



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

February 4, 2014

MEMORANDUM

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

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Improve and Widen US 70/Glenwood Avenue,
U-2823, Wake County, ER 06-1753

Thank you for your letter of December 30, 2013, transmitting the Historic Structures Survey Report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that **Crabtree Creek Recreational Demonstration Area/Umstead State Park (WA0721)** remains eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places with its original boundaries.

We concur that the **William T. Smith House (WA2529)** and the **Angus Barn (WA3646)** are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report. *WA4636*

We do not agree that **Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery (WA6528)** is eligible for listing in the National Register. That there is no mention of NR Criteria Consideration D (cemeteries) suggests that the preparer is unfamiliar with NPS guidelines for evaluating cemeteries. If the cemetery represents a particular development in burial customs, as the text seems to indicate, a Criterion A argument might be made. However, as a majority of the burials in the park are less than fifty-years old, the Chapel Mausoleum has a large, architecturally incompatible addition, and Jyles Coggins's 1961 house on Ridge Road is still standing, we do not believe the cemetery is eligible under Criteria B or C.

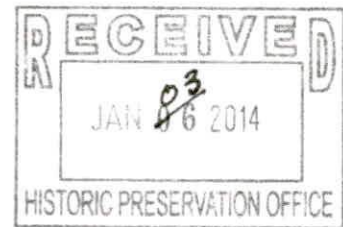
The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

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

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



PAT MCCRORY
GOVERNOR

ANTHONY J. TATA
SECRETARY

December 30, 2013

Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley
Historic Preservation Office
Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4617

ER 06-1753

H- RYE 2/3/14 ERLEHUS

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:

Due 1/29/14

RE: TIP # U-2823, Improve and Widen U.S. 70/Glenwood Avenue, Wake County.

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes improvements to U.S. 70/Glenwood Avenue in Wake County along an approximately four-to-five mile span between the intersections with Millbrook/Duraleigh Road and north of Westgate Road near the I-540 interchange. NCDOT Historic Architecture staff conducted a survey to identify and photograph all properties over fifty years of age within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) in the spring of 2013, resulting in a total of thirteen resources falling into this category. An eligibility review meeting between NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) was held on May 14, 2013 and resulted in the concurrence of nine of the surveyed properties determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) with no further evaluation necessary. A total of three resources were determined to be in need of further evaluation and one resource was already listed on the NRHP.

Survey and individual evaluation of specific resources worthy of further examination was undertaken in the summer of 2013 by NCDOT Historic Architecture staff. The survey results and report recommend one property as eligible for listing in the NRHP, Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery, and recommend no change for Crabtree Creek Recreational Demonstration Area (WA0721), the NRHP-listed property.

The final identification and evaluation outlined in the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report for TIP # U-2823 is enclosed for your review and comment per 36CFR.800. Additionally, digital copies of survey site forms and photographs are enclosed for submission. Please let us know if you have any additional questions regarding this project. I can be reached at (919) 707-6061 or by email at mprivett@ncdot.gov.

Sincerely,

Megan Privett
NC Department of Transportation Historic Architecture

Cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT Historic Architecture
Steve Brown, NCDOT
Kristina Miller, Arcadis G&M of North Carolina, Inc.

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LOCATION:
CENTURY CENTER, BUILDING A
1000 BIRCH RIDGE DRIVE
RALEIGH NC 27610

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
Final Identification and Evaluation



IMPROVE US 70 (GLENWOOD AVE.) FROM SR 1876 TO SR 1664
WAKE COUNTY
TIP No. U-2823
WBS No. 38984.1.1
Federal Aid Project No. NHF-0070(82)

PREPARED BY
Megan Privett, NCDOT Historic Architecture

PREPARED FOR
North Carolina Department of Transportation

August 2013

[SIGNATURE LINE]

Principal Investigator
NCDOT Historic Architecture

Megan Privett

1/3/14
[DATE]

[SIGNATURE LINE]

Supervisor, Historic Architectural Resources Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Mary Pope

1-3-2014
[DATE]

Received 1/3/14

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
Final Identification and Evaluation



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PREPARED FOR
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August 2013

[SIGNATURE LINE]

Megan Privett

Principal Investigator
NCDOT Historic Architecture

1/3/14

[DATE]

[SIGNATURE LINE]

Mary Pope

Supervisor, Historic Architectural Resources Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

1-3-2014

[DATE]

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve US 70 (Glenwood Avenue) from west of SR 1876 (Triangle Drive), in the vicinity of on/off ramps with SR 1645/SR 1837 (Lumley Road/Westgate Road), to west of SR 1664/SR 3466 (Duraleigh Road/W. Millbrook Road). Operational and intersection improvements continue southeast, beyond the mainline improvements, to include Pleasant Valley Road (from Duraleigh Road to just north of Glenwood Avenue) and the intersections of Glenwood Avenue with Duraleigh Road/W. Millbrook Road, Glenwood Avenue with Pleasant Valley Road, and Pleasant Valley Road with Duraleigh Road. The project primarily involves widening along the existing alignment, with a few access modifications and intersection improvements. The total project length is approximately four to five miles.

A Final Identification and Evaluation survey was conducted to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and to identify and evaluate all structures over fifty years of age within the APE according to the Criteria of Evaluation for the National Register of Historic Places. On March 27, 2013, surveys were conducted by automobile and on foot, covering 100% of the APE, to identify those properties over fifty years of age. In addition to the fieldwork, Wake County survey files were consulted in the State Historic Preservation Office (NC HPO) in Raleigh, as were the National Register of Historic Places and the North Carolina State Study List files. Investigators also conducted a thorough examination of deeds, will records, tax records, census records, and historic maps located in the Wake County Courthouse and the North Carolina Archives.

Thirteen properties were identified in this survey. Of these shown at a consultation meeting between NCDOT and NC HPO, nine were determined not eligible and not worthy of further evaluation. The remaining properties (listed below) are evaluated in this report according to National Register Criteria. This report concludes that of the four remaining properties, there is one property in the APE that is listed on the National Register and one eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Properties Listed on the National Register

WA0721- Crabtree Creek Recreational Demonstration Area/Umstead State Park

Properties Found Eligible for the National Register

WA6528- Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery

Properties Found Not Eligible for the National Register

WA2529 - William T. Smith House (Study List)

WA3646 - The Angus Barn

4636

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Purpose of Survey and Report

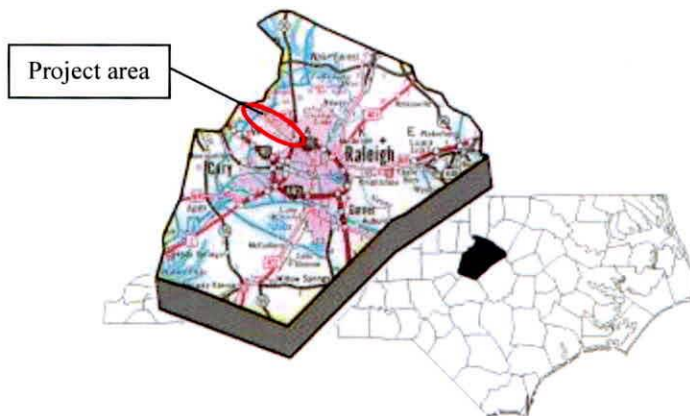
This survey was conducted and the report prepared in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies conducted by NCDOT and documented by an Environmental Assessment (EA). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the EA and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Section 470f, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

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. In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by NCDOT and NC HPO dated February 2, 1996.

NCDOT conducted a Final Identification and Evaluation 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 historical background research of the project area. On March 27, 2013 surveys were conducted by automobile and on foot, covering 100% of the APE. All structures over fifty years of age were photographed and keyed to a U.S.G.S. quadrangle map. On June 5 and June 28 intensive field surveys were conducted of the Angus Barn, William T. Smith House and Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery for further intensive study.



Research was conducted at various repositories including the Wake County Public Library system, North Carolina State Archives, State Library of North Carolina, The North Carolina Collection at the Wilson Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, online census records through ancestry.com, and online deed and tax records for Wake County.

Summary Results and Findings

The survey identified thirteen properties, with one property already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Three properties were studied further and evaluated in this report according to National Register Criteria. The remaining nine properties were determined not eligible for the National Register and not worthy of further evaluation in a consultation meeting between SHPO and NCDOT on May 14, 2013. These properties are represented in this report with photographs and brief written summaries for their ineligibility.

The surveyed Area of Potential Effects includes US 70/Glenwood Avenue and the parcels surrounding it up to approximately 1,000 feet stretching from north of Westgate Road near the intersection with I-540 to south of Millbrook/Duraleigh Road. The area is heavily developed with commercial, industrial and multi-family residential complexes, primarily dating from the mid-twentieth century to the present. Before the mid-twentieth century the project area was considered not part of the City of Raleigh proper and was predominately rural, consisting of farmland and forested areas.

Area of Potential Effects (APE) and surveyed resources

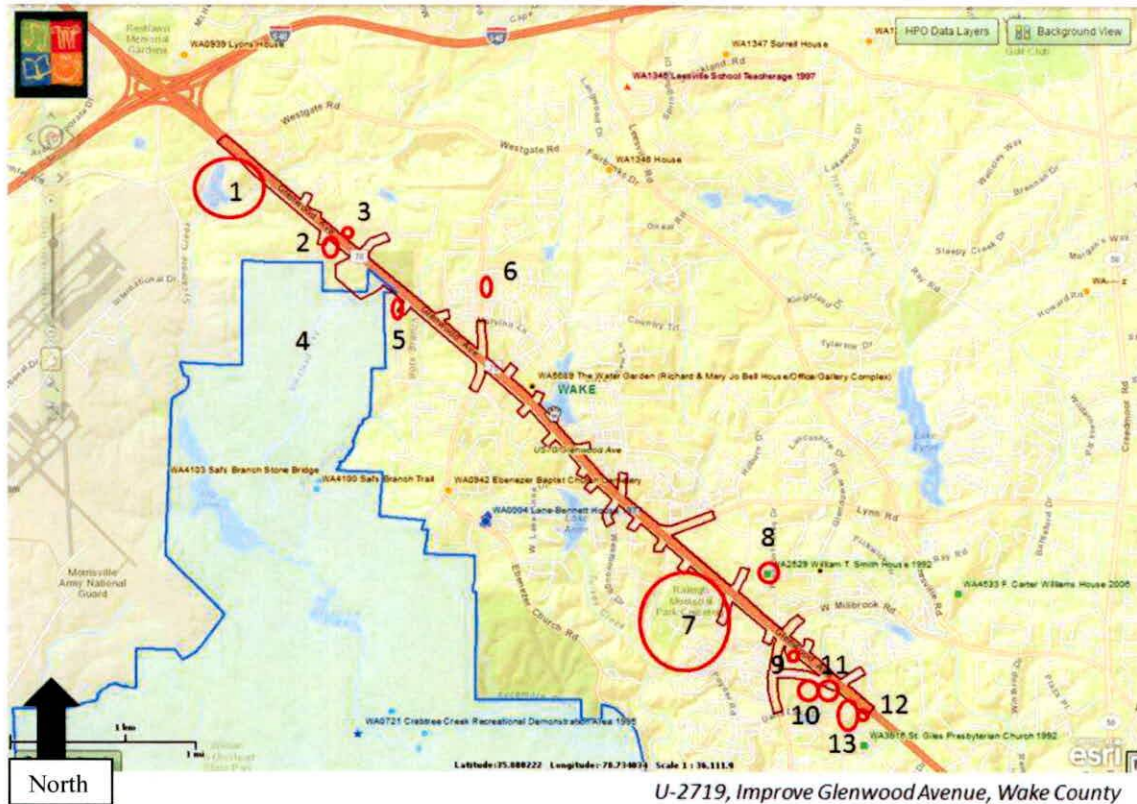


Figure 1: The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for U-2719 to improve Glenwood Avenue. The resources surveyed for the purposes of complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) have been circled in red and denoted with numbers on the map.



