



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

November 2, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kate Husband
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, US 1/Capital Boulevard Improvements to Franklin County Line, U-5307, Wake County, ER 16-1916

Thank you for your memorandum of October 4, 2018, transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report.

Giant Decorator Man (Muffler Man) (WA7924)
Gill-Shearon Farm (WA1483)
K. S. Marshall House (WA4836)
W. G. Mangum, Green Acres, and Home Gardens Subdivision (WA7925)
SE Baptist Theological Seminary Cemetery (WA7926)
E. Carroll Joyner Park (WA7927)
Holden House (WA4992)
Circle Drive Historic District (WA7928)
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works (WA7929)

We agree that the following properties are listed in or have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and remain so.

Powell House (WA0040)
Purefoy-Dunn Plantation (WA0221)
Wakefields (WA0047)
Raleigh & Gaston Rail Corridor (NC0008)

For the reasons outlined below, we do not agree that the Wake Finishing Plant (WA4997) is eligible for listing.

- While the main façade, including the office block, has been extensively altered, the rest of the plant appears to be largely intact. While the report states that the plant is eligible under Criterion C for its architecture as an “excellent and little altered example of post-WWII industrial construction in Wake County,” there is nothing remarkable about the plant; it is typical of industrial construction of the period. The only distinctive aspect of the plant is the main façade, which is altered. If the rest of the plant can be shown through comparing and contrasting that it rises to the top of the pool of examples in Wake County, a Criterion C claim might be appropriate.
- There also seems to be some confusion about Criterion B and the architect. “Work of a master” is Criterion C, not a component of Criterion C that leads to a Criterion B claim.

We would like to note that while we agree the Purefoy-Dunn House remains eligible and still listed on the National Register with reduced boundaries, there are numerous dating errors in the report. The property was listed in the National Register in 1988 (not 1974, 1997, or 1998, other dates given for the listing) and a boundary decrease nomination for the property was listed in 1997.

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 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

mfurr@ncdot.gov

Received: 10/05/2018
State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

ER 16-1916

October 4, 2018

Due -- 10/29/18

MEMORANDUM

TO: Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

H- ER letters
PHE 10/22/18

FROM: Kate Husband
Architectural Historian
NCDOT Division of Highways

SUBJECT: U-5307: US 1 (Capital Boulevard) from I-540 to SR 1909 (Purnell Road)/SR 1931 (Harris Road), PA 17-06-0018, Wake County

Enclosed please find the Historic Structures Survey Report, survey site database, and additional materials for the above referenced project for your review and comment per 36CRF.800. Please contact me by phone (919-707-6075) or email (klhusband@ncdot.gov) if you have any additional questions or comments.

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1020 BIRCH RIDGE RD
RALIEGH NC 27610

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

**US 1 (Capital Boulevard) from I-540 to SR 1909 (Purnell Road)/SR 1931
(Harris Road) Wake County, North Carolina**

**TIP # U-5307
WBS # 47027.1.1
PA # 17-06-0018**

Prepared For:

**Environmental Analysis Unit
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Prepared By:

**AECOM Technical Services of North Carolina, Inc.
701 Corporate Center Drive
Raleigh, NC 27607**

Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator

Sarah Potere

September 2018

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

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Raleigh, NC 27607**

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Sarah Potere

September 2018



Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator
AECOM Corporation - North Carolina

Date

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Environmental Analysis Unit, Historic Architecture Team
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects between the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (NCHPO), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and the United States Forest Service (USFS) of 2015. An NCDOT architectural historian defined an Area of Potential Effects (APE) and AECOM Technical Services of North Carolina, Inc. (AECOM) conducted preliminary research and a reconnaissance-level survey to identify and assess all resources of approximately 50 years of age or more within the APE. Following this initial survey, NCDOT staff reviewed AECOM’s findings and initial recommendations, and determined that 14 resources warranted an intensive evaluation of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These resources are the subject of this report. NCDOT architectural historians determined that all other resources and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

The second phase of the project involved the evaluation of the 14 resources located within the APE in support of NCDOT’s proposed improvements to US 1 (Capital Boulevard) from I-540 to SR 1909 (Purnell Road)/SR 1931 (Harris Road) in Wake County (TIP No. U-5307; WBS No. 47027.1.1; PA No. 17-06-0018) (Figure 1). As part of this second project phase, AECOM intensively evaluated the resources and provided a written report that included photographs of the resources and landscapes; historic and architectural contexts (as needed); evaluations of NRHP eligibility; comparisons to similar types of resources; and carefully delineated and justified NRHP boundaries, as appropriate.

AECOM prepared this report in August and September 2018. As a result of its analyses, AECOM recommends that the Wake Finishing Plant is NRHP eligible under Criterion C. AECOM further believes that the Powell House, Purefoy-Dunn Plantation, and Wakefields continue to merit NRHP listing with recommended boundary changes, and that the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Corridor within the APE remains eligible for NRHP listing. The following table identifies the resources requiring evaluation and summarizes the recommendations regarding their eligibility.

Resource Name	AECOM Survey #	NC HPO Survey Site #	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation and Criteria
Giant Decorator Man (Muffler Man)	003	WA7924	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing
Gill-Shearon Farm	006	WA1483	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing
Powell House	012	WA0040	NRHP listed under Criteria A and C in 1974
K.S. Marshall Houses	013	WA4836	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing

Resource Name	AECOM Survey #	NC HPO Survey Site #	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation and Criteria
W.G. Mangum, Green Acres, and Home Gardens Subdivisions	015-032	WA7925	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing
Purefoy-Dunn Plantation	033	WA0221	NRHP listed under Criteria B and C in 1997
SE Baptist Theological Seminary Cemetery	050	WA7926	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing
E. Carroll Joyner Park	057	WA7927	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing
Holden House	058	WA4992	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing
Wakefields	065	WA0047	NRHP listed under Criteria A and C in 1974
Circle Drive Historic District	081-097	WA7928	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing
Wake Finishing Plant	098	WA4997	Recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works	101	WA7929	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing
Raleigh & Gaston Rail Corridor	104	NC0008	Determined eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A in 2007

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects between the NCDOT, the NCHPO, the FHWA, and the USFS of 2015. An NCDOT architectural historian defined an APE and AECOM conducted preliminary research and a reconnaissance-level survey to identify and assess all resources of approximately 50 years of age or more within the APE. Following this initial survey, NCDOT staff reviewed AECOM’s findings and initial recommendations, and determined that 14 resources warranted an intensive evaluation of NRHP eligibility. These resources are the subject of this report. NCDOT architectural historians determined that all other resources and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

The second phase of the project involved the evaluation of the 14 resources located within the APE in support of NCDOT’s proposed improvements to US 1 (Capital Boulevard) from I-540 to SR 1909 (Purnell Road)/SR 1931 (Harris Road) in Wake County (TIP No. U-5307; WBS No. 47027.1.1; PA No. 17-06-0018) (Figure 1). As part of this second project phase, AECOM intensively evaluated the resources and provided a written report that included photographs of the resources and landscapes; historic and architectural contexts (as needed); evaluations of NRHP eligibility; comparisons to similar types of resources; and carefully delineated and justified NRHP boundaries, as appropriate.



Figure 1: Project location map

In August 2018 AECOM evaluated the resources as required, in compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, other state and federal regulations, and NCDOT’s current Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products and the NCHPO Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina. AECOM prepared this report in August and September 2018. As a result of its analyses, AECOM recommends that the Wake Finishing Plant is NRHP eligible under Criterion C. AECOM further believes that the Powell House, Purefoy-Dunn Plantation, and Wakefields continue to merit NRHP listing with recommended boundary changes, and that the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Corridor within the APE remains eligible for NRHP listing.

AECOM senior architectural historian Marvin A. Brown and AECOM architectural historian Sarah Potere, both of whom meet the Secretary of Interior’s qualifications for architectural history (CFR 36 CFR Part 61), conducted fieldwork, research and analyzed the resources, and drafted this report. As part of this effort, they visited, documented, and photographed the resources and conducted supplementary research. This effort included reviewing Wake County deeds, GIS data, plat maps, property and tax records; conducting research at the State Library of North Carolina; speaking with

knowledgeable local residents; studying the Wake County files of the North Carolina HPO; reviewing architectural histories and reports, and partially surveying Wake County for comparable resources; and conducting online historical and genealogical research.

The project’s APE is located within Wake County. It is depicted in Figure 2.

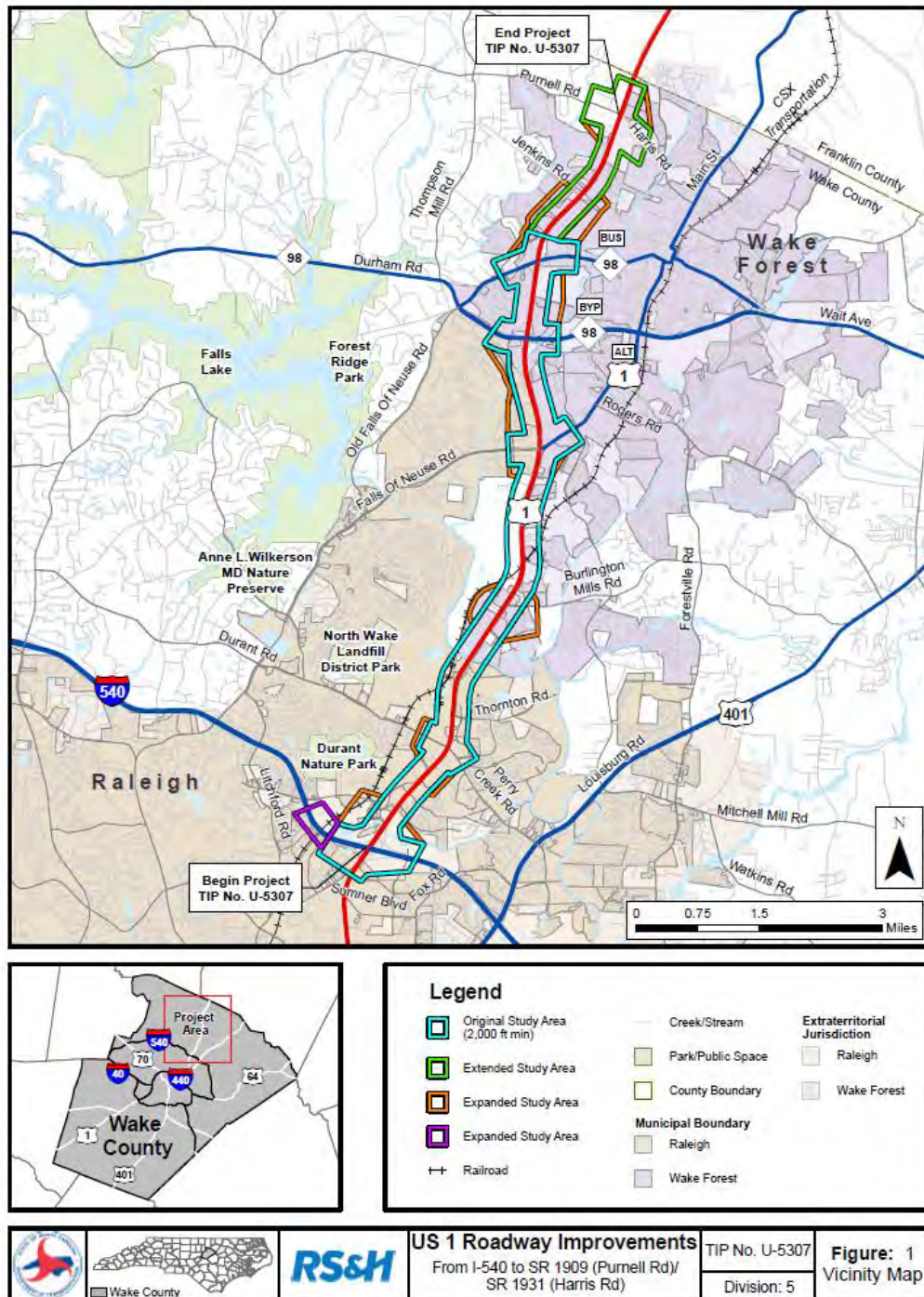


Figure 2: Project APE (figure courtesy of NCDOT)

II. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The three nineteenth-century residences within the APE—Wakefields, the Purefoy-Dunn House, and the Powell House—are all intact and NRHP listed. They were built close to roads that ran roughly north-south from Franklin County down through Wake County toward Raleigh. The current Wake Union Church Road is depicted on the 1871 Bever’s map of Wake County, running just east of Wakefields. Portions of this road survive within the APE or have been subsumed by a small section of the later-built Route 1 (Figure 3). A road running west of the Purefoy-Dunn Plantation and the Powell House, generally close to the route of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, also apparently blazed the path for portions of later Route 1 within much of the APE. The railroad corridor, the fourth and final nineteenth-century resource within and near the project, is also intact: it was determined eligible for NRHP listing. The histories of and factors that influenced the construction of these resources are explored in their NRHP nominations, the railroad corridor’s determination of eligibility (DOE), and at their entries in Kelly Lally’s architectural history of Wake County (Survey and Planning Unit 1974a and 1974b; Black 1987; Lally 1994; Mattson, Alexander, and Associates (2007)). The histories of the other resources addressed in this report, none of which have been addressed at any detail before, are largely connected to the twentieth-century development of the current US 1 or, as it is commonly referred within the APE, Route 1 or Capital Boulevard.

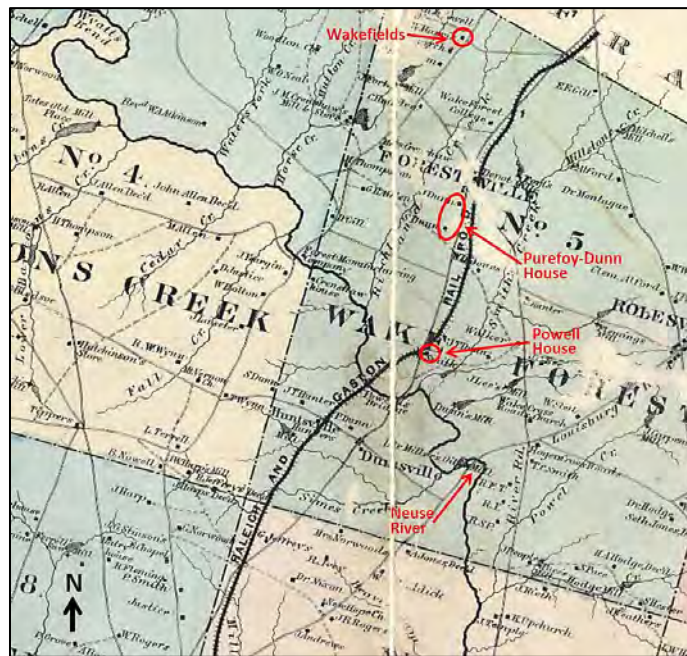


Figure 3: Bever’s Wake County map of 1871, annotated, spanning north-to-south here the approximate extent of the later-constructed Route 1

The resources addressed here, beyond those referenced above, were erected in the first two-thirds of the twentieth century. Almost all were affected by the presence of Route 1, along which they rose.

Route 1 is actually two different roads, Route 1 and Route 1A (Figure 4). By 1930, Route 50 ran through the project area from current I-540 north to Forestville and then through Wake Forest into Franklin County (North Carolina State Highway Commission 1930). The road followed the same path

in 1947, but by then carried the name Route 1. By 1953, however, a new section of highway had been built west of the earlier one, forking off of the old Route 1 at a point south of Forestville, from which it ran on a roughly parallel path into Franklin County. This led to further renumbering. The original section of the route from south of Forestville up through Wake Forest and into Franklin was renamed Route 1A. Only a tiny piece of this is within the APE. The new section, along with the already existing road south of the Forestville split, now carried the name Route 1 (North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission 1947 and 1953). (The paths of Route 1A and of Route 1 from just north of Wake Finishing Plant to the start of 1A shown on the 1953 map are not quite the current paths. In 1951 the state built a straighter alignment adjacent to the earlier roadway (*News and Observer* 1951a).)

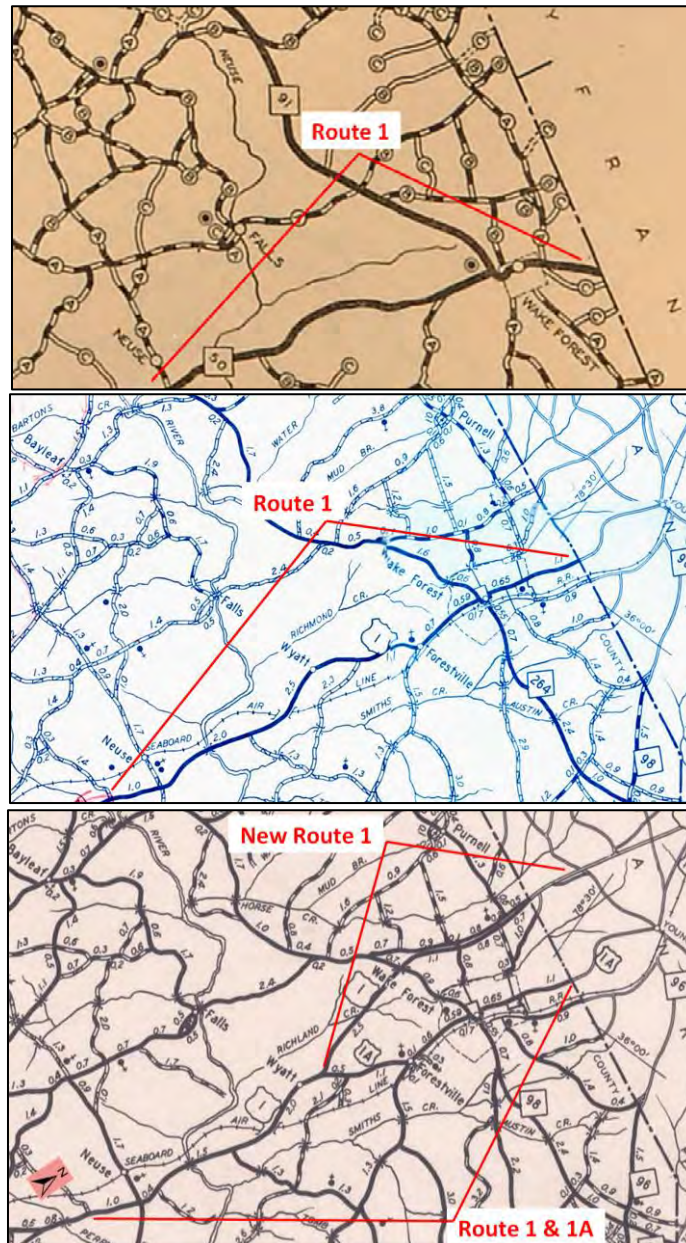


Figure 4: At top, Route 50 in 1930; at middle, Route 1 (the renamed Route 50) in 1947; at bottom; new section of Route 1 in 1953 running from south of Forestville north into Franklin County

The creation of Route 1 and its predecessors, the Capital Highway and Route 50, was the result of steady pressure to improve Wake County roads throughout the first half of the twentieth century. By 1909, Route 1 north of Raleigh (including the section now known as 1A through Wake Forest) was part of the Capital Highway, a precursor to the Maine-to-Florida Route 1 that would be completed later in the century. The president of the national Capital Highway Association, on a promotional visit to Raleigh, provided an early description of the local highway (*News and Observer* 1909):

Franklin county [is building] one of the finest links in the entire route. It is thirty feet wide, and easy grades, and curves and is surfaced with gravel. The roads [sic] from Neuse Falls to Wake Forest, in this county, is a dream....

Supporters of the highway made caravan car trips along it to promote its paving, such as an “endurance run” from Richmond south to Raleigh and back to Virginia in June 1910. Cars from Henderson, Franklinton, Louisburg, and Wake Forest joined the caravan in support (*News and Observer* 1910).

In 1923 a newly formed Wake County “Capital to Capital Highway Association” started pushing for the paving of recently renamed Route 50. The road was indeed well-traveled. In 1925 within the Fourth State Highway District, of which Wake County was a part, the greatest traffic density from “the North” was on Route 50 between Franklinton and Raleigh. That year residents voted for the county to take on debt to pave roads, including the unpaved sections of Route 50. The paving of the route north of Raleigh in the county was completed in 1926 (*News and Observer* 1923, 1925a, 1925b, and 1926). In 1930 the highway commission agreed to pave all of Route 1 in the state and in 1932 the commission resolved to “eliminate route 50 signs on Federal highway 1” (*News and Observer* 1930 and 1932). The transformation of the road from the Capital Highway to Route 50 to Route 1, along with its further conversion from unpaved to hard-surfaced, was complete.

Route 1 was significantly altered beginning in 1951, when the state revealed plans for an entirely new highway from the current Route 1A split all the way to Franklinton (*News and Observer* 1951b). This pathway, pictured on the 1953 county map above (Figure 4), bypassed Wake Forest and Youngsville, running about a mile-and-a-half to their west.

Photographs by Albert Barden in the collection of the State Archives of North Carolina capture the route just prior to the construction of its new section. They depict a quiet and peaceful, if paved, road passing by small early-twentieth-century houses and farmland (Figure 5 and Figure 6).



Figure 5: Views of “US1 South of Wake Forest,” 1948 (photographer: Albert Barden)



Figure 6: Views of “US1 Raleigh Wake Forest and Louisburg Rd,” June 1950 (photographer: Albert Barden)

Route 1 had a direct impact on almost all the twentieth-century resources assessed in this report. It allowed for the construction of industries north of Raleigh, such as the Wake Finishing Plant (1947) and Mallinckrodt Chemical Works (1967), which are assessed below. It added the third element—a good transportation link—needed by industries that already had access to the rail line and the water of the Neuse River. It also led, indirectly, to the construction of housing to support that industry, such as the Burlington-built Circle Drive houses (1949) and privately developed K.S. Marshall Houses (1950s) near the Burlington mill, also assessed below (Figure 7).

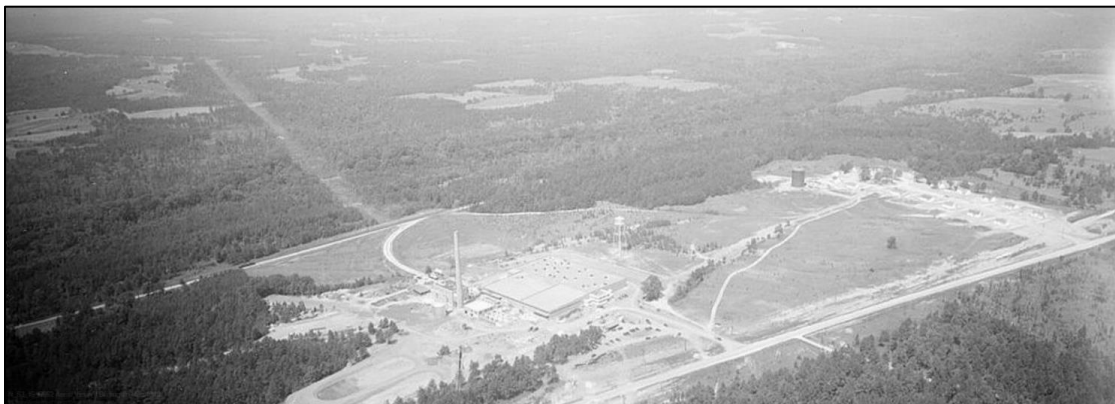


Figure 7: Wake Finishing Mill at center and Circle Drive at right, with Route 1 at the bottom, the parallel railroad at the left, and the Neuse out of the frame to the left (south), ca.1950 (photographer: Albert Barden)

Route 1 also brought more visitors down from the north, which led to the construction of restaurants, motels, gas stations, and related services. A few altered buildings still within the APE and referenced at the appendix below—the Starlite Motel and ProTire shop—reflect the increase of traffic and tourists on the route (Figure 8). A Barden photograph that captures the road “near Raleigh” in 1951 pictures a row of five buildings that are likely tourist cabins, along with two nearby gas stations (Figure 9). Other historic images depict a grander and livelier tourist trade, particularly near Gresham’s Lake at the southern terminus of the APE (Figure 10 and Figure 11). The apotheosis of the trade on Route 1 in the county, and well beyond, was the Plantation Inn, built at the southern end of the APE in 1956 on the site of an earlier tourist court (Figure 12). A columned faux plantation house, it included a fishing lake, pools, a restaurant, meeting and banquet rooms, and a putting green. Born of an up-to-date highway connection, it and its companions were doomed by the same development, as I-95, built to the east in the early 1990s, syphoned tourist traffic away. The inn was razed in 2001 (Goodnight Raleigh website).



Figure 8: Starlite Motel, on Star Road just east of Route 1 and south of the Route 1A split, and a former gas station located on west side of Route 1 north of the Mallinckrodt facility



Figure 9: Left, "US1 Near Raleigh," ca.1951; right, "US1 Raleigh Wake Forest and Louisburg Rd," June 1950 (photographer: Albert Barden)



Figure 10: Undated postcards of Gresham's Lake Motel and Restaurant, both with Route 1 in foreground and the lake to the rear

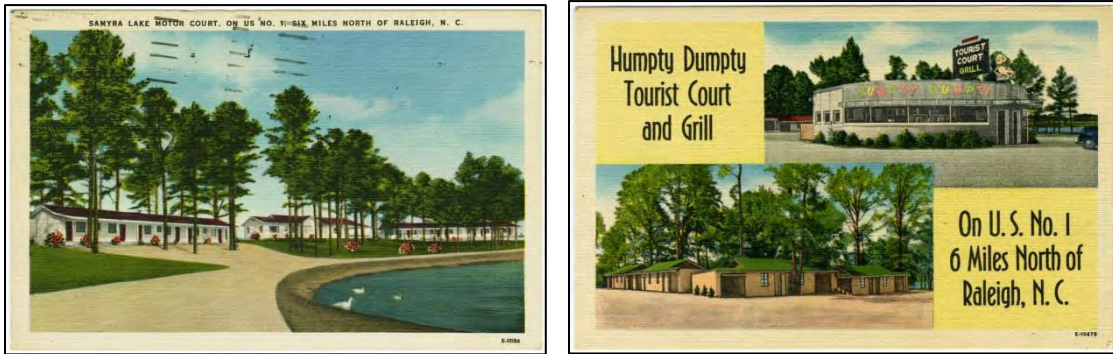


Figure 11: Undated postcards of the ca.1951 Samyra Lake Motor Court, and the Humpty Dumpty Tourist Court and Grill, which a July 2, 1947 ad in the *News and Observer* announced as a “new swanky eating place”




Figure 12: Undated postcard image of the Plantation Inn, built 1956

Route 1 has continued to expand. In the 1970s it was widened to four lanes in Wake County north of Raleigh through much of the APE. Development has currently reached every section of it within the APE with the exception, for the moment, of the northernmost part near the Franklin County line, which for-sale signs suggest will soon lose its stretches of open land as well. This development is again abetted by improvements to the road, which was widened along the northern section of the APE in the 1990s (*News and Observer* 1974, 1978, 1979, and 1990).

III. INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

003. Giant Decorator Man (Muffler Man)

	Resource Name	Giant Decorator Man (Muffler Man)
	HPO Survey Site #	WA7924
	Location	3729 Overlook Road, Raleigh
	PIN	1727458624
	Date of Construction	Ca. late-1960s
	Recommendation	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Raleigh’s “Giant Decorator Man” or “Muffler Man” currently stands on a 3.06 acre parcel on Overlook Road, just west of the Route 1 corridor and north of Raleigh’s 540 outer loop. The parcel serves as headquarters to Bradsher Landscape Supply and is comprised of an open lot populated with various piles of landscaping materials. A small, late-twentieth century office building rests in the northeast corner of the lot. The Giant Decorator Man proudly rests just a few yards to the west of this office building, keeping watch of the business’ parking lot.

The Giant Decorator Man is approximately 22 feet tall (Figure 13) and is oriented toward the road. He stands at attention with his legs shoulder-width apart and his arms outstretched to his front, his hands clenched as if they were holding something. It is unknown what he originally held (comparable giant figures have been documented holding axes, tire wrenches, etc.). Giant Decorator store advertisements, which ran from the late-1960s until the mid-1980s, depict a man holding a paint brush and paint can—alluding to items the Giant Man may have once held. The giant fiberglass man is clad in lumberjack garb: boots, overalls, a collared shirt, and a brimmed cap. His paint, which is not original, is quite worn, his overalls a combination of brown and blue, and his shirt green and yellow. His cap is entirely red and his boots are black. On his face is painted a friendly expression, his gaze cast to the ground, and his chin covered by a brown beard.



Figure 13: Giant Decorator Man, front and rear

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Giant Decorator Man made his way to Raleigh in the late-1960s/early-1970s when he was purchased from the International Fiberglass Company (*News and Observer* 2013) to assist with advertising at Raleigh’s Giant Decorator Store, which operated from 1968 until the early 1980s. According to a 2013 *News and Observer* interview with the giant man’s current owner, Vera Bradsher, the local icon stood atop the store’s roof at 1505 Downtown (now Capital) Boulevard and was known as the “Giant Decorator” (*News and Observer*, 1968; 2013) (Figure 14, left).



Figure 14: Left, typical Giant Decorator Store advertisement (*News and Observer* 1970); right, advertisement for public action at the store’s closing (*News and Observer* 1982).

Bradsher and her husband purchased the figure at the store's liquidation sale in the early 1980s (Figure 14, right). Following the Bradshers' purchase, the 22-foot man began his new job as advertiser for the couple's produce farm on U.S. 401 (Figure 15). The Bradshers sold their farm in 2006 and relocated the figure to their landscape business on Overlook Road in Raleigh where he still stands today.



Figure 15: 2005 aerial image of the Muffler Man at Bradsher Farms, formerly located at 6500 Louisburg Road, Raleigh (source: GoogleEarth)

Resembling the legendary lumberjack Paul Bunyan, Raleigh's Giant Decorator Man is just one of hundreds of giant fiberglass statues created throughout the mid-1960s and early-1970s by the International Fiberglass Company. In 1963 boat salesman Steve Dashew purchased Prewitt Fiberglass, a small business located in Venice, California. As part his acquisition, Dashew purchased the mold to a large fiberglass Paul Bunyan figure that Prewitt had created in 1962 for the Route 66 PB Café in Flagstaff, Arizona. Looking for ways to supplement boat sales during the off season, Dashew partnered with longtime friend Violet Winslow and the two began the campaign to cultivate a market for giant fiberglass men (Roadside America 2018).

As demand increased for these larger-than-life statues, variations were made to the mold to create a number of different figures. This cast of characters included cowboys for Phillips Petroleum, Big Friends for Texaco, and a series of Miss Uniroyals for the tire company. In addition to humans, Dashew's company also created fiberglass dinosaurs for Sinclair gas stations and tigers for Enco and Humble Oil Companies. According to Dashew, all of the human statues utilized the same mold as the original Paul Bunyan in order to maintain low production costs. The statues ranged from \$1,800-\$2,800 in price and varied in size (Roadside America 2018). An early 1964 advertisement depicts a large assortment of fiberglass characters offered by the company, and a 1967 Uniroyal advertisement published in *The Missoulian* shows the prime role the statues played in advertising (Figure 16). By the early 1970s, demand for the giant figurines had begun to dwindle, and Dashew sold the business around 1976.

ROCKVIEW
GOLDEN GARDENS
DRIVE IN DAIRY

Cow, Life-Size, 65 lbs
Calf, Life-Size, 15 lbs

Dinosaur, Large, 85 lbs; Small, 60 lbs

QUARTERHORSE MOTEL

Quarterhorse, Life-Size, 65 lbs

ROOSTER

Rooster, 6' Tall, 100 lbs

ASTRO OIL CO.

Astronaut, 25' Tall, 400 lbs

MANNEQUIN

Mannequin, 24' Tall, 370 lbs
(Undressed; arms adjustable)

PIG

Pig, Life-Size, 15 lbs
Colt, Life-Size, 25 lbs

BEAR

Bear, Life-Size, 100 lbs

HOT DOG

Hot Dog, 15' long, 150 lbs

STEER

Steer, Life-Size, 65 lbs

GIANT SALESMAN, 20' TALL, 380 LBS

3-DIMENSIONAL SELLING POWER
by INTERNATIONAL FIBERGLASS COMPANY

Designers and Manufacturers of Unique Fiberglass Figures for Advertising, Promotion, Education, Recreation, Amusement, Industry

Use the selling power of all three dimensions. A powerful impact in display advertising is being accomplished with 3-dimensional figures. Our displays live . . . they communicate. They are traffic stoppers . . . giant salesmen . . . actual sales builders. Whether used alone or in combination with conventional signs, 3-dimensional fiberglass creations achieve a life-like quality for displays and exhibits. And, they are unbelievably inexpensive. Producing units from one to sixty feet high — in volume — economically, is our specialty. We reproduce anything into a giant size 3-D figure — trademarks . . . symbols . . . motifs . . . in fact, characters of any description — story-book, life-like, whimsical . . . from photos, renderings, or models. Figures are sculptured by staff artists, experts in both reproductions and original designs. Children love our figures. They are attracted to them in playgrounds, parks and recreation areas. Being impervious to the elements, durable, safe, and economical, they are ideal for these applications. Units are built of specially developed fiberglass laminates. This process combines the strengths required for outdoor exposures and hard usage, with the light weight so important to handling, shipping and installing. The single or multi-colored finishes, which cannot crack, peel or chip, are molded directly into the unit. For extra brilliance, there is the FibreGLO® finish that reflects tremendous quantities of light both day and night. This dazzling finish puts the sizzle in displays. Illustrated are some of our figures being used successfully by business and industry.

INTERNATIONAL FIBERGLASS COMPANY
4054 Glenoak Avenue, Venice, California
Telephone: (213) 390-3306

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SEVENTEEN FOOT WOMAN HERE

STRIKING BLONDE PRESIDING AT MISS UNIROYAL PARTY

Everyone in Missoula is invited to Leon's Miss Uniroyal Party at Leon's Tire Service all this week according to Mr. Copenhaver, Leon also advises that he has secured most of the statistical data about Miss Uniroyal that people have been asking. No "perfect 36," he says, Miss Uniroyal is 108x77"x107" and, on her it really looks good!

