

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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary D. Reid Wilson

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary, Darin J. Waters, Ph.D.

September 16, 2021

Heather Carpini
S&ME, Inc.
134 Suber Road
Columbia, SC 29210

hcarpini@smeinc.com.

Re: Line 142 pipeline, from Clayton Compressor Station to intersection of Covered Bridge Road & Castleberry Road, Johnston and Wake County, ER 21-0599

Dear Ms. Carpini:

Thank you for your letter of July 30, 2021, transmitting the Historic Structure Survey Report (HSSR), "Historic Structure Survey, Line 142 Pipeline Project, Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina, S&ME Project No. 215196, SHPO ER No. 21-0599" prepared by S&ME. We have reviewed the HSSR and offer the following comments. We apologize for the delay in our response and any inconvenience it may have caused.

After reviewing the HSSR that evaluates the National Register eligibility of properties along the Line 142 Pipeline Project, we concur with the determinations of eligibility for the following properties for the reasons listed in the report.

SSN	Property Name	Eligibility Determination
JT0243	Stallings-Carpenter House	NRHP Listed and remains eligible
JT0791	House	not eligible
JT2036	House	not eligible
JT2037	Farm Complex	not eligible
JT2038	House	not eligible
JT2040	House	not eligible
JT2041	House	not eligible
JT2042	House	not eligible
WA0290	Gowers House	Eligible with reexamined boundary
WA0291	William Coats House	not eligible
WA2250	John Robert Baucom Farm	not eligible
WA7044	House	not eligible
WA7045	House	not eligible
WA7046	House	not eligible
WA7047	House	not eligible

SSN	Property Name	Eligibility Determination
WA7048	House	not eligible
WA8324	House	not eligible
WA8325	House	not eligible
WA8326	House	not eligible
WA8327	House	not eligible

We also note that the following resources are no longer extant:

- WA281, Baucom House
- WA292, Kelly-Smith House
- WA293, Calvin Poole House
- WA7042, House
- WA4043, House

Recommended Edits

While we concur with the presented determinations, we recommend the following edits.

- The Gowers House, WA0290, was determined eligible for the National Register in 2014, and this report recommends that the property remains eligible. Our office agrees; however, the report does not discuss the installation of a solar farm array in 2015 and what impact, if any, that has had on the historic property's boundary. This project was reviewed by our office as CH 14-0690. We have enclosed our response letter of December 19, 2014, for your use. The revised draft should address the solar array and provide justification for retaining the 2012 DOE boundary.
- On cover page correct title to read "Johnston" rather than "Chatham".

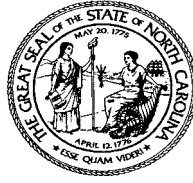
The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,

for Ramona Bartos, Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosed: CH 14-0690 NCHPO Response Letter dated December 14, 2014 (pdf)



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

December 19, 2014

Chuck Smith
Sunlight Partners, LLC
4115 East Valley Auto Drive, #204
Mesa AZ, 85206

csmith@catecapital.com

Re: Construct 4 MW Murdock Solar Farm, 2780 Guy Road, Clayton, Johnston County, CH 14-0690

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your email of December 11, 2014, concerning the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the materials submitted and offer the following comments.

Due to the distance and buildings separating the property from the project area, the undertaking will have no adverse effect on the Gowers House (WA0290), determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Should the scope of work change please contact our office.

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

Sincerely,

for Ramona M. Bartos

cc: Clearinghouse



July 30, 2021

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Attention: Renee Gledhill-Earley

Reference: **Historic Structure Survey Report
Line 142 Pipeline Project**
Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
ER 21-0599

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:

S&ME, Inc. (S&ME), on behalf of Energy, Land, and Infrastructure is pleased to submit the Historic Structure Survey Report as requested in your May 24, 2021 letter.

The project corridor is approximately 10 miles long, beginning at the western terminus of the pipeline, on the west side of Guy Road in Wake County, North Carolina, where it will tie into an existing station. The alignment travels generally northeast east, in an overland route that crosses into Johnston County near Shotwell Road and then crosses the Neuse River, with the eastern terminus of the pipeline corridor located on the north side of Covered Bridge Road, at its intersection with Covered Court in Johnston County, North Carolina.

The applicant for the project is the Energy, Land, and Infrastructure. The contact information for the applicant is:

Suzanne Herron, PE, CPESC
Energy, Land, and Infrastructure, PLLC
1420 Donelson Pike, Suite A-12
Nashville, Tennessee 37217
Suzanne.Herron@eli-llc.com
615-383-6300

The following deliverables are included with this letter:

- One hard copy of the Historic Structure Survey Report, Line 142 Pipeline Project, Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
- One hard copy each of Survey Site Forms for JT0243, JT0791, JT2036, JT2037, JT2038, JT2039, JT2040, JT2041, JT2042, WA0281, WA0290, WA0291, WA0292, WA0293, WA2250, WA7042, WA7043, WA7044, WA7045, WA7046, WA7047, WA7048, WA8324, WA8325, WA8326, WA8327 (26 total)



Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline Project
Chatham and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599

PREPARED FOR:

Energy, Land, & Infrastructure
1420 Donelson Pike, Suite A-12
Nashville, Tennessee 37217

PREPARED BY:

S&ME, Inc.
134 Suber Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29210

July 2021



Historic Structure Survey Line 142 Pipeline Project Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

DRAFT REPORT

Prepared for:

Energy, Land, & Infrastructure
1200 Donelson Pike, Suite A-12
Nashville, Tennessee 37217

Prepared by:

S&ME, Inc.
134 Suber Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29210

S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Heather L. Carpini".

Heather L. Carpini, M.A.
Principal Investigator

Authors: Heather L. Carpini, Monica Hendricks, and Kimberly Nagle, RPA

July 2021

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Management Summary

On behalf of Energy, Land, & Infrastructure (ELI), S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a historic structure survey for the proposed Line 142 Pipeline Project in Johnston and Wake counties, North Carolina (Figure 1.1). The western terminus of the pipeline corridor is located on the west side of Guy Road in Wake County, North Carolina, where it will tie into an existing station. The alignment travels generally northeast east, in an overland route that crosses into Johnston County near Shotwell Road and then crosses the Neuse River, with the eastern terminus of the pipeline corridor located on the north side of Covered Bridge Road, at its intersection with Covered Court in Johnston County, North Carolina (Figures 1.2 and 1.3). The pipeline is roughly 10 miles long.

In response to a scoping letter submitted by ELI to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the SHPO, in a letter dated May 24, 2021, requested that comprehensive archaeological and historic architecture surveys be conducted in association with the project (Appendix A). This report will solely address the architecture survey; a separate report will be generated to discuss the archaeological survey. The following work was conducted in response to the SHPO letter and was carried out in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in S&ME Proposal Number 215196, dated May 26, 2021.

Fieldwork was conducted from June 14, 2021 through June 17, 2021. This work included a historic structures survey of pipeline right-of-way (ROW), proposed access roads, and proposed laydown area. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for aboveground resources for the proposed undertaking consists of parcels that contain the proposed pipeline corridor, access roads, and laydown area, and properties adjacent to the proposed laydown area and access roads.

As a result of the investigation, 15 previously recorded aboveground resources (JT0243, JT0791, WA0281, WA0290, WA0291, WA0292, WA0293, WA2250, WA7042 through WA7048) were revisited and 11 previously unrecorded structures (JT2036 through JT2042 and WA8324 through WA8327) were identified (Table 1.1). Additionally, tax records indicated that there was a structure greater than 50 years of age on the parcel proposed for the laydown area, but during fieldwork S&ME concluded that the structure was no longer extant.

Table 1.1 Summary of historic aboveground resources revisited or identified during the historic architecture survey.

Resource Number	Resource Name	NRHP Eligibility (Criterion)
JT0243	Stallings-Carpenter House	NRHP Listed (B, C)
JT0791	House	Not Eligible
JT2036	House	Not Eligible
JT2037	Farm Complex	Not Eligible
JT2038	House	Not Eligible
JT2039	House	Not Eligible
JT2040	House	Not Eligible
JT2041	House	Not Eligible
JT2042	House	Not Eligible

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



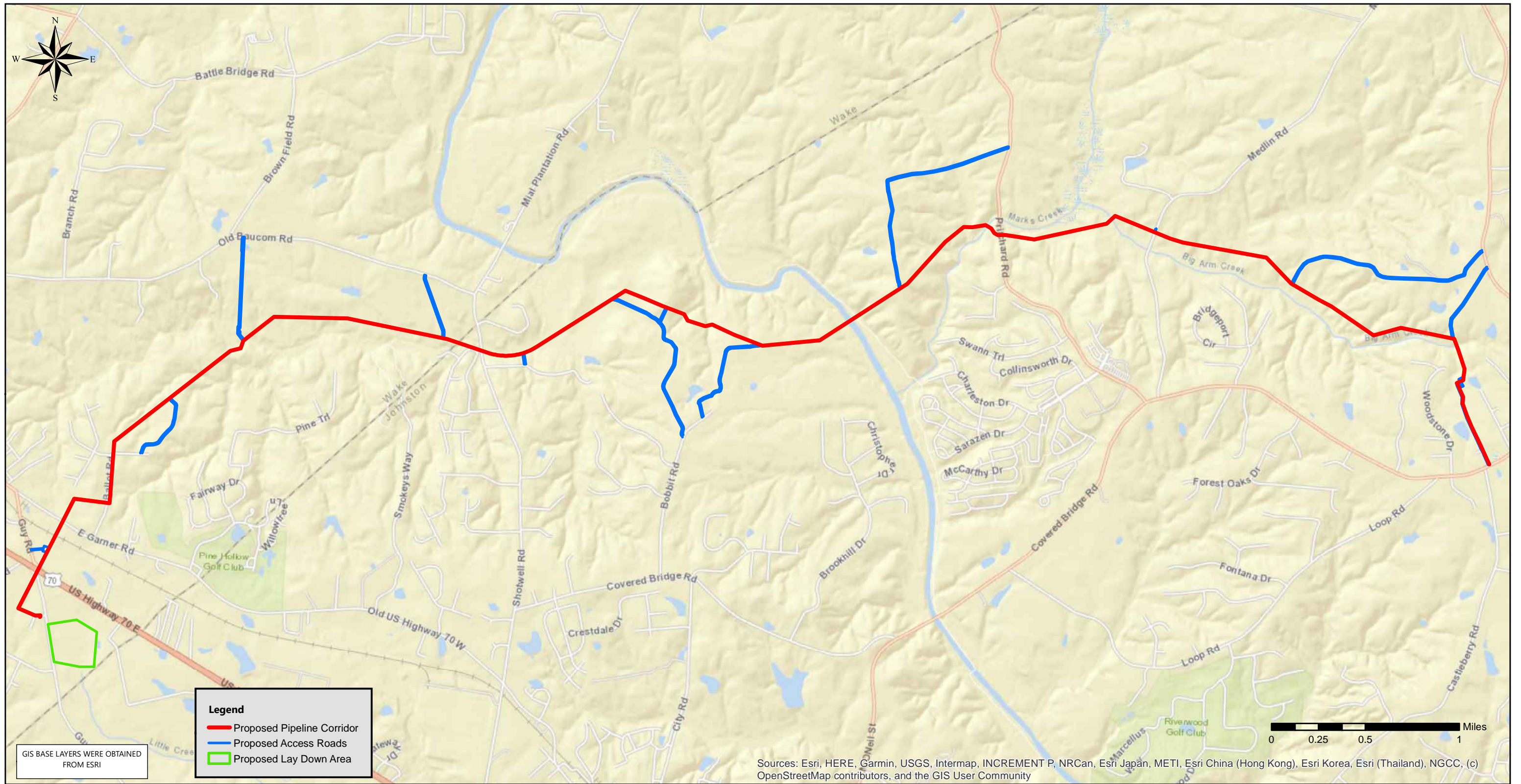
Resource Number	Resource Name	NRHP Eligibility (Criterion)
WA0281	Baucom House	No Longer Extant
WA0290	Gowers House	Eligible (A, C)
WA0291	William Coats House	Not Eligible
WA0292	Kelly-Smith House	No Longer Extant
WA0293	Calvin Poole	No Longer Extant
WA2250	John Robert Baucom Farm	Not Eligible
WA7042	House	No Longer Extant
WA7043	House	No Longer Extant
WA7044	House	Not Eligible
WA7045	House	Not Eligible
WA7046	House	Not Eligible
WA7047	House	Not Eligible
WA7048	House	Not Eligible
WA8324	House	Not Eligible
WA8325	House	Not Eligible
WA8326	House	Not Eligible
WA8327	House	Not Eligible

One of the structures, the Stallings-Carpenter House (JT0243) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion B, for its association with James Stallings, and under Criterion C, for its architecture; there have been no substantial changes to the property since its NRHP listing in 1983 and it remains eligible for the National Register. As currently proposed, the NRHP boundary of the Stallings-Carpenter House (JT0243) is 0.32-mile south of the proposed pipeline corridor and is shielded from the proposed corridor by the mature vegetation surrounding the property. The proposed access road runs adjacent to the northwestern portion of the NRHP boundary for the Stallings-Carpenter House (JT0243); the proposed temporary access road utilizes an existing dirt access road, which is shielded by mature vegetation at the point where it is adjacent to the Stallings-Carpenter House (JT0243) NRHP boundary.

One structure, the Gowers House (WA0290) has been determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, as an example of a middle-sized, late nineteenth to early twentieth century farm in Wake County, and Criterion C, for its architecture; there have been no substantial changes to the property since it was determined eligible in 2012 and it remains eligible for the National Register. Based on vegetation on the south side of the property proposed for the laydown area, the proposed laydown area is not currently visible from the Gowers House (WA0290).

