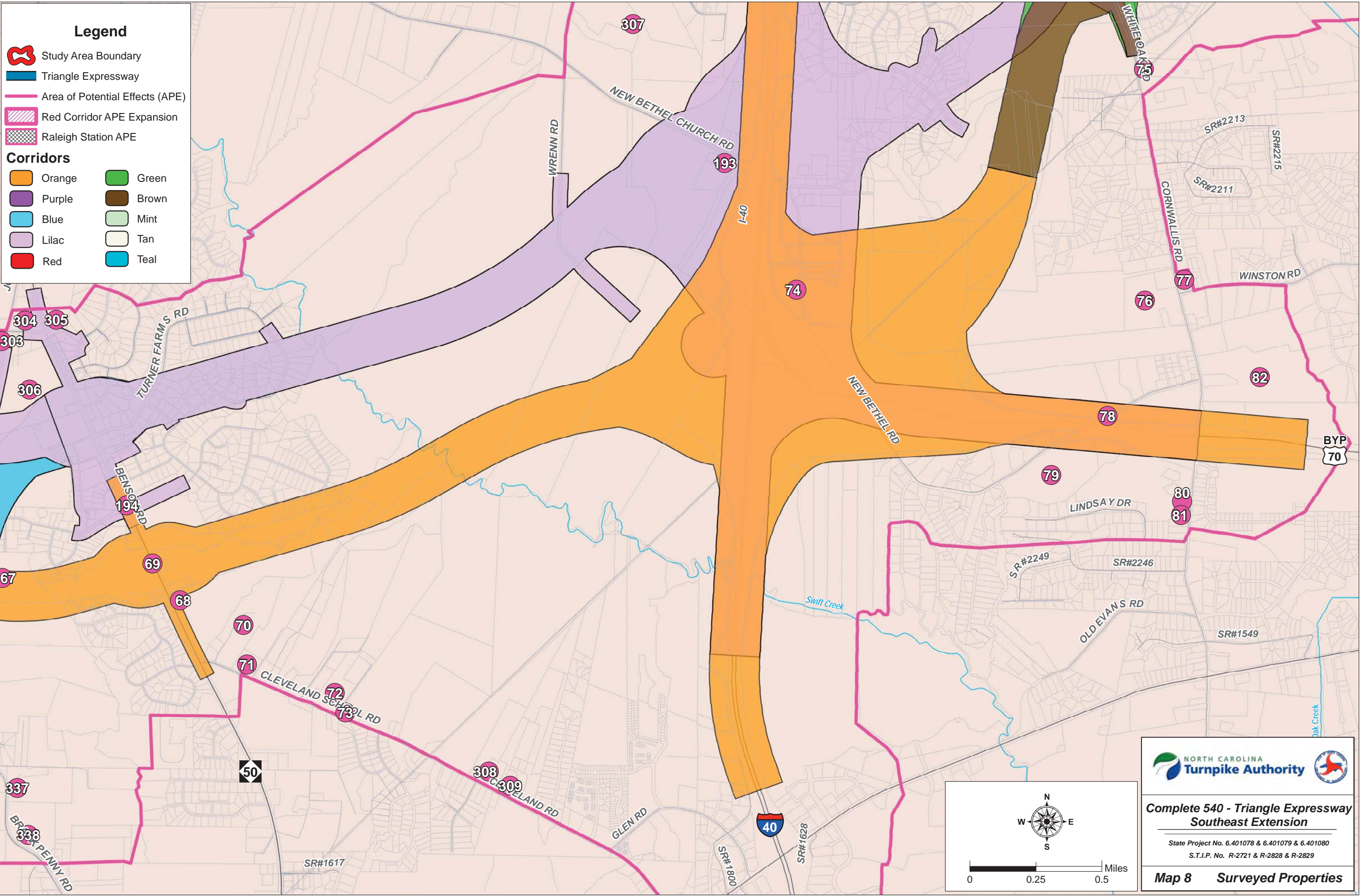
**Corridors**

Orange	Green
Purple	Brown
Blue	Mint
Lilac	Tan
Red	Teal








**Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway  
Southeast Extension**


State Project No. 6.401078 & 6.401079 & 6.401080  
S.T.I.P. No. R-2721 & R-2828 & R-2829