Miss Uniroyal tips the beam at a cool 230 lbs. This figure is so low for her 17 foot height it suggests mother Carnaby Street model but this Leon vigorously denies. Anyone can see Miss Uniroyal's proportions are all woman Leon declares.

The answer is fiberglass. Miss Uniroyal is molded of fiberglass that is very strong but extremely light weight. As with any queen, she travels by private coach, a trailer custom built to accommodate the seventeen foot figure dissembled in two sections for travel. Made by International Fiberglass Company, Miss Uniroyal is their first female figure although they have produced several males of comparable size since developing the special molding process.

MISS UNIROYAL PARTY

STARTS TODAY **5** BIG DAYS COME ONE COME ALL

COME SEE OUR **BIG GIRL**

REGISTER FOR VALUABLE PRIZES

The rain tire
If it's ever locked on a wet road, imagine the control you'll have on a dry road!

\$25x14 Blackwall plus \$2.65 F.E.T. and smooth tire off your car. **\$16⁹⁵**

Safety Air Ride
• Deep tread for big mileage
• Modern tread for quick stops

\$11⁹⁵

775x14 Blackwall plus \$1.85 F.E.T. and smooth tire off your car.

WIN
A Big Prize Free
Nothing to Buy — No Obligation
FREE COKE - 7-UP DR. PEPPER

Figure 16: Left, 1964 International Fiberglass Company magazine advertisement (http://oceancity.stateventuresllc.netdna-cdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/int_fib_co.jpg); right, 1967 Uniroyal advertisement (*The Missoulian*, 1967).

By all accounts, a well-noted figure to Raleighites throughout the latter part of the twentieth century, the Giant Decorator Man is not the only larger-than-life statue to call the area home (Figure 17). Around 1972 a giant cougar graced the premises of the Leith Mercury dealership on Capital Boulevard. The large feline has since been removed and relocated at a few locations throughout Wake County (Roadside America 2018). Two additional one-of-a-kind giants still stand in Raleigh: a giant globe, attached to the side of the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences, and a giant acorn, which was moved in 2016 from its original location in Moore Square to the Duke Energy Center for the Performing Arts in downtown Raleigh (*City of Raleigh* 2016). A little further from Raleigh proper, a large mechanical man guards the Kioti plant in the town of Wendell and a giant lizard lies across an ATM in the crossroads community of Lizard Lick.



Figure 17: Top left, large globe at NC Museum of Natural Sciences (source: googlemaps); top right, Giant Acorn at Duke Energy Performing Arts (source: raleighnc.gov); bottom left, Kioti's Mechanical Man (source: greynews.com); bottom right, giant lizard sitting atop an ATM in Lizard Lick (source: googlemaps)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

An ongoing survey spearheaded by the website Roadside America—whose mission is to locate and compile guides to unique American roadside attractions—has so far identified nine International Glass “Muffler Men” standing within the state of North Carolina (Roadside America, 2018). (The site refers to the figures generically as muffler men.) In addition to Raleigh, these fiberglass giants are found in Bolton, Edneyville, Cherokee, Asheville, Rocky Mount, and Wilson. The North Carolina giants vary in their style and include designs similar to the Raleigh Muffler Man, but also are found in the form of American Indians and Uniroyal Girls.

In Wilson, a muffler man stands in front of White’s Tires (Figure 18, left) with his right hand outstretched to greet customers. His left hand rests at his side clenching a tire wrench. The fiberglass man displays the same attire as the Raleigh Man, excepting his donning of regular pants instead of overalls. Another muffler man stands at attention in front of Original Log Homes in Rocky Mount (Figure 18, right). This man appears to be an exact mold of the Raleigh Muffler Man and is presented as a true Paul Bunyan, dressed as a lumberjack and carrying an ax in his hands. He is accompanied by a small fiberglass version of the folk legend’s trusty companion, the blue ox Babe.



Figure 18: Left, Muffler Man at White’s Tires in Wilson (source: [googlemaps](#)); right, Paul Bunyan standing along I-95 south in front of Original Log Homes in Rocky Mount (source: [googlemaps](#))

A large fiberglass Native American man, called “Chief Willy” by local residents, still stands at the entrance of Erwin High School in Asheville (Figure 19, left). The fiberglass chief appears to be cast from the same mold as the Wilson Muffler Man, his hands and feet in the same position. Instead of a tire wrench, he clenches a tomahawk in his left hand. Given his different cultural heritage, Chief Willy wears only leather pants and a loincloth. A necklace hangs from his neck, and a headband adorned with feathers rests atop his head. He is one of two Native American giants standing in North Carolina according to Roadside America. The second stands on private property on Rhoads Road in Edneyville.

Multiple Miss Uniroyal Gals stand at the unique roadside attraction, Grahmland Fiberglass Figures in Columbus County. At Grahmland, customers can both view original International Fiberglass figures as well as purchase new figures designed and made by fiberglass artists Hubert Graham and Betty Dolce (Grahmland, 2018). Another Miss Uniroyal Gal, of similar design, stands at the establishment “Men’s Night Out” in Rocky Mount (Figure 19, right). Miss Uniroyal is clad in a bikini top and short jean shorts, varying greatly from the typical cladding of a red t-shirt and blue skirt. Her hand positioning is typical of other Miss Uniroyals, her right hand resting on her hip and her left hand lifted to the sky at a 90-degree angle. The Rocky Mount Gal balances a beach ball on this outstretched hand.



Figure 19: “Chief Willy” stands near the entrance of Erwin High School in Asheville (source: <https://www.roadsideamerica.com/tip/9515>); right, Uniroyal Girl standing at “Men’s Night Out” in Rocky Mount (source: <https://www.roadsideamerica.com/tip/818>)

Historic, Association, Architectural, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, C, and D)


Raleigh’s Giant Decorator Man is recommended not eligible under Criteria A or B, as it boasts no known connection with any significant historic event or persons. While the International Fiberglass Company was unique and somewhat revolutionary in its production of the fiberglass muffler men, their contributions are not of national significance.

The Muffler Man has a medium/low level of integrity. The giant man does not retain his original setting atop the commercial building, the Giant Decorator Store, but rather has been moved multiple times and now stands in a remote location far away from the public eye—contradicting its original purpose. Additionally the Muffler Man boasts a medium degree of material integrity as he does not retain his original coloring and has lost whatever item(s) he once held in his hand(s). Though there exist a limited number of Muffler Men (and their variations) in North Carolina, almost all of the identified comparable fiberglass giants retain a higher degree of material integrity than the Giant Decorator Man. Given this loss of integrity, and the identification of more intact examples throughout the state, the Giant Decorator Man is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Finally, the figure is not likely to yield important historical information on the basis of its appearance or construction. It is therefore recommended as not eligible under Criterion D.

GIANT DECORATOR MAN (MUFFLER MAN)		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	Low	Does not stand at its original location (at least third location)
Design	Medium/ Low	Does not retain original paint/coloring and is missing original (unknown) item(s) it held in its hand(s)
Setting	Low	Does not retain original setting (originally designed for/placed at commercial retail store)
Materials	Medium	Does not retain original paint/coloring and is missing original (unknown) item(s) it held in its hand(s)
Workmanship	Medium	Does not retain original paint/coloring and is missing original (unknown) item(s) it held in its hand(s)
Feeling	Medium/ Low	Low integrity of location and setting; medium/low integrity of design; medium integrity of materials and workmanship; therefore, has medium/low integrity of feeling
Association	Medium/ Low	Low integrity of location and setting; medium/low integrity of design and feelings; medium integrity of materials and workmanship; therefore, has medium/low integrity of association

006. Gill-Shearon Farm

	Resource Name	Gill-Shearon Farm
	HPO Survey Site #	WAI483
	Location	S side of Burlington Mills Road, 0.1 mile E of Route 1, Wake Forest vicinity
	PIN	1738486714
	Date of Construction	Ca. 1850-1860
	Recommendation	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The remains of the Gill-Shearon Farm sit just south of Burlington Mills Road and east of the Route 1 corridor (Figure 20). Once a sprawling 1000-acre plantation, only 16.28 acres remain. The once-agricultural parcel is bounded to the north by Burlington Mills Road and by a large subdivision (poetically called Shearon Farms) to the south. An open field bounds the property to its east, and commercial lots fronting Route 1 bound the parcel to its west. Abandoned since at least 2008 according to NCHPO records, the property has become vastly overcome by vegetative matter, making it difficult to assess what remains of the once expansive farm. The house suffers from significant neglect and is open to the elements. Nothing overly discernable remains of the supporting farm complex.



Figure 20: Photos from Gill-Shearon Farm file at NC HPO, ca. 1990—left, northwestern corner; right, northeastern corner (photographer: Kelly Lally)

Said to have been built shortly before the Civil War, the two-story, double-pile, Greek-Revival-style house stands in ruins on its original footprint. It is composed of an original block, three bays wide on each its northern, eastern, and western elevations (Figure 21 and Figure 22). A hipped roof tops the

original block of the building. Two centrally placed, interior, ridgeline chimneys rise from the roof, although according to a 1990 interview with former homeowner Charles Shearon, they have been rebuilt (Gill-Shearon Farm (WA1483) HPO). The house is clad in aluminum siding on its northern, eastern, and western elevations. Original weatherboards were left exposed on the building's southern elevation. According to Lally's interview with Shearon, the structure of the house utilizes peg framing and heart pine is found throughout.

Three window openings, most of which are now boarded up, punctuate the second floor of each of the building's four elevations, and the first floor of the northern and eastern elevations. The second floor windows on the southern elevation remain exposed and reveal six-over-six double hung sash—likely twentieth-century replacements. Embracing the northern elevation is a two-story, three-bay portico supported by concrete masonry unit (CMU) block columns. A single-bay portico of the same style frames the door on the building's western elevation. Lally's 1990 interview with Shearon revealed these appendages as 1954-1955 additions. They were just one component of a larger renovation project, which also involved the reorientation of the building's primary entrance from east to west. This alteration involved the replacement of a centrally placed first-floor door on the building's eastern elevation with a window. An L-shaped, single-story, CMU addition was also added to the building's rear (Figure 23). The attached carport may have been added at this time, too.



Figure 21: Left, view of front (northern) elevation; right, view of northwestern corner

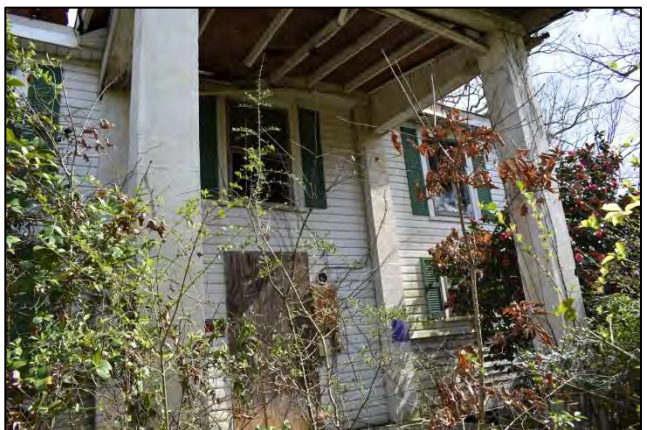


Figure 22: Detail views of front elevation and front portico



Figure 23: Left, view of rear (southern) elevation; right, view of southwestern corner

At the time of Lally’s survey in 1990, the building’s interior was by all accounts largely intact. Lally recorded the following observations, in addition to capturing a few interior photos (Figure 24) (Gill-Shearon Farm (WA1483) HPO):

The interior doors are all 2-panel with corner-blocked surrounds. All eight of the house’s mantelpieces are intact, featuring slightly fluted pilasters topped by plain frieze and simple shelf. The straight stair in the center hall has a very plain pegged newel post and square balusters. The house still has its high ceilings and hardwood floors.



Figure 24: Interior detail images from the Gill-Shearon House taken by Lally, ca. 1990

Given its current precarious condition, the building’s interior was not entered as part of the current project. Views through windows on the building’s southwest corner revealed significant deterioration, as seen in Figure 25.



Figure 25: Interior views into the first floor of the Gill-Shearon House

At the time of 1990 survey, Lally also recorded some information about the property's associated farm structures, which have since fallen into ruin as seen in Figure 26. This information included a rough site plan, photographs (Figure 27), and the following description (Gill-Shearon (WA1482) HPO):

Among the outbuildings associated with the property are a board and batten smokehouse, which appears to be contemporary with the dwelling; a cornercrib, carriage house, large chicken house, packhouse, and several tobacco barns, all frame.



Figure 26: Ruins of early/mid-twentieth century farm buildings

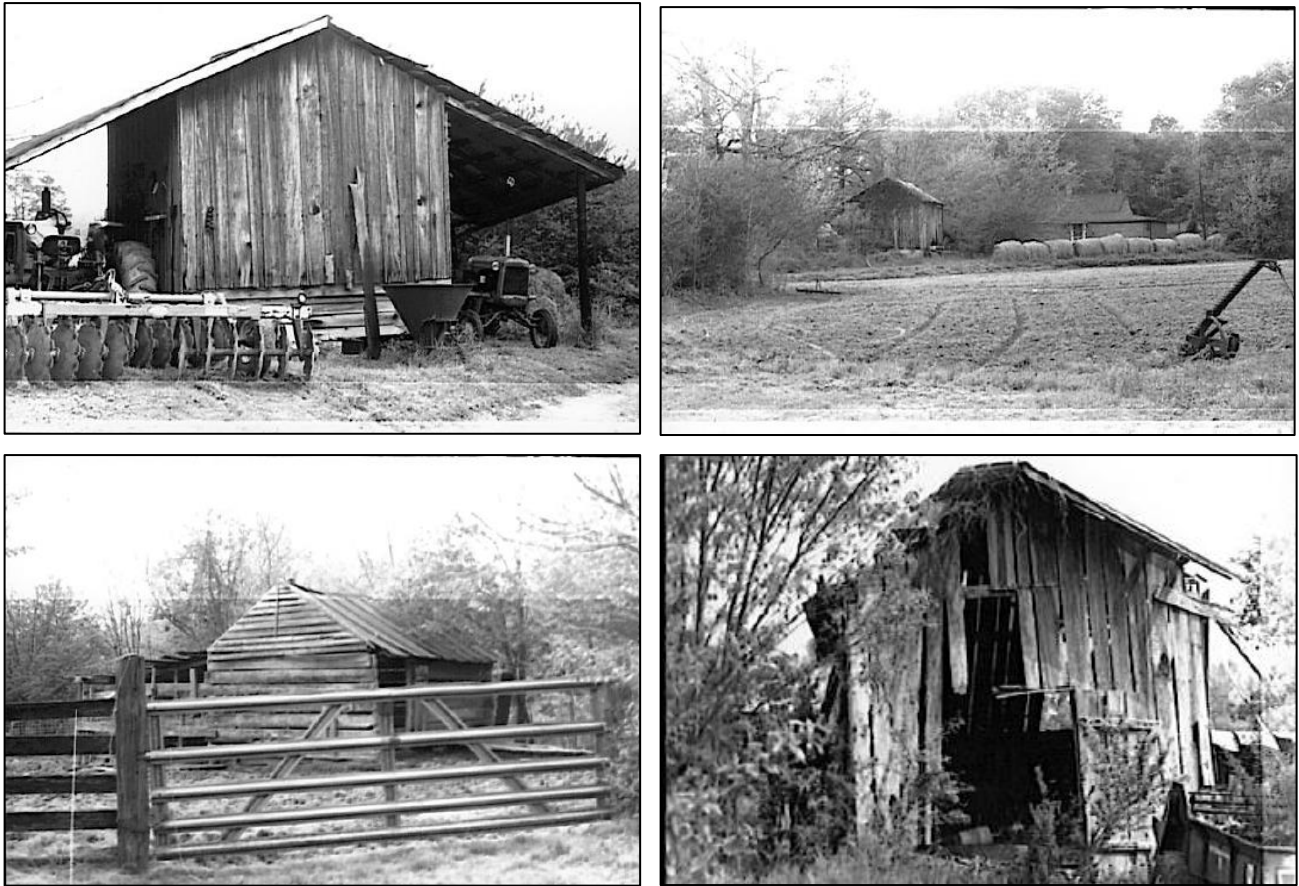


Figure 27: Ca. 1990 photos of Gill-Shearon outbuildings (photographer: Kelly Lally)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

According to oral history, David Dowd Gill Jr. (1839-1915) was granted a house and 1000 acres of land by his father, David Gill Sr. (1790-1880?), as a wedding gift following his marriage to Ella Dunn (1852-1888) in 1870 (Gill-Shearon House (WA1483) HPO). At the time of the union, both the Dunn and Gill families were long-established and prosperous Wake County residents.

Young David Jr. first appeared by name in the 1850 U.S. Census, at which time he was recorded as living with his father, mother, and nine older siblings in Wake Forest. The family boasted substantial wealth, with David Sr. recorded as possessing \$5350 in real estate and owning 33 slaves (1850 U.S. Census). By the 1860 Census, David Sr.'s real estate holdings had increased to \$18,000 and his personal wealth was listed as \$36,739, which included 29 slaves (1860 U.S. Census). Nineteen years old by this time, David Jr. is listed as a college student. In 1870 David is recorded as a farmer and married to Ella Dunn, who was 18 in contrast to David's age of 31. The couple is listed as living in Wake Forest, presumably on the present day Gill-Shearon property, with \$400 in real estate and \$1000 in personal wealth (1870 U.S. Census). The Greek Revival-style finish of the house, and the lack of resources during and after the Civil War, suggest that it was erected in the 1850s.

On May 12, 1888 Ella died at the age of 37, leaving David a widower with six children. Her obituary published in the July 25, 1888 edition of *The Biblical Recorder* describes her as:

... an only daughter and sister, and much loved and petted, [but] she developed nevertheless into a woman of rare virtues, being a model wife and mother, a benevolent and useful neighbor, a sincere friend of the Master. In the old family burying ground on the premises of her brother, L.C. Dunn, where sleep the loved ones gone before her [parents Peterson and Betsey Dunn], her body rests...

David married his second wife, Senora Taylor (1855-1916), in 1896. The two had no children. Following their deaths in the 1910s the property was divided among five of David's children from his first marriage. For reasons unknown, his eldest son, Jackson Lee Gill (1875-1959), was excluded from this division despite being both alive and remaining local to Wake Forest. As result, the second son of David and his first wife, Lewis Dunn Gill (1877-1932), received the Gill homestead and 164.5 acres of land (Figure 28). The remaining four children each received substantial parcels ranging in size from 120-300 acres apiece. In total, between 900 and 1000 acres was divided amongst the children, suggesting David had retained almost all of the land gifted to him by his father.

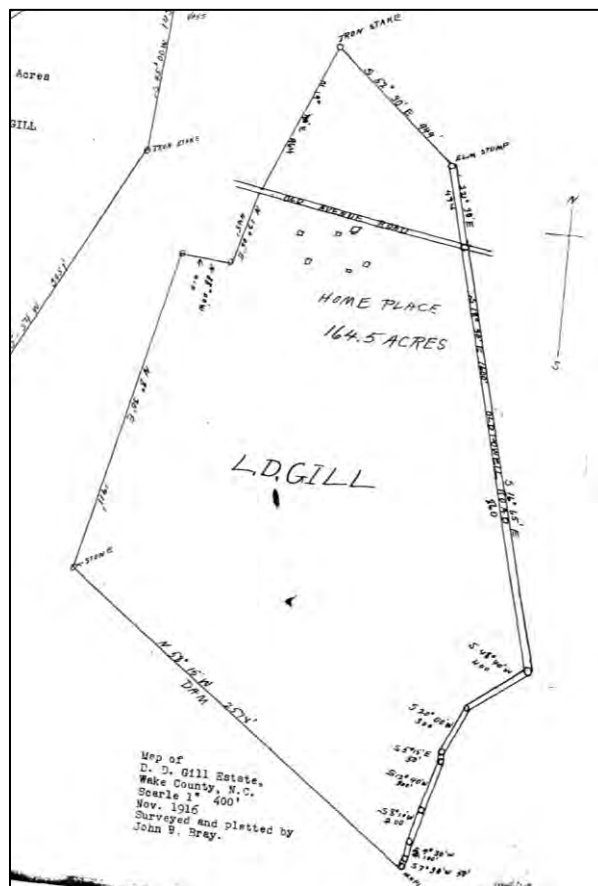


Figure 28: Survey of the division of the D.D. Gill Lands, ca. 1916 (Deed Book 310/Page 441)

Lewis Dunn Gill married Ora James (1892-1991) in December of 1916 and died 16 years later. During the short union, the couple had only two children: Ella and Elizabeth. Ora retained ownership of the

property for 12 years following her husband’s death. The farm remained largely intact and the area surrounding the land remained very rural in its appearance throughout the middle of the twentieth century, as seen in in Figure 29.

In 1944 the property was sold to Wallace (1905-1986) and Zuda Shearon (1940-1995). Recorded in the 1940 U.S. Census as farmers in Wake Forest, the Shearons continued to farm following their purchase of the Gill property. From the time of their purchase into the mid-1970s, the Shearons grew tobacco and sweet potatoes and raised chickens (Gill-Shearon House (WA1483) HPO). Following Wallace and Zuda’s death, the homestead appears to have passed into the hands of their two sons: Wallace Jr. (1933-1981) and Charles (1938-2012). The property is currently owned by Charles’ widow, Julia. By the second half of the twentieth-century, development began to creep in around the farm, largely as a result of the Route 1 widening in the 1950s. Between 2002 and 2004, a large amount of land on the farm’s southern boundary was sold for development. By 2017, housing development Shearon Farms appeared virtually complete (Figure 30 through Figure 33).



Figure 29: 1938 Aerial of Wake County (source: UNC University Libraries online)

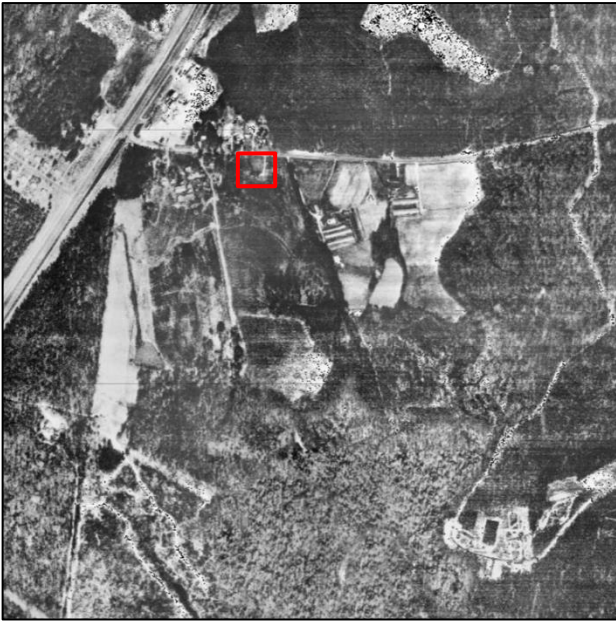


Figure 30: 1981 Aerial (source: Wake County GIS)



Figure 32: 2002 Aerial (source: Wake County GIS)



Figure 31: 2004 Aerial (source: Wake County GIS)



Figure 33: 2017 Aerial (source: Wake County GIS)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

In order to place the Gill-Shearon Farm within the larger context of Wake County's antebellum architecture, comparable houses were identified. An evaluation of Wake County's surviving houses stock revealed a strong supply of excellent examples of antebellum resources. All four resources discussed below are listed in the National Register.

The William Thompson House (WA835) at 2328 Old NC 98 in Wake Forest (Figure 34) was constructed ca. 1853 and listed in the NRHP in 2005 under Criterion C. Its nomination form provides the following description (Salo 2005):

The Thompson House is a two-story, three-bay dwelling constructed of circular sawn lumber and clad in weatherboard. The center-hall double pile house is designed in the Greek Revival style which was particularly prevalent in Piedmont, North Carolina... The house sits on a foundation of native fieldstone... [and] has four chimneys...

The house was moved 500 yards west of its original location in 2004. Despite this move, it was listed in the National Register and maintains a very high degree of material integrity.



Figure 34: Left, current image of William Thompson House; right, house ca. 2005 (photographer: Edward Salo)

Pine Hall (WA1710) at 5300 Castlebrook Drive in Raleigh (Figure 35) was constructed ca. 1841 and listed in the NRHP in 2006, also under Criterion C. According to its nomination form (Keane, 2006):

Pine Hall is a mid-nineteenth-century I-house with Greek Revival details that was enlarged and remodeled in the Colonial Revival style in 1940-41... The main block of the dwelling at the center of Pine Hall, a frame I-house with a hipped roof... sits on a raised basement constructed of field stones. The house retains its original weatherboard siding and flush sheathing under the first-level porch. Two original exterior chimneys, mostly covered by the one-story wings, also have been retained.



Figure 35: Left, Pine Hall, current image; right, house ca. 2006 (photographer: Beth Keane)

The Purefoy-Dunn Plantation (WA0221) (Figure 36) is located along the east side of Route 1 in Wake Forest. The house was NRHP listed in 1988. It is located in the project area and was individually evaluated as part of this survey (see Purefoy-Dunn Plantation entry, below).



Figure 36: Left, house at Purefoy-Dunn Plantation, current image; right, ca. 1988 image (NCHPO)

The Lewis-Smith House (WA0028) at 515 North Blount Street in downtown Raleigh was listed in the NRHP in 1972 and moved to its current location in 1974 (Figure 37). Its nomination form provides the following description (State Department of Archives and History, 1972):

The Lewis-Smith House is a handsome, well-maintained Greek Revival dwelling... The building is a substantial frame structure, two stories high above a full basement and covered by a shallow hip roof. The main façade is three bays wide, dominated by a striking two-tier pedimented entrance portico.... On each side of the house is a centrally-placed two-story demi-octagonal projecting bay, added in the early twentieth century to provide bathrooms, and on the first floor, a conservatory. The roofline is continuous with the main block and the bracketed cornice is repeated...At the rear of the house there is said to have been a wide one-story porch; it has been replaced by a one-story frame addition.




Figure 37: Left, Lewis-Smith House (source: googlemaps); right, house being moved to current location ca. 1974 (SHPO)

Historic, Association, Architectural, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, C, and D)

The Gill-Shearon Farm is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under any of the Register Criteria. It does not merit eligibility under Criteria A or B, as it is not associated with persons or events significant in our past. It also fails to merit eligibility under Criterion C for architecture. Though it has an antebellum construction date, and well into the twentieth century stood as a largely intact Greek Revival-style house, the residence has fallen largely into ruin. It has lost significant architectural (and structural) integrity and retains little original material. Given the current integrity of the house, the presence of other intact antebellum houses in the county, and the loss of outbuildings, the Gill-Shearon Farm is not eligible under Criterion C. Additionally; the house does not merit eligibility under Criterion D, as it is unlikely to yield important information not available from other sources.

GILL-SHEARON FARM		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Sits on site where it was built
Design	Medium	Original core of house retains framing, but exterior received significant updates/alterations during the 1950s, including addition of porticos and a rear addition, and original interior features appear to no longer be present
Setting	Low	The farm has lost almost all of its original land and associated outbuildings; new development encroaches the property on all sides.
Materials	Low	Significant loss of original material on both interior and exterior of house
Workmanship	Low	Significant loss of workmanship on both the interior and exterior of the building
Feeling	Low	Retains high integrity of location, medium integrity of design, and low integrity of setting, materials, and workmanship; therefore low integrity of feeling
Association	Low	Retains high integrity of location, medium integrity of design, and low integrity of setting, materials, workmanship, and association; therefore low integrity of feeling

012. Powell House

	Resource Name	Powell House
	HPO Survey Site #	WA0040
	Location	10200 Capital Boulevard, Wake Forest vicinity
	PIN	1739519535
	Date of Construction	Ca. 1800
	Recommendation	NRHP listed under Criteria A and C in 1974

DESCRIPTION, HISTORY, AND SIGNIFICANCE

The NRHP nomination for the Powell House summarized its appearance as follows (Survey and Planning Unit 1974a):

The Powell House, a large two-story frame plantation house in early Federal style, stands in a valley near a highway; near the house are several outbuildings and an old family graveyard. The main block, which surmounts a half basement of rock-faced ashlar, is five bays wide and three irregularly spaced bays deep, and carries a gable roof with a plain box cornice. The house is covered with molded weatherboards and the fenestration is generally consistent having nine-over-nine sash windows.... Across the front (west) façade is a full-height portico with attenuated pillars, surmounted by a balustrade. This portico is a recent addition, built about 1940.

Each side elevation retains paired exterior-end chimneys. Those on the south are laid in Flemish bond. The nomination further describes the house's central-hall double-pile plan and handsome Federal-style finish, which includes wainscoting, doors with six concave-cornered panels, architraves, ornately fashioned mantels, and semi-elliptical plastered hallway arch. A view of much of the downstairs confirmed that most if not all of these features survive.

The nomination's statement of significance summarized the property's history and significance (Survey and Planning Unit 1974a):

The Powell House is an impressive early Federal plantation house distinguished by its large scale and unusual interior finish. Despite alterations to the facade, it retains most of its original fabric, including handsome interior woodwork of interesting vernacular character. Also standing is a good collection of early outbuildings. The house was probably built early in the nineteenth century by Jesse Powell, a locally prominent planter active in political affairs.

The house, its outbuildings, and its grounds appear to have been little altered since its 1974 NRHP listing (Figure 38 and Figure 39).



Figure 38: Clockwise from upper left—north side and west front elevations; north and west elevations in 1974; west front elevation; and south side and east rear elevations



Figure 39: Clockwise from upper left—east rear and north side elevations; cemetery north of house with Dempsey Powell marker; outbuilding east of house; outbuilding southeast of house

INTEGRITY

The integrity of the house, along with the resources and land currently associated with it, appears to remain intact since the property was NRHP listed in 1974. It is therefore believed to continue to merit NRHP listing.

POWELL HOUSE		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	Medium/High	The Powell House remains at the location where it was built, but much of the land associated with it when it was NRHP-listed has been developed
Design	High	The Powell House retains the same form and Federal-style design features it had when it was NRHP listed, other than alteration of its portico roof
Setting	Medium/High	Within its proposed NRHP boundary, the Powell House retains woodland and open land that reflect its historic setting; the land beyond its bounds has been heavily developed in recent years
Materials	High	The Powell House retains the same Federal-style finish and materials it had when it was NRHP listed
Workmanship	High	The Powell House retains the same Federal-style finish and workmanship it had when it was NRHP listed
Feeling	High	The Powell House retains, since it was NRHP listed, high integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, and medium/high integrity of location and setting; it therefore retains high integrity of feeling
Association	High	The Powell House retains, since it was NRHP listed, high integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, and medium/high integrity of location and setting; it therefore retains high integrity of association

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPOSED BOUNDARY

The recommended NRHP boundary of the Powell House encompasses the 32.13-acre parcel (PIN #1739519535) currently associated with the house, which is historically associated with the historic resource (Figure 40, at right). This parcel contains the house, outbuildings, a cemetery that holds the DAR-placed Dempsey Powell marker, woodland, agricultural, and open land. The proposed boundary is believed to provide the Powell House with a sufficient historic setting to support its significance, while excluding land formerly associated with it that has been extensively altered through modern development, particularly within the past ten years. The recommended boundary encompasses the undeveloped upper half of Lot IB, as shown on the 1995 county tax map that partitioned the property

of former owners Martha E. and David D. Fuller (Map Book 1995/Page 68) (Figure 40, at left). It is necessary to provide an appropriately mapped and justified boundary for the Powell House, as its 1974 NRHP nomination designated, but did not map, a boundary of approximately nine acres. At its west, the recommended boundary does not extend into the right-of-way of US 1, but terminates at the bottom of the slope on which the highway is located. This slope is evidenced by the tightly packed elevation lines visible on the enlarged section of the parcel map included as Figure 41. On the east, the boundary terminates at the right-of-way of Unicorn Drive.

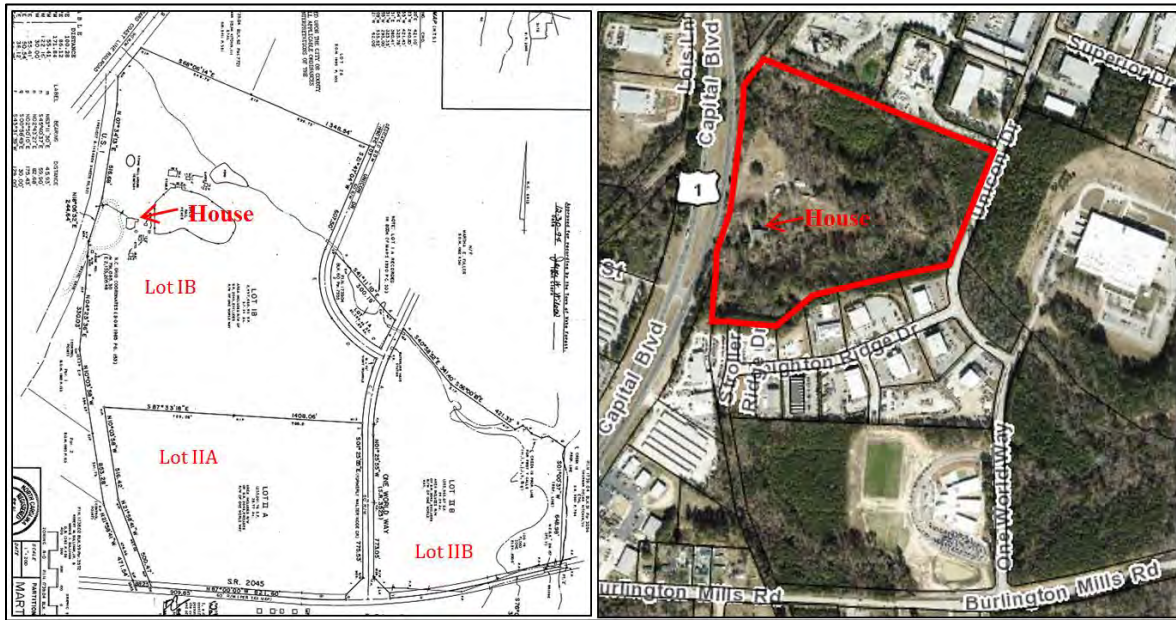



Figure 40: At left, tax map depicting property associated with the Powell House in 1995; at right, recommended NRHP boundary of the resource (PIN #1739519535)



Figure 41: Enlarged section of tax parcel map depicting the slope of the NCDOT right-of-way on the east side of US 1

013. K.S. Marshall Houses

	Resource Name	K.S. Marshall Houses
	HPO Survey Site #	WA4836
	Location	Doris, Edgar, and Cliff Lanes, Wake Forest vicinity
	PIN	1739536578
	Date of Construction	Ca. early 1950s
	Recommendation	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The K.S. Marshall houses sit on the east side of Route 1, a little over five miles southwest of Wake Forest. Constructed during the early 1950s, the grouping of modest houses is bounded immediately on its west by Star Lane, on its south by Cliff Lane, and on its northern side by Height Lane. The eastern boundary of the complex is somewhat defined by a tree line, which is most easily visible in aerial photographs, as seen in Figure 42.



