

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

February 4, 2014

MEMORANDUM

TO: Megan Privett
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, I-440 Beltline Improvements from Walnut Street to Wade Avenue, U-2719, Wake County, ER 12-1317

Thank you for your letter of December 20, 2013, transmitting the Historic Structures Survey Report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that the **Royal Baking Company (WA2503) remains eligible for listing** in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A with the boundary as listed.

We concur that the **Berry O'Kelly School Historic District (WA6527)**, including the St. James AME Church (WA3482), Berry O'Kelly School Gymnasium (WA6479), Berry O'Kelly School Agricultural Building (WA3481) as contributing elements, **is eligible for listing** under Criterion A for its importance in the areas of education, ethnic heritage, and community development; Criterion C for the architecture of its surviving features, and under Criterion B for its association with Berry O'Kelly. The boundaries as shown appear appropriate.

We concur that the **Oak Grove Cemetery (WA6649) is eligible for listing** in the NRHP under Criteria A, C and D. A study of the cemetery could yield significant information concerning African-American mortuary customs and grave markers, especially if it was done in conjunction with the other African American cemeteries in Raleigh (Oberlin, City Cemetery, Mount Hope). Please note that the Table at the beginning of the description of Oak Grove Community Cemetery (page 54) shows the cemetery is eligible under criteria A, B & C, but the text says A, C and D. The boundaries appear appropriate.

We concur that the **Method Historic District (WA4073) is not eligible** for listing in the NRHP for the reasons outlined in the report.

We are unable to concur that **Capitol City Lumber Company (WA6450)** is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Because the description does not explain physical changes to the pre-1964 buildings and give the dates of those changes, the discussion of integrity is incomplete. When were exterior materials replaced or covered with new? How was fenestration changed and when? To what degree was the interior altered? It seems that this information could be gleaned through interviews and examination of documentary photos. Without more information, the extent and effect of the changes to the historic buildings are not clear. Further, the limited history seems to support the significance of the operation (supported “the local boom in post-war constructions when buildings materials were in short supply”; is the only surviving locally-owned lumber yard), but the evaluation of potential eligibility under Criterion A states that the company’s association with Raleigh’s post-war growth and industry are unexceptional. This property needs further investigation to reconcile these discrepancies.

Given that the **NCSU University Club (WA4626)** is fifty years old, we wonder why it is evaluated under Criterion Consideration G. While we would agree that the property overall and particularly the clubhouse does not appear to have sufficient integrity for eligibility, the integrity discussion does not address the numerous positive aspects of this property and that it may be of significance under Criteria A and C. Without contexts for recreation and architecture, a proper evaluation of its eligibility is not possible.

There is not enough information for a proper evaluation of the **Hillsdale Forrest Neighborhood (WA6526)**, especially Phase I. Based on the few photos provided, Phase I of the neighborhood, begun in 1962, appears to be rather intact. Construction dates from Wake County tax records would indicate whether there are too many noncontributing resources for the area to be eligible for the National Register. Without a better historic context, the statement that Hillsdale Forrest is “one of many residential subdivisions in Cary developed in the 1960s and 1970s as a result of the expansion of RTP” has little meaning. How many such neighborhoods are there from the early 1960s and how many are largely intact? Being one of many does not make the area ineligible. How does Phase I of the neighborhood one stack up in comparison to the others? If there are many such neighborhoods in Cary, eligibility would depend on a very high degree of integrity. Minus an expanded context and the author’s comparing and contrasting Phase I of Hillsdale Forrest to the other 1960s neighborhoods, there is not enough information to make a final determination.

We look forward to your consideration of our above comments and welcome discussion of any points needing clarification. We will await the separate report on Meredith College once the access issues are resolved.

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 renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

Historic Architectural Resources Report for I-440 Beltline Improvements from Walnut Street, Cary to Wade Avenue, Raleigh

Wake County, North Carolina

TIP No. U-2719

Federal Aid No. IMSNHS-044(10)

WBS No. 35869.1.1



NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.

**Historic Architectural Resources Report for I-440 Beltline Improvements
from Walnut Street, Cary to Wade Avenue, Raleigh
Wake County, North Carolina**

TIP No. U-2719
Federal Aid No. IMSNHS-044(10)
WBS No. 35869.1.1

Report submitted to:
North Carolina Department of Transportation, Human Environment Section
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Report prepared by:
New South Associates
6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083



Mary Beth Reed – Principal Investigator

Ellen Turco – Historian and Author

December 2013 • **Final Report**

New South Associates Technical Report 2318

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve U.S. Interstate I-440 from Walnut Street in Cary to Wade Avenue in Raleigh, Wake County (TIP No. U-2719). In April 2013, New South Associates, Inc. (New South) surveyed the project’s Area of Potential Effects (APE) for NCDOT. One-hundred-and-four resources 50 years of age or older were documented with digital photography and GIS mapping. On April 30, 2013, the NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) reviewed the surveyed resources and identified those that merited further investigation at the intensive level. NCDOT subsequently requested that New South assess the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of three districts and seven individual resources and to provide the current report. One of the resources, Meredith College (WA 2502) will be evaluated in a subsequent report. This report evaluates a total of nine resources: one previously listed property remains eligible for the NRHP, and one individual property and one district are recommended eligible for the NRHP. The conclusions are summarized below:

Site ID #	NCDOT Survey #	Name	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
WA 2503	6	Royal Baking Company	Remains Eligible for NRHP Under Criterion A
WA 3482	15	St. James AME Church	Eligible as a Contributing Resource in Berry O’Kelly School Historic District (WA 6527), Eligible for NRHP Under Criteria A, B, and C
WA 6479	16	Berry O’Kelly School Gymnasium	Eligible as a Contributing Resource in Berry O’Kelly School Historic District (WA 6527) Eligible for NRHP Under Criteria A, B, and C
WA 3481	17	Berry O’Kelly School Agriculture Building	Eligible as a Contributing Resource in Berry O’Kelly School Historic District (WA 6527) Eligible for NRHP Under Criteria A, B, and C
WA 6449	18	Oak Grove Cemetery	Eligible for NRHP Under Criteria A, C and D
WA 4073	NA	Method Historic District	Not Eligible for the NRHP
WA 6450	13	Capitol City Lumber Company	Not Eligible for the NRHP
WA 4626	12	North Carolina State University Club	Not Eligible for the NRHP
WA 6526	91-102	Hillsdale Forrest Neighborhood	Not Eligible for the NRHP

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve U.S. Interstate 440 from Walnut Street in Cary to Wade Avenue in Raleigh, Wake County (TIP No. U-2719) (Figure 1). The project is federally funded, and therefore NCDOT identified architectural resources that might be effected by the undertaking pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.4(b). The Area of Potential Effects (APE) begins approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the I-440/I-40 interchange in Cary and encompasses 250 feet on either side of I-440 to a point approximately seven miles north of the I-440 and Lake Boone Trail (Figure 2). To account for secondary road improvements, which may be required to complete the undertaking, the APE also includes areas along Walnut Street, I-40, and Buck Jones Road in Cary, and Athens Drive, Western Boulevard, Hillsborough Street and Wade Avenue in Raleigh.

In April 2013, New South surveyed the APE for NCDOT. There were 104 resources approximately 50 years of age or older inventoried at the reconnaissance level (see map, photos, and list of resources in Appendix A). On April 30, 2013, the NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) reviewed the inventory of resources and identified 10 resources, three districts and seven individual properties that merited investigation at the intensive level. NCDOT subsequently requested New South assesses the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of the 10 identified resources and prepare this report. One resource, Meredith College (WA 2502), will be evaluated in a separate report; nine resources are evaluated here.

Of the nine resources discussed on this report, one property, the Royal Baking Company (WA 2503), was listed in the NRHP in 1997. NCDOT requested that the integrity of this resource be evaluated in light of changes to the building that have taken place since 1997. One resource, the Method Historic District (WA 4073), is listed on the North Carolina State Study List, a list of properties the HPO has identified as potentially eligible for the NRHP. The North Carolina State University Club (WA 4626), St. James African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church (WA 3482), and the Berry O'Kelly School Agricultural Building (WA 3481) have been previously surveyed; however, the NRHP eligibility of these resources had not been evaluated. The Hillsdale Forrest neighborhood (WA 6526), Capitol City Lumber Company (WA 6450), Berry O'Kelly School Gymnasium (WA 6479), and the Oak Grove Cemetery (WA 6449) were previously unsurveyed. At a meeting on August 7, 2013, NCDOT and New South staff agreed to evaluate three of the properties, the St. James AME Church, O'Kelly Gymnasium and the O'Kelly Agricultural Building as part of a potential Berry O'Kelly School District (WA 6527).

Three of the resources within the APE and evaluated in this report are locally zoned historic landmarks: Berry O'Kelly Agricultural Building, the Royal Baking Company and St. James AME Church.

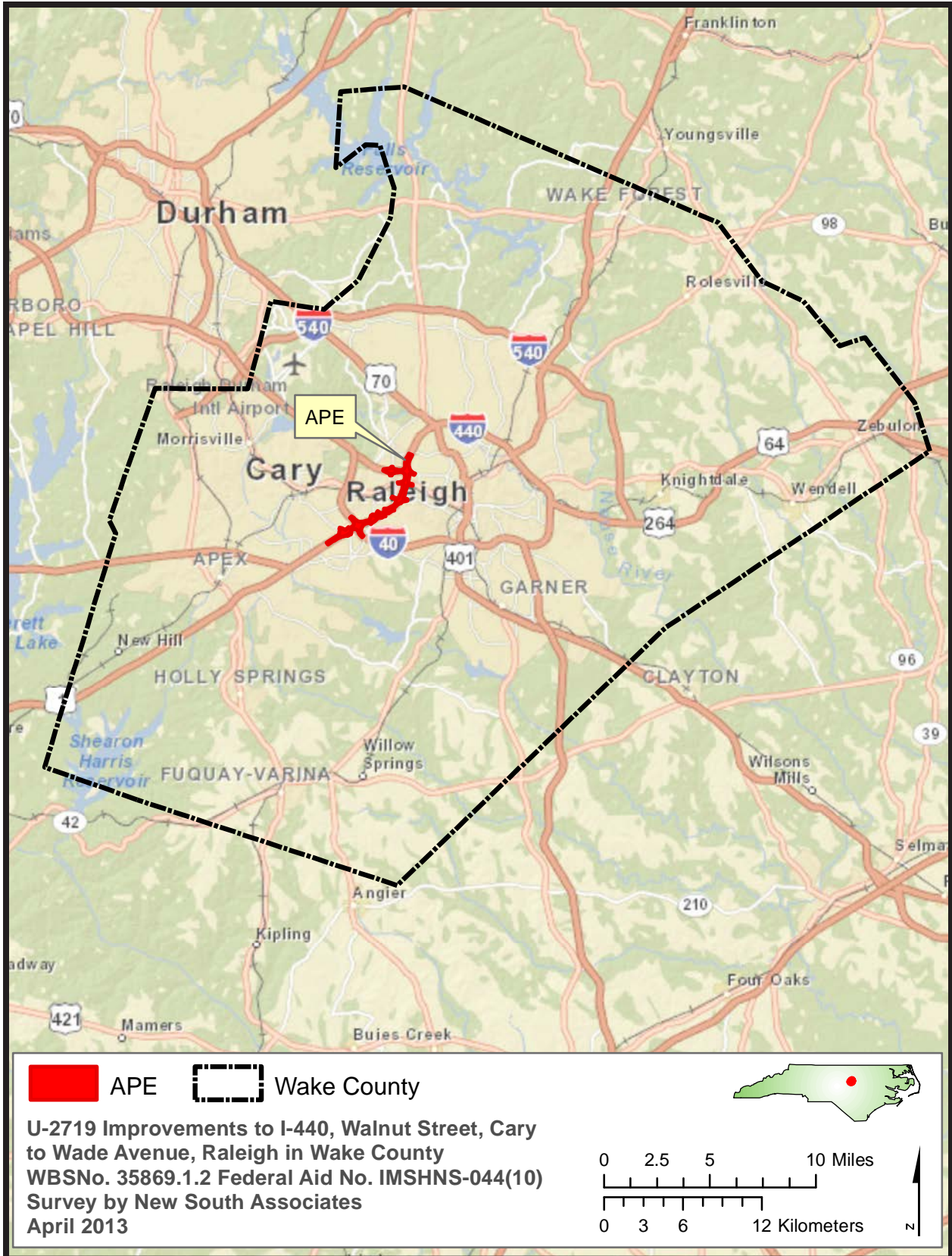


Figure 1. Project Location

Source: ESRI Resource Data

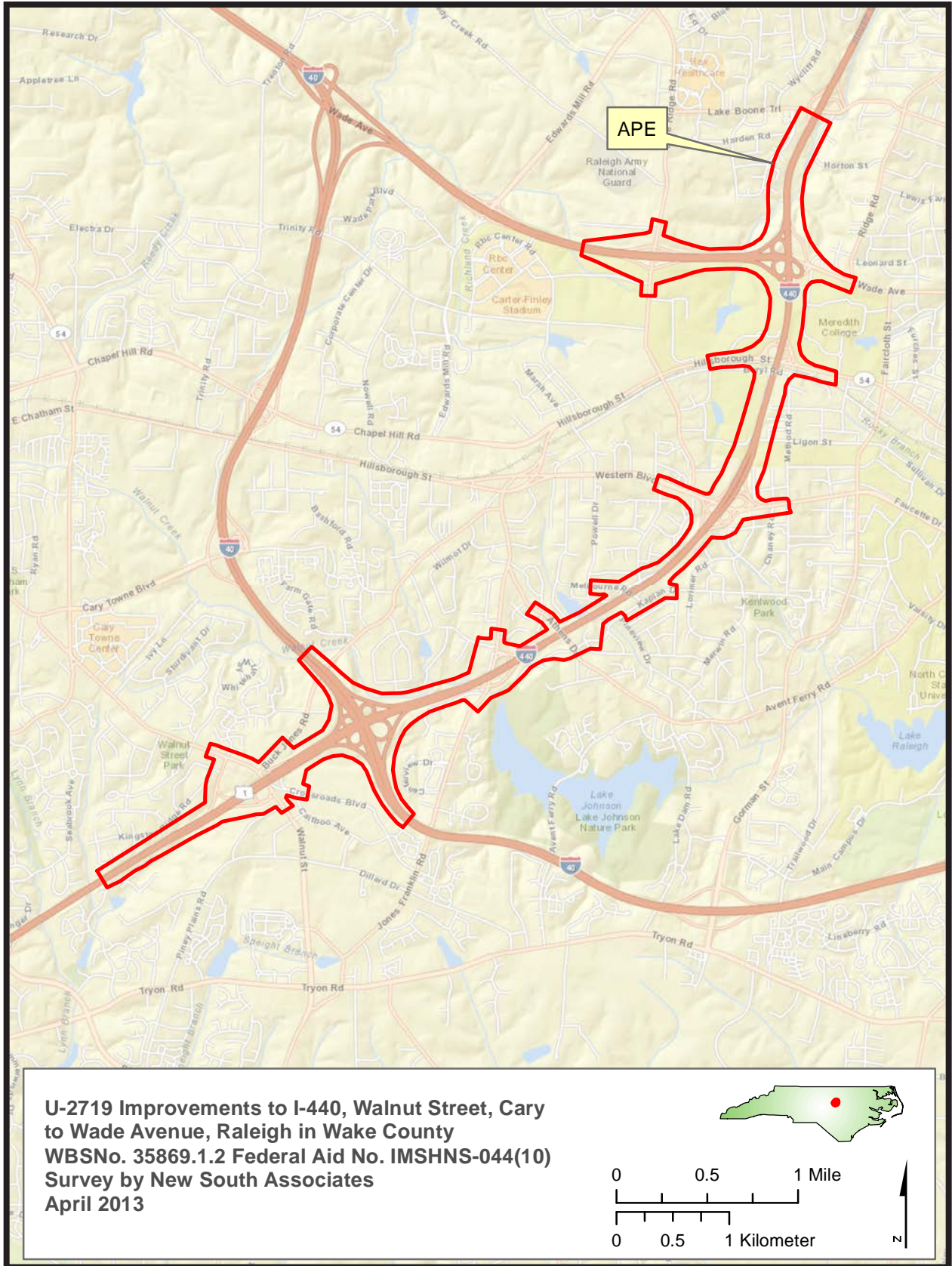


Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects

Source: ESRI Resource Data

New South senior architectural historian Ellen Turco conducted work on this intensive survey between June 2013 and August 2013. Each property was visually inspected and the exterior and setting were documented through written notes and digital photographs. Interiors were accessed when permitted by the owners. Research was conducted at the North Carolina Division of Archives and History and the Olivia Raney Local History Library, both in Raleigh, and online. Interviews were conducted with knowledgeable local informants, including Method resident and Oak Grove Cemetery caretaker Rudolph Loftin, Capitol City Lumber proprietors Edie Morse and Edward Nicholson, and Jim Aspley, General Manager of the North Carolina State University (NSCU) Club. Valerie Davis, mortuary archaeologist at New South, consulted on the Oak Grove Cemetery. The historical development, architecture, and cultural significance of each resource were then assessed and evaluated within their respective contexts according to the established NRHP criteria.

The results of this intensive-level investigation and NRHP evaluation are presented in the following chapters of this report. This report complies with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800); and NCDOT’s Historic Architectural Resources, Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines.

Table 1. List of Properties Surveyed at Intensive Level

Site ID #	NCDOT Survey #	Name	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
WA 2503	6	Royal Baking Company	Remains Eligible for NRHP Under Criterion A
WA 3482	15	St. James AME Church	Eligible as a Contributing Resource in Berry O’Kelly School Historic District (WA 6527), Eligible for NRHP Under Criteria A, B, and C
WA 6479	16	Berry O’Kelly School Gymnasium	Eligible as a Contributing Resource in Berry O’Kelly School Historic District (WA 6527) Eligible for NRHP Under Criteria A, B, and C
WA 3481	17	Berry O’Kelly School Agriculture Building	Eligible as a Contributing Resource in Berry O’Kelly School Historic District (WA 6527) Eligible for NRHP Under Criteria A, B, and C
WA 6449	18	Oak Grove Cemetery	Eligible for NRHP Under Criteria A, C and D
WA 4073	NA	Method Historic District	Not Eligible for the NRHP
WA 6450	13	Capitol City Lumber Company	Not Eligible for the NRHP
WA 4626	12	North Carolina State University Club	Not Eligible for the NRHP
WA 6526	91-102	Hillsdale Forrest Neighborhood	Not Eligible for the NRHP

II. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

A. RESOURCES LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ROYAL BAKING COMPANY (NCDOT SURVEY #6)

Resource Name:	Royal Baking Company
HPO Survey Site #	WA 2503
Location	3801 Hillsborough Street, Raleigh
PIN	794243022
Date(s) of Construction	1941; circa 1947; circa 1997
Recommendation	Remains Eligible for the NRHP Under Criterion A



Description

The Royal Baking Company occupies a two-acre lot on the south side of Hillsborough Street, north of the North Carolina Railroad tracks, and across from Meredith College (Figure 3). Paved surface parking lots are situated on the south and west sides of the building. Royal Street runs along the building's east side.

The one-story yellow-brick International-style building, erected in 1941, consists of four rectangular production bays with bowed roofs. The western bay was added around 1947. Abutting the north walls of the production bays is a double-height entry tower flanked by one-story office wings (Figure 4). The entry tower has a flat roof with parapet walls coped with concrete. Its blond-brick wall surfaces are articulated by horizontal bands of regularly recessed courses. The double-leaf



Figure 3. Location Map and NRHP Boundary

Source: ESRI Resource Data

metal and glass entry doors are set in a multi-light window wall and the entire assembly is set in a cast concrete surround. Above the entry, modern-style metal letters affixed to the brick spell out the word “ROYAL”. The office wings have bands of original nine-light metal windows, with frames and mullions, painted dark blue (Figure 5). The north side of the production bays has been adapted slightly to accommodate retail tenants. Two former garage door bays have been converted to glass and metal storefront assemblies consisting of double-leaf doors surrounded by six plate-glass fixed windows (Figure 6).

The yellow brick of the façade wraps around to the side elevations and is used to surface the first bay before changing to a utilitarian orange brick (Figure 7). The fenestration of the west side has been altered with three new storefronts replacing three standard-width entry doors and one original window opening (Figure 8). At the south end of the west elevation are three original triple bands of nine-light metal windows with central hopper sashes. This is the original window configuration used on the sides and rear of the bakery. Around 1997, a partially covered platform underpinned with red bricks was added at south end of the west side (Figure 9). The platform wraps around to the rear side, extending across the entire south wall (Figure 10). Its purpose is to provide outdoor seating for the restaurant that currently occupies the building’s southwest corner and access to the rear entrances. Drive-through bays under the platform access the basement parking lot, which is supported with regularly spaced concrete columns with inverted conical caps (Figure 11). It appears that most of the original windows on the south side remain intact with the exception of two modern entry assemblies. The windows of the east side appear unchanged. A tall yellow-brick interior boiler stack rises from the roof at the southeast corner of the building (Figure 12). The bakery retains its original copper downspouts.

Interior

Today, the interior reflects elements of the building’s industrial past and its present-day use as a modern, multi-unit commercial building. The original three-bay interior contained, from east to west, baking machinery in Bays 1 and 2 and a shipping area in Bay 3. Bays 1 and 2 functioned as one open space with a series of vertical I-beams running down the middle. Bay 3 was separated from the baking machinery bays by a brick wall with two doorways. The 1947 bay was built over the three exterior loading dock doorways of the west wall at Bay 3, and Bay 3 was converted to a loaf wrapping area (Pezzoni 1997:7:3). In 1997, the interior plan was converted from a series of cavernous open industrial spaces to retail units of varying sizes organized around a wide H-plan corridor (Figure 13). Drywall-dropped soffits conceal the modern electrical wiring and sprinkler system while allowing the steel bow trusses of the roof to remain visible (Figure 14). The glazed walls of the retail bays are set between new brick pilasters (Figure 15). The wide corridor, glazed storefronts, and exposed roof structure continue to lend a feeling of spaciousness to the interior. The brick of the exterior walls has been left uncovered (Figure 16). The poured concrete floors are now covered with tile and carpet.

History

The Royal Baking Company was founded in 1916 by Bartholomew Streb, who operated a retail bakery at 109 South Wilmington Street in downtown Raleigh. Eventually, the company grew from a retail to a wholesale operation, distributing baked goods from Virginia to Florida. The International-style Hillsborough Street facility was built in 1941 to house modern equipment such as “giant mixing machines” and “huge ovens,” and to provide a distribution hub for the company’s fleet of 18-wheel delivery trucks (Pezzoni 1997:8:8). The building was designed by the W.E. Long Company of Chicago, specialists in bakery design, and built by the Raleigh construction firm of James A. Davidson. Around 1947, a matching shipping bay was added to the west side of the building (Figure 17).

