



**North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office**

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary
Office of Archives and History

Division of Historical Resources
David L. S. Brook, Director

June 17, 2004

MEMORANDUM

TO: Greg Thorpe, Ph.D., Director
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: David Brook *DSB for David Brook*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Bridge No. 143 on SR 2217
(Old Milburnie Road) over Beaver Dam Creek, B-4304, Wake County, ER04-0397

Thank you for your letter of April 13, 2004, transmitting the survey report by Richard Silverman.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is not eligible for the National Register:

Neuseoca Lake Dam, southeast side of SR 2217 (Old Milburnie Road), at Neuseoca Lake, near Bridge No.143, Raleigh vicinity, is not eligible for the National Register because it no longer retains enough integrity to convey its significance.

We do not concur with your evaluation of the Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp, located west side of SR 2217 (Old Milburnie Road), 0.2 mile southwest of SR 2218 (Tarheel Club Road), Raleigh vicinity. We think that the property is eligible under Criterion B (Person), for its association with Senator Josiah W. Bailey, North Carolina US Senator from 1931-1946.

Josiah Bailey was one of three founders of Beaver Dam Lake, Inc. and the Beaver Dam Lake Camp. The camp was initiated during Bailey's political career, primarily as a senator. Bailey was one of North Carolina's important senators, a reformer, and prohibition crusader. He was the chairman of the Senate Commerce Commission during the New Deal era. Bailey established the fishing camp during his productive life. He and his partners founded the camp to "avoid the raucous activities that went on at many of the private clubs to which they had formally belonged." We believe the camp to be the last remaining buildings associated with Josiah Bailey. His home in Raleigh, once located on Blount Street is no longer extant.

The property has undergone some changes since the initial saddlebag log building was constructed in the late 19th century. Most of the changes occurred during the property's transformation to a fishing camp. While the camp's integrity has been somewhat comprised by the large addition to the rear of Building C, we feel that the entire complex still retains its essential features and would be recognizable to Bailey were he to view the property today. The proposed National Register boundaries should include the property and buildings associated with Bailey.

www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 733-8653
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4617	(919) 733-6547 • 715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 715-4801

June 17, 2004

Page 2

Since we have determined that the Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp is eligible for the National Register, we would like to request from your office a proposed National Register Boundary map and boundary justification in an addendum to this report.

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 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr

bc: ✓ Southern/McBride
County



RECEIVED
APR 15 2004
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

April 13, 2004

Ref. # BR04-0397

S Due 5/10

Mr. David L. S. Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Dear Mr. Brook:

RE: B-4304, Replace Bridge No. 143 on SR 2217 (Old Milburnie Road) over Beaver Creek Dam,
Wake County. State Project # 8.2409501, Federal Aid #BRZ-2217(1).

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached two copies of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report concludes that in the Area of Potential Effects (APE):

- There are no properties recommended eligible for the National Register.

Please review the survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact Richard Silverman, Historic Architecture Section, (919) 715-1618

Sincerely,

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Section
Office of Human Environment

RECEIVED

APR 21 2004

MPF/rls
Attachment

cc: L. Gail Grimes, P.E., Consultant Coordination Manager, PDEA
cc (w/ attachment): John F. Sullivan, III, Division Administrator, Federal Highway Administration

MAILING ADDRESS:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
1583 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH NC 27699-1583

TELEPHONE: 919-715-1500
FAX: 919-715-1522

WEBSITE: WWW.NCDOT.ORG

LOCATION:
PARKER LINCOLN BUILDING
2728 CAPITAL BOULEVARD, SUITE 168
RALEIGH, NC 27604

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

TIP# B-4304

REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 143 ON
SR 2217 (OLD MILBURNIE ROAD)
OVER BEAVER DAM CREEK
WAKE COUNTY

STATE PROJECT NO. 8.2409501
FEDERAL AID NO. BRZ-2217(1)
WBS# 33641.1.1



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
REPORT PREPARED BY:
RICHARD L. SILVERMAN
APRIL, 2004

Richard Silverman

Principal Investigator
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

09/13/2004
Date

Mary Pope Furr

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

4.13.2004
Date

**REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 143 ON SR 2217 OVER BEAVER DAM CREEK
WAKE COUNTY, NC
TIP NO. B-4304**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) TIP project number B-4304 proposes to replace Bridge No. 143 on SR 2217 over Beaver Dam Creek in Wake County with a new structure (see sheet VIC-1, p. 4). Built in 1948, Bridge No. 143 is a two-lane steel stringer bridge with concrete deck, supported on timber pile and reinforced concrete cap end bents. It is finished with standard 1-bar high concrete railings cantilevered from the brush curbs.

There are four alternatives under consideration for this project: (1) Replace the bridge in place with an off-site detour; (2) Replace in place with an on-site detour north (downstream) of the existing bridge; (3) Replace on a new alignment to the north (downstream) of the existing bridge; (4) Replace on new alignment to improve the curve. The funding is being provided by the Federal Highway Bridge Replacement & Rehabilitation Program. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for historic architectural resources was delineated by a NCDOT staff architectural historian and reviewed in the field in March, 2004 (see sheet HR-1, p. 6).

PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT

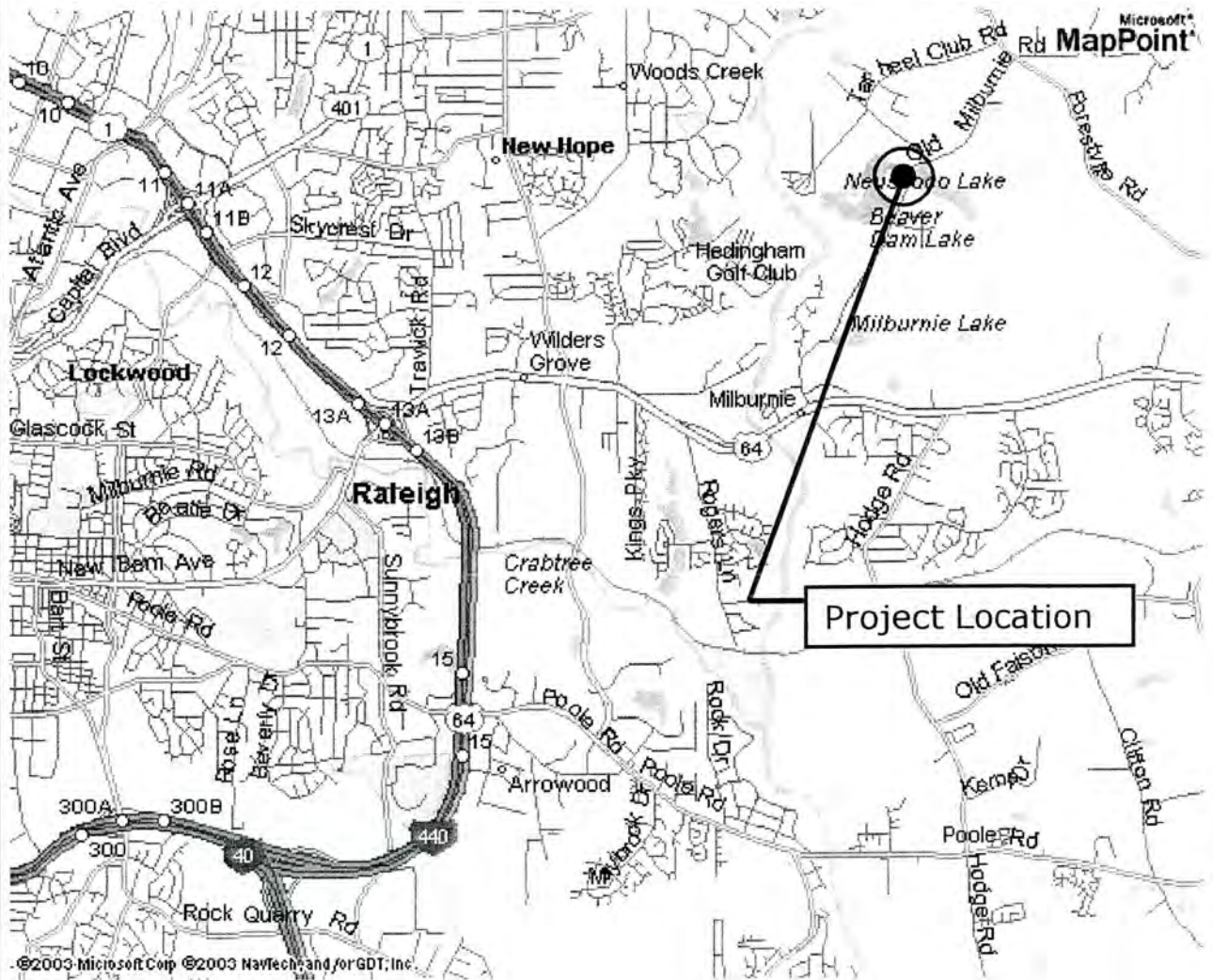
NCDOT conducted a survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT and documented by a Categorical Exclusion (CE). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the CE and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings (federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects) on properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. This report is on file at NCDOT and available for review by the public.

