

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

May 23, 2014

Teresa Gresham
Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
3001 Weston Parkway
Cary, NC 27513

Teresa.Gresham@kimley-horn.com

RE: Historic Structures Survey Report for NW Judd Parkway, U-5317, Wake County,
ER 13-0634

Dear Ms. Gresham:

Thank you for your April 7, 2014, email transmittal of the draft report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the draft and believe that you may consider it a final submittal. We also concur with its findings that:

- **The warehouse (WA6535) is not eligible for listing** in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report.
- **Brown Tobacco Redrying and Storage Facility (WA6544) is eligible for listing** in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its place in North Carolina's twentieth century regional tobacco markets and Criterion C for architecture. The boundaries shown appear to be appropriate.

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.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Renee Gledhill-Earley".

for Ramona M. Bartos

cc: Ellen Turco

An aerial photograph showing a road construction site. A large, rectangular structure made of corrugated metal sheets is the central focus, with a road winding through it. The surrounding area is densely wooded with trees in shades of orange and brown, suggesting an autumn setting. The text is overlaid on the upper portion of the image.

**ELIGIBILITY EVALUATIONS FOR NORTHWEST
JUDD PARKWAY
FUQUAY-VARINA, WAKE COUNTY**

NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

**Eligibility Evaluations for Northwest Judd Parkway
Fuquay-Varina, Wake County**

TIP No. U-5317

Report submitted to:
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3001 Weston Parkway
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for:
North Carolina Department of Transportation, Human Environment Section
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Shawn M. Patch, MA, RPA – Principal Investigator

Ellen Turco – Historian and Author

March 31, 2014 • **Draft Report**
New South Associates Technical Report 2370

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Town of Fuquay-Varina (Town) plans to apply for federal funds to construct a 1.7 mile road known as the Northwest Judd Parkway from Broad Street (NC 55) to West Academy Street (NC 42) in Wake County (TIP No. U-5317). The Town hired consultants Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. to conduct the federally required planning and environmental studies and to design the road.

In November 2013, New South Associates, Inc. was contracted by Kimley-Horn to conduct a historic resources inventory within the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Twenty resources 50 years of age or older were documented. New South prepared a PowerPoint-format summary report of the inventory, which was submitted to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) by Kimley-Horn on January 20, 2014. In a letter dated February 6, 2014, the HPO identified two resources that merited further investigation at the intensive level. The HPO requested an assessment of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility for the two identified resources.

New South makes the following National Register-eligibility recommendations for the inventoried resources:

Site ID#	NCDOT Survey #	Name	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
WA 6535	7	Warehouse	Not Eligible
WA 6544	16	Brown Tobacco Redrying and Storage Facility	Eligible Under A and C

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Table 1. List of Properties Surveyed at the Intensive Level2

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

The Town of Fuquay-Varina (Town) is planning for the construction of a road known as the Northwest Judd Parkway (TIP No. U-5317) (Figure 1). The Town has contracted with Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. to conduct the federally required environmental studies before roadway design can begin.

The Northwest Judd Parkway will consist of an approximately 1.7 mile alignment from Broad Street (NC 55) to West Academy Street (NC 42) in Fuquay-Varina, Wake County. The Northwest Judd Parkway is the final segment of the Judd Parkway loop road around Fuquay-Varina, which when completed will connect US 401, NC 42 and NC 55. The north end of the project consists of widening Wilbon Road (SR 1110) from a two-lane undivided road to a four-lane divided road with curb and gutter, sidewalks, and bike lanes. This section of Wilbon Road is characterized by recently constructed residential subdivisions. South of Wilbon Road, the alignment branches into three alternatives, which cross agricultural fields segmented by streams. Just north of Lindsay Heights, a small 1960s housing subdivision, the alternatives merge into a single preferred alignment approaching the North Carolina Railroad (NC RR) and the project's southern terminus at West Academy Street (NC 42), where it will connect to the completed Southwest Judd Parkway.

In November 2013, Kimley-Horn contracted with New South Associates to survey the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). The APE was defined to include 500-feet on either side of each of the three proposed alignments. Twenty resources over 50 years of age were inventoried at the reconnaissance level and entered into a PowerPoint presentation according to NCDOT guidelines (see map and list of resources in Appendix A). In February 2014, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) reviewed the inventory of resources and identified two individual resources that merited investigation at the intensive level (Figure 2). Kimley-Horn subsequently requested that New South assess the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of the two identified resources and prepare this report.