In the mid-1950s, the Streb family sold the bakery, and the building was subsequently occupied by a number of national bakery chains. Three concrete block additions were added in the 1960s. Baking operations ceased in 1985, and the building was used as a baked goods warehouse and distribution center. Royal Bakery, LLC purchased the building around 1997 and converted it from industrial to commercial use. The building is now called “The Royal on Hillsborough” and houses a variety of retail and service shops and restaurants.

Evaluation

The Royal Baking Company was listed in the NRHP in 1997 under Criterion A for its historical significance in the area of industry. Since its listing, the building has changed somewhat as a result of its conversion from a bakery to a modern commercial building. No tax credits were given, as the submittal for Part 3 was not completed. Noteworthy changes made since 1997 are described below.

The non-contributing ruins of a brick storage building, storage tank, and flour silo were cleared from the southeast corner of the parcel. The removal of the three 1960s additions returned the building’s massing to its 1947 form with the exception of the wrap-around platform that was built on south and west sides around 1997. The platform does not obscure the historical fenestration pattern or detract for the overall historic character of the building. The large, open work areas of the interior were divided up into retail units, but the commodious H-plan corridor and exposed roof structure continues to convey the interior’s spaciousness and utilitarian roots.

The accumulation of changes does not negatively affect the overall historic integrity of the building. In fact, the removal of non-historic additions returned the building to a more historically accurate form and appearance. The property retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling as well as its historical association with industry in post-World War II Raleigh. The design, influenced by the International style, and workmanship remains evident and the building retains a high degree of

original materials such as metal windows, interior and exterior brick, steel roof trusses, and the conical capped columns of the basement. The interior retains the features that the NRHP nomination identifies as “character-defining” (Pezzoni 1997:7:4). For these reasons it is recommended the Royal Baking Company remains eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A as an intact example of an International style building that represents Raleigh’s emerging industrial economy in the years immediately following World War II.



Figure 4. Royal Baking Company, North Side



Figure 5. Royal Baking Company, North Side, Original Windows on West Office Wing



Figure 6. Royal Baking Company North Side, Fenestration Changes on North Wall of West Production Bay



Figure 7. Royal Baking Company, West Side, Yellow and Orange Brick



Figure 8. Royal Baking Company, West Side, Fenestration Changes to West Wall



Figure 9. Royal Baking Company, West Side, Circa 1997 Platform



Figure 10. Royal Baking Company, South Side



Figure 11. Royal Baking Company, Basement Supports



Figure 12. Royal Baking Company, East Side



Figure 13. Interior, Corridor Showing Soffits



Figure 14. Interior, Steel Bow Trusses



Figure 15. Interior, Retail Bay



Figure 16. Interior, Exposed Brick Wall



Figure 17. Royal Baking Company, Circa 1947 Source: Royal Baking Company, LLC

B. RESOURCES RECOMMENDED ELIGIBILITY FOR NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING

BERRY O'KELLY SCHOOL HISTORIC DISTRICT (NCDOT SURVEY #15, #16, AND #17)

Resource Name:	Berry O'Kelly School Historic District
HPO Survey Site #	WA 6527
Location	512, 514, and 520 Method Road
PIN	794035766, 0794037650, and 794034561
Date(s) of Construction	1941; circa 1947; circa 1997
Recommendation	Eligible for NRHP Under Criteria A, B and C

The Berry O'Kelly School campus is recommended eligible for the NRHP. It consists of approximately 8.5 acres at the north end of the historic Method community. Historically, the campus was larger, extending to the north and east. Today, the campus is bounded on the east side by Method Road, to the south by Woods Place, and to the west by I-440 (Figure 18). A tree buffer mostly blocks the view of the interstate from the campus. The campus shares its north boundary with Surtronics, a company specializing in commercial metal plating and anodizing. East and south of the campus are areas of modest single-family dwellings and multi-unit housing. The surrounding Method neighborhood contains a mix of long-term residents, North Carolina State University students, and young families and others attracted to the recently constructed, moderately priced homes erected at the west ends of Steadman Drive, Wilder Street, and Ligon Street.

The campus parcel is flat and contains three buildings: the 1928 Agriculture Building, the circa 1950 Gymnasium, and the 1923 St. James AME Church, each of which is described in detail in the descriptive sections that follow. Historic landscape features include the 1931 grave of community benefactor Berry O'Kelly north of the church, a former agricultural field east of the Agriculture Building that was later used as a playing field, and the bus loop, which provided a route for vehicular circulation through the campus. The campus is currently used as a public park and recreational facility and six non-historic structures have been erected to serve these purposes; these include parking lots, a playground, tennis and basketball courts, a picnic shelter, and a baseball diamond. The baseball diamond occupies the site of a 1928 Rosenwald school. Mature trees grow near the historic buildings and include oaks, beeches, and pines.

Table 2. List of Contributing Properties in Recommended Berry O'Kelly School Historic District

Site ID #	NCDOT Survey #	Name	PIN	Date	Address	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
WA 3481	17	Berry O'Kelly School Agriculture Building and Agriculture/Playing Field	794034561	1928; ca. 1990	514 Method Road	Contributing
WA 6479	16	Berry O'Kelly School Gymnasium and Bus Loop	794035766	ca. 1938; ca. 1950	512 Method Road	Contributing



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 18. Berry O'Kelly School Historic District Recommended NRHP Boundary

WA 3482	15	St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church and Berry O'Kelly Grave	0794037650	1923; 1931; ca. 1990	520 Method Road	Contributing
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BERRY O'KELLY SCHOOL AGRICULTURE BUILDING AND AGRICULTURE/PLAYING FIELD (NCDOT SURVEY # 17)

Description

The circa 1928 Agriculture Building is situated west of St. James AME Church and was constructed the same year as a Classroom and Administration Building, which was demolished in the late 1960s. West of the Agriculture Building is a cleared, level field, which was originally used as the school's crop field for its vocational agriculture program and as a recreational playing field since as early as the 1950s (Figure 19).

The Agriculture Building was constructed from "two-room shop" plans provided by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. It is a utilitarian, one-story, flat-roofed building (Figure 20). An addition was built on south side circa 1950, making it a longer rectangular building. The 1928 section has walls of 4:1 brick and a parapet roofline. The circa 1950 addition is laid in a 6:1 brick bond and has a stepped parapet on the sides and no parapet across the rear (Figures 21 and 22). The old and new sections are unified by a "cornice" of soldier bricks with a projecting header row above it. The north facing façade has a central entry with three 6/6-replacement window sashes with brick header sills on either side of it. The entry door is wood and has nine lights over two vertical raised panels. Flanking the door are three-light sidelights over a single raised vertical panel. A shed-

roof stoop porch, supported by robustly curved brackets, shelters the entry (Figure 23). A set of concrete steps set between a brick stringer wall access the front door.

Photographs of the building from 1982 show the window openings on all four sides of the building were bricked over. The City of Raleigh restored some of the window openings after acquiring the property in 1983. The windows flanking the front entry are replacement 6/6 sashes that match the historic light pattern. The six window openings on the east side of the 1928 section remain filled with brick; the east side of the addition has three 6/6 replacement windows (Figures 24 and 25). The nine window openings on the west side of the building, six on the 1928 section, and three on the circa 1950 section, are 6/6 replacements sashes as well. The four window openings across the rear remain bricked over (Figure 26). A modern glass and metal door assembly is at the east end of the south wall. The opening corresponds with the size and location of an original garage bay door. An exterior square stove flue rises at the approximate center of the rear wall.

On the interior, the two-room floor plan remains intact. There is a small lobby at the north end, and a narrow center hall bisects the 1928 building and leads to the circa 1950 addition (Figures 27 and 28). The west room has walls of exposed brick and currently houses an exhibit on the history of Method and the school. The room on the east side of the hall was not accessible. The 1950's addition (Figure 29) is a large room with exposed metal roof trusses and walls of exposed brick and concrete block.

The building is in good condition. It is owned by the City of Raleigh and is part of the Method Park and Community Center. The building is used for offices, meetings, and exhibits.



*Figure 19. Agriculture/Playing Field Looking North
Gymnasium, Agriculture Building and St. James AME Church are in the
background.*



Figure 20. Agriculture Building, North Side



Figure 21. Agriculture Building, East Side with 1928 Section Right of Frame and Circa 1950 Section Left of Frame (With Windows)



Figure 22. Southwest Corner of Circa 1950 Addition Showing Intersection West Side Parapet Wall



Figure 23. Entry Detail



Figure 24. Filled Windows on East Wall of 1928 Section



Figure 25. Replacement Windows on East Wall of Circa 1950 Section



Figure 26. South Elevation



Figure 27. View South From Lobby Down Hall to Circa 1950 Addition



Figure 28. West Room of 1928 Section, Looking Southeast



Figure 29. Interior of Addition, Looking Southeast

BERRY O'KELLY SCHOOL GYMNASIUM AND BUS LOOP (NCDOT SURVEY #16)



Description

The Berry O'Kelly School Gymnasium was built circa 1950 on the west side of the bus loop, north of the Agriculture Building. The double-height gymnasium is a rectangular building with an arched roof supported by steel roof trusses (Figure 30). It is built of concrete block and faced with brick. Flat-roofed, one-story wings are on the east, south, and west sides. The main entry, consisting of a 15-light window and a glass and metal door with a transom, is located at the southeast corner under a flat-roofed canopy that extends from the south wall of the windowless east wing and wraps around to the east wall of the south wing (Figure 31). Brick pilasters separate the six bays of the side elevations of the main gym block (Figure 32). The upper part of each side bay has a 15-light metal window with operable hopper sashes. The south side wing contains the cafeteria, kitchen, and boiler room (Figure 33). A square brick boiler flue is situated in the fifth bay. A 15-light, an 18-light, and a 30-light metal window are on the south wall of the wing. The rear wing has two 8-light metal windows on the upper wall of the south side (Figure 34).

The paved bus loop off Method Road provides access to the campus at the northeast corner and exits just south of St. James AME Church. An unpaved path is visible on the same alignment on the 1938 aerial photograph. The path connected the campus' buildings and provided access for vehicular traffic. Buses are visible at the south end of the loop in the 1959 aerial photograph and in a documentary photograph from 1962 (Figure 35).

The gymnasium and cafeteria are accessed directly from the rectangular main lobby. Interior walls are made of exposed concrete block and the floors are covered with asbestos-type tiles. The gym, west of the lobby, has exposed metal bow-arched roof trusses (Figure 36). The wood roof rafters and decking are also visible. The cafeteria is a brightly lit rectangular room in the south wing (Figure 37). West of the cafeteria are the kitchen and other mechanical rooms.

The building is in good condition. It is owned by the City of Raleigh and is part of the Method Park and Community Center. The building continues to be used as a gymnasium. The cafeteria is used for a children's after school program.



Figure 30. Front (East) Side



Figure 31. Front (South) Side



Figure 32. North Side



Figure 33. South Side



Figure 34. West Side



*Figure 35. Bus Loop, 1962 with
Gymnasium in Background*

Source: Historical Exhibit in the Pioneer Building at
Method Park and Community Center



Figure 36. Gym Interior, Looking West



Figure 37. Cafeteria

ST. JAMES AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND BERRY O'KELLY
GRAVE (NCDOT SURVEY #15)



Description

The 1923 St. James AME Church is situated on the east side of the proposed historic district. (Figure 38). The church faces east and its eastern parcel line encroaches on the sidewalk and Method Road right-of-way (ROW). The church's façade wall is approximately five feet from the curb. Between the sidewalk and the façade wall is a mulched planting bed with a brick framed sign. The grassy yard on the church's north side contains a single grave for the community benefactor Berry O'Kelly (Figure 39). His grave is marked with a rusticated, arched-top tablet on a rectangular base and a footstone inscribed with O'Kelly's date of death, March 14, 1931. North of the grave is a polished granite obelisk, a memorial to O'Kelly placed in his honor in 1985 by the Berry O'Kelly School Friends and Alumni (Figure 40).

St. James AME Church is an irregularly massed, red-brick Gothic Revival-style structure. The 1923 section is a one-story front-gable building three bays wide and four bays deep, with pointed-arch door and window openings and stained-glass windows typical of the style. At the northeast corner of the church stands a square entry tower with a pyramidal roof with flared eaves (Figure 41). Two brick additions were added to the rear (west side) in the 1990s (Figure 42).

The exterior walls are built of running-bond brick with a soldier course water table and dogtooth header courses above the gable windows and along the cornice. At each corner of the 1923 block, and in between each window opening, are engaged buttresses decorated with concrete caps and lozenges. The door and window surrounds consist of double rows of header courses. The window openings have header-course sills. A granite cornerstone at the southeast corner of the façade is etched with the inscription “St. James A.M.E. Church 1923” (Figure 43).

The façade features stained-glass windows: a large center window with single windows in the flanking bays (Figure 44). Above the center triple sash is a diamond-shaped stained-glass window. The main entrance in the northeast corner entry tower consists of a glass and metal replacement door surmounted by a pointed-arch stained-glass transom. The entry is accessed by a set of concrete steps with a metal railing. The north side of the church has four bays of stained-glass windows separated by buttresses (Figure 45). The west side has three stained-glass windows separated by buttresses and a small pointed-arch stained-glass window in the gable (Figure 46). The gabled wing that projects from the south side has two stained-glass windows in the south wall and a window and secondary entry with a glass and metal replacement door on the east side (Figure 47). A plywood panel fills the arched transom above the door; it is unknown why it was placed there. The south entry is accessed by a set of concrete steps and landing underpinned with solid brick. A metal shed roof supported by square posts covers the landing.

In the 1990s, a brick shed addition was built on the west wall of the south wing (Figure 48). Shortly afterwards, a one-story gabled brick fellowship hall was built behind the church and connected to the shed addition by a hyphen (Figure 49). The fellowship hall has a shallow-pitched roof and two-light slide windows. Vinyl entry doors are situated on the west side, accessed by a wooden wheelchair ramp. The south side of the hyphen is accessed by a set of wood steps. The roofs of the 1923 and circa 1990s sections are covered with grey composite shingles. Both sections rest on foundations of running-bond brick.

The church is in good condition and is used regularly by the congregation.



Figure 38. St. James AME Church, Front (East) Side



Figure 39. Grave of Berry O'Kelly



Figure 40. Memorial Obelisk Honoring Berry O'Kelly



Figure 41. Oblique View Looking Southwest



Figure 42. View of Additions Looking Northeast



Figure 43. Cornerstone at Southeast Corner



Figure 44. Detail of Triple Center Window on Façade



Figure 45. North Side Showing Buttresses with Concrete Caps



Figure 46. West Side



Figure 47. Oblique of Front View Looking Northwest



Figure 48. South Side, View of Connection of Shed Addition and 1923 Church



Figure 49. View of North Side Showing Gabled Addition and Hyphen

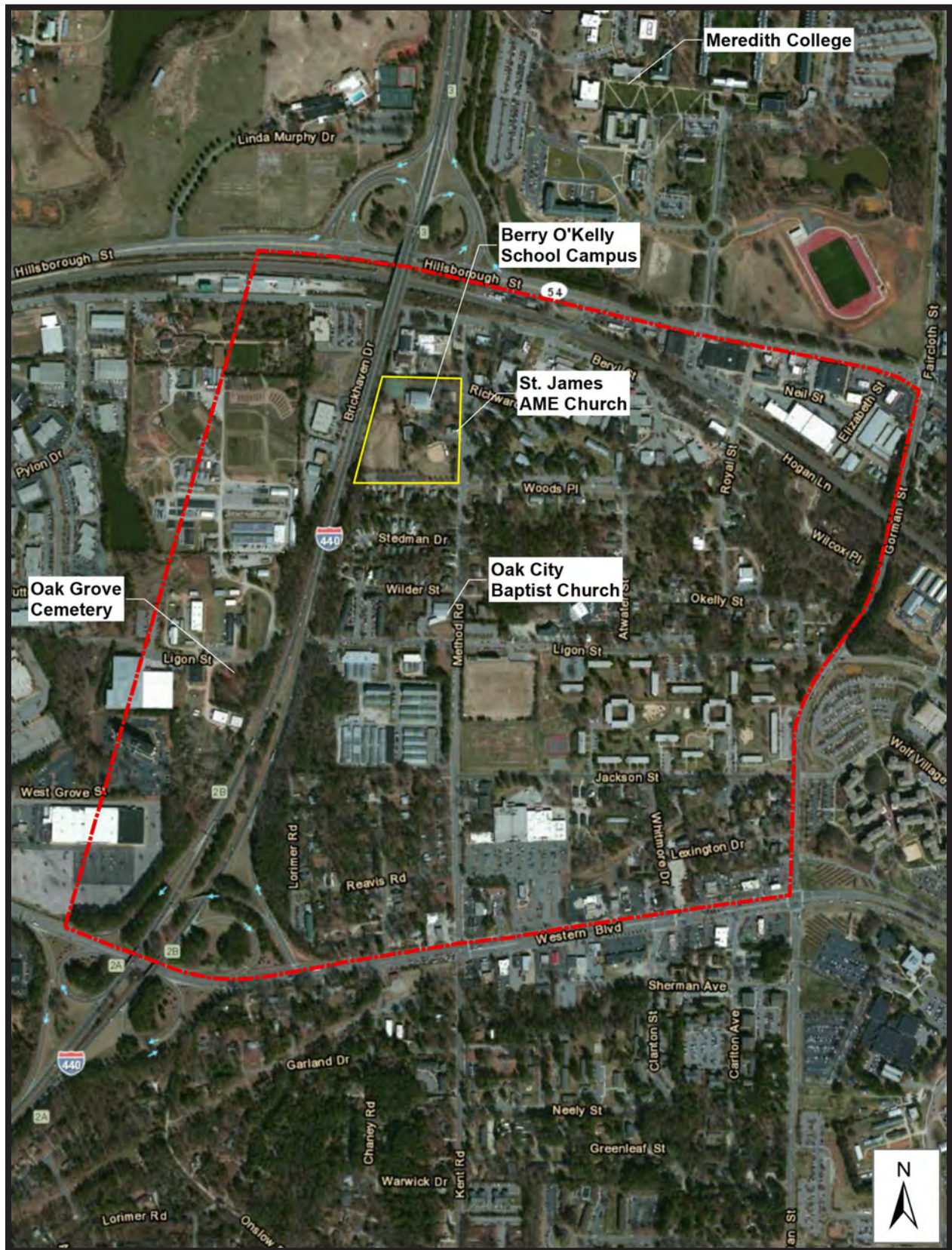
Historical Overview of Community and Campus

Founding of Mason's Village

Roughly bounded by Hillsborough/Gorman streets and Western Boulevard/I-440, the Method community was one of several rural freedman's villages established around Raleigh during Reconstruction (Figure 50). Raleigh's population grew rapidly and doubled after the Civil War (between 1860 and 1870) as displaced people, both black and white, emigrated from the countryside into the city (Turco 2013:2). Raleigh's African American residents clustered in urban enclaves near the Capitol or in outlying freedman's villages such as Oberlin, Brooklyn, Method, Lincolnton, the Cannon tract, Watson's Field, Hungry Neck, and Hayti (Turco 2013:2). Many of these "rural" villages were formed as the poor economy forced the breakup of large tracts and estates. Freedmen staked a claim at Method and established an enduring community that became an important center of black education in the state.

In 1869, a young African American named Lewis Mason learned of Confederate General William Ruffin Cox' willingness to sell small tracts of land to freedmen on affordable terms. In 1870, Lewis, a railroad laborer, and his parents, Jesse and Candace Mason, assembled a group of friends and family to purchase 69 acres west of Raleigh from General Cox. The Mason group, in turn, subdivided the land into smaller parcels, large enough for subsistence agriculture, and the community of "Mason's Village" was born. The village was derisively known as "Save Rent and Slab Town," for the rudimentary nature of the small log homes built by the first settlers (Seegers 1981; Pattison 2009). Despite the perception of the community as an enclave of poor blacks, Mason's Village flourished, and a school and community store were established as early as 1873. At least 33 African Americans owned land in the village and included Charles N. Hunter, Lewis Atwater, Merritt Wilder, Eben Ketral, C.H. Woods, and members of the Ligon, Burrell, Hogan, O'Kelly, Steadman, and Wilcox families. Today, the streets bear the surnames names of these early settlers (Johnson and Murray 2008:II:35-36).

The community became known as "Method" around 1890. The new name is thought to have been bestowed either by the postal service or the railroad. Method residents supported themselves in several ways. Some farmed small plots, raising crops and processing them at the community's gristmill and cotton gin. Others were employed nearby at North Carolina State College, with the railroad, or as domestics, carpenters, or hired farm laborers (Simmons-Henry and Harris Edmisten 1993:2). Those that held non-agricultural jobs outside the community also farmed on a small scale, raising vegetables and small livestock to feed their families. A 1938 aerial photograph of Method shows the agricultural nature of the community. A patchwork of agricultural fields, pasture, and woodlots surround the homesteads along Method Road, Ligon Street, Woods Place, and Gorman Street (Figure 51).