METHODOLOGY

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

NCDOT conducted an intensive survey with the following goals: (1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and background research on the project area. A NCDOT staff architectural historian conducted a field survey on 12 January 2004 by car and on foot. All structures over fifty years of age in the APE were photographed and keyed to a historic architectural resources survey map (See sheet HR-1, p. 6). Background research regarding tax parcels was conducted via Wake County Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Historical map research was conducted in Raleigh at the North Carolina State Library & Archives. Other preliminary research was completed at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office.



NCDOT Historic Architecture
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Project
**Replace Bridge No. 14
 on SR 221 (Old Milburnie Rd.)
 Wake County**

Sheet Title
Project Location Map

Drawn By:
Silverman

Issue Date:
 04-10-04

File Name:
 VIC_1.ppt

TIP No.
B-4304

Scale
NTS

Sheet No.
VIC-1

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

The APE for historic architectural resources was delineated by a NCDOT staff architectural historian and reviewed in the field. The APE boundary is shown on sheet HR-1, page 6. Five properties with structures appearing over fifty years of age were identified in the APE as part of the NCDOT Historic Architectural Resources Survey for the B-4304 project: #1 – Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp; #2 – Neuseoca Lake Dam; #3 – Bridge No. 143; #4 – House; #5 – Farmhouse; Properties #3-5 were presented at a NCDOT-HPO concurrence meeting and “Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation.” Properties #1 and #2 were evaluated in this report. Both are considered not eligible for the National Register.

PROPERTIES LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OR STATE STUDY LIST

- -NONE-

PROPERTIES EVALUATED BY NCDOT & CONSIDERED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

- Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp – Property #1
- Neuseoca Lake Dam – Property #2

PROPERTIES ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION G

- -NONE-



- 1** Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp - Recommended Not Eligible
- 2** Lake Neuseoca Dam - Recommended Not Eligible
- 3** Bridge No. 143 - Determined Not Eligible 04/05/2004 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence
- 4** House - Determined Not Eligible - 04/05/2004 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence
- 5** Farm House - Determined Not Eligible - 04/05/2004 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence

Area of Potential Effects (APE)
Shown As:



NCDOT Historic Architecture
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Project
**Replace Bridge No. 14
on SR 2217 (Old Milburnie Rd.)
Wake County**

Sheet Title
Historic Resources Survey Map

Drawn By:
Silverman

Issue Date:
04-10-04

File Name:
HR_1.ppt

TIP No.
B-4304

Scale
NTS

Sheet No.
HR-1

***PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS:
PROPERTIES EVALUATED AND CONSIDERED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER***

Identification

Property #1
Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp
(HPO Survey Site No. WA-1680)

Location

West side of SR 2217 (Old Milburnie Road), 0.2 mile southwest of SR 2218 (Tarheel Club Road), Raleigh vicinity

Historical Background

This collection of rustic log buildings between Neuseoca Lake and Beaver Dam Lake was part of Beaver Dam Lake, Incorporated, which was founded as a private camp by three prominent local citizens during the Depression. According to Mr. Van Webb, Sr., his father Alexander Webb, who owned an insurance company, along with U.S. Senator, Josiah W. Bailey (see biographical abstract, Appendix A, this report) and stock broker, Clark Barbee, founded the camp in order to avoid the raucous activities that went on at many private fishing clubs to which they had formerly belonged. The complex was used as a weekend retreat and fishing camp by these three gentlemen, their families, and friends.¹ The current tenant, Robert Lucas, says that one of the 19th-century log buildings was originally a two-room tenant house, which was occupied by a family by the name of Bridgers from ca. 1911 to the 1930s. When Beaver Dam Lake, Inc. acquired the property, several additional log buildings were added over time dating to the 1930s and 1940s, one of which is connected to the earliest building by a wrap-around, screened porch. All of the buildings are v-notched and have concrete chinking. The former log tenant house was updated during the 1940s with new chinking, windows, and doors. As a result, this building appears much like the other rustic log buildings being added during this period. Several of the former farm buildings are still located on the site, one of which has been converted to a dwelling and the others are used for storage.

Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp was included in the HPO-sponsored Wake County architectural survey and is also mentioned in *The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina*, a publication written by architectural historian Kelly A. Lally.²

¹ "Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp (Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp)." Survey Files, NC Historic Preservation Office, Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, NC; Kelly A. Lally. *The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina*. (Raleigh: Wake County Government, 1994), p. 173-174.

² Lally, p. 173-174.

Physical Description

- A. *Stone Wellhouse (early-to-mid 20th century)*
This small one-room fieldstone structure is covered by a low hipped roof with exposed rafter tails. The only opening consists of a single, vertical-board door.
- B. *1940s Log Building*
Interestingly, this is the only structure on the site which faces north. Its placement and orientation create a semi-court feeling on the site. The only opening on the façade is a multi-paneled wood door. It appears that a front porch roof has been removed, though the flooring and foundation are still present. The east elevation features a pair of nine-over-nine double-hung sashes which likely extend to the floor level. Like the other 1940s log buildings on site, the logs are V-notched and chinked with concrete. To the rear of the structure is a one-bay shed addition.
- C. *1940s Log Building*
The largest of the 1940s log structures on site, this building is of similar V-notched log construction. A porch extends along the entire length of the façade and wraps around the northern gable end. A central fieldstone chimney punctuates the main roof, adding to the overall rustic feeling. Recent alterations include the extension of the gable end on the south side encompassing an engaged covered porch with a concrete slab foundation. The upper gable on the exterior end has received an incompatible box cornice and a T-111 siding treatment. This siding has also been used for renovations on the rear of the building. New windows and a shed addition are also seen on the rear (west) elevation.
- D. *19th-century Log Tenant House/1940s Log Building Addition*
Originally used in the 19th century as a tenant house, this log building received an addition to the north end in the 1940s. The addition follows the main roof line, thus resulting in a simple, cohesive form. The 5-V metal roof is accentuated by a central stone chimney, which was likely an exposed exterior end chimney prior to the 1940s addition. A second, brick interior chimney is located on the northeast side of the 1940s addition. A three-quarters-width, screened, shed roofed porch extends along the building front. The northwest corner of the building exhibits some structural deterioration at the foundation level, resulting in some sagging of the 1940s addition.
- E. *1940s BBQ Pit/Mower Shed*
The present tenant has indicated that this simple, low-pitched gable roofed structure may have been used as a barbecue pit in the 1940s. Metal sheathing covers part of the building exterior. Other parts are exposed wood sheathing. The structure is now used as a mower repair shed.