Figure 42: Aerial view of K.S. Marshall Houses, parcel outlined in red (source: NC HPO GIS)

Two streets span the housing complex, running east to west, and divide the group of houses into three discernable sections. From these interior streets extend short gravel driveways at the end of which rest a building. Each setback is approximately 40 or 50 feet (Figure 43). As seen in Figure 42, the house placement along the interior roads appears haphazard at best: three houses are placed north along Doris Lane with two offset on its southern side; two houses are offset from one another on either side of Edgar Lane; and two houses sit on the north side of Cliff Lane, with only one on the south side. The 1971 aerial of Wake County (Figure 48) reveals three houses along Doris Lane and a building placed between Edgar and Cliff Lanes that no longer stand. Otherwise, the housing group retains its original and very unusual footprint. The landscape is void of any landscaping, save some patches of grass and some young trees around the complex's perimeter.



Figure 43: Left, view of K.S. Marshall Houses looking to southwest; right, view of houses looking north

The 13 remaining houses are minimalistic, one-story, post-WWII cottages, rectangular in form and frame in construction. All of the buildings rest on raised CMU foundations, are clad in asbestos shingles, and feature a side-gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Two variations are found on this basic form: a three-bay single-family type (Figure 44), and a four-bay multi-family duplex (Figure 45). In step with the grouping's overall layout, the disbursement of these types is random.

Ten of the 13 houses fall into the first type as single-family units. This type features a centrally placed door which is either defined by a single-bay pedimented portico (Figure 44, left) or by an extended enclosed porch (Figure 44, right). Stairs lead to all doors, given the raised nature of each building's foundation. Windows flanked by wooden shutters are found on either side of the doors, and two or three windows are symmetrically placed on the buildings' gable ends. Centrally placed CMU block chimneys rest on the ridge line of most of the buildings.

The three remaining houses are multi-family units (Figure 45). Two are placed on the north side of Edgar Lane, and the third is on the north side of Doris Lane. Doors to each unit are found on either end of the building, with concrete stairs and wooden rails leading to each entrance. Symmetrically placed windows (which vary in size and type by building) are found on the interior sides of each doorway. Like the single family units, symmetrically placed windows pierce each of the buildings' gable ends and a centrally placed ridgeline CMU chimney projects from each roof.



Figure 44: Typical single family units found within the K.S. Marshall Houses



Figure 45: Typical multi-family duplexes found within with K.S. Marshall Houses

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1947 Kay Spencer (K.S) Marshall (1893-1979) and his wife, Ivory (1899-1995), purchased 28.99 acres of land from Bruce and Elsie Pearce. The Pearces had acquired the land in 1946 from H.L. and Minnie Macon, who had operated a small farm on the property from around 1920 until 1946 (Figure 46 Figure 47). The earliest aerial of Wake County, taken in 1938, shows what appears to be the small Macon farmstead sitting near the road on the eastern side of Route 1. Open farmland surrounds the farm on all sides (Figure 47).

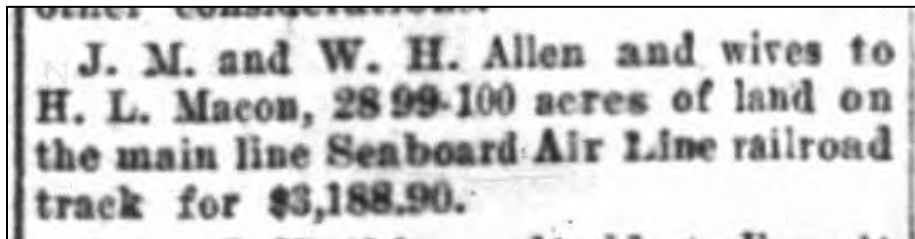


Figure 46: *News and Observer*, May 4, 1920, record of land transfer



Figure 47: 1938 aerial

Little is known about K.S. Marshall. The 1900 U.S. Census reveals that he grew up on a farm in Louisburg, Franklin County, the second son of Eugene (1865-1951) and Mary Spencer Marshall (1872-1935). By 1920 Marshall had married and was farming his own property in Wake Forest with his wife and two children. Marshall appears in both the 1930 and 1940 Federal Census as a resident farmer of Wake County.

In 1947 Marshall acquired the K.S. Marshall Houses land and is said to have begun construction of the Marshall Houses around 1950 (K.S. Marshall Houses (WA4836) HPO). The construction of the houses was part of a larger trend of growth in post-WWII Raleigh, as discussed in the 2005-2007 Wake County Survey Update (Edwards-Pitman 2007:11):

Home construction boomed in the 1940s and early 1950s as military veterans returned from the service and as more housing materials became available. Loans designed to help veterans buy houses and to transition others into home ownership created an environment of rapid home building throughout the county... Around 1950, K.S. Marshall built a group of simple, one-story rental houses (WA4836) on U.S. 1 north of Raleigh...

The 1959 aerial photograph of Wake County (Figure 48) shows the housing complex almost complete, excepting three houses at the southern end. A small building on the eastern side of the Marshall Houses is shown right next to Route 1, seemingly in the same location as the old Macon homestead. By 1971 the Marshall Houses were completed (Figure 48).



Figure 48: 1959 aerial at left and 1971 aerial at right (source: UNC University Libraries online)

A local question and answer column published in a September 2004 issue of the *News & Observer* featured a short interview with J. Linwood Keith, son-in-law of K.S. Marshall (*News and Observer*, September 24, 2004):

Although the houses have a utilitarian look reminiscent to the type of homes industrial companies built for their workers that was not the reason they were built... it's just a coincidence that the houses are near a road bearing the name of the old clothing mill... If there is an explanation for the somewhat unusual appearances of the houses, which were built in the early 1950s (and do not predate Capital Boulevard), it's probably that they were built with the intention of renting...

The interview additionally goes on to state that Marshall was a building contractor who constructed a large number of other houses in the area. Research on the Mangum Subdivision, another resource evaluated as part of this report, revealed that Marshall purchased two lots in 1960 within the subdivision fronting present day Ligon Mill Road. Tax data states the houses standing on these lots date to ca. 1960, supporting the *News and Observer* report on Marshall's real estate ventures.

Following the death of K.S. Marshall in 1979, the property passed into the hands of his daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband, Joel Linwood Keith. The property is currently owned and operated, with active rental houses, by Marshall Village Inc.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

Constructed during the early 1950s, the K.S. Marshall Houses were the result of the housing explosion experienced by Raleigh following WWII. Minimalistic housing such as the K.S. Marshall houses served as an affordable option for returning GIs and their families, or neighboring Burlington Mills factory workers (although the housing development was not designed with any specific clientele in

mind). Other housing collections composed of similar minimalistic style buildings include the Hope Road Houses and the Ponderosa Service Road Houses, both identified during the initial survey phase of this project.

The collection of houses situated just east of downtown Wake Forest, along Hope Street (Figure 49), are modest in size and design, not unlike the K.S. Marshall Houses. Local tradition claims the houses, which date to the 1950s, were constructed as married student housing for the nearby Baptist seminary. The buildings are one-story and feature three-bay facades with two doors and a window, although the order in which these are placed on the façade varies. The buildings are of frame and clad in artificial siding. Low-sloped hip- or side-gabled roofs topped with asphalt shingles cap each house. While appearing to retain their overall form, the collection lacks material integrity.



Figure 49: Hope Street houses

Situated in a semi-circle on the west side of the Route 1 corridor, on Ponderosa Service Road (about one half mile north of the K.S. Marshall Houses) is a collection of six houses of similar modest construction (Figure 50). Tax records date the collection of buildings from the 1920s-1950s. The buildings are diverse in their building style but are all one-story and of frame construction. All are clad in artificial siding and feature replacement windows and doors. Like the K.S Marshall Houses, the buildings retain little architectural integrity and continue to serve their original role of affordable housing. Their placement and date range strongly suggest that they were moved to their current sites, likely in association with changes to the path of Route 1.




Figure 50: Ponderosa Service Road houses

Historic, Association, Architectural, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, C, and D)

It is recommended that the K.S. Marshall Houses are not eligible for NRHP listing under any of the Register’s Criteria. Although part of a wider trend of Raleigh’s post-WWII affordable-housing boom, the K.S. Marshall Houses do not retain sufficient integrity to merit eligibility under NRHP Criterion A in community planning and development or Criterion C for their architectural design. The houses do not boast any known association with persons significant in our past and therefore are not eligible for listing under Criterion B. Additionally; the houses are not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D as they are not likely to yield important historical information on the basis of their appearance or construction.

K.S. MARSHALL HOUSES		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	Medium	Extant buildings stand on site where they were built, although some houses have been demolished
Design	Medium/ Low	Houses appear to retain their original footprints, but doors and windows have been altered or replaced
Setting	Medium/ Low	Area surrounding houses is much more built up than when houses were originally constructed
Materials	Medium/ Low	Buildings retain original frame forms and much exterior material, although appear to have lost original windows and doors
Workmanship	Medium/ Low	Buildings retain original forms, but have lost original windows and doors
Feeling	Medium/ Low	Medium integrity of location, medium/low location of design, setting, materials, and workmanship; therefore medium/low integrity of feeling
Association	Medium/ Low	Medium integrity of location, medium/low location of design, setting, materials, workmanship, and low integrity of feeling; therefore medium/low integrity of association

015-032. W.G. Mangum, Green Acres, and Home Gardens Subdivisions

	Resource Name	W.G. Mangum, Green Acres, and Home Gardens Subdivisions
	HPO Survey Site #	WA7925
	Location	Mangum Avenue, Carter Street, Cameron Drive, Ligon Mill Road, Wake Drive, Wake Forest
	PIN	various
	Date of Construction	Ca. 1960-2017
	Recommendation	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION



Figure 51: Aerial of subdivisions

W. G. Mangum Subdivision

The W.G. Mangum Subdivision lies in the community of Forestdale, southwest of Wake Forest. The small subdivision is bounded on its northern side by South Main Street (Route 1A), Ligon Mill Road to its east, Green Acres Subdivision to its south, and Home Gardens Subdivision to its west (Figure 51). Originally divided into 34 geometric residential lots, the subdivision is now comprised of 25 lots on which sit 19 buildings, both commercial and residential in nature. At most, four lots within the subdivision retain their original bounds. The subdivision was original platted for residential construction in 1960, and save a few of its northeastern lots, lies entirely within the APE (Figure 52 through Figure 61).

Of the 12 houses that remain in the Mangum Subdivision, seven were constructed in the Ranch style. These resources are the oldest in the neighborhood, ranging in date from 1960-1968, and are all likely the first houses to stand on their respective lots. Five houses were built in a minimal Colonial Revival style, two in 1993 and three in 1998. The remaining seven buildings located within the bounds of the original subdivision are large “big-box” commercial buildings ranging in date from 2000-2016.

The Ranch style houses are all modest in design, standing one-story tall and four or five bays wide with rectangular plans. They are all capped with either a side-gabled (Figure 52) or hipped roof (Figure 54, left) and are clad in brick and/or artificial siding. Most of the buildings display replacement windows and doors, and two houses have converted carports. The Colonial Revival houses are minimal in their design and post-date the layout of the subdivision, likely part of a second iteration of houses on their respective lots, or raised on lots that developed slowly. All but one is one-story tall, and they range from three to five bays wide. All feature a side- or cross-gable roof configuration and are clad in artificial siding. The house at 10225 Carter Street is different in that it also features decorative stone cladding (Figure 57, left). None of these houses are individually distinguished.

The front two (western) blocks of the subdivision have been overtaken by commercial development in recent years. Lots have been combined to create “mega-lots” to allow for the construction of big-box stores, strip malls, and a fast food restaurant (Figure 59 thru Figure 61). With the current population boom within the Wake Forest limits, commercial enterprises will likely continue to infiltrate the once solely residential community.

INVENTORY OF MANGUM SUBDIVISION RESOURCES within APE
 (Dates based upon photographs, comments, and notes in Wake County tax records, aerial photography, and visual inspection; C=contributing, NC=non-contributing)

ADDRESS	PIN #	DATE	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATIONS	C/NC
2117 S Main St	1830707250	2003	Advance Auto Parts	New Construction	NC age
2115 S Main St	1830708270	2000	Strip Mall	New Construction	NC age
2109 S Main St	1830800139	2000	Strip Mall	New Construction	NC age

2101 S Main St	18308 01384	2005	Strip Mall (Lot 7, 8, 16, 17 WG Mangum Subdivision)	New Construction	NC age
2091 S Main St	18308 03446	2016	Wendy's	New Construction	NC age
2011 S Main St	18308 05502	2016	O'Reilly Auto parts	New Construction	NC age
2005 S Main St	18308 06607	2015	Valvoline (Lot 2 & 3 W G Mangum Subdivision)	New Construction	NC age
1604 Mangum Ave	18308 07535	1960	1-story, 5-bay, brick-clad, side-gabled Ranch-style house (Lot 22 W G Mangum Subdivision)	No notable alterations	C
1605 Mangum Ave	18308 08351	1960	1-story, 4-bay, brick-clad, side-gabled Ranch-style house (Part Lots 24-25 W G Mangum Subdivision)	Replacement windows and door	NC alt
1609 Mangum Ave	18308 07287	1960	1-story, 5-bay, artificial-sided, Ranch-style house (Part Lot 26 W G Mangum Subdivision)	Replacement windows, doors, enclosure of carport to create sun porch	NC alt
1613 Mangum Ave	18308 07203	1964	1-story, brick clad, hipped roof, Ranch-style house (Lot 27 W G Mangum Subdivision)	No notable alterations	C
1617 Mangum Ave	18308 06118	1993	1-story, 5-bay, brick-clad, minimal Colonial Revival-style house (Lot 28 W G Mangum Subdivision)	New Construction	NC age
1621 Mangum Ave	18308 05132	1963	1-story, 5-bay, brick-clad, side-gabled, Ranch-style house (Lot 29 W G Mangum Subdivision)	Replacement door and windows; retains original footprint	C
10233 Carter St	18308 02001	1998	1-story, 5-bay, brick-clad, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house	New Construction	NC age
10229 Carter St	17398 92977	1998	1.5-story, 3-bay, artificial-sided, minimal Colonial Revival-style house	New Construction	NC age
10225 Carter St	18308 03059	1998	2-story, 5-bay, side-gabled, artificial-sided and stone-clad, minimal Colonial Revival-style house	New Construction	NC age
10316 Carter St	17398 94919	1968	1-story, 6-bay, side-gabled, brick-clad Ranch-style house	Conversion of carport to garage	C
10205 Carter St	17398 94981	1985	1-story, 5-bay, side-gabled, artificial-sided minimal Ranch-style house	New Construction	NC age

10201 Carter St	17398 95844	1993	1-story, 3-bay, artificial-sided, minimal Colonial Revival-style house	New Construction	NC age
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Figure 52: Left, 1604 Mangum Avenue; right, 1605 Mangum Avenue



Figure 53: Left, 1608 Mangum Avenue; right, 1609 Mangum Avenue

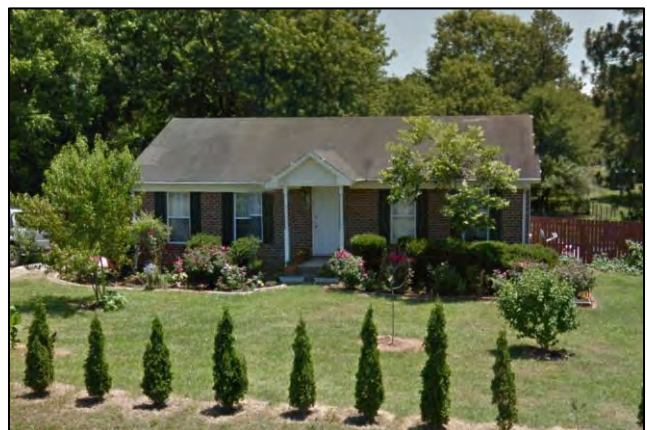


Figure 54: Left, 1613 Mangum Avenue; right, 1617 Mangum Avenue



Figure 55: Left, 1620 Mangum Avenue (empty lot to left); right, 1621 Mangum Avenue



Figure 56: Left, 10201 Carter Street; right, 10205 Carter Street



Figure 57: Left, 10225 Carter Street; right, 10229 Carter Street (from Wake County tax records)



Figure 58: Left, 10233 Carter Street (from Wake County tax records); right, 10316 Carter Street



Figure 59: Left, 2005 S Main Street; right, 2011 S Main Street



Figure 60: Left, 2091 S Main Street; right, 2101 S Main Street



Figure 61: Left, 2117 S Main Street

Green Acres Subdivision

Green Acres is bounded on its northern side by the W.G. Mangum Subdivision, to the east by Home Gardens Subdivision, and to the south and west by Ligon Mill Road. The subdivision also includes seven additional lots on the east side of Ligon Mill Road as depicted in Figure 51. The subdivision was originally composed of 22 residential lots, most of which were a uniform rectangular shape. Almost all of the lots within the original bounds of Green Acres retain an original, or very close to original, footprint. Although 21 houses stand within the bounds of the original subdivision, only 12 fall within the bounds of the APE (Figure 62 through Figure 67). Of this dozen, nine houses are Ranch style, one is Colonial Revival, and two are Split-Level. Unlike its neighbor to the north, Green Acres has not yet been infiltrated by commercial development.

Like those found in the W.G. Mangum subdivision, the Green Acres Ranch-style houses are one-story in height, and five or six bays wide. The houses are linear in form and feature side-gabled or hipped roofs. Five of the houses were constructed in either 1975 or 1976. Three have earlier construction dates of 1964 or 1965 (Figure 62, 1616 and 1617 Cameron Drive). Both artificial siding and brick are the cladding materials utilized throughout the neighborhood. No noticeable alterations have been made to the footprint of the Ranch houses, although three carports/garages have been converted to create interior living space (Figure 62, 1617 Cameron Drive and Figure 67, 10109 Ligon Mill Road). The house at 10101 Ligon Mill Road (Figure 67, right) is also one-story, but only four bays wide. It is extremely minimal in its design and its linear footprint is reminiscent of the Ranch-style house, although its roof design—a raised central section, with a lower flanking roof on either side—diverges somewhat from the typical Ranch roof. The house was built in 1982.

The two Split-Level houses, 10117 Ligon Mill Road (Figure 66, right) and 1604 Cameron Drive (Figure 65, right) were constructed in 1965 and 1976, respectively. Both stand one-and-a-half stories tall and are clad in both artificial siding and brick. The houses are each topped with a side-gabled roof, and feature a single-story wing on their left sides. A two-bay garage, a pair of windows and the building's front door comprise the left wing of 1604 Cameron Drive. Two bays compose this wing of 1017 Ligon Mill Road and include a carport (which has been converted into interior space) and a bay window. Also like the W.G. Mangum subdivision, the Colonial Revival houses are minimal in their design. The house at 10121 Ligon Mill (Figure 66, left) is one-story tall and seven bays wide, featuring a steeply pitched roof. It is clad in brick and was constructed in 1991. None of the houses within the subdivision are independently distinguished.

INVENTORY OF GREEN ACRES SUBDIVISION RESOURCES within APE
 (Dates based upon photographs, comments, and notes in Wake County tax records, aerial photography, and visual inspection; C=contributing, NC=non-contributing)

ADDRESS	PIN #	DATE	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATIONS	C/NC
1616 Cameron Dr	17398 96942	1976	1-story, 5-bay, hipped-roof, artificial- and brick-sided, Ranch-style house (Lot 35 Green Acres Subdivision)	Replacement siding, replacement windows and door	NC age
1612 Cameron Dr	17398 97946	1976	1-story, 5-bay, side-gabled, artificial- and brick-sided, Ranch-style house (Lot 36 Green Acres Subdivision)	No notable alterations	NC age
1608 Cameron Dr	18308 08006	1975	1-story, 5-bay, side-gabled, brick-clad, Ranch-style house (Lot 37 Green Acres Subdivision)	Some replacement widows	NC age
1604 Cameron Dr	18308 08181	1976	1.5-story, 6-bay, artificial- and brick-clad, Split-Level house (Lot 38 Green Acres Subdivision)	No notable alterations	NC age
1617 Cameron Dr	17398 97725	1976	1-story, 5-bay, side-gabled, artificial-sided, Ranch-style house (Lot 45 Green Acres Subdivision)	Enclosure of carport to create interior space	NC age
1613 Cameron Dr	17398 98738	1976	1-story, 5-bay, hipped-roof, artificial- and brick-sided, Ranch-style house (Lot 44 Green Acres Subdivision)	Artificial siding, enclosure of carport to create interior space; replacement doors and windows	NC age
1609 Cameron Dr	17398 99813	1965	1-story, 5-bay, side-gabled, brick-clad, Ranch-style house (Lot 43 Green Acres Subdivision)	No notable alterations	C
1605 Cameron Dr	17399 90817	1965	1-story, 5-bay, cross-gabled, brick-clad, Ranch-style house (Lot 42 Green Acres Subdivision)	No notable alterations	C
10121 Ligon Mill Rd	18308 09292	1991	1-story, 7-bay, side-gabled, brick-clad, minimal Colonial Revival-style (Lot 39 W G Mangum Subdivision)	New Construction	NC age
10117 Ligon Mill Rd	18309 00133	1965	1.5-story, 4-bay, side-gabled, brick- and artificial-clad, Split-Level style (Lot 40 Green Acres Subdivision)	Conversion of garage to interior space	NC alt

ADDRESS	PIN #	DATE	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATIONS	C/NC
10109 Ligon Mill Rd	17399 91905	1964	1-story, 6-bay, side-gabled, brick-and artificial-sided, Ranch-style house (Lot 41 Green Acres Subdivision)	Conversion of carport to interior space, replacement doors, replacement siding	NC alt
10101 Ligon Mill Rd	17399 91873	1982	1-story, 4-bay, side-gabled, artificial-sided, minimal Ranch-style (Lot 50 Green Acres Subdivision)	New Construction	NC age



Figure 62: Left, 1617 Cameron Drive; right, 1616 Cameron Drive



Figure 63: Left, 1613 Cameron Drive; right, 1612 Cameron Drive



Figure 64: Left, 1609 Cameron Drive; right, 1608 Cameron Drive



Figure 65: Left, 1605 Cameron Drive; right, 1604 Cameron Drive (image from Wake County tax records)



Figure 66: Left, 10121 Ligon Mill Road; right, 10117 Ligon Mill Road



Figure 67: Left, 10109 Ligon Mill Road, right, 10101 Ligon Mill Road

Homes Gardens Subdivision

Home Gardens subdivision is bounded on the north by South Main Street, on the east by the W.G. Mangum and Green Acres Subdivisions, on the south by Ligon Mill Road, and on the west by Forest Road. Home Gardens was originally composed of 40 strictly residential lots (Figure 68 through Figure 77). Over recent decades, many of these lots have been subdivided resulting in over 46 lots on which stand 36 houses (25 of which are in the APE) and two commercial buildings. The subdivision was first platted in 1953, although construction in Home Gardens did not begin until 1960 according to Wake County tax records. Tax records list one outlier, the house at 1644 Wake Drive (Figure 70, left), which is recorded with a 1944 construction date. This is likely incorrect given the design of the house and its location within the subdivision.

Like its two neighboring subdivisions, four primary design styles are found within Home Gardens: eight houses are classified as Ranch style, nine are Colonial Revival, one is a Split Level, and two are commercial. Home Gardens features a fifth housing type not found in the other two neighborhoods, the New Traditional housing style, of which there are five houses. None of the houses within the subdivision are individually distinguished.

The Ranch-style houses are all modest one-story dwellings, four to six bays wide. They feature side-gabled roofs (Figure 72, left) and are linear in form. One house, 1636 Wake Drive (Figure 69, left) is a Raised Ranch subtype, as it displays a raised basement level. The houses are clad in artificial siding. While they appear to retain their overall original footprint, three of the eight houses have carports that have been converted to interior spaces. Many of the houses have replacement doors and windows. The Ranch houses are the earliest houses in the neighborhood and date from the 1960s, with the exception of 1646 Wake Drive (Figure 69, right), which was constructed in 1999.

Home Gardens' Split-Level house, built in 1966, is at 1625 Wake Drive (Figure 76, left). The one-and-a-half story house is five bays wide and clad in both artificial siding and brick. A single-story wing extends to the house's left and holds the primary entrance in addition to a single-bay carport.

The nine Colonial Revival style houses are newer additions to the neighborhood and range in date from 1983-2009. The houses are one or two stories tall, typically with a symmetrically placed door flanked on either side by windows. Artificial siding or brick clad the exterior walls. Examples include the houses at 1640 Wake Drive (Figure 71, left), 1642 Wake Drive (Figure 70, right), 1653 Wake Drive (Figure 73, right), and 1645 Wake Drive (Figure 74, right).

Over the past three years, lots have been purchased along Forest Road by a new development company resulting in the construction of multiple New Traditional houses. These houses are constructed on lots that have been considerably subdivided, and the original houses removed. Five of these houses have been constructed since 2015 (Figure 77). In addition to this new construction, and not unlike the neighboring W. G. Mangum subdivision, the northern block of Home Gardens has been infiltrated by commercial development. A chain restaurant and a commercial car wash (Figure 68) now serve as the subdivision’s northern border along South Main Street.

INVENTORY OF HOME GARDENS SUBDIVISION RESOURCES within APE
 (Dates based upon photographs, comments, and notes in Wake County tax records, aerial photography, and visual inspection; C=contributing, NC=non-contributing)

ADDRESS	PIN #	DATE	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATIONS	C/NC
2125 S Main St	17397 95859	2009	Mellow Mushroom	New Construction	NC age
2121 S Main St	18307 06017	2005	American Pride Car Wash	New Construction	NC age
1636 Wake Dr	17397 97830	1963	1-story, 5-bay, side-gabled, vertical-sided, CMU foundation, Raised Ranch-style house (Lot 4 Home Gardens)	Addition of porch, replacement windows and doors	NC alt
1646 Wake Dr	17397 99966	1999	1-story, 5-bay, side-gabled, artificial cladding, Ranch-style house (Lot 5A Home Gardens Subdivision)	New Construction	NC age
1644 Wake Dr	17397 99910	1945 tax date	1-story, 5-bay, side-gabled, artificial siding, Ranch-style house (Lot 5B Home Gardens Subdivision)	Replacement siding, replacement windows	NC alt
1642 Wake Dr	17397 99831	1994	2-story, 3-bay, side-gabled, artificial-sided, minimal Colonial Revival-style house (Lot 6A Home Gardens Subdivision)	New Construction	NC age
1640 Wake Dr	17397 99892	1986	1.5-story, 5-bay, side-gabled, artificial-sided, minimal Colonial Revival-style house (Lot 6B Home Gardens Subdivision)	New Construction	NC age
1634 Wake Dr	17398 91814	1995	1-story, 5-bay, multi-gabled, brick-clad, minimal Colonial Revival-style house (Lot 7 Home Gardens Subdivision)	New Construction	NC age

ADDRESS	PIN #	DATE	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATIONS	C/NC
1632 Wake Dr	17398 92757	1960	1-story, 5-bay, side-gabled, brick Ranch-style house (Lots 8 & 9 Home Gardens Subdivision)	No notable alt	C
1628 Wake Dr	17398 93762	1983	1-story, 4-bay, side-gabled, artificial-sided, minimal Colonial Revival-style (Lot 10 Home Gardens Subdivision)	New Construction	NC age
1624 Wake Dr	17398 94667	1967	1-story, 5-bay, side-gabled, artificial- and brick-sided, Ranch-style house (Lot 11 Home Gardens Subdivision)	Artificial siding, replacement windows, replacement doors, possible addition of front gable	NC alt
1653 Wake Dr	17397 97562	1991	1-story, 4-bay, side-gabled, artificial-sided minimal Colonial Revival house (Lot 31B Home Gardens Subdivision)	New Construction	NC age
1649 Wake Dr	17397 98567	1991	1-story, 7-bay, side-gabled, brick and artificial cladding, minimal Colonial Revival-style house (Lot 31A Home Gardens Subdivision)	New Construction	NC age
1645 Wake Dr	17397 99587	1985	1.5-story, 5-bay, side-gabled, engaged front porch, minimal Colonial Revival-style house (Lot 32 Home Gardens Subdivision)	New Construction	NC age
1641 Wake Dr	17398 90575	1960	1-story, 6-bay, side-gabled, brick and artificial cladding, Ranch-style house (Lot 33 Home Gardens Subdivision)	Enclosed carport to create interior space and addition of porch on right side; replacement door	NC alt
1629 Wake Dr	17398 92427	1967	1-story, 4-bay, brick and artificial cladding, engaged front porch, Ranch-style house (Lot 35 & Part Lot 34 Home Gardens Subdivision)	Enclosed carport to create interior space, replacement windows, artificial siding and doors	NC alt
1625 Wake Dr	17398 93422	1966	1.5-story, 5-bay, artificial- and brick-clad, Split-Level-style house (Lot 36 Home Gardens Subdivision)	No notable changes	C

ADDRESS	PIN #	DATE	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATIONS	C/NC
1621 Wake Dr	17398 94337	1960	1-story, 5-bay, brick and artificial cladding, Ranch-style house (Lot 37 Home Gardens Subdivision)	Enclosed carport to create interior space, replacement door and windows	NC alt
1648 Forest Rd	17397 98471	2017	2-story, multi-bay, "Craftsman" Style new construction (Lot 301 Home Gardens Subdivision)	New Construction	NC age
1644 Forest Rd	17397 99327	2017	2-story, multi-bay, "Craftsman" Style new construction (Lot 302 Home Gardens Subdivision)	New Construction	NC age
1640 Forest Rd	17397 99384	2015	2-story, multi-bay, "Craftsman" Style new construction (Lot 303 Home Gardens Subdivision)	New Construction	NC age
1636 Forest Rd	17398 90342	2015	2-story, multi-bay, "Craftsman" Style new construction (Lot 304 Home Gardens Subdivision)	New Construction	NC age
1632 Forest Rd	17398 91209	2017	2-story, multi-bay, "Craftsman" Style new construction (Lot 305 Home Gardens Subdivision)	New Construction	NC age
1624 Forest Rd	17398 92252	2009	1-story, 6-bay, multi-gable, engaged front porch, artificial siding, minimal Colonial Revival-style house (Lot 26 Home Gardens Subdivision)	New Construction	NC age
1620 Forest Rd	17398 93148	1992	1-story, 3-bay, cross-hipped, artificial-sided, minimal Colonial Revival-style house (Lot 25 Home Gardens Subdivision)	New Construction	NC age



Figure 68: Left, 2125 S Main Street; right, 2121 S Main Street



Figure 69: Left, 1636 Wake Drive; right, 1646 Wake Drive (image from Wake County tax records ca, 2013)



Figure 70: Left, 1644 Wake Drive; right, 1642 Wake Drive

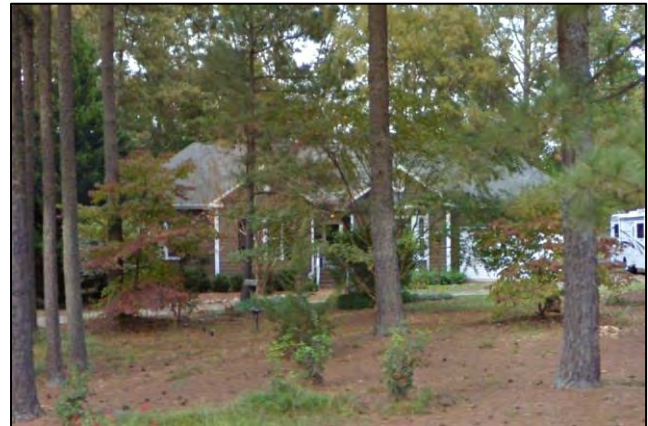
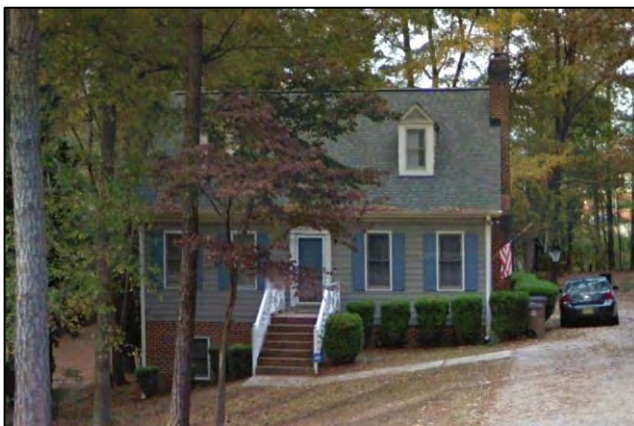


Figure 71: Left, 1640 Wake Drive; right, 1634 Wake Drive



Figure 72: Left, 1632 Wake Drive; right, 1628 Wake Drive



Figure 73: Left, 1624 Wake Drive; right, 1653 Wake Drive



Figure 74: Left, 1649 Wake Drive, right, 1645 Wake Drive



Figure 75: Left, 1641 Wake Drive; right, 1629 Wake Drive



Figure 76: Left, 1625 Wake Drive; right, 1621 Wake Drive



Figure 77: Left, 1632 Forest Road; right, 1624 Forest Road (images from Wake County tax records)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Mangum Subdivision and Green Acres Subdivision

In 1948 William Gordon (W.G.) Mangum (1890-1976) purchased 52.22 acres of land in Wake Forest from W.W. Holding for an unknown sum. In 1914 William married Mary Etta Powell (1894-1986) and as of the 1920 Census was recorded living on New Light Road in Wake Forest. By this time the young couple had three children and William worked as a farmer on his own account. The family continued to reside on New Light Road through at least 1940 (U.S. Census). From the 1930s through the 1950s Mangum appears in the *Raleigh News and Observer* only a handful of times. All of these references pertain to his farming practices, suggesting agriculture to have been the family's primary sources of income, making Mangum's purchase of the Holding land—the future Mangum Subdivision—an unusual venture (*News and Observer* 1939 and 1942).