Figure 2: Aerial map showing US 70/Glenwood Avenue, with the northern portion of the project shown and surveyed resources identified.

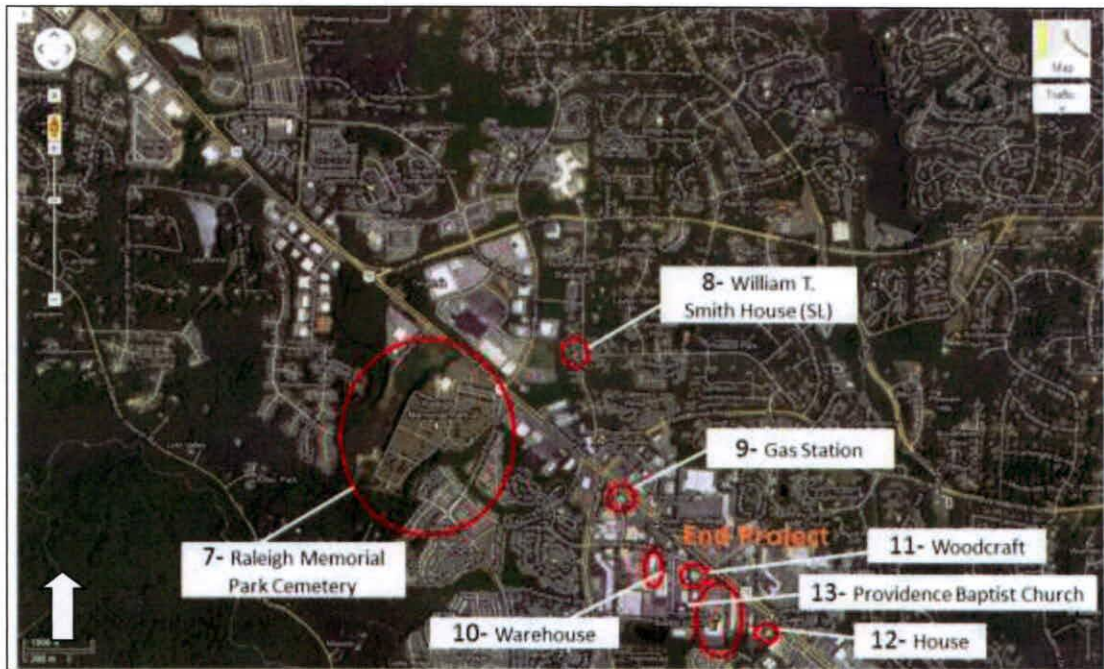


Figure 3: Aerial map showing US 70/Glenwood Avenue, with the southern portion of the project shown and surveyed resources identified.

A. Wake County Twentieth Century Context and Historical Background

Raleigh's early-twentieth-century growth and development was not unlike other substantial cities in North Carolina, with the railroad and cash crop economy spurring much of the economic growth around existing urban centers. Manufacturing did not play a heavy role in Wake County's nineteenth and early-twentieth-century history, but rather farming, specifically of cotton and tobacco, was of higher importance.¹

With the stock market crash of 1929, most industrial activity in Wake County came to a halt while federal and state aid programs were put in place to help struggling families. Like many areas throughout the nation during the Great Depression, North Carolina citizens faced economic hardship and unemployment, bank failures, the decline of various industries such as textiles and furniture and the widespread debt of farmers during the early 1930s. Congress established the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in April of 1935 to take over the relief programs of the Public Works Administration and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, including the Crabtree Creek Recreational Demonstration Area. This agency provided funding for employment projects such as the construction of roads, municipal buildings, parks and recreational areas, the beautification of cities and towns, and the improvement of infrastructure and the natural environment throughout the state.²

In 1940 the population of Wake County reached 109,544 and there were approximately 5,255 farms covering 69% of the county's land. Raleigh ranked as the 5th largest city in the state of North Carolina. However during World War II, a shocking number of young men—around 10,000 per month—were leaving the family farm to join the war effort. Raleigh experienced dramatic changes as a result of World War II and continued to evolve during the post-war era. Architectural historian Ruth Little writes in her survey of Raleigh's modern architecture, "After World War II, the city's dominant image as a governmental and educational center began to diversify with the migration of industry to North Carolina and development of technological research facilities by state government."³

By 1950 Wake County's population had grown to 136,450 yet it was still predominately rural in nature with many homes lacking modern conveniences. During the post-war era the manufacturing sector expanded in Wake County, with new companies such as Esso Oil, Taylor Food Company, and Westinghouse Electric Corporation opening their doors. The Raleigh area also witnessed impressive transportation improvements for highways and the interstate system during this time. With the population increase came a post-war housing boom fueled in part by the housing shortage due to thousands of returning veterans from overseas. The population increased at an exponential rate during this time and the city limits tripled in size, with around 7,500 new houses built and numerous construction jobs created. Many of the new homes were built as part of tract subdivisions, such as Country Club Hills and Longview Gardens.⁴ Post-war

¹ Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. Wake County Reconnaissance Survey Update, 2005-2006 (Raleigh: State Historic Preservation Office). Lally, Kelly A. *The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina*. Published by Wake County Government, 1994.

² Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. Wake County Reconnaissance Survey Update, 2005-2006 (Raleigh: State Historic Preservation Office), p. 1-7.

³ Little, M. Ruth, Principal Investigator, "The Development of Modernism in Raleigh, 1945-1965," Longleaf Historic Resources, Raleigh, August 2006, p. 5

⁴ Little, M. Ruth, Principal Investigator, "The Development of Modernism in Raleigh, 1945-1965," Longleaf Historic Resources, Raleigh, August 2006.

housing subdivisions were often designed by a building company rather than an architect, and popular forms chosen included the ranch house, split-level, or one-story minimal-traditional house.

Raleigh expanded its city limits in the mid-twentieth century by annexing additional lands immediately surrounding the city as it expanded further into rural Wake County. Growth in the Raleigh area continued to boom in the 1960s and 1970s, especially with new companies moving to the area in the technology sector, such as IBM, and the establishment of Research Triangle Park. The city's growth expanded on all sides, fueled in part by the new I-440 "beltline" and even stretched towards Durham as development continued to fill the shrinking open land between the two cities. Small outlying communities such as Cary and Morrisville saw surges in economic development and community expansion. Job creation soared as the economy reached new heights, spawning new office park developments and design opportunities for new business and government-related buildings.

The City of Raleigh's post-war architecture scene had a somewhat limited number of clients interested in modern design, although modernist architecture and the International Style are embodied in key examples that still survive. Raleigh did witness many modern residences built for wealthy clients by architects coming out of the North Carolina State University's (NCSU) School of Design. The School of Design and its distinguished faculty, led by Dean Henry Kamphoefner, encouraged its new graduates to practice in North Carolina, and many of its mid-twentieth century graduates remained in the state with several in the greater Raleigh area. Some of the first examples of modern commercial architecture were in the form of insurance office buildings and bank buildings. The 1960 International Style First Federal Bank building located on Salisbury Street, as well as the Miesian high-rise BB&T building designed by the architectural firm Emery Roth & Sons are prime examples. The 1956 Occidental Life Insurance Building on Wade Avenue and the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance building on Glenwood Avenue, designed by G. Milton Small, demonstrate the trend of modernist buildings frequently being built on the outskirts of the swelling city. Shopping centers also proliferated during the post-war era and often expressed elements of modern design, with Cameron Village being a prime example and North Carolina's first mixed-use development.⁵

One of the students to come out of the NCSU School of Design was Richard Bell, one of Raleigh's premier landscape architects during the mid-twentieth century. Bell designed and built his modern home, studio office, and an art gallery and gardens known as the Water Garden, encompassing eleven acres, along what is today US 70/Glenwood Avenue. Bell designed some of Raleigh's most well-known outdoor recreational areas and gardens, including the Meredith Amphitheater, Pullen Park, NCSU's Brickyard, and the gardens surrounding the Legislative Building. The Water Garden during the 1960s grew into the epicenter of the Raleigh arts scene, and was a unique example of landscape architecture. Writer Danielle Carr of *Goodnight Raleigh* writes of Bell and the significance of The Water Garden, "...Water Garden was critical in establishing the profession of landscape architecture in Raleigh....In a real sense, the construction of the Water Garden was the foundation of Landscape Architecture in North Carolina as a whole."⁶ After Richard Bell and family moved from The Water Garden it fell into a state of disrepair. The Water Garden today has been demolished to make way for new apartment and

⁵ Ibid, p. 11-14, 31-35.

⁶ Carr, Danielle. "A Forgotten Treasure: The Raleigh Water Garden," *Goodnight Raleigh*, July 2010, www.goodnightraleigh.com/2010/07/a-forgotten-treasure-the-raleigh-water-garden/#more-7235 , p. 3, 5.

condominium complex developments. Had it survived, the property would have been included in the list of resources evaluated in this report.

Raleigh's utilization of modern design reflected the growing suburbanization and progressive tendencies of the city. Modernist architecture in the area could be seen more frequently in commercial, industrial and government buildings over residences. Glenwood Avenue certainly was no exception to infiltration of modern styles in construction, although few examples sit along the span of roadway composing the project APE, between the intersections of Duraleigh/Millbrook Road and Lumley Road. Over the past 75 years Glenwood Avenue/ US 70 has been transformed from a rural road in Wake County leading to Durham flanked by farm fields and forested land to a traffic-laden thoroughfare considered part of the city of Raleigh lined with modern and big-box commercial buildings, apartment and condominium housing complexes, and retail strip mall developments. Most of the built environment surrounding the busy road that still survives was built primarily after the mid-1960s, and what was constructed before that period has been evaluated for the purposes of this report.

B. Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Property No. 4

WA0721- Crabtree Creek Recreational Demonstration Area

Ca. 1934

Pin no. 0776275726

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

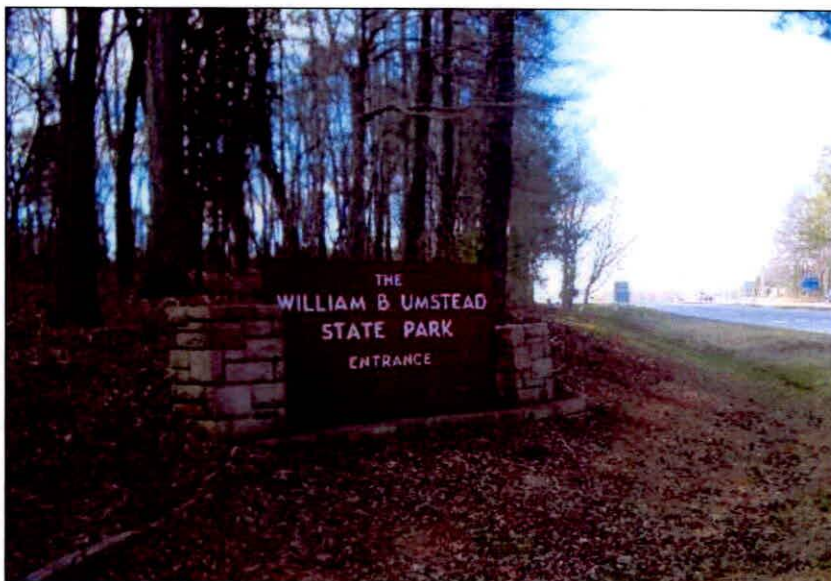


Figure 4: Crabtree Creek Recreational Demonstration Area (William B. Umstead State Park) entrance sign, facing north at Glenwood Avenue.

Crabtree Creek Recreational Demonstration Area, today known as William B. Umstead State Park, is situated between I-40 and US 70 in Wake County with the Raleigh-Durham International Airport at its west boundary. Before its transformation by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) into a park in the 1930s, the land contained farms and mills, with corn and cotton the dominant crops.