**Legend**

-  Study Area Boundary
-  Triangle Expressway
-  Area of Potential Effects (APE)
-  Red Corridor APE Expansion
-  Raleigh Station APE

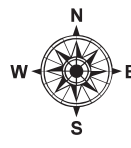
- Corridors**
- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  Orange |  Green |
|  Purple |  Brown |
|  Blue   |  Mint  |
|  Lilac  |  Tan   |
|  Red    |  Teal  |




**Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway  
Southeast Extension**

State Project No. 6.401078 & 6.401079 & 6.401080  
S.T.I.P. No. R-2721 & R-2828 & R-2829

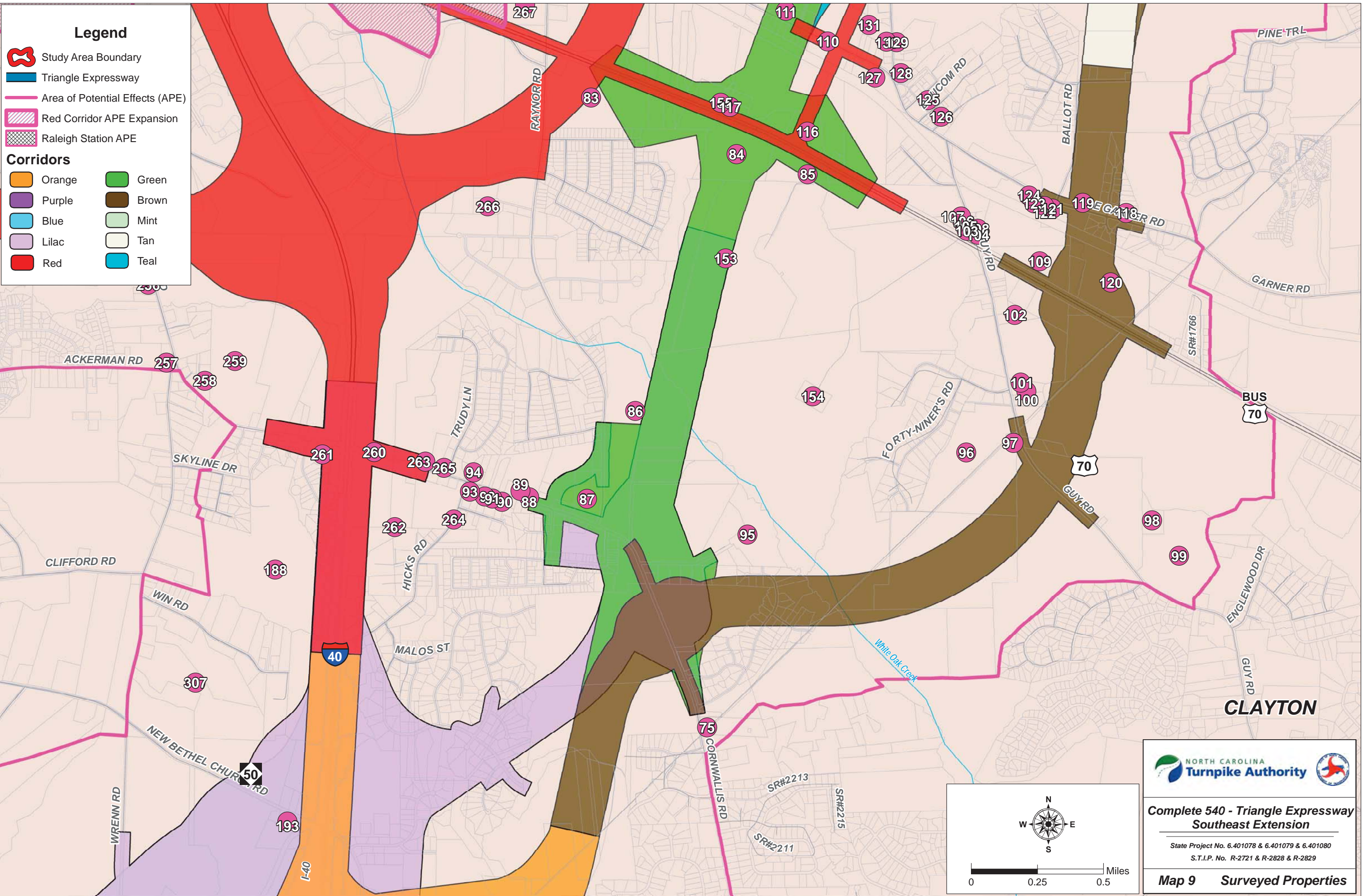
**Map 8**    **Surveyed Properties**



N  
W    E  
S



Miles  
0    0.25    0.5



**Legend**

- Study Area Boundary
- Triangle Expressway
- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Red Corridor APE Expansion
- Raleigh Station APE

**Corridors**

Orange	Green
Purple	Brown
Blue	Mint
Lilac	Tan
Red	Teal

NORTH CAROLINA Turnpike Authority

**Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension**






State Project No. 6.401078 & 6.401079 & 6.401080  
S.T.I.P. No. R-2721 & R-2828 & R-2829

**Map 9**    **Surveyed Properties**











North arrow and scale bar.