Five of the previously recorded resources (WA0281, WA0292, WA0293, WA7042, and WA7043) were found to be no longer extant. The remaining resources identified and revisited during the survey are recommended as ineligible for the NRHP.

Drawing Path: J:\Projects\North Carolina\Line 142 Pipeline\GIS\Line 142 - Figure 1-1.mxd plotted by hcarpini 06-21-2021



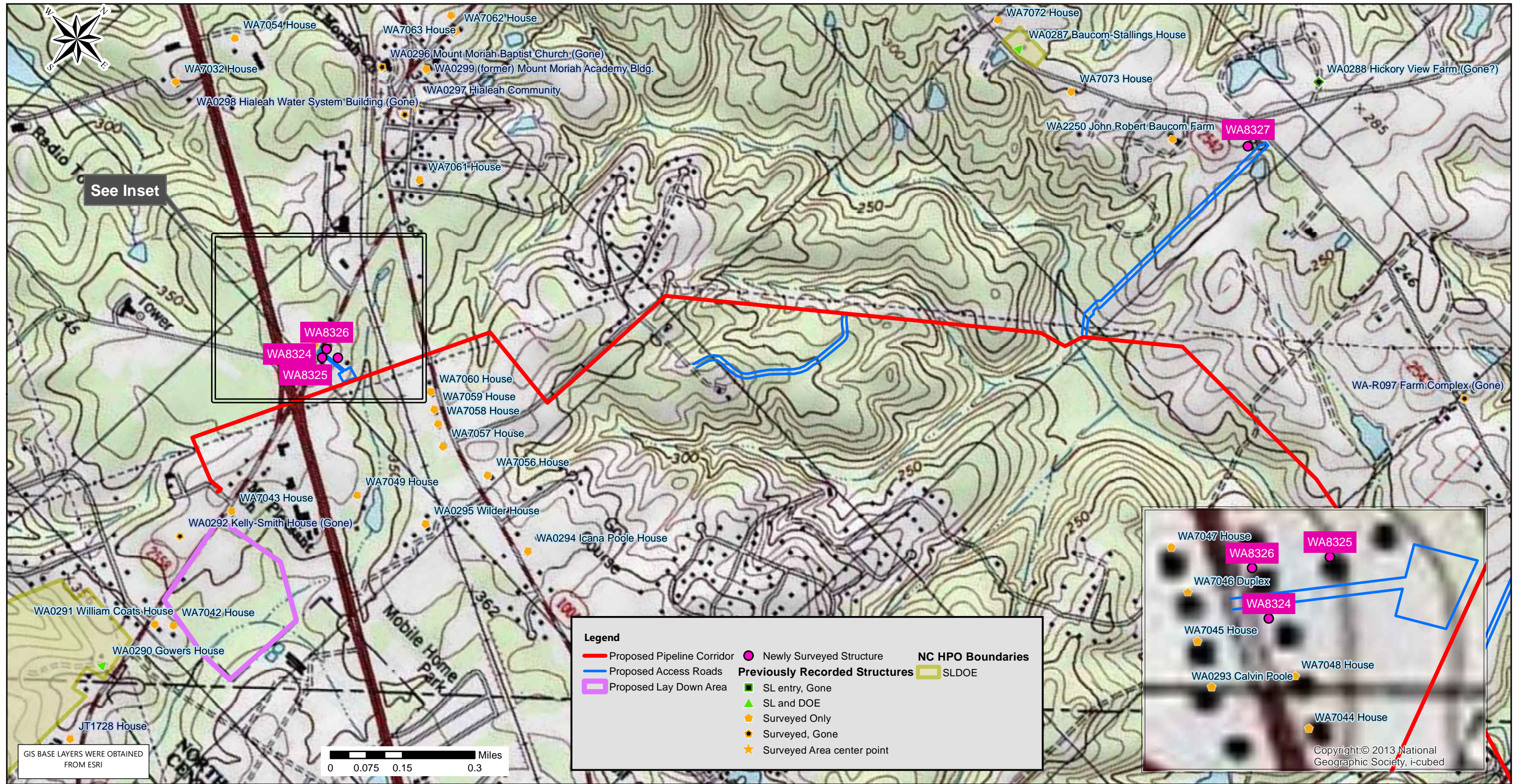
GIS BASE LAYERS WERE OBTAINED FROM ESRI

Legend

- Proposed Pipeline Corridor
- Proposed Access Roads
- Proposed Lay Down Area

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

	SCALE:	1 inch = 2,645.83 feet	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Project Corridor Overview</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0;">Line 142 Pipeline</h3> <p style="margin: 0;">Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina</p>	EXHIBIT NO.
	DATE:	6/21/2021		<h1 style="margin: 0;">1.1</h1>
	DRAWN BY:	HLC		
	S&ME PROJECT NO.	215196		



Drawing Path: J:\Projects\North Carolina\Line 142 Pipeline\GIS\Line 142 - Figure 1-2a.mxd plotted by hcarpini 06-29-2021



SCALE:	1 inch = 1,031.67 feet
DATE:	6/29/2021
DRAWN BY:	HLC
S&ME PROJECT NO.	215196

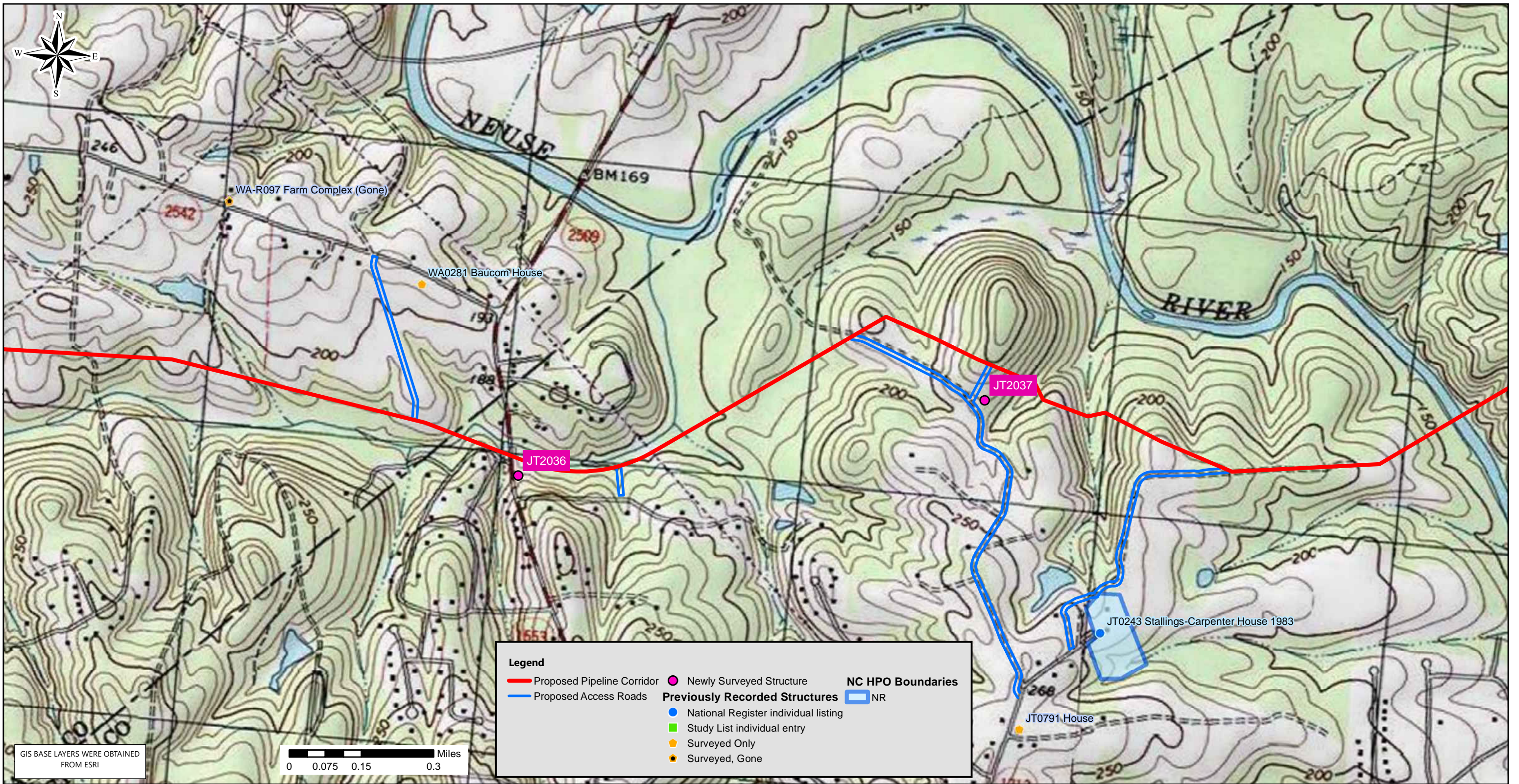
Previously Recorded Resources

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

EXHIBIT NO.
1.2A

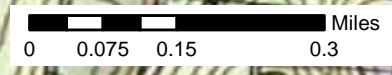
Drawing Path: J:\Projects\North Carolina\Line 142 Pipeline\GIS\Line 142 - Figure 1-2b-d.mxd plotted by hcarpini 06-29-2021



Legend

- Proposed Pipeline Corridor
- Proposed Access Roads
- Newly Surveyed Structure
- National Register individual listing
- Study List individual entry
- Surveyed Only
- Surveyed, Gone
- NC HPO Boundaries
- NR

GIS BASE LAYERS WERE OBTAINED FROM ESRI



SCALE:	1 inch = 1,031.67 feet
DATE:	6/29/2021
DRAWN BY:	HLC
S&ME PROJECT NO.	215196