The CCC was one of the more successful programs created by President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "New Deal," supplying relief to desperate families during the Great Depression. The Corps offered employment to young men who, with assistance from the army, were organized into camps and given a variety of physical tasks that often benefited the state such as erosion control, forest management and land conservation efforts. The Emergency Conservation Work Act of 1933 authorized the President to use CCC labor on state and municipal lands, and Roosevelt hoped the work would encourage the development of state and county parks.⁷ The Rustic Style heavily influenced architectural choices for state and national parks as well as recreational and local demonstration areas such as Crabtree Creek Recreational Demonstration Area. Structures were designed to harmonize with their surroundings and utilize native, natural materials, such as log and stone that romantically alluded to early American building traditions.

⁷ Tweed, William C., Laura E. Soulliere and Henry G. Law, "Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942," National Park Service, Western Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resource Management, 1977.
http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/rusticarch/part5.htm (accessed 3/27/12).

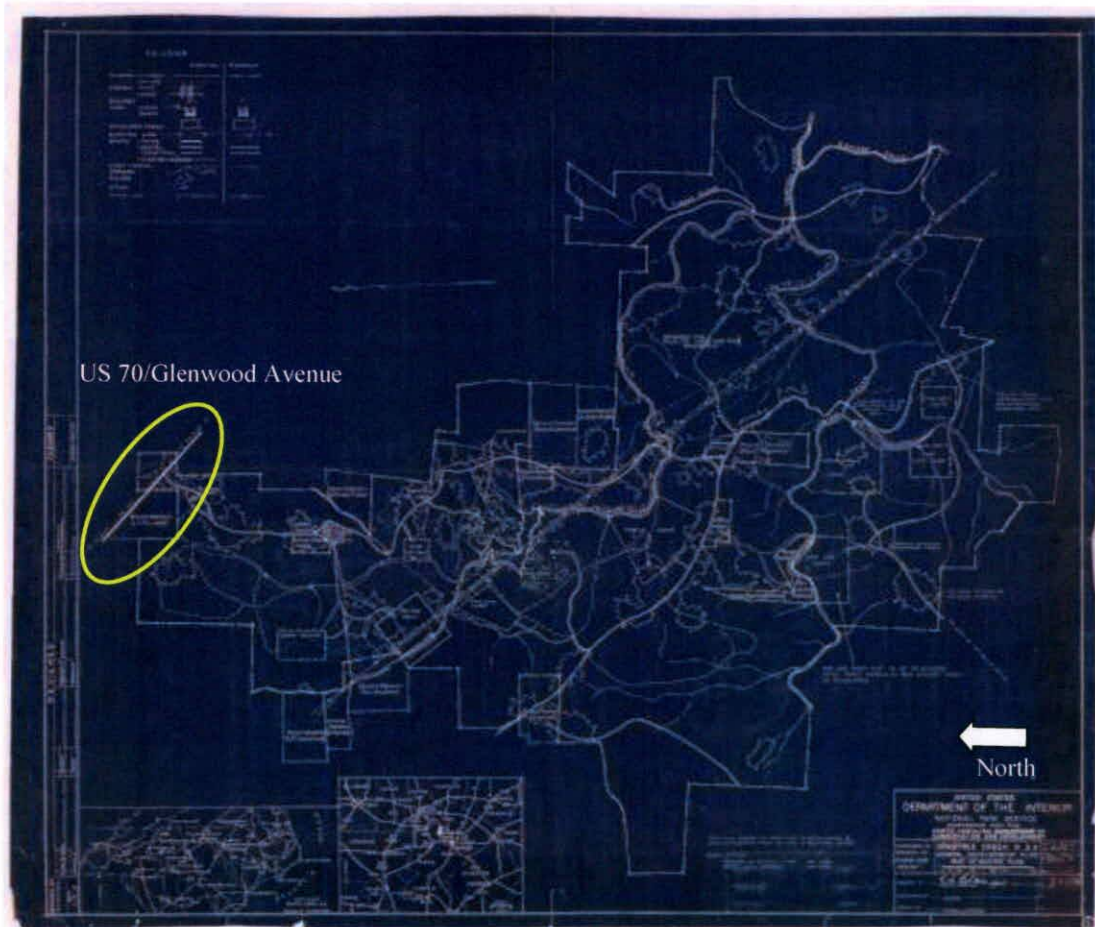


Figure 5: Crabtree Creek Recreational Demonstration Area General Development Plan, 1938, North Carolina Maps, UNC North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, UNC-Chapel Hill, <http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/3025/rec/33>

After acquiring 5,337 acres in 1934 for reclamation and reforestation, the federal government funded laborers to construct rustic camps, bridges, trails, and recreational areas as well as to pursue conservation efforts in the Crabtree Creek Recreational Demonstration Area. This effort resulted in a large collection of New Deal-era Rustic Style architecture and landscape architecture, now known as William B. Umstead State Park. Ceded to the state of North Carolina in 1943, the state General Assembly appropriated funds for additional park improvements, including the construction of Crabtree Creek State Park facilities in 1952. During the Jim Crow era of segregation in the South, approximately 1,000 acres of Crabtree Creek State Park was dedicated solely for use by the African American population and became known as Reedy Creek State Park. Crabtree Creek State Park was renamed in 1955 for Governor William Bradley Umstead, dedicated “in memory to and in recognition of the late Governor’s interest and concern in the welfare and development of the state’s recreational facilities.”⁸ By 1966, the two segregated parks were united under the same name of William B. Umstead State Park. Today the park offers a variety of recreational activities including hiking, camping, water activities, horse trails, fishing, cycling, and other outdoor pursuits.

⁸ Hill, Michael. “An Historical Overview of William B. Umstead State Park, Wake County,” July 1983, from survey file of WA0721, State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, NC, p. 5.



Figure 6: Frame structure at "Camp Crabtree," ca. 1930s, Umstead State Park, Wake County.



Figure 7: Frame mess hall at "Camp Crabtree," ca. 1930s, Umstead State Park, Wake County.



Figure 8: Frame cabin at "Camp Crabtree," ca. 1930s, Umstead State Park, Wake County.

The park still contains remnants of family cemeteries, homesites, and other markers of decades past such as former mills, bridges, monuments, camp structures, huts, dams, and former ranger stations. No actual historic or contemporary structures within the park fall into the project APE except for the entrance sign and fencing.

Crabtree Creek Recreational Demonstration Area was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1995 under Criterion A as well as Criterion C with areas of significance being architecture, landscape architecture, entertainment and recreation, politics and government, and conservation.⁹ It still retains integrity, conveys its significance through its built and natural environments and its 1995 boundary has not changed nor is in need of being altered.

NRHP Historic Boundary
Crabtree Creek Recreational Demonstration Area (WA0721), Wake County

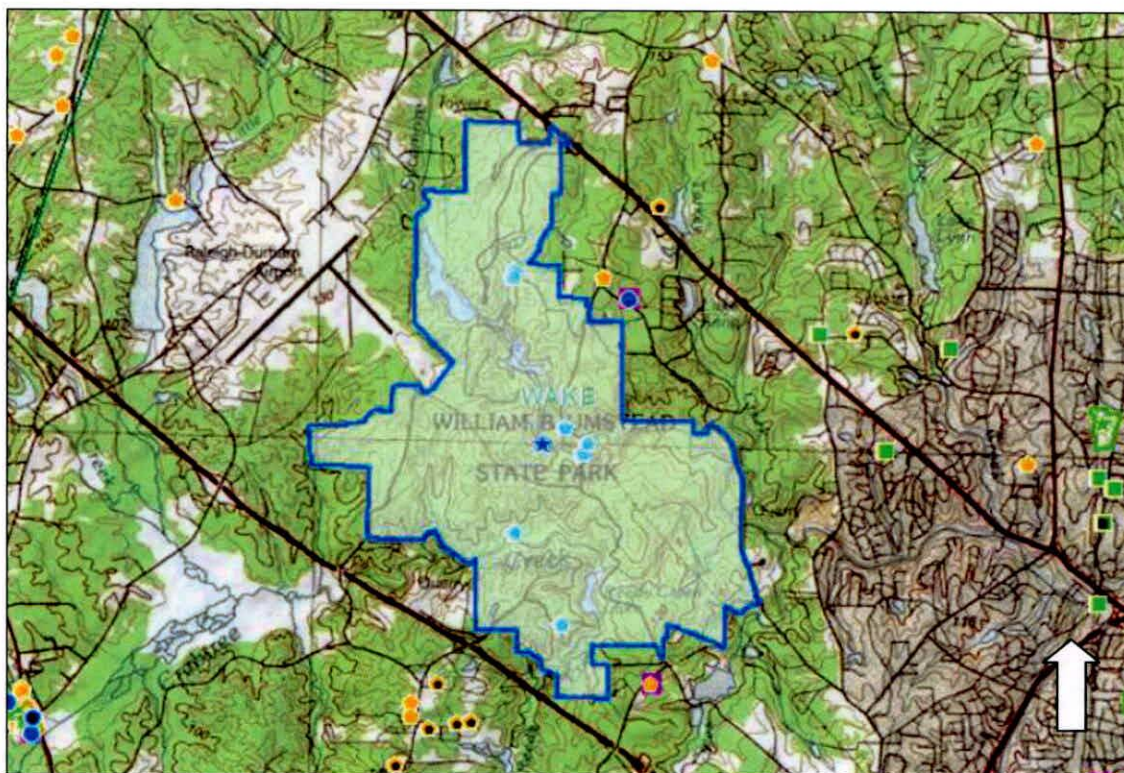


Figure 9: Crabtree Creek Recreational Demonstration Area National Register Boundary, topographic map via NCHPOweb.

NRHP Boundary Justification:

Since there have been no significant changes to Crabtree Creek Recreational Demonstration Area since its original listing to the NRHP that adversely impact its integrity or ability to convey historic significance, it is recommended that the historic boundary remains in its current form. Along US 70/Glenwood Avenue, the historic boundary follows the existing right-of-way.

⁹ Ross, Helen. National Register Nomination, "Crabtree Creek Recreational Demonstration Area" (Raleigh: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 1995).

C. Evaluation of Resources for the National Register of Historic Places

Property No. 8
WA2529- William T. Smith House
6501 Pleasant Pines Drive
ca. 1890
Pin no. 0787408855
Listed on the State Study List
Recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP



Figure 10: William T. Smith House facade, Pleasant Pines Drive, Wake County, facing east.

A well-preserved, one-and-one-half-story, Triple-A frame farmhouse, the William T. Smith House was built ca. 1883 for prominent farmer and merchant William T. Smith. The three-bay façade is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch with chamfered and bracketed posts and a decorative sawn railing. Exterior end corbelled brick chimneys flank each side of the main block of the house and a central eight-light window bay pierces the central gable in the Triple-A roofline. The house features original weatherboard, an original four-paneled entrance door with sidelights, an ornate front porch, and six-over-six, double-hung wooden window sashes along with four-over-four, double hung wooden sash in the attic and rear ell. The house sits atop stone piers but has a later brick foundation skirting that masks the stone piers underneath. The L-shaped rear porch on the north elevation is now enclosed as is the “coal room” on the south elevation.



Figure 11: William T. Smith House north elevation, facing south.



Figure 12: William T. Smith House west elevation, facing east



Figure 13: William T. Smith House south elevation, facing southeast

Originally part of a 300-acre farm owned by the Smith family, the property once included other outbuildings and a country store but these no longer stand. One of the few remaining outbuildings is a 1944 multipurpose log building that once served as a poultry house as well as a potato house. This structure was built by Louis T. Kelly, grandson of the original property owner William T. Smith and last relative to live in the house before current owners Bruce and Karen Oliver. Also located on the property are a more recent well house sheltering the original well and a late-twentieth-century garage with maintenance shed. The grounds are dotted with large old-growth trees and mature landscaping.