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 50. Approximate Boundary of Historic Mason's Village/Method Community Marked with Landmarks, 2010 Aerial Photograph

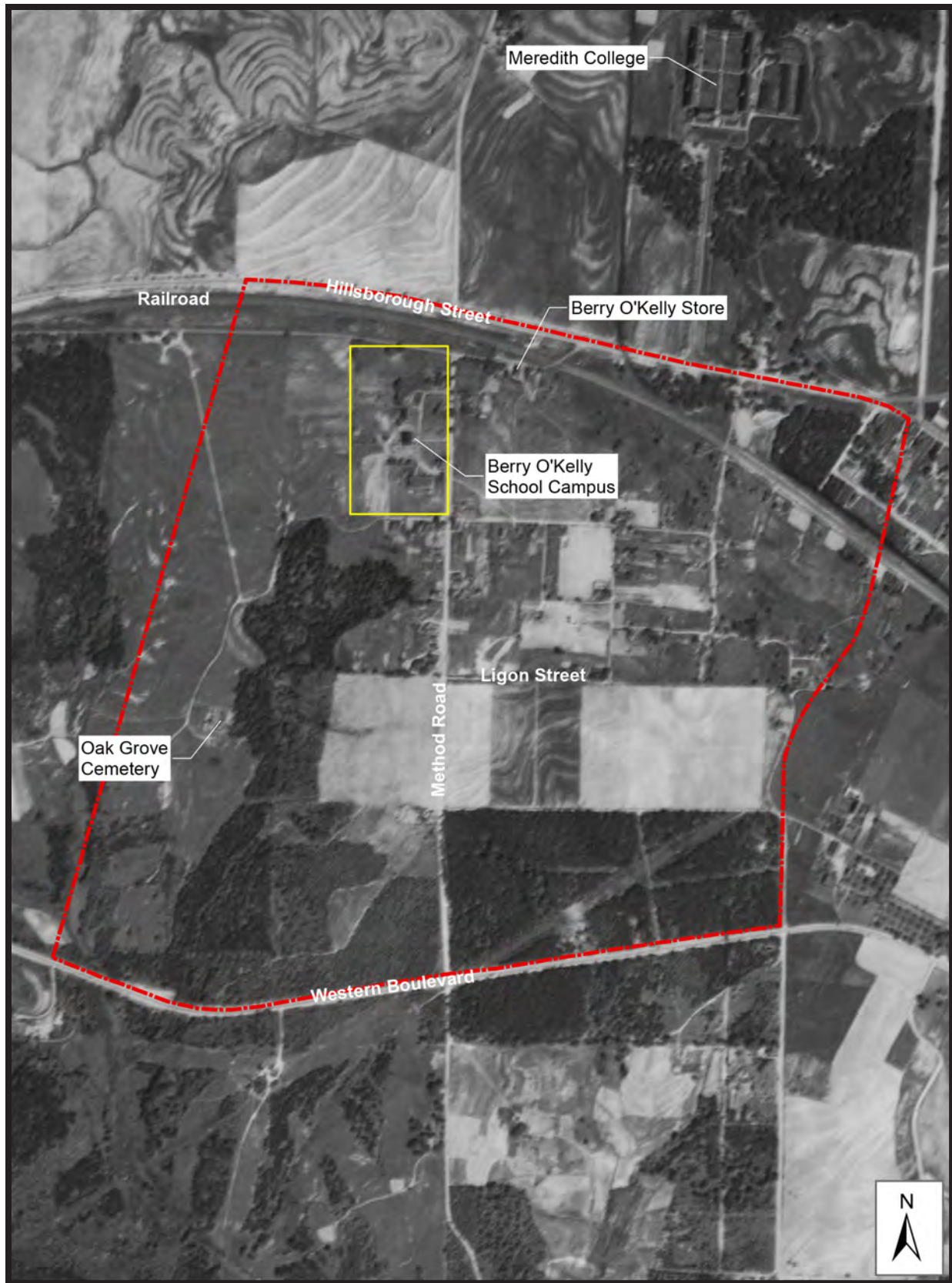


Figure 51. Aerial Photograph of Method Community, 1938

Source: 1938 Aerial

Religion was an important part of life in Method. Oak City Baptist Church was founded perhaps as early as 1865, but was most certainly in existence by the early 1870s. The current church building at 608 Method Road was built in 2000, replacing an earlier church built around 1900 and improved around 1945 (Loftin 2013) (Figure 52). Lincolnville AME Church, now demolished, was founded around 1872. The church was located slightly northwest of Method where Carter-Finley Stadium is today (Simmons-Henry and Harris Edmisten 1993:15). St. James AME Church, located at 520 Method Road was founded in 1886. An earlier frame church occupied the site of the present 1923 brick Gothic Revival-style church.

Berry O’Kelly

Method developed into a progressive community in large part through the efforts of one resident, Berry O’Kelly. O’Kelly, a mulatto, was born in Orange County in 1864 to an enslaved mother (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1870). By his own account, O’Kelly had little education and began his working life as a “water totter” for the railroad and working in other manual jobs. He moved to Mason’s Village to be near family members prior to 1880 (Seegers 1981). In 1880, O’Kelly was a boarder in the Method home of Charles E. Woods (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1870). Woods owned a grocery and general merchandise store near the railroad tracks at the north end of the village (Nichols and Crogman 1925:242–244). O’Kelly would soon buy one-half of Woods’ grocery business by “paying the \$100 cash down and the balance on credit” (Nichols and Crogman 1925:243). O’Kelly purchased Woods’ share of the business and became sole owner around 1889. The O’Kelly Company General Store was Method’s commercial and social hub until it was demolished in the 1960s (Figure 53). O’Kelly was enterprising and had a knack for business. He grew the store beyond a village grocery to include items such as shoes, clothes, household items, and farm supplies, which attracted shoppers from Raleigh and Wake County. He also sold wholesale merchandise to area stores and colleges. O’Kelly secured a train siding and a post office for the community in 1890. The growth of his business necessitated the construction of large warehouses adjacent to the tracks, and O’Kelly’s mercantile venture expanded to include the trans-Atlantic shipments of goods to Africa (Murray 1991:390).

O’Kelly’s success and prominence extended beyond Method to the local, state, and even national stage. He amassed considerable real estate holdings in Method and in downtown Raleigh on East Hargett Street, an area known as the city’s “black main street.” A wise businessman, O’Kelly leased commercial offices in the O’Kelly Building, now demolished, located at 13 East Hargett Street, the present day location of the circa 1984 Mechanics and Farmer’s Bank building. He leased to businesses in which he had ownership or interest, such as the Eagle Life Insurance Company and the Acme Realty Company, and to African American entrepreneurs and black-owned startup businesses (Murray 1991:390). Further extending his influence in business and political matters, O’Kelly was the vice-president of the Raleigh branch of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, the

leading black-owned banking institution in the state, and the principal stockholder of the *Raleigh Independent* newspaper. O’Kelly did not confine his public life to the business realm. His success allowed him to participate in social and political causes as well. In the 1910s, he encouraged the men of Method to support a county bond referendum for a new highway connecting Raleigh and Cary. O’Kelly supported the project in exchange for the construction of a new loop road (named Beryl Road in the 1960s after O’Kelly’s daughter), which would preserve access to his store and warehouse complex and the Method community (Johnson and Murray 2008:II:37).

The business acumen and personal connections that accompanied his success made O’Kelly a player in the national race movements of the time. In 1900, he founded the National Negro Business League with Booker T. Washington, who is known to have visited Raleigh several times throughout the early 1900s. O’Kelly was also active in the organization of the League’s annual conferences (Hamilton 1995; Johnson and Murray 2008:II:287). The organization espoused black entrepreneurship and O’Kelly was the keynote speaker at the organization’s national convention in 1915 (Kenzer 1997:67). In the late 1920s, O’Kelly was one of two African Americans to serve on the Tuskegee Institute’s Board of Trustees. He was also a leader of the state’s Commission on Interracial Cooperation (CIC), which was part of a national organization dedicated to the improvement of race relations in the South, founded in 1919 in Atlanta with support from the Julius Rosenwald Fund (Williams 2006; Murray 1991:390). O’Kelly’s ongoing professional and personal relationships with Washington and Rosenwald would profoundly shape the Method community.

Education in Method

Perhaps O’Kelly’s most important role was that of philanthropist. He had a particular interest in the improvement of educational opportunities for rural black children and was able to devote his resources to this effort in his later years. Accounts differ, but it appears there was some sort of rudimentary school in the village by 1870. Between 1873 and 1895, it is thought that the children of Mason’s Village attended a school at Thompson’s Crossroads, two miles west of Method, which was likely the first publicly financed school available to the children of Method. In 1895, a two-room frame community school was built on the site that became known as the Berry O’Kelly Training School. Cooperative teaching programs were established with St. Augustine’s College and Shaw University (Figure 54).

Strong local traditions hold that O’Kelly donated land for the school. A deed confirming this was not found during the research phase of this study; however, it would not have been unusual for a community school to be built on private land at that time. The school was built next to the St. James AME Church, founded in 1886, of which O’Kelly was a founder and trustee (Spanbauer 2009:23). It was not uncommon for African American churches and schools to develop in tandem during Reconstruction. It is very likely that O’Kelly provided the land for the school and church, and that the legalities of ownership were formalized years later.

In the 1910s, O’Kelly, who was chairman of the Method School Committee, worked with the county’s first appointed school superintendent, Zebulon Vance Judd, and the principal of the Method School, Charles N. Hunter, to secure several sources of funding for the construction of an improved brick “training school” at Method. The concept of “industrial education” was pioneered at the Hampton Institute in Virginia and the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Booker T. Washington had attended the former school, and was a founder of the latter. O’Kelly’s promotion of this new educational model was doubtless influenced by his friend and colleague Washington, who called O’Kelly “a friend upon who I can depend” (Arnold 1930). Wake County was one of the first three counties in North Carolina to adopt the industrial, or vocational, educational model for African American children. The model emphasized vocational training such as carpentry for boys, and cooking, sewing, and housekeeping for girls. Both genders learned gardening and agricultural skills, for which the O’Kelly School became well known (Jones 1921:427). Along with practical vocational skills, the training school model involved teaching basic, and often minimal, math and reading skills, as well as the personal habits of thrift, discipline, and morality. Many whites viewed this type of education as appropriate for the “limited” capacities of blacks.

Funding for training schools in the 1910s came through a combination of county funds, disbursed from the state and private, religious, and philanthropic societies such as the John F. Slater Fund, the General Education Board (GEB), and the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation (Jones 1921:426). In this way, public and private funds were leveraged to address deficiencies in teacher training and facilities. The Slater Fund contributed matching funds for the construction and maintenance of African American public schools in the South (Jones 1921:427). The Jeanes Foundation worked with local school boards to provide trained teaching supervisors and schoolteachers, known as “Jeanes Teachers.” The Slater Fund and the Jeanes Foundation, although separate entities, shared administrative and field staff, so projects in a particular community often received funding from both agencies, which was the case with the Method training school. The \$10,000 training school building was completed in 1914, and the name “Berry O’Kelly Training School” was formally adopted to honor the project’s largest individual donor (Jones 1921:427; Johnson and Murray 2008:II:288) (Figures 55 and 56). The new campus consolidated the rural black schools of Apex, Fuquay Springs, and Zebulon, and many students boarded in private homes in the Method community. The *Manufacturer’s Record*, a trade newspaper in Baltimore called the school “the finest and most practical rural training school in the entire south,” and James H. Dillard, director of the Jeanes and Slater Funds was quoted as saying, “If I had my way I would put it on wheels and carry it all over the South...” (*Manufacturers Record* April 12, 1917; Edwards 1974:25). The facilities, faculty, and curriculum were improved so that in 1921, the Berry O’Kelly Training School was the first rural Negro high school to be accredited in North Carolina. It was the only high school for black students in Wake County until 1924.

The school campus and physical plant continued to grow through the 1920s. Numerous secondary sources state that O’Kelly donated \$500 and 10 acres of land adjoining the school to expand the campus around 1920. A deed confirming this transaction was not found during the research phase of this study. In addition, between 1922 and 1924, the Wake County Superior Court awarded the county school board title to seven acres adjacent to the “Berry O’Kelly Training School property” from the Wilder and Lee families (book 409, page 275; book 429, page 469).

In the 1921-1922 budget year, a 16-room “teacher’s home” was built on campus for \$15,500. This building marked the school’s first involvement with the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Rosenwald, the president of Sears, Roebuck and Company from 1908-1922, established the foundation “for the well-being of mankind,” but was particularly concerned with the lack of educational opportunities available to African American children in the South. The organization provided matching funds for the construction of over 5,000 rural schools for black children between 1917 and 1932. Rosenwald was a personal friend of Booker T. Washington and sat on the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees. O’Kelly must have known Rosenwald through Washington, and perhaps also from their involvement with the CIC. In 1928, the Rosenwald Fund provided a second round of funds to the O’Kelly School. This time, it was for a large brick “11-teacher” classroom and administration building and a brick “two-room shop,” which still stands and is known as the “Agriculture Building” (Figure 57). The shop, one of only two Rosenwald-funded shop buildings built in Wake County, contained laboratories for vocational agriculture, home economics, and a poultry incubation room in the basement. Upon the buildings’ completion in 1928, Julius Rosenwald personally attended the dedication celebration (Figure 58). The event also marked the 4,000th school facility erected with matching funds from the Rosenwald Fund.

By 1928, the Berry O’Kelly Training School had evolved into fully developed campus with at least eight structures including two brick classroom buildings; the vocational agriculture shop; dormitories and dining halls for both students and faculty; and fields for recreation and agriculture. The school was recognized as the best school for black children in the state and drew students from across North Carolina. Graduates enrolled in the country’s finest black colleges and universities including Hampton, Fisk, Shaw, and St. Augustine’s. Amidst all of this success, Berry O’Kelly died on March 14, 1931 one of the wealthiest African American men in North Carolina. His funeral was held in the school auditorium and he was buried on campus. In the 1940s, black public high schools opened in Fuquay Springs, Apex, Garner, and Zebulon. As a result, the number of high school boarding students at O’Kelly decreased and the O’Kelly school transitioned from a countywide center of black education to a school with a narrower geographical reach, attracting students from Method and communities to the west and north such as Cary, Morrisville, and Leesville (Edwards 1974:33–34; Simmons-Henry and Harris Edmisten 1993:8). The school continued serve elementary through high school-age children and remained a well-respected community

institution, although a racially segregated one. In the 1950s, a modern brick gymnasium was built on the site of the 1914 brick school building and an addition was built on the rear of the Agriculture Building (Figure 59).

In 1954, the Supreme Court's decision on *Brown v. Board of Education* effectively outlawed racial segregation in public schools and signaled the beginning of the end of the Berry O'Kelly School. Despite the quality of the facilities at the O'Kelly School, its location in a historically black community meant that, for political reasons, white children would not be bussed there (Edwards 1974:33–34). Over the next decade, black children were transferred from O'Kelly to other schools and enrollment decreased. The last high school class graduated in 1958, and the county board of education voted to close the school in 1967 (Seegers 1981). The 1928 Rosenwald-funded school building was demolished shortly afterwards.

Method was annexed by the City of Raleigh in the 1960s, which extended the city's regulatory control over the area. With that came improvements, as well as the loss of the area's rural character. Infrastructure improvements included municipal water and sewer, streetlights, and paved roads. The community was altered again with the construction of I-440 along its western edge in the late 1960s. In 1969, a 100-unit public housing complex was built by the Raleigh Interchurch Housing Corporation on an 8.5-acre site on the east side of Method Road across from the school campus. During the 1970s and early 1980s, the City of Raleigh ran a recreation program from the 1950s gymnasium, although the county board of education retained ownership of the parcel. In 1983, the board of education transferred the Berry O'Kelly School property to the city with the exception of a 0.36-acre parcel containing the St. James AME Church and the grave of Berry O'Kelly. These were given to the church trustees via a quitclaim deed because legal ownership of the church was unable to be determined (Jones 1981) (Wake Register of Deeds Book 3217, page 332). Today, the City of Raleigh Parks and Recreation Department operates the Method Park and Community Center on the historic site. The recreational facilities include the 1928 Agriculture Building, the circa 1950 gymnasium and a baseball diamond, tennis courts, playing fields, and a playground.

Integrity

In order for a property to qualify for the NRHP, it must retain some or all of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, in addition to possessing demonstrable significance under Criteria A, B, C, or D. The Berry O'Kelly School campus retains integrity of location, design, feeling, and strong historical associations with Berry O'Kelly, African American education, and the Method community. The surrounding suburban development, student housing, university laboratories, and I-440 have dramatically changed the once rural nature of the community. The loss of historic school buildings has detracted from the district. However, within the district boundary, important and discernible elements of the

campus landscape remain, such as open fields that were historically part of the school's agricultural programs, the spatial relationships of the extant buildings linked by the bus loop, and O'Kelly's grave marker, which is prominently situated at the front of the complex. The Gymnasium and St. James AME Church retain high percentages of original building materials. The decorative brickwork and stained-glass windows of the church are evidence of skilled workmanship that gives the building its Gothic Revival character. The non-historic additions on the church's west side are not visible from the façade and do not detract from the church's overall historic appearance. The Agriculture Building has replacement windows, and some of the window openings have been filled with brick, but the 6/6-sash configuration replicates the original. Overall, the contributing components of the recommended district retain sufficient integrity to convey the district's period of significance, 1928-1967.

Evaluation

For a property to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, it must be associated with events or trends that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, state, or national history. The Berry O'Kelly School was the institutional anchor and a source of community pride for the historic Method freedman's community. The site has been associated with African American education in Wake County since as early as 1895. The surviving resources tell the story of the method community and the state of rural black education in Wake County during the "Jim Crow" era of racial segregation from 1923, when the extant St. James AME Church was built, to 1967 when the school was closed by the board of education. The Berry O'Kelly School was North Carolina's first accredited school for African Americans and attracted students from across the state, imparting it with statewide significance. The school was recognized nationally among leaders in the movement for racial equality. Its reputation attracted teachers from the finest African American colleges and universities, and students went on to attend these same institutions. Three buildings were constructed with money from the Julius Rosenwald Fund (the 1928 Agriculture Building remains extant), which places the property within a national context of the educational building campaign supported by the Fund. For these reasons, the Berry O'Kelly School was a source of intense local pride and community identity among the residents of the Method community. *The Berry O'Kelly School Historic District is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its importance in the areas of education, ethnic heritage, and community development.*

For a property to be eligible under NRHP Criterion B, it must be associated with the lives of individuals whose specific contributions to local, state, or national history can be documented as significant. During the Reconstruction era and until his death in 1931, Berry O'Kelly was regarded as one of the most influential African American leaders in Wake County and North Carolina. He was a leader in national organizations for black equality, such as the National Negro Business League and the CIC, and was covered in the national press. He was an organizer of the annual Tuskegee Negro Farmers Conference, and in 1930 he was one of only two African Americans on the Tuskegee Institute's Board of Trustees. O'Kelly's contributions to the historic Method community

were exceptional. He was instrumental in the development and growth of the Berry O' Kelly School from the 1890s until his death in 1931, and therefore, the district's associative value with him is very strong. The recommended district, including his grave, is the only resource associated with O'Kelly known to survive. His store, warehouse complex, home in Method, and the O'Kelly Building downtown are gone. *The Berry O'Kelly School Historic District is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B for its association with Berry O'Kelly.*

A property may be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C if it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or if it represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value. Districts, or groups of resources, may be eligible for listing if its components (buildings, objects, landscapes, etc.) represent a distinguishable entity that can be documented as historically important. Regrettably, the 1928 classroom building has been demolished. However, the extant buildings are intact examples of their type and style. St. James AME Church is an example of a modest brick Gothic Revival Church, an eclectic style that was nationally popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries for religious buildings. The 1928 Agriculture Building is an example of a "two-room" shop plan provided by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. It is one of two Rosenwald shops built in Wake County, and the only one known to be extant. The 1950s addition is compatible with the 1928 section. The Gymnasium is a good example of the detached arched-roof gyms built across the nation in the 1950s and 1960s to accommodate indoor physical education. The 1950s addition to the Agriculture Building and the 1950s Gymnasium tell the story of how the historic segregated campus continued to expand in the middle of the twentieth century. The bus loop, O'Kelly grave, and the agriculture/playing field are important landscape features that contribute to the historic setting. *Therefore, the Berry O'Kelly School District is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as a historic district for its intact collection of buildings characteristic forms and styles common to institutional and religious architecture and are representative remnants of the Method community.*

A property may be eligible for the National Register under Criterion D for its potential to yield information significant to human history or prehistory. The extant buildings at the Berry O'Kelly School are not of exceptional or unique construction, and therefore are not likely to contain unretrieved data not already known. *Therefore, the Berry O'Kelly School is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.*

Boundary

The recommended boundary for the Berry O'Kelly School Historic District includes the legal tax parcels 794035766 and 794034561 owned by the City of Raleigh and parcel 0794037650 owned by the Trustees of St. James AME Church. The east boundary includes the city-owned ROW that is encroached upon by the façade wall, steeple and steps, and brick planter and sign of St. James AME Church. These parcels represent the remaining land, resources, and features associated with the Berry O'Kelly School campus and encompass the character defining features of the historic district.



Source: Simmons-Henry and Harris Edmisten 1993

Figure 52. Oak City Baptist Church, Circa 1945, Demolished Circa 2000



Source: Simmons-Henry and Harris Edmisten 1993

Figure 53. The O'Kelly Store Prior to its Demolition in the Mid 1960s

Note the modern brick post office under construction behind the store. The post office serves Method to this day.



Source: Jackson Davis Papers, Special Collection's Department, University of Virginia

Figure 54. Shaw University Student Teacher at Berry O'Kelly School, Circa 1917



Source: Jackson Davis Papers, Special Collection's Department, University of Virginia

Figure 55. Berry O'Kelly Training School Building Under Construction with Earlier School in Foreground, Circa 1913



Source: Jackson Davis Papers, Special Collection's Department, University of Virginia
Figure 56. Rear View of Berry O'Kelly Training School Under Construction, Circa 1913



Source: Fisk University, John Hope and Aurelia E. Franklin Library, Special Collections
Figure 57. 1928 Classroom and Administration Building, circa 1928



Source: Jackson Davis Papers, Special Collection's Department, University of Virginia

Figure 58. Julius Rosenwald and Berry O'Kelly at the "4,000 School Rosenwald Dedication" Method, Wake County, North Carolina, 1928

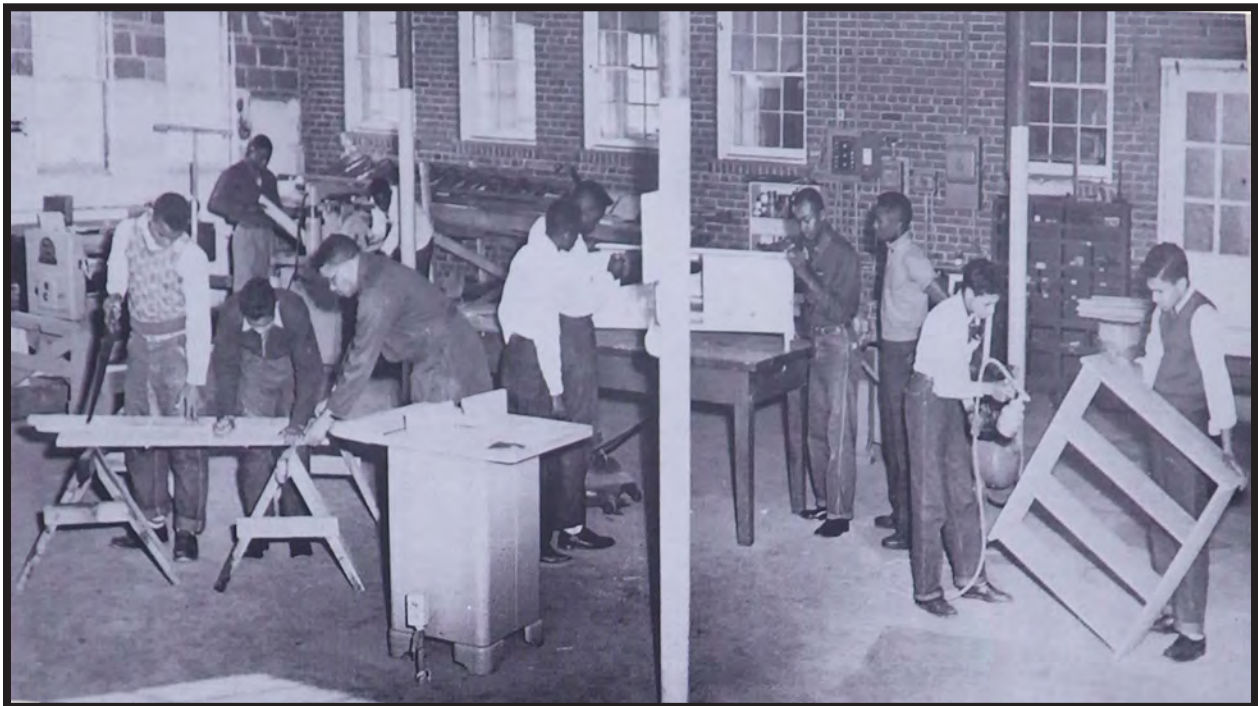


Figure 59. Interior of Addition to Agriculture Building Looking Northwest, Circa 1953

OAK GROVE CEMETERY (NCDOT SURVEY #18)

Resource Name:	Oak Grove Cemetery
HPO Survey Site #	WA 6649
Location	4303 Beryl Road (Physical Address: South Side of Ligon Street, west of I-440 Tunnel)
PIN	784924064
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1871 to 2013
Recommendation	Eligible for NRHP Under Criteria A, B and C



Description

The Oak Grove Cemetery is situated on a rise west of the I-440 ROW and north of the Western Boulevard exit (Figures 60-64). The 1.5-acre parcel is at the south end of a complex of laboratory and research buildings owned by NCSU. From Method, the cemetery is accessed by a single-lane tunnel under I-440 at the west end of Ligon Street (Figure 65, See also Figure 50).