F. Storage Building (mid-20th century with alterations thereafter)

G. 1940s Frame House (with alterations thereafter)

Altered over the years, this small, wood frame house faces east and has a low-pitched gable roof with eave front orientation. A small shed-roofed porch extends from the main roof line, sheltering the three-bay façade.

H. Log Barn/Dwelling (late 19th century with substantial mid-20th century alterations)

Originally a log barn, this structure has been substantially altered. Covered in weatherboard, it is now used as a dwelling.

J, K, & L. Sheds (early-to-mid 20th century; deterioration evident)

Setting and Landscape

Set back from Old Milburnie Road, the structures comprising the fishing camp are accessed by a dirt driveway. The current tenant also uses the site for a mower repair business. In addition, a structure has recently been added that serves as a car detailing business. Old equipment and cars are located to the north of the fishing camp complex. There are a few large, mature trees set amongst the log buildings. Behind the complex of buildings is a field that gently falls to the edge of Beaver Dam Lake. The majority of the parcel is wooded, especially around the lake.

Integrity Assessment

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register criteria, but it also must have integrity.

Recent exterior alterations on the back and side of the largest 1940s log building (Building "C") are not representative of the period of historic significance. The overall effect of these alterations diminishes the quality of the historic setting. As a result, the identity for which Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp is significant is no longer retained. Other buildings, specifically the original log barn and the tenant house, have received modern alterations initiated by the changes in the property's usage. The log barn, for example, has been thoroughly altered to accommodate a domestic use. The 19th century tenant house was altered in the 1940s to be incorporated into the ensemble of rustic log structures serving the fish camp. Two log buildings have exposed sections of roofing and significant deterioration at the foundation and sill levels, and as a result are in poor condition. Finally, a new intrusive structure being used for an auto detailing business has been added to the site this year. This structure alters both the feel and the physical environment of the fish camp such that the property no longer is illustrative of a rural, rustic retreat. Given these alterations to structures and intrusions on the site, the property no longer maintains sufficient integrity necessary to qualify it for National Register eligibility.

National Register Criteria Assessment

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp is considered **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under any criteria.

Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp, Wake County, NC, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*³ There are no significant events associated with Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp that possess National Register significance.

Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.*⁴ Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp is associated with the life of Senator Josiah W. Bailey and reflects the time period when he achieved significance. The fishing camp was initiated in the 1930s and continued into the 1940s. This period is concurrent with the years 1931-1946 in which Josiah W. Bailey served in the United States Senate. The National Register criteria for evaluation state "a property must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register criteria, but it must also have integrity." Since Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp does not retain integrity, it no longer conveys historic significance. Additionally, the fish camp does not reflect the importance of Josiah W. Bailey's position as a U.S. Senator. A house or an office would better represent his productive life.

Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.*⁵ Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp once stood as a good example of a private, rural fishing camp in Wake County

³ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 991), p. 12.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

built in a rustic log style. However, today the property has undergone recent renovations and experienced intrusions to the site that are not consistent with the historic identity of the property. Alterations to the buildings do not conform with recommendations under the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Recent renovations have diminished the historic integrity of the property. Thus the camp no longer qualifies for National Register eligibility under Criterion C.

Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: *1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*⁶ Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. The structure and design of the complex is not considered highly significant within the context of building technology.

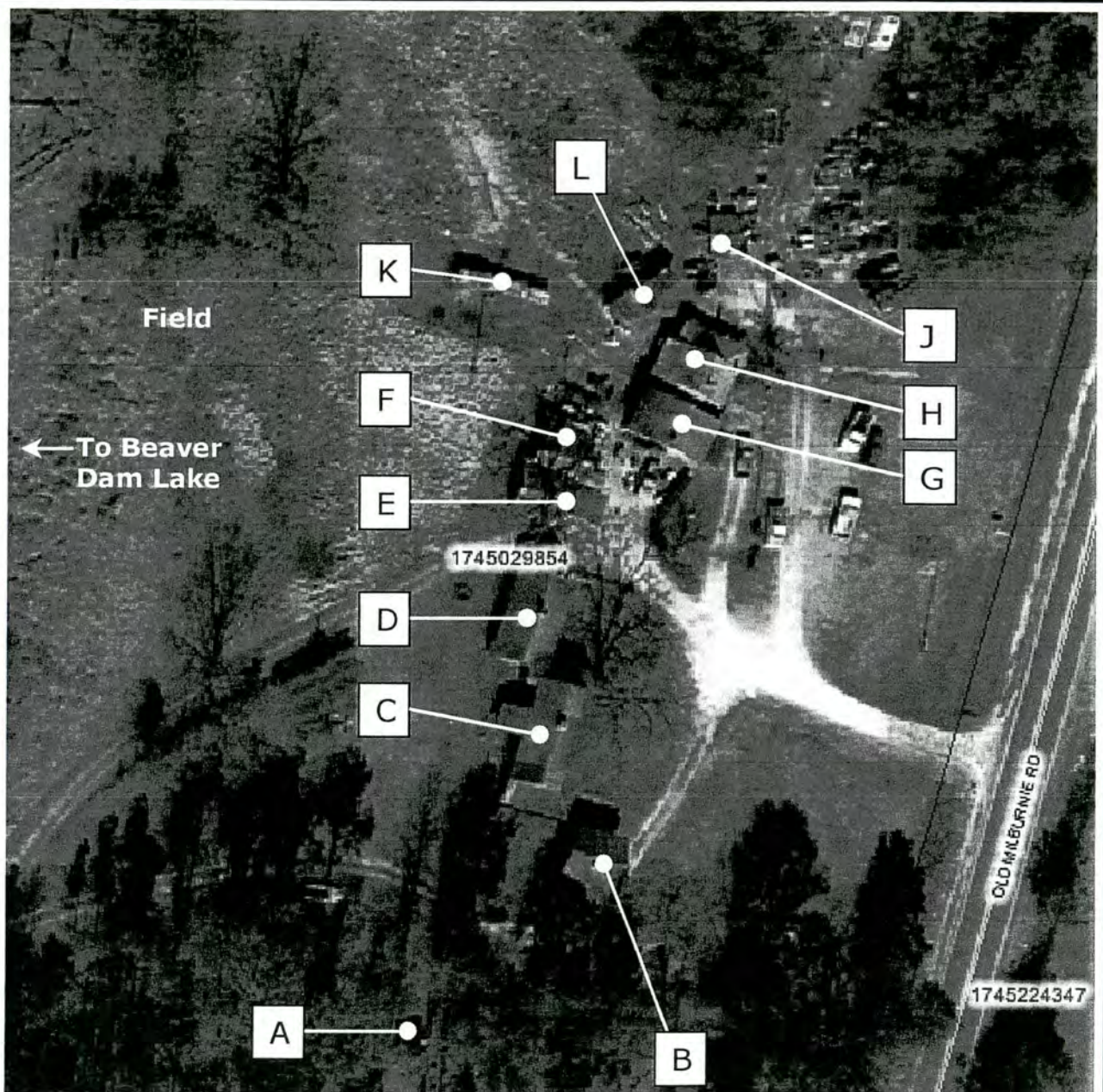
National Register Boundary

N/A

National Register Boundary Justification

N/A

⁶ Ibid., p. 21.