The interior of the house features a center-hall plan leading to a porch and rear ell that originally housed the dining room and kitchen. It retains original Italianate mantels, woodwork, wood floors, wainscoting, and doors. The interior has undergone some alterations, such as lowered "popcorn" ceilings and new wood beams when the house received electricity, as well as kitchen and bath updates. Changes to the floor plan include the enclosing of the rear and side porches, partitioning of the south upstairs room, and the addition of a closet and bath in the master bedroom.

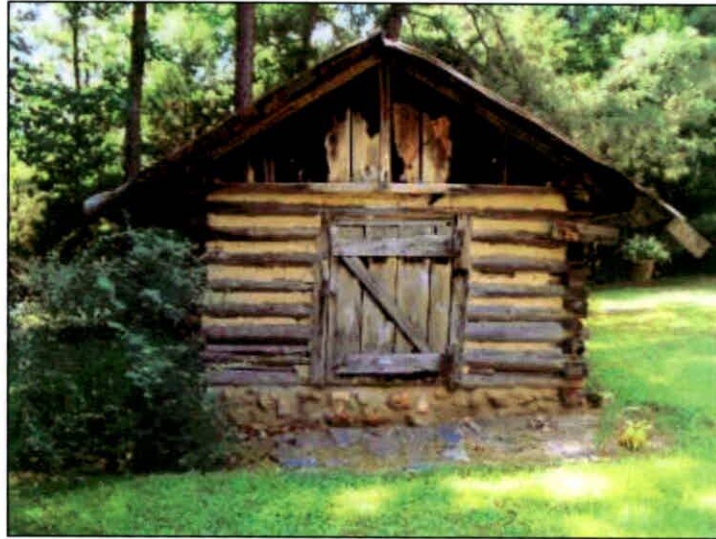


Figure 14: Ca. 1944 log outbuilding built by Louis T. Kelly on the grounds of the William T. Smith House, facing eastward.



Figure 15: Interior of the William T. Smith House, newel post and stair detail



Figure 16: Interior of the William T. Smith House, dining room mantel detail



Figure 17: William T. Smith House, interior of enclosed side and rear porch, facing east towards front of house.

William Thomas Smith (1851-1921), son of Wesley Owen Smith and Vasti Poole Smith of Wake County, married Malissa Thompson in 1874 and they had twelve children. A majority of the family is buried in the Pleasant Grove Cemetery nearby Pleasant Grove United Methodist Church. The Smith and Kelly families eventually sold off piece by piece their surrounding farmland for residential or commercial development, and donated land as early as 1856 for the construction of Pleasant Grove United Methodist Church, located just east of the William T. Smith House.¹⁰ It seems likely that William T. Smith's father and grandfather lived on the same tract of land in earlier dwellings. A 1933 map of entitled, "Mrs. W.T. Smith's Farm, House Creek T.S., Wake Co. NC" shows the farm acreage divided up into several roughly 27 acre lots, perhaps the beginning of the subdividing that occurred. The map also shows the location of the existing house as well as the early twentieth-century building for

Pleasant Grove Church.¹¹ The present brick Pleasant Grove United Methodist Church was erected in 1968 and the original cemetery with several early graves still survives. The Smiths were native to Wake County

beginning with William T. Smith's grandparents, William Fletcher Smith (1791-1856) and Rachel Olive (1796-1876). The elder William Fletcher Smith was a farmer like his grandson, while his son, Wesley Owen Smith, (father of William T. Smith) is recorded in the 1850 census as a constable with a value of \$803 in real estate.¹² The Smith family farmed a variety of products on their 500 acres, and the 1880 North Carolina Agricultural Census for Wake County in the House Creek Township lists the family producing and/or raising butter, pork, poultry, Indian corn, oats, wheat, cotton, cow peas and apples, with an estimated value of all farm production of \$1,100 for the Elder Smith and \$500 for William T. Smith. Both Smiths owned land holdings that were valued at \$2,000 each.¹³ In 1937 the Smith family deeded the property to Mattie S. Kelly, daughter of William and Malissa Smith. Mattie Smith



Figure 18: William T. Smith House, interior of dining room showing later dropped ceilings, facing southeast

¹⁰ Interview with property owner Bruce Oliver, 28 June 2013. United States Federal Census records, 1880-1920, www.ancestry.com

¹¹ Deed map of the William T. Smith farm, 25 July 1933, Wake County Deed Books (via online records), Book 1942, Page 74.

¹² 1850-1900 U.S. Federal Census records, www.ancestry.com, www.findagrave.com

¹³ 1880 North Carolina Agricultural Schedule, North Carolina State Archives Genealogy Room, Raleigh, NC, p. 10, 12, 23.

Kelly's husband, Norman Henry Kelly, inherited the property after her death and willed it to Angus Wilton Kelly, Louis Turner Kelly and Foye Lee Beck as joint tenants in common.¹⁴ Louis T. Kelly was the last family member to own and occupy the house. In 1999 the property was purchased from the Kelly family by Bruce and Karen Oliver.

In the late nineteenth century the land surrounding present-day US 70/Glenwood Avenue consisted mostly of farms or wooded acreage. Very little development existed within the area, not then part of Raleigh's city limits, and what was there most likely existed as various types of small mills or country stores. US 70 northwest of the intersection with Edwards Mill Road was once a much smaller roadway and in the late nineteenth century known as Hillsboro Road, surrounded by farm land and wooded tracts. Today US 70 has a highway feel and is teeming with commercial and industrial development as well as residential development, mainly in the form of apartment complexes and townhome developments. Currently the William T. Smith House sits among late twentieth-century houses in one such development. The farmland as well as the agricultural outbuildings have been erased from the landscape. Only the ca. 1883 dwelling and 1944 long structure remain as vestiges of the Smiths' tenancy.

Like many Wake County families, the Smiths were primarily farmers by profession. In the early twentieth century and onward, transportation improvements to roads made "truck farming" possible, increasing farmer's local markets to more distant areas outside their communities.¹⁵ Tobacco became a very popular choice among farmers as a cash crop, surpassing cotton even in the 1940s. The outbreak of World War II certainly impacted farmers with a loss of young men who joined the military. During this time on the North Carolina home front dairy farming declined in Wake County while tobacco production and marketing boomed. The increased use of fertilizers and the infestation of the boll weevil that devastated the cotton crop helped to make tobacco production big business by the late 1940s. At the close of World War II the post-war GI Bill helped to fund and train returning veterans in agriculture, with many returning to the farming profession. At this time, the Smith family farm had already been subdivided into several smaller lots and was in the possession of Mattie S. Kelley and her family.

The William T. Smith House architecturally represents the most common turn-of-the-century house type found in Wake County, especially in rural areas. The one-and-a-half-story, frame, three-bay dwelling with Triple-A roofline, porch, and modest Victorian detailing is seen on many similar farmsteads previously surveyed in Wake County, such as the W.E. Mattox Farm (WA1996), the Knight Farm (WA220), and the House-Nichols House (WA1979).¹⁶ The Knight Farm (WA220) is a nice surviving example retaining its original outbuildings as well as portion of its acreage, and is listed on the NRHP. However, its setting has witnessed changes in development with new commercial development across from the farm along the heavily traveled U.S. 64. The study-listed John H. Seagroves Farm (WA0676), although its context is changed as well with new development surrounding the farm, at least retains some acreage and a handful of its original outbuildings. The John H. Seagroves Farm is a turn-of-the-century tobacco farm

¹⁴ Wake County, North Carolina Deed Books, North Carolina General Warranty Deed, Book 4441, Page 237, 16 February 1989; Book 3744, Page 388, 31 May 1986; Book 743, Page 119, 27 January 1937.

¹⁵ Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. Wake County Reconnaissance Survey Update, 2005-2006 (Raleigh: State Historic Preservation Office). Lally, Kelly A. *The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina*. Published by Wake County Government, 1994.

¹⁶ Lally, Kelly A. *The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina*. Published by Wake County Government, 1994, p. 341. Kelly Lally states in the Wake County Survey publication, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina*, that "The center-hall plan one-and-a-half story front block of the house, with its triple-A roof and Victorian details, exemplifies the most popular turn-of-the-century house type in Wake County."

complex and a good example of the characteristic one or one-and-a-half-story, three-bay frame house with Triple-A roofline and intact porch with Victorian details. The William T. Smith House is certainly very similar in type to these properties but unlike them lacks original outbuildings (except for one 1944 log structure) and lacks farm acreage.



Figure 19: Aerial Wake County GIS tax parcel boundary of the William T. Smith House, PIN no. 0787408855

Eligibility Evaluation

The William T. Smith House, although architecturally intact and retaining a good deal of integrity in the house itself, lacks integrity in the complete ruin of its original setting, farm acreage, and the lack of original farm outbuildings except for a ca. 1940 log building. Additionally, there are other, better examples of similar late-nineteenth-century farmhouses in Wake County that do retain their setting, acreage and outbuildings, such as the Knight Farm (WA0220), the B.N. Ferrell House and Store (WA1214), and the John H. Seagroves Farm (WA0676). The key difference between these properties and the Smith House is that although all have lost some integrity due to changes in setting, the Smith House appears different in that it seems to be included in a residential neighborhood instead of still standing on its own as a small farm (albeit the encroaching commercial development on all sides). The property does retain its integrity of location, materials, and a majority of its original design and craftsmanship is intact as well. Its original acreage has gradually been subdivided and sold off for modern subdivision housing as

well as commercial development along Glenwood Avenue. The forested and cleared land, outbuildings, small unpaved roads and vegetation that once would have surrounded the house no longer exist and instead late-twentieth-century neighborhood housing surrounds the immediate vicinity of the late-nineteenth-century home. Furthermore, roadways and transportation patterns have changed substantially from the late-nineteenth-century and even from the mid-twentieth-century time period in the area surrounding the property, making the property difficult to recognize from its time as a working farm.

Criterion A

To be considered Eligible under Criterion A, a property or district must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to agriculture and social history. The property or district must have existed at the time of the period of significance.¹⁷ The William T. Smith House does not possess an association with any known significant event or pattern of history. Once a 300-acre working farm, the property did not make a significant or outstanding contribution to the field of agriculture in Wake County. Instead, it was one of many large farmsteads in the county at that time with late-nineteenth-century farm houses displaying modest Victorian stylistic elements. Furthermore, it does not retain its original acreage or setting as it currently sits amongst a modern subdivision, compromising its integrity and historic character. The William T. Smith House is not considered eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

To be considered eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and possess an association with the lives of persons significant in our past either in a local, state, or national context.¹⁸ The William T. Smith House is not associated with any significant person in Wake County's history, nor any significant person on the state or national level. It is not considered eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

To be considered eligible for significance under Criterion C, a property must retain integrity and embody characteristics distinctive of a particular type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.¹⁹ The William T. Smith House embodies a typical late-nineteenth-century farmhouse with Queen Anne Style elements. The one or one-and-a-half-story Triple-A roofline form of frame house exemplifies the most popular house type in Wake County that was ubiquitous among farms in the region. Notably, the one-and-one-half-story structure retains many interior architectural features including original floors, wainscoating, mantels, stairway and newel post, and moldings exhibiting late-nineteenth-century nationally popular stylistic details of the late Victorian period. The William T. Smith House, although architecturally intact and retaining a good deal of integrity, lacks integrity in the complete ruin of its original setting, farm acreage, and the lack of original outbuildings except for a ca. 1940 log building. Additionally, there are other, better examples of late-nineteenth-century farmhouses in Wake County that do retain their setting, acreage and outbuildings. Therefore, the William T. Smith House is not eligible under Criterion C for architecture.

¹⁷ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 14-16.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 17-20.

Criterion D

For a property to be considered eligible for significance under Criterion D, it must contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and the information must be considered important.²⁰ The William T. Smith House is not known at this time to have the potential to yield significant information such as architectural and building technology. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

²⁰ Ibid, p. 21-24.