Although purchased in 1948, a plat of the W.G. Mangum Subdivision was not officially recorded until April 1, 1960 (Figure 78). The property was laid out into 50 mostly rectangular lots, all about one-half-acre in size. Property records show that the northern portion of the subdivision (lots 1-19 and lot 23) were all sold between 1958 and 1959. Over half of these lots were purchased by a Fred and Pauline Carter who presumably developed them further. Only one house remains today within these two blocks (the rest of the lots host new commercial buildings) making it impossible to determine the construction date of the first houses. Lots 24-34 were sold to various individuals (including K.S. Marshall, who purchased lots 24 and 25) between 1960 and 1963. The few original houses standing on these lots (1609, 1613, and 1621 Mangum Avenue, 10129 and 10125 Ligon Mill Road, and 10316 Carter Street) all date to the 1960s, suggesting this portion of the subdivision was built out between 1960 and 1970. The recorded resources within the subdivision date from about 1960 to 2016.

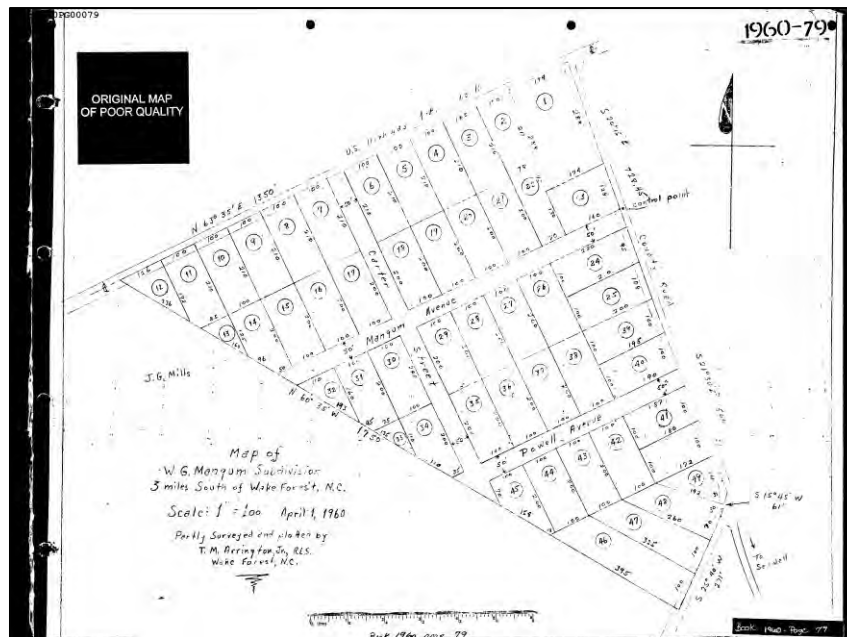


Figure 78: 1960 Plat of W.G. Mangum Subdivision

W.G. Mangum Subdivision House Construction Dates (platted 1953)										
Date	1960-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1980	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2010	2011-2018
Number built	7	1	0	0	1	1	4	3	1	3

*dates for all buildings both in and out APE

In 1964 J.N. and Grace Bond purchased from Mangum lots 35-50. Following this purchase, tax records list all of the aforementioned parcels as part of “Green Acres Subdivision” (Figure 79). A plat of the subdivision was recorded in August of 1966. Tax records suggest that most of the lots in this smaller subdivision were built between 1964 and 1976. Oddly, no advertisements for the W.G. Mangum Subdivision or Green Acres Subdivision were found in the *Raleigh News and Observer*. The resources recorded within the subdivision were erected from between about 1964 to 1991.

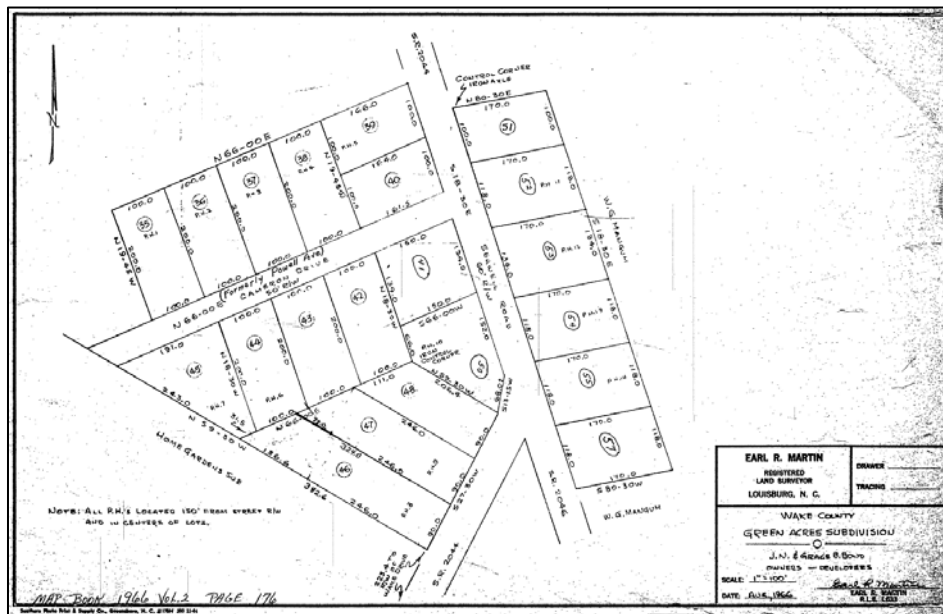


Figure 79: 1966 Plat of Green Acres Subdivision

Green Acres Subdivision House Construction Dates (platted 1966)										
Date	1960-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1980	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2010	2011-2018
Number built	7	3	1	6	2	0	1	0	0	0

* includes resources inside and out APE; note one outlier (10108 Ligon Mill outside APE) is recorded as 1940 in tax records, but likely dates to 1960s

Home Gardens

Roy M. Banks (1888-1954) developed Home Gardens. His obituary referred to him as a “well known Raleigh real estate broker” (*News and Observer* 1954a) and continued:

A native of Johnston County, Mr. Banks was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Milton Banks of Raleigh, Route 3. At an early age, he moved to Wake County and was educated in the Wake schools. He owned and operated the Banks Reality Company here for many years, and from 1940 to 1946 served as coroner of Wake County.

As one of his real estate ventures, Banks purchased 30.35 acres of land from John G. Mills in August of 1953. In October 1953 the land was platted (Figure 80) and divided into 40 residential lots and protective covenants were put into place detailing the design of the community (Deed Book 1691/ Page 229). These covenants mandated that each house be set back from the street no less than 80 feet and each lot be no less than 17,000 square feet. Covenants also required that each lot be used only for residential purposes and each house cost no less than \$10,000.

Following Banks’ death in January 1954, advertisements ran in the *News and Observer* throughout the month of May advertising the auction of the Home Gardens Subdivision lots. The advertisements described the property as follows (*News and Observer* 1954b):

A beautiful subdivision consisting of 40 choice home sites being located on U.S. Highway No. 1-A between Wake Forest and Raleigh, N.C. Approximately 2 1/2 miles south of Wake Forest near Burlington Mills. These home sites are ideally located being near Wake Forest, Burlington Mill Plant, and only a short drive to Raleigh, N.C. Lots border U.S. Highway No. 1-A and also Fort Cross Road with wide streets all the way through property. It will pay you Mr. Business Man, Home Seeker, Builder to be with us on this sale. Property being sold for one purpose only and that is to settle an estate.

None of the houses standing today in the subdivision predate 1960, indicating the advertised lots were not immediately built on. Most of the houses have construction dates that postdate 1970, which suggests the lots were not built on early and/or have been redeveloped. Redevelopment is likely in most cases. The date range of the subdivision’s resources extends from between about 1960 and 2017.

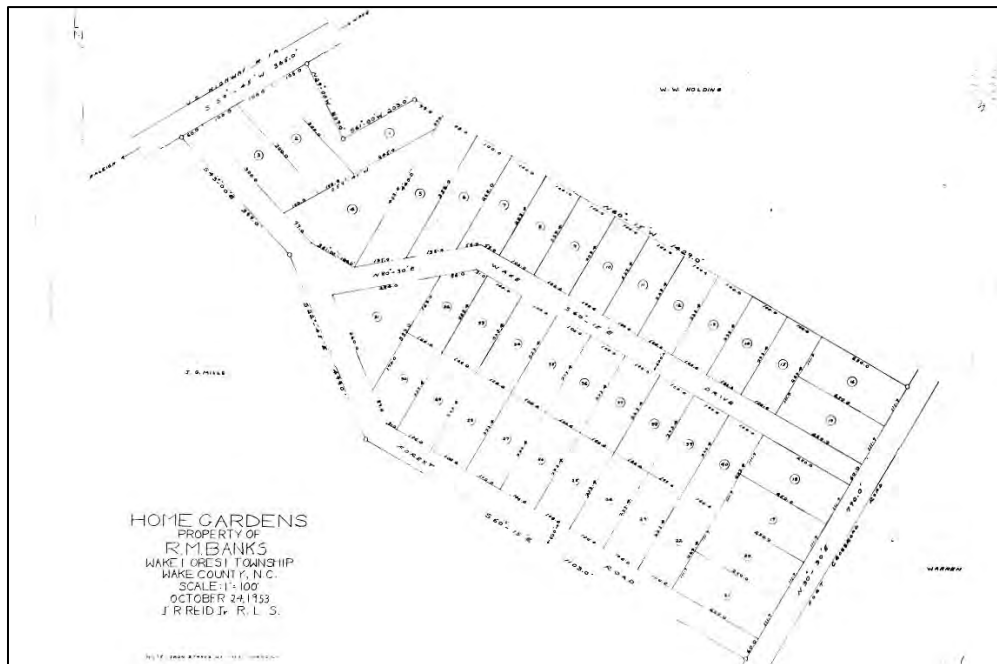


Figure 80: 1953 Plat of Home Gardens Subdivision

Home Gardens Subdivision Construction Dates (platted 1953)										
Date	1960-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1980	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2010	2011-2018
Number built	4	6	3	1	5	1	6	1	3	5

* two outliers are not included in the above table: 1664 Wake Dr. dated ca. 1944 and 1610 Wake Dr. ca. 1954 (outside the APE), which are likely incorrect tax dates

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

Wake County has seven subdivisions listed in the NRHP as historic districts that were predominantly or entirely developed after World War II. Their nominations date from 2010 and 2011. Additionally, Greenbrier Estates in Garner was determined eligible for NRHP listing in early 2018 (Brown and Potere 2018). The percentages of contributing and non-contributing resources within these eight subdivisions are included in the table below.

Historic District Name (Survey Site number)	Period of Significance	% of Contributing Resources	% of Non-Contributing Resources	Year of NRHP listing or DOE
Battery Heights (WA4430)	1956-1964	62%	38%	2011

Cameron Village (WA4602)	1950-1955	76%	24%	2011
Capitol Heights (WA4435)	1946-1949	62%	38%	2011
Hi-Mount (WA4512)	1938-1954	60%	40%	2011
Longview Gardens (WA4441)	1938-1965	66%	34%	2011
Madonna Acres (WA4443)	1960-1965	82%	18%	2010
Rochester Heights (WA4581)	1957-1964	68%	32%	2011
Greenbrier Estates (WA4581), Garner	1957-1964	68%	32%	2018

These developments were platted and planned by real estate developers, and are dominated by ranch house architecture with smaller numbers of split-level, split-foyer, Colonial Revival-style/traditional and Modernist houses, not unlike W.G. Mangum, Green Acres, and Home Gardens subdivisions.

The following table illustrates the number of resources within each subdivision addressed here (and within the bounds of the APE) determined to be contributing resources based upon their architectural integrity:


Home Gardens Subdivision (Platted 1953)	W.G. Mangum Subdivision (Platted 1960)	Green Acres Subdivision (Platted 1966)
2 of 25 = 8% contributing	4 of 19 = 21% contributing	2 of 12 = 17% contributing

Historic, Association, Architectural, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, C, and D)

While all three subdivisions were planned and originally dominated by architectural styles concurrent with the building trends of post-WWII (i.e. Ranch, Split-Level, and Colonial Revival style homes) none of the subdivisions retain enough integrity with regard to their overall design (streets have been rerouted, lots divided and combined, original houses demolished, significant amount of infill, etc.) to merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion A in community planning and development. Likewise, the subdivisions are not eligible under Criterion C for their architecture, due to their many modern additions and alterations. The standard set by the currently listed and determined-NRHP-eligible post-WWII historic districts within Wake County suggests that at least 60% of a district’s resources must be considered contributing in order for a district to merit NRHP eligibility. All three of the subdivisions fall far short of this (Home Gardens with 8% contributing, W.G. Mangum with 21% contributing, and Green Acres with 17% contributing). Finally the subdivisions do not achieve NRHP eligibility under Criteria B or D as they boast no association with any significant persons in our past, nor are they likely to yield important information not available from other sources.

Home Gardens, W.G. Mangum, and Green Acres Subdivisions		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Stand on location where they were built
Design	Low	Original designs of some houses remain intact, but many demolished
Setting	Low	High degree of infill; modern development largely rings subdivisions
Materials	Low	Remaining original houses retain much original material, but significant loss of houses overall
Workmanship	Low	Remaining original houses retain much original workmanship, but significant loss of houses overall
Feeling	Low	Retain high integrity of location, but low integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship; thereby low integrity of feeling
Association	Low	Retain high integrity of location, but low integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship; thereby low integrity of association

033. Purefoy-Dunn Plantation

	Resource Name	Purefoy-Dunn Plantation
	HPO Survey Site #	WA0221
	Location	11300 Capital Boulevard, Wake Forest
	PIN	1830623177
	Date of Construction	Ca. 1814; ca. 1850
	Recommendation	NRHP listed under Criteria B and C in 1997

DESCRIPTION, HISTORY, AND SIGNIFICANCE

In *The Architecture of Wake County North Carolina*, Kelly Lally (1994:249) describes the Purefoy-Dunn Plantation’s house as follows:

The house typifies the Greek Revival style in Wake County. Three bays wide, the symmetrical front has a central entrance with a single two-panel door with sidelights. Flanking the doorway are pairs of Doric pilasters with flush boarding between them, reminders of the former one-story portico. An identical second-level entrance originally opened onto a flat roof. At the front corners of the house rise very broad paneled pilasters similar to those on the porch. Windows with large, six-over-six sash have wide surrounds with Greek ovolo backband moldings. The house follows a center-hall plan with an open-string dogleg stair. The simple Greek Revival woodwork includes symmetrically molded window and door surrounds, two-panel doors, and post-and-lintel mantels.

The property’s National Register nomination includes this summary of its history and significance (Black 1987):

...the Purefoy-Dunn Plantation is significant in the history of Wake County and Wake Forest as the early nineteenth residence of Rev. John Purefoy (1778-1855), a founder and member of the first board of trustees of Wake Forest College who played a key role in the selection of the site for the college. Purefoy’s activities in connection with the college were carried out while he was living in the house. Constructed in the early 19th century as a small Federal style dwelling, the main house was extended and remodeled in the Greek Revival style in the mid-19th century by later owner Samuel H. Dunn (1809-1891). In its remodeled form the house is a representative Wake County example of Greek Revival plantation seats built in the northern Piedmont counties of the state during the period. The period of significance extends from construction of the house ca. 1814 to the approximate date of alterations made by Dunn, ca. 1850.

The nomination included a contributing smokehouse, which survives, and three other noncontributing outbuildings that were demolished prior to a 2005 survey update of the property (Figure 114 and Figure 115).



Figure 81: Clockwise from upper left—south front elevation; north rear and west side elevations; north and west elevations in 1988; and front and east side elevations in 1988



Figure 82: Clockwise from upper left—clear cut and disturbed lot opposite (east of) Purefoy-Dunn House; ABC store; Sam’s Club and gas station; Chili’s restaurant

INTEGRITY

The integrity of the house, along with the land currently associated with it and the contributing smokehouse, appears to remain intact since the property was NRHP listed in 1974. It is therefore believed to continue to merit NRHP listing.

PUREFOY-DUNN PLANTATION		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	Medium	The Purefoy-Dunn house remains on the site where it was built, but the large majority of the land associated with it when it was NRHP-listed has been developed since 2007

Design	High	The Purefoy-Dunn house retains the same form and design features it had at the time it was NRHP listed
Setting	Medium	Within its current tree-lined 2.77-acre parcel, the Purefoy-Dunn house retains a bucolic setting, but the area beyond that parcel has been heavily developed since 2007
Materials	High	The Purefoy-Dunn house retains the same finish and materials it had at the time it was NRHP listed
Workmanship	High	The Purefoy-Dunn house retains the same finish and workmanship it had at the time it was NRHP listed
Feeling	Medium/High	The Purefoy-Dunn house retains, since it was NRHP listed, high integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, and medium integrity of location and setting; it therefore retains medium/high integrity of feeling
Association	Medium/High	The Purefoy-Dunn house retains, since it was NRHP listed, high integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, and medium integrity of location and setting; it therefore retains medium/high integrity of association

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPOSED BOUNDARY

When the Purefoy-Dunn Plantation was NRHP listed in 1998, its boundaries encompassed 185 acres. Due to development, this was reduced to approximately 82 acres through a 1997 boundary decrease amendment to the original nomination. In 2005 the undeveloped land associated with the plantation was further trimmed to a parcel that encompassed 2.77 acres. Figure 83 depicts the original 185-acre NRHP boundary, superimposed on a current tax map that includes the locations of the following modern development within that boundary: ABC store site (A on figure) (built 2018); Chili’s restaurant (B) (2007); Red Robin restaurant (C) (2007); Texas Roadhouse restaurant (D) (2007); multi-tenant strip mall (E) (2008); Sam’s Club store (F) (2016); Sam’s Club gas station (G) (2016); and the multi-building Aston Apartments (H) (2013).

The 2.77-acre parcel (PIN #1830623177) is identified on the 2005 subdivision plat map as the “historical lot” (Map Book 2005/Page 1656), to indicate that it includes a preservation easement. This is the only remaining land associated with the plantation that has not been either developed or clear cut and disturbed. It includes the Purefoy-Dunn house and the contributing smokehouse. The proposed revised NRHP boundary for the Purefoy-Dunn Plantation is this 2.77-acre parcel (Figure 84). On the west, this boundary is recommended as not extending into the NCDOT-maintained right-of-way of US 1.




Figure 83: Original NRHP-listed boundary of Purefoy-Dunn Plantation with undeveloped parcel marked by red dotted line at bottom left and modern development identified by letters



Figure 84: Purefoy-Dunn Plantation proposed revised NRHP boundary, marked in red

050. SE Baptist Theological Seminary Cemetery

	Resource Name	SE Baptist Theological Seminary Cemetery
	HPO Survey Site #	WA7926
	Location	875 Stadium Drive, Wake Forest
	PIN	1841051332
	Date of Construction	1956
	Recommendation	Not eligible for NRHP listing

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary’s Cemetery (Cemetery) was designed as a memorial park rather than a cemetery as traditionally conceived. National Register Bulletin 41 (Potter and Boland 1992) defines a memorial park as a “cemetery of the 20th century cared for in perpetuity by a business or nonprofit corporation; generally characterized by open expanses of greensward with either flush or other regulated gravemarkers....” It further notes of memorial parks that the “natural beauty of cemetery sites continued to be enhanced through landscaping, but rolling terrain was smoothed of picturesque roughness and hilly features. The mechanized equipment required to maintain grounds efficiently on a broad scale prompted standardization of markers flush with the ground level and the elimination of plot-defining barriers.”

The Cemetery meets these definitions (Figure 85 through Figure 87). It is flat, lacks fences between plots, is almost entirely clear of trees and other plantings, and has flush or nearly flush markers. These features eliminate barriers between the interments and lend themselves to efficient and careful maintenance. The only features that stand out at the cemetery are the modest brick piers and metal gates along Stadium Drive and, in particular, the limestone monument at its south rear, which serves as its focal point.



Figure 85: Typical flush markers



Figure 86: Cemetery monument



Figure 87: Monument at south rear of cemetery and gates along Stadium Drive

The monument utilizes a severe mid-century-modern motif, with largely plain flat surfaces and stark geometric forms. Its only adornment is a centered open bible on a lectern bearing the seminary name, an elongated recessed cross above, and two small blocks of inset floral motifs. On its left (east) panel are the words “WE HAVE A BUILDING OF GOD A HOUSE NOT MADE WITH HANDS II COR. 5.1,” below which are the names of most of those who are interred in the cemetery, including its most prominent figures. The words “HEIRS ACCORDING TO HOPE OF ETERNAL LIFE TITUS 3:9” on the right panel have no names beneath, but may await further burials of notables, as the other panel is almost or completely filled.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary (Seminary) first opened on September 10, 1951. Voted into existence by the 1950 Chicago meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention, Wake Forest was selected as the new institution’s location. One of the driving forces behind the convention’s choice of location was the availability of the Wake Forest College (College) campus as the institution was in the middle of moving to its current location in Winston-Salem. The campus also had historic ties to the

Baptist heritage. From 1951-1956 the newly formed seminary operated out of Appleby Hall, a building it presumably rented from the College (Southeastern Theological Seminary 2018).

On June 29, 1956, following the official removal of the College to Winston-Salem, the Seminary formally purchased the seven lots comprising the original Wake Forest campus for the price of \$1000 and “other good and valuable consideration” (Deed Book 1244/Page 333). Included within this large transaction was the land currently occupied by the Seminary’s Cemetery. The Cemetery parcel was just a small portion of Tract VII, referred to in the deed as “College Land West of Campus and the Gymnasium” and constituting 398.1 acres, as seen in a 1956 plat (BM1956/Page100) (Figure 88). The deed of sale states that the sale agreement had been in place since January of 1952.

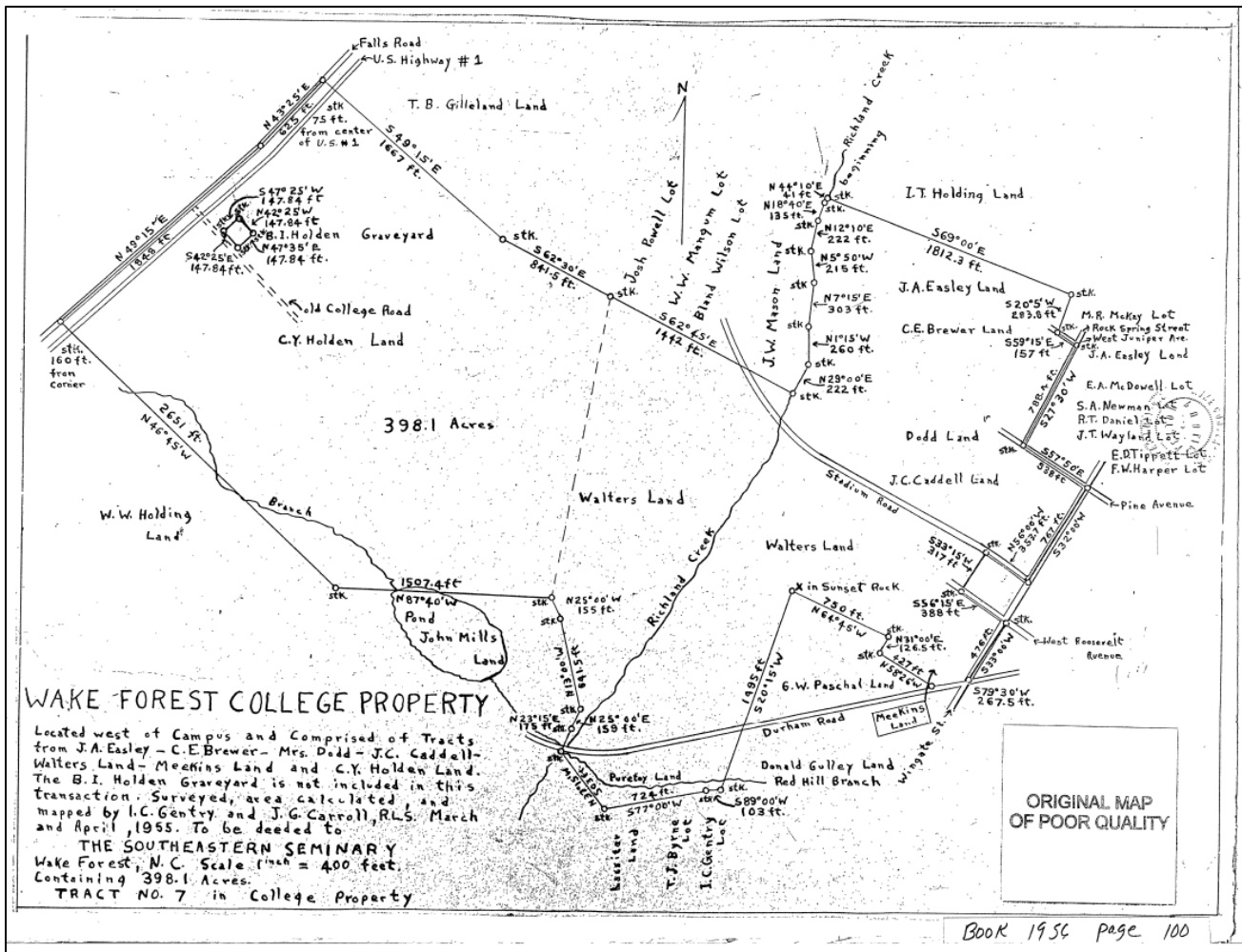


Figure 88: 1956 Plat of Tract VII of the Wake Forest College Property, which included the future lands of the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary Cemetery (BM1956/Page100).

No reference is made to the Cemetery in the deed between the two educational institutions. Reference is made to the B.I. Holden Graveyard, which is labeled on the western (upper left) edge of the plat map (Figure 88). This small family cemetery is independent of the Southeastern Baptist Cemetery, and was specifically mentioned as excluded from the land transaction.

The omission of the Baptist Cemetery from the deed of sale reveals the Cemetery had not yet been created nor platted at the time of the property transfer, despite the earliest headstone dating from 1926. All other stones in the Cemetery date from 1955 or later. The outlier is the marker of young Clarence Perry Stealey (1922-1926). Genealogical research strongly suggests that he was the young son of the Seminary's first president, Dr. Sydnor L. Stealey (1897-1969). Census records place Dr. Stealey and his wife, Jesse (1901-1981), in Jefferson County, Kentucky at the time of young Clarence's birth and death. The Stealeys did not arrive in the Raleigh area until the 1940s (U.S. Census). That said, it is likely that the remains of Clarence were moved to the Cemetery, or the marker was placed in memoriam, sometime after Stealey's presidency, which spanned from 1951-1963. Both Dr. Stealey and his wife were interred in the cemetery at their deaths.

An article published in the March 12, 1956 edition of Wake Forest College newspaper the *Old Gold and Black* (Figure 89) recounts the start of work by the Seminary (begun the week prior to publication) to clear land for a cemetery along Stadium Road. The article describes the cemetery design plans as follows (*Old Black and Gold*, 1956):

The cemetery will cover a space approximately 200 feet deep by the same distance along the road. A 20-foot wide drive will be cut down the center, to end at a 40-foot circle near the cemetery.

The circle will be fully landscaped. A four-foot steel fence will surround the land. Space for approximately 420 graves is included in the plot.

According to the article the seminary had originally desired to locate a tract of land in town and closer to the main portion of campus, but no land was available.

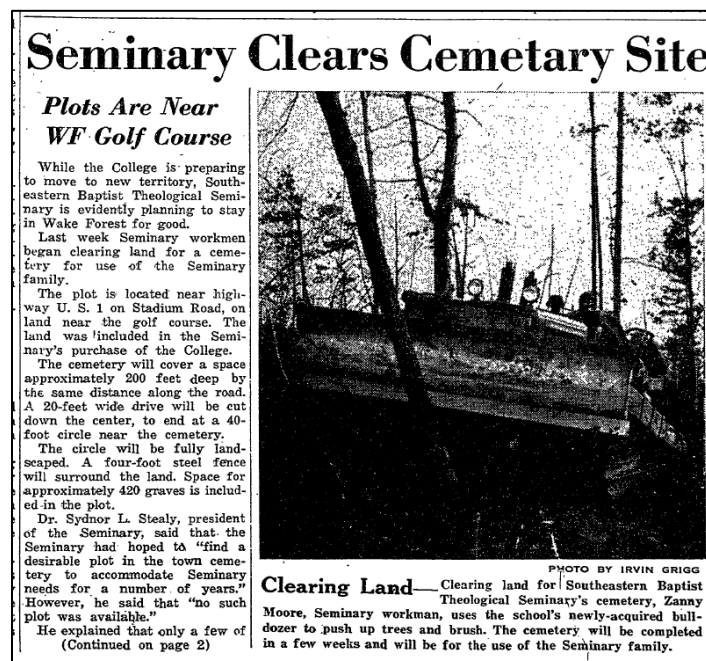


Figure 89: March 12, 1956 edition of the Wake Forest College *Old Black and Gold* newspaper

As of the completion of this survey, roughly 81 individuals have been interred in the Cemetery over the past 63 years (Findagrave.com). Accompanying the Stealeys are numerous other figures closely associated with the Seminary's history, along with their wives. (All 26 individuals whose names are

engraved on the monument are male.) These include Olin Binkley (1908-1999) and Lewis A. Drummond (1926-2004), the second and fourth Seminary presidents, respectively; numerous professors, among them Robert T. Daniel, James Leo Green, and Donald E. Cook; and others affiliated with the seminary, such as librarian/professor Edwin Calhoun Osburn, college physician George Carlyle Mackie, business manager Onard Lee Cross, missionary John Burder Hipps and, appropriately, the first superintendent of buildings and grounds, Frank Marion Swett. (The professions of these individuals, and others, are included on their markers or accessible in online resources.) The cemetery remains active, the most recent internment dating to October 2017.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

At its Criteria Considerations (Exceptions), the National Register states in part,

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes...shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties *will qualify* if... they fall within the following categories:

A. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

...

D. A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events...

The Southeast Baptist Theological Seminary Cemetery is not believed to meet either of these exceptions. It is a modest, functional memorial park that is neither architecturally nor artistically distinctive. Its markers, albeit by intent, are plain. Its focal monument is typical of the period, rather than of distinctive design. Its age is less than 65 years. More notable memorial park design features are found in Wake County, for example, at the Raleigh Memorial Park. Established around the same time as the Cemetery, in 1959, the Raleigh cemetery is punctuated by trees, gardens, and later-added mausoleums (Dignity Memorial website) (Figure 90).

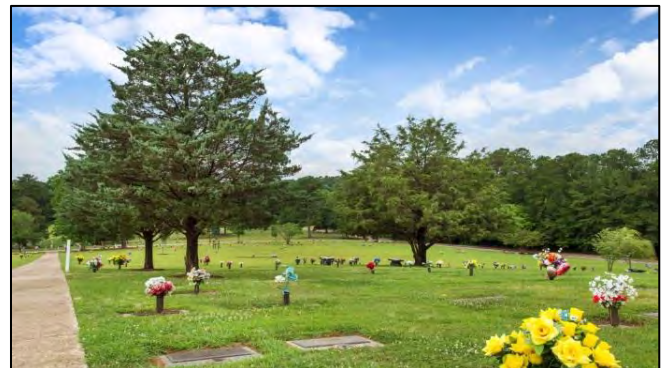
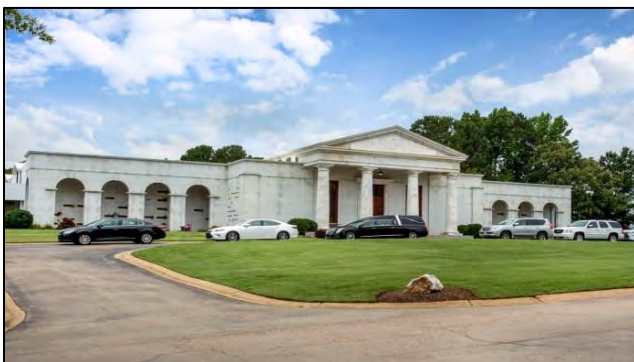



Figure 90: Recent views of Raleigh Memorial Park (source: Dignity Memorial website)

The individuals buried in the Cemetery were important to the Seminary, but not of transcendent importance. Any significant activities or association with historic events on their parts would have taken place not in the Cemetery, but in the Seminary’s nearby buildings or elsewhere. Therefore even though the Cemetery has a high degree of integrity, it is not believed to meet the requirements of either Criteria Consideration A or C and is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing.