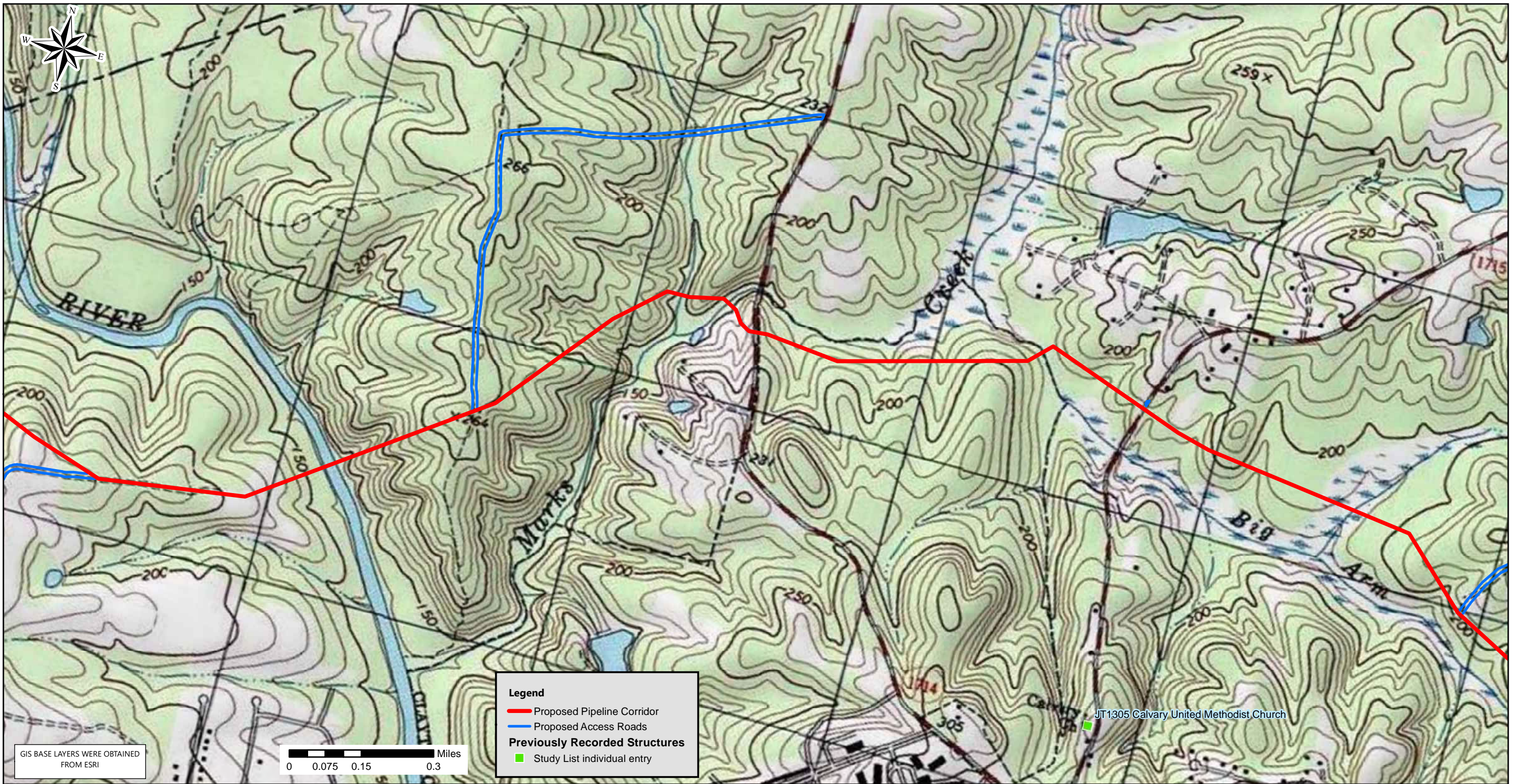
Previously Recorded Resources

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

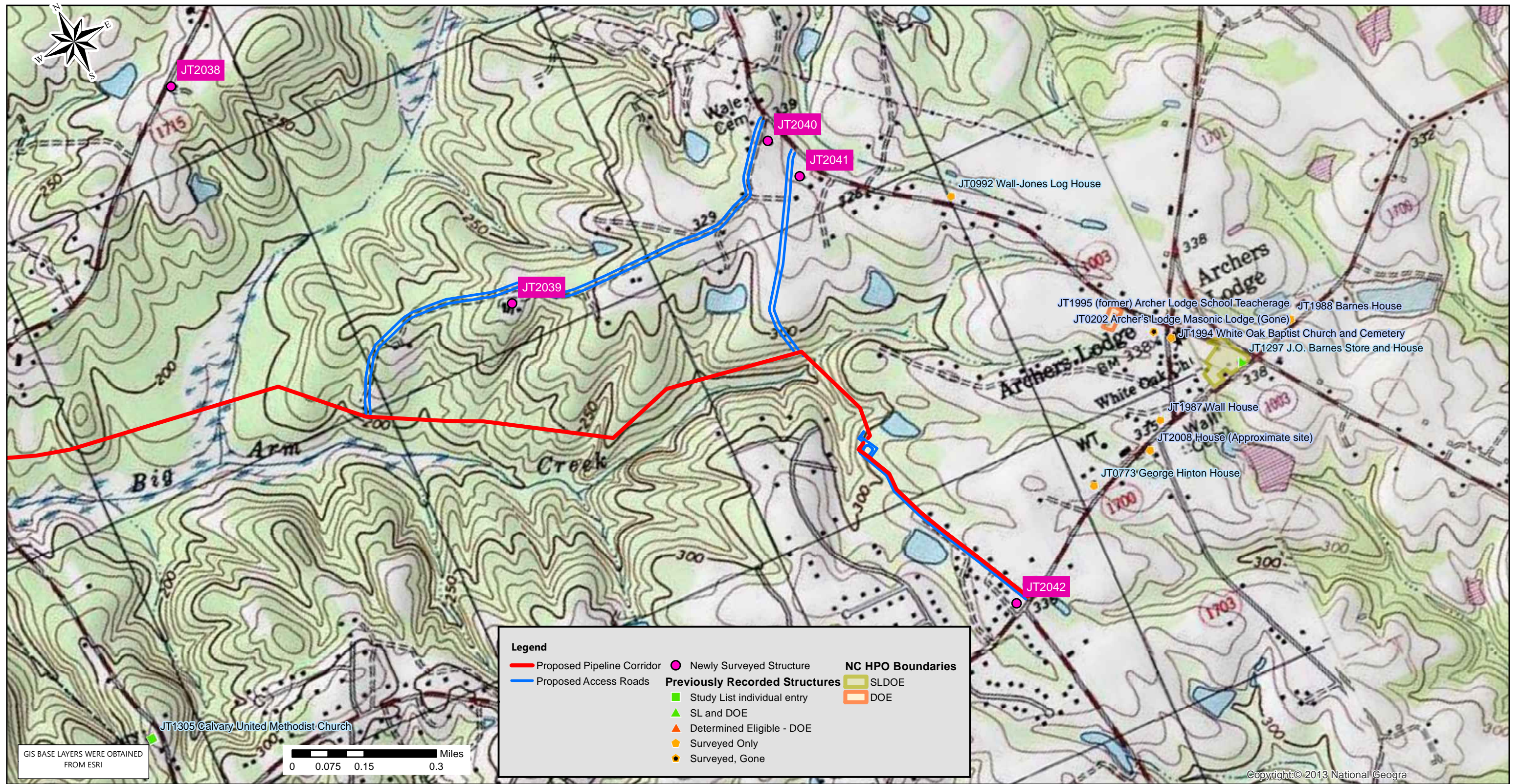
EXHIBIT NO.
1.2B

Drawing Path: J:\Projects\North Carolina\Line 142 Pipeline\GIS\Line 142 - Figure 1-2b-d.mxd plotted by hcarpini 06-29-2021



	SCALE:	1 inch = 1,031.67 feet	<h2>Previously Recorded Resources</h2> <h3>Line 142 Pipeline</h3> <p>Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina</p>	EXHIBIT NO. <h1>1.2C</h1>
	DATE:	6/29/2021		
	DRAWN BY:	HLC		
	S&ME PROJECT NO.	215196		

Drawing Path: J:\Projects\North Carolina\Line 142 Pipeline\GIS\Line 142 - Figure 1-2b-d.mxd plotted by hcarpini 06-29-2021



Legend

— Proposed Pipeline Corridor	● Newly Surveyed Structure	 NC HPO Boundaries SLDOE
— Proposed Access Roads	■ Study List individual entry	 DOE
	▲ SL and DOE	
	▲ Determined Eligible - DOE	
	★ Surveyed Only	
	★ Surveyed, Gone	

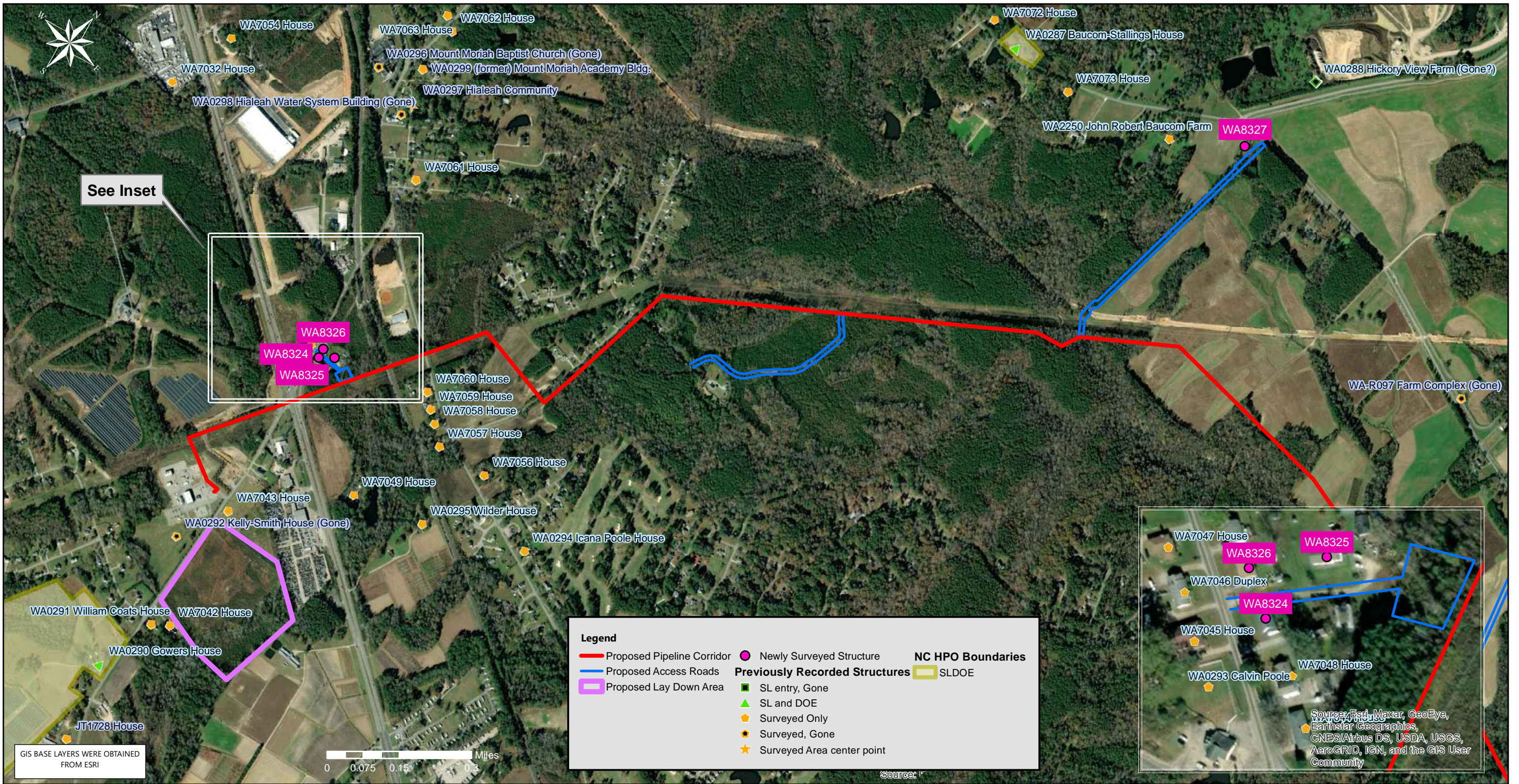
GIS BASE LAYERS WERE OBTAINED FROM ESRI

0 0.075 0.15 0.3 Miles

Copyright © 2013 National Geogra

	SCALE:	1 inch = 1,031.67 feet	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Previously Recorded Resources</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0;">Line 142 Pipeline</h3> <p style="margin: 0;">Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina</p>	EXHIBIT NO.
	DATE:	6/29/2021		1.2D
	DRAWN BY:	HLC		
	S&ME PROJECT NO.	215196		

Drawing Path: J:\Projects\North Carolina\Line 142 Pipeline\GIS\Line 142 - Figure 1-3a.mxd plotted by hcarpini 06-29-2021



Legend

— Proposed Pipeline Corridor	● Newly Surveyed Structure	 NC HPO Boundaries
— Proposed Access Roads	 Previously Recorded Structures	 SLDOE
 Proposed Lay Down Area	■ SL entry, Gone	
	▲ SL and DOE	
	● Surveyed Only	
	● Surveyed, Gone	
	★ Surveyed Area center point	

GIS BASE LAYERS WERE OBTAINED FROM ESRI

0 0.075 0.15 0.3 Miles

Source: ESRI

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



SCALE:	1 inch = 1,031.67 feet
DATE:	6/29/2021
DRAWN BY:	HLC
S&ME PROJECT NO.	215196