Property No. 1
WA3646- Angus Barn *WA4630*
9401 Glenwood Avenue
1960, rebuilt 1964-1965
Recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP

An iconic steakhouse and one of the first restaurants of its kind in the Triangle area, the Angus Barn was originally constructed in 1960 and designed by the architectural firm of Edwards, McKimmon and Etheredge, AIA. Owned by Thad Eure, Jr. and Charles M. Winston, the concrete block imitation of a barn structure was built to seat 325 people and featured a rustic country atmosphere featuring hearty steak dinners. The restaurant burned in 1964 but was immediately rebuilt, re-opening its doors to customers in 1965 with an even larger capacity.

Sitting atop a hillside overlooking US 70/Glenwood Avenue, the main block of the Angus barn consists of two concrete-block, two-and-a-half-story buildings connected by a two-story hyphen. The 1964 block features a gabled roof with a hay hood at each gable end, a central cupola with ventilator and weathervane, and identical shed additions extending off the side elevations.



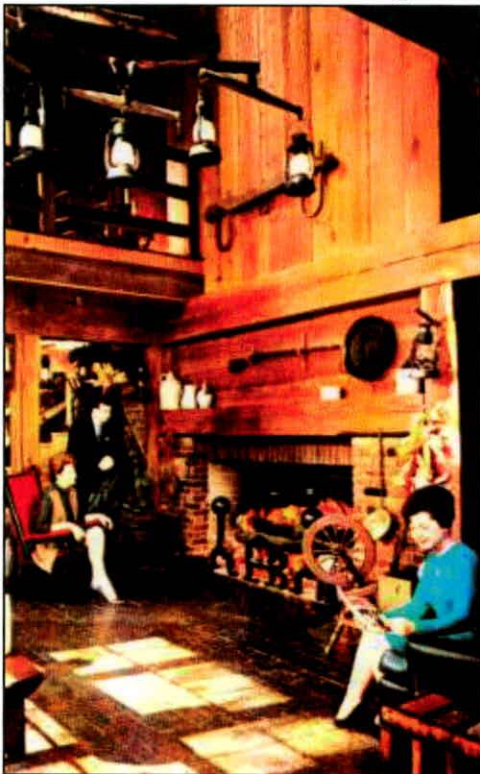
Figure 20: The Angus Barn, ca. 1960, photo courtesy of Kevin Tuttle, The Angus Barn.



Figure 21: The Angus Barn, 2013.

The buildings are pierced with window bays, faux hay loft openings, board-and-batten entrances, and large oversized entrance bays. A wide brick chimney pierces the roofline of the original (1964) portion of the Angus Barn building. A countless number of additions extend off the main block in all directions, promoting the look of vernacular buildings added gradually as the business expanded. All are painted red with white trim to form a more cohesive-looking unit. Building details include exposed joists and rafter-tails, applied wooden panels to suggest windows and doors, and an abundance of mechanical and HVAC equipment applied to the outside or on top of the multiple buildings stitched together. The building's rooflines are not cohesive—some are gabled and others are shed or flat roofs, giving the restaurant a complex roofline and asymmetrical, perplexing facade.

The original 1964 building is intact but is altered by the many additions over the past 40 years and porch enclosures constructed onto almost all sides. All subsequent additions appear to be built of the same concrete block to mimic wood siding, painted red with white wood trim. The architectural firm of Edwards, McKimmon, and Etheredge based in Raleigh departed from the typical modernist designs of the mid-twentieth century to design the rustic restaurant, a throwback from years gone by that was unique in priding itself in its country décor during an era when most homes and businesses flaunted the latest in modern finishes, technology, and futuristic furnishings. Both of the firm's principal architects, James M. Edwards (1905-1964) and Arthur McKimmon (1918-2008), graduated from North Carolina State College (now North Carolina State University) and served in the United States Military during World War II. Edwards went on to earn a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree at Yale University and practiced in New York and



Washington D.C. before settling in Raleigh for the majority of his career. McKimmon primarily practiced architecture in North Carolina before joining in Edwards in 1949 as a partner to their Raleigh firm. The firm not only designed businesses and residences in Raleigh, but also served as the architects for Mitchel Funeral Home (1952) Saint Mary's School Science and Classroom Building (1952), housing projects in Goldsboro, Wayne County, Clinton and Laurinburg, the Warren County Gymnasium, and several apartment complexes in Raleigh and Winston-Salem. Although traditional and vernacular at first glance, the interior retains traces of the Barn's 1960s origins such as its tall, linear fireplace reaching through the building's roofline, tiled kitchen, and use of concrete block on the exterior of the structure.

Other features on the property include a gabled well house (date unknown), a frame pavilion (2008) atop stone piers shielding the entrance to the event complex called "The Pavilion," frame maintenance and metal storage buildings (ca. 1970-1990), a windmill originally placed on the property in 1960, and a vintage metal water tower.

Figure 22 (Above): Interior of Angus Barn reception area, ca. 1960. Photos courtesy of Kevin Tuttle, The Angus Barn.



Figure 23: Angus Barn Interior, first floor reception/lobby, photo taken 2013.



Figure 24: Angus Barn Interior, second floor "loft dining room", photo taken 2013.



Figure 25: Angus Barn Interior, first floor enclosed porch dining room, photo taken 2013.

The entire complex sits elevated on a hillside above US 70/Glenwood Avenue and is separated by a spilt rail fence as well as a sturdy concrete retaining wall. A large number of old-growth trees shade the property and the parking lots, and the property is surrounded by wooded parcels and a manmade lake to its west. The immediate exterior of the restaurant is heavily landscaped to its north and western sides. A large sign supported by wooden posts and an American flagpole greet customers as they enter the complex.



Figure 26: Interior of Angus Barn featuring oversized fireplace in reception/lounge area, ca. 1960. Photos courtesy of Kevin Tuttle, The Angus Barn.

The interior of the Angus Barn is characterized by a dimly lit “rustic” atmosphere with walls adorned with antique farm equipment, tools, and even bales of hay. Large wooden beams and trusses throughout give the building a more “barn like” feel, while wood plank ceilings and walls add to its country character. Flooring consists of either dark brick or wide wood planks, and light fixtures include antique lanterns hanging from the ceiling, rustic chandeliers, and wall sconces. Architectural accents such as brick and stone arches and doorways lend some variety to the monochromatic dark color scheme with a minimal amount of natural light. Dining tables still don checkered tablecloths as they did when the restaurant opened in 1960 and classic ladder back chairs are used for most of the main dining room seating. The kitchen shows evidence of the restaurant’s 1960s origins with its ceramic wall tile and tile flooring. The Wild Turkey Lounge is designed along the lines of a more masculine décor with a hunting theme and used to display not only the Eure family’s collection of decanters but also several antique firearms. Its footprint consists of the second floor of the large two-story addition onto the south of the original Angus Barn building.



Figure 27: Thad Eure, Jr. and Alice Eure, ca. 1975-1984.

Thad Eure, Jr. (1932-1988) and Charles M. Winston, both young prospective businessmen, set out to open a steakhouse restaurant that would attract customers from all over the Triangle area, purchasing around 30 to 50 acres halfway between Raleigh and Durham from A.T. Morris. With the help of financing from Eure’s father, former Secretary of State Thad Eure, Sr., the pair with their wives planned and managed the Angus Barn business after its construction in 1960. The building cost approximately \$200,000 to construct and most financiers denied Eure and Winston a loan thinking the idea was bizarre and the risk too great. The restaurant offered a country setting with rustic farm antiques decorating the interior, a unique atmosphere, and luxury amenities not common in Raleigh restaurants of the period such as free telephones, a lounge, and a complimentary cheese and relish tray while customers were waiting to be seated. In 1964 the Angus Barn was destroyed by fire, but partners Eure and Winston decided to continue their dream and rebuild an even bigger space for their patrons. In 1965 the new Angus Barn opened, seating a capacity of 550 customers with additional space for offices, a gift shop,

and storage buildings. The restaurant continued to attract residents from the Triangle and beyond and proved to be a successful venture as one of the few unique “destination restaurants” in the greater Raleigh area. The Barn is also reputed to have been a local “hot spot” for Raleigh politicians to meet, unwind and enjoy a meal. The restaurant’s owners’ political connections may have played a part in making the restaurant a popular hangout.

Thadddeus (Thad) Eure, Sr. (1899-1993) served as North Carolina’s Secretary of State for 53 years, hailing from rural Gates County and graduating with his law degree from the University of North Carolina. He first served in the public realm as mayor of Winton in 1923, and in 1926 he was elected to the North Carolina House of Representatives and later elected in 1936 as Secretary of State. A 1960s newspaper article states of Eure, “Some call him “the oldest rat in the Democratic Party Barn.” His bow ties, straw hats, and cigarette holders are as much a part of the North Carolina image as collards and turnip greens.”²¹



Figure 28: Thad Eure, Jr. standing at the west elevation of the Angus Barn.



Figure 29: Angus Barn, east elevation of two-story addition

In 1982 Thad Eure, Jr. purchased Charles Winston’s interest in the Angus Barn and in November of 1984 enlarged the lobby of the building and opened the Wild Turkey Lounge. The Angus Barn and its owners Thad Eure, Jr and his wife Alice Eure received several prestigious state and national awards, with Thad even serving on the National Restaurant Association board of directors and serving as president in 1978. The family expanded their activities in the restaurant business

²¹ Cooper, David. “Tar Heel of the Week: Secretary of State Thad Eure,” ca. 1962-1966. (accessed via Wilson Library, North Carolina Collection Clippings File, UNC-Chapel Hill).

even beyond Raleigh by developing and owning the Darryl's restaurant franchise, which they eventually sold off. Thad Eure, Jr. died in 1988 from pancreatic cancer and in 1997 his wife Alice Eure passed away. The couple's daughter, Van Eure, continues to own and operate the establishment, opening a 30,000-bottle wine cellar in 1991 in the basement of the Angus Barn and in the summer of 2009 adding an open-air smoking lounge called the Meat Locker. In 2008 Van Eure and her husband and Steve Thanhauser added a new component to the Angus Barn campus: The Pavilion, an open-air event venue situated by the lake on the Angus Barn property seating 350 guests with additional space on an adjacent patio area overlooking the lake. The Pavilion is utilized for weddings, receptions, conferences, fundraising events, and other celebratory occasions.