SE BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY CEMETERY		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	At the site where it was built
Design	High	Little alteration to site, monument, or markers
Setting	High	In spite of modern development in Wake Forest, remains in an appropriately peaceful setting
Materials	High	Little alteration to site, monument, or markers
Workmanship	High	Little alteration to site, monument, or markers
Feeling	High	High degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship; accordingly high degree of integrity of feeling
Association	High	High degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship; accordingly high degree of integrity of workmanship

057. E. Carroll Joyner Park

	Resource Name	E. Carroll Joyner Park
	HPO Survey Site #	WA7927
	Location	701 Harris Road, Wake Forest
	PIN	1841381114
	Date of Construction	Ca. 1940s-present
	Recommendation	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION



Figure 91: Site plan of E. Carroll Joyner Park

The 118-acre E. Carroll Joyner Park sits on the east side of Route 1, just northwest of the town of Wake Forest. The park is bounded on the north by Harris Road, on the south by a housing development, and on the east and west by wooded land. Owned by the Town of Wake Forest, the park’s first phase was completed in 2009. Two additional park phases are planned, although their completion dates have not been announced.

At present, the park is largely characterized by open green space through which runs a path of organically shaped, paved trails (Figure 91 and Figure 92). A 2000-foot-long stone ribbon wall dissects

the first phase of the park from north to south. The park is accessed from Harris Road by a long paved drive which leads to a parking lot at the west side of the park. A man-made pond lies to the south of the parking lot. To the east of the pond stands the park's current infrastructure. Modern restrooms, an amphitheater, and two designed gardens are all newly created park amenities.



Figure 92: View of open green space at Joyner Park, with ribbon wall in background

A reconstructed farm complex consisting of a log tobacco barn and chicken house, a frame mule barn, and a log cabin sit in a grouping to the west of the other park amenities. All of these buildings, save the log cabin (which was moved to the park from another location), were part of the mid-twentieth century Walker Farm. According to historic aerial photographs, the three buildings stand on their original footprints, but have been heavily reconstructed. A mature grove of pecan trees stands to the south and west of the farm complex and is also attributed to the Walker Family.

Tobacco Barn

The tobacco barn (Figure 93) is the southernmost building of the farm complex and sits just south of the chicken house and west of the pecan grove. The log building displays v-notch construction (held together largely by modern chinking) and sits atop a rebuilt stone foundation. The side-gabled roof is capped with metal sheathing and four small chimney pipes rise from the western and eastern slopes. A shed-roof lean-to, supported by rough wooden posts, extends from the building's western side and may be reconstructed. Original doorways are found on the eastern and western sides.



Figure 93: Tobacco barn

Chicken House

The chicken house (Figure 94) sits to the south of the mule barn and east of the Walker Garden. The saddle-notched log building has been heavily reconstructed and displays modern chinking, a new cinderblock foundation, and replacement log members.



Figure 94: Chicken house

Mule Barn

The frame mule barn (Figure 95) is the northernmost building of the farm complex, and like the chicken house and tobacco barn, was once part of the Walker farmstead. The barn features a central aisle flanked by enclosed pens which are said to have originally housed mules. A steep-pitched, side-gabled roof is clad with metal sheathing and covers two lean-tos supported by rough-cut wooden posts, located on the eastern and western sides of the building. The building rests on a rough stone foundation and features a second-story loft, accessible on the building's eastern elevation.



Figure 95: Mule barn

Log House

The log house (Figure 96) standing at the center of the farm complex is said to predate its accompanying farm buildings, with a construction date from the 1880s (*News and Observer*, 2003b). The house was moved to its current location in 2008 in conjunction with the park's construction. The saddle-notched log house was completely rebuilt as a result of the move. It therefore employs modern chinking and sits on a new foundation. Its original interior features were not included in the move.



Figure 96: Reconstructed log cabin, exterior and interior views

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1946 Will (Willie) L. Walker (1884-1974) and his wife Mamie Mae (1888-1978?) purchased three tracts of land, totaling 139.19 acres, in Wake Forest from J.W. Hollowell (Deed Book 0952/Page 453) for the sum of \$6,000. An African American born in Virginia, Willie married Mamie Mae Tee around 1906. The couple resided in Virginia for the first years of their marriage, where they welcomed the first three of their 13 children. By 1920 the family had moved to North Carolina. The 1920 Census records the Walkers renting a house in Louisburg, Franklin County and listed Willie's occupation as a milliner. Mamie stayed at home with the couple's then five children (U.S. Census). By 1930 Willie had relocated his family to Wake County where he made a living as a farmer, working on his own account and renting a home on Wake Forest and Raleigh Road. The family continued to rent through 1940 until Willie made his purchase of the future Joyner Park land in 1946.

The Walker family would reside on the land until at least 1978, around which time Mamie died (Deed 2634/Page 419). Despite Mamie's death, the land would not be sold by her heirs until 1982 (Deed 3050/Page 531). During its 30-some years under Walker ownership, the land operated largely as a produce farm (Town of Wake Forest 2018). A 1959 Wake County aerial depicts a multi-building farmstead improved upon by Willie during his first decade of ownership. Comparison of the 1959 aerial with the earlier 1938 aerial shows that some buildings already stood on the farm when it was purchased by the Walkers in 1946 (Figure 97 and Figure 98). (Discernable buildings in the aerial include a chicken house, tobacco barn, and mule barn, all of which are extant.) What appears to be the Walker's house is located on the northern bounds of the farm complex, with a number of smaller sheds scattered to the west and south along a centrally placed drive. A pecan grove (which also remains largely intact today) is seen to the south of the farm complex.



Figure 97: 1938 Wake County Aerial (source: UNC University Libraries online)

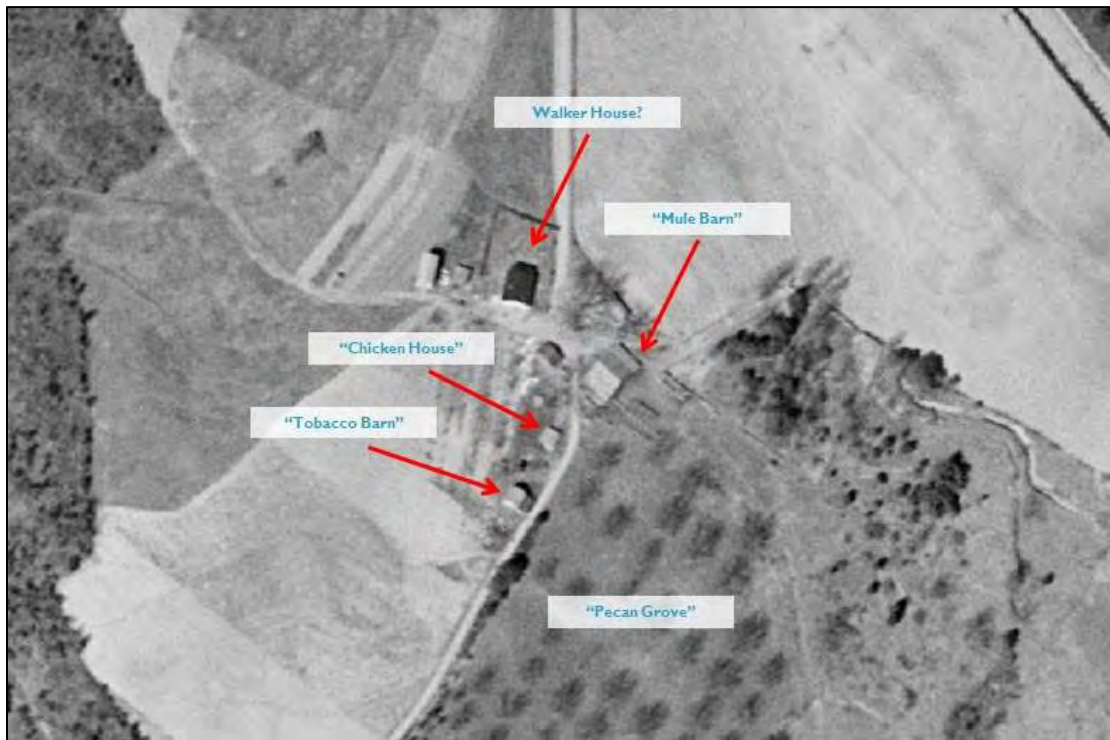


Figure 98: 1959 Wake County Aerial (source: UNC University Libraries online)

In 1982 E. Carroll Joyner purchased 118.97 acres of land from the Walker heirs for the sum of \$250,000 (Deed Book 3050/ Page 531). Never living on the property, Joyner raised cattle on the land through the 1990s (Town of Wake Forest 2018). In March 2003 the Town of Wake Forest acquired Joyner's land through the Trust for Public Land with the intent of creating an expansive community park (Deed Book 9964/Page 2748). The land was purchased for a total of \$4.15 million (*News and Observer*, 2003a).

Shortly following its land purchase, the town contracted Mark Robinson and Associates to develop a park Master Plan. As part of this planning process, it was determined that the park would develop in

three phases. The first phase of the park would include elements present today. These elements include: walking trails, a curated mid-twentieth-century farm complex (which include three heavily rehabilitated buildings from the Walker Farm: a chicken house, mule barn, and tobacco barn, in addition to a relocated log cabin and the pecan grove), the Walker Garden (named in honor of Willie and Mamie Walker), a performance garden, a 1000-seat amphitheater, and a 2000-foot-long stone ribbon wall (constructed by local stone mason Brooks Burleson). The log cabin, now part of the reconstructed farm complex, allegedly dates from the 1880s and was taken from an undisclosed location between Youngsville and Pocomoke along NC 96. The building was deconstructed and reconstructed (at the park) by Garland “Pete” Hendricks, a local building salvager, novelist, and former professor of writing at both Duke and N.C. State (*News and Observer*, 2003b). Construction began in May 2008 and the park officially opened on August 1, 2009 (*Wake Forest Gazette*, 2003).

The second phase of the park, which is currently in the early planning stages, will include the construction of a community center and playground. The third and final phase of the project (as of now) will include the construction of baseball and softball fields, soccer fields, and additional parking (Figure 99) (Town of Wake Forest, 2018).



Figure 99: E. Carroll Joyner Park Master Plan (source: Town of Wake Forest Parks and Recreation Department)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

Historic, Association, Architectural, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, C, and D)

The E. Carroll Joyner Park/Walker Farm Complex is recommended as not NRHP eligible under Criteria A or B, as it has no known connection with any significant historic events or notable persons. The park additionally does not merit eligibility under Criterion C due to its substantial loss of architectural integrity. While the three outbuildings appear to stand on their original footprint, they have been much altered (modern chinking, new foundations, new log members). The complex lacks its original house and other associated outbuildings. Instead a new log house, which sources indicate predates the rest of the farm complex, has been introduced into the building collection. Additionally, the complex lacks its original rural farm setting, and instead finds itself within the limits of a recreational park. In her survey of Wake County, Kelly Lally identified numerous largely intact late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century farm complexes, all boasting a higher degree of integrity than the farm complex at E. Carroll Joyner Park (Lally 1994:90-95, 150-153). As part of this survey, two such resources were closely assessed: the Powell House and Wakefields. Both farm complexes retain their original houses and a number of early outbuildings. Both retain higher degrees of architectural integrity and have been listed on the National Register under Criteria A and C (see Wakefields and Powell House entries for further discussion). Finally, the park does not merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion D as it is unlikely to yield important information based on its appearance or construction.

E. CARROLL JOYNER PARK		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	Medium/ Low	Only some buildings stand on their original footprint (cabin has been moved from another location, and many original Walker farm buildings no longer stand)
Design	Low	Buildings retain original footprint, but have been significantly altered; many farm buildings have been removed and the farmstead has been converted into a recreational park
Setting	Low	Area surrounding surviving farm buildings is no longer rural farmland, but instead has been converted into a recreational park
Materials	Low	Buildings retain original form and some original material, but have undergone significant reconstruction with modern materials
Workmanship	Low	Buildings retain original form and some original material, but have undergone significant reconstruction with modern materials
Feeling	Low	Medium/low integrity of location and low integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship; therefore low integrity of feeling

Association	Low	Medium/low integrity of location and low integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling; therefore low integrity of association
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058. Holden House

	Resource Name	Holden House
	HPO Survey Site #	WA4992
	Location	13932 Capital Boulevard, Wake Forest vicinity
	PIN	1842237226
	Date of Construction	Ca. 1930s
	Recommendation	Recommended not NRHP eligible

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Holden House sits on the east side of Route 1 on a 2.45 acre parcel that borders Franklin County on its northern side. Residential parcels bound the Holden land to the east, and a junkyard and open field border the property to the south. The house sits approximately 120 feet back from the road and is accessed by a gravel drive, which runs along the building’s northern side. Mature trees directly surround the house and its associated outbuildings. All of the buildings are aligned along the northern side of the lot, the southern portion being open green space. Accompanying the Holden House are four outbuildings that include a mid-twentieth-century shed, packhouse, barn, and a late-twentieth-century garage (Figure 100).



Figure 100: Site plan of current Holden House parcel bounds (source: NC HPO GIS)

Holden House

The Holden House is a one-and-a-half-story, frame, Craftsman-style bungalow composed of a single block three bays wide and five bays deep. It is simply finished. The house is clad in replacement vinyl siding and rests on an original stone pier foundation that was later filled in with additional stone. A

low-pitched, side-gabled roof with very deep overhanging eaves and capped with standing-seam metal tops the house. A front-gabled dormer centered on the building's facade also displays deep overhanging eaves. Its three-light window is likely a replacement. Two centrally placed, interior brick chimneys protrude near the crest of the roof's western slope.

An engaged, recessed, Craftsman-style porch beneath the building's deep eaves crosses the front (western) elevation. It is supported by four columns. The two center supports are composed of battered wooden columns resting atop stone piers. Two battered, completely stone columns support either end of the porch. The porch rests on a combination of concrete masonry block and stone foundation, and its floor is poured concrete. Concrete stairs are found in the center bay. A rear enclosed sun porch, which sits beneath the house's deep eaves and appears to be original, crosses the house's rear (eastern) elevation (Figure 101).



Figure 101: Left, front (western) elevation; right, southwestern corner

Paired two-over-two sash windows are placed on either side of the primary entrance, which is slightly off-center on the building's front elevation. The windows, which may be original, are surrounded with replacement moldings. Three windows of the same style are also found on the northern and southern elevations. The door appears to be original and features three vertical rectangular lights over top of horizontal panels, keeping with the Craftsman style (Figure 101). An attic door is found in the gable on the building's northern elevation. The wooden stairway leading up to the door suggests that the attic has been converted in recent years into a rental unit (Figure 102). The house was visited twice, but access could not be obtained.



Figure 102: Left, southeastern corner; right, northeastern corner

Barn

The single-story frame barn (Figure 103, left) stands to the east of the Holden House and is at least three bays wide (loss of siding makes it difficult to determine the original number of bays). The building is clad in original horizontal siding and replacement metal siding and its low-sloped roof is topped with metal sheathing. The barn was likely used for livestock and dates from the early/mid-twentieth century.



Figure 103: Left, early/mid-twentieth-century barn; right, early/mid-twentieth-century packhouse

Packhouse

The early/mid-twentieth-century frame packhouse (Figure 103, right) is located to the southeast of the Holden House, and southwest of the barn. The building is clad in later-added metal sheathing on all sides, as well as its gabled roof. Two shed-roof lean-tos extend from the building's eastern and western sides.

Shed

The small, front-gabled, frame shed (Figure 104, left) stands directly behind (to the east) of the Holden House. The early/mid-twentieth century building is clad in vertical boards and features a centrally placed door on its eastern gable end.



Figure 104: Left, early/mid-twentieth century frame shed; right, mid-twentieth century garage

Garage

The mid-twentieth century two-bay garage (Figure 104, right) stands to the west of the Holden House and is oriented to the south. The side-gabled building is capped with metal sheathing and built of concrete masonry block.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1886 Robert A. Speed (1856-1926) married Eva Harris (1864-1906); both of Franklin County, and their union produced three children. Following Eva's early death (Louisburg *Franklin Times* 1906), 163 acres of land encompassing northern portions of Wake County and southern portions of Franklin County passed equally to her children: Norwood, Maggie, and Plummer. Described as the "Northern Lot" in a 1911 plat, the current Holden parcel was just a small portion of almost 600 acres once owned by Eva's father, H.H. Harris (Figure 105). The Northern Lot likely did not include a house, as the map and deed specifically identify the long southern lot of 263.33 acres as the "Home Place." Additionally, the Speeds did not live on the property: Eva Harris Speed died in Franklinton and Robert Speed was a liveryman and ran a hotel in the town (Louisburg *Franklin Times* 1909).

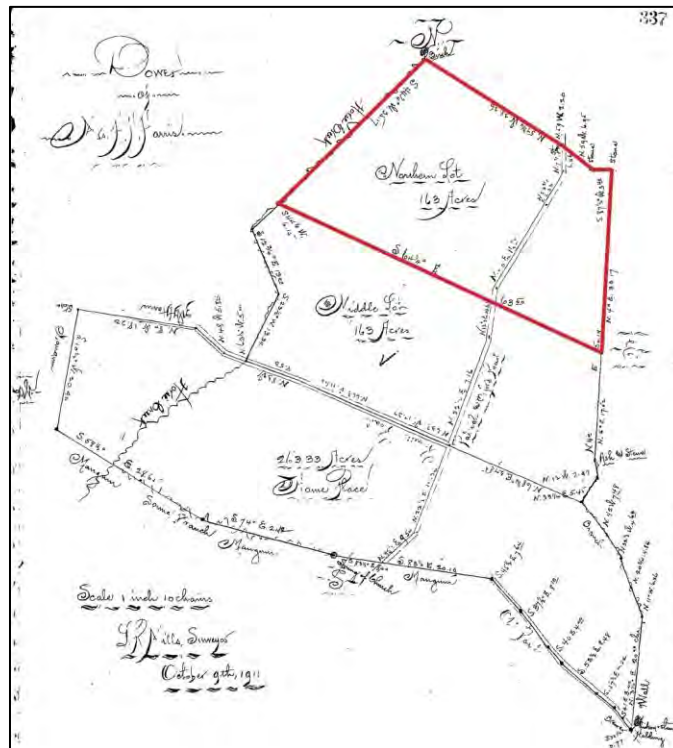


Figure 105: 1911 Plat of H.H. Harris Lands (Deed Book 265/Page 336)

By September 1923 Maggie Speed had acquired her brothers' shares of the land holdings, which had been divided into three parcels, as seen in Figure 106. In October 1923, she sold to George H. Wall (1845-1934) Lot 3 of the land for the sum of \$1538.33. The parcel consisted of 52.7 acres of land, which included land in northern Wake and southern Franklin counties (Deed Book 437/Page 496). The plat map does not depict a house on the parcel.

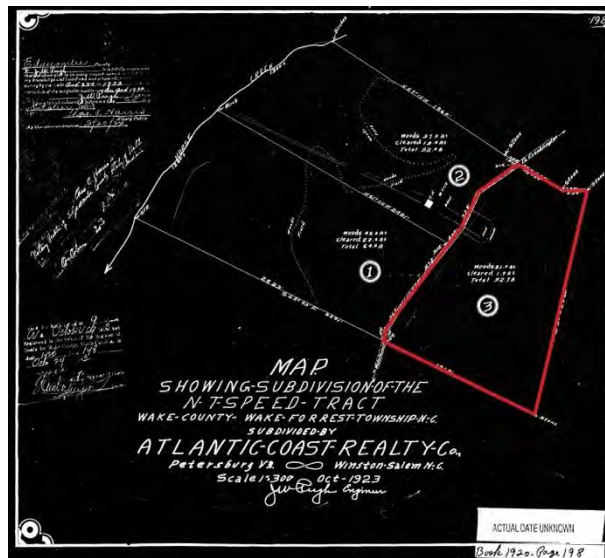


Figure 106: 1923 Map of N.T. Speed Lands (Map Book 1920/Page 198)

At the time of the sale, George Wall, a lifetime resident of Wake Forest, was well into his seventies and already owned a significant amount of property in northern Wake County. He therefore likely purchased the property solely as an investment and did not live on it. Following his death in 1934 at the age of 89, the parcel passed via his will to his only daughter, Mary Wall Holden (1886-1971). Mary had wed Calvin Young Holden Sr. (1871-1936) in 1916. As of the 1930 Census, the couple rented a home in Wake Forest to raise their 13 children while Calvin worked as postmaster. Calvin died in 1936, just two years after Mary inherited the property.



Figure 107: Left, 1938 Wake County Aerial (13-105); right, 1959 Wake County Aerial (6W-19) (source: UNC University Libraries online)

By the 1940 census, Mary lived with her eldest son, Calvin Holden Jr. (1911-1978), and daughter-in-law, Ida, who had married in 1936. According to Calvin Jr.'s WWII draft card, the couple—and presumably Calvin's mother—resided on "R # 1." Route 1 did not yet exist at this location, but rather was the current Route 1A that passes through Wake Forest. However, "R # 1" may well have referred

to his R.F.D. number rather than a route number. The house was definitely standing by 1938, when it appears on a Wake County aerial map (Figure 107, left). As the house is not shown on the 1923 plat map and was almost certainly not the home of George Wall, it was likely built either by Mary and Calvin Holden, Sr. between 1934 and 1936, or by Ida and Calvin Holden, Jr. between 1936 and 1938. Its appearance suggests a construction date of earlier in the century, perhaps the teens or twenties, but the historical record makes this unlikely.

The 1938 aerial includes the house and a small number of outbuildings on the east side of a road that preceded Route 1. This road was likely Wake Union Church Road, only a small portion of which survives at present, as it was subsumed by the newly built Route 1 in the early 1950s. Ida and Calvin Holden farmed the property, prompting the construction of a barn and additional outbuildings to the rear of the house, as seen in the 1959 Wake County aerial (Figure 107, right).

In 1978 Calvin Jr. died and the property passed to his wife, who retained ownership until 2002 when she deeded it to her granddaughter, Terri (Holden) Hart (Deed Book 9683/840). By then the house's associated land had decreased significantly, approaching its current lot size of 2.45 acres.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

A brief survey of Wake County's early-twentieth-century housing stock revealed numerous intact examples of Craftsman-style houses. A number of these retain original farm buildings.

The Henry A. Croom House (WA1988) (Figure 108, left) is located at 2004 Marks Creek Road in Knightdale and was constructed in 1928. In her *Historic Architecture of Wake County*, Lally (1994:223) describes the house:

The especially intact 1928 bungalow...features such typical Craftsman details as a shed-roofed dormer, engaged porch supported by pyramidal posts on brick piers, exposed rafter ends, and four-over-one sash windows... Behind the house are several outbuildings, including a dairy, storage buildings, a board-and-batten barn, and a tarpapered tobacco barn.

With the exception of new shingles, no noticeable changes have been made to the house since Lally's survey.



Figure 108: Left, Henry A. Croom House (WA1988); right, B. K. Horton House (WA2061)

The 1921 B.K. Horton House (WA2061) (Figure 108, right) at 2625 Lizard Lick Road in Zebulon has also changed little since Lally (1994:217) described it as follows:

... this handsome, pyramidal-roofed bungalow was the home of farmer B.K. Horton. The house features details typically found on Craftsman houses in Wake County, such as the hip-roofed dormers, exposed rafter ends, and pyramidal porch supports on brick piers, but it is unusually large and the details especially robust. The Horton House is similar to the Charles F. and Lucy F. Marriott House (WA1940) nearby, which may have been constructed by the same builder.

The Charles Marriott House (WA1940) (Figure 109, left), in turn, which continues to stand at 6125 Riley Hill Road in the Riley Hill community, was described by Lally (1994:203) as follows:

The unusually well-detailed Craftsman-style house was built in the mid-1920s... The one-story pyramidal-roofed dwelling is marked by prominent exposed rafter ends, a hip-roofed dormer with decorative windows, eight-over-eight sash windows, and tall corbelled brick chimneys. The porch is supported by square posts on brick piers and has a railing with closely spaced balusters. The front door is flanked by vertical multi-paned sidelights. Behind the house are a barn and two pyramidal-roofed outbuildings, one of which likely served as smokehouse.

Since Lally's survey, the house has retained its overall form but has lost its original windows and rafter ends.



Figure 109: Left, Charles Marriott House (WA1940); right, house at Bowden-Hicks Farm (WA4180)

The Bowden-Hicks Farm (WA4180) (Figure 109, right) at 7019 Pulley Town Road outside of Rolesville includes a three-bay-wide, frame, one-and-a-half-story house similar to if smaller than the Holden House. It retains original weatherboards, four-over-one sash windows, an entry flanked by sidelights, and a gabled front dormer. Its original porch columns, however, have been removed from atop their supporting brick piers. In spite of this alteration, this bungalow also retains a higher degree of integrity than the Holden House.

Historic, Association, Architectural, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, C, and D)

The Holden House is recommended as not NRHP eligible under Criteria A or B, as it has no known connection with any significant historic events or notable persons. The Holden House additionally is


not believed to merit listing under Criterion C. While it retains its original door, much sash, and its Craftsman-style porch, it is vinyl sided, it has lost its window surrounds, and its north gable-end is marked by a large obtrusive exterior stair that leads up to a modern door inserted into the gable. Originally built as a farm seat, the house has lost most of its original land holdings and many outbuildings, resulting in a loss of setting. Further, its surviving outbuildings are much altered. Additionally, Wake County retains numerous contemporary Craftsman houses with higher degrees of integrity that better represent the bungalow-style and Craftsman detailing. As best put by Little and Wagner in their 2008 Wake Forest Survey Update (Holden House file (WA4992) HPO):

Although this is a fine bungalow, it is representative of many in rural Wake County and does not have the special significance necessary for listing on the National Register.

Finally, the Holden House does not merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion D, as it is unlikely to yield important information based on its appearance or construction.

HOLDEN HOUSE		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Stands on site where it was built
Design	Medium/ Low	Retains original form and some original material, most notably its Craftsman-style porch, but altered by modern siding, some replacement windows, loss of surrounds, and addition of exterior stair and door
Setting	Medium/ Low	Significant loss of original land and associated farm outbuildings, although some open land survives around it
Materials	Medium/ Low	Retains some original material, but altered by modern siding, some replacement windows, loss of surrounds, and addition of exterior stair and door
Workmanship	Medium/ Low	Retains some original workmanship, but altered by modern siding, some replacement windows, loss of surrounds, and addition of exterior stair and door
Feeling	Medium/ Low	High integrity of location and medium/low integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship; therefore medium/low integrity of feeling
Association	Medium/ Low	High integrity of location and medium/low integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship; therefore medium/low integrity of association

065. Wakefields (Home Acres)

	Resource Name	Wakefields (Home Acres)
	HPO Survey Site #	WA0047
	Location	13371 Wake Union Church Road, Wake Forest vicinity
	PIN	1842008163
	Date of Construction	Ca. 1831
	Recommendation	NRHP listed under Criteria A and C in 1974

DESCRIPTION, HISTORY, AND SIGNIFICANCE

The NRHP nomination for Wakefields (Home Acres) summarized its appearance as follows (Department of Archives and History, 1974):

Wakefields consists of a complex of buildings of several eras: an early Greek Revival dwelling with two earlier sections to the rear, and a separate early dwelling and outbuilding in the rear yard... The front block [of the Greek Revival dwelling] is a two-story frame structure in transition Federal-Greek Revival style... It is five bays wide and two deep, has a gable roof with a box cornice; at each end is a double-shoulder exterior-end chimney... The interior of Wakefields is consistent in finish... The main section has a center-hall plan, one room deep... The rear section was evidently remodeled to blend with the front section... The rearmost section of the house, the old kitchen, has been considerably altered...

The nomination's statement of significance included the following summary of its history and importance:

Wakefields is a well-preserved collection of plantation buildings, including a handsome early Greek Revival dwelling with consistent, well-executed exterior and interior finish... the complex—illustrating the long history of the plantation—stands in a pleasant setting notable for a large number of large old trees.

Ransom Sutherland, an officer in the 4th Regiment, North Carolina Continental, and a member of the Council of State, is said to have built the rear portion of the dwelling... the front block of the present main house... [was] reportedly built in 1831 by [John Worsham Harris, son-in-law of Sutherland]...

The nomination identified Wakefields (Home Acres) period of significance as the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and its areas of significance as agriculture and architecture (Figure 110 and Figure 111).



Figure 110: Clockwise from upper left—south side and east front elevations; east and north side elevations with gazebo; east and north elevations in 1974; and west rear elevation with early/original block at center



Figure 111: Clockwise from upper left—early house behind main house; early kitchen to rear of early house; frame bathroom buildings (2007); and frame event venue building to north of main house (ca.2016)

INTEGRITY

The integrity of the Wakefields main house—along with the land currently associated with it and the contributing freestanding early house and smokehouse—appear to remain intact since the property was NRHP listed in 1974. The addition of a gazebo on the northwest corner of the house, two bathroom buildings, an event venue building, and a walled garden are not believed to compromise the overall integrity of the property and it is therefore believed to continue to merit NRHP listing. In spite of heavy local development, retains bucolic setting (Figure 112).

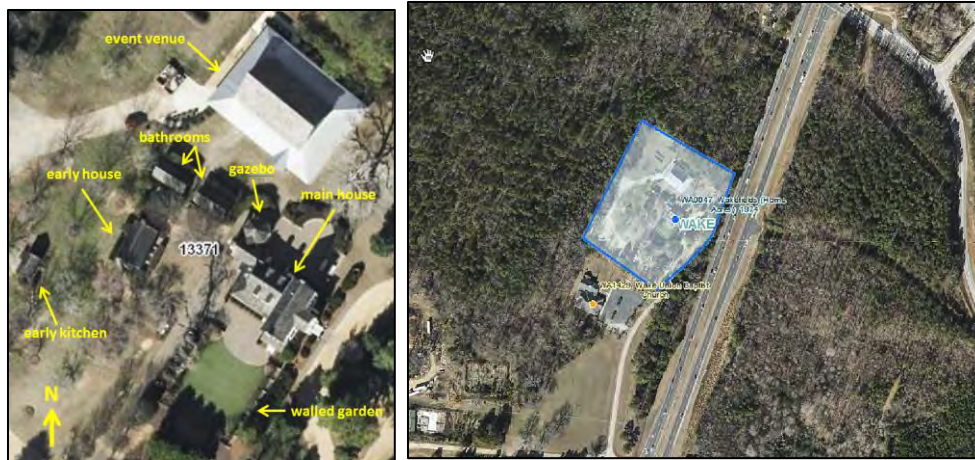


Figure 112: Wakefields site map with resources labeled, at left and Wakefields within current setting, at right

WAKEFIELDS (HOMES ACRES)		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Main house remains at site where it was built (unclear if freestanding early house and kitchen on original sites)
Design	High	The main house, early house, and kitchen appear to retain the same form and design features they had at the time Wakefields was NRHP listed
Setting	Medium/High	Retains bucolic setting, in spite of heavy development in the Wake Forest area, but modern events venue and bathroom buildings added within its bounds
Materials	High	The main house, early house, and kitchen appear to retain the same finish and materials they had at the time Wakefields was NRHP listed
Workmanship	High	The main house, early house, and kitchen appear to retain the same finish and workmanship they had at the time Wakefields was NRHP listed
Feeling	High	Retains since NRHP listing, high integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship, and medium/high setting integrity; therefore high integrity of feeling
Association	High	Retains since NRHP listing, high integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship, and medium/high setting integrity; therefore high integrity of workmanship


NATIONAL REGISTER PROPOSED BOUNDARY

In its 1974 nomination the NRHP boundary of Wakefields is not mapped, but is estimated at approximately nine acres. The boundary depicted on the NC HPO GIS website encompasses approximately 5.5 acres (Figure 113, at left in blue). It matches the main body of the parcel—PIN #1842008163—that the main house and its associated resources occupy, which is bracketed by trees on all sides (Figure 113, at right). The boundary excludes a small triangular piece of land that is part of the overall parcel (marked with purple cross-hatches at the left-hand image, below), but is separated from the buildings and their grounds by Wake Union Church Road. The blue-shaded HPO boundary is believed to remain appropriate for the historic property.



Figure 113: At left, current blue-shaded NRHP boundary of Wakefields (Home Acres) as depicted at <http://gis.ncdcr.gov/hpoweb/>, which appears to remain appropriate boundary for the historic property and matches the main body of the parcel delineated on the tax map, at right

081-097. Circle Drive Historic District

	Resource Name	Circle Drive Historic District
	HPO Survey Site #	WA7928
	Location	Circle Drive, Wake Forest vicinity
	PIN	various
	Date of Construction	1949
	Recommendation	Recommended not NRHP eligible

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Circle Drive opens off of the west side of US 1, almost opposite Burlington Drive, to the north, and separated by a stretch of woods from the former Wake Finishing Plant to its south. When the cul-de-sac and its houses were built by Burlington Industries in the late 1940s, roughly concurrently with the plant, they were surrounded by farms and woodland. They are now framed by modern residential and commercial development, from which they are separated, on the west and south, by woodland once held by Burlington that is currently owned by a real estate development company. Circle Drive’s houses carry individual HPO survey numbers ranging from WA4748 to WA4763 (Figure 114). The dwellings as a group comprise the Circle Drive Historic District, WA7928.

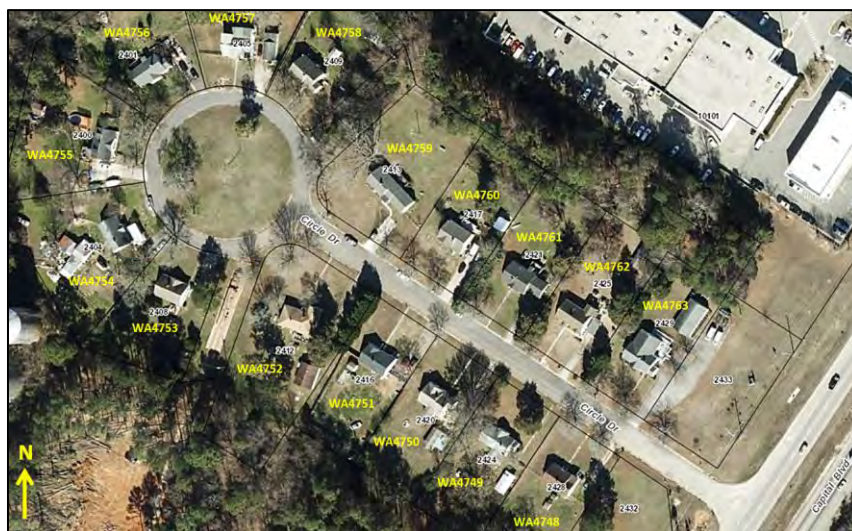


Figure 114: Circle Drive Historic District (WA7928) with individual addresses and state survey numbers marked

As part of the 2007 survey update of Wake County’s architectural resources, Jennifer Martin recorded these houses, which she identified as Minimal Traditional in style. They are, as the name suggests, small and plain with few decorative features other than minimal Colonial Revival-influenced surrounds at some of their entries. All were built of frame, one-story in height. All (but one) have gable-end roofs. Most have setback corner porches and a centered or off-center front gable. They are quite similar in form and finish, but not quite identical to each other. This suggests that they followed the same basic plan, but were built with shifting gables and recesses to give them some variety (Figure 115).