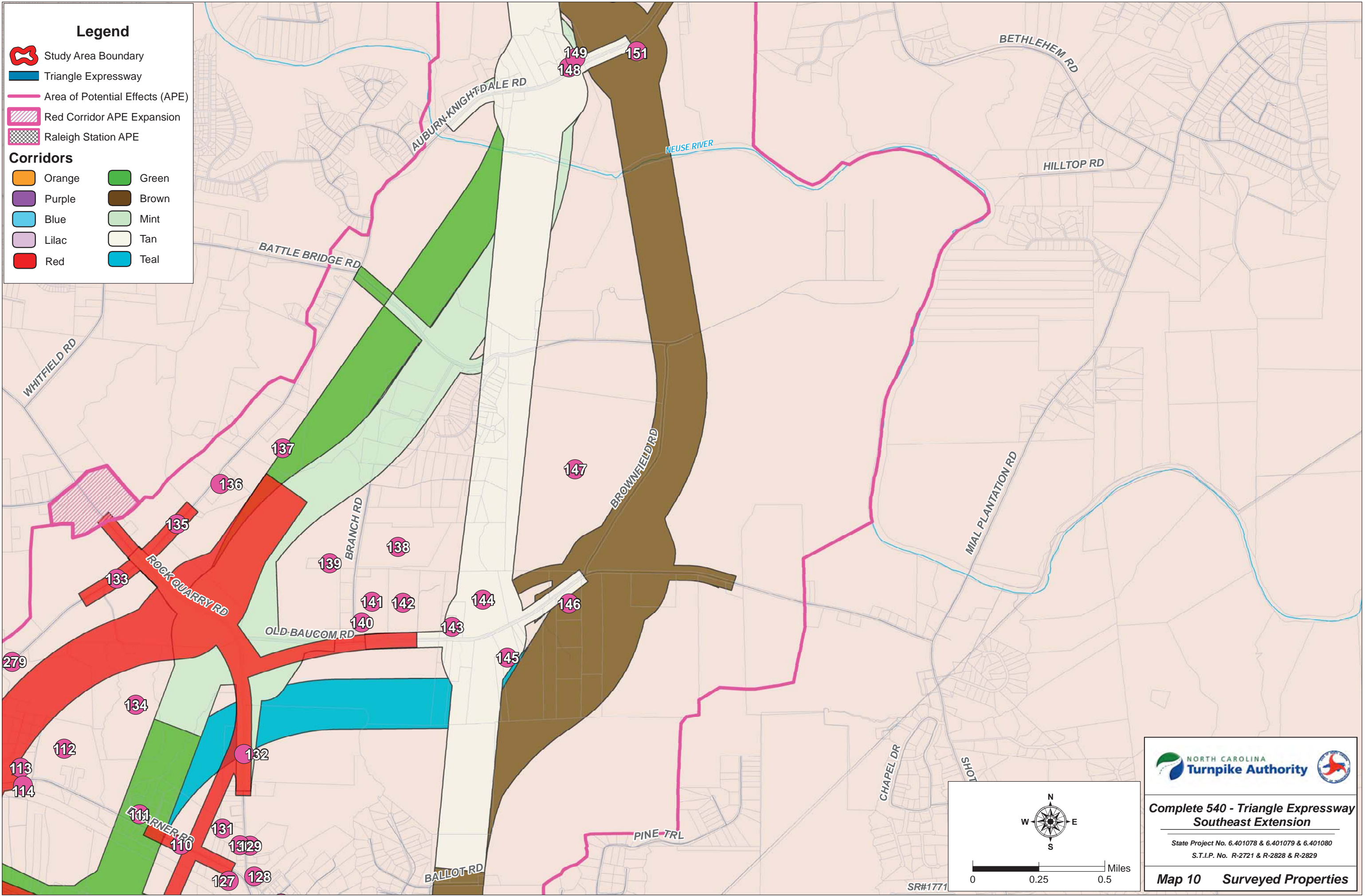
Scale: 0 to 0.5 Miles


**Legend**

-  Study Area Boundary
-  Triangle Expressway
-  Area of Potential Effects (APE)
-  Red Corridor APE Expansion
-  Raleigh Station APE

**Corridors**

 Orange	 Green
 Purple	 Brown
 Blue	 Mint
 Lilac	 Tan
 Red	 Teal





**Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway  
Southeast Extension**

State Project No. 6.401078 & 6.401079 & 6.401080  
S.T.I.P. No. R-2721 & R-2828 & R-2829