The earliest known map of the cemetery is a plat prepared by local surveyor C.L. Mann in May 1938 (Figure 66). The plat depicts a square parcel, roughly 200 feet on each side, containing 76 numbered plots. The plots are situated along the north, south, east, and west parcel lines and contain from 3-8 uniformly-sized graves. The plots are numbered beginning in the northwest corner with number one and traveling clockwise to number 76. At the center of the parcel are randomly spaced and irregularly sized plots. This area may be the original location of the Oak City Baptist Church (Loftin 2013). The center plots are not delineated with individual graves and it is not known if these plots were drawn by Mann or added at a later date. Mr. Rudolph Loftin, cemetery caretaker, has annotated Mann's map with the names of known plot owners.



Figure 60. Location Map with Recommended NRHP Boundary

The gridded pattern of graves, plots, and walkways shown on Mann's plat map is not obvious on the ground, with the present day landscape appearing more organic than planned, and vehicular or pedestrian circulation paths are not clearly visible. Mr. Loftin stated that there was once a gate at the cemetery in northeast corner, yet all that remains is a brick pillar with a concrete cap (Figure 67 and 68). The ruins of a matching pillar stand at the northwest corner of the cemetery. Mature oaks, pines, and cedars coupled with grass and ivy dominate the landscape and obscure many interments. Cedar trees, which maintain their foliage year round, symbolize eternal life and are common cemetery plantings (Jeane 1978:896; Milbauer 1989:177). Yucca plants and flowering bulbs mark a number of family plots. These are also common mortuary plantings as these plants return every spring and have Christian associations with the resurrection of Christ and the promise of life after death (Keister 2004:45–50). In general, family plots are not clearly delineated with walls or fences, although low walls of concrete blocks enclose some plots and few metal fence poles survive (Figure 69). Brush, grass clippings, and leaves have accumulated at the eastern end of the cemetery where the grade drops steeply to I-440 (Figure 70). Grave depressions and marked graves were observed under the debris. However, a thorough description of this area cannot be made without clearing overgrown vegetation.

The total number of burials is not known; however, the cemetery contains approximately 100 grave markers with approximately half of the markers being 50 years of age or older (Olson 2005). There are many visible grave depressions and mounds that are unmarked. Burials are oriented east-west. The cemetery is still active, with 2013 burials observed during fieldwork and confirmed by Mr. Loftin.

The cemetery contains both commercially-made and handmade grave markers. Many graves have either lost their markers or were never marked (Loftin 2013). There are a significant number of temporary metal funeral home markers. Permanent markers are in varying degrees of repair and are made of a variety of materials such as unfinished fieldstone, polished granite and marble, concrete, and metal (Figures 71-73). Granite, marble, and concrete markers are crafted into flat, arched, or pointed top tablets or horizontal ledgers (Figures 74-76). Concrete markers are a common substitute for formal stone monuments in Southern Folk cemeteries, both black and white (Jeane 1992:116; Vlach 1991:45). They were made by family members, by specialists in the community, or provided by commercial funeral homes.

Several of the concrete markers are embellished with colorful marbles, metallic spray paint, or reflective sheet metal. The use of shimmery materials is a folk practice seen in rural African American cemeteries in the South. The tradition may be a vestige of West African burial practices in which shiny objects were scattered on the surface of graves to allow the living to see the dead in the resulting shimmer, or to catch and contain spirits (Fenn 1985:46; Evans et al. 1969:80; Capozzoli 1997:330) (Figure 77). The practice was adapted to include embedding reflective materials within the marker itself. Of particular note is the 2013 ledger of Rudolph Loftin, Jr., which is made of a shimmery blue concrete mix topped by a sheet of reflective metal, an example of a modern

descendent following an old tradition (Figure 78). Geographer Gregory Jeane (1989:166) has noted the use of aluminum or silver colored paint on markers in African American cemeteries of the Upland South, and several painted ledgers were noted at Oak Grove (Figure 79).

History

Oak Grove Cemetery is an African American burial ground associated with the Method community and contains many of the community's founders and their descendants. Gravestones are etched with the names such as Atwater, Hogan, Ligon, O'Kelly, Wilcox, and Wilder and Method's streets also bear the names of these early families.

Despite an undocumented claim that Oak City Baptist Church once stood on this tract, Oak Grove Cemetery is not associated with any of Method's churches, but rather is informally administered by the community. Local traditions are contradictory as to the date of the cemetery's establishment. Some accounts give it as 1870, the year of the founding of the Method community, and the many unmarked graves may date from that time. However, the earliest recorded grave marker is that of Lafayette Ligon from 1891 which coincides with another local tradition – that Berry O'Kelly “donated” the land for the cemetery to the community. A deed confirming a land transfer for this purpose was not found during the research phase of this study; however, it would not have been unusual for a community cemetery to occupy private land at that time. A circa 1891 date would coincide with O'Kelly's increasing wealth and social and political influence, and be in keeping with other instances in which O'Kelly is said to have donated land for the community's use.

The construction of I-440 in the late 1960s cut through the west end of Method, physically severing Oak Grove Cemetery from the community. Oak Grove Cemetery remains in use and maintained by volunteers from Oak City Baptist Church, located at the corner of Method Road and Ligon Street and east of the cemetery. Since the 1970s, Mr. Rudolph Loftin, a former deacon of the church, has been charged with record keeping and coordinating maintenance. A contractor mows the cemetery periodically and families maintain their plots, although many are unmaintained. Mr. Loftin recounts a number of significant incidents of vandalism since the 1970s. The fence enclosing the cemetery was removed, possibly by NCSU during construction of the surrounding lab complex, while the brick pier at the northwest corner was demolished by a vehicle. Finally, grave markers have been toppled, broken, or stolen on several occasions.

Integrity

In order for a property to qualify for the NRHP it must retain some or all of the seven aspects of integrity, location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, in addition to possessing demonstrable significance under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

Oak Grove Cemetery retains a high degree of integrity of location, feeling, and historical association. While the surrounding area has been altered by the construction of I-440 and the

NSCU plant laboratory complex, the tree line along the cemetery's east side hides the view of highway and the lab complex does not generate a lot of traffic, so the setting, although altered, remains peaceful. The cemetery's overall layout and design remains intact, with multi-grave plots arranged in a partial grid around the periphery and with historic and new burials coexisting within the plots. The original point of ingress remains apparent at the northeast corner. Within family plots, the presence of historic plantings imbued with symbolic and religious meaning contribute strongly to the integrity of setting and feeling.

Folk cemeteries typically featured wood or uncut fieldstone grave markers, which can decay or be easily moved, so the loss of these types of markers over time can be considered a normal part of a cemetery's physical evolution. Since the extent of lost grave markers is unknown, the level of integrity of materials and workmanship is more difficult to assess; however, extant grave markers do possess the typical forms and materials of twentieth-century Southern Folk cemeteries. Integrity of workmanship is present in the customized concrete markers embellished with a variety of reflective materials. For these reasons, the Oak Grove Cemetery retains enough of its significant features to make clear its historical associations with the Method community.

Evaluation

For a property to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, it must be associated with events or trends that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, state, or national history. Oak Grove Cemetery has been a primary resting place for Method residents and their descendants perhaps as early as 1871 to the present. Established by African Americans in 1870 as rural agricultural community, by the 1920s, Method had developed to include a school of state-wide repute, three churches, a community-administered cemetery, a commercial area with train siding, depot, regional general store, warehouse complex, and post office. Method was a close-knit community with a strong identity; residents prided themselves on their land ownership, homegrown institutions, and self-sufficiency. Oak Grove Cemetery is one of only two surviving historic resources, (the other is the Berry O'Kelly School campus), which survive to convey the character and historic importance of Method. The cemetery possesses long and deep associations with Method from its settlement by African Americans after the Civil War to the community's flourishing through Reconstruction and the Jim Crow-era. For these reasons, Oak Grove Cemetery is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its representation the area's early settlement and evolving sense of community.

The Oak Grove Cemetery is not known to possess strong associations with individuals or groups who made exceptional contributions to the historic Method community, or state or national history. While the cemetery contains family plots of Method's founding and early residents, the lack of inscribed markers and records make it impossible to determine the occupants of many of the graves. A transcribed list of extant gravestones did not reveal any individuals of transcendent importance. *Therefore, Oak Grove Cemetery is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.*

Properties eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value. Folk cemeteries may be eligible if quality craftsmanship or distinctive folk art is present, even if the identity of the artisan is unknown. Oak Grove Cemetery displays the qualities of a Southern Folk Cemetery, such as an organic and informal plan, distinctive plantings imbued with symbolic religious meaning, and handmade markers associated with rural African American burial traditions. The cemetery shares these historic qualities with Raleigh's other known freedman's cemetery at Oberlin Village. Oak Grove Cemetery embodies the folkways and artistic traditions of Method's residents, and for this reason, *Oak Grove Cemetery is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.*

Properties are eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D if they have yielded, or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Oak Grove Cemetery has yielded important information about the settlement and history of the Method community and folk burial practices. As one of two known freedmen cemeteries in Raleigh, its information potential for as yet unretrieved data is high. Additionally, the conditions at the east end of the cemetery abutting I-440, did not allow a full evaluation of the types of grave markers and number of graves that may be present. *Therefore, the cemetery is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.*

Certain kinds of properties, such as cemeteries, are not usually considered eligible for the NRHP. The NRHP criteria permits the listing of cemeteries under certain conditions: the cemetery must be individually eligible under Criterion A, B or C (not as a contributing resource in a historic district), must possess integrity, and must meet Criteria Consideration D which allows listing if the cemetery's primary significance is derived from its association with persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from its association with historic events. Oak Grove Cemetery meets Criterion Consideration D for its association with the development of the Method community and its distinctive design features associated with rural African American cemeteries.

Boundary

The recommended NRHP boundary includes 1.5 acres that corresponds with the legal tax parcel 784924064 and contains all of the marked and unmarked graves, plots, paths, trees and plantings and corner pillars associated with Oak Grove Cemetery. The boundary is drawn to encompass the character defining features of the historic district and follows the existing ROW along I-440 and Ligon Street and an unnamed driveway owned by NCSU.

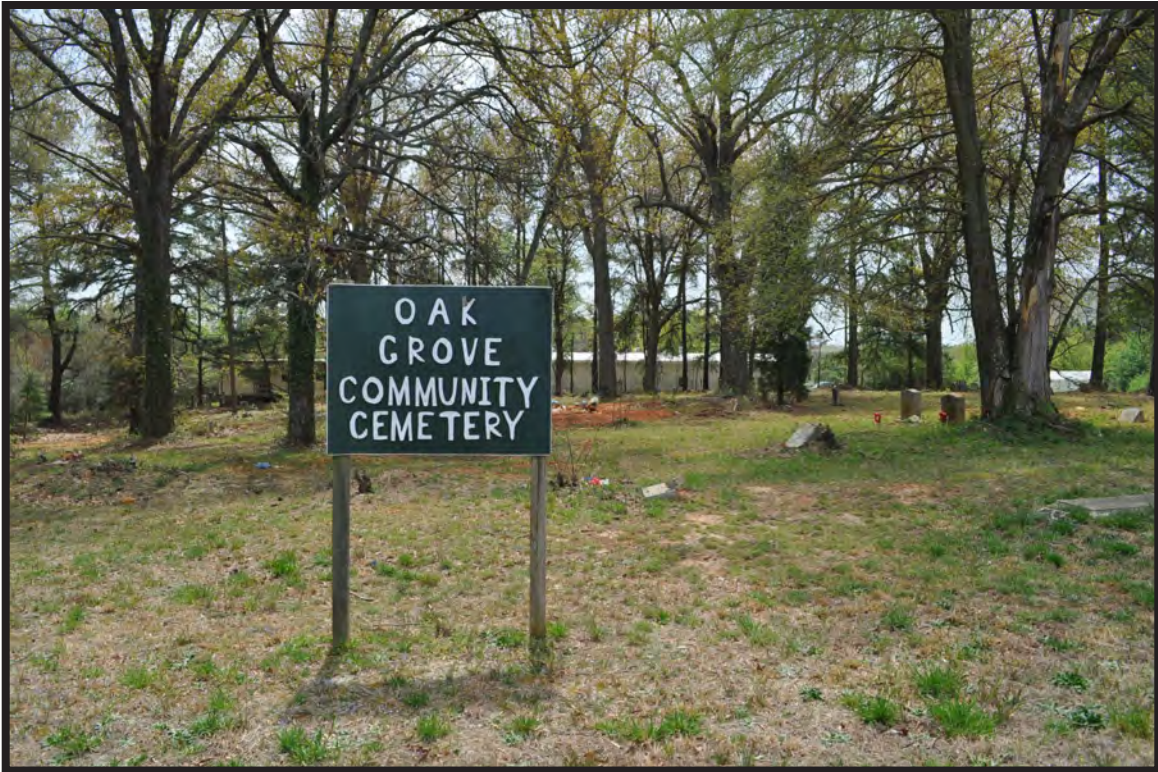


Figure 61. Oak Grove Cemetery Looking South from Ligon Street



Figure 62. Oak Grove Cemetery, Looking West



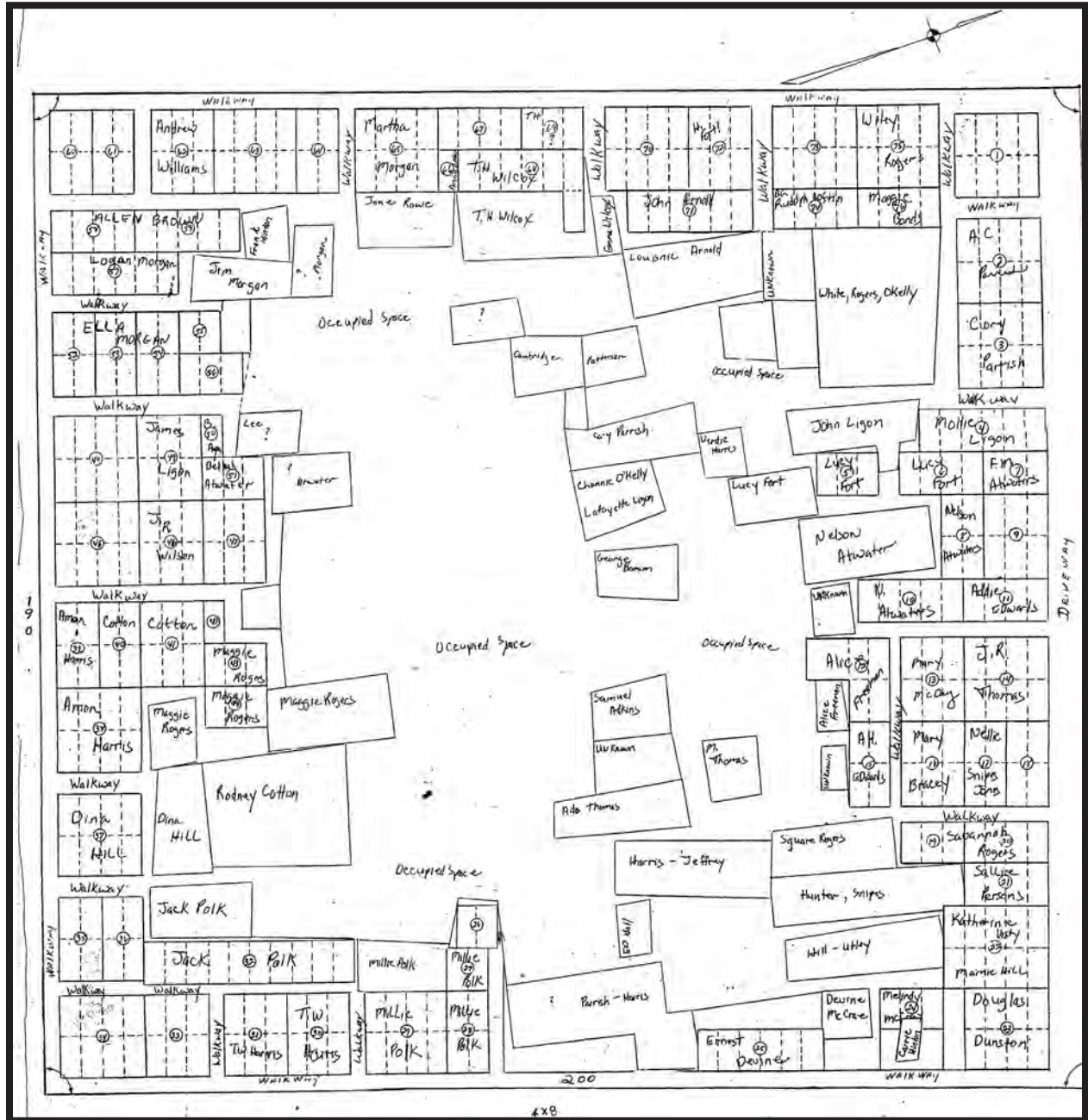
Figure 63. Oak Grove Cemetery, Looking North



Figure 64. Oak Grove Cemetery, Looking East



Figure 65. Tunnel Under I-440



Source: Private Collection of Mr. Rudolf Loftin
 Figure 66. 1938 Plat of Oak Grove Cemetery Drawn by C.L. Mann



Figure 67. Cemetery Entrance at Northwest Corner



Figure 68. Gate Pillar at Northeast Corner



Figure 69. Concrete Block Plot Enclosure and Yucca Plants



Figure 70. East Side of Cemetery Showing Concrete Markers with I-440 Visible in Background through Trees



Figure 71. Broken Concrete Marker



Figure 72. Toppled Granite Marker



Figure 73. Fieldstone Grave Marker



Figure 74. Morgan Family Plot Looking Northeast Showing Arched-Top Granite Markers with Concrete Ledgers in Foreground and Flat-Top Concrete Marker in Rear



Figure 75. Pointed-Arched Granite Marker of Margaret Hackney



Figure 76. Concrete Grave Marker of Joseph Parrish at East End of Cemetery



*Figure 77. Concrete Grave Marker with Inlaid Marble Christian Cross.
Note planting of annual bulbs.*



*Figure 78. Homemade Blue Concrete Ledger of Rudolph Loftin, Jr.
Note reflective material in concrete mix and sheet metal top.*



Figure 79. Silver Painted Concrete Slab Marker of James Medlin

C. RESOURCES RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP

METHOD HISTORIC DISTRICT (PROPERTY # NA)

Resource Name:	Method Historic District (Study List)
HPO Survey Site #	WA 4073 (district), WA 3483, WA 34885, WA 3486 (block files)
Location	East and West Sides of Method Road, Raleigh
PIN	Multiple
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1940 to circa 2000
Recommendation	Not Eligible for NRHP



Description

The Method Historic District (NRHP Study List, 1989) contains approximately 20 residential structures in the 600 and 700 blocks of Method Road and three dwellings on the south side of Woods Place (Figure 80). There are two churches in the district, the 1923 brick Gothic Revival-style St. James AME at the north end and the modern circa 2000 brick Oak City Baptist Church at the south end which replaced a historic Gothic Revival-style building, and two historic dwellings, 726 and 730 Method Road (Figures 81-82). The remaining dwellings within the district include one-story front and side-gabled forms built between 1940 and 2006 (Figures 83-85). County real estate records indicate that two houses date from the 1940s, six from the 1950s, and one from 1969. The remainder of the homes postdate 1970. In 1997 and 2006, new dwellings were erected at 702 and

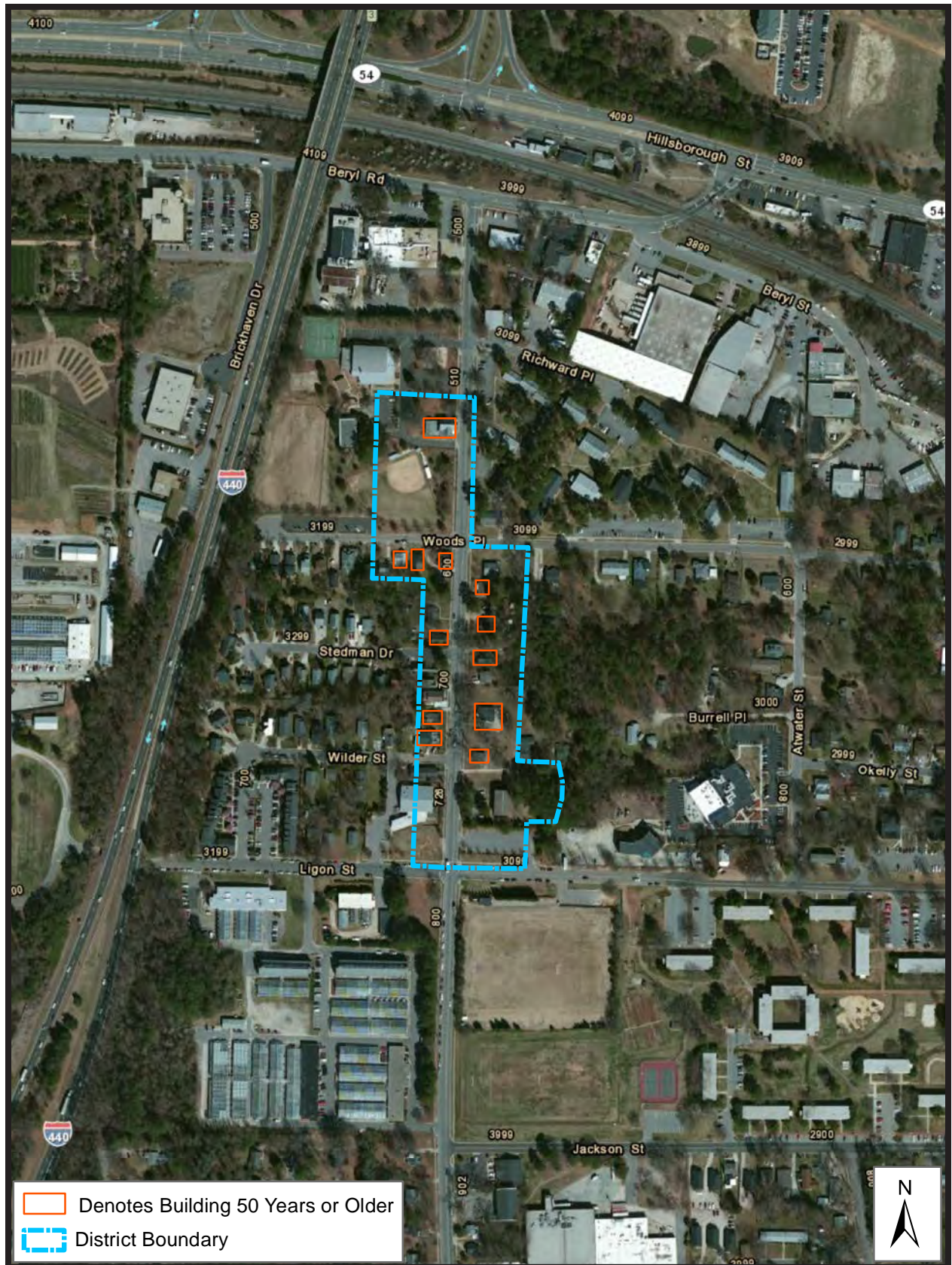


Figure 80. Map of Method Historic District (Study List, 1989)

Source: ESRI Resource Data

700 Method Road at the southwest corner of its intersection with Steadman Drive and the 35-unit Method Town Homes subdivision was built in 2001 at the south end of Wilder Street. (Figure 86). A NRHP Study List district boundary was created by SHPO in 1989 encompassing the 600 and 700 blocks of Method Road and the St. James AME Church. The Study List documentation does not state the eligibility criteria for the district; however, it was likely considered under Criterion A as representative of a locally important historically African American community. The scope of this project included an elevation of the area surrounding the historic district to determine if the district boundary could be expanded to strengthen its overall integrity. The area west of the district has seen significant change (Figure 87).