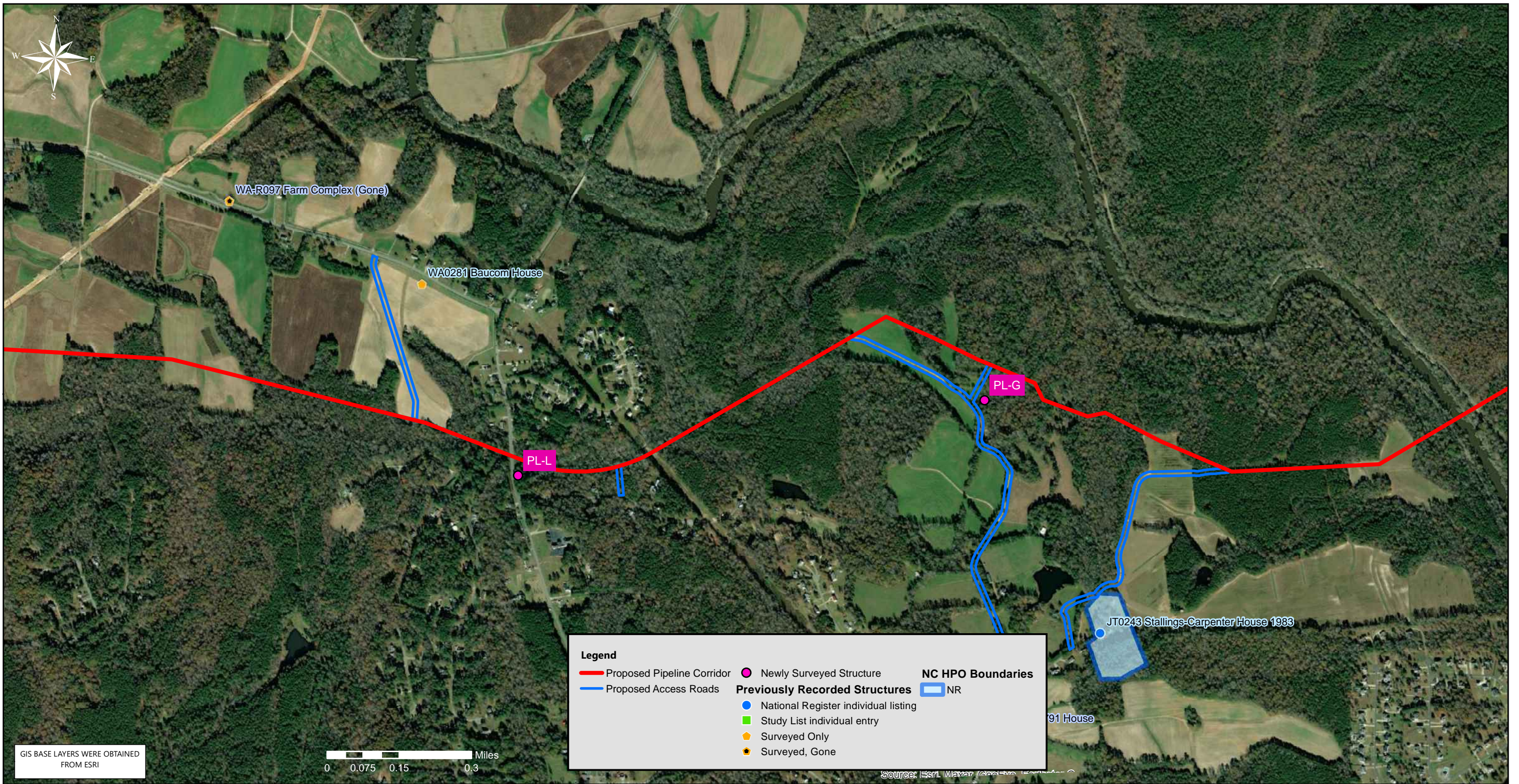
Previously Recorded Resources

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

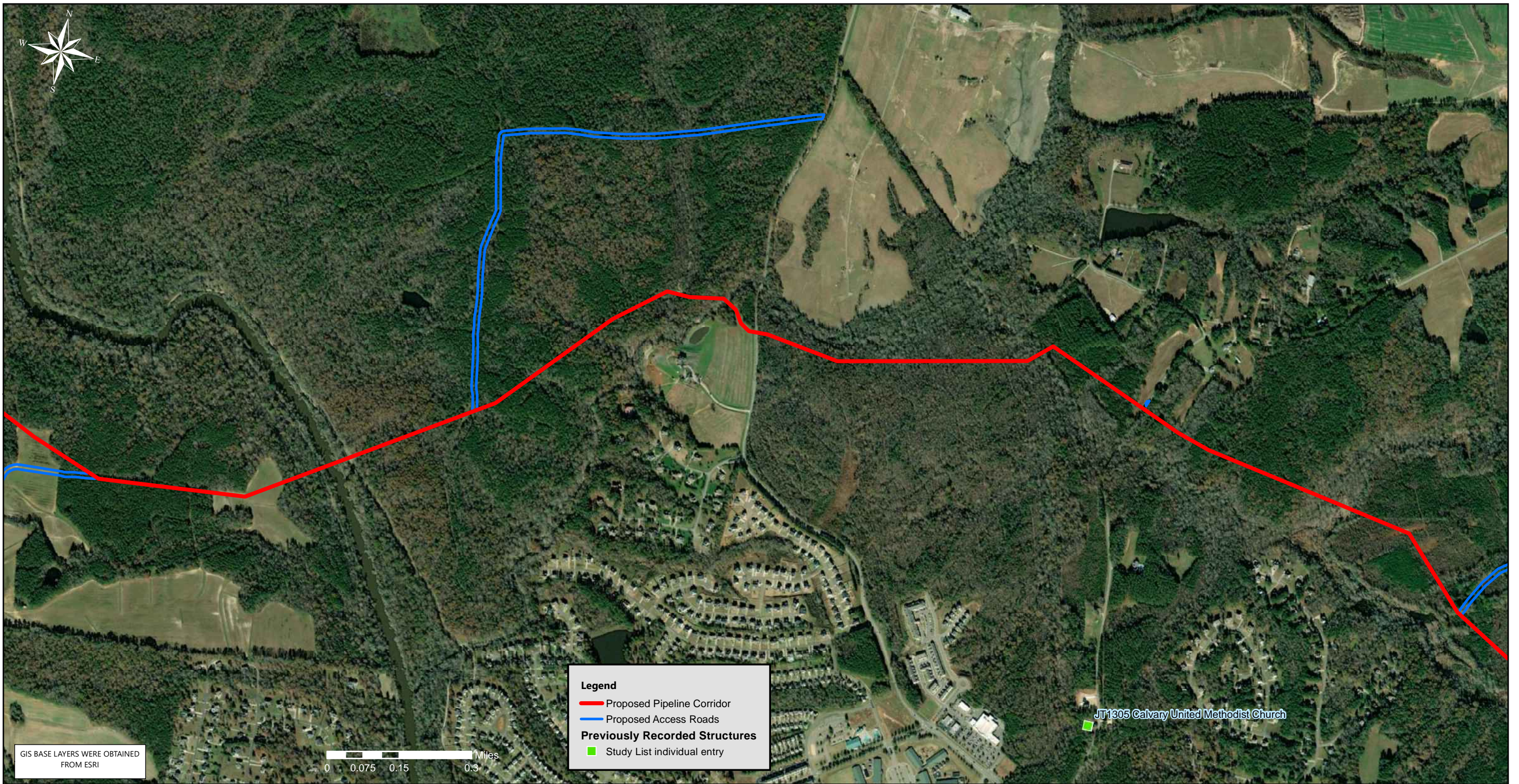
EXHIBIT NO.
1.3A

Drawing Path: J:\Projects\North Carolina\Line 142 Pipeline\GIS\Line 142 - Figure 1-3b-d.mxd plotted by hcarpini 06-23-2021



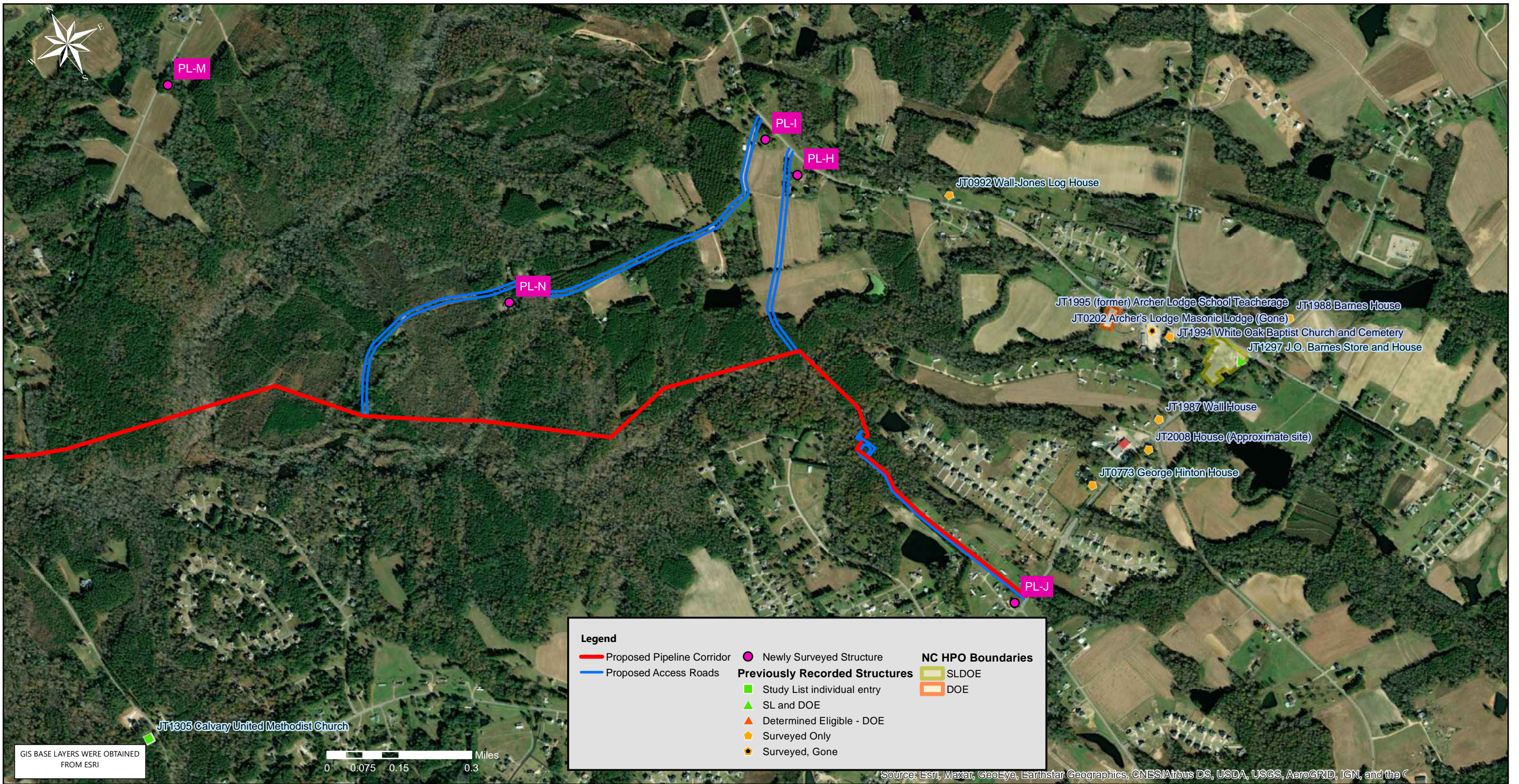
	SCALE:	1 inch = 1,031.67 feet	<h2>Previously Recorded Resources</h2> <h3>Line 142 Pipeline</h3> <p>Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina</p>	EXHIBIT NO. <h1>1.2B</h1>
	DATE:	6/23/2021		
	DRAWN BY:	HLC		
	S&ME PROJECT NO.	215196		

Drawing Path: J:\Projects\North Carolina\Line 142 Pipeline\GIS\Line 142 - Figure 1-3b-d.mxd plotted by hcarpini 06-23-2021



	SCALE:	1 inch = 1,031.67 feet	<h2>Previously Recorded Resources</h2> <h3>Line 142 Pipeline</h3>	EXHIBIT NO. <h1>1.2C</h1>
	DATE:	6/23/2021		
	DRAWN BY:	HLC	Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina	
	S&ME PROJECT NO.	215196		

Drawing Path: J:\Projects\North Carolina\Line 142 Pipeline\GIS\Line 142 - Figure 1-3b-d.mxd plotted by hcarpini 06-23-2021



GIS BASE LAYERS WERE OBTAINED FROM ESRI

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the C

	SCALE:	1 inch = 1,031.67 feet	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Previously Recorded Resources</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0;">Line 142 Pipeline</h3> <p style="margin: 0;">Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina</p>	<p>EXHIBIT NO.</p> <h1 style="margin: 0;">1.2D</h1>
	DATE:	6/23/2021		
	DRAWN BY:	HLC		
	S&ME PROJECT NO.	215196		



Table of Contents

Management Summary	i
Table of Contents	vi
1.0 Introduction	2
2.0 Cultural Context	3
2.1 Historic Context.....	3
2.1.1 <i>Early Settlement</i>	3
2.1.2 <i>Antebellum Period and Civil War</i>	5
2.1.3 <i>Twentieth Century</i>	7
2.2 Architectural Context.....	8
2.3 Previously Recorded Sites in the Vicinity of Project Area.....	32
3.0 METHODS	47
3.1 Historic Architecture Field Methods	47
3.2 National Register Eligibility Assessment.....	47
4.0 RESULTS	48
4.1 Gowers House (WA0290).....	48
4.2 William Coats House (WA0291).....	51
4.3 House (WA7042).....	51
4.4 Laydown Area Parcel.....	51
4.5 Kelly-Smith House (WA0292).....	51
4.6 House (WA7043).....	60
4.7 House (WA7044).....	60
4.8 House (WA7048).....	60
4.9 Calvin Poole House (WA0293).....	65
4.10 House (WA8324).....	65
4.11 House (WA8325).....	65
4.12 House (WA7045).....	71
4.13 House (WA8326).....	73

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



4.14	Duplex (WA7046).....	73
4.15	House (WA7047).....	76
4.16	John Robert Baucom Farm (WA2250).....	79
4.17	House (WA8327).....	79
4.18	Baucom House (WA0281).....	79
4.19	House (JT2036).....	84
4.20	House (JT0791).....	84
4.21	Stallings-Carpenter House (JT0243).....	84
4.22	Farm Complex (JT2037).....	88
4.23	House (JT2038).....	88
4.24	House (JT2039).....	99
4.25	House (JT2040).....	99
4.26	House (JT2041).....	102
4.27	House (JT2042).....	102
5.0	Conclusions and Recommendations.....	106
6.0	References Cited.....	108
7.0	Appendix A – SHPO Correspondence.....	111

List of Figures

Figure 1.1. Overview of proposed Line 142 pipeline location.....	iii
Figure 1.2a-d. Topographic map showing the proposed Line 142 pipeline corridor.....	iv
Figure 1.3a-d. Aerial map showing the proposed Line 142 pipeline corridor.....	v
Figure 2.1. House (WA6350), circa 1890, facing southwest.....	10
Figure 2.2. Farm Complex (JT1702), circa 1900, facing southeast.....	10
Figure 2.3. Outbuildings associated with JT1702, facing southeast.....	11
Figure 2.4. House (JT1701), circa 1900, facing northeast.....	11
Figure 2.5. House (WA7067), circa 1900, facing northeast.....	12
Figure 2.6. House (WA7075), circa 1900, and associated barn, facing north.....	12
Figure 2.7. Callie Wren Farm (WA0332), circa 1895, facing north.....	13
Figure 2.8. Unsurveyed House, 6309 Mial Plantation Road, facing west.....	13

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.9. Unsurveyed house, 2129 Auburn Knightdale Road, facing east.	14
Figure 2.10. Unsurveyed house, 5107 Covered Bridge Road, facing north.	14
Figure 2.11. Umstead Farm (JT1705), circa 1890, facing east.	15
Figure 2.12. Umstead Farm (JT1705), outbuildings, facing east.	15
Figure 2.13. Unsurveyed house, east side of Buffalo Road, facing east.	16
Figure 2.14. David Lewis House (WA0327), mid-nineteenth century, facing north.	16
Figure 2.15. Baucom-Stallings House (WA0287), circa 1851, NRHP eligible, facing north.	17
Figure 2.16. Bertie C. Richardson House (JT0918), circa 1880, facing west.	17
Figure 2.17. Unsurveyed house, 16750 Buffalo Road, circa 1900, facing east.	18
Figure 2.18. John Johns Farm (WA0331), circa 1890-1900, facing west.	18
Figure 2.19. John Johns Farm (WA0331), outbuildings, facing northwest.	19
Figure 2.20. Ronnie B. Ellis House (JT0742), circa 1900, facing northeast.	19
Figure 2.21. Unsurveyed house, 507 Medlin Road, circa 1945, facing west.	21
Figure 2.22. House (WA7053), circa 1930, facing north.	21
Figure 2.23. House (WA7090), circa 1925, facing north.	22
Figure 2.24. House (WA7039), circa 1960, facing southeast.	22
Figure 2.25. House (WA7040), circa 1960, facing north.	23
Figure 2.26. House (WA7057), circa 1955, facing south.	23
Figure 2.27. House (WA7059), circa 1955, facing south.	24
Figure 2.28. House (WA7076), circa 1955, facing north.	24
Figure 2.29. Unsurveyed house, 13726 Buffalo Road, circa 1955, facing southeast.	25
Figure 2.30. Unsurveyed house, 4225 Hicks Road, circa 1970, facing east.	25
Figure 2.31. Unsurveyed house, 1402 Old US Highway 70, circa 1960, facing northeast.	26
Figure 2.32. Unsurveyed house, 1412 Old US Highway 70, circa 1955, northeast.	26
Figure 2.33. Unsurveyed house, 8513 Old Baucom Road, circa 1960, facing north.	27
Figure 2.34. Unsurveyed house, 2165 Shotwell Road, circa 1965, facing west.	27
Figure 2.35. Unsurveyed house, 2149 Shotwell Road, circa 1960, facing west.	28
Figure 2.36. Unsurveyed house, 2117 Shotwell Road, circa 1960, facing west.	28
Figure 2.37. Unsurveyed house, north of Covered Bridge Road along 5100 block, facing north.	29
Figure 2.38. Unsurveyed house, north of Covered Bridge Road along 5100 block, facing north.	29
Figure 2.38. Unsurveyed house, 8604 White Oak Road, circa 1960, facing north.	30