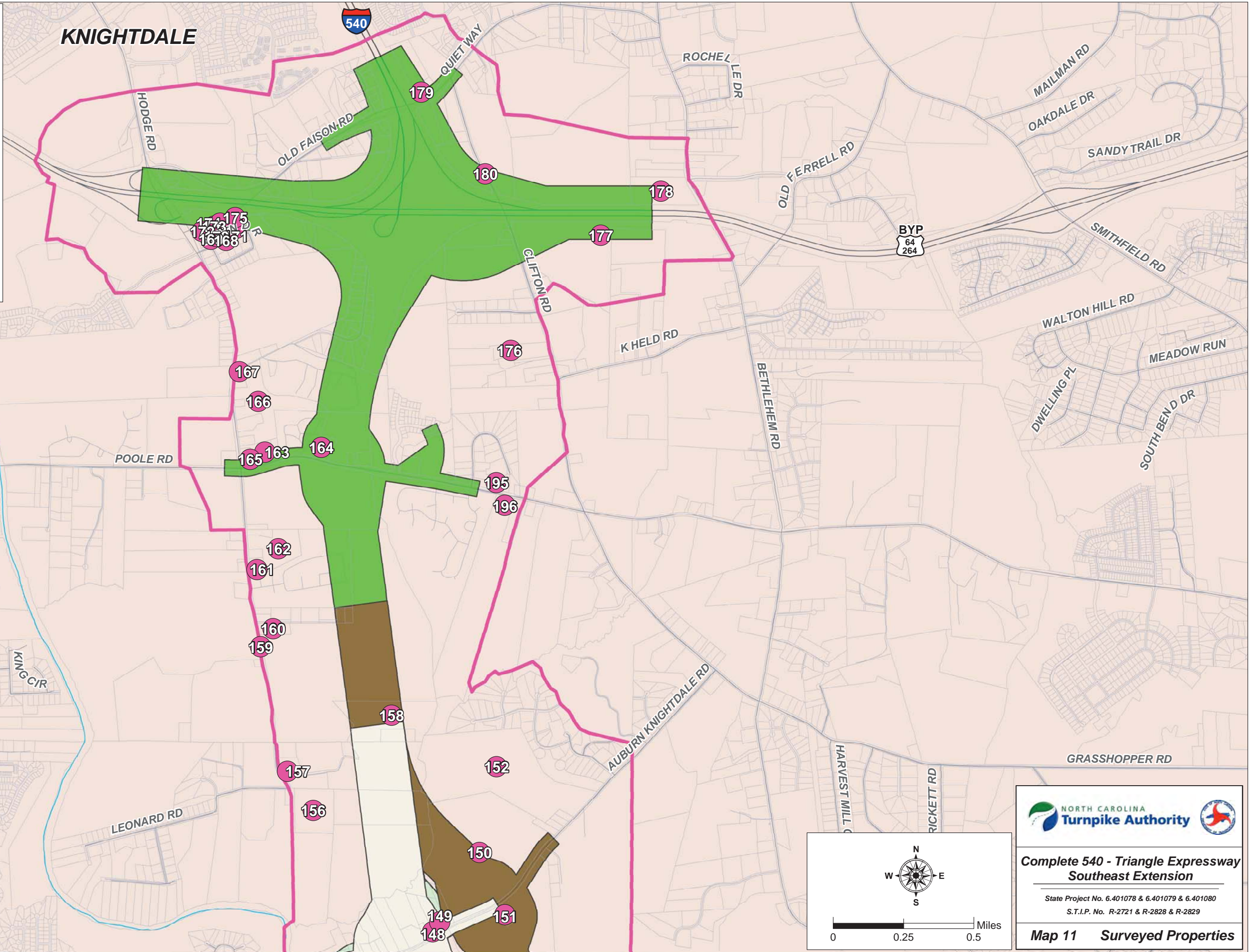
**Map 10**    **Surveyed Properties**

**Legend**

- Study Area Boundary
- Triangle Expressway
- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Red Corridor APE Expansion
- Raleigh Station APE

**Corridors**

Orange	Green
Purple	Brown
Blue	Mint
Lilac	Tan
Red	Teal