New South senior architectural historian Ellen Turco conducted work on this intensive survey in February of 2014. Neither property selected for intensive survey had been previously surveyed according to the HPO records. HPO survey site numbers were assigned to the Warehouse (WA 6535) and the Brown Tobacco Redrying and Storage Facility (WA 6544). Each property was visually inspected and their interiors, exteriors, and settings were documented through written notes and digital photographs. Research was conducted at the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, both in Raleigh and online, and at the Fuquay-Varina Centennial Museum. Interviews were conducted with local informants including local historian Shirley Simmons of the Fuquay-Varina Centennial Museum; Joe Holt, Plant Manager at Tobacco Growers Services, Inc.; and former R.J. Reynolds employee Kelly Stephens. The historical development, architectural, 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 chapter. 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 the North Carolina Department of Transportation's (NCDOT) Historic Architectural Resources, Survey Procedures, and Report Guidelines.

Table 1. List of Properties Surveyed at the Intensive Level

Site ID#	NCDOT Survey #	Name	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
WA 6535	7	Warehouse	Not Eligible
WA 6544	16	Brown Tobacco Company Redrying and Storage Facility	Eligible Under A and C

Figure 2. Location of Intensively Surveyed Properties



II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The modern day town of Fuquay-Varina has its origins in two separate events; the discovery of a local mineral spring and a tobacco disease that ravaged the “tobacco belt” counties north of Wake. In the 1860s, the southwest Wake County community of Fuquay Springs was established around a newly discovered mineral spring. Believed to possess therapeutic waters, the spring became a tourist destination. By the 1890s, visitors could travel to the spring and nearby hotels and restaurants by rail. Although the railroad initially served the tourist trade, it was instrumental in the community’s emergence as a regional tobacco market. Also in the late 1800s, a bacterial crop disease, the Granville Wilt, was forcing tobacco farmers of the northern piedmont to relocate. Many resettled in southern Wake County where the soil was resistant to the blight. With a rail line in place, Fuquay Springs, and a contiguous community known as Varina, were poised to become the leading tobacco-trading center for southern Wake, Harnett, and western Johnston counties. The towns would officially merge when the town of Fuquay-Varina was incorporated by the state in 1963; however, their development coincided and was interdependent. As local crop yields increased, two additional railroads were constructed from Fuquay Springs and Varina to the American Tobacco Company’s cigarette factories in Durham, strengthening the infrastructure for Fuquay-Varina’s tobacco economy.

In 1908, the first “Fuquay-Varina” tobacco market was held (Donat 1953). Area farmers brought their crop to this central location where specialized buyers graded the heat-cured leaf by quality. “Lots,” or “piles,” of tobacco were purchased through auction. Tobacco would then be pressed or “prized” into large cylinders, which were placed in “hogsheads,” or large wooden storage barrels, for shipment to cigarette factories (Figures 3-5). No single commodity was as influential to the community’s growth as tobacco. Homes, schools, churches, shops, and businesses were built directly and indirectly with tobacco money.

Massive facilities of brick and heavy timber frame were erected for auctions and the processing and storage of tobacco. In 1920, there were five tobacco warehouses in Fuquay Springs and Varina (Simmons 2014). By 1940, tobacco emerged as Wake County’s leading crop and there were approximately nine tobacco warehouses in the community (Martin 2007; Fuquay-Varina Centennial Museum 2009). In the 1950s, the Fuquay Springs *Independent* newspaper contained many advertisements for the annual tobacco market. Farmers were enticed to the market “with the highest possible prices and best market conditions” which included restaurants, hotels, and shops catering to visitors. By 1950, there were “2 Sets of Buyers, 12 Big Warehouses, 2 Large Redrying Plants” (Figure 6). The 1952 market year was the best to date with 32 million pounds sold (Donat 1953). Historic aerial photographs illustrate the increase in the number of tobacco facilities between 1938 and 1959 (Figures 7 and 8).