Key to Structures

- | | |
|---|---|
| A - Stone Wellhouse | G - 1940s Frame House |
| B - 1940s Log building | H - Log Barn w/weatherboard siding, covered to dwelling and altered |
| C - 1940s Log building | J - Mower Shed |
| D - 19th-C. Tenant House w/1940s addition | K - Wood Shed |
| E - 1940s Shed (BBQ Pit) | L - Shed |
| F - Storage Building | |



Wake County GIS Aerial Map
-No Scale-



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Project
**Replace Bridge No. 14
on SR 2217 (Old Milburnie Rd.)
Wake County**

Sheet Title
**Beaver Dam Lake Fishing Camp
Site Plan**

Drawn By:
Silverman

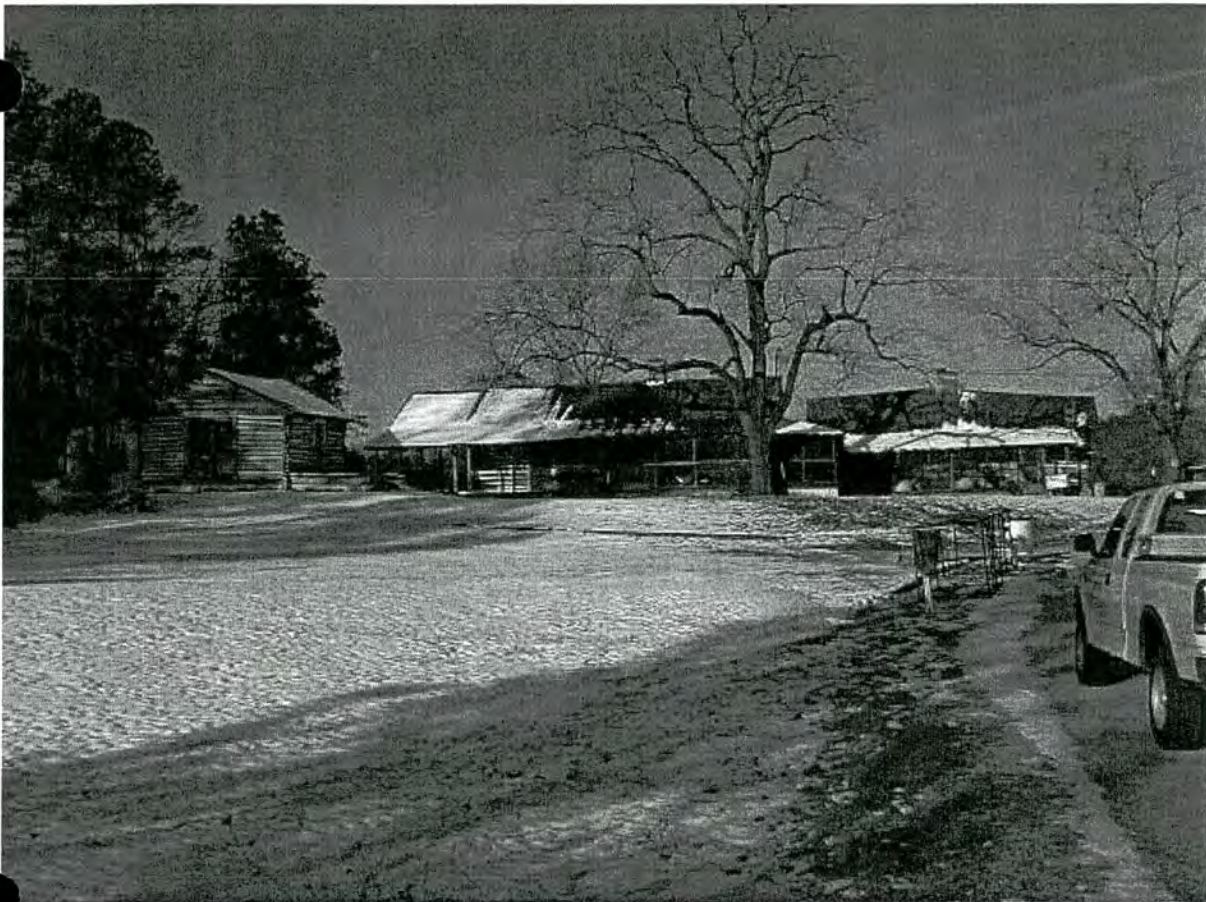
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TIP No.
B-4304

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Sheet No.
SP-1



Property #1
Beaver Dam
Lake Fishing
Camp

Overall
Site View



Property #1
Beaver Dam
Lake Fishing
Camp

Structure A
Stone
Wellhouse



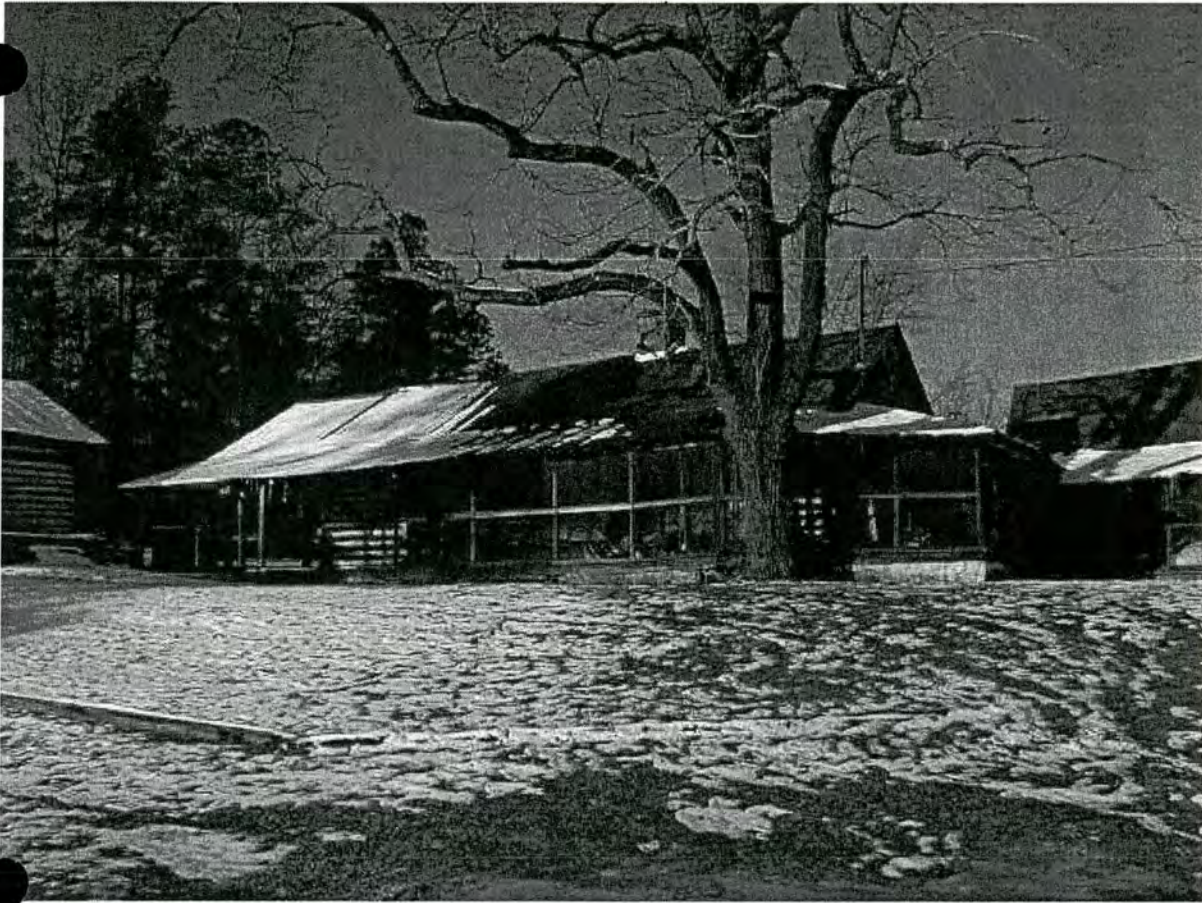
Property #1
Beaver Dam
Lake Fishing
Camp