**NORTH CAROLINA Turnpike Authority**

**Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension**





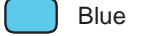





State Project No. 6.401078 & 6.401079 & 6.401080  
S.T.I.P. No. R-2721 & R-2828 & R-2829

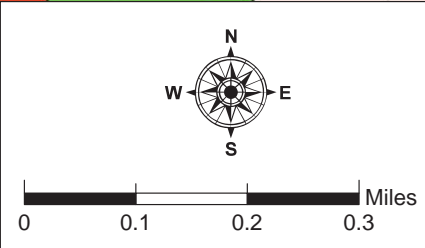
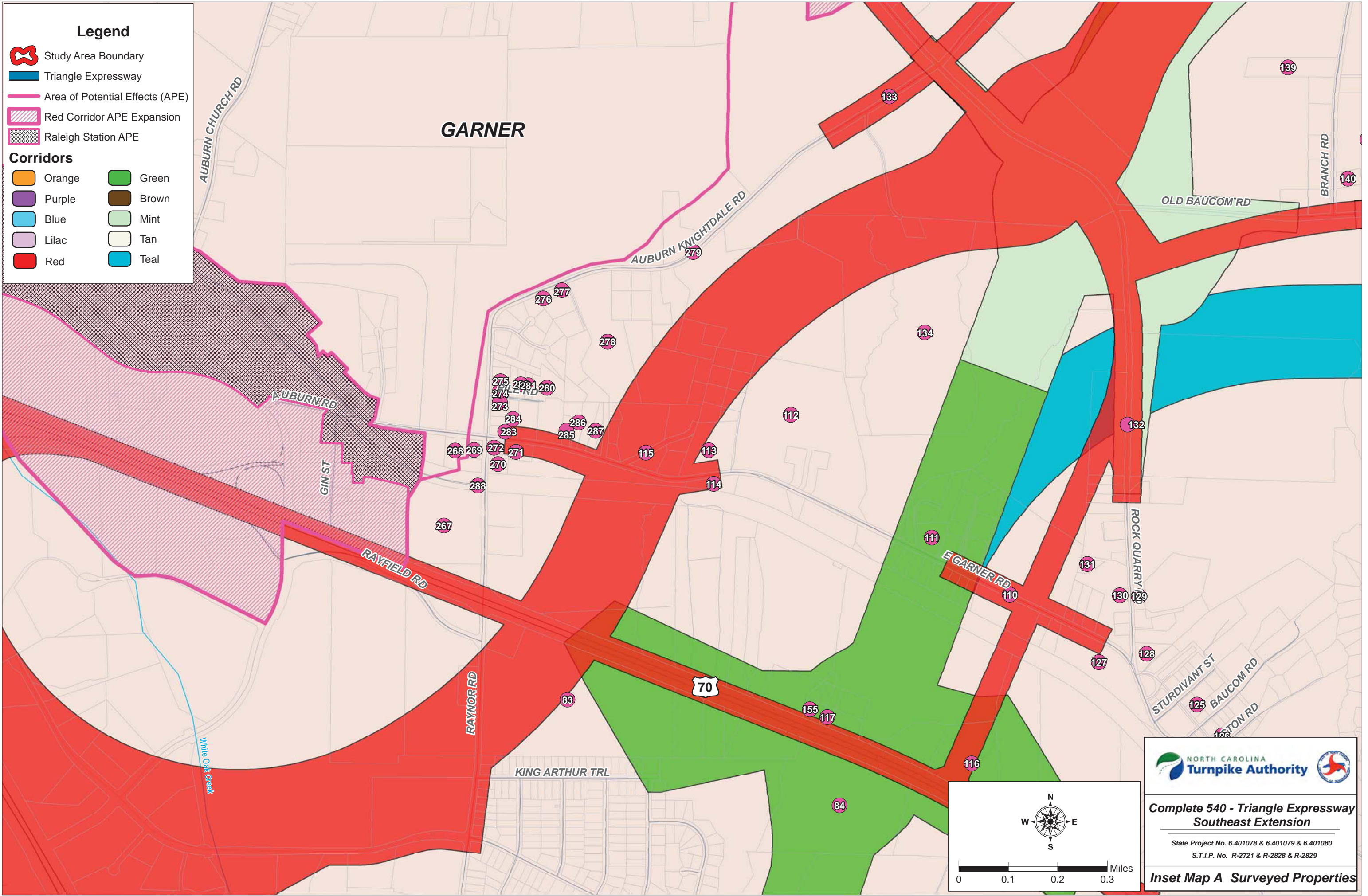
**Map 11 Surveyed Properties**