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.40. Unsurveyed house, 8905 White Oak Road, circa 1970, facing northeast.....	30
Figure 2.41. Unsurveyed house, High Pasture Place, circa 1960, facing west.	31
Figure 2.42. Unsurveyed house, 4349 Hicks Road, circa 1970, facing east.....	31
Figure 2.43. Topographic map showing cultural resources within a 0.25-mile radius.....	35
Figure 2.44. Collett Map (1770) of North Carolina, showing vicinity of project area.....	37
Figure 2.45. Price-Strother Map (1808) of North Carolina, showing vicinity of project area.	37
Figure 2.46. MacRae-Brazier Map (1833) of North Carolina, showing vicinity of project area.	38
Figure 2.47. Fendol Bevers Map (1871) of Wake County, showing vicinity of project area.	38
Figure 2.48. Kerr-Cain Map (1882), showing vicinity of the project area.....	39
Figure 2.49. Shaffer’s Map (1887) of Wake County, showing vicinity of the project area.	39
Figure 2.50. Railroad map of North Carolina, showing Chatham and Wake County (Brown 1900).....	40
Figure 2.51. Spoon map (1911) of Wake County, showing vicinity of project area.	40
Figure 2.52. USDA soil survey map of Johnston County (1911), showing vicinity of the project area.....	41
Figure 2.53. USDA soil survey map of Wake County (1914), showing vicinity of the project area.	41
Figure 2.54. NCDOT highway map of Wake County (1938), showing approximate of the project area. ..	42
Figure 2.55. NCDOT highway map of Johnston County (1938).....	42
Figure 2.56. A portion of the NCDOT map of Wake County (1953).....	43
Figure 2.57. A portion of the NCDOT map of Johnston County (1953)	43
Figure 2.58. USGS 7.5-minute <i>Clayton</i> topographic quadrangle (1964).....	44
Figure 2.59. USGS 7.5-minute <i>Garner</i> topographic quadrangle (1964).....	44
Figure 2.60. A portion of the NCDOT map of Wake County (1968).....	45
Figure 2.61. A portion of the NCDOT map of Johnston County (1968)	45
Figure 2.62. USGS 7.5-minute <i>Clayton</i> topographic quadrangle (1975).....	46
Figure 2.63. USGS 7.5-minute <i>Garner</i> topographic quadrangle (1987).....	46
Figure 4.1. Gowers House (WA0290), facing west.	49
Figure 4.2. Gowers House (WA0290), facing northwest.	49
Figure 4.3. NRHP boundaries for the Gowers House (WA0290).....	50
Figure 4.4. View toward the proposed laydown area from the Gowers House (WA0290), facing north. .	50
Figure 4.5. WA0291 William Coats House facing northeast.....	52
Figure 4.6. WA0291 William Coats House facing southeast.....	52
Figure 4.7. Modern residence at the location of structure WA7042, facing east.	53

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.8. One-story brick veneer structure, WA7042 (Wake County Tax Assessor 2012)..... 53

Figure 4.9. One-story brick veneer structure, WA7042 (Google Earth February 2019)..... 54

Figure 4.10. Location of WA7042 (Google Earth June 2019). 54

Figure 4.11. Structure, circa 1900, on the proposed laydown area parcel..... 55

Figure 4.12. Structure, circa 1900, on the proposed laydown area parcel..... 55

Figure 4.13. Laydown Area parcel, showing circa 1900 structure (Google Earth 2010)..... 56

Figure 4.14. Laydown Area parcel, showing circa 1900 structure (Google Earth 2018)..... 56

Figure 4.15. Laydown Area parcel, showing circa 1900 structure no longer extant (Google Earth 2019).. 57

Figure 4.16. Laydown Area parcel, facing northeast. 57

Figure 4.17. Kelly-Smith House, WA0292 (Wake County Tax Assessor 1996)..... 58

Figure 4.18. Kelly-Smith House, WA0292 (Google Earth 1993)..... 58

Figure 4.19. Location of the Kelly-Smith House, WA0292 (Google Earth 2002). 59

Figure 4.20. Former location of the Kelly-Smith House (WA0292), facing northwest. 59

Figure 4.21. Structure WA7043 (Wake County Tax Assessor 1996)..... 61

Figure 4.22. Structure WA7043 (Google Earth 2019)..... 61

Figure 4.23. Location of structure WA7043 facing southeast..... 62

Figure 4.24. Structure WA7044, facing north. 62

Figure 4.25. Structure WA7044, facing southeast. 63

Figure 4.26. Structure WA7048, facing southeast. 63

Figure 4.27. Structure WA7048, facing northeast. 64

Figure 4.28. Structure WA7048, associated garage, facing east. 64

Figure 4.29. Calvin Poole house (WA0293) (Wake Country Tax Assessor 2013)..... 66

Figure 4.30. Location of the Calvin Poole house (WA0293), facing southwest. 66

Figure 4.31. Calvin Poole house, WA0293 (Google Earth 2013)..... 67

Figure 4.32. Location of Calvin Poole house, WA0293 (Google Earth 2014). 67

Figure 4.33. Structure WA8324, facing northeast. 68

Figure 4.34 Structure WA8324, facing southeast. 68

Figure 4.35. Outbuilding associated with Structure WA8324, facing east..... 69

Figure 4.36. Structure WA8325, facing northeast. 69

Figure 4.37. Structure WA8325, facing northwest..... 70

Figure 4.38. Structure WA8325, circa 1970 garage, facing west..... 70

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.39. Structure WA8325, circa 1959 shed, facing northeast.....	71
Figure 4.40. Structure WA7045, facing northwest.....	72
Figure 4.41. Structure WA7045, facing southwest.....	72
Figure 4.42. Structure WA8326, facing northeast.....	74
Figure 4.43. Structure WA8326, facing southeast.....	74
Figure 4.44. WA7046, facing northwest.....	75
Figure 4.45. WA7046, facing southwest.....	75
Figure 4.46. Garage associated with WA7046, facing northwest.....	76
Figure 4.47. Structure WA7047, facing northwest.....	77
Figure 4.48. WA7047, facing southwest.....	77
Figure 4.49. Structure WA7047, modern garage, facing southwest.....	78
Figure 4.50. Structure WA7047, circa 1957 shed, facing southwest.....	78
Figure 4.51 John Robert Baucom Farm (WA2250), facing south.....	80
Figure 4.52. John Robert Baucom Farm (WA2250), facing southeast.....	80
Figure 4.53. John Robert Baucom Farm (WA2250), circa 1926 barn, facing southwest.....	81
Figure 4.54. Structure WA8327, facing southeast.....	81
Figure 4.55. Structure WA8327, facing southwest.....	82
Figure 4.56. Baucom House (WA0281), survey photograph (Survey File 1988).....	82
Figure 4.57. Location of the Baucom House (WA0281)(Google Earth 1993).....	83
Figure 4.58. Location of the Baucom House (WA0281), facing northwest.....	83
Figure 4.59. Structure JT2036, facing north.....	85
Figure 4.60. Structure JT2036, facing southeast.....	85
Figure 4.61. Structure JT0791, facing northeast.....	86
Figure 4.62. Structure JT0791, facing northeast.....	86
Figure 4.63. Structure JT0791, barn, facing north.....	87
Figure 4.64. Stallings-Carpenter House (JT0243), facing northeast.....	87
Figure 4.65. Duplex farmhouse, JT2037, facing east.....	90
Figure 4.66. Duplex farmhouse, JT2037, facing northeast.....	90
Figure 4.67. Duplex farmhouse, JT2037, facing south.....	91
Figure 4.68. Duplex farmhouse, JT2037, facing west.....	91
Figure 4.69. Tobacco barn, JT2037, facing north.....	93

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.70. Tobacco barn associated with duplex farmhouse along access road, facing east.....	93
Figure 4.71. Interior drying racks in tobacco barn, JT2037.....	94
Figure 4.72. Tobacco barn, JT2037, facing west.....	94
Figure 4.73. Tobacco barn, JT2037, facing northwest.....	95
Figure 4.74. Single farmhouse, JT2037, facing north.....	95
Figure 4.75. Single farmhouse, JT2037, facing east.....	96
Figure 4.76. Single farmhouse, JT2037, facing southeast.....	96
Figure 4.77. Single farmhouse, JT2037, facing southwest.....	97
Figure 4.78. Modern garage associated with single farmhouse, facing north.....	97
Figure 4.79. Structure JT2038, facing east.....	98
Figure 4.80. Structure JT2038, facing south.....	98
Figure 4.81. Barn associated with Structure JT2038, facing south.....	99
Figure 4.82. Structure JT2039, blue projecting section is only visible part of original structure.....	100
Figure 4.83. Current structure surrounding Structure JT2039, facing south.....	100
Figure 4.84. Structure JT2040, facing southwest.....	101
Figure 4.85. Structure JT2040, facing northwest.....	101
Figure 4.86. Structure JT2041, facing southwest.....	103
Figure 4.87. Structure JT2041, facing northwest.....	103
Figure 4.89. Structure JT2042, facing north.....	104
Figure 4.89. Structure JT2042, facing west.....	104
Figure 4.90. Structure JT2042, facing southwest.....	105

List of Tables

Table 1.1 Summary of historic aboveground resources revisited or identified during the survey.....	i
Table 2.1. Previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.25-mile radius of the project corridor.....	33

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



1.0 Introduction

On behalf of ELI, S&ME has completed a historic structure survey for the proposed Line 142 Pipeline Project in Johnston and Wake counties, North Carolina (Figure 1.1). The western terminus of the pipeline corridor is located on the west side of Guy Road in Wake County, North Carolina, where it will tie into an existing station. The alignment travels generally northeast east, in an overland route that crosses into Johnston County near Shotwell Road and then crosses the Neuse River, with the eastern terminus of the pipeline corridor located on the north side of Covered Bridge Road, at its intersection with Covered Court in Johnston County, North Carolina (Figures 1.2 and 1.3). The pipeline is roughly 10 miles long.

In response to a scoping letter submitted by ELI to the SHPO, the SHPO, in a letter dated May 24 requested that comprehensive archaeological and historic architecture surveys be conducted in association with the project (Appendix A). This report will solely address the architecture survey; a separate report will be generated to discuss the archaeological survey. The following work was conducted in response to the SHPO letter and was carried out in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in S&ME Proposal Number 215196, dated May 26, 2021.

Fieldwork was conducted from June 14, 2021 through June 17, 2021. This work included a historic structures survey of pipeline ROW, proposed access roads, and proposed laydown area. The APE for aboveground resources for the proposed undertaking consists of parcels that contain the proposed pipeline corridor, access roads, and laydown area, and properties adjacent to the proposed corridor and access roads.

Heather L. Carpini, M.A., served as Principal Investigator and conducted the fieldwork and historical research for this report; she was assisted by Monica Hendricks, M.S. Graphics were created by Ms. Carpini and Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA; Ms. Hendricks and Ms. Carpini authored the report and Ms. Nagle senior reviewed the report.

This report has been prepared in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979; procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800); 36 CFR Parts 60 through 79, as appropriate; and NC-HPO's *Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports* (2019).

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



2.0 Cultural Context

S&ME conducted cultural background research in order to assess the potential for significant cultural resources and to formulate our expectations regarding the nature and types of cultural resources we were likely to encounter. While this text only provides a general history of the region, we refer the reader to the original sources for additional information.

2.1 Historic Context

The proposed project corridor is located within Johnston and Wake counties, starting near Little Creek in eastern Wake County and traveling north/northeast along an existing transmission line corridor, before turning east to cross into Johnston County near Shotwell Road. From there, the pipeline corridor turns northeast, then southeast, over undeveloped land, before crossing the Neuse River to roughly follow Marks Creek and Big Arm Creek. The pipeline turns south to cross Big Arm Creek and follows Covered Court to its intersection with Covered Bridge Road; the eastern terminus is along the north side of Covered Bridge Road, near its intersection with Castleberry Road. The pipeline is located within the watershed of the Neuse River and its tributary creeks, all of which were waterways along which early settlers in the area claimed land and built homesteads. Both Johnston and Wake counties were formed as the population of central North Carolina grew, during the late eighteenth century, with Johnston formed from Craven County in 1746 and Wake formed from portions of Cumberland, Johnston, and Orange counties in 1771.