History

The assessment for the Berry O’Kelly School Historic District in this report contains a detailed history of the Method community. The history is also summarized below.

Method was established in 1871 when a group of former slaves pooled funds to purchase a rural tract of land in House Creek Township three miles west of downtown Raleigh. They subdivided the land and sold off tracts to African American families, and an agricultural freedman’s village was established. The settler’s built modest log or “slab” houses and farmed small plots. In addition to farming for subsistence and profit, some residents worked as domestics with local white families or at the nearby state college. Male residents worked as farm laborers, tradesmen, or for the railroads. By 1900, three churches and a small school had been established by the community.

Berry O’Kelly was Method’s most influential resident. O’Kelly came to Method as a young man around age 20 from Orange County. He went to work in Charles E. Woods’ community grocery store near the railroad tracks at the north end of the village. O’Kelly soon bought a share of the store, and by 1889 was the sole proprietor. O’Kelly’s success in Method allowed him to branch out into other business ventures and invest in real estate in both downtown Raleigh and Method. He became very wealthy and politically respected and was a leader in both state and national movements for racial equality. However, Method remained his home and he continued to invest in the community and was a catalyst for the development of a highly acclaimed training school. The presence and renown of the Berry O’Kelly School imparted a strong sense of community pride and identification that continues to this day.

A 1959 aerial photograph of Method depicts a village of approximately 60 houses, with the area east of Method Road remaining rural with a handful of irregularly spaced dwellings and outbuildings populating the area between Method Road and Gorman Street. Cultivated and uncultivated fields and pastures are connected by farm paths (Figure 88). Method was annexed by the City of Raleigh in mid-1960s, precipitating further changes to the community. Municipal water and sewer was

extended to the community for the first time. Streetlights were erected and roads were paved and the historical street names were officially recognized. In 1967, the county board of education voted to close the Berry O'Kelly School, rather than integrate it (Seegers 1981). In the late 1960s, construction of I-440 created a hard boundary along Method's western edge, further eroding the historical character of the area. In 1969, a 100-unit public housing complex was built by the Raleigh Interchurch Housing Corporation on an 8.5-acre site on the east side of Method Road across from the school campus. Modest infill housing was built throughout Method from the 1970s through the present.

Today, the City of Raleigh Parks and Recreation Department operates the Method Park and Community Center school site north of the Study List district. The recreational facilities include the 1928 Agriculture Building, the circa 1950 gymnasium and a baseball diamond, tennis courts, playing fields, and a playground. Due to its proximity to NCSU, the neighborhood is popular with students, but many families with historic ties to the community remain there.

Integrity

Properties eligible for the NRHP must be proven to be significant under the criteria, but also must retain sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to convey their historic significance. Since 1989, the Method Historic District has undergone significant changes that have negatively affected all aspects of its historic integrity except for location. The demolition of an institutional anchor, the Oak City Baptist Church, and the amount of new construction have further eroded the integrity of the Study List district (See Figure 80). The dwellings that are over 50 years of age retain varying degrees of integrity and replacement siding, windows, and additions are common. The Method community is important to local history and its remaining religious institutions and resident families retain strong links to the past. However, the Method Historic District does not possess sufficient physical integrity to convey its historical associations.

Evaluation

For a property to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, it must retain physical traits that convey an association with events or trends that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, state, or national history. A portion of the Method community was Study Listed in 1989. Although not specified in the Study List documentation, the area was likely included on the list for its potential significance under Criterion A for its significance to local African American history. The dwellings in the Method Historic District date from 1940 to the present, and approximately half were built after 1970. The dwellings as a group illustrate the continued

physical expansion of the community after World War II, and not the establishment and early decades of the community. *Therefore, the Method Historic District is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.*

Districts, or groups of resources, can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if a number of professionals, merchants, civic leaders, or others who made significant contributions to local, state or national history resided there. The pre-1970 dwellings in the Method Historic District are not known to have an association with individuals or groups whose important contributions to local, state, or national history have been identified and documented. *Therefore, the Method Historic District is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.*

A property may be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C if it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or if it represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value. Districts, or groups of resources, may be eligible for listing if the district's components (buildings, objects, landscapes, etc.) represent a distinguishable entity that can be documented as historically important. The Method Historic District lacks a concentration of buildings over 50 years of age, which makes it difficult to evaluate if the collection houses has achieved "historical" importance. Due to the wide-ranging construction dates and inconsistent integrity, the dwellings as a group lack aesthetic cohesiveness. The construction methods used are not likely to yield new information about twentieth-century residential construction. *For these reasons, the Method Historic District is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.*

Properties may be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D for their potential to yield information significant to human history or prehistory. The district is not likely to contain unretrieved data not already known or discoverable by a study of the extant buildings, documents and informant interviews. *Therefore, the Method Historic District is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.*



Figure 81. St. James AME Church



Figure 82. Oak City Baptist Church



Figure 83. 700 Block Method Road, West Side



Figure 84. 700 Block Method Road, East Side



Figure 85. Dwellings on South Side of Woods Place



Figure 86. 700 (right) and 702 (left) Method Road



Figure 87. Circa 2001 Cul-de-sac Houses West of District

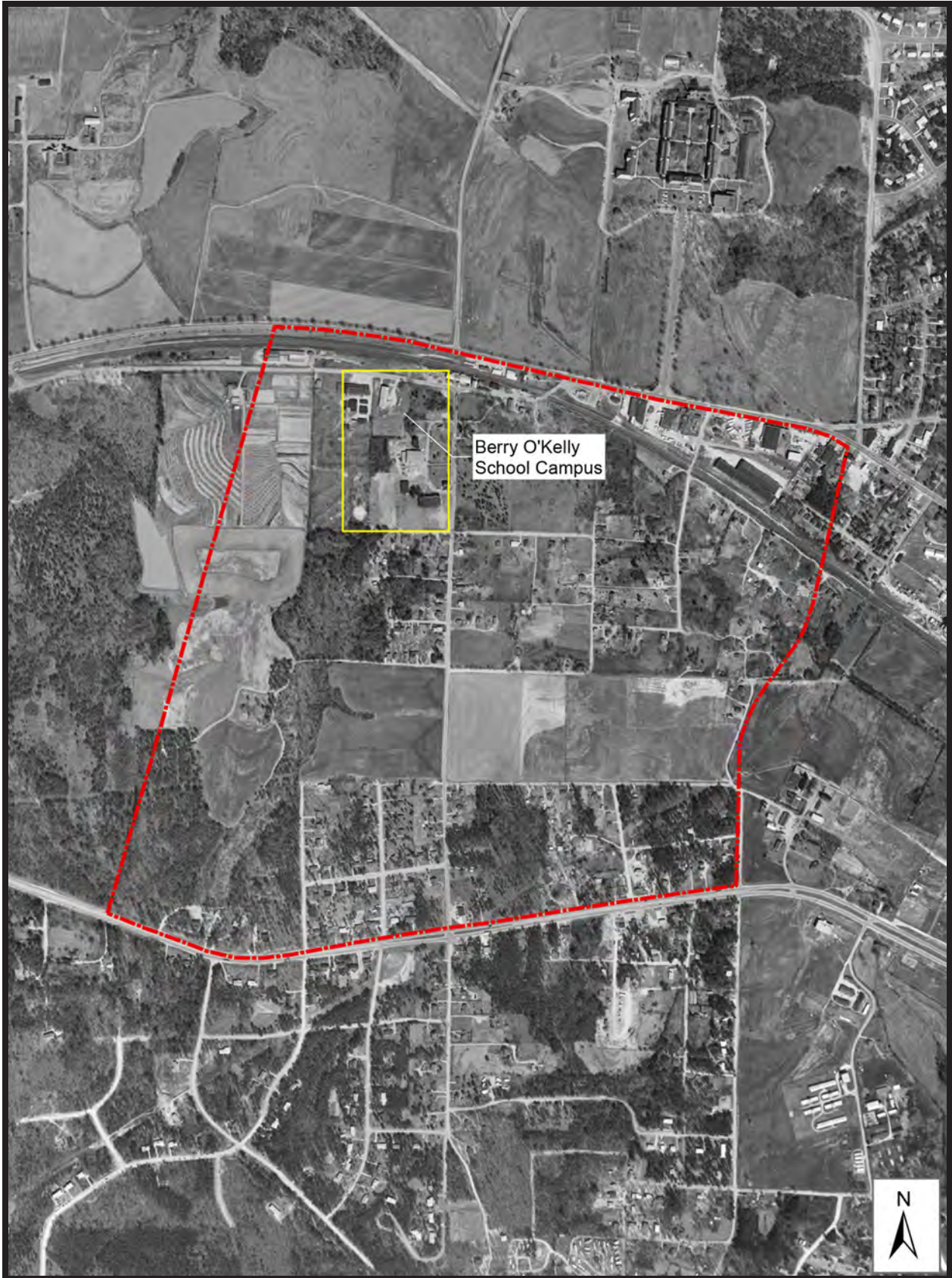


Figure 88. 1959 Aerial Photograph of Method Community

Source: ESRI Resource Data

CAPITOL CITY LUMBER COMPANY(NCDOT SURVEY #13)

Resource Name:	Capitol City Lumber Company
HPO Survey Site #	WA 6461
Location	4216 Beryl Road, Raleigh
PIN	784945473 and 0784941494
Date(s) of Construction	1945-1950; circa 1975; circa 1980, circa 2000
Recommendation	Not Eligible for NRHP



Description

The Capitol City Lumber Company is located on two parcels within a narrow one-acre strip on the south side of the railroad tracks that parallel Hillsborough Street (Figure 89). The company leases the area between its legally-owned parcels and the railroad tracks from the North Carolina Railroad. Therefore, all or parts of five of the six buildings in the complex encroach on the railroad ROW (Morse 2013; Nicholson 2013). The buildings are surrounded by a concrete parking lot and a chain link fence topped with barbed wire.

The six buildings were erected between 1945 and 2000 and are anchored by a three-part structure at its center, known as the Main Retail Center, built in stages between 1945 and 1950 (Figure 90). It consists of the retail store at the eastern end, a partially enclosed saw shed at the center, and a lumber warehouse at the west end (Figures 91-92). The current retail store is a former warehouse converted in the 1980s (Morse 2013). The store’s public entry is in its east gable end. It is accessed by a set of concrete steps dressed with stone veneered planters and an entry pergola (Figure 94). A number of exterior sheathing materials are used on the buildings including corrugated metal and plastic sheets, T-111-type siding, and wide weatherboards. The roofs of the store and warehouse are covered with gray composite shingles.

The retail store’s frame construction remains visible on the interior. Acoustical tile drop ceilings



Figure 89. Location Map and Site Plan

Source: ESRI Resource Data

and plywood floors have been installed. The store looks like a typical retail establishment in many ways with display shelves, a central checkout counter, and windowed offices in the shed along the south side (Figure 95). A door at the west end of the retail store leads to a courtyard with the saw shed along its north side (Figure 96). At the west end of the complex is a large gabled, two-bay warehouse on a brick foundation. On top of the roof ridge is a long white sign panel with the words “Capitol City Lumber Company” in black block letters. The north bay is a former drive-through truck loading bay that was converted to warehouse storage space in the 1980s (Morse 2013). The south bay has slider doors and is sheltered by a roof pent on triangular brackets. The frame is visible in the unfinished interior. Rows of wood floor-to-ceiling storage racks with catwalks line the interior (Figure 97).

The circa 1945 storage shed and the circa 1975 treated lumber storage shed are situated east of the main retail complex (Figure 98). The storage shed is a small, one-story gabled building with T-111-type siding and a gray composite shingle roof. A double-leaf equipment door is on the south side, and a glazed multi-light replacement door and fixed window with board-and-batten shutters is on the west side. This building may have been the complex’s first office, but it was converted to storage at an unknown date (Morse 2013). The treated lumber shed is a long, one-story structure with a composite shingle roof. Wood drying racks are accessed from the open south side.

Lumber Storage Warehouse #1 is west of the main retail complex and is a gabled, two-bay building (Figure 99). The exterior walls are covered with a combination of corrugated metal and plastic sheets and plywood. The roof is gray composite shingles. The drive-through bay entrances on the east side are covered by slider doors.

At the western end of the complex are two buildings that were erected around 2000. The Nicholson and Sayre Studio Gallery is two-story shed roof building with bracketed eaves which contains an art studio as well as office space leased to other businesses unrelated to the lumber company (Figure 100). The exterior walls are covered with corrugated metal. There is an entry in the west side and the second story is accessed by an exterior stair sheltered by a corrugated metal canopy on the south side. Warehouse #2 has shallow-pitched roof and is covered with corrugated metal (Figure 101). There is a garage bay on the east side.

History

James A. Nicholson incorporated Capitol City Lumber Company in 1945, but due to World War II, the business did not open to the public until April 1, 1947 (Morse 2013; Nicholson 2013). The company supplied building materials to support the local boom in post-war construction when building materials were in short supply. Nicholson earned his patron’s loyalty by offering quality materials at reasonable prices (Morse 2013; Nicholson 2013). Today, the company is owned and operated by Nicholson’s grandchildren, Edie Morse and Edward Nicholson, and has survived despite competition from big box retailers. It is the last of the area’s locally-owned lumber yards

outlasting others such as Bynum Lumber (Raleigh), Goldstone Lumber (Wake Forest) and the West Durham Lumber Company (Durham) (Morse 2013; Nicholson 2013).

Integrity

The Capitol City Lumber Company retains integrity of location and its rail-side setting. There are three buildings within the complex that are over 50 years of age: the Main Retail Center, the Storage Shed, and Warehouse #1. The Main Retail Center has been modified and modernized on the interior and exterior as the business shifted from a wholesale to a direct-to-consumer model. The Storage Shed has been altered with T-111 siding and the door and window openings have been rearranged. The heavy wood framing of Warehouse #1 remains visible on the interior but the extent of original metal remaining on the exterior could not be determined. As a whole, the property has undergone significant changes to its overall design, materials and workmanship.

Evaluation

The Capitol City Lumber Company is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with events or historical patterns that have made a significant contribution to history at the local, state, or national level. The business was one of several lumber and building materials supply companies founded in and around Raleigh in the 1940s and 1950s to meet post-World War II demands. The company is not associated with a singular historical event of great importance, such as an invention or strike. While its continued operation to the present is notable, its associations with the Raleigh's post-war growth and industry are unexceptional.

The Capitol City Lumber Company is not known to have an association with individuals or groups who have made important contributions to local, state, or national history. The company's founder, James A. Nicholson, is not known to have played a significant role in state, local, or national events. *Therefore, it is not recommended eligible under Criterion B.*

The Capitol City Lumber Company is recommended not eligible under Criterion C as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic value. The complex is made up of typical frame warehouses dating from circa 1945-2000. Alterations, additions, and improvements have been made since the 1980s as the business' focus changed from a purely wholesale to a wholesale and retail operation. These modern changes are not related to the resource's historical association with post-World War II building and industry in Raleigh.

The Capitol City Lumber Company is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion D for its potential to yield information significant to human history or prehistory. The complex is not likely to contain unretrieved data not already known or discoverable by a study of the extant buildings and informant interviews. *Therefore, the Capitol City Lumber Company is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.*



Figure 90. North Side of Complex taken from NCSU Faculty Club



Figure 91. Main Retail Store, South Side



Figure 92. Main Retail Saw Shed, South Side



Figure 93. Main Retail Warehouse



Figure 94. South Side of Complex Looking West. Main Retail Center and Public Entrance in Foreground



Figure 95. Interior of Retail Store



Figure 96. View from Saw Shed to Lumber Warehouse



Figure 97. Main Retail Warehouse Interior



Figure 98. Storage Shed and Treated Lumber Shed



Figure 99. Lumber Storage Warehouse #1, East Side



Figure 100. Nicholson and Sayer Studio, Southwest Corner



Figure 101. Warehouse #2, Southeast Corner

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY (NCSU) CLUB (NCDOT SURVEY #12)

Resource Name:	North Carolina State University Club
HPO Survey Site #	WA 4626
Location	4200 Hillsborough Street, Raleigh
PIN	784858334
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1963; circa 1980; 2010
Recommendation	Not Eligible for NRHP



Description

The NCSU Club is at the east end of a university-owned parcel bounded by Hillsborough Street, Blue Ridge Road, Wade Avenue, and I-440 (Figure 102). The buildings and pastures of the NCSU Veterinary School are situated west of the club. The club complex consists of the following buildings and structures: the clubhouse (circa 1963; renovated 1982 and 2010); a fenced pool complex consisting of a full-size swimming pool (circa 1963), “kiddie” pool (circa 1963), and lap pool (circa 2010); eight tennis courts (circa 1963 and 1980); and a paved parking lot (Figures 103-105). The clubhouse is situated near the southeast corner of the tract and is reached by a long driveway, which curves northeast from Hillsborough Street and terminates at a circular driveway in front of the building. The 15-acre, nine-hole golf course (circa 1965) is north of the clubhouse (Figure 106). The golf course maintenance building is a one-story, concrete block flat-roofed structure at the northeastern edge of the course (Figure 107). The NCSU golf team’s “short game” practice facility (circa 2005) is located northeast of the golf course on land leased from the club (Figure 108).

The clubhouse is a Modernist building that displays the flat-roofed horizontal form of the International style and a heavy rough surfaced concrete exterior and deep window penetrations that are the hallmarks of Brutalism (Figure 109). The one-story rectangular building is surfaced with a veneer of tan pebbles. Beneath the wide projecting cornice are 10 bays, five on either side of the central entry bay, of full-height fixed windows with transoms. The bays are separated by wide projecting pilasters pierced by three vertical windows. The main entry in the center façade bay was redesigned in 2010. A flat roofed porte cochère was built and an automatic sliding door entry assembly was installed flush with the façade wall, eliminating the recessed configuration of the original entry (Figures 110 and 111). An interior set of glass sliding doors was installed behind the exterior set, creating an airlock (Figure 112).

The window-and-pilaster treatment of the façade is repeated on the rear; however, the center bays were enclosed with an atrium in the 1980s, along with a patio overlooking the golf course (Figures 113 and 114). On the clubhouse's west side is an original flat-roofed tan-brick kitchen and utility wing, and a stuccoed kitchen wing built in 2010 (Figure 115). The original club manager's residence, now an exercise equipment room and locker rooms, connects to the east side of the clubhouse by a hyphen (Figure 116). The tan-brick east wing has a flat-roof, glass and metal ribbon windows, and a walled courtyard on the south side.

The interior is arranged around a central hall that spans the building from front to back. The hall is divided in half by a central fireplace. South of the fireplace is the club's main reception area; north of the fireplace is a lounge (Figures 117 and 118). The banquet room and club restaurant are off the west side of the central hall and the club offices and meeting rooms are off the east side. The interior has been renovated with acoustical tile drop ceilings and square floor tiles covering the floor. Wood wall paneling remains in the lounge, yet an already defined HPO survey file describes "pebble concrete" walls and sunken slate planters on the center hall; these features are no longer extant (Little 2006). The walls of the reception area are presently covered with drywall.

The 15-acre, nine-hole golf course is an important component of the property. The rolling course slopes gently northeast. Mature oak trees are scattered throughout the course. General Manager Jim Aspley describes the course as typical par-three course with concrete tee boxes, short fairways, undersized putting greens, and oval sand traps, known officially as bunkers (Aspley 2103) (Figures 119 and 120). Aspley believes the course retains its original layout and configuration.

History

In the early 1960s, alumnus Richard J. Reynolds visited the NCSU campus and noticed that recreational facilities were available to students, yet none were available to faculty (Triangle Modernist Archive, Inc. 2013). As the president of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, the

philanthropic arm of the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Reynolds obtained a grant of \$800,000 from the foundation to construct a faculty club (NC State University Website 2010). The Reynolds family donated the land. The club opened around 1963 under a 99-year lease from the NCSU to the University Foundation (Little 2006). The name was changed from the Faculty Club to the University Club in 1992, when membership was opened to university staff and alumni.

The building was designed by architect J. Hyatt Hammond and built by the contractor Dickerson, Inc. of Monroe, North Carolina. Hammond was a 1952 graduate of the NC State College of Design, (the institution became NCSU in 1963) where he studied under the acclaimed Modernist architect Eduardo Catalano. Hammond established the firm of J. Hyatt Hammond in Asheboro in 1957. He opened a Greensboro office in 1962, which is still in operation, although Hammond is retired. Hammond's principal works include Saxapahaw Elementary School, Wilkes County Community College, Wachovia Bank and Trust in Asheboro, and the Lexington Telephone Building (The AIA Historical Directory of American Architects 2011). The Allen Organization, Parks and Recreation Planners designed the club's outdoor amenities, including the swimming pool, tennis courts, and nine-hole golf course. The firm, no longer extant, worked nationwide, specializing in the design of municipal and corporate recreational facilities. The outdoor amenities were constructed by Goldsboro General Contractor T.A. Loving.