Figure 30: Angus Barn, North Elevation

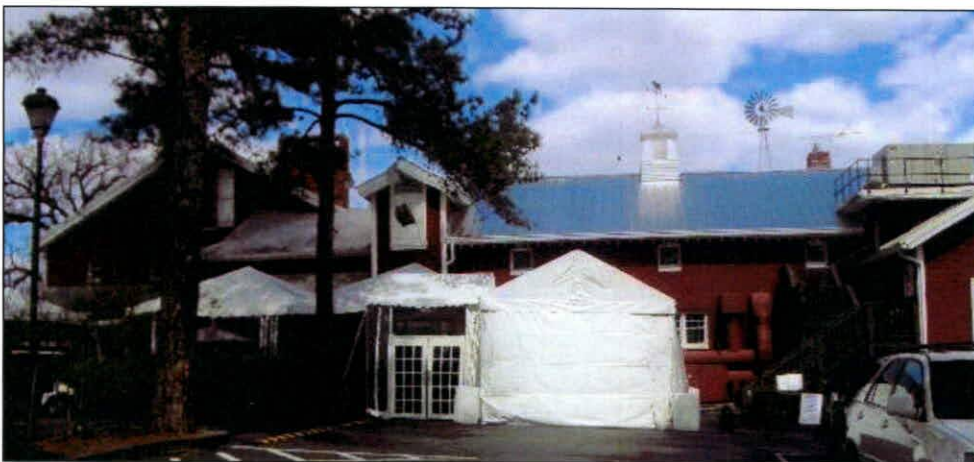


Figure 31: Angus Barn, East Elevation



Figure 32: Angus Barn,
west elevation

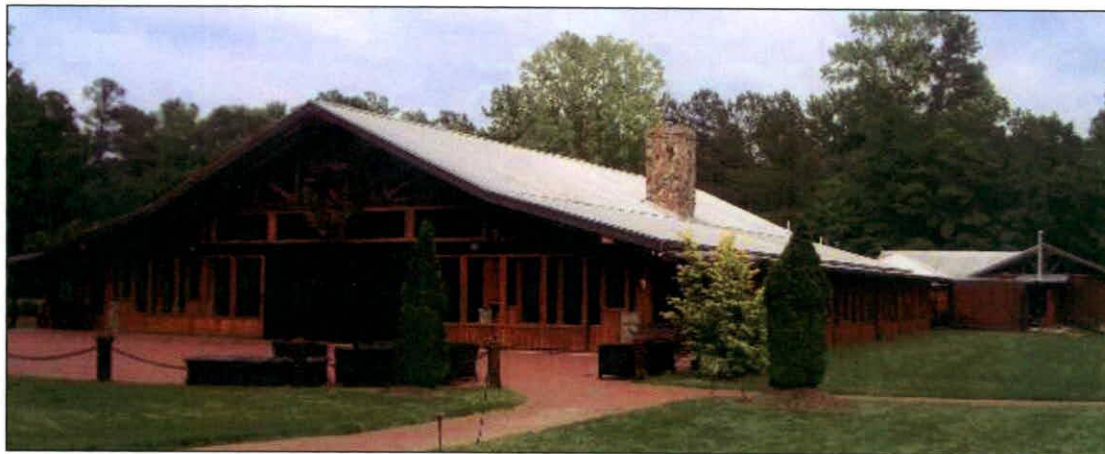


Figure 33: Angus Barn, "The Pavilion", facing south

Eligibility Evaluation

The Angus Barn retains a moderate degree of integrity, but since its initial construction has witnessed numerous additions and changes to its footprint and grounds. Although originally built in 1960, the current Angus Barn building dates to 1964-65 due to a fire that destroyed the first structure. The only remnant of the original restaurant may have been the massive fireplace located in the reception area inside the main entrance. Since 1964 multiple additions, appendages, and alterations have been made to the main block of the structure. The large two-story addition built sometime during the 1970s or early 1980s, with subsequent wings constructed in the mid-1980s and later, alters the look of the original restaurant significantly. The original front porch facing Glenwood Avenue has been fully enclosed as well. Other shed additions and side wings detract from the original core building of the facility, and a vast array of mechanical equipment applied to the sides and top of the various sections negatively affect the



Figure 34: Angus Barn, south elevation, 2013

character of the facility. However, all additions seem to be constructed of concrete block pressed to mimic wood plank and painted red with white trim. The interior seems to retain the same character and “feel” even though alterations to the floor plan have occurred.

Other restaurants surveyed or evaluated for the NRHP in the nearby vicinity include Finches Diner (1948), and Char-Grill (1960) on Hillsborough Street. These establishments are located closer to downtown Raleigh and, unlike the Angus Barn, fit into the drive-in or diner category of restaurants with architectural features tailored to their type. Restaurants such as the Occoneechee Farm Steak House in Hillsborough and the Middleburg Steak House (Middleburg Community House) in Vance County are reminiscent of the Angus Barn and somewhat similar in that the restaurant is designed to convey a unique experience and attract customers with their atmosphere and prestige just as much as their menu and service. Both the Middleburg Steak House and the Occoneechee Farm Steak House are closed and have been remodeled into other eating establishments. Additionally, although the rustic log Middleburg Steak House (VN0340) was found eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C, it is an earlier structure built during the 1930s as a federally funded Depression-Era relief project for the Civil Works Administration. Its context is wholly different than the Angus Barn due to the time period and environment in which it was constructed, as well as its architectural elements.

Restaurants such as the Angus Barn survived and succeeded by seizing the opportunity to lure customers just as automobile use and frequent commuting were exponentially on the rise in North Carolina with improvement of the highway system. Diners were more and more willing in the early 1960s to travel some distance by car for a special meal out. Furthermore, the Angus Barn capitalized on its close proximity to Research Triangle Park and the tremendous amount of development occurring within the area along US 70 during the 1960s and 1970s. Customers such as business executives, scientists, and other skilled workers could easily frequent the restaurant for dinner or a drink with co-workers on their way back to their homes in Raleigh.²²

Criterion A

To be considered Eligible under Criterion A, a property or district must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to agriculture and social history. The property or district must have existed at the time of the period of significance.²³ Although touted as a nostalgic cultural icon, the Angus Barn does not retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible under Criterion A for the National Register of Historic Places. The one-of-a-kind destination restaurant was the first of its type in Raleigh, and became a regular hang-out spot for local politicians and those in Raleigh’s upper crust social circles, as well as a special place for families to celebrate birthdays, anniversaries, and other events. The Angus Barn perhaps could be associated with the growing importance of the automobile and the highway system in terms of influencing the success of free-standing restaurants, but its diminished integrity especially in the areas of design, feeling and association renders it ineligible. Drive-in restaurants speak more to the association with the growing use of the automobile and changes in transportation networks.

²² “The Plantation Inn Motel and Restaurant,” *Goodnight Raleigh*, <http://goodnightraleigh.com/2013/03/the-plantation-inn-motel-and-restaurant-raleigh-n-c/>, 8 March 2013.

²³ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

Criterion B

To be considered eligible for significance under Criterion B, a property must retain integrity and possess an association with the lives of persons significant in our past either in a local, state, or national context.²⁴ The Angus Barn does possess a strong association with the Eure family of North Carolina who held strong political influence as well as important accomplishments in the restaurant industry. Although, Thad Eure, Jr. ran a successful business, won multiple honors, and served on state and national boards for the restaurant industry, these accomplishments do not necessarily make him significant enough to merit National Register eligibility. Additionally, the building does not retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

To be considered eligible for significance under Criterion C, a property must retain integrity and embody characteristics distinctive of a particular type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.²⁵ With the many alterations and additions constructed onto the original portion of the restaurant, the Angus Barn does not possess the integrity to be considered eligible under Criterion C. Designed by the architectural firm Edwards, McKimmon and Etheredge, AIA, the unique rustic “barn” building utilized salvaged architectural elements throughout the interior of the space and highlighted exterior architectural elements to emphasize the country farm theme such as hay hoods, loft windows, board-and-batten oversized barn doors, and large timbers. Having undergone the various additions to the restaurant as it expanded throughout the years, the original footprint of the Angus Barn has changed and evolved dramatically since its 1964 construction. Additional dining areas have been added, reception areas, lounges and bars have been built, storage rooms increased, and a wine cellar finished in the basement. Despite the radical increase in square footage, the restaurant continued to design its additions to fit with the “barn” theme so that they were compatible on the exterior and interior with the original portion of the restaurant. Still, its alterations in scale and massing outweigh the architectural significance of the original structure with the diminished integrity from the sheer multiplication in total volume of the restaurant.

Criterion D

For a property to be considered eligible for significance under Criterion D, it must contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and the information must be considered important.²⁶ The Angus Barn is not known at this time to have the potential to yield significant information such as architectural and building technology. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

²⁴ Ibid, p. 14-16.

²⁵ Ibid, p. 17-20.

²⁶ Ibid, p. 21-24.



Figure 35: Fire at the Angus Barn, 1964. Courtesy of Kevin Tuttle, The Angus Barn.

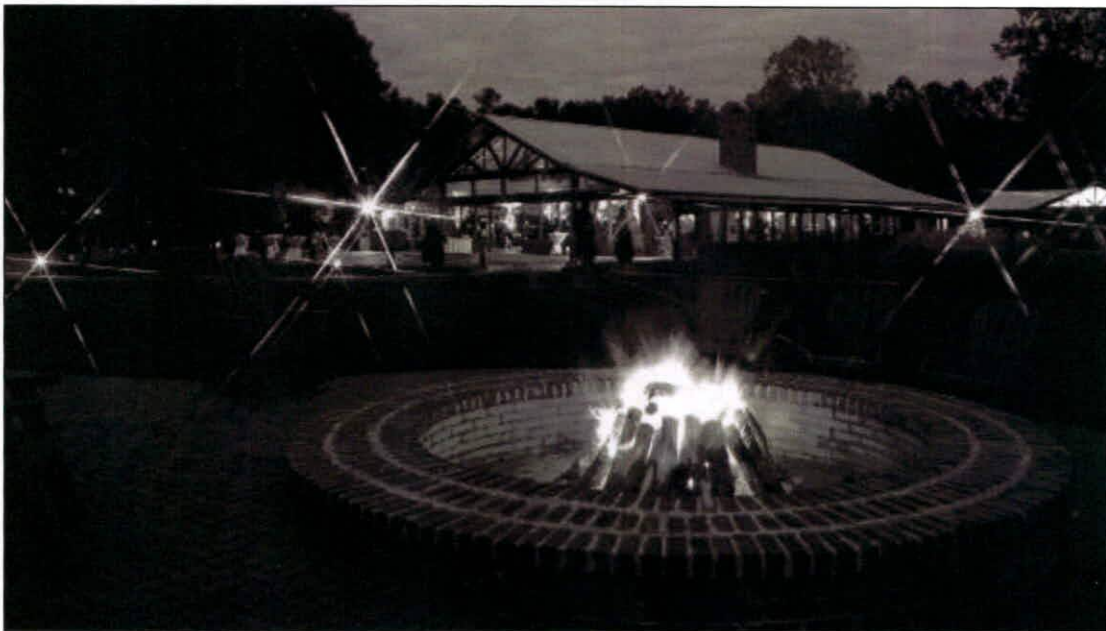


Figure 36: The Pavilion at the Angus Barn. Courtesy of Kevin Tuttle, The Angus Barn.



Figure 37: Aerial map of the Angus Barn property, outlined in red, Wake County GIS mapping.

Property No. 7
WA6528- Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery
7501 Glenwood Avenue
1959
PIN no. 0786296766
Recommended Eligible for the NRHP

Established in 1959, Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery features spacious well-maintained grounds with two garden mausoleums, a giant marble statue of Christ, and rows of large oaks and evergreens in addition to the classical Chapel with mausoleum. The majority of the grounds hold orderly rows of graves and markers that are flush with the ground; however, the rear portion of the cemetery contains a large grouping of above-ground, traditional grave markers typical of styles popular in the last fifty years, as well as a memorial section for military internments. Raleigh Memorial Park sits upon one of the highest points in the city of Raleigh and encompasses over fifty acres, the only cemetery to be designated in North Carolina as a National Wildlife Habitat. It is divided into eight planned gardens with primarily flat bronze grave markers placed evenly along the landscape of trees and ornamental shrubs. Located at the front (east) of the property close to Glenwood Avenue, one of the large mausoleums is rectangular-shaped with marble and granite paneling. The second mausoleum is an octagonal-shaped seven-story structure with marble-paneled walls, with a flat roof extending well beyond the building's walls to enclose a porch, supported by fluted columns.

The classical revival ca. 1960 marble veneer Chapel features a three-part façade including a central wing with large portico supported by fluted Doric columns. A large frieze is sheltered by the cornice and pediment with sculpted tympanum. The central wing features a three-bay façade with large double-leaf, oak, four-paneled entrance doors highlighted by marble surrounds and a stained-glass transom. The entrance is flanked by two tall oak window bays of two rows with five lights of stained glass each. Granite steps lead to the porch. The side wings are highlighted by marble arcading with each arch accented by a central keystone detail. Marble niches in the walls act as entombments holding cremated remains. The east elevation is pierced by two large window blocks with glass entrances. A substantial modern addition on the west elevation features a flat roof, oversized plain cornice and bands of windows.



Figure 38: The Chapel at Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery also doubles as an indoor/outdoor mausoleum, south elevation.

Property No. 7
WA6528- Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery
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Recommended Eligible for the NRHP

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Figure 38: The Chapel at Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery also doubles as an indoor/outdoor mausoleum, south elevation.



Figure 39 : Site plan and aerial of Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery. Imagery via Google Maps.