Figure 3. Unidentified Women Stripping Stems From Leaves To Prepare Tobacco For Packing Into Hogsheads, E.B. Brown Tobacco Company, Fuquay-Varina, Circa 1957



Source: Heulon Dean Collection, Fuquay-Varina Centennial Museum

Figure 4. Employees of E.B. Brown Tobacco Company Posing In Front of Pressed Tobacco, Circa 1957.



Source Fuquay-Varina Centennial Museum.

Figure 5. Tobacco Hogs Heads in Brown Tobacco Warehouse, Circa 1957



Source: Heulon Dean Collection, Fuquay-Varina Centennial Museum

Figure 6. Advertisement for Fuquay-Varina Tobacco Market, Fuquay Springs Independent, August 24, 1950.

FUQUAY-VARINA

**Your Best Tobacco Market
Your Best Shopping Center**

MERCHANTS, BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN AND
TOWN OFFICIALS

WELCOME YOU

12 Warehouses, 2 Sets of Buyers, 2 Redrying Plants, Warehousemen to
Get You the Highest Prices. Shoppers Will Find Their Needs Here
Where Our Business and Professional Men Render the Best in Service.

LOW TAX RATE — GOOD WATER — GOOD SCHOOLS
CHURCHES — STORES WITH QUALITY MERCHANDISE

Sell Your Tobacco, Buy, Bank, and Shop With Friends

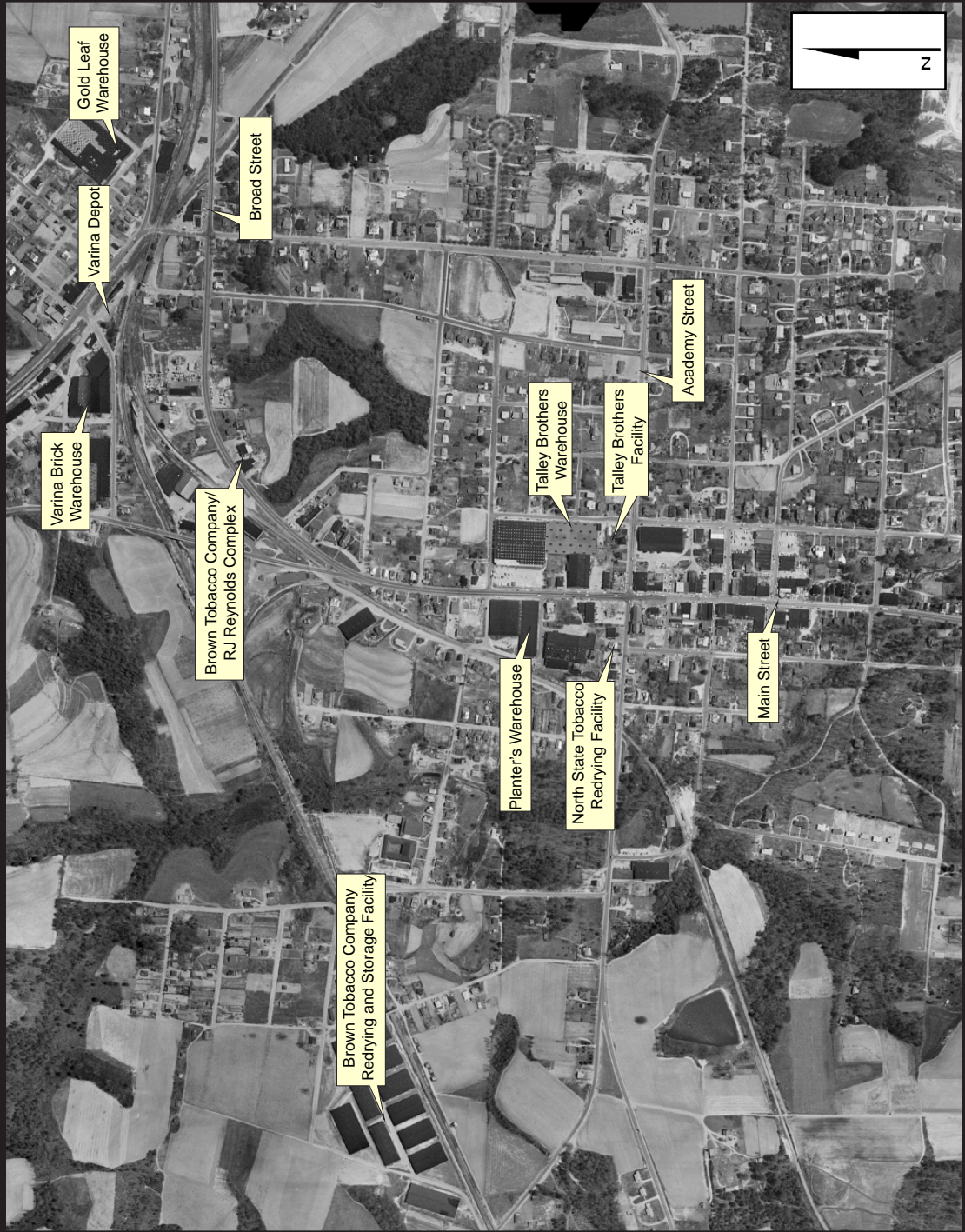
Town of Fuquay Springs — Dr. W. S. Cozart, Mayor; W. O. Council, Town Manager. Commissioners:
I. J. Stephens, W. M. Talley, Wondrow Johnson, Bruce Howard, C. B. Clark.