Integrity

The NCSU Faculty Club retains integrity of location and setting. However, the 2010 port cochere and entry assemblies have significantly altered the architect's Brutalist-style facade. The interior plan was adapted when the club manager's residential quarters were converted to an exercise and locker room. The interior finishes and materials of the central hall, which are important elements of the Modern aesthetic, have been removed or obscured.

Evaluation

The NCSU University Club has no known associations with an event or pattern of events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of history at the local, state, or national level. The club was developed in the mid-1960s as a recreational facility for university faculty and their families, and as such is not known to be significant in the area of recreation. *Therefore, the NCSU University Club is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.*

The NCSU University Club is not known to have an association with individuals or groups who have made important contributions to local, state or national history. Properties are not considered significant simply if they were used by an identifiable social class (National Park Service 2002). Club membership was comprised of university faculty whose contributions to their fields of study, if significant, would not be best represented by a recreational facility. *Therefore, the property is not recommended eligible under Criterion B.*

The NCSU University Club does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. Due to the presence of NC State's School of Design, a number of Modernist properties in the area have been listed in the NRHP, establishing a strong local context for Modernism. The clubhouse does not compare favorably to the NRHP-listed Modernist properties designed by architects such as George Matsumoto, G. Milton Small, and others. The club building is an undistinguished hybrid of the International style and Brutalism. Additionally, the architect J. Hyatt Hammond is living, although retired. Properties built, designed, or associated with living people generally are not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP since sufficient time has not yet passed to assess the resource within its historic context (National Park Service 2002). The design of the landscape, including the golf course, is not notable or distinguished, and the clubhouse is not particularly well integrated within its natural setting, which is another important feature of Modernist design. For these reasons, *the NCSU Faculty Club is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.*

The NCSU University Club is recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D for its potential to yield information significant to human history. The property is not likely to contain unretrieved data not already known or discoverable by a study of the buildings and site and other sources.

NRHP Criterion Consideration G allows for the listing of individual properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years if they can be documented to have possessed "exceptional importance." The University Club is not associated with any significant event, pattern of events, person or group. The property is not an exceptional example of either Brutalism or the International styles of architecture. *Therefore the NCSU Club is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion Consideration G.*



Figure 103. Front (South) Side



Figure 104. Pool Complex Looking East



Figure 105. Tennis Courts Looking East



Figure 106. Golf Course from Rear of Clubhouse Looking Northeast



Figure 107. Maintenance Building, West Side



Figure 108. Access to NCSU Short Game Practice Facility, Looking Northeast



Figure 109. Pebbled Exterior and Recessed Windows West of Entry



Figure 110. Port Cochere



Figure 111. Automatic Sliding Door Assembly



Figure 112. Automatic Sliding Door Assemblies



Figure 113. Rear Side



Figure 114. Atrium Interior Looking East



Figure 115. West Side



Figure 116. East Wing and Hyphen



Figure 117. Reception Area Looking North to Lounge



Figure 118. Lounge Looking South to Reception Area



Figure 119. Golf Course, from Maintenance Facility Looking Southwest



Figure 120. Golf Course, from First Tee Looking Northeast

HILLSDALE FORREST NEIGHBORHOOD (NCDOT SURVEY #91-102)

Resource Name:	Hillsdale Forrest Neighborhood
HPO Survey Site #	WA 6526
Location	East and west sides of Fairlane Road, Cary
PIN	Multiple
Date(s) of Construction	1962; circa 1975; 1980s and 1990s
Recommendation	Not Eligible for NRHP



Description

The Hillsdale Forrest residential subdivision is located off the southwest side of Walnut Street in Cary and is bounded on the south side by US 1 (Figure 121). The 136-acre neighborhood consists of approximately 222 dwellings on 0.5-acre lots platted in two phases. The first phase, platted in 1962 consists of the east end Kingston Ridge Road and Fairlane Road. The second phase was platted around 1975, with the parcels west of the Imperial Road and Kingston Ridge Road. It is in this second phase that roads terminate in dead ends or cul-de-sacs. The topography is gently rolling and there is a canopy of mature trees (Figure 122). Houses are set back from the road, owing to the spacious lots. Dwellings date from the early 1960s through the 1980s and the Colonial Revival-style influence is strongly present. Hipped and gabled Ranches, two-story houses, and Split-Level forms are also present (Figures 123-125). Most, but not all, of the dwellings have attached carports or garages. In the 1962 section, virtually all of the houses are faced with brick. In the circa 1975 section, the majority of the houses are covered with weatherboard-style siding such as wood, vinyl,

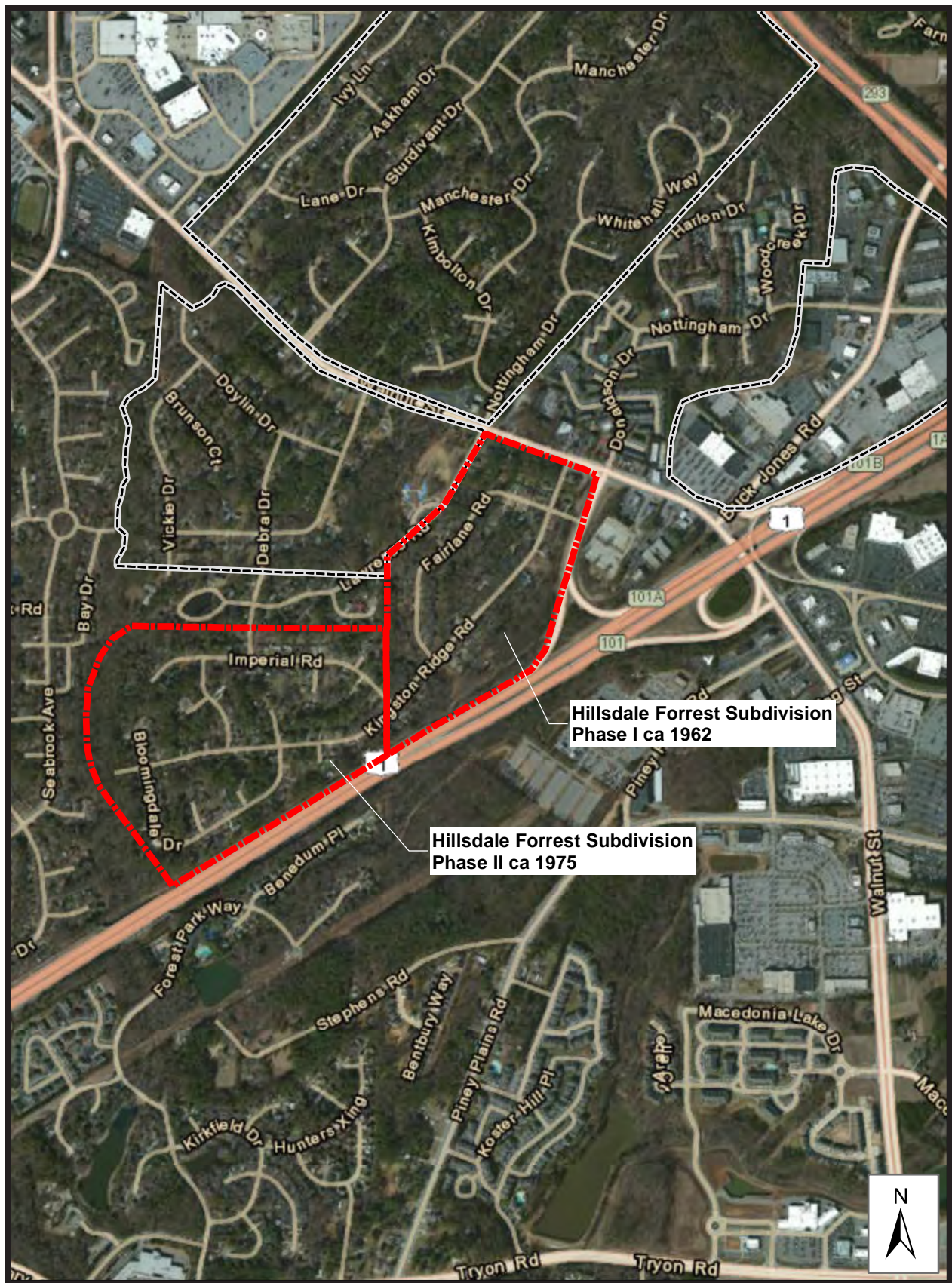


Figure 121. Location Map for Hillsdale Forrest Neighborhood

Source: ESRI Resource Data

or cement board. The Split-Levels often display both brick and weatherboard siding that serves to differentiate the interior levels from the outside (Figure 126). In general, the dwellings as a group retain a moderate degree of materials integrity, with instances of vinyl replacement siding and windows and major remodelings in both sections (Figure 127).

History

When the Town of Cary received its charter from the North Carolina legislature in 1871, it had a boundary of one square mile centered at the intersection of Academy and Chatham streets. From 1871-1920, Cary developed as a small North Carolina railroad town. The proliferation of the family automobile enabled residents to commute west to jobs in Raleigh with “state government” or “state college,” and Cary’s population doubled in the 1920s and 1930s (Turco 2011:5). Cary’s reputation as a “bedroom community” for Raleigh was further advanced after World War II when the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944 (commonly called the GI Bill) made mortgages readily available to returning soldiers. The Urban Terrace and Forest Park subdivisions east of downtown Cary were the first subdivisions built after World War II. Local developer Russell Heater subdivided and built homes in the Sunset Hills, Russell Hills, and Oakwood Heights subdivisions west of downtown in the 1950s (Turco 2011:6).

On Sept 10, 1957, Governor Luther Hodges announced a 4,400-acre “research triangle park” would be built northwest of Cary. Called “RTP,” the giant office park would be built on exhausted farmland near the region’s international airport. Companies locating there would benefit from RTP’s proximity to NCSU, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Duke University and the availability of an educated work force. The Research Triangle Institute and Chemstrand were the first tenants, arriving in 1959. The advent of RTP and the development that accompanied it pulled Cary’s corporate boundary west. In 1961, under mayor Waldo Rood, the town’s first zoning and subdivision regulations were enacted (Turco 2011:6).

In the early 1960s, many housing subdivisions were developed in anticipation of and in response to the waves employees arriving to work in RTP. Many of these new arrivals were relocating from the North and were accustomed to suburban-style living. The 1960s and 1970s marked period of explosive residential growth in Cary as a result of the first two decades of RTP. The growth has continued to this day and Cary is now the state’s seventh largest city, with a population of over 145,000 and more than 100 residential subdivisions (Town of Cary Planning Department 2013).

By late 1950s, Cary was expanding southeast along Walnut Street, which was known at the time as the Cary-Macedonia Road. The first was the Greenwood Forest subdivision, platted in 1959. Greenwood Forest was expanded with additional sections through the 1960s and ultimately included 337 lots. The Walnut Hills and Walnut Ridge subdivisions, which together contain

476 lots, were platted in the late 1960s. The east end of Hillsdale Forrest was platted in 1962 (Figure 128). Around 1975 it was expanded southwest, approximately doubling the size of the neighborhood. South Hills Shopping Center, Cary's first suburban outdoor shopping mall, opened around 1965 south of these neighborhoods. South Hills marked the physical limit of suburban Cary until the 1980s when the Crossroads Shopping Center was erected on the south side of the I-40/US 1 interchange.

Integrity

The Hillsdale Forrest neighborhood retains integrity of location, setting and its informal landscape. For the most part, the houses retain their original stylistic expression. There has been some loss of historic building materials, particularly windows, but this is commonplace in older neighborhoods, and these alterations do not significantly detract from the resource. There are a few examples of infill houses or radical renovations to historic buildings, but again, the impact to the visual appearance of the neighborhood is minor. Overall, Hillsdale Forrest retains the characteristic flavor of a 1960s white-collar residential subdivision.

Evaluation

A property can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if it is associated with events or historical patterns that have made significant contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. Hillsdale Forrest is one of many residential subdivisions in Cary developed in the 1960s and 1970s as a result of the expansion of RTP. Its associations with Cary's RTP-driven growth are unexceptional. *Therefore, the Hillsdale Forest neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.*

Districts, or groups of resources, can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if a number of professionals, merchants, civic leaders, or others who made significant contributions to local, state, or national history resided there. Hillsdale Forrest is not known to have an association with individuals or groups whose contributions to local, state, or national history have been identified and documented. These homes were historically occupied by white-collar employees who worked for companies or government entities in RTP and surrounding areas. *Therefore, the Hillsdale Forrest neighborhood is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.*

A property may be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C if it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or if it represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value. Districts, or groups of resources such as the Hillsdale Forrest neighborhood, may be eligible for listing if its components (buildings, objects, landscapes, etc.) represent a distinguishable entity that can be documented as historically important. Hillsdale Forrest is one of many 1960s- and 1970s-era suburban-style housing developments built in Cary.

The neighborhood's layout and design is not notable. While the neighborhood is verdant and scenic, there does not appear to be an overall cohesive landscape plan. The dwellings lack stylistic attributes, and represent common forms erected nationally between 1960 and 1980; there are thousands of similar houses in Cary. *For these reasons, the Hillsdale Forrest neighborhood is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.*

Although the circa 1962 and circa 1975 sections appear visually as one neighborhood, the number of post-1975 resources at the west end of the neighborhood is problematic for its evaluation under Criterion C. The neighborhood does not appear to meet Criteria Consideration G for properties that have achieved exceptional significance within the past fifty years.

A property can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D if it has the potential to yield information significant to human history or prehistory. The neighborhood is not likely to contain unretrieved data about 1960s and 70s suburban construction techniques not already known or discoverable by a study of the extant buildings and documentary sources. *Therefore, the Hillsdale Forest neighborhood recommended not eligible under Criterion D.*



Figure 122. View Looking East on Kingston Ridge Road from Fairlane Road



Figure 123. Hipped-Roof Ranch at 1237 Kingston Ridge Road



Figure 124. Two-Story House at 1006 Fairlane Road



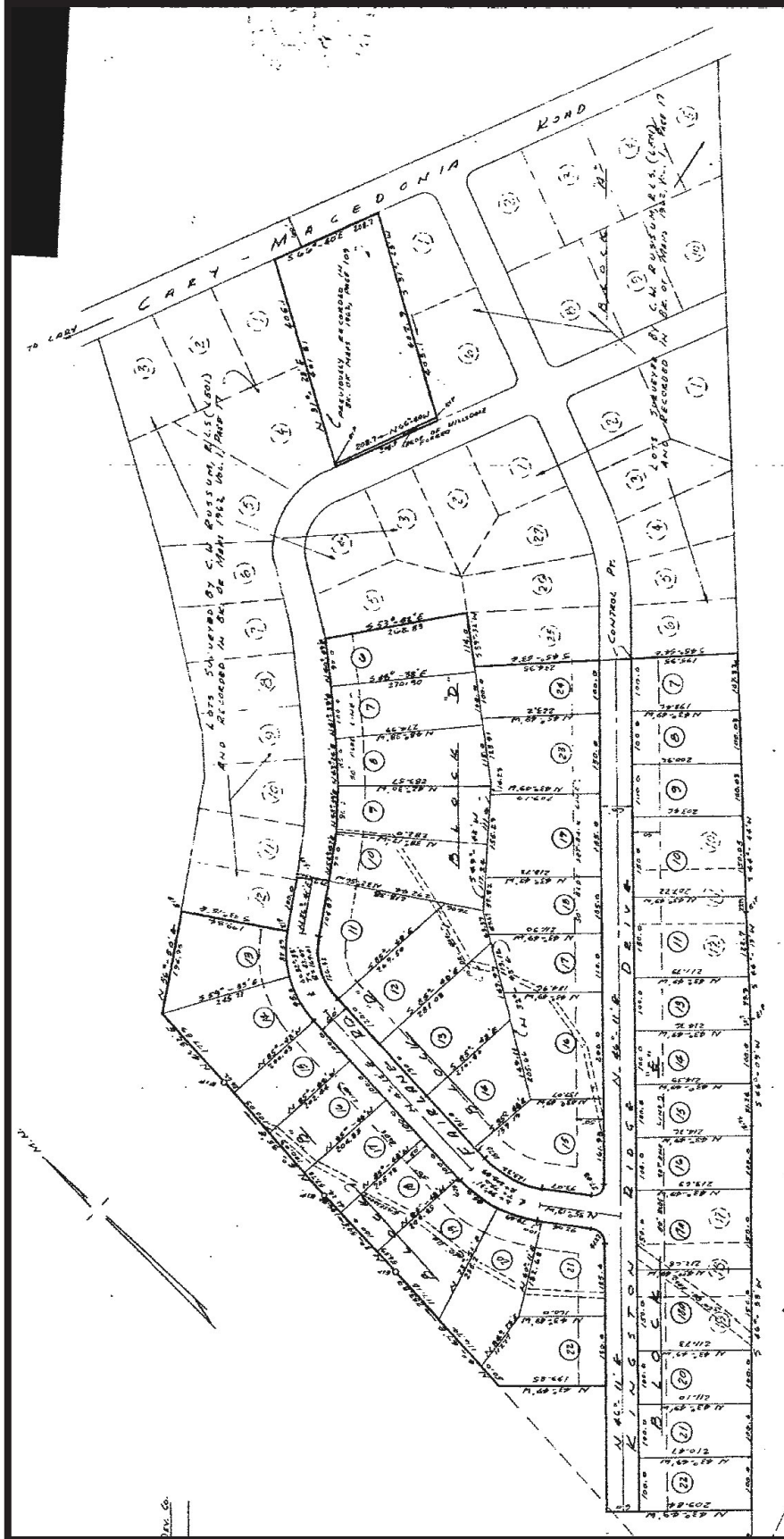
Figure 125. Split Level at 1307 Kingston Ridge Road



Figure 126. Typical Example of Combination Siding Treatment



Figure 127. Typical Example of Vinyl Siding and Windows



Source: Wake County Register of Deeds Office Map Book 120:1962:127

Figure 128. Plat of Hillsdale Forrest Subdivision, 1962

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APPENDIX A: CONCURRENCE FORM

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

Project Description:

On April 30, 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 1-4, 7-9, 10-11, 14, 19-44, 45-90 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 5, 6, 12, 13, 15-18, 91-102

Signed:

Megan Pruitt 4/30/13
 Representative, NCDOT Date

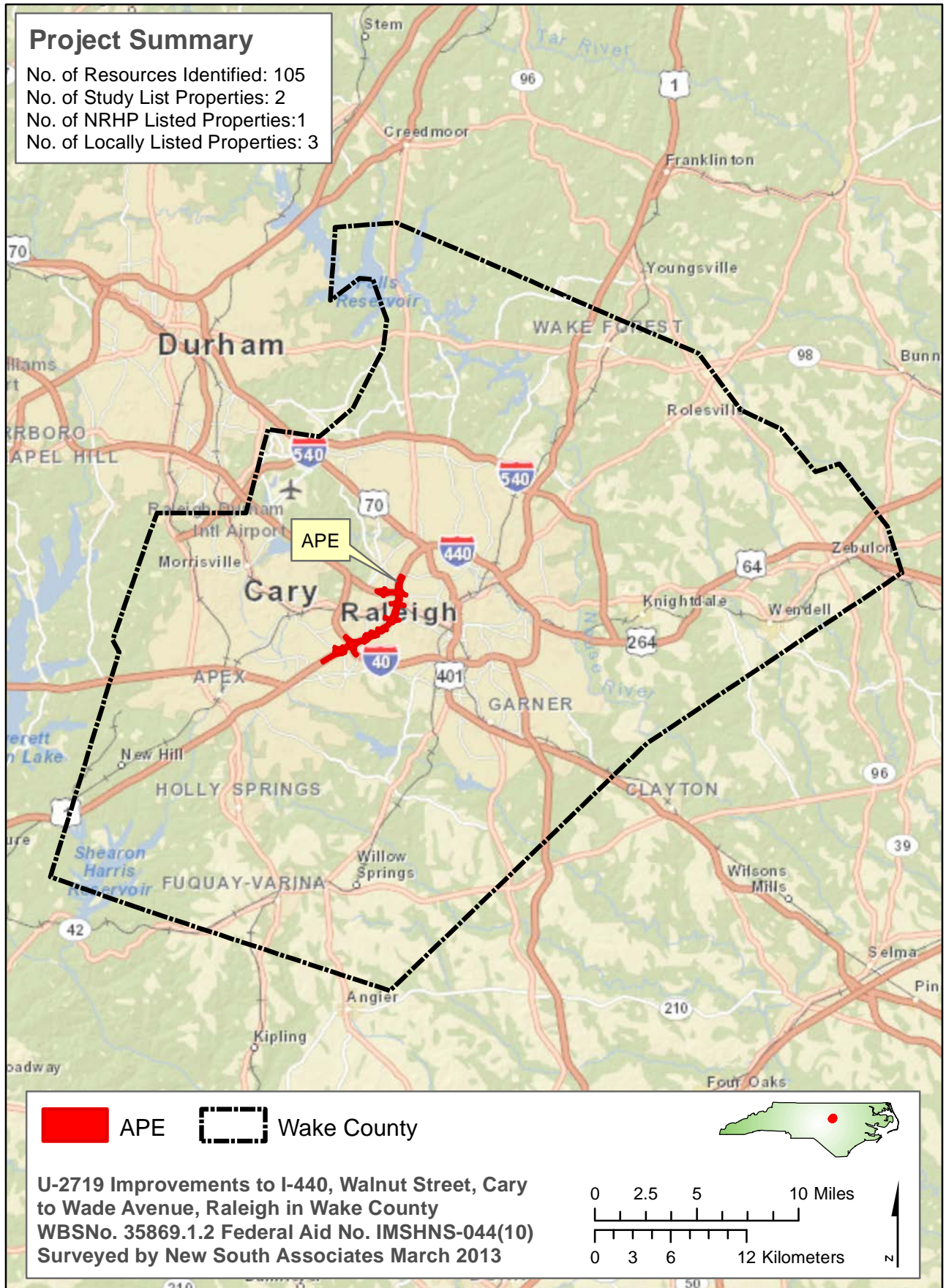
 Representative, NC-HPO Date

Renee Medkiff Early BSR / Dep. SHPO 4.30.13
~~Representative, Federal Agency~~ SHPO Date