**Legend**

-  Study Area Boundary
-  Triangle Expressway
-  Area of Potential Effects (APE)
-  Red Corridor APE Expansion
-  Raleigh Station APE

**Corridors**

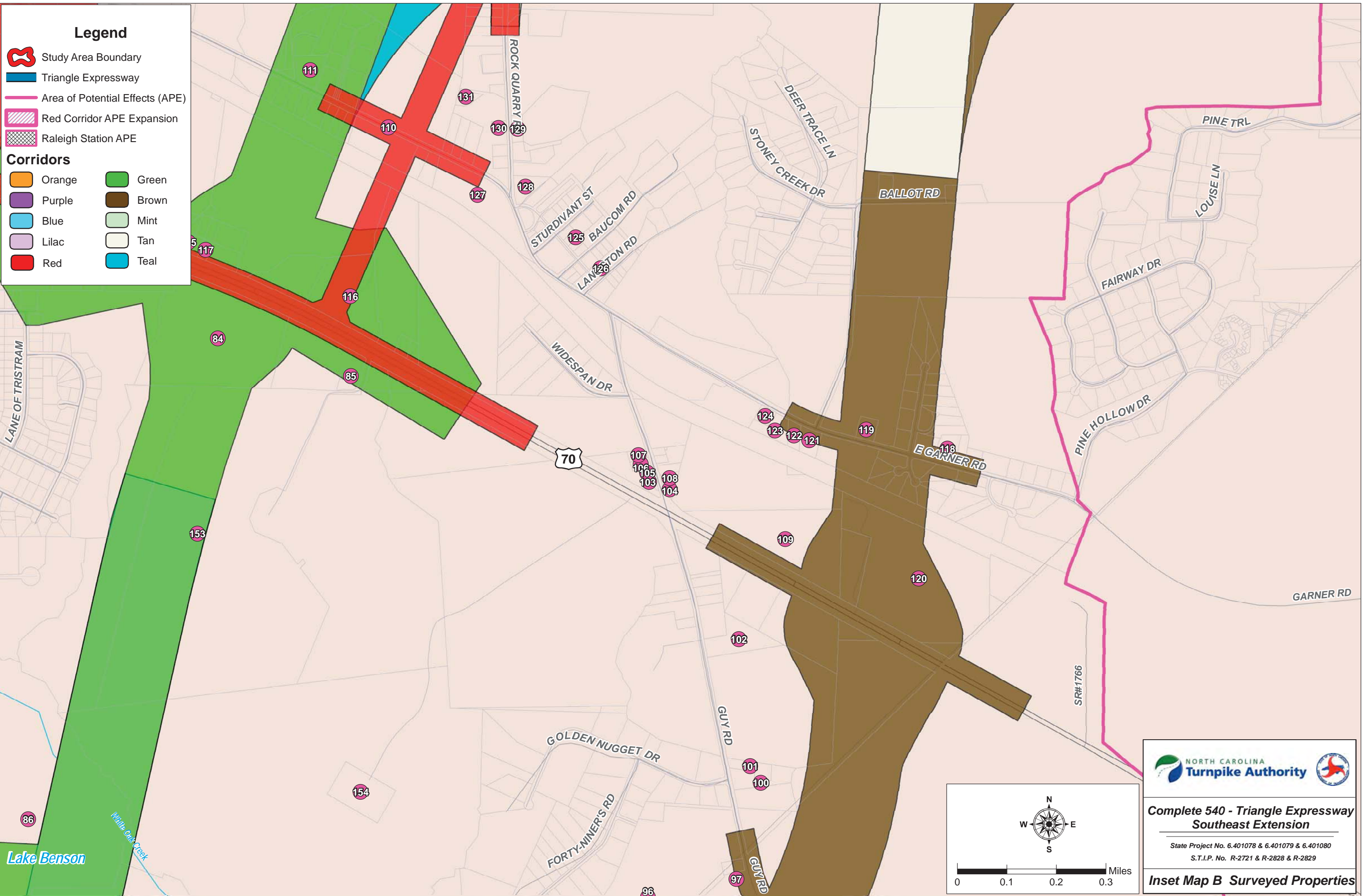
 Orange	 Green
 Purple	 Brown
 Blue	 Mint
 Lilac	 Tan
 Red	 Teal



**Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway  
Southeast Extension**

State Project No. 6.401078 & 6.401079 & 6.401080  
S.T.I.P. No. R-2721 & R-2828 & R-2829

**Inset Map A Surveyed Properties**



**Legend**

- Study Area Boundary
- Triangle Expressway
- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Red Corridor APE Expansion
- Raleigh Station APE

**Corridors**

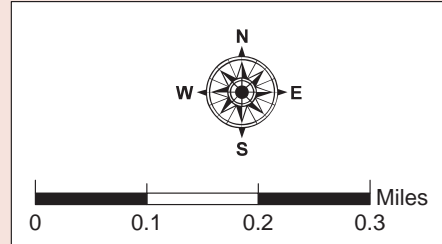
Orange	Green
Purple	Brown
Blue	Mint
Lilac	Tan
Red	Teal



**Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway  
Southeast Extension**






State Project No. 6.401078 & 6.401079 & 6.401080  
S.T.I.P. No. R-2721 & R-2828 & R-2829