Figure 7. 1938 Aerial Photograph of Fuquay-Varina Marked With Known Tobacco Warehouses and Facilities



Source: USDA Historic Aerial Photos

Figure 8. 1959 Aerial Photograph of Fuqua-Varina Marked With Known Tobacco Warehouses and Facilities



Source: USDA Historic Aerial Photos

The U.S. tobacco industry began to decline due to an increasing public awareness of the negative health consequences of smoking tobacco. Congressional hearings, civil lawsuits and government reports steadily eroded the industry beginning in the 1950s (Yeargin 2006:1122). In 1994, the first class action lawsuits were brought against “big tobacco.” These suits have been successful in reducing the number of American smokers. As the tobacco industry faltered, demand fell and the federal price support system became increasingly ineffective (Yeargin 2006:1122). In 2004, the Fair and Equitable Reform Act permanently ended the price support system that had been in place since 1938.

These events have profoundly altered the North Carolina tobacco industry, and particularly affected small family farms and the system of independently owned processing and warehouse facilities. Auctions of loose leaf tobacco are a thing of the past. The last one was held in Fuquay-Varina in 1999 by computer and without live auctioneers (Simmons 2014:2). However, the industry remained strong in Fuquay-Varina longer than in many other tobacco towns in North Carolina. In the 1960s, six large warehouses remained in the area. The three independent warehouses included New Deal, Carolina Gold Leaf, and King Roberts. The remaining three, Dixie, Star, and the former Varina Brick, were owned by a new national farmer’s cooperative known as Tobacco Growers Services, a subsidiary of the U.S. Tobacco Cooperative. In 1967, Tobacco Growers Services bought the locally owned Brown Tobacco Company, whose processing and storage facilities worked in tandem with the auction and warehouses. Tobacco Growers Services continued to acquire a number of storage and processing facilities in Fuquay-Varina as the industry shifted from independently-owned concerns to a consolidated, cooperative model. The company remains in operation today and maintains a large storage and distribution center on Bridge Street in Fuquay-Varina.

III. RESOURCES RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

WAREHOUSE (NCDOT SURVEY # 7)

Resource Name	Warehouse
HPO Survey Site #	WA 6535
Location	202 Coley Farm Road
PIN	0656588612
Date(s) of Construction	Ca. 1940, Ca. 1974
Recommendation	Not Eligible for NRHP

DESCRIPTION

This Warehouse complex consists of two buildings and a railroad spur on a 2.91-acre parcel east of the at-grade crossing of NC RR and Coley Farm Road (Figure 9). The south parcel boundary runs along the railroad right-of-way; the east parcel line abuts the west edge of a 25-foot unpaved road that runs between the subject parcel and the Brown Tobacco Company Redrying and Storage Facility parcel adjacent to the east. The north and west parcel lines are wooded. An unpaved driveway off Coley Farm Road accesses the parcel. The abandoned railroad spur, built sometime after 1959, branches off the railroad tracks just west of the parcel, roughly follows the driveway, and runs along the loading dock on the west side of the larger of the two warehouses.