2.1.1 *Early Settlement*

The project area was located in the interior region of North Carolina, which was considered frontier during the first part of the eighteenth century and was sparsely settled by Euro-Americans. The area was, however, home to various groups of Native Americans during the late seventeenth century, including the Tuscarora, Sissipahaw and Occaneechi tribes, who claimed territory within the county boundaries. Explorer John Lederer traversed the area during his expedition for the Virginia governor in the early 1670s and encountered Native American villages on his travels. In 1701, John Lawson traveled through the North and South Carolina backcountry regions interacting with the Native American settlements in the region. During the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, traders from Virginia and the Carolinas began commercial ventures to engage these tribes in trade; they traversed the region utilizing Native American trading paths (Siler 1932).

Expansion into the backcountry of North Carolina began during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century. Recognizing the European intrusion into their territory, the Tuscarora united with members from other, smaller tribes and began planning their retaliation. Beginning with attacks in September 1711, the Tuscarora and their allies began a series of raids on the encroaching white settlements. Taken by surprise, around 130 settlers were killed during the first wave of attacks along the Neuse, Pamlico, Roanoke, Tar, and Trent rivers. Seeking shelter in nearby towns and fortified homes, the colonists reorganized and attempted to defend themselves. However, since their supplies were few and England offered no support for the colony, the whites offered little resistance while the Native Americans continued to raid their homes and farms. North Carolina was therefore forced to appeal to its neighbors, Virginia and South Carolina, for assistance. Bolstered by this aid, which included help from other Indian groups such as the Yamasee, the colonists were able to mount an effective counterattack. The Tuscarora suffered a significant defeat in early 1713 and the majority of the survivors signed a peace treaty, allowing them to remain in North Carolina on a reservation on the Pamlico River. The remaining hostile Indians, however,

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



continued to attack white settlements for almost two years but eventually signed a separate peace treaty in February 1715 (Lee 1963; Powell 1989). This marked the end of the Tuscarora War and signified the virtual end of the Indian threat.

Until the formation of Johnston County, in 1746, and later Wake County, in 1771, this portion of the colony was part of Craven County; the creation of new counties in the middle and second half of the eighteenth century was necessitated by an influx of colonists into the backcountry. Many of the earliest land grants consisted of large tracts that were owned by men who never lived in the area (Chamberlain 1922). The earliest permanent settlers in the area were generally of British descent and they came up the Cape Fear/Deep River valley and settled in the southwestern portion of Johnston County; others, who likely arrived during the 1750s, were primarily of Scots-Irish and German descent, traveling to the North Carolina colony from more northern settlements in Pennsylvania and Colonists began establishing settlements throughout the county's river valleys, seeking fertile land; the population of Orange County, one of the parent Wake County, was estimated to be around 4,000 residents in 1752, but within 15 years it had grown into the most populous county in North Carolina, while the 1755 population of Johnston County consisted of 1,492 taxable residents (Butchko and Johnson 2016; Corbitt 1996; Powell 1989).

This area of North Carolina became dominated by small farmers. The plantation system was not successful in the Johnston and Wake county area, primarily because the farming traditions of the county's residents focused more on raising stock than growing cash crops. Some tobacco was grown in the area during the 1700s and 1800s, and the nearby rivers, were used to transport the crop to coastal markets for exchange (Sharpe 1958). Despite the small amounts of tobacco that were cultivated, most of the farms relied on subsistence-based agriculture and many of these landowners were not slaveholders. The most important agricultural product during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was corn, which served multiple purposes for the small farmers in the backcountry, with livestock production being a complimentary pursuit (Lefler and Newsome 1954). Additionally, some small farmers took advantage of the natural flow of the nearby streams and established grist mills, which they would use to process their grains and those of their neighbors (Chamberlain 1922).

The 1760s was a period of significant unrest and conflict in the colonial backcountry and North Carolina was no different. Colonists believed that government officials were abusing their power, including levying excessive taxes and accepting bribes in lieu of upholding laws. These feelings were significantly more pronounced in the inland counties, who began to view their coastal counterparts as sympathetic to this governmental corruption. The rift that developed gradually gave rise to the Regulator Movement, which reached its peak strength in North Carolina between 1768 and 1771 (Powell 1989).

Although Wake County had yet to be established when the movement began, but residents of Johnston County and Wake County's other two parent counties, Cumberland and Orange, were active participants in the Regulator Movement and much of their animosity was focused upon the county government officials. In Orange County, many of the chief grievances of the Regulators were directed at Edmund Fanning, a lawyer who held multiple governmental appointments and positions. A native of New York, Fanning came to Hillsborough in 1761; as a lawyer and member of the gentry, Fanning held contempt for the backcountry farmers in Orange County and refused to listen to their criticisms of the system. At the same time, the Regulators resented Fanning's friendship with Governor Tryon, his strict adherence to the law, and his aristocratic nature. The combination of these sentiments created significant tension in Orange County. Herman Husband, a Quaker who had immigrated to Orange County from Maryland in 1762, served as the main spokesperson for the Regulator movement in Orange County, expressing concerns about the abuse of struggling farmers by wealthy landowners (Powell 1989).

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



During 1768, the situation in the backcountry was becoming more volatile with riots and protests occurring in Orange, Anson, and Edgecombe counties. The Regulators of Orange County published resolutions and circulated petitions stating their opposition to increased taxes; in April, eight men marched on Hillsborough, the county seat, reclaimed a horse and tack that had been seized by the sheriff in lieu of tax money, and fired shots at Fanning's house. In response, Herman Husband and William Butler were arrested; the Regulators, with a force of 700 men, again marched on Hillsborough and the two prisoners were released on bail. In 1769, Regulator objections were presented to the Colonial Assembly by representatives from Anson and Orange counties, but the Assembly was dissolved before it could take any concrete action. Tensions continued to fester, however, until a group of approximately 2,000 Regulators were defeated by Governor Tryon's militia, numbering approximately 1,000 men, at the Battle of Alamance in May 1771. This effectively ended the Regulator Movement in North Carolina (Powell 1989).

As the Regulator Movement was being routed at Alamance, anti-British sentiment was again rising among colonial residents, stemming from new taxes. This time, however, residents throughout the colony, as well as those in other colonies, felt slighted by the British government and the movement became widespread, although many former Regulators initially supported the British cause over the revolutionaries. When the Provincial Congress organized six large districts, in September 1775, Johnston County was placed within the New Bern District and Wake County was placed within the Hillsborough District. The 13-member executive Provincial Council met in October and December 1775 to discuss colonial criticisms and debate the options open to North Carolina and the other colonies. Eventually, following the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord, independence became the most favored course of action (Powell 1989). Both Johnston and Wake counties organized militias in September 1775.

Although no actual fighting occurred within either Johnston or Wake counties during the American Revolution, the residents still felt the effects of the Revolutionary War. Both counties sent soldiers to join the troops from North Carolina, who saw significant action during the war. Nearby counties did see military action, bringing the reality of fighting nearby for residents of Johnston and Wake counties residents, including a battle at Hawfields in March 1779. Additionally, during the war the legislature met in various locations around the colony, including at the Lane homestead in Wake County in 1781 (Murray 1983; Chamberlain 1922).

In 1790, when the first United States Census was taken, Wake County had a population of 10,182 residents, ranking it ninth out of 54 counties in the state; Chatham County had a population of 5,691 residents, ranking it thirty-fourth out of 54 counties in the state. Centrally located within North Carolina's boundaries, Wake County was primed for change and growth. In 1792, Wake Court House was chosen as the new location for the state capital, and the name was changed to Raleigh, in honor of Sir Walter Raleigh, sponsor of the original Roanoke colony. The town of Raleigh was planned and plotted out on the land, creating a centralized seat of government for the state (Murray 1983; Chamberlain 1922).

2.1.2 *Antebellum Period and Civil War*

Following the end of the Revolution, the North Carolina government created a new capital, more centrally located within the state. Raleigh was surveyed in 1792 and officially chartered in 1795; with the new state capital, growth began to occur in the inland regions of North Carolina during the early nineteenth century, although some early settlers of the area moved to other areas of the state and country during the 1820s and 1830s, seeking large, fertile tracts of land (Lally, 1994; Powell 1989; Lefler and Newsome 1973).

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Farming remained the most important economic driver in the area during the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1850, Johnston County's households included 70 percent that identified themselves as farmers and the average farm size within the county was between 300 and 400 acres, although there were more than 50 farms that were larger than 1,000 acres. Unlike other areas of the south, cotton was not the dominant crop in central North Carolina, with only 89 Johnston County farmers growing cotton in 1850. Most other farmers diversified their crop production to include corn, oats, barley, sweet potatoes, and beans (Butchko and Johnson 2016). In Wake County, livestock production remained high during the early nineteenth century, as did the acreage devoted to corn and other food crops; in 1860, the county's farmers grew approximately 700,000 bushels of corn and raised 50,000 hogs (Lally 1994).

During the first decades of the nineteenth century, both Johnston and Wake counties grew steadily. Johnston's population increased from 6,301 in 1800 to 10,938 in 1830; by 1860, Johnston County's population had reached 15,656, and the county had numbers similar to the statewide averages in slave population and slaveholding. Of the total county population, 4,916 (31.4 percent) were slaves and 486 (4.5 percent) were free persons who owned slaves, making the average approximately ten slaves per slave owner; comparatively, the statewide population was made up of 33.4 percent slaves, which were owned by 5.2 percent of the free population, with an average of approximately 9.6 slaves per slave owner (Social Explorer 2021). Wake County grew from a population of 12,437 in 1800 to a population of 21,118 in 1840. By 1860, Wake County's population had reached 28,627, and the county had higher numbers than the statewide averages in slave population and slaveholding. Of the total county population, 10,733 (37.5 percent) were slaves and 1,195 (6.7 percent) were free persons who owned slaves, making the average approximately nine slaves per slave (Social Explorer 2021).

Although there were many early travel routes within the boundaries of Johnston and Wake counties, including former trading paths and wagon roads, transportation through the area remained difficult. The Neuse River provided an important transportation route for both settlers moving inland and for farmers to send their crops to coastal markets, with Smith's Ferry (later Smithfield) being the inland limits of navigability of the Neuse. In 1835, the first self-propelled railroad in the state was funded; known as the Experimental Railroad, it connected Gaston and Raleigh; in 1840, a line was completed from Petersburg, Virginia to Raleigh and the first 20 bales of cotton were shipped that year. In 1849, the legislature chartered the North Carolina Railroad, which was planned to connect Charlotte and Goldsboro, with the tracks running through Gulleys Store (Clayton), Auburn, Garner, and Raleigh; construction on the line was completed in 1856. This new mode of transportation allowed for easier transportation of goods and travelers and fostered growth throughout Wake County (Chamberlain 1922; Murray 1983; Johnson 2009). The railroad opened up additional market options for surplus crops and made it easier and cheaper for inland farmers to transport their products; this led to an increase in cash crop production, notably cotton. In 1850, Johnston County's farmers produced 621 bales of cotton and only 6.7 percent of farmers grew cotton on their lands, while ten years later, 20 percent of the county's farmers had acreage devoted to cotton production and they grew nearly 2,900 bales; in Wake County, the production of both cotton and tobacco increased during this period (Butchko and Johnson 2016; Lally 1994).

In 1861, residents of Wake County voted against North Carolina's secession and William Woods Holden was sent to the state Secession Convention, held in Raleigh, to represent the county. However, North Carolina did join the Confederacy with unanimous secession vote, following President Lincoln's call for the state to provide troops to suppress the secession movement in other states, and the Civil War disrupted trade and transportation in both Johnston and Wake counties, and throughout North Carolina. Although no battles were fought in either Johnston or Wake County until 1865, the counties did feel the effects of the hostilities, as a large number of troops from the

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



area fought for the Confederacy and the families left on the home front often suffered from lack of food and supplies. Additionally, five training camps, four hospitals, and a number of factories that produced wartime necessities, such as gunpowder and bayonets, were located within Wake county (Johnson 2009). Early in 1865, Union and Confederate armies both moved through North Carolina; General Sherman's army was marching northward after its victories in South Carolina and Georgia while General Johnston's forces were mounting a response. In March 1865, the Battle of Bentonville, near Smithfield, was contested between the armies of General Sherman and General Johnston. Bentonville, which ended in a Confederate defeat, became the last actual battle fought between the two armies in which the Confederate forces mounted an offensive charge. The armies under both generals marched through Wake County, with Sherman in pursuit of Johnston, and threatened Raleigh; skirmishes occurred at Morrisville Station to the northwest and Garner to the south. In April 1865, the governor of North Carolina surrendered the capital city, sparing it the destruction that occurred in South Carolina's capital (Chamberlain 1922; Murray 1983).

Following the Civil War, Wake County experienced significant growth, from its primarily agricultural traditions. Tobacco became the principal crop grown in the county during this period, although larger landholdings were broken up into smaller farms during the waning decades of the nineteenth century. Both cotton and tobacco were grown on more acres than they were before the war, the yields were low and farmers found themselves stuck in a cycle of borrowing and debt. In 1860, there were 1,631 farms in the county; by 1880, that number had more than doubled, to 4,381, and by 1900, the total number of farms was 5,188. In 1860, there were 1,149 farms in Johnston County; by 1880, that number had more than doubled, to 3,231, although the rate of land division in the county slowed over the next two decades, resulting in 4,452 farms in 1900. As in much of the rural south, sharecropping and tenant-farming became part of the agricultural landscape. In 1880, 54.1 percent of Wake County farmers rented their land for either a fixed sum of money or a share of their production, higher than the 33.5 percent statewide tenancy rate; the Johnston County figure was 34.5 percent, only slightly higher than statewide rate. By 1900, the tenancy rate had increased statewide to 41.4 percent (32.5 percent share and 8.9 percent cash), but the percentage of Wake County farmers that were either share or cash tenants actually decreased to 53.3 percent (30.2 percent share and 23.1 percent cash), remaining well above the state average, while in Johnston County 39.4 percent of farmers were either share or cash tenants (23.7 percent share and 15.7 percent cash), slightly below the statewide average but higher than the numbers from two decades earlier (Social Explorer 2021).