Structure B
1940s Log
Building



Property #1
Beaver Dam
Lake Fishing
Camp

Structure B
1940s Log
Building



Property #1
Beaver Dam
Lake Fishing
Camp

Structure C
1940s Log
Building



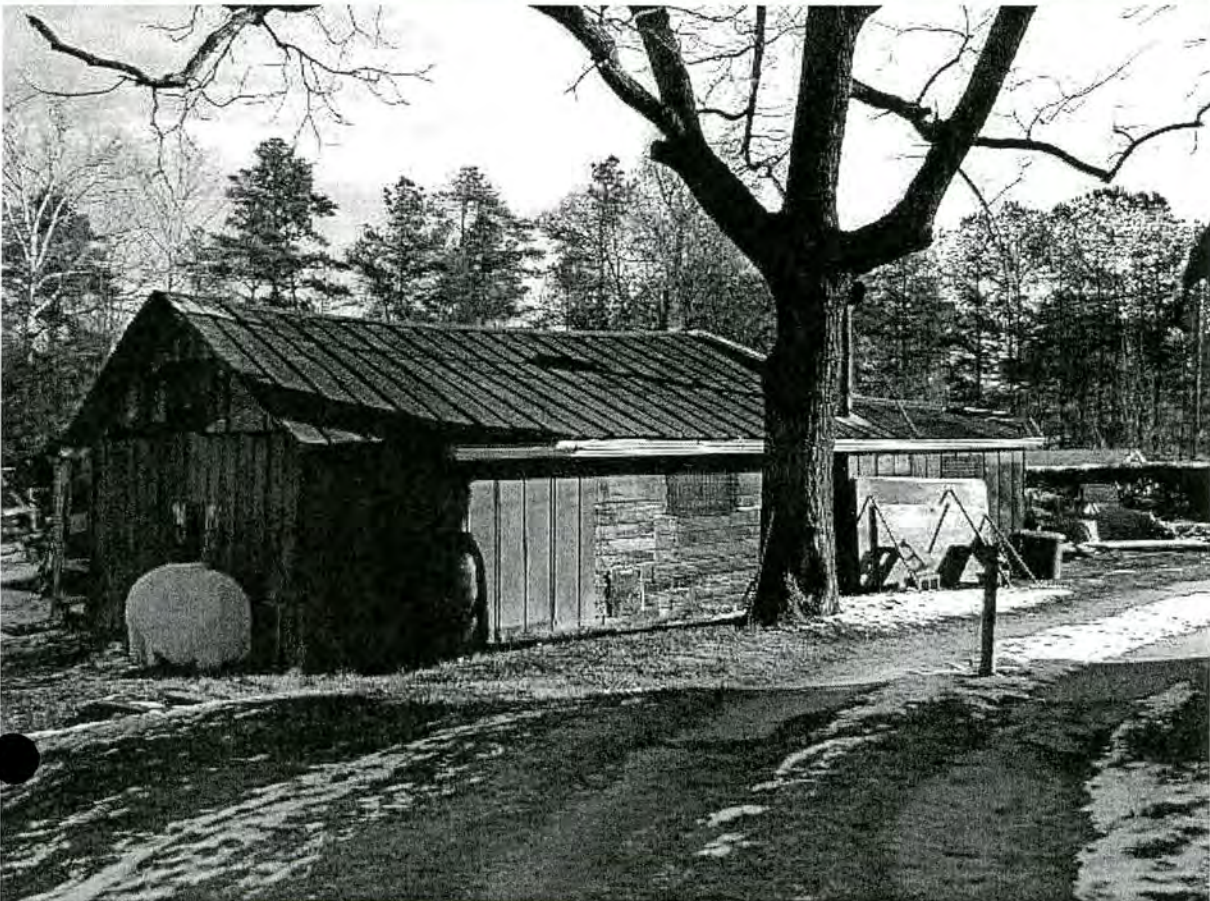
Property #1
Beaver Dam
Lake Fishing
Camp

Structure D
1940s
Addition



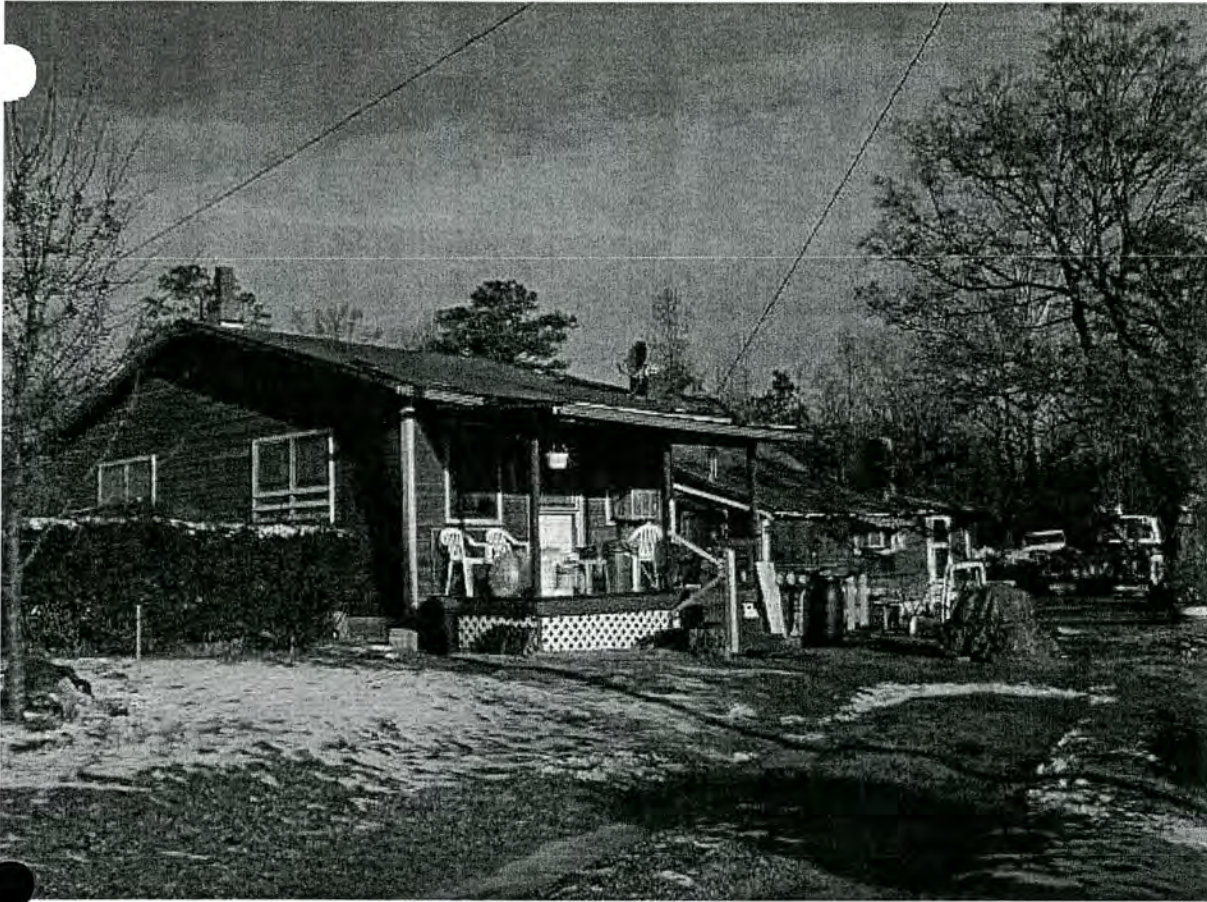
Property #1
Beaver Dam Lake
Fishing Camp

Structure D
1940s Addition on
left side
Original 19th-
century tenant
house on right
side



Property #1
Beaver Dam
Lake Fishing
Camp

Structure E
1940s BBQ
Pit/Shed



Property #1
Beaver Dam Lake
Fishing Camp

Structure G
foreground
1940s Frame
House

ALTERED

Structure H
beyond
Log Barn with
weatherboard
siding converted
to dwelling
ALTERED



Property #1
Beaver Dam Lake
Fishing Camp

Structure C
ALTERATIONS to
rear of building



Property #1
Beaver Dam Lake
Fishing Camp

Structure C
ALTERATIONS to
rear of building



Property #1
Beaver Dam Lake
Fishing Camp

Structure C
ALTERATIONS to
rear of building



Property #1
Beaver Dam Lake
Fishing Camp

INTRUSIVE
Structure on site

**PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS:
PROPERTIES EVALUATED AND CONSIDERED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
(CONTINUED)**