The approximately 41,000-square foot frame warehouse occupies about one-third of the parcel (Figure 10). It has a shallow-pitched front-gable roof with a slightly off-center ridgeline. The roof material is reportedly rubber, but this was not confirmed in the field. The building faces south and has two drive-through openings on the south side; the west opening has a lift up door and the east opening has a sliding door. The door type and arrangement are repeated on the north side (Figure 11). The exterior walls are covered with corrugated metal sheets. Three windows are situated west of the lift-up garage bay (Figure 12). These windows are small one-over-one vinyl sashes that may have replaced earlier windows or possibly installed later to light a partitioned interior “office.” There are no fenestration openings on the east side, but there is a projecting ventilation fan (Figure 13). There are four openings at the south end of west side; three garage bays and an entry door. The center garage door is made of corrugated metal and the flanking doors are modern. A concrete loading dock abuts the west wall of the warehouse. The dock would have serviced the railroad spur when it was in use.

The unfinished interior is a large open space with the exception of a crudely constructed plywood-walled “office” at the southwest corner. The floor is poured concrete. The exposed wood frame consists of nine rows of approximately 20-foot high square posts (Figure 14). Segmented joists

Figure 9. Map of Warehouse (WA 6535)



NAD 83: State Plane North Carolina

Source: ESRI World Imagery

run atop the post rows, which are reinforced with Y-collars at the top. Rafters run between the joists and the structure is knitted together by narrow roof decking (Figure 15). Small square skylights provide light.

Approximately 10 feet from the wood frame warehouse is an approximately 3,000 square-foot metal frame warehouse, likely erected in the 1970s (Figure 16). The building is rectangular, has a concrete block foundation, and a flat roof. The east end wall is built of concrete blocks, and the steel frame sheathed with heavy corrugated metal. There is an open drive-through bay at the west end and garage opening on the south side that is accessed by a packed earth ramp.

HISTORY

Historic aerial photographs date the frame warehouse to sometime between 1938 and 1959 (Figures 7 and 8). The original owner and use was not established. Available historical background information is presented here.

The warehouse parcel was cut from a larger parcel owned by Virginia Currin in 1957. A survey map prepared for the transaction in December of 1956 by G.R. Johnson does not appear to have been recorded (Wake County Register of Deeds 2013:Book 1263:504). If located, the map may reveal information about the building's use, if it was present 1956.

Today, the warehouse is known locally as the "Green Seed Warehouse." A search of Hill's Fuquay Springs and Varina City Directory (Hill Directory Company 1959; 1961; 1963) and issues of the *Independent* newspaper from the same period, did not reference a Green Seed Company, or a business with a similar name. The Green family owned the property from 1968 through 1986, so their ownership may account for the association of the family name with the property, and the building may well have been used as a seed storage and distribution facility in the past (Wake County Register of Deeds 2013:Book 1827:597; Book 3759:893). Until recently there was a Green Seen Company nearby in Harnett County so the businesses may have been associated (Simmons 2014). Prior to the Greens, the Talley, Roberts, and Currin families owned the warehouse parcel. These families are known "tobacconists" who make their living from the auction, processing and storage industry, so it is plausible, but not confirmed, that the structure was used in some tobacco-related capacity (Simmons 2014).

A series of people have owned property since it passed out of the Green's ownership in 1986. For a time, it housed an overhead garage door business. The remnants of signage to this effect can be seen above the doors on the south side. Since 2005, Mike Descourouez has owned the property and leased space to a number of tenants for storage and workshops.

INTEGRITY

The warehouse retains integrity of location and setting. The interior appears to retain original design, materials, and workmanship. Its open floor plan, concrete floor, and wood frame remain exposed and largely intact. The integrity of the exterior materials is more difficult to ascertain as it could not be determined from field observation if the corrugated metal sheathing is original or replacement, and the roof covering was not observed. Since the past use of the building remains uncertain, placing it within the appropriate historic context is not possible. Therefore, the integrity of feeling and association with a particular historic context could not be assessed.