APPENDIX B: SURVEY APE MAPS

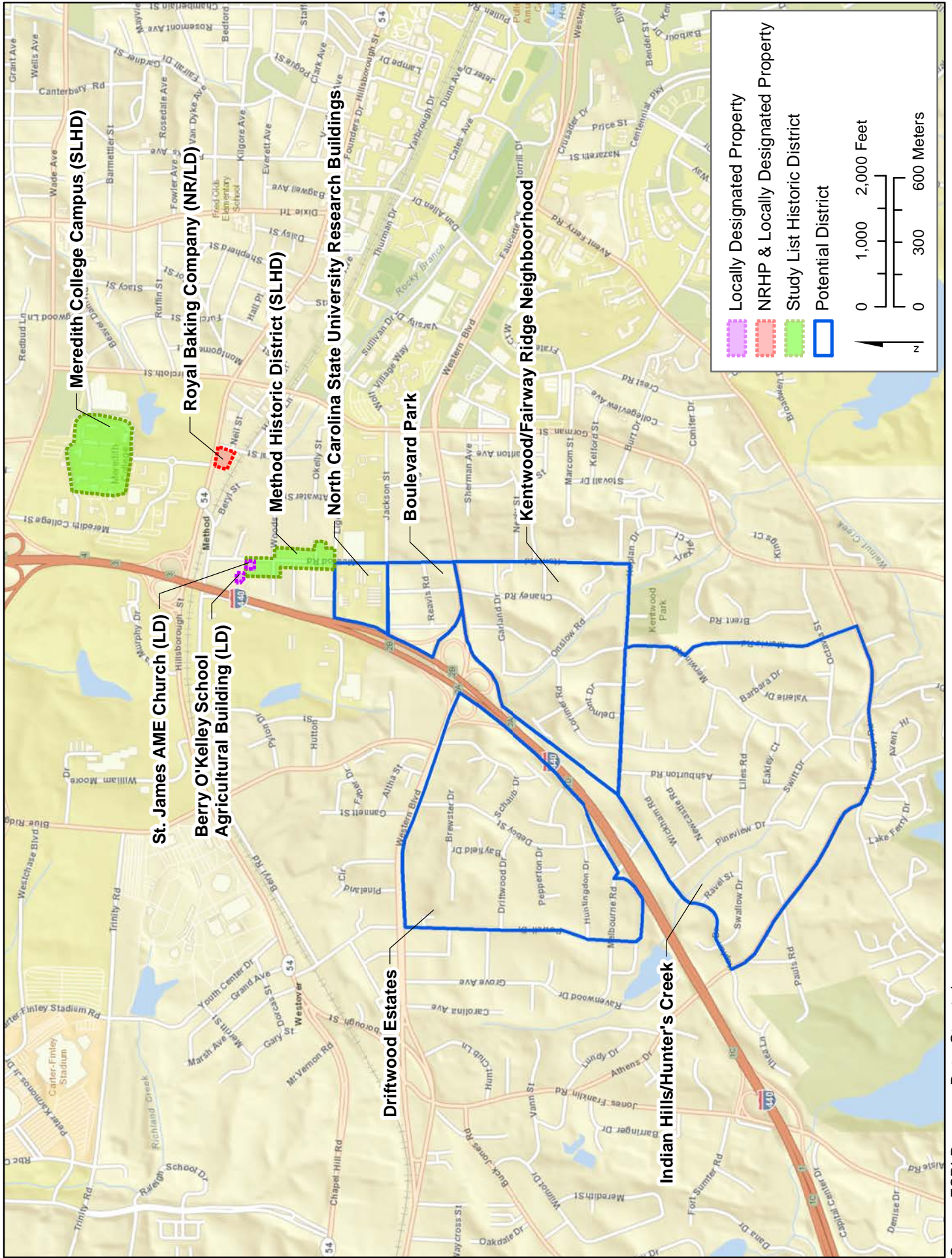
Project Summary

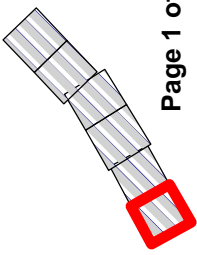
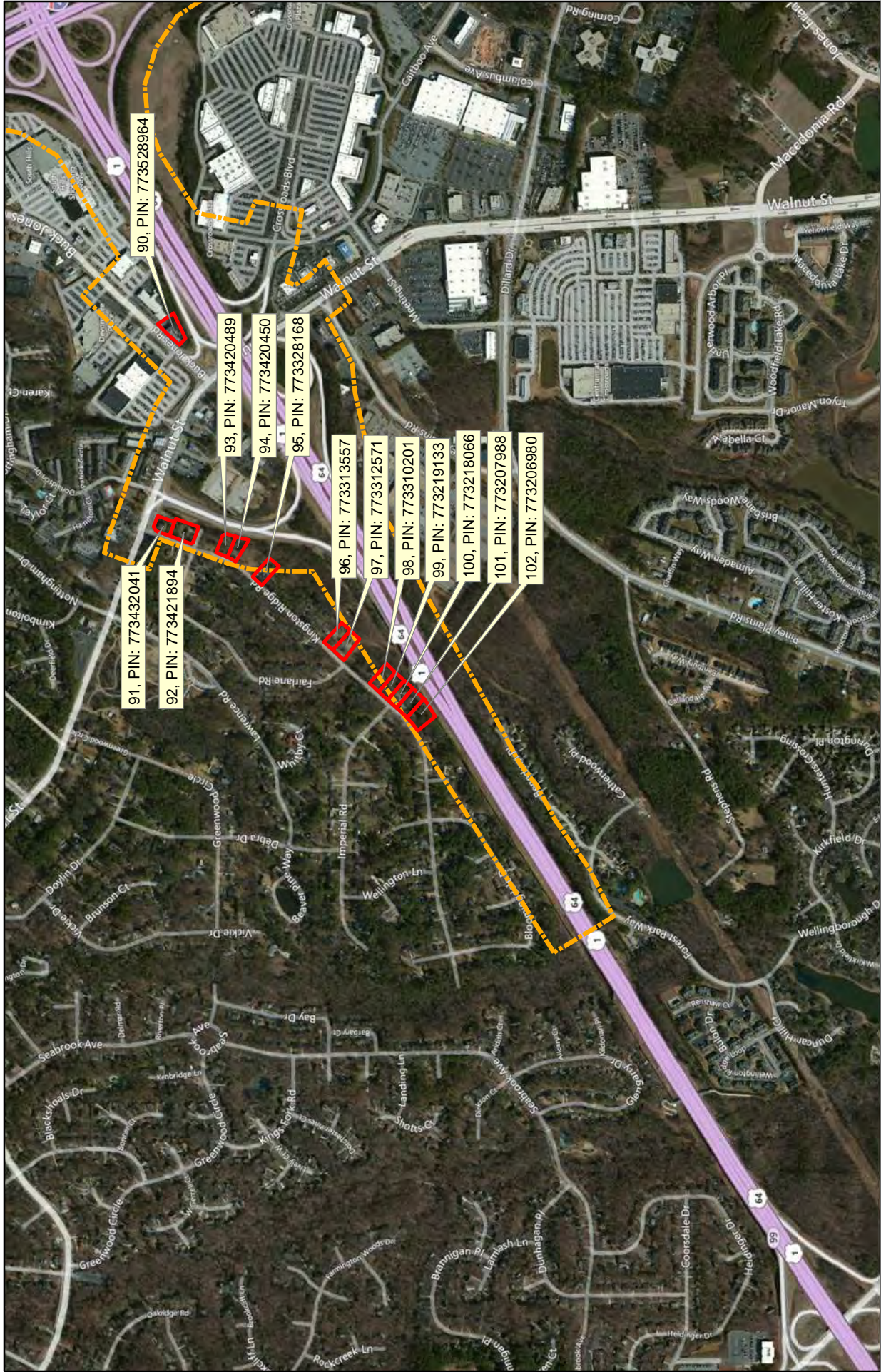
No. of Resources Identified: 105
No. of Study List Properties: 2
No. of NRHP Listed Properties: 1
No. of Locally Listed Properties: 3







U-2719 Improvements to I-440, Walnut Street, Cary to Wade Avenue, Raleigh in Wake County
WBSNo. 35869.1.2 Federal Aid No. IMSHNS-044(10)
Surveyed by New South Associates March 2013

Source: ESRI Resource Data, Streets Layer

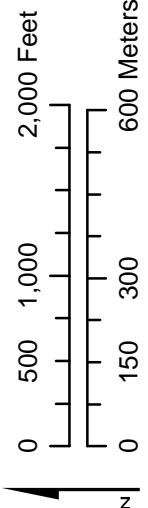




U-2719, 1-440 IMPROVEMENTS, WAKE COUNTY

-  Parcel Boundary
-  Potential District
-  APE
-  Study List Historic District

SL - Study Listed, LD - Locally Designated, NR - National Register





87, PIN: 783262982
 83, PIN: 78
 86, PIN: 783262776
 82, PIN: 78
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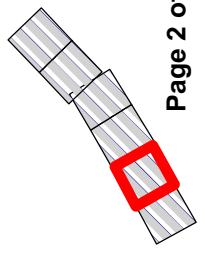
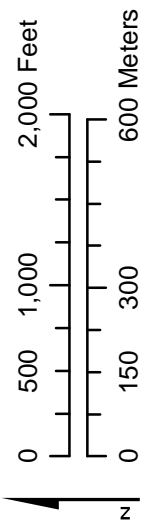
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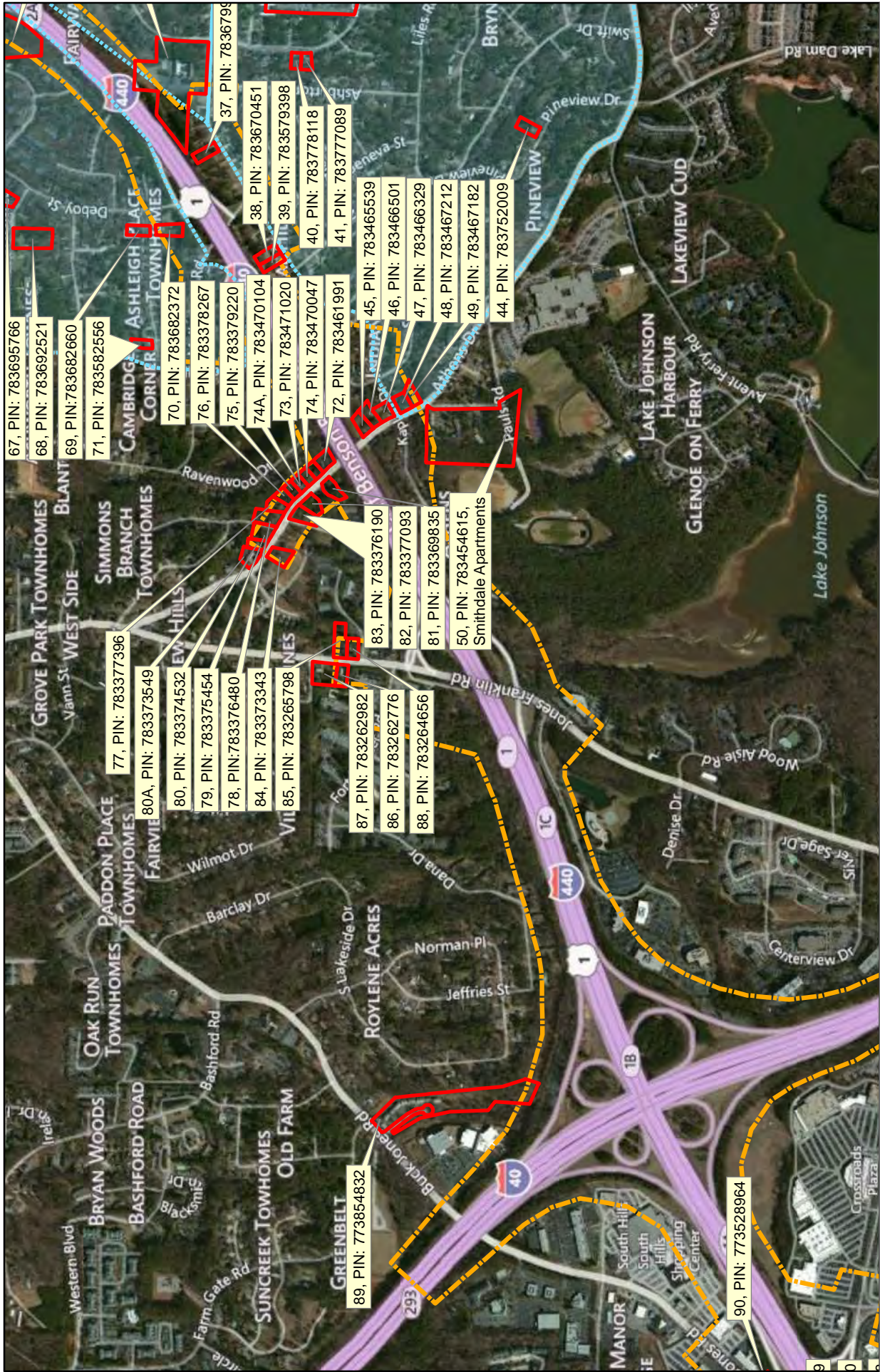
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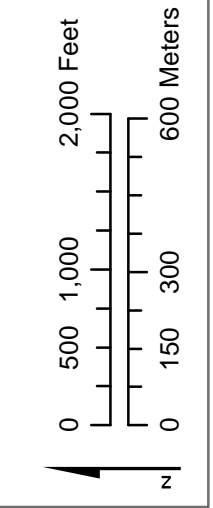
-  Parcel Boundary
-  Potential District
-  APE
-  Study List Historic District

SL - Study Listed, LD - Locally Designated, NR - National Register

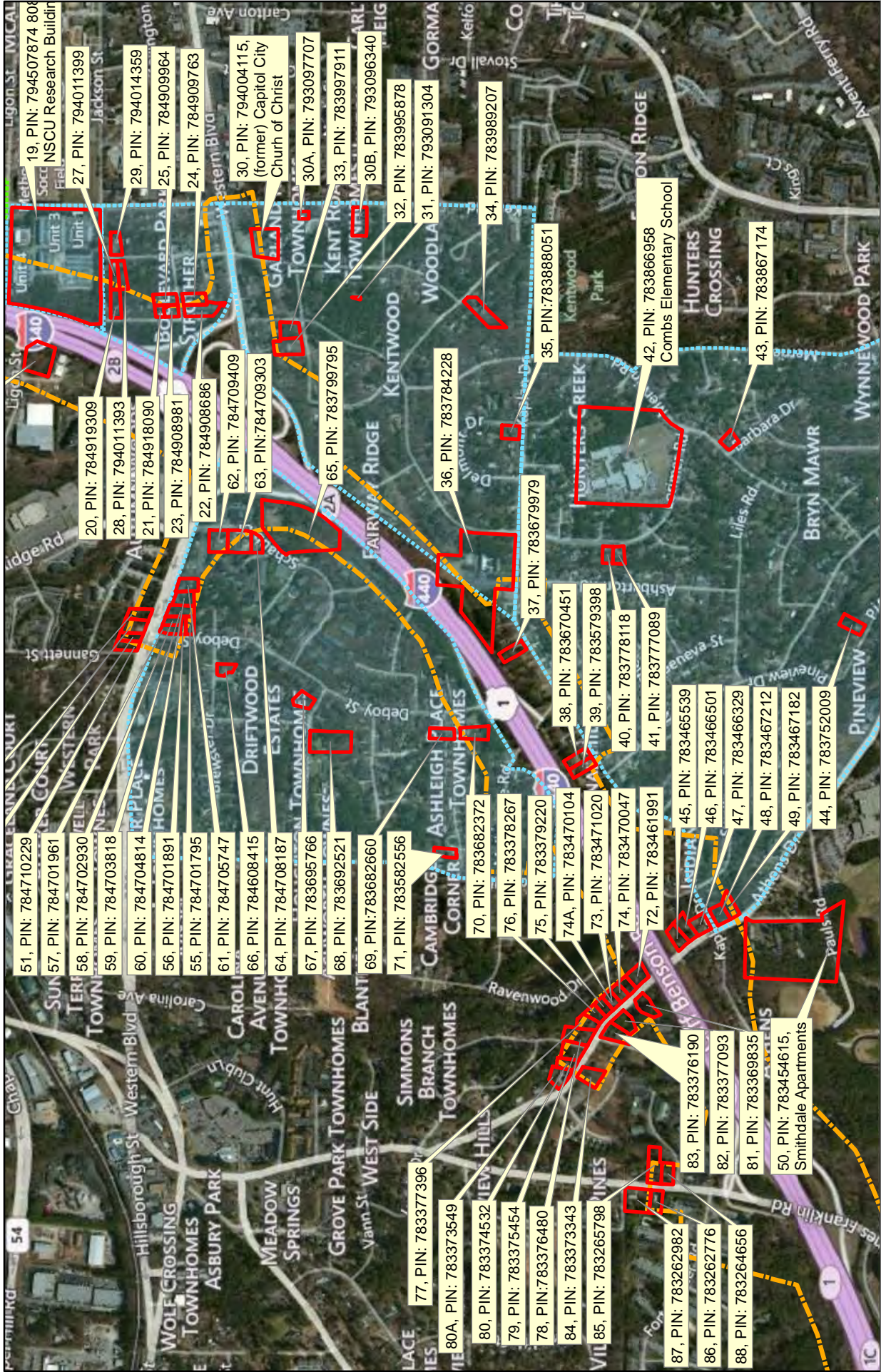




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



- U-2719, 1-440 IMPROVEMENTS, WAKE COUNTY**
- Parcel Boundary
 - Potential District
 - APE
 - Study List Historic District
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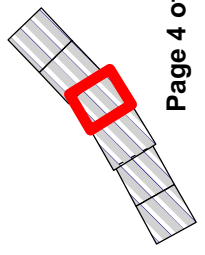
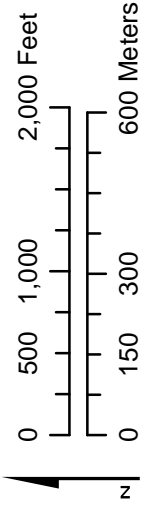


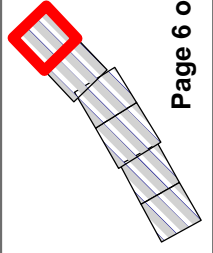
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- 35, PIN: 783888051
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- 30, PIN: 794004115, (former) Capitol City Church of Christ
- 30A, PIN: 793097707
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- 30B, PIN: 793096340
- 29, PIN: 794014359
- 25, PIN: 784909964
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

-  Parcel Boundary
-  APE
-  Potential District
-  Study List Historic District

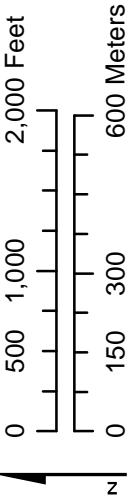
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U-2719, 1-440 IMPROVEMENTS, WAKE COUNTY

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APPENDIX C: PROPERTY INVENTORY

Inventory of Surveyed Resources
Evaluation for I-440 Beltline Improvements

NCSHPO #	Survey ID #	PIN #	Name	Street #	Street Name	Year Built	Status	Description	Recommendation
WA 6509	1	794273216		910	MARILYN DR	1950	newly surveyed	brick Min. Trad.	common type; not eligible
WA 6510	2	794270279		903	MARILYN DR	1950	newly surveyed	brick Min. Trad; duplex	common type; not eligible
WA 6511	3	794271309		915	MARILYN DR	1950	newly surveyed	brick Min. Trad.	common type; not eligible
WA 6526	4	794372031	Ridgewood Shopping Center	3514	WADE AVE	1951	newly surveyed	altered shopping center	common type; not eligible
WA 2502	5	794261272	Meredith College (SL)	3800	HILLSBOROUGH ST	1910	SL	1930s brick Colonial Revival campus	not evaluated
WA 2503	6	794243022	Royal Baking Company (NR/LD)	3801	HILLSBOROUGH ST	1930	NR/LD	yellow brick Moderne manufacturing facility	retains integrity and NR eligibility
WA 6477	7	794240122		3815	HILLSBOROUGH ST	1940	newly surveyed	altered brick commercial complex	common type; not eligible
WA 6478	8	794241018		3811	HILLSBOROUGH ST	1946	newly surveyed	same property as above	common type; not eligible
WA 6479	9	794149146		3823	HILLSBOROUGH ST	1950	newly surveyed	altered brick commercial building	common type; eligible
WA 2911	10	794143289		3911	HILLSBOROUGH ST	1928	newly surveyed	commercial	common type; not eligible
WA 6480	11	794140386		3999	HILLSBOROUGH ST	1951	newly surveyed	3 commercial buildings	common type; not eligible
WA 4626	12	784858334	NCSU Faculty Club		HILLSBOROUGH ST	1963	newly surveyed	1960s yellow brick Modernist club house	not eligible due to alteration
WA 6461	13	784945473	Capitol City Lumber	4216	BERYL RD	1954	newly surveyed	industrial facility	common type; not eligible
WA 6462	14	794044194		4025	BERYL RD	1955	newly surveyed	style-less brick box	common type; not eligible
WA 3482	15	794037650	St. James AME Church (LD)	520	METHOD RD	1940	LD	brick Gothic Revival Church	contributing to O'Kelly School HD
WA 6513	16	794035766	O'Kelly Gym	512	METHOD RD	1926	newly surveyed	barrel-vaulted gym	contributing to O'Kelly School HD
WA 3481	17	794034561	O'Kelly Ag. Building (LD)	514	METHOD RD	1930	LD	utilitarian brick classroom building	contributing to O'Kelly School HD
WA 6460	18	784924064	Oak Grove Cemetery	4303	BERYL RD	1900	newly surveyed	community burial ground ca. 1900-present	eligible under A, C, and D
WA 6528	19	794507874	NSCU Research Buildings	2	WATAUGA CLUB DR	1950	newly surveyed	International-style labs; greenhouses; new labs	site altered by new const.; not eligible
WA 6507	20	784919309		903	LORIMER RD	1990	newly surveyed	new construction	not historic
WA 6508	21	784918090		913	LORIMER RD	1994	newly surveyed		common type; not eligible
WA 6503	22	784908686		1003	LORIMER RD	1950	newly surveyed	brick Ranch and new apt. complex	common type; not eligible
WA 6516	23	784908981		4210	REAVIS RD	1950	newly surveyed	brick transitional Min Trad.-Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6517	24	784909763		4217	REAVIS RD	1951	newly surveyed	brick Min. Trad.	common type; not eligible
WA 6519	25	784909964		4206	REAVIS RD	1952	newly surveyed	brick Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6518							newly surveyed		common type; not eligible
WA 6466	27	794011399		904	CHANEY RD	1952	newly surveyed	altered brick Min. Trad.	common type; not eligible
WA 6465	28	794011393		908	CHANEY RD	1951	newly surveyed	altered brick Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6467	29	794014359		903	CHANEY RD	1952	newly surveyed	brick Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6469	30	794004115	(former) Cap. City Church of Christ	4112	CHANEY RD	1969	newly surveyed	Brick A-form church	not architecturally significant; not eligible
WA 6468	31	793091304		1214	CHANEY RD	1952	newly surveyed	Brick house	common type; not eligible
WA 6476	32	783995878		4310	GARLAND DR	1960	newly surveyed	brick Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 2483	33	783997911		1112	LORIMER RD	1920	newly surveyed	2-st. frame 20th c. with hipped roof.	common type; not eligible
WA 6514	34	783989207		1404	ON SLOW RD	1987	newly surveyed	new construction	not historic
WA 6492	35	783888051		4700	KAPLAN DR	1973	newly surveyed	Split-level	common type; not eligible
WA 6488	36	783784228	Western Blvd. Pres. Church	4900	KAPLAN DR	1955	newly surveyed	stone church-comerstone says 1977	not yet 50; not eligible
WA 6491	37	783679979		5024	KAPLAN DR	1959	newly surveyed	Contemporary split-level	common type; not eligible