Identification

Property #2
Neuseoca Lake Dam
(HPO Survey Site No. WA-1725)

Location

Southeast side of SR 2217 (Old Milburnie Road), at Neuseoca Lake, near bridge No. 143, Raleigh vicinity

Historical Background

HPO survey files cite local residents who believe the cut-stone dam, located at the point where Beaver Dam Creek meets Neuseoca Lake, was built in the early 20th century.⁷ Historical research conducted for this report at the State Archives in Raleigh suggests that parts of the dam may have been constructed at an earlier date. An 1878 map of Wake County, published by Nichols and Gorman, illustrates a site known as "T. Bridgers Mill" at this vicinity.⁸ The mill, today no longer extant, was situated at a dam and mill pond to the west of Beaver Dam Creek. This map shows the pond to be much smaller and in a different shape than the present-day Neuseoca Lake. An 1885 county map by W.J. Scholar also shows T. Bridgers Mill and a pond at the same location. Two later maps, issued in 1887 and 1904 respectively, do not show the T. Bridgers Mill, nor do they illustrate the pond. A 1914 soil map, however, shows two lakes in the locations of present day Beaver Dam Lake and Neuseoca Lake, though in different configurations than the present-day lakes. A 1938 county road map shows both lakes as well as the dam location in a similar form that is seen today.⁹

Given the presence of the 19th-century T. Bridgers Mill at the site, the nearby stone-cut dam likely may date from this period. Since maps do not show the mill any time after 1887, it is possible that the mill operation closed during this period. The dam may have been reworked and enlarged in the early 20th century based on what is known from the maps and the changing use of the site. If the dam and lake had been reworked in the early 20th century, the site would have been made a quite attractive location for recreational activities in the 1930s and 1940s.

⁷"Neuseoca Lake Dam." Survey Files, NC Historic Preservation Office, Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, NC.

⁸Fendol Beyers. *Map of Wake County, North Carolina*. Drawn from Actual Surveys. (Published by Nichols and Gorman, 1878).

⁹*Shaffer's Map of Wake County, North Carolina*. (A.W. Shaffer, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1887); W.J. Scholar. *Map of Wake County, North Carolina*. (W.J. Scholar, 1885); All historical maps referenced in this report in the map collection at the NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

Physical Description

Located east of Old Milburnie Road and between Beaver Dam Lake and Neuseoca Lake, the cut-stone dam today is coated in a bituminous material that conceals the original stone facing. Presumably, this asphalt-based coating is intended to prevent water seepage. In effect, it diminishes the overall visual integrity of the dam. To the south of the original cut-stone dam is an earthen dam extension with a stone-clad retaining wall. This extension of the original dam makes possible the enlargement of Lake Neuseoca, a private recreational lake.

Setting and Landscape

There are several identifiable site features which diminish the historic integrity of the setting. Among them are a 3rd-quarter, 20th-century, "A-Frame" chalet-style cottage which looms over the site. Also, within view of the dam is seen a large 3rd-quarter 20th century Geodesic-inspired house covered in asphalt shingle and walls of natural-stained chevron board. Other features which significantly diminish the original historic setting are a concrete footbridge directly west of the dam, as well as the concrete stringer bridge over Beaver Dam Creek.

Integrity Assessment

The physical environment of the property, or the setting, is no longer consistent with its early use as a mill. No mill buildings or mill structures from the T. Bridgers Mill period remain. The cut-stone dam has been coated with a bituminous waterproofing material. While the dam and its enlargement are largely consistent with the early-to-mid 20th-century period of recreational use, the overall site no longer reflects the feeling of that era. Intrusions in the immediate vicinity of the dam have altered the character-defining features of the site. These include a concrete footbridge, a poured-concrete spillway adjacent to the dam, as well as incompatible recreational and residential infill. Due to these changes to the dam itself as well as its setting, the identity for which the dam was once significant is no longer retained.

National Register Criteria Assessment

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Neuseoca Lake Dam is considered **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under any criteria.

Neuseoca Lake Dam, Wake County, NC, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the*

events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.¹⁰ There are no significant events associated with Neuseoca Lake Dam that possess National Register significance.

Neuseoca Lake Dam is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.¹¹ There are no known persons of national, state, or local significance associated with Neuseoca Lake Dam.

Neuseoca Lake Dam is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its architectural significance. For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.¹² Today Neuseoca Lake Dam does not exhibit design and construction features that would qualify it for National Register eligibility under Criterion C.

Neuseoca Lake Dam is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.¹³ Neuseoca Lake Dam is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of design or technology. The structure and design of the dam are not considered highly significant within the context of structural technology.

National Register Boundary

-N/A-

National Register Boundary Justification

-N/A-

¹⁰ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 991), p. 12.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 17.

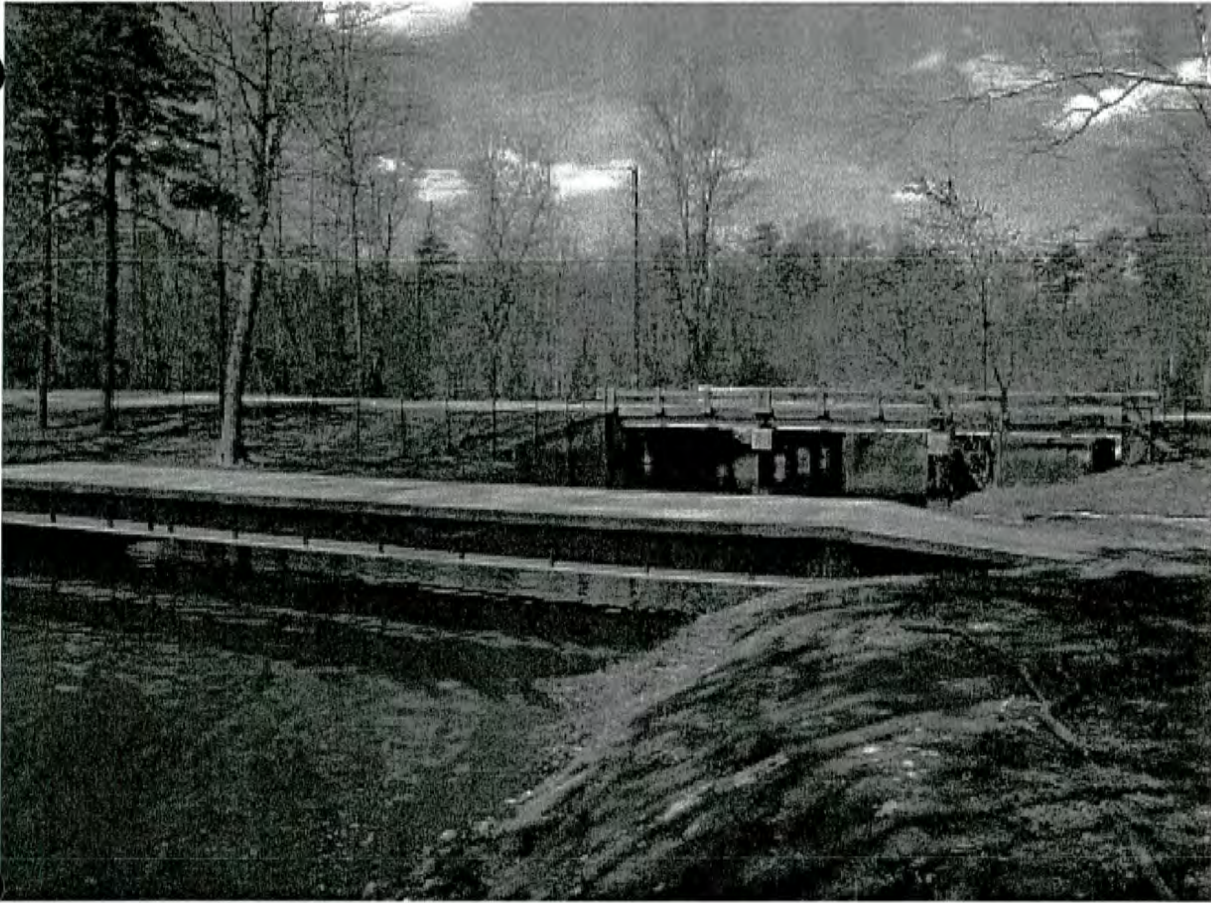
¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 21.