EVALUATION

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. Given the agriculturally-based economy of southern Wake County in the mid-twentieth century, it is plausible that the warehouse was used for storage of agricultural products. However, this historical link could not be established with certainty. Other intact buildings in Fuquay-Varin, such as the Varina Brick Warehouse and the Brown Tobacco Redrying and Storage Facility, survive and have documented links with agriculture and manufacturing. *For these reasons, the Warehouse (WA 6535) is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.*

Research conducted for this project did not positively identify associations with any person or group significant at the community, state, or national levels during the historic period prior to 1964. *Therefore, the Warehouse is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.*

The building is typical of large frame warehouses constructed across North Carolina in the twentieth century. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represents the work of a master carpenter or builder, or possess high artistic value. *Therefore, the Warehouse is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.*

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any historically significant unretrieved data. *Therefore, the Warehouse is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria D.*

Figure 10. South Side of Complex Railroad Spur



Figure 11. North Side



Figure 12. Typical Replacement Window



Figure 13. East Side



Figure 14. Interior Looking North



Figure 15. Roof Framing Detail



Figure 16. Metal Warehouse, South Side



IV. RESOURCES RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

BROWN TOBACCO COMPANY REDRYING AND STORAGE FACILITY

Resource Name	Brown Tobacco Company Redrying and Storage Facility
HPO Survey Site #	WA 6544
Location	301 Bridge Street
PIN	0656694035
Date(s) of Construction	Ca. 1949; Ca. 1955
Recommendation	Eligible for NRHP Under Criterion A and C

DESCRIPTION

This Warehouse complex consists of 10 buildings on an 11.81-acre parcel on the west side of Bridge Street and north of the NC RR tracks (Figure 17). The parcel abuts the Warehouse parcel (WA 6535) on the west side, and Washington Street on the north side. An unpaved driveway off Bridge Street accesses the complex and bisects the parcel (Figure 18). Warehouses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, are situated south of the driveway with their gable ends facing it (Figure 19). Warehouses 7, 8, and 9 are arranged with their long sides on the north side of the driveway (Figure 20). Warehouse 10 is located north of Warehouses 7, 8, and 9 in the northwest corner of the parcel (Figure 21). An eight-foot high chain-link fence topped with barbed wire encloses the property. The buildings contain approximately 250,000 square feet of interior space.

The warehouses were erected in two stages between circa 1949 and circa 1955 (Figure 22). All 10 warehouses are approximately the same square footage and are constructed in a similar manner. They are rectangular buildings topped with shallow pitched rooflines covered with metal. Gutters were added later and run along the roof edges and empty into multiple downspouts on each side elevation. The exterior walls are covered in corrugated metal sheets painted a medium shade of gray. There are slight variations between the fenestration patterns of the buildings, but they each possess two characteristics; at least one large garage door opening with a sliding door and rectangular window openings covered with a single metal shutter, hinged at the top edge, and topped by a projecting window hood simply fashioned from a piece of sheet metal (Figures 23 and 24). The open plan interiors have poured concrete floors and exposed wood frames consisting of rows of posts supporting the roof joists (Figure 25). Wood rafters are laid perpendicular to the joists and surmounted by roof decking. The joists are reinforced with rows of X-braces. Rectangular skylights pierce the roof. The side walls consist of gridded wall studs (Figure 26).

Figure 17. Map of Brown Tobacco Company Redrying and Storage Facility (WA 6544) and Recommended NRHP Boundary



NAD 83: State Plane North Carolina

Source: ESRI World Imagery

HISTORY

Brown Tobacco Company was established by local resident E.B. “Ed” Brown in 1946 (*Fuquay-Varina Independent* 1948:12). The company provided processing facilities for tobacco after it was bought at auction. Lots were transported from the auction houses to one of two “redrying plants” in Fuquay-Varina; Brown Tobacco and North State Tobacco. Processing undertaken at the redrying plants was an essential step in moving the crop from the field to the tobacco factories where it was made into cigarettes. At the redrying plants, the stems were stripped from the leaves by hand, and the remaining leaf was “prized,” or pressed, into densely packed cylinders and placed into wood hogshead barrels. Both Brown and North State maintained massive facilities to store the hogsheads until they were ready to be shipped to domestic and international markets. North State Tobacco is no longer standing; it was located in the block bounded by North Main Street, East Academy Street, and Railroad Street, which is now the location of the Chamber of Commerce (Stephens 2014; Simmons 2014). Brown Tobacco occupied two complexes in town, both of which remain. The company occupied at least a portion of the massive warehouse complex on Wake Chapel Road, as well as the subject complex on Bridge Street (Holt and Turco 2014; Stephens 2014). Despite Brown Tobacco’s trackside location, tobacco was shipped by truck rather than rail (Holt and Turco 2014).