Figure 115: Upper left, 2428 (left) and 2424 (center) Circle Drive; upper right, 2408 (left) and 2404 (right) Circle Drive; bottom, 2425 (left) and 2429 (right) Circle Drive

INVENTORY OF CIRCLE DRIVE RESOURCES (Figure 116 through)
 (Assessments of alterations based upon Wake County tax record photographs, comments, and notes; aerial photography; and visual inspection; SSN=survey site number)

ADDRESS (SSN)	PIN #	DATE	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATIONS
2428 Circle (WA4748)	173839 5054	1949	Frame, gable-end, asbestos-shingled, 1-story house w/ pilasters & pediment at entry, recessed porch at left	I/I windows supplanted originals after 1996

ADDRESS (SSN)	PIN #	DATE	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATIONS
2424 Circle (WA4749)	173839 4170	1949	1-story, gable-end, frame house w/ projecting central bay; entry at left side within small enclosed porch	Vinyl replaced asbestos siding after 1996; modern 8/8 snap-in windows
2420 Circle (WA4750)	173839 3195	1949	1-story, gable-end, frame house w/ projecting gable at right holding 2 original 6/6 windows	Later enlarged window to left of entry & replacement window at far left; later vinyl siding
2416 Circle (WA4751)	173839 3211	1949	Gable-end, frame, 1-story house w/ flush facade gable at right, 2 front entries	Later added permastone, vinyl siding & railings at principal & enclosed-porch entries
2412 Circle (WA4752)	173839 2206	1949	Frame, 1-story, hip-roofed house w/ projecting gable at left	Later added vinyl siding
2408 Circle (WA4753)	173839 0330	1949	Gable-end, 1-story, frame house w/ projecting central bay w/ original 6/6 sash; entry recessed at corner porch at left	(Sealed) modern door at right w/ no stairs; later added vinyl siding
2404 Circle (WA4754)	173829 9440	1949	Gable-end, frame, 1-story house	Later added vinyl siding, snap-in sash, porch with wheelchair ramp across front
2400 Circle (WA4755)	173829 9515	1949	1-story, gable-end, frame house w/ front gable, recessed corner porch at left	Later added vinyl siding, snap-in sash, entry door & posts at porch
2401 Circle (WA4756)	173829 9697	1949	Gable-end, frame, 1-story house w/ central front gable; entry hidden behind trellis at right side	Replacement 1/1 windows; later added trellis at side porch & vinyl siding
2405 Circle (WA4757)	173839 1740	1949	1-1/2 -story, frame, gable-end house w/ entry framed by pilasters	Ca.2011 addition of dormer & partial 1/2-story; later 1/1 windows & vinyl siding; pediment over entry removed
2409 Circle (WA4758)	173839 2665	1949	1-story, frame, gable-end house w/ setback entry, some original windows	Later added vinyl siding; windows altered at side enclosed porch to right
2413 Circle (WA4759)	173839 3459	1949	Gable-end, frame, 1-story house; centered entry at main block; secondary entry recessed behind porch at right	Modern 1/1 windows w/ snap-ins, vinyl siding & porch posts; 2-car garage at right added ca.1983
2417 Circle (WA4760)	173839 4453	1949	Frame, 1-story, gable-end house w/ front gable at left & recessed porch at right	Modern 1/1 windows, vinyl siding, porch posts
2421 Circle (WA4761)	173839 5348	1949	1-story, gable-end, asbestos-shingled, frame house w/ entry in front gable; recessed corner porch & carport to right	Replaced porch posts & windows w/ snap-in sash

ADDRESS (SSN)	PIN #	DATE	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATIONS
2425 Circle (WA4762)	173839 6333	1949	Gable-end, frame, 1-story house w/ gabled pediment at principal front entry; gable at secondary entry at right	Porch posts & gables at front entries added post-1996; later windows w/ snap-in sash
2429 Circle (WA4763)	173839 7218	1949	1-story, gable-end, frame house w/ front gable & setback entry	Replaced porch posts & windows w/ snap-in sash; large rear addition & deck visible from US 1; later detached garage



Figure 116: Clockwise from upper left—2428, 2424, 2420, and 2416 Circle Drive



Figure 117: Left, 2412 Circle; right, 2408 Circle Drive



Figure 118: Left, 2404 Circle Drive; right, 2400 Circle Drive



Figure 119: Left, 2401 Circle Drive; right, 2405 Circle Drive



Figure 120: Left 2409 Circle Drive; right, 2413 Circle Drive



Figure 121: Left, 2417 Circle Drive; right, 2421 Circle Drive



Figure 122: Left, 2425 Circle Drive; right, 2429 Circle Drive

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

It is clear that Burlington Mills built Circle Drive and its houses. The cul-de-sac is located on part of the land that Burlington purchased in 1945 for its new finishing plant (Deed Book 921/Page 213). Tax records place the date of construction of the houses at 1949, contemporaneous with the plant. All of the houses and the drive appear on the 1959 USDA aerial imagery of Wake County and again, not altered in any noticeable way, on the 1971 aerials (Figure 123). In 1965 the company drew up and filed a plat map of the lots and sold off the houses (Figure 124). However, in the large quantity of company records held in the Southern Historic Collection at UNC-CH, no references were located that discussed the planning, design, construction, or sale of the houses.



Figure 123: 1959 USDA aerial (BOP-8W-93), at left; 1971 USDA aerial (BOP-3MM-45), at right (source: <https://library.unc.edu/data/gis-usda/wake>)

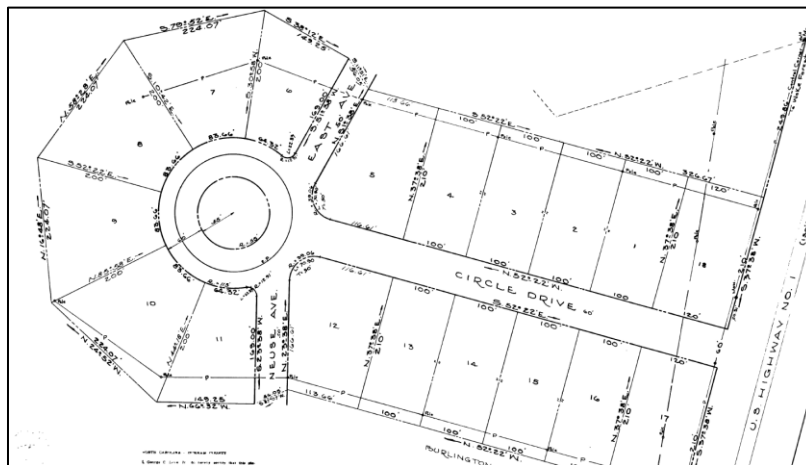


Figure 124: Circle Drive plat map, January 1965 (Map Book 1965/Page 6)

It is known that Burlington erected company housing, even after the conclusion of WWII. (Perhaps a dearth of housing after the war promoted this late construction of mill-related housing.) For example, the company was completing a “new residential development” at its Cramerton plant in early 1950 (*Bur-Mil Review*, March 1950).

The Circle Drive houses are all single-family residences on relatively spacious lots ranging between about one-half and two-thirds of an acre. The drive is a cul-de-sac with a grass-filled circle. The plant

is a short walk away, but buffered by woods. These factors suggest that Burlington built the dwellings for plant supervisors or other highly valued personnel.

The names of the 1965 purchasers appear in the deed record, but few could be identified as plant employees, for they fall through the cracks of Raleigh and Wake County directories of the 1950s and 1960s. Located out in the county, not within Raleigh or Wake Forest city limits, Circle Drive was outside of the directory coverage areas. Further, while the individuals who lived in the houses were valued employees—a number of whom were presumably among the first purchasers—they were of insufficient prominence to appear in the *Raleigh News and Observer*. The one purchaser who could be identified through newspaper accounts was Ted Hammett. In April 1965, he and his wife, Juanita, purchased from Burlington the house at 2412 Circle Drive (Deed Book 1647/Page 564). Hammett was the head dyer at Wake Finishing, before being transferred to the Greensboro Finishing Plant as its new supervisor in 1967, whereupon the family promptly sold their house (*News and Observer*, November 9, 1967; Deed Book 1793/Page 64).

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

The Glen Royall Mill Village Historic District (WA1633) in Wake Forest was NRHP-listed in 1999 for its significance, during the first half of the twentieth century, in the areas of industry, commerce, and architecture. Its resources retain a much higher level of integrity than those of Circle Drive. The Caraleigh Mill Village in Raleigh, which was placed on the NC Study List in 1999, also retains more integrity than Circle Drive. These villages also include other resources typically associated with mill villages. Within the Glen Royall village are the Glen Royal Baptist Church and its Parsonage, both on Elizabeth Avenue, and the Royall Cotton Mill Commissary on Brewer Avenue. (Individually NRHP listed in 1991 (WA1648), it now holds modern condominiums within its restored walls.) The Caraleigh Baptist Church (WA2847), built with the assistance of the Caraleigh Mill, stands at the corner of Green Street and Summit Avenue in the village (Pezzoni 1999; Caraleigh Baptist Church website; Murphy 1991) (Figure 125 and Figure 126).



Figure 125: Glen Royall Mill Village Historic District, Wake Forest (modern Bing panoramic images)



Figure 126: Caraleigh Mill Village, Raleigh (modern Google panoramic images)

The only mill-built housing for supervisors or executives identified near Wake County is the Ca-Vel Executive Village Historic District outside of Roxboro in Person County (PR0291). It consists of nine large, two-story, Colonial Revival-style houses and six associated two-car garages, all built ca.1934 by the Collins & Aikman Velvets (hence Ca-Vel) mill. The size of the houses and garages, their location on the curved and aptly named Executive Lane—which fronts on a large semi-circular park—and the presence of contemporary, columnar, concrete street lights combine to make it clear that this group of houses was for company executives, as the name of the street announces (Figure 127). The smaller, less refined houses on Circle Drive do not project the same level of authority and, perhaps in part because of their modest finish and scale, relatively less integrity than the Ca-Vel residences.



Figure 127: Top, Ca-Vel Executive Village, Executive Lane, Roxboro; bottom, comparable Circle Drive vista (modern Google panoramic images)

Historic, Association, Architectural, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, C, and D)

Due to the changes to their siding, windows, entry surrounds, and porches, the houses of Circle Drive are not believed to retain sufficient integrity to support NRHP listing under any of the Register’s Criteria. They are also not believed to retain sufficient physical association with the Wake Finishing Plant to be recommended as part of a historic district with the mill. A quarter-mile of woods separates the drive and the plant. A path directly connecting the two, clearly visible in aerial photographs shot in 1971, six years after the company sold the houses (Figure 123, at right), is no longer evident in aerial images from the 1980s. The plant is recommended as NRHP eligible in its assessment below, but its boundaries are drawn to exclude the woodland, into which it never extended its facilities. Circle Drive’s houses are therefore not recommended as NRHP eligible as part of any historic district.

CIRCLE DRIVE HISTORIC DISTRICT		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Houses stand on site where built
Design	Low/Medium	Houses retain original forms, but have altered siding, windows, entry surrounds, and/or porches
Setting	Low/Medium	Surroundings include modern commercial and residential development, but drive and circle intact and woods remain to south and west
Materials	Low	Changes to siding, windows, entry surrounds, and porches obscure most original materials
Workmanship	Low	Changes to siding, windows, entry surrounds, and porches obscure most original workmanship
Feeling	Low/Medium	High integrity of location, but low to low/medium integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship; therefore medium/low integrity of feeling
Association	Low/Medium	High integrity of location, but low to low/medium integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship; therefore low/medium integrity of association

098. Wake Finishing Plant

	Resource Name	Wake Finishing Plant
	HPO Survey Site #	WA4997
	Location	9701 Capital Boulevard, Wake Forest vicinity
	PIN	I738272828
	Date of Construction	1947-1952
	Recommendation	NRHP eligible under Criterion C

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The former Burlington Industries' Wake Finishing Plant occupies a 35.16-acre parcel flanked on its north by woods, its east by the right-of-way of Route 1, its south by woods and water treatment ponds once associated with the factory, and its west by a railroad alignment, which is part of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Corridor (WA0008) that was determined NRHP-eligible in 2007 (Figure 128).



Figure 128: Annotated modern aerial (source: <http://gis.ncdcr.gov/hpoweb/>)

Description

The former Wake Finishing Plant is a one-story, flat-roofed, mid-century-modern, industrial building constructed of brick over a steel frame. Its front (east) elevation is more than 400 feet wide, and the building extends back, to the west, 900 feet at its deepest point. The bulk of the facility, as discussed at the history below, was erected between 1947 and ca. 1952. It received limited additions to its west rear and north side in the mid-1950s and 1960s.

As is often the case with post-WWII industrial architecture, the building is largely functional in design, with its mid-century-modernist expression most prominent at its central front office block (Figure 129)

through Figure 132). This block, by 1952, had grown to a full two stories in height. It originally stepped forward in two stages with tall, full-length white bands wrapped around and across its width. These contrasting bands topped its first and second-story windows, and also underpinned the windows of its forward projecting bay. To the south of the office block the front elevation was originally crossed by four long, narrow bands of windows—another mid-century-modern expression—and topped by a minimally stepped, parapet wall. Between the mid-1960s and 1971, this long expanse of wall was pushed forward about 35 feet, to run flush with the forward section of the office block. This expansion engulfed the southern end of the offices. At this time, the office block’s casement windows were replaced by larger glass panes. The long wall of the front elevation to the north of the office block has always been solid. The plant’s current tenant, U-Haul, minimally altered its exterior in 2017 by affixing a scalloped U-Haul-orange band along the edge of the roof and opening some doorways into sales space and corridors of storage units.



Figure 129: Plant after completion of second expansion, mid-1952 (*Bur-Mil Review*, July-August 1952), at left; modern photograph at right



Figure 130: Wake Finishing Plant, ca. mid-1960s; note intact front elevation (Burlington Industries, Inc.)



Figure 131: Wake Finishing Plant, ca. 1971; note pushing forward of front elevation to left of office block (Burlington Industries, Inc.)



Figure 132: Front elevation with scalloped orange band at eaves added 2017

The long south side elevation is little altered (Figure 133 through Figure 135). It largely consists of a brick wall fronted in part by loading docks and topped by windows set—in mid-century-modern fashion—in a long band just beneath the eaves of the building’s flat roof. The plant’s original pump house and powerhouse stand immediately east of the elevation. Both are boxy, functional, brick buildings with casement windows and flat roofs. Open water treatment tanks behind concrete walls stand to the pump house’s east. A metal Horton Tank, patented in 1948 by the Chicago Bridge & Iron Co. according to a name plate, rises just south of the pump house. The powerhouse—behind (west of) the pump house—retains its soaring brick smokehouse and two tall coal silos, one of tile, the other of concrete.



Figure 133: At left, looking northwest at south side elevation with end of front office block at far right; looking northeast at elevation, at right



Figure 134: At left, east elevation of pump house, with metal Horton Tank at far left; at right, east and south elevations with concrete wall of water treatment tanks in foreground



Figure 135: At left, south and east elevations of powerhouse, including base of smokehouse; at right, east and north elevations with tile and concrete coal silos

The west rear and north side elevations are purely functionally finished, with expanses of brick and a few loading docks (Figure 136 and Figure 137). The unadorned rear elevation was extended in the 1950s and again in the 1960s. The north side elevation is a long wall of brick with regularly placed, plain pilasters fronted by modern downspouts. A few bays along this elevation have been bricked in. North of this elevation, beyond a drive circling the building, is an original metal water tower.



Figure 136: North side walls of 1950s and 1960s additions to rear of facility



Figure 137: At left, looking southwest at north side wall of original body of plant, with water tower to side; at right, looking southeast at wall toward front of plant, with pilasters highlighted by downspouts

The main body of the plant has been cleared of all equipment and filled within the past few years by hundreds of storage units. Images taken in the 1970s and 1980s by Burlington Industries photographers depict employees working at equipment within the space (Figure 138).



Figure 138: At left, Dolphus Matthews in 1983; at right, Al Lovett in 1978

A 2013 photograph captures the plant cleared of all equipment and not yet taken over by storage units. It is vast space with concrete floors, steel piers, and flank upon flank of metal roof trusses (Legeros 2013). The floors, piers, and trusses remain in place (Figure 139 and Figure 140).

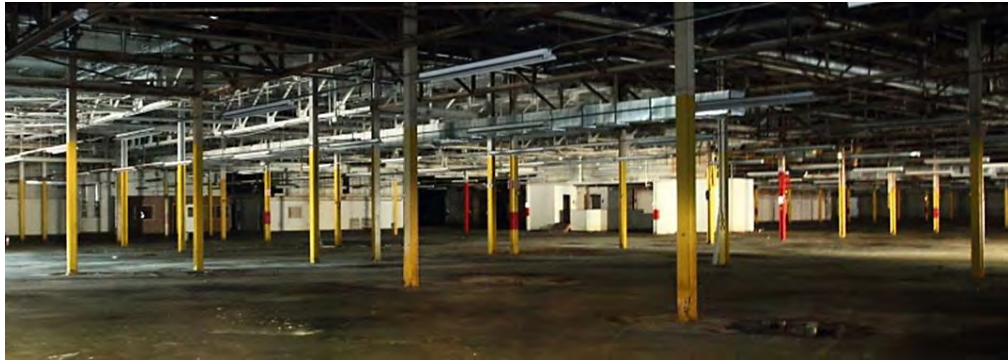


Figure 139: Interior of body of plant cleared of all equipment (Legeros 2013)

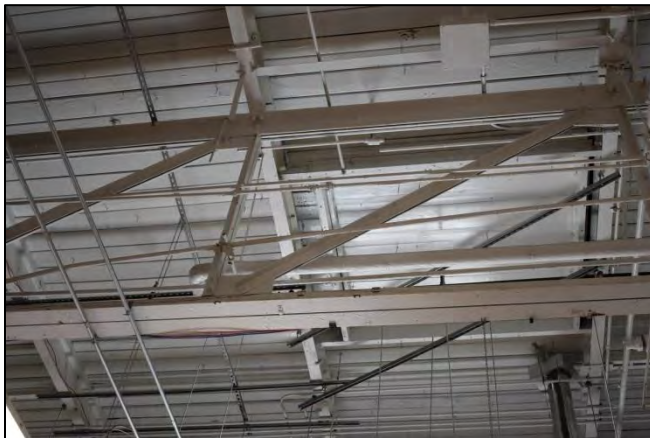


Figure 140: Original roof trusses and inserted storage units within body of plant

The few available historic images of the office block show largely uninspired spaces finished with acoustic-tiled dropped ceilings and mid-century wood-paneled walls. Views through the principal and secondary front entries of the office block show functional lobbies currently being refinished with drywall (Figure 141 and Figure 142).



Figure 141: Nick Irwin in office block, 1968 (Burlington Industries, Inc.)



Figure 142: View of main lobby through principal entrance door, at left; view of secondary 1960s lobby through door near southern end of front elevation

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Building History

According to various issues of the Burlington Mills' in-house publication, the *Bur-Mil Review*, construction began in 1947 on the Wake Finishing Plant, which was projected to cover approximately 125,000 square feet. A photograph in the February 1948 *Review* showed much of the front half of the building completed, along with its soaring smokestack. The facility opened in November 1948 (*Bur-Mil Review* 1952, 1948a, and 1948b) (Figure 143).



Figure 143: Wake Finishing Plant under construction, early 1948 (*Bur-Mil Review*, February 17, 1948)

The Raleigh News and Observer (1949) reported on the \$3,000,000 facility following an official open house:

The Burlington Mills family of textile plants yesterday [February 14, 1949] introduced its newest baby, the Wake Finishing Unit for the final preparation for market of rayon fabrics. . . .

Constructed in 1948 and placed in operation early last November, the plant is now at about 50 per cent of expected production. Almost all of the 150 employees are Wake citizens, [Division Manager R.A.] Gilliam said. . . .

Employment at peak production depends on the type of goods being processed, he said. . . . It is expected to be between 300 and 500, he added.

The plant specializes in finishing rayon and acetate materials brought in from weaving mills. The unfinished or “grieger” fabric goes through dyeing and finishing treatments and is prepared for shipment to manufacturers.

Three things were important in locating the finished plant, the officials noted. Nearness to water supplies, convenient rail lines, and a main highway for the company’s fleet of trucks helped decide the spot.

At the Wake plant, all three are ideal. Water—at present 1,000,000 gallons daily—comes from the nearby Neuse River; a railroad spur brings in the carloads of coal necessary for production and US 1 North runs right by the plant’s door. . . .

[Director of Public Relations John] Harden stressed the “Tar Heelness” of the Burlington Mills corporation. Top management is composed chiefly of North Carolina natives . . . [as is] the bulk of the employees (Figure 144).

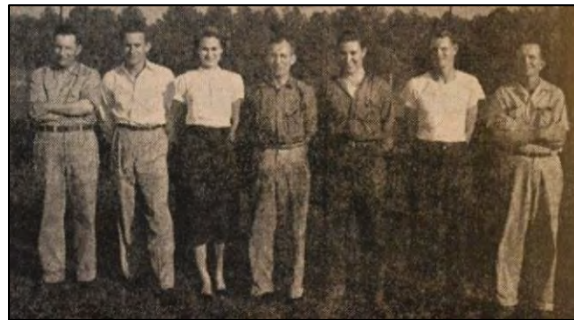


Figure 144: Wake Finishing Plant employees, late 1950 (*Bur-Mil Review*, December 1950)

Even after its opening, work continued on the plant. Construction on an unidentified “new unit” is depicted in the *Bur-Mil Review* (1950a) in mid-1950. According to the *Review* (1951b), work on the northeast block continued in early 1951. The publication (1952) included a photograph of the plant in mid-1952 that reportedly captured it after the completion of its two “important” expansions. The work between the 1948 opening and 1952 appears to have been a build-out of the originally planned building. The only clearly visible differences between the images is alterations of the front office block, which rose to a full two stories over the four years, and the shifting of and additions to the front signage (Figure 145).

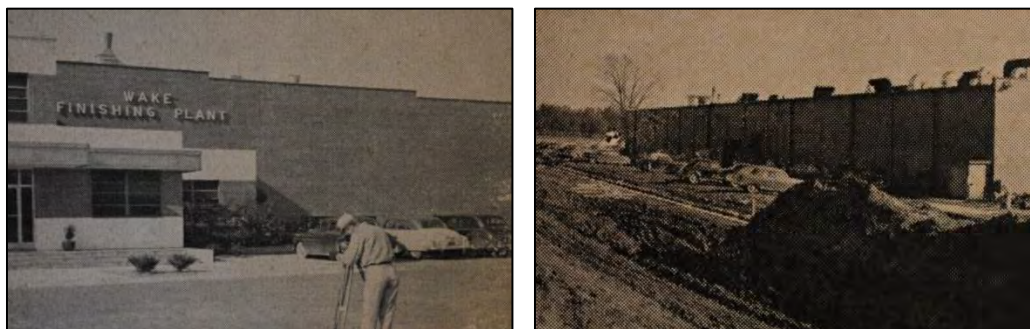


Figure 145: At left, front office block prior to construction of full second story (*Bur-Mil Review*, February 1951); at right, “recent expansion” in early 1951 at north side of plant (*Bur-Mil Review*, March 1951)

The facility was largely complete by about 1952. Further additions were largely limited to expanding the building to the rear and increasing the size of the front office block (Figure 146 and Figure 147).

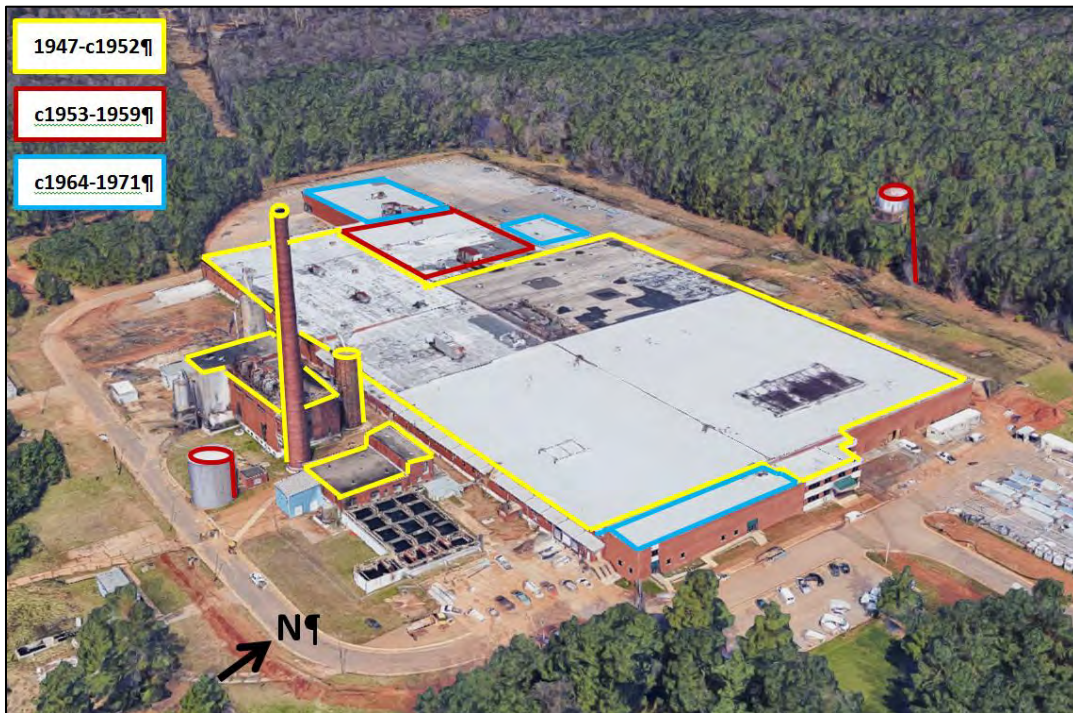


Figure 146: Wake Finishing Plant, primary phases of construction with date ranges calculated from photographic record (Google 3D base map)

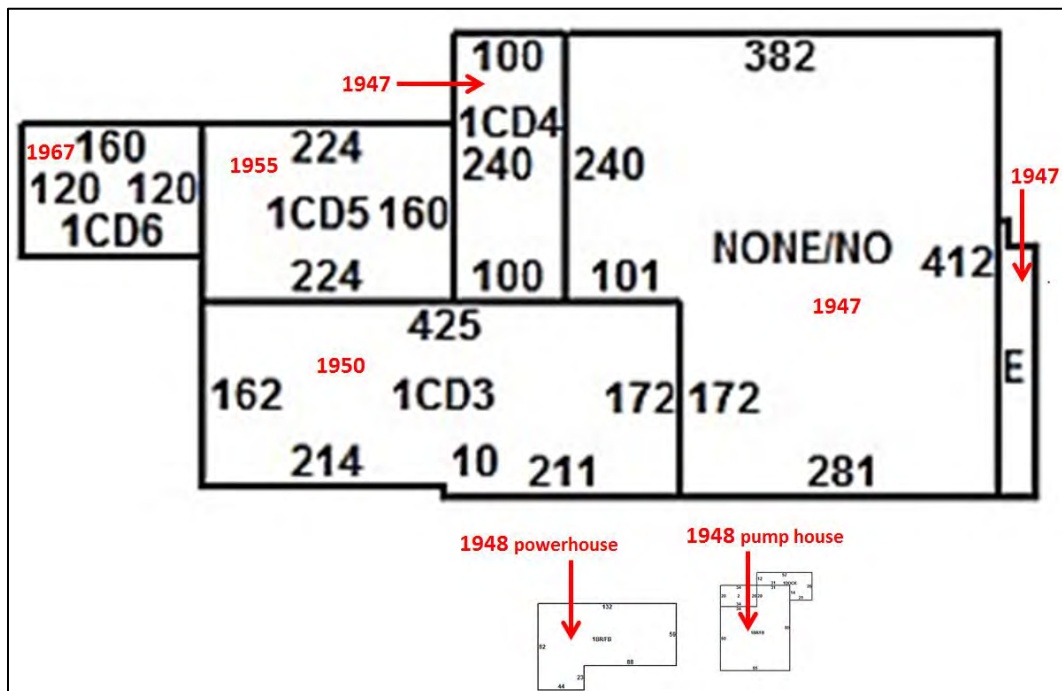


Figure 147: Tax record floorplans and dates (powerhouse and pump house not to scale)

Additional changes to the complex completed by 1959 included the expansion of the body of the plant to the rear and perhaps the addition of the water tower on the north and a wide tall Horton Tank on the south (they may be earlier). Also by 1959 two large, connected, oval treatment ponds stood south of the buildings (<https://library.unc.edu/data/gis-usda/wake/1959>). By 1971 these had been joined by additional ponds that extended to the south almost to the Neuse River (<https://library.unc.edu/data/gis-usda/wake/1971>) (Figure 148). In 1970 the Eastern North Chapter of the American Institute of Industrial Engineers met for a tour of the plant, which was then finishing and dyeing men’s suits and slacks. (*Rocky Mount Telegram*, October 13, 1970). Their focus was on the plant’s “elaborate water and waste treat[ment facili]ty], of interest to industrial engineers in these times of emphasis on pollution control” and its “highly sophisticated data processing system.” The company reported in 1971—in connection with a massive fish kill in the Neuse caused by lowering the level of the waste treatment lagoon for maintenance—that it had spent \$750,000 on treatment facilities since it began operations (*Asheville Citizen*, August 26, 1971). The water treatment ponds are now almost entirely inaccessible and hidden by overgrowth.



Figure 148: At left, 1959 USDA aerial image depicting plant with tracks at left (west), Neuse River at bottom, and Route 1 angling up to the north; at right, 1971 USDA aerial depicting additional treatment ponds

In 1977 the company announced that about 120 of the plant’s 400 employees would lose their jobs. The announced reason was foreign products imported into the country (*Burlington (N.C.) Times-News*, November 18, 1977). In 1996 Burlington shuttered the plant, which currently functions as a large U-Haul distribution, rental, and repair facility (<https://sites.textiles.ncsu.edu/history/textile-companies/burlington-industries-plant-locations-m-z>).

Architects and Builders

The Wake Finishing Plant was designed by Six Associates of Asheville (Raleigh *News and Observer*, February 15, 1949; *Bur-Mill Review*, July-August 1952). Six established western North Carolina architects—William Waldo Dodge Jr., Henry Irvin Gaines, Anthony Lord, William Stewart Rodgers, Erie G. Stillwell, and Charles Waddell—associated to form an architectural firm of about 40 people, in order to have the heft to qualify for government projects during World War II. According to Brown and Bushong (2010): “The architects’ strategy to compete for defense contracts created what became one of North Carolina’s most successful modern architectural firms, which flourished throughout the rest of the 20th century and continues into the 21st century.”

Six Associates won numerous military commissions, including hospitals and factories, during the war. After the war they continued to design commercial, educational, institutional, industrial, religious, and residential buildings in western North Carolina and throughout the Southeast. They became known for their mastery of the International Style and, more broadly, mid-century modernism. At some commissions, they employed “forms and materials with a regional flavor in the handling of natural materials including wood and stone.” Among their notable North Carolina commissions, according to Brown and Bushong, were Moore General Hospital in Swannanoa (1942); Morganton’s Henredon Furniture Factory (1946, no longer extant); Beth Ha-Tephila Temple (1948-1949), Memorial Mission Hospital (1950-1952), and the Gerber Products Company Plant (1966), all in Asheville; the Administration Building for American Enka Corporation in Enka (ca. 1956-1957); Pardee Memorial Hospital in Hendersonville and Western Carolina University Library in Cullowhee, both ca.1957; and Coker Hall at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1961-1963) (Figure 149).



Figure 149: Entrance to Western Carolina University Library, at left, and American Enka Corporation building, at right (*Southern Architect*, September 1957)

One of the firm’s most notable commissions was the design of the campus of the new University of North Carolina at Asheville and its core buildings (BN6066), which were determined eligible for NRHP listing in 2017. The buildings they designed on and near the central quadrangle include Phillips Hall (1961), Rhoades-Robinson Hall (1961, 1988), Lipinsky Hall (1964), the centerpiece D.H. Ramsey Library (1965, 1990), Carmichael Hall (1966), and the octagonal pleated-roofed Humanities Lecture Hall (1966). All are mid-century-modern in design (Figure 150).



Figure 150: Clockwise from top left: Phillips Hall (1961); D.H. Ramsey Library (1965, 1990); Humanities Lecture Hall (1966); and Rhoades-Robinson Hall (1961, 1988) (photographer: Clay Griffith, 2017)

Six Associates designed at least one other facility for Burlington—the Altavista Finishing Plant in Virginia—which was erected in 1949. The company described that plant as being of “completely modern design . . . [and] physically almost an exact duplicate of the Wake plant, although the equipment installed there was different” (*Raleigh News and Observer*, February 15, 1949; *Bur-Mill Review*, July-August 1952). The plant no longer stands, but a 2007 photograph shows a similar building. A 2016 image of its site depicts a tall smokestack and a nearby squat stack that look like those at Wake Finishing (Bob Hurt’s Blog 2012; *Altavista Journal*, January 15, 2016) (Figure 151). Whether the firm designed any other buildings for Burlington was not determined, although a 1956 image of Burlington’s Franklin (North Carolina) Hosiery Mill, which opened in 1955, shows a marked similarity to the Six Associates design (*Asheville Citizen-Times*, January 29, 1956) (Figure 151).