Figure 40: Chapel Mausoleum and addition onto the western elevation

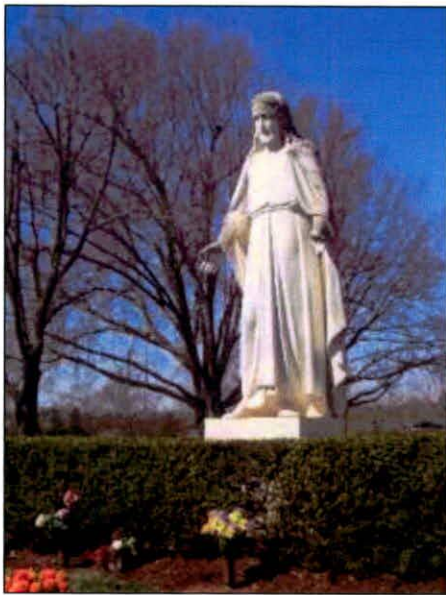


Figure 41: Christ Statue upon entering the park



Figure 42: Chapel Mausoleum, east elevation

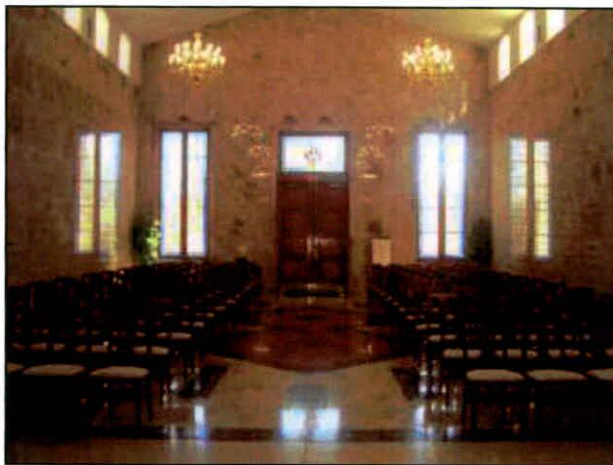


Figure 43: Interior of Chapel Mausoleum, facing south

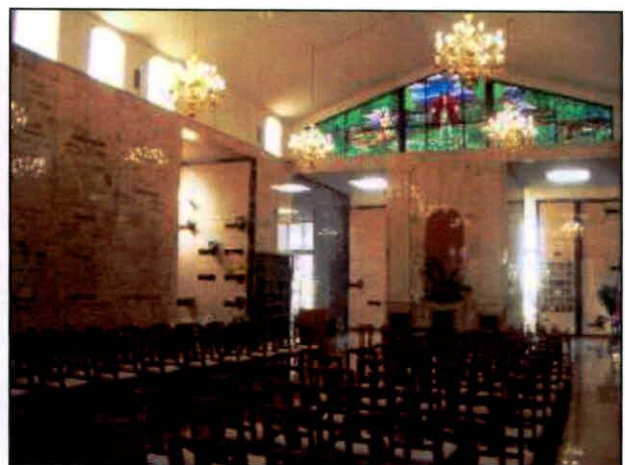


Figure 44: Interior of Chapel Mausoleum, facing northwest

The interior of the Chapel is a sea of marble on the walls and floors. The interior plan is similar to a cruciform plan with a central marble support containing the altar featuring fluted pilasters topped with a stained-glass bay reaching from the dropped ceiling to the gabled roofline. A band of arched clerestory windows as well as skylights illuminates the central nave. Entombments are located in the interior walls up and down each passageway. Although Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery and Dignity Memorial were not able to provide detailed architectural information or contact information for the Coggins family, it is likely that park's founder Jyles J. Coggins played an integral role in dictating the design of the Chapel, considering he was a builder by profession and designed other buildings in the Raleigh area. He also likely designed the garden mausoleums situated on the cemetery grounds among the gravesites. Officially, however, the exact details regarding the architect of the Chapel and garden mausoleums are unknown at this time.



Figure 45: Free-standing garden mausoleum, facing southeast

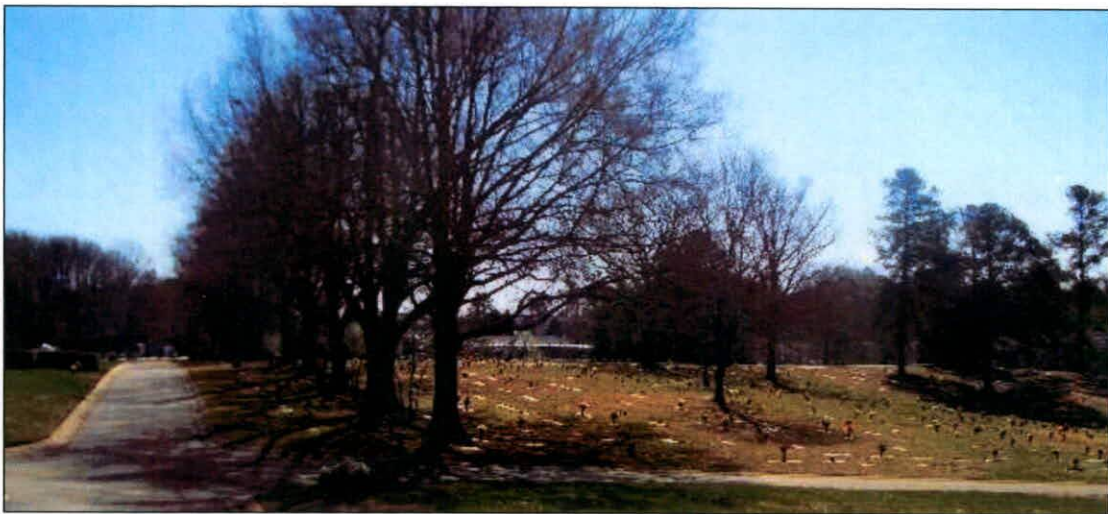


Figure 46: Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery Grounds, facing south

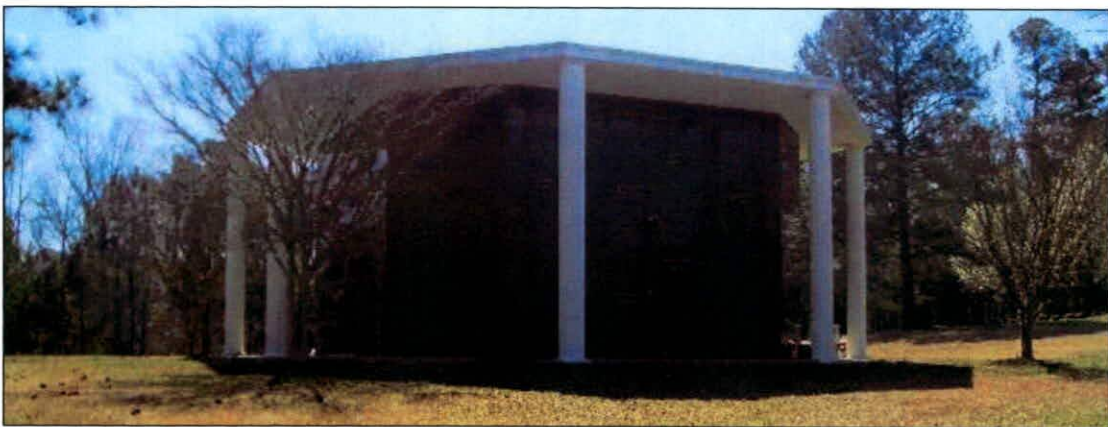


Figure 47: Seven-story mausoleum at the western end of the park

Former Raleigh mayor Jyles J. Coggins founded Raleigh Memorial Park, Inc. in 1959, owning the tracts of land needed for the cemetery and subsequently purchasing additional acreage throughout the 1960s and 1970s. Coggins served ten years as a Wake County legislator and narrowly lost an election for Congress in 1972. Born in 1921, Coggins grew up on an Iredell County farm with very little family income. He attended classes at multiple Triangle universities but never graduated. He married Frances K. Lyon and joined the Marines during World War II, serving as a bomber pilot and winning ten combat awards. After the war he established a construction business that grew very successful, building residential houses, duplexes and apartments, and government facilities. His business ventures included Dobs, Inc., Coggins Construction Company, Lyon Company and Security Bonded Warehouse in addition to Raleigh Memorial Park. One of his best known projects was reportedly the Beckanna Apartments located on Glenwood Avenue built in 1964. Coggins and his family lived near Glenwood Avenue off of Ridge Road on an impressive thirteen acre estate. A 1975 article in the *News & Observer* states of Coggins, "he is an untamed loner, a fiercely independent, political maverick who frequently enjoys shooting from the hip" and that "...he has the cockiness of a poor Iredell County farm boy who came to the Capital City nearly penniless and made himself a millionaire in the construction business. He fancies himself a man of action, and a man with the common touch."²⁷ An obituary for Coggins published in the *News & Observer* on August 28, 2011 states that the seven story mausoleum at the far western end of Raleigh Memorial Park, his final construction project, was built as a tribute to his beloved wife Frances Katherine Lyon Coggins.²⁸ Today Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery is operated in conjunction with Mitchell Funeral Home, and is part of the Dignity Memorial network of funeral, cremation, and cemetery service providers.

The lands purchased for Raleigh Memorial Park in 1959 were deeded from Jyles J. Coggins and his wife Frances L. Coggins in two tracts to Raleigh Memorial Park, Inc. It appears this land was owned by Coggins and his wife purchased earlier from R.W. Winston, Jr and wife Helyn Winston of Wake County in 1956. The first tract contained 184.5 acres and the second tract contained 51 acres, according to previously recorded surveys. R.W. Winston, Jr. purchased these two tracts of land from J.M. Gregory. A later 1968 deed records an additional 12.42 acres in two tracts of land purchased by Raleigh Memorial Park, Inc. from Taylor Building Company, a North Carolina-based business whose primary office was located in Raleigh.²⁹ Many additional small tracts of land were purchased from various individual property owners by Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery for gravesites.

Eligibility Evaluation

Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery retains its integrity of location, design, materials, setting, workmanship, feeling and association to a moderate to high degree. Its integrity of design has been compromised somewhat due to the large addition constructed onto the Chapel Mausoleum's east elevation. The addition, though entirely contemporary in style, uses similar materials and compliments the original building's form and massing. Additionally, the cemetery's setting has changed as well due to the large amount of commercial and residential development along

²⁷ Christensen, Rob. "A 'Maverick' Takes the Reins as Raleigh's Mayor," *The News & Observer*, Raleigh, NC, 7 Dec 1975 (accessed via Wilson Library, North Carolina Collection Clippings File, UNC-Chapel Hill).

²⁸ Obituary for Jyles J. Coggins, *News & Observer*, Raleigh, 28 August 2011.

www.legacy.com/obituaries/newsobserver/obituary.aspx?page=lifestory&pid=153303871#fbLoggedOut

²⁹ Wake County Register of Deeds, Book 1220, Page 506, Book 1360, Page 602, Book 1850, Page 275.

Glenwood Avenue/US 70. Overall, it has not changed substantially since its initial development in the 1960s.

Several other cemeteries with above-ground free-standing mausoleums do exist in Raleigh, however few fall into the post-war commercial category and none have a large-scale chapel mausoleum building dating over the age of fifty years old. Perhaps the most similar to Raleigh Memorial Park is Montlawn Memorial Park (WA2463), established in 1931 located on S. Wilmington Street in Raleigh. Montlawn features mostly bronze plaques set flush with the ground just as Raleigh Memorial Park, as well as a ca. 1930s groundskeeper's residence. Its early graves with larger markers date to 1932, making it the only pre-war commercial cemetery at the outskirts of Raleigh. Montlawn Memorial Park contains private above-ground mausoleums as well as larger structures holding entombments open to any family, such as the Chapel (date unknown) that doubles as a mausoleum as well as free-standing garden mausoleums. Oakwood Cemetery (WA0062) in downtown Raleigh, listed on the NRHP as part of the Oakwood Historic District, also contains a few above-ground smaller mausoleums, dating, however, much earlier to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Cremation in general did not become a common option for burial of the dead until the 1930s or even the mid-twentieth century in some areas of the country, with the first crematory built in America during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Gradually, some cemeteries began to align themselves with the cremation movement, in essence becoming "memorial parks" and allowing families greater control and additional options in how the remains of their deceased loved ones were handled and memorialized.³⁰ Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery illustrates the rise of the cremation movement and the "memorial park" concept during the post-war era in America, giving people in Wake County a more individualized approach to burying family members.