Between 1949 and the 1967, Brown Tobacco likely occupied the Wake Chapel Road location concurrently with other tobacco companies. The redrying and storage facility on Bridge Street was built exclusively by and for Brown Tobacco. Warehouses 1, 2, and 3 were built around 1949, and 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 were added a few years later, around 1955. The Brown Tobacco Company was purchased in 1967 by the U.S. Tobacco Cooperative and renamed Tobacco Growers Services, Inc., which was a subsidiary of the cooperative. The U.S. Tobacco Cooperative was established in 1946 as a cooperative of growers from Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. The Brown facility was acquired to increase the organization’s redrying and storage capabilities (U.S. Tobacco Cooperative, Inc. 2012). Beginning in 1968, Tobacco Growers Services erected six new warehouses at 202 Bridge Street, north of the subject parcel (Figure 27). Eight more warehouses were subsequently erected at the new site with the most recent ones dating from 1992 (Holt and Turco 2014). Tobacco Growers Services now has approximately 600,000 square feet of storage on the two sites. The former Brown Tobacco Company Redrying and Storage Facility is still used for storage, with tobacco now stored in large cardboard boxes and stacked in aisles in much the same way as the hogsheads were in the past. The tobacco is shipped by truck to the U.S. Tobacco Cooperative cigarette making plant in Timberlake, North Carolina, or to the port at Wilmington for international shipment (Holt and Turco 2014).

INTEGRITY

The Brown Tobacco Company Redrying and Storage Facility retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship from the period between circa 1949 and circa 1955. The buildings remain on their original sites. Documentary photographs suggest the historic access points and circulatory patterns are unchanged (Figure 22). The warehouses retain their original poured concrete floors, wood framing, and corrugated metal siding, which is different from the newer corrugated metal sheathing used on the later Tobacco Grower's Services buildings at 201 Bridge Street. The workmanship and building techniques remain exposed on the interior. The complex retains strong associations with the important regional tobacco market in Fuquay-Varina.

EVALUATION

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The Brown Tobacco Company Redrying and Storage Facility has documented associations with the heyday of the Fuquay-Varina tobacco market, a regional center for the tobacco trade. Between 1908 and 1999, farmers traveled to this market to sell their product at auction. The commodity was the primary driver of the community's growth. The Brown Tobacco Company Redrying and Storage Facility is an important surviving element that illustrates the Town's prominence as a regional tobacco market throughout the twentieth century. *For these reasons, the Brown Tobacco Company Redrying and Storage Facility(WA 6544) is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.*

Research conducted for this project did not positively identify associations with any person or group significant at the community, state or national levels. E.B. Brown was one of a number of prominent tobacconists in Fuquay-Varina who made a living in the trade or processing of tobacco leaf. Specific and important contributions made by Brown to the history of Fuquay-Varina or to the tobacco industry have not been documented. *Therefore, the Brown Tobacco Company Redrying and Storage Facility is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.*

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master carpenter or builder, or possess high artistic value. The Brown Tobacco Company Redrying and Storage Facility is an intact and representative example of a mid-twentieth century warehouse complex. The property derives additional significance from its association with the tobacco industry and the increasing rarity of its type at the local level. By the early 1950s, dozens of tobacco warehouses, auction houses, and processing plants populated Fuquay-Varina, which made the town visually recognizable as a center of tobacco trade. In addition to the Brown Tobacco Company Redrying and Storage

Facility, only four tobacco-related buildings are known to be extant in town: the circa 1918 Varina Brick Warehouse at 801 Durham Street; the Brown Tobacco/R.J. Reynolds Warehouse Complex at 500 Wake Chapel Road, which was built in the 1920s and expanded in the 1940s and 1970s; the circa 1951 brick Gold Leaf Warehouse at 609 North Street; and the circa 1957 brick Talley Brothers Warehouse at 131 North Fuquay Avenue. Of these properties, Brown Tobacco is the most physically intact, virtually unchanged from its original design and construction, whereas the other buildings have undergone varying degrees of change. *Therefore, the Brown Tobacco Company Redrying and Storage Facility is recommended eligible under Criterion C as an intact example of a once common building type.*

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any historically significant unretrieved data. *Therefore, the Brown Tobacco Company Redrying and Storage Facility is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria D.*

NRHP BOUNDARY RECOMMENDATION

The recommended NRHP boundary contains 10 warehouses and an unpaved access driveway on 11.81 acres that corresponds with the legal tax parcel shown within the blue dotted line in Figure 17. The boundary is drawn to encompass the intact historic buildings and landscape features that illustrate the property's link Fuquay-Varina's tobacco economy.