The second half of the nineteenth century saw a population increase in Wake County, particularly over the last two decades. The 1870 population of the county was 35,617, but within ten years it had grown to 47,939 residents; by 1890, there were 49,207 people living in Wake County and at the turn of the twentieth century that number had expanded to 54,626 (Social Explorer 2021). Increased population led to an expansion of the road network, although most of the roads remained dirt. The railroad continued to serve as a vital transportation method throughout the late nineteenth century, with three separate lines entering Raleigh by 1882. The 1870 population of Johnston County was 16,897, but within ten years it had grown to nearly 23,500 residents; by 1890, there were 27,239 people living in Johnston County, and by the turn of the twentieth century that number had increased to 32,250 (Social Explorer 2021)

2.1.3 *Twentieth Century*

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries brought changes and economic development to Johnston and Wake counties. Although agriculture remained the primary economic activity in the county, the growth of textile mills created an industrial base for Wake County and resulted in the development of mill towns and villages that

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



were built near the factories. Small mill operations had existed in the county since the late 1700s, mostly used for grinding grains; in the 1850s, a larger scale paper mill began operation north of Raleigh, at the Falls of the Neuse, as did the Milburnie Mill, which supplied paper to the *New York Times*. By the turn of the twentieth century, textiles had become the primary industrial pursuit in the county, with the Raleigh Cotton Mill, Carleigh Mills, and Pilot Mills all opening in the 1870s (Johnson 2009; University of North Carolina, Wake County Club 1918; Murray 1983). Transportation technology allowed for these new enterprises to become profitable and railroad expansion to serve the mills and their nearby towns occurred, increasing the railroad mileage in the area. In 1868, the Chatham Railroad began operation from Raleigh to Cheraw, South Carolina and by 1908 there were seven railroads operating within the county boundaries, and the road system in Wake County grew after the first appearance of the automobile in the county, in 1902 (Johnson 2009).

World War I brought some level of prosperity to rural Johnston and Wake counties, as demand for food and tobacco increased, but it was short-lived, as the Great Depression descended in the 1930s. Federal programs assisted with recovery efforts, but limits on acreage for cotton and tobacco, combined with increased mechanization and technological advancements in farming decreased the number of residents employed in agriculture. Transportation advances allowed people to more easily travel to urban areas to seek out new opportunities (Johnson 2009). Raleigh experienced the most significant growth in the county in the early twentieth century; as both the center of state government and the commercial center for the county, it benefitted from the increase in automobile traffic and a more mobile society. The 1950s creation of Research Triangle Park, which was developed to foster business and industry in the area around Raleigh, led to a commercial, industrial, and population boom. The three major universities within the triangle, Duke, North Carolina State, and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, also contributed to growth (Johnson 2009).

Between 1910 and 1940, the population of Wake County nearly doubled, increasing from 63,229 people to 109,554. Additionally, Wake County became more urban during that period. In 1900, only 13,643 county residents were considered to live in urban areas (areas with a population greater than 2,500 people), but by 1910, that number had grown to 19,218, or 30.4 percent of the county's population; at the same time, the state of North Carolina only had 14.4 percent of its residents living in urban areas. In 1930, the urban population of the county reached 39.4 percent; ten years later, almost 47,000 residents lived in urban areas, making up 42.8 percent of the population. In the 1940s and 1950s, the county's population continued to increase, reaching 169,082 residents in 1960, making it the fourth largest county in the state (Social Explorer 2021). Between 1910 and 1940, the population of Johnston County Continued to grow, increasing from 41,401 to 63,798, although it slowed in the mid-twentieth century, with the addition of just over 2,000 residents between 1940 and 1950 (Social Explorer 2021).

2.2 Architectural Context

The Historic Architecture of Johnston County, North Carolina provides an overview of the architectural styles that were built in Johnston County during the late eighteenth century to the early twentieth century (Butchko and Johnson 2016). Similarly, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County* provides an overview of architectural styles in Wake County (Lally 1994). The eastern portion of Wake County and the western portion of Johnston County were historically rural, with farmlands and large farmsteads encompassing hundreds of acres of land. However, during the second half of the twentieth century, large farmsteads began to be divided and infill occurred along the existing roads. As growth continued in the Triangle region at the turn of the twenty-first century, much farmland was sold to developers and a large number of new subdivisions were built, to accommodate the growing

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



population of the region. This has resulted in many of the types of architectural resources that were common during the 1990s surveys being demolished.

Two common types of rural properties in this area, built during the late-nineteenth to the early twentieth century, were one- and two-story vernacular farmhouses. In both of these forms, the Triple-A style roofline became a popular adaptation in the latter part of the nineteenth century, although some two-story examples utilized a cross-gabled plan. For both of these types of residences, there were usually associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings that contributed to the farmstead, including tobacco barns, storage barns, garages, and sometimes tenant houses.

The one- and one-and-one-half story rural vernacular form, with its side-gabled roofline and symmetrical façade, was constructed from the early 1800s through the early twentieth century. The vernacular one-story farmhouse style was common in rural Johnston and Wake counties; the form was often used as a base for construction, with contemporary architectural and stylistic details added. As families grew, rear rooms were often added, including attached kitchen ells that replaced earlier detached kitchens. The proliferation of small farms in the Johnston and Wake county area made this type of house a ubiquitous sight on the local landscape. During the latter part of the 1800s and early 1900s, these smaller farmhouses were often used as rented or tenant homes on larger farms. In Wake County, “dwellings that were built specifically to house farm tenants during this period are generally one-story, side-gable-roofed structures with rear sheds or ells and exterior end or interior chimneys”, however, both owners and tenants “typically lived in one-story houses, although owners' homes were somewhat larger (usually six rooms, compared to tenants' four rooms). Most heated their homes and cooked with open fireplaces and used kerosene lighting” (Lally 1994). Many of these types of houses retain extant agricultural outbuildings from the early to mid-twentieth century (Figures 2.1–2.4).

With the rise in popularity in the Gothic Revival style, the one-story vernacular house was often embellished with a central gable, which became known as the Triple A style (Figures 2.5–2.10), which was described in Johnston County as a “traditional center-passage, single-pile house...usually featuring a false gable roof containing an ornamental vent...a three-bay porch with chamfered or turned posts, a turned balustrade, and frequently, decorative scrolls or brackets” (Butchko and Johnson 2016). Like in Wake County, these housing types were often the residences of small farmers, but were also used for tenant houses, while slightly larger versions were “inhabited by successful middling farmers” (Butchko and Johnson 2016). In the early twentieth century, as popular architectural styles changed, different decorative elements were applied to the one-story, side-gabled house. A variation on the traditional side-gabled plan of the one-story farmhouse began to appear in the early twentieth century, with a cross-gabled form that often had applied Victorian or Colonial Revival elements (Figures 2.11–2.13).

The two-story farmhouse was also a common rural residential form in the piedmont region of North Carolina and was a prominent housing type into the mid-twentieth century; while many of these farmhouses were basic I-house forms, with side-gabled rooflines, some employed a cross-gabled form, with a front-facing gable extending from a side-gabled wing (Figures 2.14–2.20). Both of these types of farmhouses are usually simply embellished, with weatherboarded veneers, common-bond brick end chimneys, and rear kitchen ells. They were similar to the earlier one-story farmhouses that were built in the county but “suggested greater social standing than their smaller counterparts” (Osborn and Selden-Sturgill 1991:28). Usually three bays wide, with a full or partial-width porch, these houses were often imbued with the detailing and characteristics of architectural styles popular at their time

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.1. House (WA6350), circa 1890, facing southwest.



Figure 2.2. Farm Complex (JT1702), circa 1900, facing southeast.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.3. Outbuildings associated with JT1702, facing southeast.



Figure 2.4. House (JT1701), circa 1900, facing northeast.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.5. House (WA7067), circa 1900, facing northeast.



Figure 2.6. House (WA7075), circa 1900, and associated barn, facing north.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.7. Callie Wren Farm (WA0332), circa 1895, facing north.



Figure 2.8. Unsurveyed House, 6309 Mial Plantation Road, facing west.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.9. Unsurveyed house, 2129 Auburn Knightdale Road, facing east.



Figure 2.10. Unsurveyed house, 5107 Covered Bridge Road, facing north.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.11. Umstead Farm (JT1705), circa 1890, facing east.



Figure 2.12. Umstead Farm (JT1705), outbuildings, facing east.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.13. Unsurveyed house, east side of Buffalo Road near intersection with Fletcher Road, facing east.



Figure 2.14. David Lewis House (WA0327), mid-nineteenth century, facing north.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.15. Baucom-Stallings House (WA0287), circa 1851, NRHP eligible, facing north.



Figure 2.16. Bertie C. Richardson House (JT0918), circa 1880, facing west.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.17. Unsurveyed house, 16750 Buffalo Road, circa 1900, facing east.



Figure 2.18. John Johns Farm (WA0331), circa 1890-1900, facing west.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.19. John Johns Farm (WA0331), outbuildings, facing northwest.



Figure 2.20. Ronnie B. Ellis House (JT0742), circa 1900, facing northeast.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



of construction. During the late nineteenth century, many took on Gothic and Victorian sawn trimwork, and some I-houses employed the Triple-A style, with its central gable, while the irregular plan houses often employed Queen Anne styling. These types of structures continued to be built into 1910s, when they adopted Craftsman and Colonial Revival detailing (Bishir and Southern 2003).

During the early twentieth century, Craftsman and Bungalow style residences became popular choices for rural housing, particularly the 1920s and 1930s (Figures 2.21–2.23). Because of the versatility of the Bungalow style, they were easily adapted to the needs of a particular family; combined with the relatively low cost and simplicity of the form, houses that followed a basic Bungalow plan were ubiquitous along the rural landscape in much of North Carolina, including Johnston and Wake counties (Butchko and Johnson 2016; Lally 1994). Houses with basic forms and Craftsman-style detailing included many with low-pitched, front-gabled rooflines, exposed raftertails, and porches with tapered supports that rest on brick piers. These were reasonably-priced options for many local farmers and were built using simple plans, which were often repeated throughout the landscape, with limited decorative elements that were basically Craftsman in style, depending on the prosperity of their owners (Lally 1994).

As the greater Raleigh area continued to experience growth during the mid-twentieth century it was necessary to expanding housing stock in the area. During the 1950s through the 1970s, Ranch houses grew in popularity as rural residences began to infill areas along existing roads that were once large farms. The Ranch house could be built at a low cost and could be adapted to meet the needs of different families, lot sizes, or topography considerations. Ranch houses in both Johnston and Wake counties have brick, weatherboard, and synthetic exteriors and have either side-gabled or low-pitched hipped rooflines. They often feature broad chimneys, occasional bands of windows, spare to no detailing, rear patios, and they typically lack a front porch (Butchko and Johnson 2016; Lally 1994) (Figures 2.24–2.36).

Manufactured homes also grew in popularity during the mid- to late-twentieth century, as a quickly erected and relatively inexpensive option for rural housing, especially during the late 1950s through the early 1970s (Butchko and Johnson 2016). Although originally designed for use as travel housing, beginning in 1954, most mobile homes increased in width from eight to ten feet, making them less easily movable by requiring the owner to hire a professional moving company to transport them. During the following decades, the width of mobile homes continued to increase; this resulted in mobile homes becoming more fixed residences (McAlester 2018). Generally, mobile homes were concentrated in particular areas, resulting in mobile home parks with multiple units on a small amount of land. However, in some of the rural portions of Johnston and Wake counties, entire neighborhoods of manufactured housing were developed as subdivisions, with some lot owners later building more permanent structures, while others made improvements and additions to their original, prefabricated residences (Figures 2.37–2.42).

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.21. Unsurveyed house, 507 Medlin Road, circa 1945, facing west.



Figure 2.22. House (WA7053), circa 1930, facing north.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.23. House (WA7090), circa 1925, facing north.



Figure 2.24. House (WA7039), circa 1960, facing southeast.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.25. House (WA7040), circa 1960, facing north.



Figure 2.26. House (WA7057), circa 1955, facing south.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.27. House (WA7059), circa 1955, facing south.



Figure 2.28. House (WA7076), circa 1955, facing north.

**Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline**

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.29. Unsurveyed house, 13726 Buffalo Road, circa 1955, facing southeast.



Figure 2.30. Unsurveyed house, 4225 Hicks Road, circa 1970, facing east.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.31. Unsurveyed house, 1402 Old US Highway 70, circa 1960, facing northeast.



Figure 2.32. Unsurveyed house, 1412 Old US Highway 70, circa 1955, northeast.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.33. Unsurveyed house, 8513 Old Baucom Road, circa 1960, facing north.



Figure 2.34. Unsurveyed house, 2165 Shotwell Road, circa 1965, facing west.

**Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline**

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.35. Unsurveyed house, 2149 Shotwell Road, circa 1960, facing west.



Figure 2.36. Unsurveyed house, 2117 Shotwell Road, circa 1960, facing west.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.37. Unsurveyed house, north of Covered Bridge Road along 5100 block, circa 1960, facing north.