Property #2
Lake Neuseoca
Dam



Property #2
Lake Neuseoca
Dam



Property #2
Lake Neuseoca
Dam



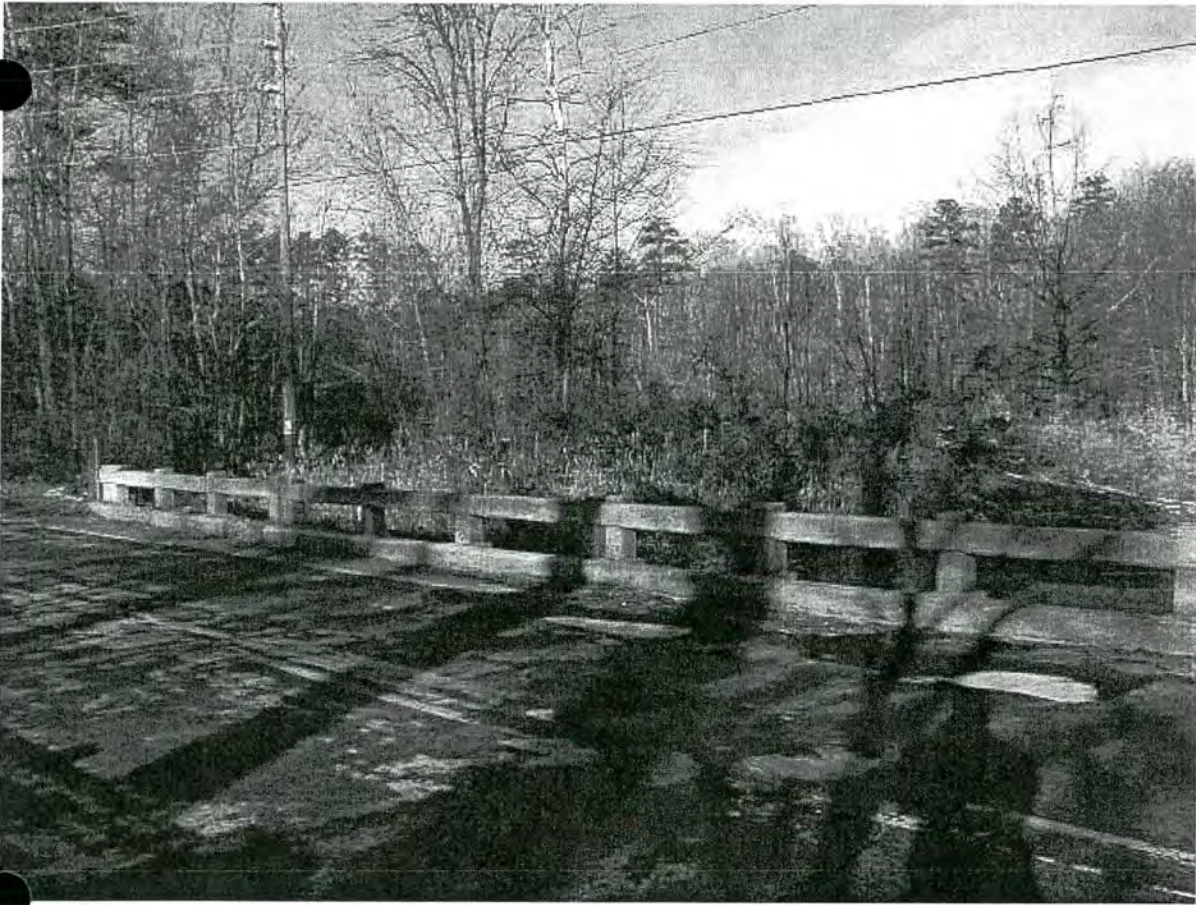
Property #2
Lake Neuseoca
Dam



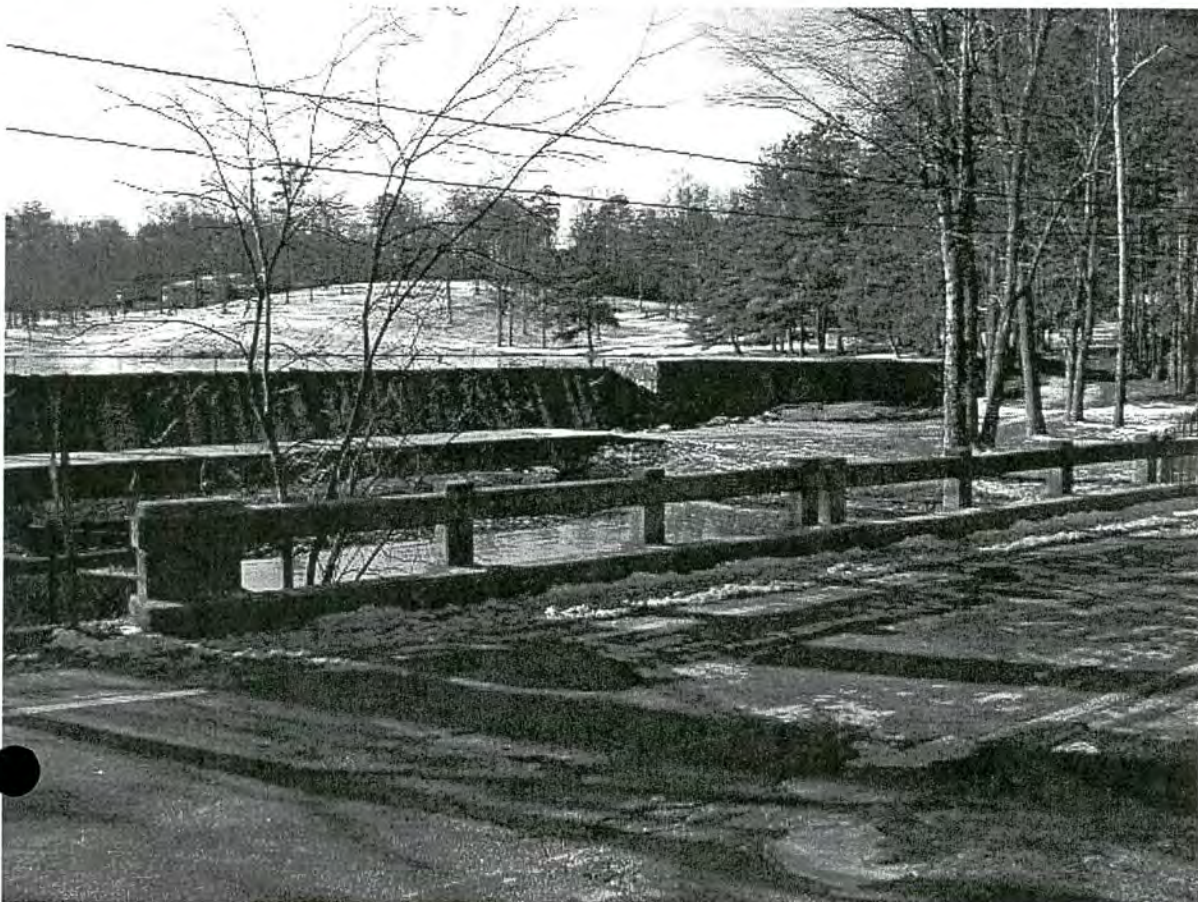
Property #2
Lake Neuseoca
Dam



Property #2
Lake Neuseoca
Dam



Bridge No. 14



Bridge No. 14
with Dam in
background

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APPENDIX A:
BIOGRAPHICAL ABSTRACT, SENATOR JOSIAH W. BAILEY
(SOURCE: DICTIONARY OF NC BIOGRAPHY)