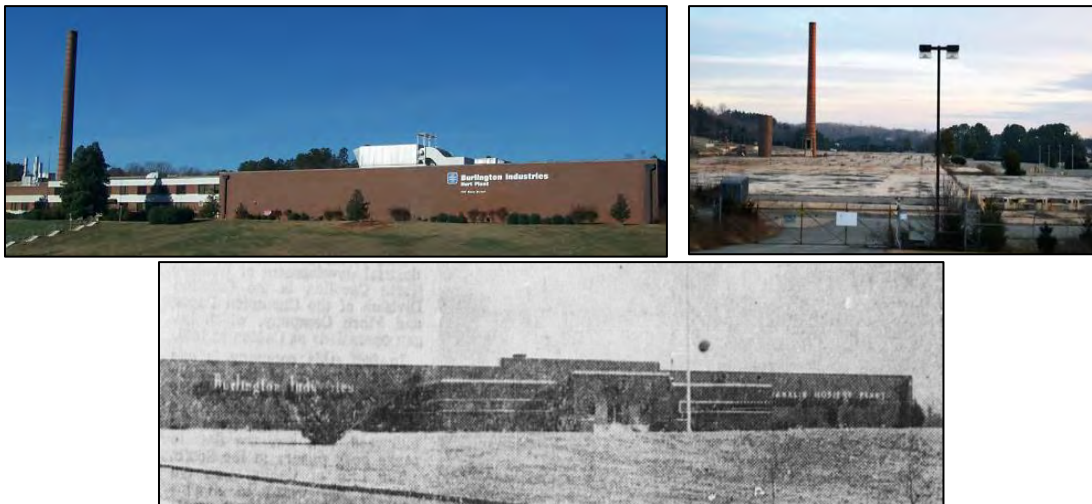


Figure 151: Left, former Altavista Finishing Plant in 2007 (Bob Hurt’s Blog 2012); right, site in 2016 (*Altavista Journal*, January 15, 2016); bottom, Franklin Hosiery Plant, 1956 (*Asheville Citizen-Times*, January 29, 1956)

The J.A. Jones Construction Company of Charlotte built the plant. North Carolinian James Addison Jones founded the company in Charlotte in the 1890s and incorporated it there in the 1920s. It grew into one of the largest construction companies in the Southeast on the eve of World War II and, powered by government contracts, continued to thrive during the war. In the 1950s and 1960s, Jones Construction became one of the country's largest contractors and completed projects throughout the world, with sales eclipsing \$1 billion in the 1970s. Its projects included the mile-long nuclear-materials facility at Oak Ridge, Tennessee during the war; "huge stretches of highways," launching facilities at Cape Canaveral, and \$100 million+ dams in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s; and the Petronas Towers, the world's then-tallest buildings, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in the 1990s (Morrill 1977; <http://www.fundinguniverse.com/company-histories/j-a-jones-inc-history/>).

A search of the newspapers.com website reveals scores of projects the company worked on in North Carolina. For example, a strike of their 90-worker force at the Wake plant in late 1948 extended to three other large projects they were working on locally at the same time: the seven-story Chesterfield Building for the Liggett-Myers Company in Durham; the new Duke University physics building and an addition to the library, both on the West Campus in Durham; and the Morehead Planetarium in Chapel Hill (*Asheville Citizen*, May 12, 1948; *Chapel Hill Daily Tar Heel*, May 18, 1948). The mid-century-modern Chesterfield Building contributes to the NRHP-listed Bright Leaf Historic District; the Neoclassical Revival-style physics building stands at the edge of the NRHP-eligible Duke University West Campus Historic District, of which the Gothic-Revival-style library is a centerpiece; and the Neoclassical Revival planetarium—"one of the campus's most-recognizable landmarks"—contributes to the Chapel Hill Historic District (Slane 2015).

In the late 1960s, Burlington Industries engaged prominent Raleigh landscape architect Richard C. Bell to re-landscape the front portion of the property visible from Route 1. One large-format sheet depicting a landscape plan—drawn by Richard C. Bell Associates and dated March 28, 1968—survives as part of the Bell collection at NCSU (Figure 152). It shows altered landscaping and parking, and special attention paid to the primary and secondary vistas of the plant from the highway. As study of the historic photographs and aerials of the property, along with the appearance of the present landscape, suggests that little if any of the plan was ever carried forward.

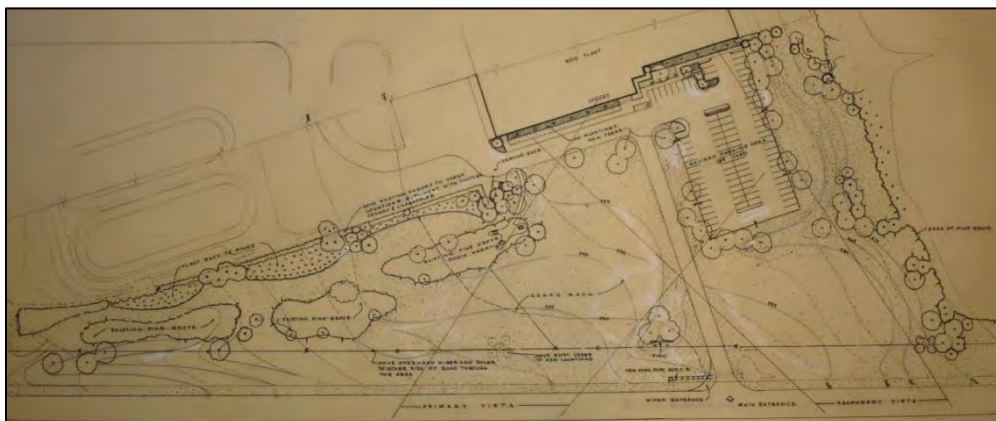


Figure 152: Richard C. Bell Associates landscape plan, 1968 (source: Richard C. Bell drawings)

Textile Finishing

As its name indicates, the Wake Finishing Plant was a finishing plant. Burlington Mills described finishing at Wake and other company facilities in the *Bur-Mil Review* (1952) as follows:

One of the Company’s youngest divisions, but one of the most important, is the five-plant Finishing Division which—currently expanding in size and production—is rapidly forging ahead.

Originally a producer of griegie, or unfinished, goods only, Burlington Mills made the decision to go into dyeing and finishing on a substantial scale in 1947, although the Company had acquired its first finishing plant—at Greensboro—in 1941.

In 1947, work was begun on an entirely new finishing plant, the company’s first, on U. S. Highway 1 between Raleigh and Wake Forest, North Carolina. Now known as the Wake Finishing plat, this plant had been completed and was in operation by November 1948. . . .

Further development of the division came in 1949, with construction of the Altavista Fishing plant at Altavista, Virginia. . . . Of completely modern design, the Altavista plant was physically almost an exact duplicate of the Wake plant, although the equipment was different. . . .

The article added a series of photographs depicting nine major steps in the finishing process: receipt of goods, sorting, boiling-off, loading the dyebeck machine, adding chemicals, initial setting, final setting, inspection, and technical review (Figure 153). Two Wake plant employees are pictured at work: Dennis Kinton taking the unfinished griegie through the “boil off” process to removing sizing and identifying tints added during weaving; and Russell Honeycutt loading a dyebeck machine, the first step in the dyeing and finishing process.



Figure 153: Steps in the finishing process, including “boil off” at upper right and beginning of dyeing, at center left, taking place in Wake Finishing Plant (source: *Bur-Mil Review*, July-August 1952)

Burlington Mills Corporation

The Wake Finishing Plant was part of Burlington Mills finishing division, which as of the summer of 1952 had five components: an existing Greensboro finishing plant acquired by the company in 1941; the Wake facility; a former munitions plants in Dublin, Virginia acquired and reconditioned in 1947-1948; the Altavista plant, opened in Virginia in September 1949; and a second Greensboro facility, named the Development Finishing plant, opened in late 1950 to help develop and improve processes (*Bur-Mil Review*, July-August 1952). Though five-plants large, this division was only a small part of the Burlington empire. The *Raleigh News and Observer* (1947b) summarized the history and extent of the operation in late 1947:

Burlington Mills Corporation is the story of the enterprise of J. Spencer Love, a New Englander who came South after World War I, married into a Gastonia family, and bought a cotton mill there. Love, now president of the far-flung Burlington factories, had served with distinction in the war. . . .

A few years after buying the Gastonia mill, Love decided to move it to Burlington. There, with the help of local capital, he reestablished it on an enlarged basis, and formed Burlington Mills, Inc. In 1926, his firm started on an expansion program that has rocketed it to the top of the textile industry.

Today, the mills employ 25,000 persons, [and] have a total of 74 plants in six states and six foreign countries. Forty of its plants are located in North Carolina. Its annual payroll approaches \$54,000,000 and its net annual sales \$200,000,000.

In 1955, when the company changed its name to Burlington Industries, Inc., it was “the world’s largest integrated textile organization”. In the quarter ending January 1, 1955, the company recorded sales in excess of \$127 million (*Durham Morning Herald*, February 4, 1955).

Wake County has never been a notable North Carolina producer of textiles. In 1952, in spite of its population, it was in the bottom half of counties in textile employment. In that year according to the state Employment Security Commission, the county had only four textile facilities: Raleigh’s Pilot Mills (ca.1894) and Raleigh Mills, both in Raleigh, and the Royall Cotton Mill (ca.1900) and Wake Finishing in the Wake Forest area. (Pilot and Raleigh mills are likely the same enterprise, but the list did not include Caraleigh Mill (ca.1892).) Of the county’s four (or five) facilities, Wake Finishing was the only new plant (*E.S.C. Quarterly* 1952:72, 88-89). In addition to its rarity in the county, the Wake Finishing Plant was an advanced finishing facility in a field relatively new to the state, which blossomed after WWII. As noted by the Employment Security Commission:

There was a time when mills in North Carolina made goods and sent them elsewhere to be finished. In modern times the state has come to see many finishing plants within its borders. . . .

. . . The [industry’s] construction from 1946 to 1949 was confined almost altogether to finishing plants and hosiery mills.

And it was firmly part of the post-war trend of building “multi-million dollar, one-story, air-conditioned textile plants” (*E.S.C. Quarterly* 1952:76).

In 2002 Burlington Industries sought bankruptcy protection. It emerged two years later following its acquisition by Cone Mills of Greensboro (*BedTimes* 2004). The newly named company, International Textile Group or ITG, continues to operate and, in a limited fashion, to use the Burlington name (<https://www.itg-global.com/burlington-labs/>). Wake County is believed to have no functioning textile mills currently.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

Architectural Significance (Criterion C)

The Wake Finishing Plant is believed to be significant under Criterion C for its architecture. It is an excellent and little altered example of post-WWII industrial construction in Wake County. It was built with electricity and full air-conditioning. Therefore, windows and clerestories were not required for light or ventilation. This in turn allowed for flat roofs and expanses of walls unbroken by windows, which added to the flexibility of the interior space. Where windows were added, they reflected mid-century-modern design. They are banded at the front office block, where the amenities of windows were useful and expected. They also march in bands immediately beneath the eaves down the south side of original block, in International-style fashion.

The plant was largely erected between 1947 and 1952, with limited additions later in the 1950s. Only a few minor sections were added from about 1964 to 1971. It retains its few original decorative and hallmark features—bands of windows, powerhouse and stack, coal silo, water tower. Just as importantly, its warehouse-like bulk and the large open-space of almost all of its principal industrial floor survives. It is therefore believe to have sufficient integrity to support its NRHP eligibility under Criterion C.

Historic, Association, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, and D)

The Wake Finishing Plant is recommended as not NRHP eligible under Criteria A or B, as it has no known connection with any significant historic events or notable persons. Historically there were few textile plants built in Wake County, but Wake Finishing was not found to have been significant in the history of the technology and processing of textile goods. It was one of many finishing plants in North Carolina and there is no indication it utilized any special or noteworthy technology. It is there not recommended as eligible under Criterion A. The plant's designers—Six Associates—were a prominent North Carolina architecture firm, but it is not a notable example of their work. The facility is therefore not recommended as significant under Criterion B (or the “work of a master” component of Criterion C) for its association with the firm.

Additionally, the Wake Finishing Plant is not believed to merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion D, as it is unlikely to yield important information based on its appearance or construction.

WAKE FINISHING PLANT		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Stands on location where it was built
Design	Medium/ High	Remains largely intact with limited post-1950s additions, but original appearance of front office block altered in 1960s
Setting	High	Remains in surprisingly intact setting adjacent to railroad, Neuse River, Route 1, and woodland with which it was originally associated
Materials	Medium/ High	Remains largely intact with limited post-1950s additions, but original appearance of front office block altered in 1960s and office windows subsequently replaced
Workmanship	Medium/ High	Remains largely intact with limited post-1950s additions, but original appearance of front office block altered in 1960s and office windows subsequently replaced
Feeling	Medium/ High	High degree of integrity of location and setting, and medium/high integrity of design, materials, and workmanship; therefore has medium/high integrity of feeling
Association	Medium/ High	High degree of integrity of location and setting, and medium/high integrity of design, materials, and workmanship; therefore has medium/high integrity of association

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPOSED BOUNDARY

The proposed NRHP boundary for the former Wake Finishing Plant excludes most of the acreage that Burlington purchased in 1945 (Figure 154, at left). On the north, it does not include the Burlington-owned houses and lots on Circle Drive (addressed separately above) or the woods between the houses and the plant, which Burlington never developed. It does not include the land on the east side of Route 1, which Burlington also never developed. On the south it excludes the land extending from the plant to the Neuse River, upon which Burlington built various water treatment ponds. These ponds were added to and altered as Burlington had to address increasing environmental concerns during the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. These excluded areas are no longer part of the tract currently associated with the plant.

The recommended NRHP-eligible boundary of the plant is that of its current parcel, PIN #1738272828, which encompasses 35.16 acres (Figure 154, at right). This boundary includes all of the features of the plant—factory, powerhouse, pumphouse, coal silo, water tower—as well as its parking lots and grounds, with the exception of its water treatment ponds. It extends to the historically important railroad line at the west. At the east, it extends to the right-of-way of Route 1, which allows it to retain its historic setback from and association with the road.

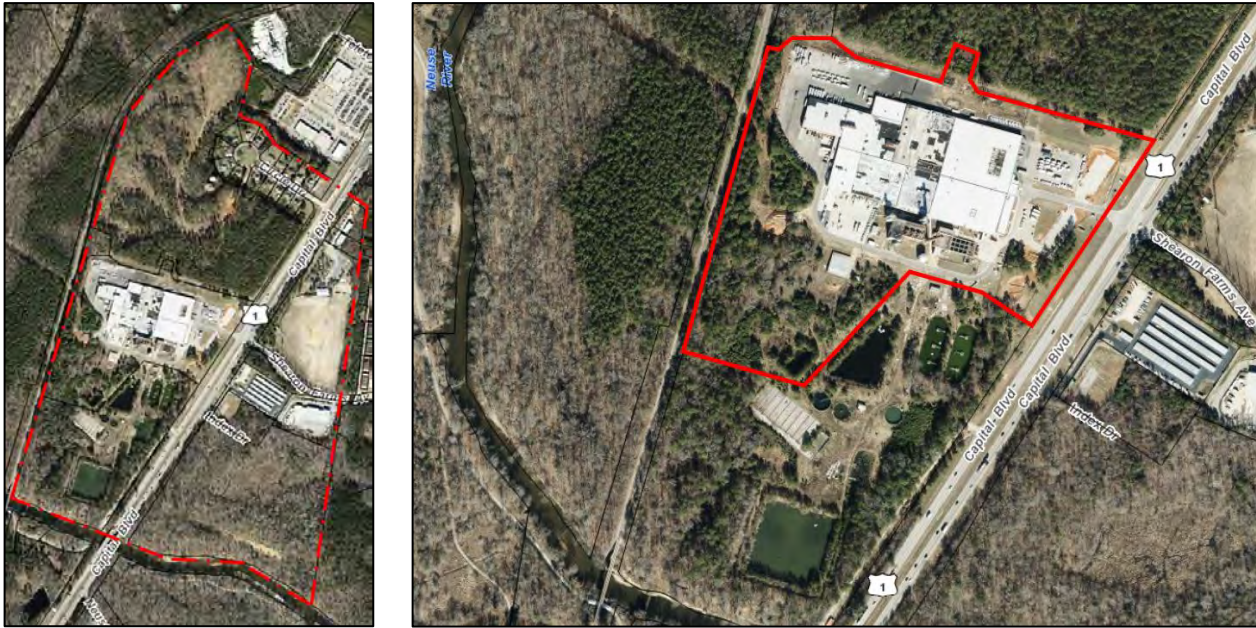



Figure 154: Left, historic boundary of all of Burlington Finishing Plant parcels, marked with broken red lines; right, recommended NRHP-eligible boundary of plant encompassing all of current parcel #1738272828, outlined in red

101. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works

	Resource Name	Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
	HPO Survey Site #	WA7929
	Location	8801 Capital Boulevard, Raleigh
	PIN	1728926934
	Date of Construction	1967 and later
	Recommendation	Not eligible for NRHP listing

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Raleigh’s Mallinckrodt Chemical Works plant is a sprawling industrial complex currently devoted entirely to the production of acetaminophen. Hidden from view from Capital Boulevard by tall trees--within Raleigh’s current boundaries northwest of the intersection of Durant Road and Capital—it retains a small number of buildings erected between 1966 and 1971. With a few exceptions, these are partially obscured or consumed by modern additions and adjacent facilities. These early resources are outlined in red and lettered at Figure 155, as are the CSX tracks that predated the plant and the spur line that was built with it.

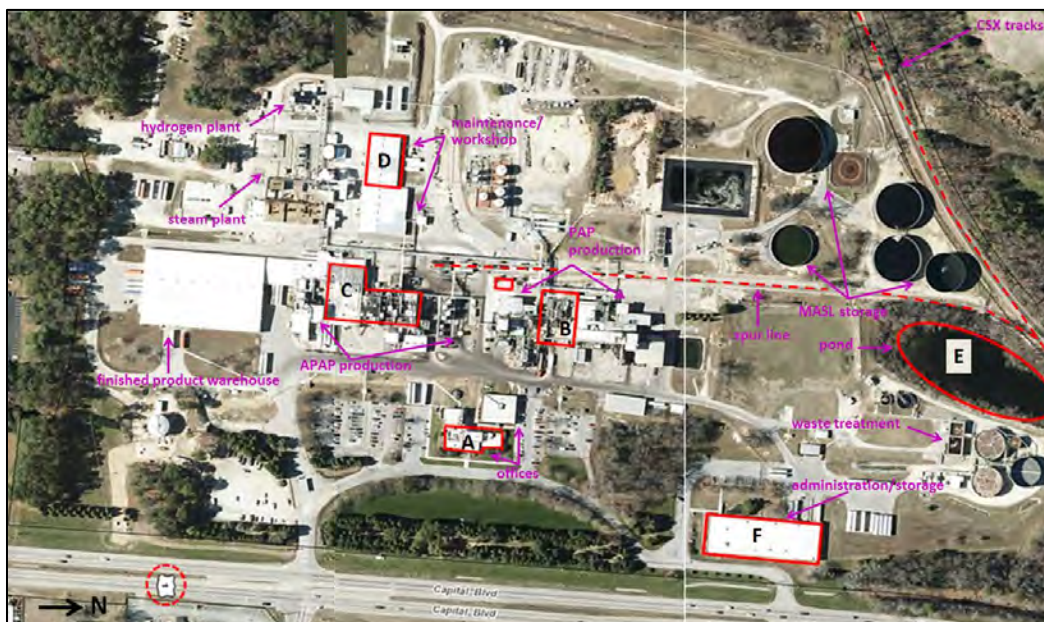


Figure 155. Modern aerial of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works with principal resources/groups of resources labeled and early resources outlined in red

Offices (A on Figure 155)

The only portion of the facility built with any consideration of architectural appearance, rather than strictly industrial functionality, is the small, one-story, office building facing Capital Boulevard behind a hedge of trees. It was built as part of the original facility in 1966 and retains its original function. But for its front (east-facing) central entry and lobby, even it is almost purely functional. The office lobby is lit by full-height windows that rise to an arched and widely overhanging roof that implies barrel vaults that are not actually present. Its attenuated columns and arches, along with a coat of white paint that suggests stone, place it within the New Formalism branch of Modernist architecture. On a diminutive scale, it recalls the New Formalist architecture of Edward Durrell Stone, and many other less well-known practitioners. The remainder of the building consists of largely windowless boxes, although its stacked brick bond is a mid-century-modernist feature. Tax map aerials date two large to its rear (west) to the 1980s and 1990s (Figure 156 and Figure 157).



Figure 156: East front elevation of office building, at left, and west rear elevation, at right

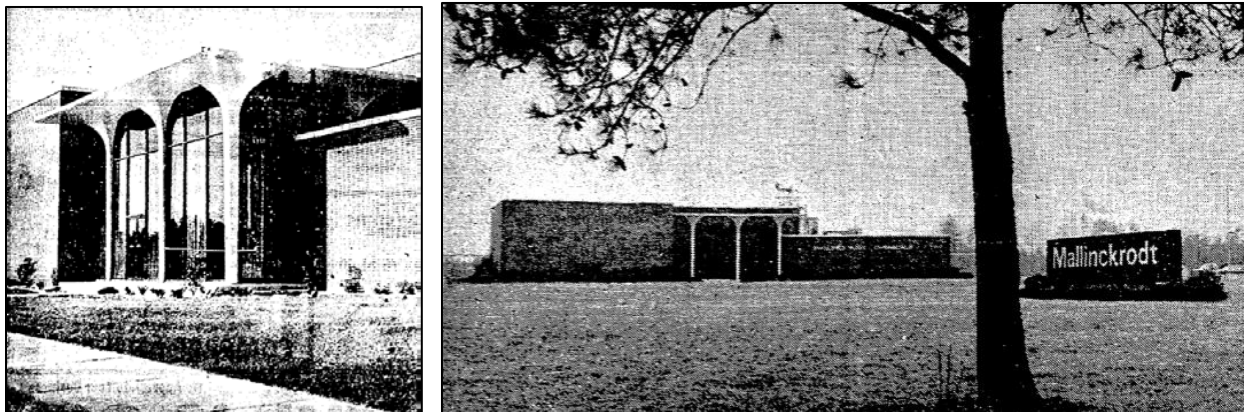


Figure 157: Office building in 1973 (News and Observer 1973a and 1973b)

PAP production plant (B)

Behind (northwest of) the office building is a complex of tanks, evaporators, dryers, columns, pipes, glass-lined and stainless steel vessels, filters, and other industrial components of chemical productions that comprise the PAP production plant. PAP or para-aminophenol is the precursor to APAP, the plant's final product. Various chemicals are brought to the PAP plant, largely by tanker car on the spur line. Here they are combined with hydrogen, which is produced on site, to form PAP. Remaining

within the complex, virtually hidden from view, is a portion of the original PAP plant, which was built ca.1971 (Figure 158).



Figure 158: Looking northwest at PAP production plant with, at left, the portion of the facility that contains the ca.1971 building

APAP production plant (C)

The APAP plant stands just south of the PAP plant. The PAP is trucked the short distance south to this facility, which converts it to N-acetyl-para-aminophenol or APAP, more commonly known as acetaminophen or, in Europe, paracetamol. Similar equipment and processes are used to convert the PAP to APAP, along with micropulverizers and granulators. Two small, functional, flat-roofed, brick-veneered buildings—along with similarly flat-roofed functional buildings between them that are metal-sided—were erected in 1966 as the plant’s original manufacturing facility. They now compromise a small portion of the plant, but are clearly visible within a framework of later additions. South of the APAP plant is the finished product warehouse, built between 1981 and 1988. Here the APAP is stored, in various particles sizes, in bulk bags and fiber drums (Figure 159 and Figure 160).



Figure 159: At left, looking southwest at PAP production plant and, at right, looking northwest at plant with early buildings at center and towers of APAP plant at far right



Figure 160: At left, west-facing elevations of original portions of APAP plant; at right, miniature models of drums stored in finished product warehouse that hold 50 kilograms of acetaminophen/paracetamol/APAP

Maintenance/workshop building (D)

A brick-veneered section of a one-story gabled building west of the APAP plant is now a maintenance/workshop building (Figure 161, at left). Its original function is not known, but it was part of the chemical manufacturing plant in 1966. It has been extended by brick-veneered and sheet-metal-clad additions over time. All portions of the building are strictly functional in design. A small plant to the southwest produces hydrogen, a component of the production process. Aerial tax maps indicate this facility dates from between 1988 and 1999. The steam plant east of the hydrogen plant, according to the aerials, appears to date all or in large part from the 1980s. (A steam plant was part of the original facility.) The plant burns tar that is a facility byproduct and also methane, which it receives via a pipe from the Wake County landfill, about a mile to the northwest.



Figure 161: At left, maintenance/workshop building; at right, former pharmaceutical plant building, now used as administration and warehouse building

Wastewater pond (E)

The manmade wastewater pond at the north end of the Mallinckrodt complex was part of the original 1966 facility (Figure 155, above). The last of the early ponds to survive on the site, it now includes a thick, protective, plastic liner. The tanks and ponds of the facility's wastewater pre-treatment plant, just to its east, date from between 1988 and 1999, according to aerial tax photographs. (The plant utilizes Raleigh city water, not water drawn from the Neuse River on its north.) The large tanks and treatment basins to wastewater pond's west were added to the facility at different times between about 1980 and 1999. They hold and treat a liquid the company calls MASL or Mallinckrodt ammonium sulfate liquid.

This liquid, a byproduct of the plant’s production processes, contains small amounts of ammonia and sulfur. Mallinckrodt pumps it to fields it owns to west, where farmers use it as fertilizer to grow hay.

Former pharmaceutical building (F)

The 1966 aerial photograph of Mallinckrodt identifies this functionally finished, one-story, brick-veneered building as the pharmaceutical building, although it is not clear what its precise original function was. It is currently used for storage and holds administrative offices (Figure 161, at right, and Figure 163).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In August 1965, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works of St. Louis announced plans to erect a \$5,000,000 “multi-purpose organic chemical” plant near Raleigh. (The announcement followed acquisition of about 125 acres west of Route 1 and north of Neuse, now Durant Road, beyond Raleigh’s corporate limits (Deed Book 1665/Page 275 (1965).) Mallinckrodt’s history goes back to 1867, when St. Louis brothers Gustav, Otto, and Edward founded the eponymous G. Mallinckrodt & Co. By the close of the nineteenth century, the company was an established pharmaceuticals producer and in 1913 it introduced barium sulfate as a contrast medium for x-rays. Both of these products—pharmaceuticals and contrast media—were to become central to the success of the Raleigh facility (*St. Louis Post-Dispatch* 1965; Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals 2017). A 2017 bicentennial publication brings the company history up to date, reporting:

The Mallinckrodt personally led the company until 1960. Since that time there have been leadership changes and name changes, acquisitions, mergers and sales, product line expansions and contractions. After going through Avon, IMCERA, Tyco and Covidien, Mallinckrodt is once again independent and standing under its own name. ... [It remains] a multi-billion-dollar specialty pharmaceutical company...(Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals 2017).

North Carolina Governor Arch Moore wielded a shovel at the groundbreaking for the Raleigh-area plant in August 1965. Daniel Construction Co. of Greensboro built the original facilities, following the designs of architect-engineer Wellman-Lord of Lakeland, Florida. Mallinckrodt dedicated the facility in November 1966 and production began in December (*News and Observer* 1965a, 1965b, 1966, and 1967a). A progress report article from an unidentified company publication, behind glass in the office lobby, includes photographs of the plant’s construction (Whithaus 1966) (Figure 162).

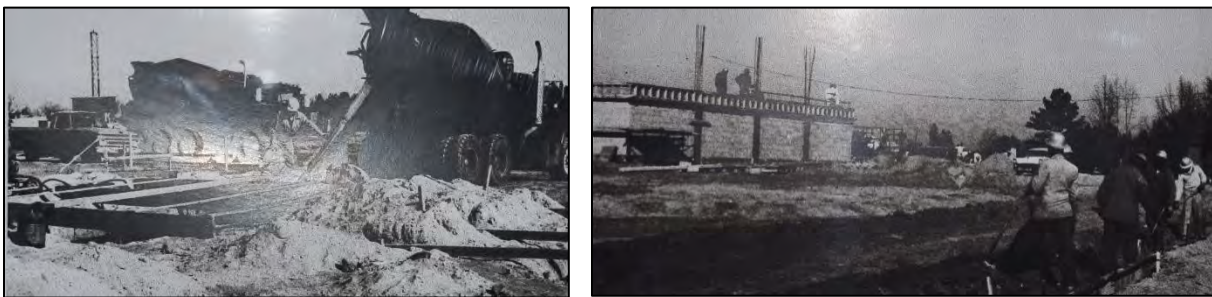


Figure 162: At left, concrete footings being poured “for the multipurpose organic production plant”; at right, structural walls of the office building going up, 1966

An image behind glass on the lobby wall of Raleigh’s Mallinckrodt office building—likely from the company’s 1967 annual report or a similar publication—depicts the facility in 1966 shortly after completion of construction. It identifies three resources or groups of resources: the “offices and laboratories (center); chemical manufacturing (left); pharmaceutical plant (right).” These still stand, although largely engulfed by later additions and new buildings (Figure 163).



Figure 163: Annotated aerial photograph of Raleigh Mallinckrodt plant, 1966

In 1967 Mallinckrodt announced it would build an additional facility on the site to produce anti-tubercular drugs and pharmaceuticals “used in the general practice of medicine.” It started operation late that year (*St. Louis Post-Dispatch* 1966 and 1967; *News and Observer* 1967b). In 1970, the company announced yet another large expansion at the plant of \$1,000,000 (*Daily Times-News* 1970). As a 1971 aerial image of the facility shows, however, the facility was still small—particularly when compared to its present extent—after the initial construction and planned expansions (Figure 164).

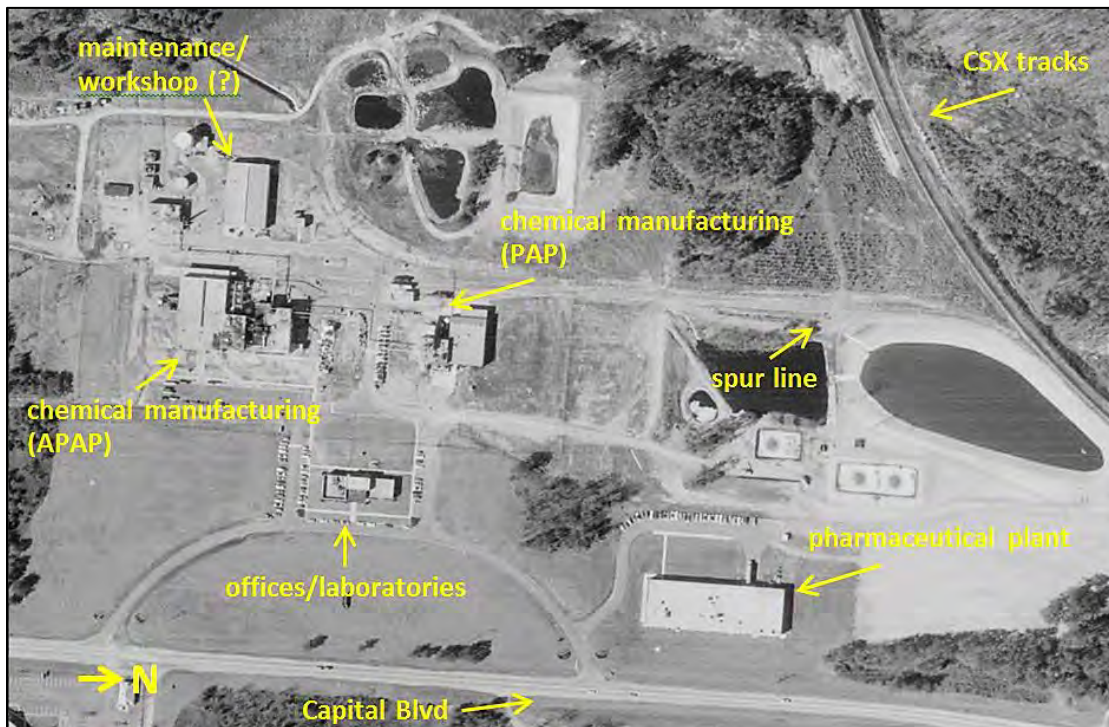


Figure 164: Annotated 1971 aerial photograph; the function of the current maintenance/workshop building at this time is not known

Displays in the office lobby identify many of the products manufactured at the Raleigh facility over time. One of the first was “Tannic Acid T.A.C. Standard Wrigley,” used in the production of Wrigley’s chewing gum. Another early product was ethyl acetate produced with ingredient strictures, which was certified as kosher for Passover by a rabbi who inspected the production facility. It was used in the process of freeze drying coffee: a container of Maxwell House kosher-for-Passover instant coffee is on display. The plant also once manufactured docusate sodium and docusate calcium used in multiple formulations of laxatives. One of the products that made use of the docusate sodium, on display, was Phillips’ stool softener laxative. In a “hazardous reaction room” located in a portion of one of the original metal-sided buildings now included within the APAP plant (Figure 159, at right (taller center building)), 2-ethyl hexyl and methoxycinnamate—sunscreen—was produced.

Growth continued in the 1970s. A \$2,500,000 expansion to double the production of parenteral products—products injected into patients for diagnostic purposes—was announced in 1973 and in 1974 an “x-ray contrast media [readable dye]” plant opened at the facility (*St. Louis Post-Dispatch* 1973 and 1974) (Figure 165). The parenteral facility was located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Capital Boulevard and Durant Road. Mallinckrodt sold this facility, along with an approximately 20-acre parcel, in 2000. Aerial tax maps suggest that much of the original survives within the much-larger contrast media plant on the south now operated by the pharmaceutical company Guerbet. Tax records identify the earliest portion of their plant as dating from 1974.