Criterion A

To be considered Eligible under Criterion A, a property or district must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to agriculture and social history. The property or district must have existed at the time of the period of significance.³¹ Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery does not possess an association with any known significant event or pattern of history. It is not eligible under Criterion A for the NRHP.

Criterion B

To be considered eligible for significance under Criterion B, a property or district must retain integrity and possess an association with the lives of persons significant in our past either in a local, state, or national context.³² Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B for possessing an association with former local politician and Raleigh Mayor Jyles J. Coggins, who served many terms in the state legislature and as a local political leader during the mid-twentieth century. Raleigh Memorial Park was operational while Coggins was alive and remains one of the largest and most prominent properties that was formerly owned and developed by Coggins. Additionally, Coggins was a prominent local business owner and builder with a love for design who played a primary role in the design and construction process of several of his most well-known buildings throughout Raleigh.

³⁰ Anderson, Matthew Lee. "Purified by Fire: A History of Cremation in America," *Mere Orthodoxy*, October 2007, <http://mereorthodoxy.com/purified-by-fire-a-history-of-cremation-in-america/>

³¹ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

³² *Ibid*, p. 14-16.

Criterion C

To be considered eligible for significance under Criterion C, a property must retain integrity and embody characteristics distinctive of a particular type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.³³ Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery is eligible under Criterion C for architectural significance associated with its neoclassical chapel built in 1960 and its multiple mausoleums constructed on the cemetery property, the latter of which were some of the first of its kind in Raleigh. The cemetery's chapel which also doubles as a large mausoleum with indoor and outdoor entombment within its walls is the park's most unique feature and most certainly would have been rare in Wake County when constructed in 1960. Also a unique structure, the seven-story octagonal mausoleum at the rear of the park was supposedly built and dedicated by Coggins to his wife, who died in 1995. Despite the chapel's more modern addition onto the western elevation, the structure, mausoleums and cemetery grounds retain a high degree of integrity with minimal changes to the layout or architectural details.

Criterion D

For a property to be considered eligible for significance under Criterion D, it must contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and the information must be considered important.³⁴ Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery is not known at this time to have the potential to yield significant information such as architectural and building technology. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

³³ Ibid, p. 17-20.

³⁴ Ibid, p. 21-24.

National Register Boundaries:



Figure 48: Aerial image of tax parcel map of Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery, which also constitutes the history boundaries, Wake County GIS. PIN no. 0786296766.

Raleigh Memorial Park Cemetery's historic boundaries (shown in red above) follow the tax parcel lines, encompassing 71.35 acres. Starting north at the boundary adjacent to Glenwood Avenue, the boundary runs westward along Turkey Creek, turning southward to bound the rear of the cemetery property, and completing the boundary after turning eastward and edging around the development on Glenwood Forest Drive to connect to the start of the parcel line. This boundary makes the most logical sense for a National Register boundary because it encompasses the entirety of the cemetery and its grounds, following roadways and natural features.

D. Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register or Not in Need of Further Evaluation

1. Commercial Building (Benjamin Moore Paints) WA7631
9401 Glenwood Avenue
Ca. 1965



One-story, concrete-block commercial building with flat roof and recessed façade featuring a brick knee wall with a header course cap topped by a band of clerestory windows. The façade is pierced by one bay containing a two-leaf entrance of glass doors. The cornice extends over the recessed façade and consists of plain aggregate panels. The northwest elevation is pierced by five bays: two entrances and three window bays. Two of the window bays appear to be original, containing three-light awning sash. The building currently houses a store for Benjamin Moore paints. Exterior features include a brick planter box at the front of the building to match the light color brick on the façade, a wooden pergola extending off the edge of the façade and fabric awnings over entrances on the northwest elevation. A parking lot sits adjacent to the northwest elevation. The 4.07 acre property was deeded in 1957 from Lowry and Kistler, Inc. to W.E. and Ernestine Kistler. The property retains a moderate to high degree of integrity but does not possess enough architectural or historic significance to be considered for individual eligibility for the NRHP.

2. Eagle Adult Video WA 7632
9016 Glenwood Avenue
Ca. 1960



A one-story, brick building with an addition on the roof to extend the height of the building. Window bays consist of four-light awning or hopper sash bays. The building presents no significant architectural or historical interest. The property was originally owned by the Joyner family of Raleigh and purchased in 1989 by Barney and Phyllis Joyner, and in the same year the property came under the ownership of Eagle/Glenwood, LLC.

3. House

8753 Glenwood Avenue WA 7633
Ca. 1960



A one-story, frame ranch house with a hipped roof and three-bay façade. A central interior chimney pierces the roofline. A small awning extends from the roof to shelter the entrance bay and wooden steps leading up to it. At least one of the window bays is a three-part picture window, with a single fixed sash flanked by two-over-two sash. The house now appears to serve as a business. Its original use and form has been altered, diminishing its integrity and therefore rendering it not eligible for the NRHP. Carved from the land owned by W. H. Dillard, the parcel passed through a handful of owners before being purchased by Afshin John Sarir in 2008.

4. House WA 7630
8320 Ebenezer Church Road
Ca. 1959



One-and-one-half-story Colonial eclectic cottage with stone veneer and stucco covering the exterior walls, featuring hipped dormer windows. The south portion of the façade has an accented clipped gable roof pierced by a one-over-one window bay, and the gable ends on the north and south elevations also have clipped gables. Window bays consist of two-over-two awning sash and all bays have brick header-course borders. The dormer windows are six-over-six sash replacements. A three-part “picture” window on the south portion of the façade consists of a single fixed pane flanked by two-over-two sash windows of narrow width. A small, gabled, freestanding hood/stoop shelters the single-leaf entrance. The stone veneer is laid in an irregular pattern with smoothed curved (convex) concrete joints. The north elevation is pierced by three bays on the first story (one double window, one entrance, one single window), and two six-over-six replacement sash bays on the second story sheltered by overhanging eaves of the clipped gable roof. A low wall containing a side patio matches the first story stone veneer treatment with a brick header course cap. The south elevation is pierced by two window bays on the first story. Exterior landscape features include mature trees, a small parking lot directly in front of the house, and a wooden fence encapsulating the back yard. Although the house has some interesting architectural elements, it does not retain enough integrity nor possess enough historical or architectural significance to be considered for individual eligibility to the NRHP.

5. Gas Station/Food Mart WA 7634
6801 Glenwood Avenue
Ca. 1961



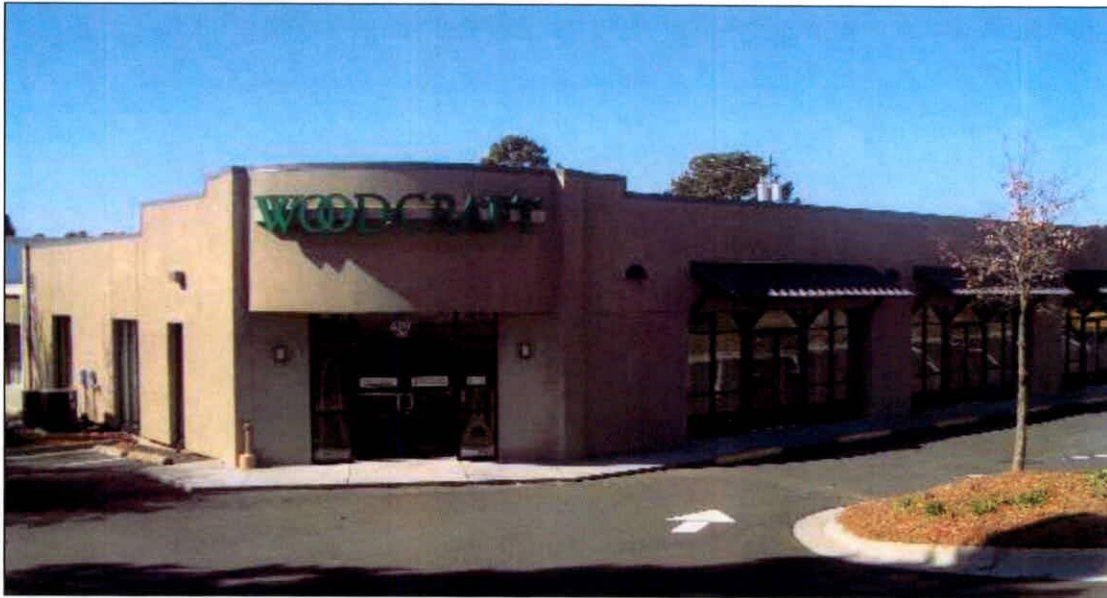
One-story gas station building that has been remodeled to resemble a traditional Shell gas station store with bands of storefront windows along the façade and a paneled oversized cornice sheltering the elevations. The original roofline is still visible above the cornice, with an L-shaped footprint with gabled wings on each section. A flat-roofed pavilion to shelter gas pumps and cars sits directly in front of the building. The original building has been substantially altered diminishing its integrity, therefore, it is not considered eligible for the NRHP.

6. Warehouse (Barnhill Contracting Company) WA 7635
4417 Pleasant Valley Road
Ca. 1962



One-story, metal warehouse building with concrete block façade and flat roof. The façade is pierced by five bays, three of which are entrances or garage bays. A flat awning shelters the primary entrance to the building. The building is unremarkable and does not possess a high degree of architectural interest.

7. Commercial Building (Woodcraft) WA7636
4217 Pleasant Valley Road
1964



One-story, wholly remodeled commercial building with stucco paneling pierced with large window blocks sheltered by metal awnings supported by brackets. The main entrance is located at the southeast corner and features a rounded wall section sheltering the glass entrance doors, sidelights, and transom. The entire exterior of the buildings appears to be constructed with new materials, thus its original integrity has been compromised and it is not considered eligible for the NRHP.

8. House/commercial business WA 3803
6301 Glenwood Avenue
Ca. 1950



One-story, gable-roofed building with basement, featuring a shed enclosed porch that does not span the entire width of the facade and a chimney integrated with the façade. An addition extends from the southeast elevation. The exterior walls are stucco. The building is unremarkable and does not possess a high degree of architectural interest.

9. Providence Baptist Church WA 7629
6339 Glenwood Avenue
Ca. 1972





The concrete contemporary building housing Providence Baptist Church consists of a one-story east wing, with an L-shaped 6-story portion built onto the western elevation of the main block functioning as the hotel. A more recent addition extends northward off the western wing of the building at the rear. Due to the alterations made to the structure as well as the change in its original use and function, its integrity has been diminished, rendering it not eligible for the NRHP.

Originally built as the Royal Villa Hotel, the building was the host to many conventions, receptions, dances, and other large events. It later changed ownership and was converted to various hotel chains, and most recently has served as the home to Providence Baptist Church.

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Federal Aid # NHU-0070(82)

TIP # U-2823

County: Wake

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

Project Description: Improve US 70 (Glenwood Avenue) from SR 1876 to SR 1664

On May 14, 2013 representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
 North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO)
 Federal Agency
 Other

Reviewed the subject project at historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation and

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criterion Consideration G within the project's APE.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's APE, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as 2-6, 5-6, 9-13 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. Photographs of these properties are attached.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's APE.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- More information is requested on properties 1, 4, 7, 8

Signed:

Megan Privett
 Representative, NCDOT

5/14/13
 Date

Renee Hedrick-Early
 Representative, NC-HPO

5-14-13
 Date

 Representative, Federal Agency

 Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.