Figure 18. View From Bridge Street Gate Looking West



Figure 19. Warehouses 1-6 Looking East



Figure 20. Warehouse 9 looking Northwest With 7 and 8 in Background



Figure 21. Warehouse 10, East Side



Figure 22. Photograph of Brown Tobacco Redrying and Storage Plant, Circa 1955



Source. Tobacco Grower's Services, Inc.

Figure 23. Typical Window Openings, Warehouses 3 and 4, Looking South



Figure 24. Typical Window, Detail



Figure 25. Interior of Warehouse 9,
Looking North



Figure 26. Interior of Warehouse 9, Looking West

Figure 27. Tobacco Growers Services Facility at 201 Bridge Street



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APPENDIX A: PROPERTY INVENTORY

Historic Architectural Resources Reconnaissance Survey for NW Judd Parkway, Wake County Prepared for Kimley-Horn and Associates by New South Associates, January 2014

NC DOT survey #	SHPO #	Property Name	Address	Town	Description	Date	Recommendation
1	WA 560	House	608 Wilbon	Fuquay-Varina	gone		N/A
2	WA 6531	House	808 Wilbon	Fuquay-Varina	1st, side-gable brick veneer . Carport	1900; 1955	altered in mid-20th c. Not eligible
3	WA 6532	Store	809 Wilbon	Fuquay-Varina	hipped-roof CMU store	1957	common type, not architecturally significant. Not eligible.
4	WA 6533	House	817 Wilbon Rd	Fuquay-Varina	shotgun	1955	common type, not architecturally significant. Not eligible.
5	WA 559	Adcock House	825 Wilbon	Fuquay-Varina	1st hipped Greek Revival cottage, altered porch	1850; 1920	altered porch; vinyl siding and windows; rebuilt chimneys. Not eligible
6	WA 6534	Lindsay Heights	213-233 Coley Farm Rd	Fuquay-Varina	modest brick ranches	1960s	common type, not architecturally significant. Not eligible.
7	WA 6535	Warehouse	202 Coley Farm Rd	Fuquay-Varina	metal clad warehouse	1920	Evaluate with Resource 16
8	WA 6536	House	618 W Academy	Fuquay-Varina	brick Colonial Revival/Period Cottage	1955	common type, not architecturally significant. Not eligible.
9	WA 6537	House	614 W Academy	Fuquay-Varina	brick linear Ranch	1954	common type, not architecturally significant. Not eligible.
10	WA 6538	House	703 W Academy	Fuquay-Varina	brick L-plan Ranch	1961	common type, not architecturally significant. Not eligible.
11	WA 6539	House	705 W Academy	Fuquay-Varina	brick linear Ranch	1962	porch post-1996; common type, not architecturally significant. Not eligible.
12	WA 6540	House	709 W Academy	Fuquay-Varina	brick linear Ranch w. partially enclosed carport	1961	common type, not architecturally significant. Not eligible.
13	WA 6541	House	711 W Academy	Fuquay-Varina	brick linear Ranch w caport	1959	common type, not architecturally significant. Not eligible.
14	WA 6542	House	713 W Academy	Fuquay-Varina	brick linear Ranch w caport	1958	common type, not architecturally significant. Not eligible.
15	WA 6543	House	715 W Academy	Fuquay-Varina	painted brick linear Ranch w carport	1961	common type, not architecturally significant. Not eligible.



**Inventoried Resources
 Northwest Judd Parkway, Fuquay-Varina, Wake County
 Historic Architecture Reconnaissance Survey
 by New South Associates December 2013**

-  District
-  Historic Resource
-  APE

Source: ESRI Resource Data