**Inset Map B Surveyed Properties**












Lake Benson

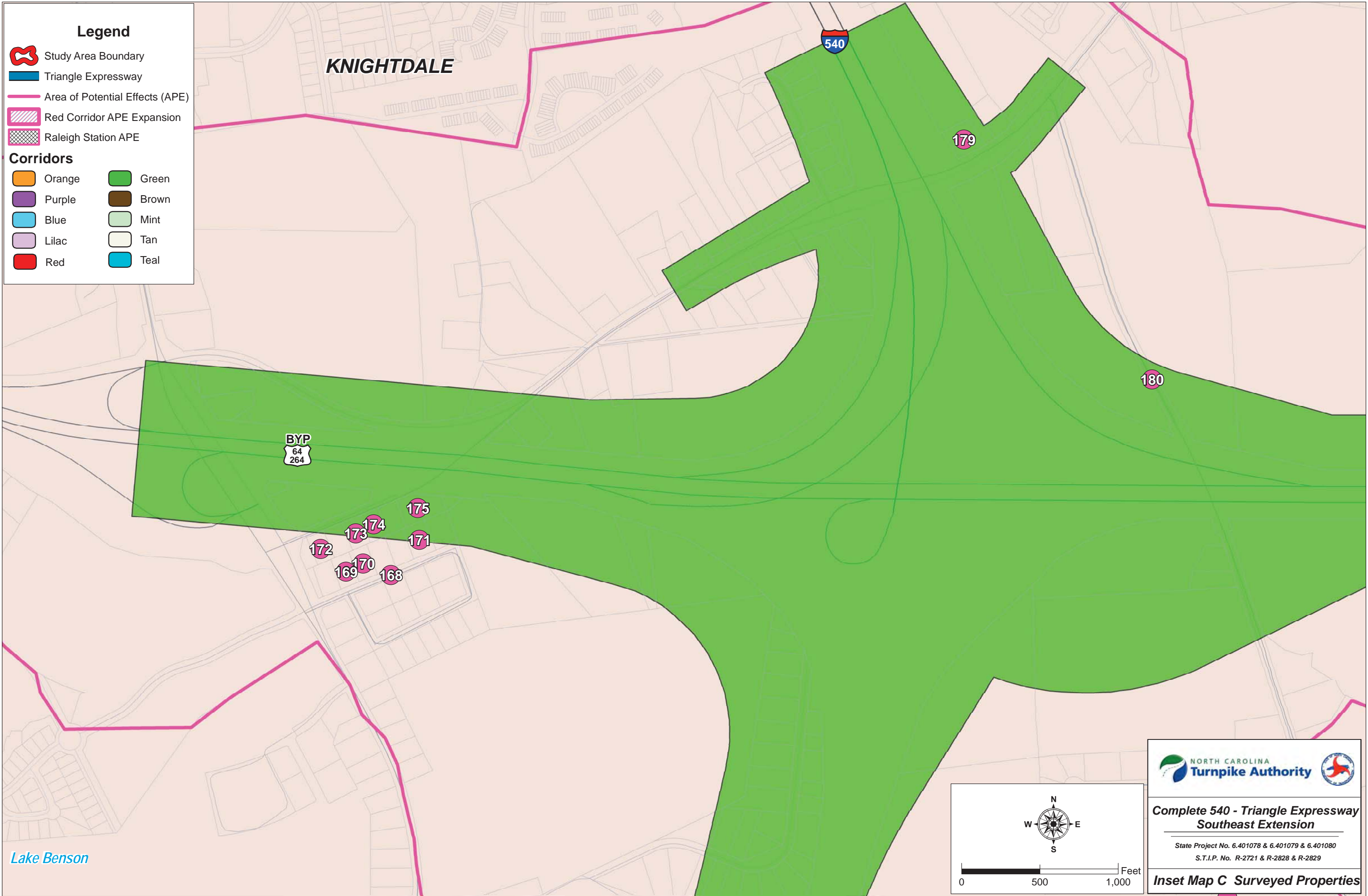
**Legend**

-  Study Area Boundary
-  Triangle Expressway
-  Area of Potential Effects (APE)
-  Red Corridor APE Expansion
-  Raleigh Station APE

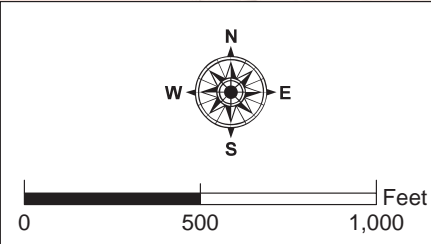
**Corridors**


 Orange	 Green
 Purple	 Brown
 Blue	 Mint
 Lilac	 Tan
 Red	 Teal

**KNIGHTDALE**



Lake Benson





**Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway  
Southeast Extension**

State Project No. 6.401078 & 6.401079 & 6.401080  
S.T.I.P. No. R-2721 & R-2828 & R-2829

**Inset Map C Surveyed Properties**



**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
- 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
- 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