Figure 165: Prefilling contract dye syringes (*St. Louis Post-Dispatch* 1989)

Of the various products manufactured, the items critical to facility’s future were finally determined in 1971. According to a company bicentennial publication:

Mallinckrodt began construction of its Raleigh, North Carolina plant in 1965. The plant was intended to serve as a multipurpose manufacturing facility and as a pilot site for the production of organic drug intermediates. After years of under-utilization, the Raleigh plant began producing PAP and APAP in 1971(Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals 2017).

PAP or para-aminophenol is the raw material for the production of APAP, more commonly known as acetaminophen. In 1968 Mallinckrodt obtained PAP technology and by 1971 it was the largest producer of acetaminophen in the world, a position it likely still holds. With the expansion of the Raleigh plant and the acquisition of a facility in Greenville, Illinois, the company “significantly” expanded its production capacity of the analgesic (Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals 2017). The choice of acetaminophen production for the Raleigh plant set it on a successful course. Mallinckrodt announced in 1992, for example, that it would spend \$17,000,000 “to expand by 25 percent the capacity of a Raleigh, N.C., plant that makes acetaminophen, the main ingredient in non-prescription painkillers such as Tylenol.” The expansion, to be completed in 1993, would help the company maintain its position as the “world’s largest producer” of acetaminophen (*St. Louis Post-Dispatch* 1993).

The Raleigh plant currently produces five products: PAP, APAP, acetic acid, aniline, and MASL or ammonium sulfate. (It also indirectly produces other materials, such as heavy metals discharged into the air (North Carolina Division of Air Quality 2016).) The PAP is produced as a necessary precursor to APAP or acetaminophen, the manufacturing of which is the sole function of the plant. Running 24 hours a day, seven days a week, with only two planned shutdown days a year, the facility manufactures 23,000 metric tons of APAP a year. (It is the only APAP plant operating in the Western world. China produces APAP utilizing a different chemical process that, according to Mallinckrodt, is of lesser quality.) MASL, acetic acid, and aniline are byproducts of the production of PAP and APAP. The approximately 95,000 metric tons of MASL produced each year is sold to farmers as fertilizer or pumped directly onto agricultural fields just west of the plant. The acetic acid and aniline are stored in tanks at the facility and also sold for use (Goodman 2018).

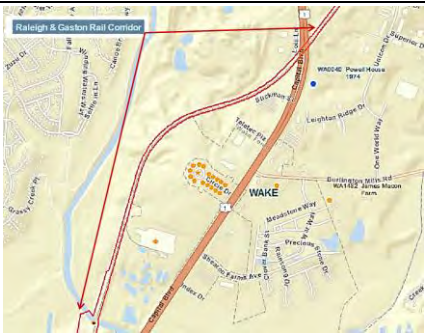
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

Historic, Association, Architectural, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, C, and D)

Due to the numerous modern additions to the Mallinckrodt plant, it is not believed to retain sufficient integrity to support NRHP listing under any of the Register’s Criteria. Most of its earliest buildings appear to remain in place, but they have largely been ringed by or even hidden by these additions and now comprise only a small part of the facility. The plant as it currently stands largely dates from the 1970s and later. Further, the plant is not of exceptional historic importance (it did not begin producing acetaminophen until the 1970s) and no important engineering or chemical advances are known to have taken place there); there are no known important persons associated with it; it displays only a bit of lively New Formalist architecture at the center of its office building and industrial complex; and it is unlikely to yield important history from its construction or architecture.

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Stands on the site where it was built
Design	Low	Original resources are dwarfed by later additions and altered, though striking bit of New Modernist architecture at office largely intact
Setting	Low	Landscaping shields facility from surroundings, but it is now largely engulfed by modern development
Materials	Low	Original resources are dwarfed by later additions and their materials have been altered, but for New Modernist section of the office block
Workmanship	Low	Original resources are dwarfed by later additions and their workmanship altered, other than the New Modernist section of the office block
Feeling		High integrity of location and low integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship; therefore low integrity of feeling
Association		High integrity of location and low integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship; therefore low integrity of association

I04. Raleigh & Gaston Rail Corridor

	Resource Name	Raleigh & Gaston Rail Corridor
	HPO Survey Site #	NC0008
	Location	Raleigh & Gaston Rail Corridor
	PIN	various
	Date of Construction	Primarily 19 th century
	Recommendation	Determined eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A in 2007

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Mattson, Alexander, and Associates (2007) identified the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Corridor, within a study area extending from Raleigh to Norlina in Warren County, as having “exceptional statewide significance.” In their evaluation of its eligibility, they wrote in part:

Completed between the state capital and the falls of the Roanoke River in 1840, the Raleigh and Gaston was one of the two earliest railroads in North Carolina. The line played a pivotal role in opening the isolated North Carolina interior to development after a long period of economic torpor and set the state for the emergence of Piedmont cities as the economic engines of North Carolina during the late nineteenth century. [Its route] clearly illustrates the national pattern of rail development during its infancy when railroads were typically short lines built to supplement or compete with existing water-oriented trade routes. The path of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad thus remains a graphic historic corridor that continues to illustrate and evoke the road’s exceptional significance in the early economic and cultural progress of the state.

In 2007 the NC HPO concurred that the nearly 60-mile-long rail corridor was eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A for transportation. The corridor passes beneath Route 1 within the APE near the Powell House and over the Neuse River to the APE’s west. It also runs west of the K.S. Marshall Houses and east of the Circle Drive Historic District, the Wake Finishing Plant, and the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, all of which are individually assessed above (Figure 166 through Figure 168).



Figure 166: Left, old west pier at Neuse River with current bridge above and, right, current bridge over Neuse, both 2015 (photographers: Royce and Bobette Haley)



Figure I67: Raleigh & Gaston Rail Corridor looking southwest from US 1 bridge within APE

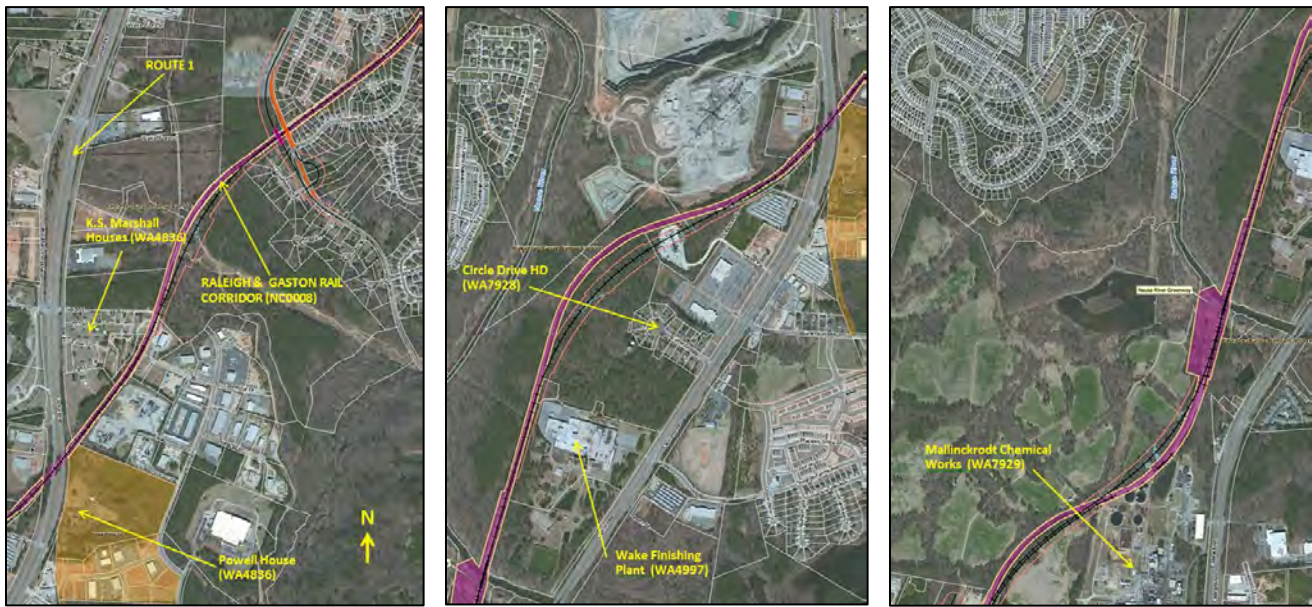


Figure I68: Annotated maps 139, 140, and 141 (left to right), depicting portions of Raleigh & Gaston Rail Corridor from north of crossing of Route 1, at left, to passage west of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, at right (base maps: Mattson, Alexander, and Associates 2007)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

The portion of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Corridor that passes through the APE appears to retain all aspects of integrity that it had when determined eligible for NRHP listing in 2007. The boundary of the Corridor therefore appears to be intact within the APE (Figure 169).

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL CORRIDOR		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	At location where built during period of significance
Design	High	Appears to retain design features from period of significance
Setting	Medium	Modern development along portions of alignment
Materials	High	Appears to retain materials from period of significance
Workmanship	High	Appears to retain workmanship from period of significance
Feeling	High	Due to high degree of location, design, materials, and workmanship, and medium degree of setting, appears to retain high degree of feeling
Association	High	Due to high degree of location, design, materials, and workmanship, and medium degree of setting, appears to retain high degree of association

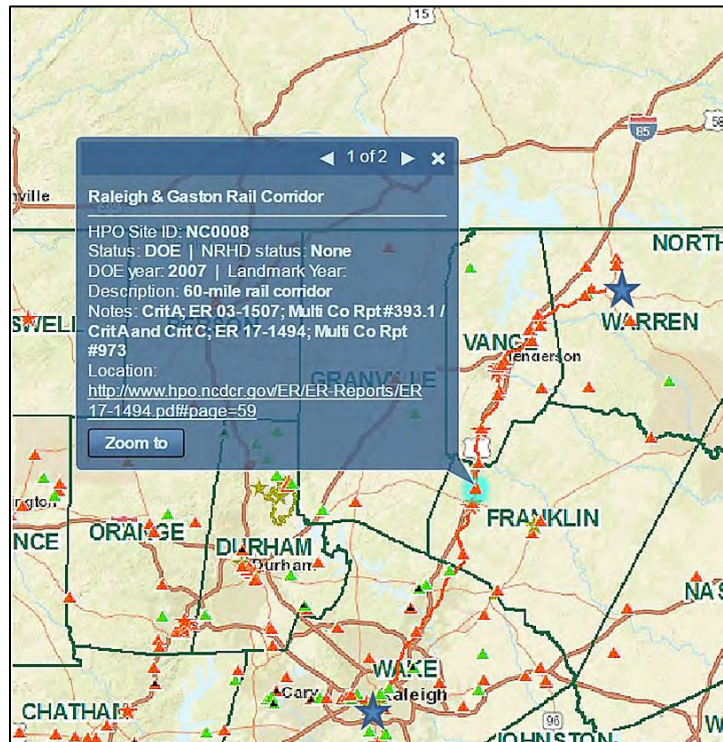


Figure 169: Raleigh & Gaston Rail Corridor NRHP-eligible boundary marked by orange line extending from Norlina, at blue star at upper left, to Raleigh, at blue star at bottom center

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- 1966 “Mallinckrodt Plant is Dedicated.” November 17, 1966.
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- 1967b “Plant to Start Operation.” October 27, 1967.
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n.d. K.S. Marshall Houses (WA4836) survey file. Located at the North Carolina HPO, Raleigh.

n.d. Purefoy-Dunn (WA0221) survey file. Located at the North Carolina HPO, Raleigh.

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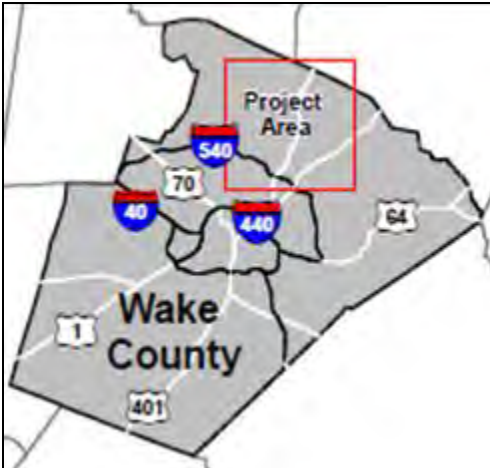
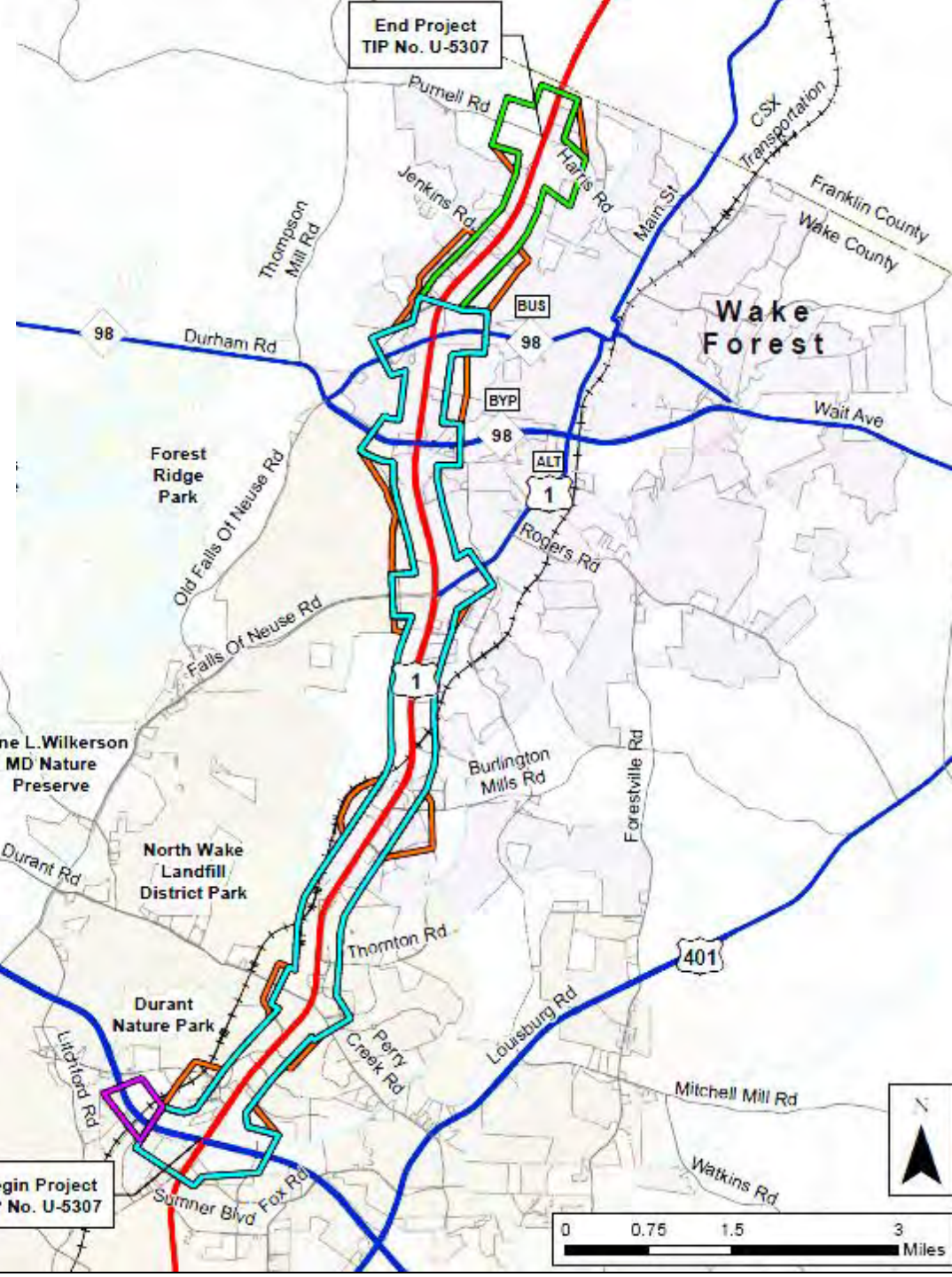
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**HISTORIC STRUCTURES
INVENTORY:
US 1 (CAPITAL BOULEVARD)
FROM I-540 TO SR 1909
(PURNELL ROAD)/
SR 1931 (HARRIS ROAD),
WAKE COUNTY, NC
(TIP U-5307/WBS No. 47027.1.1)**





Survey Number: 001 **SSN:** none **Address:** 3000 Gresham Lake (Rowland Landfill Inc.) **Date:** 1984



Survey Number: 002 **SSN:** none **Address:** 3720 Overlook Road **Date:** 1965, 1969, 1973, and later



Survey Number: 003 **SSN:** none **Address:** 3729 Overlook Road



Survey Number: 004 **SSN:** none **Address:** 8508 Capital Blvd. **Date:** 1968

Former Neuse Baptist Church/ Celebration Church (005)



Survey Number: 005 **SSN:** none **Address:** 8700 Capital Blvd. **Date:** 1969, 1975, 1987

Gill-Shearon Farm (WA1483) (006)



Survey Number: 006 **SSN:** WA1483 **Address:** 0 Burlington Mills Road **Date:** ca. 1845, ca. 1955

Interior b/w photographs (Kelly Lally, 1990)





Survey Number: 007 **SSN:** none **Address:** 2605 Burlington Mills Road
Date: 1963



Survey Number: 008 **SSN:** none **Address:** 2525 Burlington Mills Road
Date: 1960, 1988



Survey Number: 009 **SSN:** none **Address:** 2521 Burlington Mills Road
Date: 1963



Survey Number: 010 **SSN:** none **Address:** 2517 Burlington Mills Road
Date: 1960

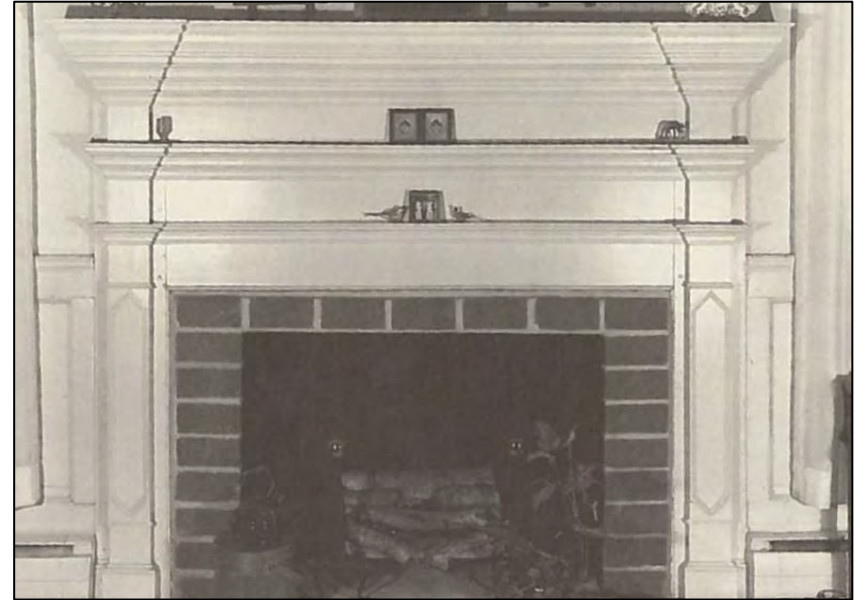
James Macon Farm (WA1482) (011)



Survey Number: 011 **SSN:** WA1482 **Address:** 2624 Burlington Mills Road **Date:** 1946, 1960, post-1990

Survey Number: 011a **SSN:** none **Address:** 2712 Burlington Mills Road **Date:** 1949

Powell House (WA0040) (012) (NR listed 1974)



Survey Number: 012 **SSN:** WA0040 **Address:** 10200 Capital Blvd.
Date: ca. 1820

Mantel pictured in Lally, 1990 (Survey & Planning Branch photo)

W.S. Marshall Houses (WA4836) (013)



Survey Number: 013 **SSN:** WA4836 **Address:** Doris, Edgar and Cliff Lanes **Date:** early 1950s

Starlite Motel (WA5000) (014)



House adjacent to Starlite (014a)



Survey Number: 014 **SSN:** WA5000 **Address:** 10904 Star Road
Date: 1953

Survey Number: 014a **SSN:** none **Address:** 10902 Star Road
Date: 1959

Potential 1960s-era historic district – Mangum, Green Acres and Home Gardens subdivisions, Wake Forest (015-032)



Survey Number: 015 **SSN:** none **Address:** 1604 Mangum Ave.
Date: 1960



Survey Number: 016 **SSN:** none **Address:** 1605 Mangum Ave.
Date: 1960



Survey Number: 017 **SSN:** none **Address:** 1609 Mangum Ave.
Date: 1960



Survey Number: 018 **SSN:** none **Address:** 1613 Mangum Ave.
Date: 1964



Survey Number: 019 **SSN:** none **Address:** 1621 Mangum Ave.
Date: 1963



Survey Number: 020 **SSN:** none **Address:** 10316 Carter St.
Date: 1968



Survey Number: 021 **SSN:** none **Address:** 1609 Cameron Dr.
Date: 1965



Survey Number: 022 **SSN:** none **Address:** 1605 Cameron Dr.
Date: 1965



Survey Number: 023 **SSN:** none **Address:** 10109 Ligon Mill Rd.
Date: 1964



Survey Number: 024 **SSN:** none **Address:** 10117 Ligon Mill Rd.
Date: 1965



Survey Number: 025 **SSN:** none **Address:** 1621 Wake Dr.
Date:1960



Survey Number: 026 **SSN:** none **Address:** 1625 Wake Dr.
Date: 1966



Survey Number: 027 **SSN:** none **Address:** 1629 Wake Dr.
Date: 1967



Survey Number: 028 **SSN:** none **Address:** 1641 Wake Dr.
Date:1960



Survey Number: 029 SSN: none Address: 1636 Wake Dr. Date: 1963



Survey Number: 030 SSN: none Address: 1644 Wake Dr. Date: 1945



Survey Number: 031 SSN: none Address: 1632 Wake Dr. Date: 1960



Survey Number: 032 SSN: none Address: 1624 Wake Dr. Date: 1967

End of Potential Historic District Resources

Purefoy-Dunn Plantation (WA0221) (033) (NR listed 1988)



Survey Number: 033 **SSN:** WA0221 **Address:** 11300 Capital Blvd. **Date:** 1st quarter 19th century and mid-19th century

Potential Durham Road HD, Wake Forest (WA4986) (034-037, 042-049)



Survey Number: 034 **Address:** 831 Durham Rd. **Date:** 1948



Survey Number: 035 **Address:** 855 Durham Rd. **Date:** 1941



Survey Number: 036 **Address:** 815 Durham Rd. **Date:** 1949



Survey Number: 037 **Address:** 764 Durham Rd. **Date:** 1946



Survey Number: 042 **SSN:** none **Address:** 774 Durham Rd.
Date: 1946



Survey Number: 043 **SSN:** none **Address:** 780 Durham Rd.
Date: 1941



Survey Number: 044 **SSN:** none **Address:** 806 Durham Rd. **Date:**
1965



Survey Number: 045 **SSN:** none **Address:** 812 Durham Rd.
Date: 1951



Survey Number: 046 **SSN:** none **Address:** 820 Durham Rd. **Date:** 1951



Survey Number: 047 **SSN:** none **Address:** 824 Durham Rd. **Date:** 1945



Survey Number: 048 **SSN:** none **Address:** 854 Durham Rd. **Date:** 1953



Survey Number: 049 **SSN:** none **Address:** 860 Durham Rd. **Date:** 1949

End of Potential Historic District Resources



Survey Number: 038 **SSN:** WA4987 **Address:** 113 [103] Hope St.
Date: ca. 1950s



Survey Number: 039 **SSN:** WA4987 **Address:** 105 Hope St.
Date: ca. 1950s



Survey Number: 040 **SSN:** WA4987 **Address:** 107 Hope St.
Date: ca. 1950s



Survey Number: 041 **SSN:** WA4987 **Address:** 109 Hope Rd.
Date: ca. 1950s

Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary Cemetery, Wake Forest (050)



Survey Number: 050 SSN: none Address: 875 Stadium Dr. Date: mid-1950s and later



Survey Number: 051 **SSN:** none **Address:** 858 Stadium Dr.
Date: 1926



858 Stadium Dr. – 2013 tax records photograph



Survey Number: 052 **SSN:** none **Address:** 13110 Capital Blvd.
Date: 1963



Survey Number: 053 **SSN:** none **Address:** 13120 Capital Blvd.
Date: 1963



Survey Number: 054 **SSN:** none **Address:** 13130 Capital Blvd.
Date: 1970



Survey Number: 055 **SSN:** none **Address:** 721 Harris Rd.
Date: 1970



Survey Number: 056 **SSN:** none **Address:** 705 Harris Rd.
Date: 1970

E. Carroll Joyner Park, Wake Forest (057)



Survey Number: 057 **SSN:** none **Address:** 701 Harris Rd. **Date:** not listed

Holden House, Wake Forest (WA4992) (058)



Survey Number: 058 SSN: WA4992 Address: 13932 Capital Blvd. Date: 1931



Survey Number: 059 **SSN:** none **Address:** 13841 Capital Blvd.
Date: 1958



Survey Number: 060 **SSN:** none **Address:** 13713 Capital Blvd.
Date: 1977



Survey Number: 061 **SSN:** none **Address:** 13709 Capital Blvd.
Date: 1963



Survey Number: 062 **SSN:** none **Address:** 13613 Capital Blvd.
Date: 1962



Survey Number: 063 **SSN:** WA7818 **Address:** 2005 Purnell Rd.
Date: 1949 (1920s Wake Municipalities update)



Survey Number: 064 **SSN:** none **Address:** 2021 Purnell Rd.
Date: 1958

Wakefields (Home Acres) (WA0047) (065) (NR listed 1974)



Survey Number: 065 **SSN:** WA0047 **Address:** 13371 Wake Union Church Rd. **Date:** ca. 1831; house to rear ca. late 18th century

Wake Union Baptist Church (WA1429) (066)



Early image from church website



Survey Number: 066 **SSN:** WA1429 **Address:** 13345 Wake Union Church Rd. **Date:** 1792, 1950s, 2003



Survey Number: 067 **SSN:** none **Address:** 12811 Wake Union Church Rd. **Date:** 1958



Survey Number: 068 **SSN:** none **Address:** 12737 Wake Union Church Rd. **Date:** 1950



Survey Number: 069 **SSN:** none **Address:** 12631 Capital Blvd. **Date:** 1949





Survey Number: 070 **SSN:** none **Address:** 1024 Crenshaw Dr.
Date: 1970



Survey Number: 071 **SSN:** none **Address:** 12141 Wake Union
Church Rd. **Date:** 1968



Survey Number: 072 **SSN:** none **Address:** 12155 Wake Union
Church Rd. **Date:** 1969



Survey Number: 073 **SSN:** none **Address:** 10 Ponderosa Park Dr.
Date: 1961



Survey Number: 074 **SSN:** none **Address:** 10741 Ponderosa Service Rd. **Date:** 1946



Survey Number: 075 **SSN:** none **Address:** 10801 Ponderosa Service Rd. **Date:** 1959



Survey Number: 076 **SSN:** none **Address:** 10805 Ponderosa Service Rd. **Date:** 1959



Survey Number: 077 **SSN:** none **Address:** 10813 Ponderosa Service Rd. **Date:** 1953



Survey Number: 078 **SSN:** none **Address:** 10817 Ponderosa Service Rd. **Date:** 1971



Survey Number: 079 **SSN:** none **Address:** 10821 Ponderosa Service Rd. **Date:** 1968 tax date (may date from 1950s)

10719-10727 Ponderosa Service Rd. houses (WA-R036) (080, 080a-080e)



Survey Number: 080 **SSN:** WA-R036 **Address:** 10719-10727 Ponderosa Service Rd. **Date:** ca. 1920s to 1950s



Survey Number: 080a **SSN:** WA-R036 **Address:** 10719 Ponderosa Service Rd. **Date:** ca. 1930s



Survey Number: 080b **SSN:** WA-R036 **Address:** 10721 Ponderosa Service Rd. **Date:** ca. 1920s



Survey Number: 080c **SSN:** WA-R036 **Address:** 10723 Ponderosa Service Rd. **Date:** ca. 1920s



Survey Number: 080d **SSN:** WA-R036 **Address:** 10725 Ponderosa Service Rd. **Date:** ca. 1950s



Survey Number: 080e **SSN:** WA-R036 **Address:** 10727 Ponderosa Service Rd. **Date:** ca. 1910s

**End of Ponderosa Service Road
semicircle of houses**

Potential Circle Drive Historic District (WA4747 - 4763) (081-097)



Survey Number: 081 **SSN:** WA4747 **Address:** 2400-24292 Circle Dr. **Date:** ca, 1949



Survey Number: 082 **SSN:** WA4748 **Address :**2428 Circle Dr. **Date:**1949



Survey Number: 083 **SSN:** WA4749 **Address:** 2424 Circle Dr. **Date:** 1949



Survey Number: 084 **SSN:** WA4750 **Address:** 2420 Circle Dr.
Date: 1949



Survey Number: 085 **SSN:** WA4751 **Address:** 2416 Circle Dr.
Date: 1949



Survey Number: 086 **SSN:** WA4752 **Address:** 2412 Circle Dr.
Date: 1947



Survey Number: 087 **SSN:** WA4753 **Address:** 2408 Circle Dr.
Date: 1947



Survey Number: 088 **SSN:** WA4754 **Address:** 2404 Circle Dr.
Date: 1949



Survey Number: 089 **SSN:** WA4755 **Address:** 2400 Circle Dr.
Date: 1949



Survey Number: 090 **SSN:** WA4756 **Address:** 2401 Circle Dr.
Date: 1949



Survey Number: 091 **SSN:** WA4757 **Address:** 2405 Circle Dr.
Date: 1949



Survey Number: 092 **SSN:** WA4758 **Address:** 2409 Circle Dr.
Date: 1949



Survey Number: 093 **SSN:** WA4759 **Address:** 2413 Circle Dr.
Date: 1949



Survey Number: 094 **SSN:** WA4760 **Address:** 2417 Circle Dr.
Date: 1949



Survey Number: 095 **SSN:** WA4761 **Address:** 2421 Circle Dr.
Date: 1949



Survey Number: 096 **SSN:** WA4762 **Address:** 2425 Circle Dr.
Date: 1949



Survey Number: 097 **SSN:** WA4763 **Address:** 2429 Circle Dr.
Date: 1949

End of Potential Historic District Resources

Former Wake Finishing Plant (WA4997) (098)



Furnaces, ca.2013 (online image; photographer: Kyle Wilson)



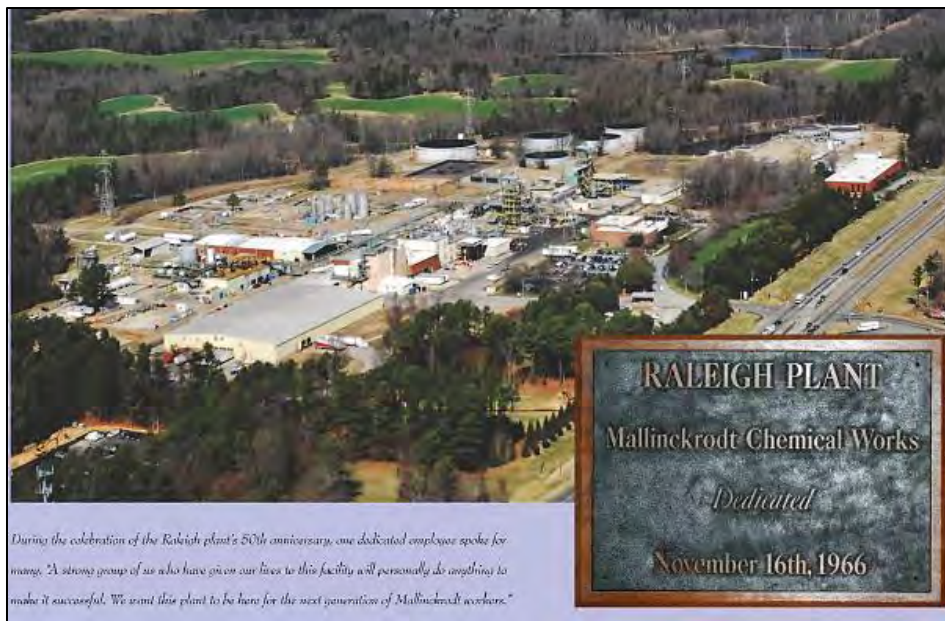
Survey Number: 099 **SSN:** none **Address:** 9301 Capital Blvd.
Date: 1950



Survey Number: 100 **SSN:** none **Address:** 9229 Capital Blvd.
Date: 1961



Mallinckrodt Chemical Works (101)



From corporate sesquicentennial history, 2017



Survey Number: 101 **SSN:** none **Address:** 8801 Capital Blvd.
Date: 1966



Survey Number: 102 **SSN:** none **Address:** 8515 Capital Blvd. **Date:** 1925



Survey Number: 103 **SSN:** none **Address:** 8509 Capital Blvd.
Date: 1958



Raleigh & Gaston Rail Corridor (NC-0008) (104) (DOE 2007)

Survey Number: 104 **SSN:** NC0008 **Address:** Raleigh & Gaston Rail Corridor **Date:** 1840 and later (West pier at Neuse River -- photographed by Royce and Bobbett Haley, 2015)



Survey Number: 104 **SSN:** NC0008 **Address:** Raleigh & Gaston Rail Corridor **Date:** 1840 and later (Current railroad bridge with stone pier visible beneath in Neuse River --photographed by Royce and Bobbett Haley, 2015)

No Longer Extant Previously Surveyed Resources

WA1444- Dairy Barn

WA1465- Raleigh & Gaston RR Bridge

WA-R018- House

WA1445- Crenshaw Farm Tenant House

WA2553- Plantation Inn

WA1490- House

WA1470- House