Bailey, Josiah William (14 Sept. 1873–15 Dec. 1946), U.S. senator, was born in Warrenton, the second son and third of five children of Christopher Thomas and Annie Sarah (Bailey) Bailey. He grew up in Raleigh, where his father edited the *Biblical Recorder*, the official weekly newspaper of the North Carolina Baptist Convention. He received his education in the Raleigh Township Graded Schools (1880–87), the Raleigh Male Academy (1887–89), and Wake Forest College (1889–93), where he was graduated with the B.A. degree. He assisted his father with the *Recorder* for two years and, following his father's death in June 1895, became official editor of the *Recorder*. Holding this position until 1907, Bailey not only ably expressed his views on religious, moral, and social issues but also involved the *Recorder* and himself in political conflicts and reform crusades, most notably for improvements in North Carolina's elementary and secondary school system.

While such educational reformers as Charles D. McIver and Edwin A. Alderman favored financing educational improvements through local taxation, Bailey led in advocating direct appropriations by the General Assembly. In 1898 he allied with Furnifold M. Simmons, the state Democratic chairman, and Charles B. Aycock, the prospective Democratic nominee for governor, in the "white supremacy" campaign that broke the control of the fusion of Populists, Negroes, and Republicans over state government. As part of this "bargain," Simmons and Aycock in 1899 won legislative approval of a law securing a four-month school term and supporting the principle of direct appropriations to public schools with a grant of \$100,000 annually. State responsibility for public education was, thereby, firmly established.

As chairman of the Anti-Saloon League in North Carolina between 1903 and 1907, Bailey campaigned extensively and successfully for local option. He resigned in 1907, however, when the league declared for state prohibition and leaned toward national prohibition, which Bailey considered unfeasible. He also resigned as editor of the *Biblical Recorder* in 1907, and in 1908 he secured admittance to the state bar. In the forefront of the state's progressive movement, he advocated the initiative and referendum, ballot reform, a commission form of government for Raleigh, liquidation of the officers' fee system in Wake County, and abolishment of franchise politics in Raleigh. In 1913, President Woodrow Wilson appointed Bailey to the office of collector of internal revenue for the eastern district of North Carolina (consolidated in 1919 to cover the whole state). Holding this post until 1921, Bailey reorganized the collecting and accounting systems and reduced the cost of collections by 65 percent.

Bailey's marriage, on 16 Aug. 1916, to Edith Pou of Raleigh allied him to one of the state's most influential families.

Bailey served in 1913 on the North Carolina Constitution Commission, created by Governor Locke Craig, which included among its recommendations reform of the revenue and taxation system and requirement of a six-month public school term. Bailey not only fought for these proposed constitutional amendments but, with Clarence Poe, editor of the *Progressive Farmer*, sponsored a broad progressive program for the Democratic State Convention in 1914. The latter called for a state-wide primary and corrupt-practices act, tax revision, an elastic judicial circuit system, enlarged state aid to public health and education, just freight and insurance rates, rural credit facilities for farmers, and an improved child labor law. Neither the proposed constitutional amendments nor the program to revitalize the Democratic party won acceptance from the conservatively controlled

Democratic party machinery in North Carolina. However, Bailey continued the battle and based his independent, but unsuccessful, campaign for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1924 squarely upon the 1914 platform.

Breaking with the political organization of Senator Simmons in 1922–23, Bailey determined to seek the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. He lost the 1924 contest to Angus W. McLean, but created for himself both a state-wide image as a social and political reformer and a strong nucleus of loyal supporters and dependable organizers. In the presidential campaign of 1928, North Carolina Democrats divided bitterly over support for Alfred E. Smith. While Simmons bolted the party to back Herbert Hoover, Bailey, now a "regular" Democrat, spoke extensively throughout the state in defense of religious freedom and in loyal support of Smith. Attacking Simmons's "irregularity" and "disloyalty," Bailey in 1930 defeated Simmons for the Democratic senatorial nomination and then triumphed over his Republican opponent, George M. Pritchard, to win the office of U.S. senator.

Attaining his first and only elective office at the age of fifty-six, Bailey remained in the Senate until his death fifteen years later. He gave his personal loyalty to Franklin D. Roosevelt but opposed much of the New Deal legislation. His opposition votes rested upon conviction that many New Deal measures gave special privilege to special interests, encouraged unsound financial and economic practices, violated trusted constitutional principles, involved unwise centralization of power, or tended toward collectivist regimentation. His pro-business and anti-organized labor bias was revealed in his support of such measures as the National Industrial Recovery Act (1933) and his opposition to such measures as the National Labor Relations Act (1935) and the Fair Labor Standards Act (1938). He played a major role among Democratic senators in defeating Roosevelt's "court-packing" plan in 1937. In 1938 he joined with Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.) to draft a "conservative manifesto" that sought to rally popular support for conservative financial practices and to influence Roosevelt to turn to the political right.

As chairman of the powerful Senate Commerce Committee (1938–46), Bailey frequently attempted to restrain New Deal spending, but when confronted by the threat of war in Europe he used his office to support Roosevelt's policy of preparedness. He joined the president in urging repeal of the arms embargo and in passage of the Neutrality Act of 1939, which opened the arsenal of the United States to Great Britain and France. He fought for both increased defense expenditures, especially for the navy, and the Selective Service Act in 1940. Speaking for the Lend-Lease Bill in early 1941, Bailey declared himself for intervention in the European conflict. During World War II, he worked closely with Roosevelt and with Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission and administrator of the War Shipping Administration. The Senate Commerce Committee dealt with such problems as buying and leasing foreign merchant vessels for national defense and deciding transportation priorities. Bailey disagreed, however, with Roosevelt's economic stabilization policies, which he considered too soft, and with organized labor's threat to industrial mobilization. He repeatedly backed anti-strike legislation and promoted a "work-or-fight" law to draft civilians into essential war industries. As early as 1942, Bailey recorded himself in favor of the establishment of the United Nations Organization.

After the summer of 1945, Bailey was frequently absent from the Senate because of illness. He died of a cerebral hemorrhage at his home in Raleigh and was buried in Raleigh's Oakwood Cemetery. He was survived by his wife and their five children: James Hinton Pou, Annie Elizabeth, Josiah William, Edith Pou, and Sallie.

SEE: Josiah William Bailey Papers (Manuscript Department, Library, Duke University, Durham); John Robert Moore, *Senator Josiah William Bailey of North Carolina* (1968 [photographs]); James T. Patterson, *Congressional Conservatism and the New Deal* (1967); Elmer L. Puryear, *Democratic Party Dissension in North Carolina, 1928–1936* (1962); Joseph F. Steelman, "The Progressive Democratic Convention of 1914 in North Carolina," *North Carolina Historical Review* 46 (1969); Richard L. Watson, Jr., "A Southern Democratic Primary," *ibid.* 42 (1965).

JOHN ROBERT MOORE

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

Project Description: **Replace Bridge No. 143 on SR 2217 over Beaver Dam Creek**

On April 05, 2004 representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other

Reviewed the subject project at

- Scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
- Other

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the property/ies identified as _____ is/are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of it/them is/are necessary. *#3, 4, 5 Not Elig. Report 1- Fish Camp 2- Dam*
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- There are no historic properties affected by this project. (Attach any notes or documents as needed)

Signed:

P. Sumner 05 APRIL 2004
 Representative, NCDOT Date

[Signature] 4/5/04
 FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

[Signature] 4/5/04
 Representative, HPO Date

[Signature] 4-5-04
 State Historic Preservation Officer Date