Inventory of Surveyed Resources
Evaluation for I-440 Beltline Improvements

NCSHPO #	Survey ID #	PIN #	Name	Street #	Street Name	Year Built	Status	Description	Recommendation
WA 6489	38	783670451		5120	KAPLAN DR	1958	newly surveyed	brick gabled Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6490	39	783579398		5124	KAPLAN DR	1958	newly surveyed	brick hipped Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6505	40	783778118		1800	LORIMER RD	1977	newly surveyed	brick linear Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6506	41	783777089		1804	LORIMER RD	1977	newly surveyed	brick linear Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6504	42	783866958	Combs Elem. Schi.	2001	LORIMER RD	1960	newly surveyed	altered Modernist School	common type; not eligible
WA 6512	43	783867174		717	MERWIN RD	1971	newly surveyed	L-plan Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6515	44	783752009		1617	PINEVIEW DR	1959	newly surveyed	Contemporary split-level	common type; not eligible
WA 6452	45	783465539		1101	ATHENS DR	1966	newly surveyed	Split-level	common type; not eligible
WA 6453	46	783466501		1105	ATHENS DR	1966	newly surveyed	brick linear Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6454	47	783466329		1109	ATHENS DR	1966	newly surveyed	brick gabled Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6455	48	783467212		1201	ATHENS DR	1966	newly surveyed	brick hipped Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6456	49	783467182		1205	ATHENS DR	1966	newly surveyed	altered Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6524	50	783454615	Smithdale Apartments	745	SMITHDALE DR	1968	newly surveyed	brick townhouses	common type; not eligible
WA 6475	51	784710229		813	GANNETT ST	1950	newly surveyed	brick Min. Trad.	common type; not eligible
WA 6529	52	784710296		4800	WESTERN BLVD	1940	newly surveyed	altered frame Min. Trad.	common type; not eligible
WA 6535	53	784711275		4720	WESTERN BLVD	1962	newly surveyed	brick gabled Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6534	54	784712281		4710	WESTERN BLVD	1961	newly surveyed	brick L-plan Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6470	55	784701795		911	DEBOY ST	1955	newly surveyed	brick Period Cottage	common type; not eligible
WA 6471	56	784701891		907	DEBOY ST	1956	newly surveyed	concrete block house	common type; not eligible
WA 6530	57	784701961		4717	WESTERN BLVD	1946	newly surveyed	brick Min. Trad.	common type; not eligible
WA 6532	58	784702930		4715	WESTERN BLVD	1952	newly surveyed	brick hipped Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6531	59	784703818		4709	WESTERN BLVD	1950	newly surveyed	brick Period Cottage	common type; not eligible
WA 6536	60	784704814		4703	WESTERN BLVD	1965	newly surveyed	altered brick Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6533	61	784705747		4701	WESTERN BLVD	1952	newly surveyed	brick Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6520	62	784709409		1004	SCHAUB DR	1934	newly surveyed	Dutch Colonial	common type; not eligible
WA 6521	63	784709303		1008	SCHAUB DR	1946	newly surveyed	frame Period Cottage	common type; not eligible
WA 6522	64	784708187		1012	SCHAUB DR	1954	newly surveyed	compact gabled Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6523	65	783799795		1025	SCHAUB DR	1956	newly surveyed	brick gabled Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6463	66	784608415		4009	BREWSTER DR	1970	newly surveyed	Split-level	common type; not eligible
WA 6473	67	783695766		4302	DRIFTWOOD DR	1969	newly surveyed	brick Colonial Revival	common type; not eligible
WA 6472	68	783692521		4307	DRIFTWOOD DR	1965	newly surveyed	brick hipped Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6481	69	783682660		5004	HUNTINGDON DR	1966	newly surveyed	2-st brick house w/ 2-tier porch	common type; not eligible
WA 6482	70	783682372		5005	HUNTINGDON DR	1966	newly surveyed	Split-level	common type; not eligible
WA 6483	71	783582556		5128	HUNTINGDON DR	2005	newly surveyed	new construction	not historic
WA 6457	72	783461991		1025	ATHENS DR	1966	newly surveyed	brick L-plan Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6458	73	783471020		1021	ATHENS DR	1966	newly surveyed	brick gabled Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6449	74	783470047		1017	ATHENS DR	1965	newly surveyed	Split-level	common type; not eligible
WA 6450	75	783379220		1009	ATHENS DR	1965	newly surveyed	altered brick Ranch	altered, common type; not eligible
WA 6451	76	783378267		1005	ATHENS DR	1965	newly surveyed	brick L-plan Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6459	77	783377396		1001	ATHENS DR	1966	newly surveyed	yellow brick side-gable Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6447	78	783376480		927	ATHENS DR	1962	newly surveyed	Split-level	common type; not eligible
WA 6444	79	783375454		925	ATHENS DR	1959	newly surveyed	altered hipped Ranch	altered, common type; not eligible
WA 6441	80	783374532		919	ATHENS DR	1953	newly surveyed	stone and brick Ranch with broken hipped roof	common type; not eligible
WA 6448	81	783369835		944	ATHENS DR	1962	newly surveyed	brick gabled Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6443	82	783377093		940	ATHENS DR	1958	newly surveyed	brick linear Ranch	common type; not eligible

NCSHPO #	Survey ID #	PIN #	Name	Street #	Street Name	Year Built	Status	Description	Recommendation
WA 6442	83	783376190		936	ATHENS DR	1957	newly surveyed	altered Ranch	altered, common type; not eligible
WA 6445	84	783373343		920	ATHENS DR	1959	newly surveyed	brick hipped Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6486	85	783265798		511	JONES FRANKLIN RD	1939	newly surveyed	Min Trad and shed-roof Contemporary	common type; not eligible
WA 6485	86	783262776		512	JONES FRANKLIN RD	1935	newly surveyed	frame bungalow	common type; not eligible
WA 6487	87	783262982		506	JONES FRANKLIN RD	1960	newly surveyed	brick gabled Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6484	88	783264656		519	JONES FRANKLIN RD	1932	newly surveyed	altered frame house	altered, common type; not eligible
WA 6525	89	773854832	South Valley Apartments	5728	SOUTH VALLEY CT	1967	newly surveyed	brick apartments	common type; not eligible
WA 6464	90	773528964	Service Station	1501	BUCK JONES RD	1963	newly surveyed	concrete block service station	common type; not eligible
WA 6527	91	773432041		1600	WALNUT ST	1960	newly surveyed	brick gabled Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6474	92	773421894		1006	FAIRLANE RD	1966	newly surveyed	2-st. brick Colonial Revival	common type; not eligible
WA 6493	93	773420489		1205	KINGSTON RIDGE RD	1963	newly surveyed	brick gabled Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6502	94	773420450		1207	KINGSTON RIDGE RD	1967	newly surveyed	brick split-level	common type; not eligible
WA 6494	95	773328168		1213	KINGSTON RIDGE RD	1964	newly surveyed	very altered Ranch	altered, common type; not eligible
WA 6495	96	773313557		1233	KINGSTON RIDGE RD	1964	newly surveyed	Split-level	common type; not eligible
WA 6496	97	773312571		1237	KINGSTON RIDGE RD	1964	newly surveyed	brick L-plan, hipped Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6497	98	773310201		1305	KINGSTON RIDGE RD	1964	newly surveyed	Split-level	common type; not eligible
WA 6498	99	773219133		1307	KINGSTON RIDGE RD	1964	newly surveyed	Split-level	common type; not eligible
WA 6499	100	773218066		1309	KINGSTON RIDGE RD	1964	newly surveyed	Split-level	common type; not eligible
WA 6500	101	773207988		1311	KINGSTON RIDGE RD	1964	newly surveyed	Split-level	common type; not eligible
WA 6501	102	773206980		1313	KINGSTON RIDGE RD	1965	newly surveyed	Split-level	common type; not eligible
WA 6537	30A	793097707		1202	KENT RD	1930	newly surveyed	Period Cottage	common type; not eligible
WA 6538	30B	793096340		1212	KENT RD	1955	newly surveyed	Hipped Ranch	common type; not eligible
WA 6446	74A	783470104		1013	ATHENS DR	1961	newly surveyed	altered brick Ranch	altered, common type; not eligible
WA 6539	80A	783373549		913	ATHENS DR	1956	newly surveyed	altered brick hipped Ranch	altered, common type; not eligible
WA 4073			Method HD				SL	Freedman's community	not eligible due to alterations and lack of historic resources
WA 6540			Boulevard Park HD				newly surveyed	Modest brick Min. Trad. And Ranches; significant infill at south end	Common type; alterations and infill. Not recommended eligible.
WA 6541			Kentwood/Farway Ridge HD				newly surveyed	planned SD of homes from 1930s to present; Min. Trad. Ranches, Split-levels predominate. Infill and new construction at south and east ends of neighborhood.	Common types; alterations and infill; lacks density of 50 y/of buildings Not recommend eligible.
WA 6542			Indian Hills/Hunter's Creek HD				newly surveyed	planned SD of mostly Ranches and Split-levels.	Common types; lacks density of 50 y/of buildings. Not recommend eligible.

NCSHPO #	Survey ID #	PIN #	Name	Street #	Street Name	Year Built	Status	Description	Recommendation
WA 6543			Driftwood Estates HD				newly surveyed	Planned SD of homes from 1930s to present; Min. Trads. Period Cottages, Ranches and Split-levels all represented. Large infill apartment complex (west of Schaub Dr., and new homes at Huntingdon and Deboy. Scattered site infill of "Craftsmans" homes.	Common types; alterations and infill; lacks density of 50 y/of buildings. Not recommend eligible.



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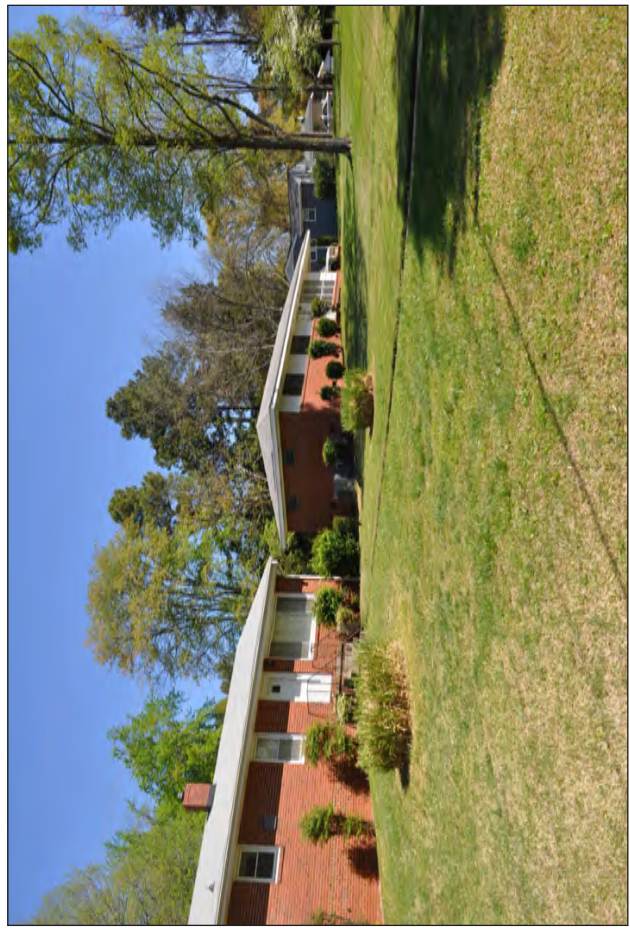
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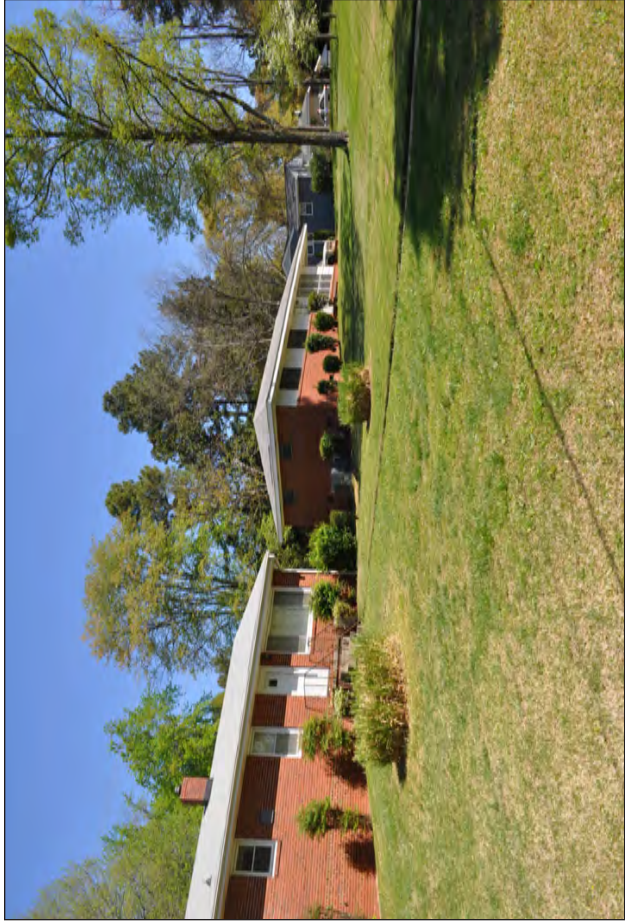
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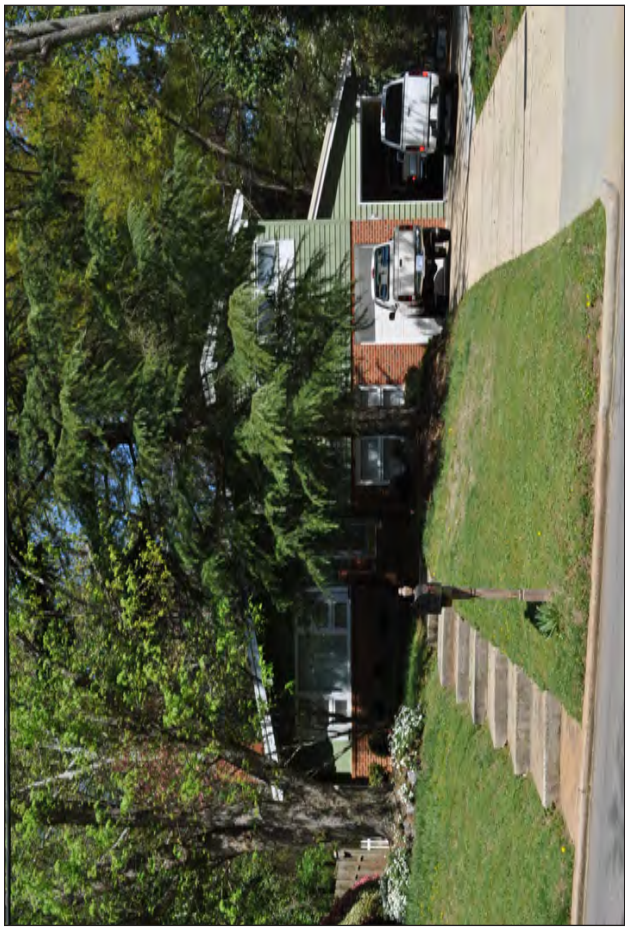
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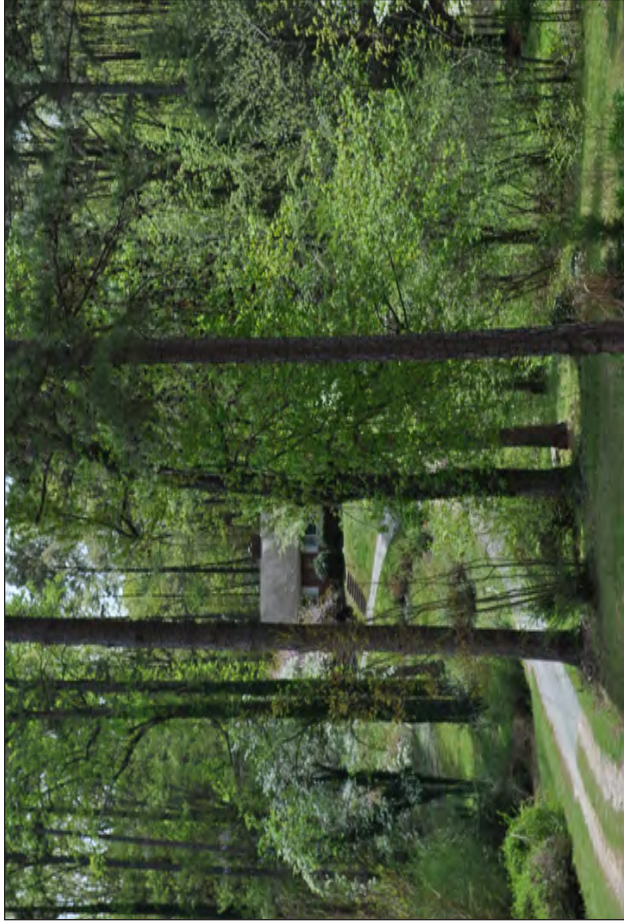


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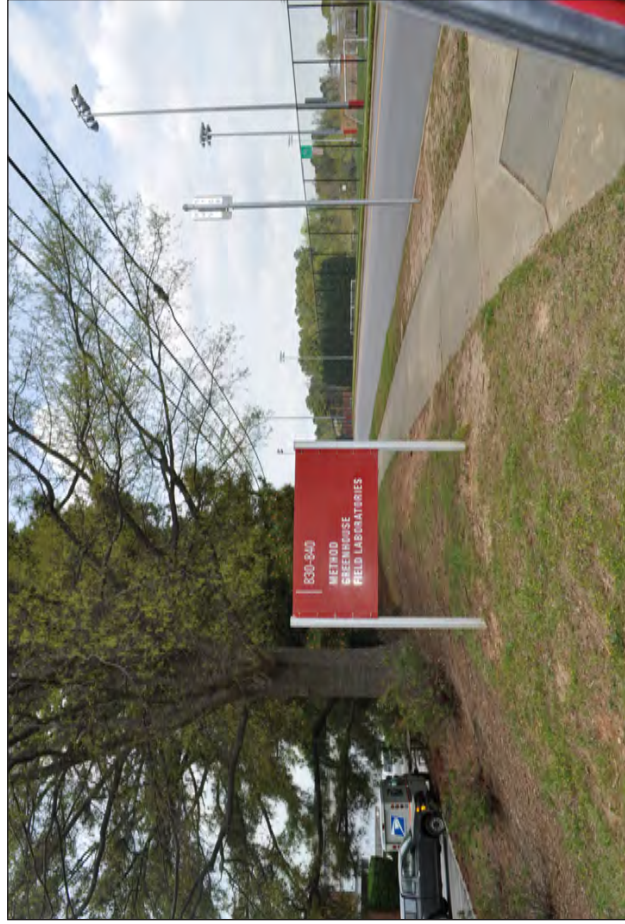
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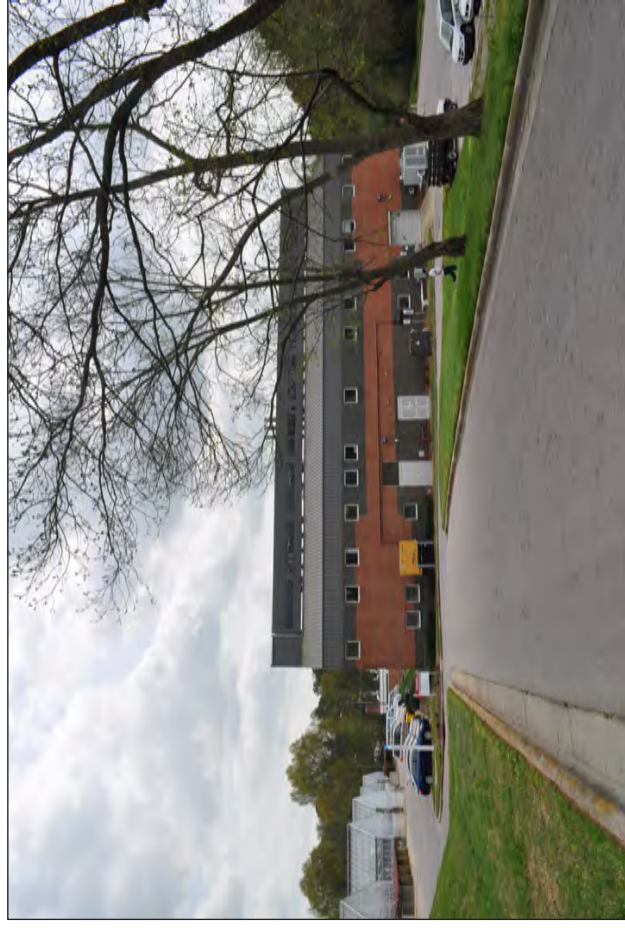
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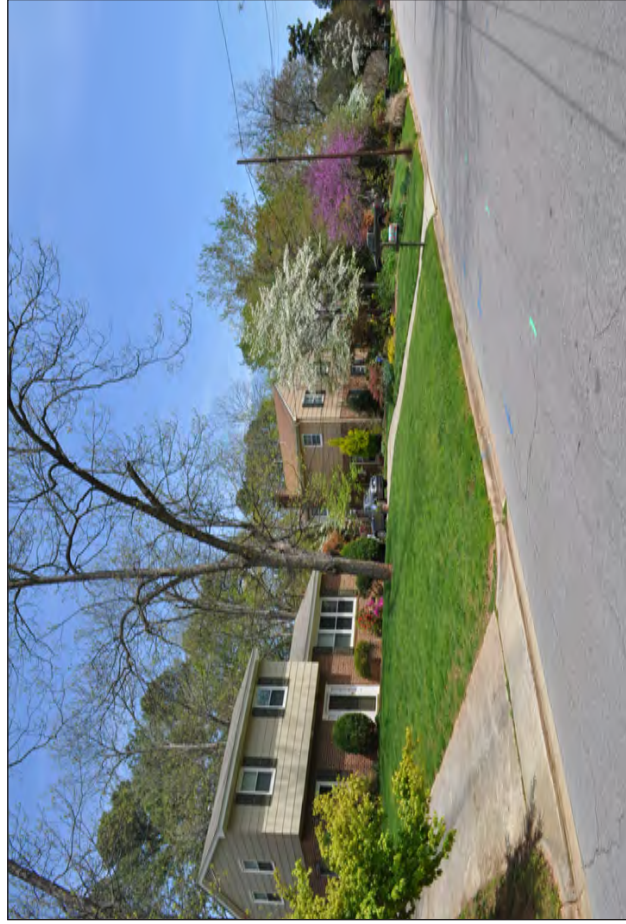
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