Figure 2.38. Unsurveyed house, north of Covered Bridge Road along 5100 block, circa 1970, facing north.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.38. Unsurveyed house, 8604 White Oak Road, circa 1960, facing north.



Figure 2.40. Unsurveyed house, 8905 White Oak Road, circa 1970, facing northeast.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.41. Unsurveyed house, High Pasture Place, circa 1960, facing west.



Figure 2.42. Unsurveyed house, 4349 Hicks Road, circa 1970, facing east.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



2.3 Previously Recorded Sites in the Vicinity of Project Area

A background literature review and record search was conducted in June 2021, using HPOWEB, a GIS-based program containing information about aboveground historic resources in North Carolina. The area examined was a 0.25-mile radius around the project area. Additional information on previously recorded structures within the APE for the project was requested from the North Carolina SHPO in Raleigh, due to building access limitations.

A review of the files and records at SHPO indicated there are 61 historic aboveground resources (one NRHP-listed resource; five NRHP-eligible resources; three Study List resources; and 52 survey only resources) within a 0.25-mile radius of the project corridor; of the survey only resources, seven have been identified as no longer extant and 42 have been determined ineligible for the NRHP (Figure 2.43; Table 2.1). Of these previously recorded resources, 15 are located within the APE for the project area, consisting of one NRHP-listed resource (JT0243), one NRHP-eligible resource (WA0290), and 13 survey only resources, of which one has been identified as no longer extant and 10 have been determined ineligible for the NRHP (Table 2.1). These resources within the APE for aboveground historic properties were revisited during the survey.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Table 2.1. Previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.25-mile radius of the project corridor.

Site No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Source
JT0202	Archer's Lodge Masonic Lodge (Gone)	Survey Only (Gone)	HPOWEB
JT0243	Stallings-Carpenter House, ca. 1850 Greek Revival House	NRHP Listed (B, C)	HPOWEB / NRPH Nomination 1983
JT0773	George Hinton House, ca. 1908 1-story Queen Anne house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
JT0791	House	Survey Only	HPOWEB / Survey File
JT0960	Stallings-Turner Farm	Study List	HPOWEB
JT0992	Wall-Jones Log House	Survey Only	HPOWEB
JT1297	J. O. Barnes Store and House, ca. 1927 vernacular store and ca. 1930 Craftsman house	NRHP Eligible (A, C)	HPOWEB
JT1305	Cavalry United Methodist Church	Study List	HPOWEB
JT1728	House, ca. 1955 1 ½-story Cape Cod house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
JT1872	House, ca. 1900 2-story Triple A house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
JT1987	Wall House, ca. 1900 1-story vernacular house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
JT1988	Barnes House, ca. 1900 1-story Triple A house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
JT1994	White Oak Baptist Church and Cemetery	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
JT1995	(former) Archer Lodge School Teacherage	NRHP Eligible (A)	HPOWEB
JT2008	House, ca. 1870 2-story house (approximate site)	Survey Only	HPOWEB
WA-R097	Farm Complex (gone), ca. 1900 house	Survey Only (Gone)	HPOWEB
WA0280	House (gone), ca. 1900 house	Survey Only (Gone)	HPOWEB
WA0281	Baucom House, ca. 1915 Colonial Revival House	Survey Only	HPOWEB/Survey File
WA0286	Walter Stallings House, ca. 1910 Triple A house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA0287	Baucom-Stallings House, ca. 1851	Eligible (C)	HPOWEB
WA0288	Hickory View Farm (gone), mid-19 th century farm	Study List (gone)	HPOWEB
WA0289	Penny House (gone), ca. 1885 2-story, Greek Revival I-house	NRHP Eligible (C) (gone)	HPOWEB
WA0290	Gowers House, ca. 1900 vernacular house with Queen Anne details	NRHP Eligible (A, C)	HPOWEB/Survey File 2012
WA0291	William Coats House, ca. 1900 vernacular house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB/Survey File 2012
WA0292	Kelly-Smith House (gone), ca. 1900 house	Survey Only (gone)	HPOWEB
WA0293	Calvin Poole, ca. 1900 vernacular house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB/Survey File 2012
WA0294	Icana Poole House, ca. 1900 Colonial Revival house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA0295	Wilder House, ca. 1900 Triple A house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA0296	Mount Moriah Baptist Church, 1912 church building	Survey Only (gone)	HPOWEB
WA0297	Hialeah Community, mid-20 th century rural neighborhood	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA0298	Hialeah Water System Building (gone)	Survey Only (gone)	HPOWEB

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

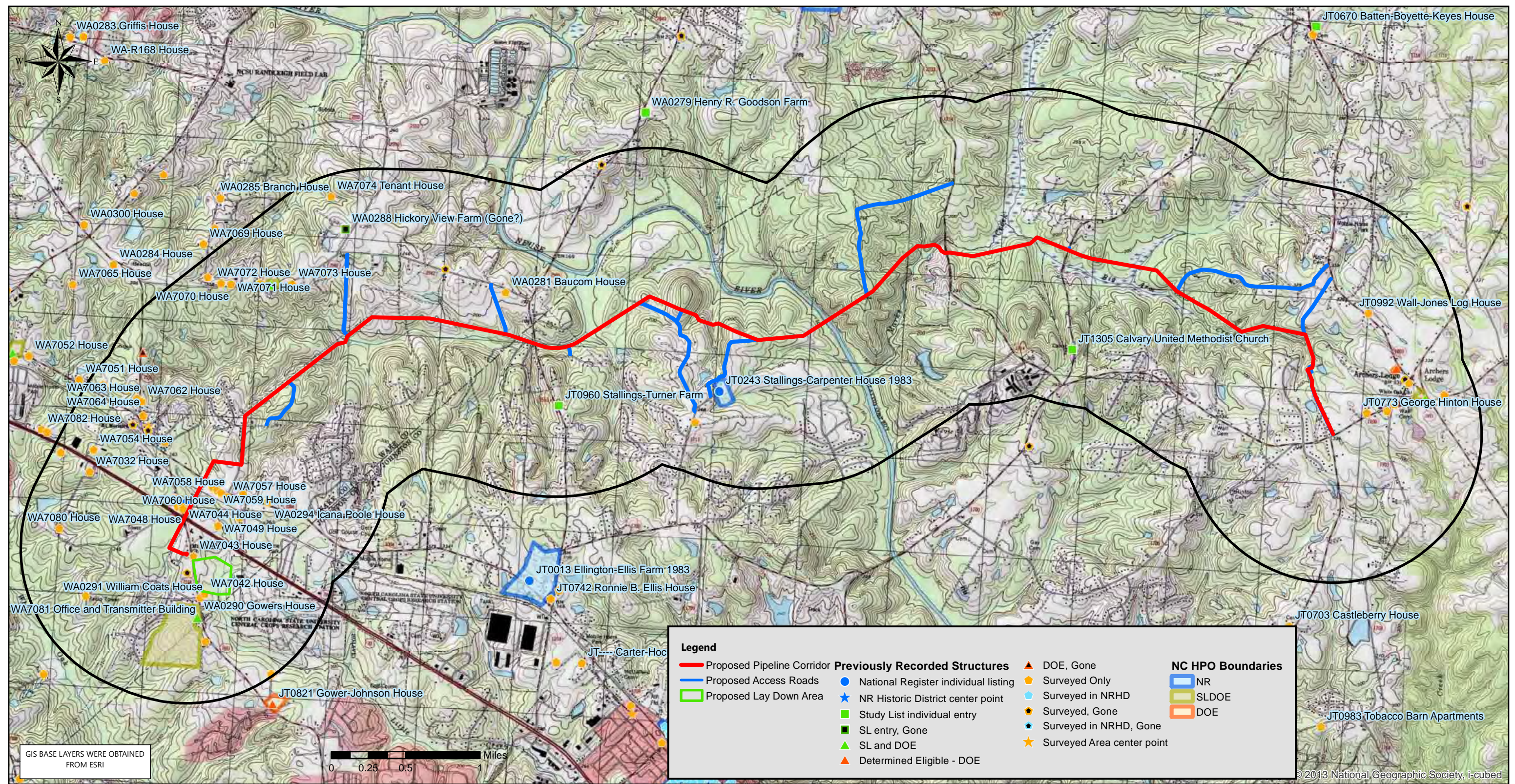
SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Site No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Source
WA0299	(former) Mount Moriah Academy Building, ca. 1910 pyramidal cottage	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA2250	John Robert Baucom Farm, ca. 1925 bungalow	Not Eligible	HPOWEB/Survey File 2012
WA7031	American Metal and Parts Co. Building, ca. 1960 metal building	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA7032	House, ca. 1955 brick Ranch house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA7042	House, ca. 1960 brick Ranch house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB/Survey File 2012
WA7043	House, ca. 1910 vernacular house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB/Survey File 2012
WA7044	House, ca. 1955 brick Ranch house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB/Survey File 2012
WA7045	House, ca. 1955 brick Ranch house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB/Survey File 2012
WA7046	House, ca. 1955 brick Ranch house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB/Survey File 2012
WA7047	House, ca. 1955 brick Ranch house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB/Survey File 2012
WA7048	House, ca. 1955 brick Ranch house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB/Survey File 2012
WA7049	House, ca. 1955 brick Colonial Revival	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA7050	House, ca. 1950 Period cottage	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA7054	House, ca. 1910 vernacular house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA7056	House, ca. 1930 Craftsman house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA7057	House, ca. 1955 brick Ranch house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA7058	House, ca. 1910 vernacular house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA7059	House, ca. 1955 brick Ranch house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA7060	House, ca. 1820 vernacular house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA7061	House, ca. 1925 Craftsman house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA7062	House, ca. 1930 Craftsman house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA7063	House, ca. 1955 brick Ranch house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA7064	House, ca. 1955 brick Ranch house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA7070	House, ca. 1960 brick Ranch house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA7071	House, ca. 1940 Craftsman house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA7072	House, ca. 1955 Ranch house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA7073	House, ca. 1900 vernacular house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA7074	Tenant House, ca. 1900 vernacular house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA7080	House, ca. 1910 vernacular house	Not Eligible	HPOWEB
WA7081	Office and Transmitter Building, ca. 1958 brick building	Not Eligible	HPOWEB

BOLD – resource is in the APE for aboveground resources.

Drawing Path: J:\Projects\North Carolina\Line 142 Pipeline\GIS\Line 142 - Figure 2-XX.mxd plotted by hcarpini 06-22-2021



	SCALE:	1 inch = 3,333.33 feet	<h2>Previously Recorded Resources</h2> <h3>Line 142 Pipeline</h3> <p>Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina</p>	EXHIBIT NO. <h1>2.43</h1>
	DATE:	6/22/2021		
	DRAWN BY:	HLC		
	S&ME PROJECT NO.	215196		

Historic Structure Survey Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599



As part of the background research, Collet's Map (1770); the Price-Strother (1808) map; the McRae-Brazier (1833) map; the Fendel Bevers map (1871); the Kerr-Cain (1882) map; the Shaffers (1887) map; a 1900 railroad map; the Spoon map (1911); the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil survey maps from 1911 and 1914; North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) maps from 1938, 1953, and 1968; and United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps from 1964, 1975, and 1987 were examined. Collet's map shows the project area within Johnston County with a few roads traversing the area; a courthouse is located on the west side of the Nufe (Neuse) River and Smiths Ferry, the future location of Smithfield, is to the south of the project area (Figure 2.44). The Price-Strother map shows that Raleigh has been established and roadways have been extended out the town. The closest landowner is Bedingfield, to the east of the project area (Figure 2.45). The McRae-Brazier map shows the project area in Johnston and Wake counties; the project corridor is between Raleigh and Smithfield, both small cities with many roadways leading to and from; there are a few bridges crossing the Neuse River in the vicinity of the project area (Figure 2.46). The Fendel Bevers map shows a growing road network and an increased number of landowners along the Wake County portion of the project corridor; the community of Auburn and the railroad had been established (Figure 2.47). By 1882, when the Kerr-Cain map was drawn, a few named communities are in the vicinity of the project corridor, including Auburn and Clayton (Figure 2.48). The Shaffers map of Wake County shows the community of Auburn to the west of the pipeline corridor, along with numerous ponds, churches, and landowners in the vicinity of the project area (Figure 2.49).

The 1900 railroad map shows numerous rail lines within Johnston and Wake counties and the project corridor crosses one of those lines; Auburn and Clayton are stops along that line and Archer Lodge had been established, but no along a railroad corridor (Figure 2.50). The 1911 Spoon map shows Auburn near the western end of the project corridor, with landowners including S. C. Pool and G. U. Baucom in the vicinity of the project (Figure 2.51). The 1911 Johnston County USDA soils map shows the community of Archer near the northern end of the pipeline corridor; scattered residences and roadways are present in the vicinity of the project area (Figure 2.52), and the 1914 Wake County USDA soils map shows the community of Auburn near the southern end of the project corridor, with increased roadways and a large possible tenant complex north of the pipeline corridor (Figure 2.53). The 1938 and 1953 NCDOT maps show an increasing number of roadways and many more structures than the previous maps; the Auburn, Clayton and Archers Lodge areas have continued to grow during the mid-twentieth century (Figures 2.54 through 2.27). The USGS topographic maps from 1964 show a largely rural area with scattered houses and roadways leading to and from the cities (Figures 2.58 and 2.59). The NCDOT maps from 1968 show little detail along the proposed pipeline corridor; the network of roads is similar to current day with the communities as the hub of activity (Figures 2.60 and 2.61). Topographic maps from 1975 and 1987 shows increased urban growth in and around the project corridor reflecting the urban sprawl of Raleigh into previously rural areas (Figures 2.62 and 2.63).

**Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline**

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599

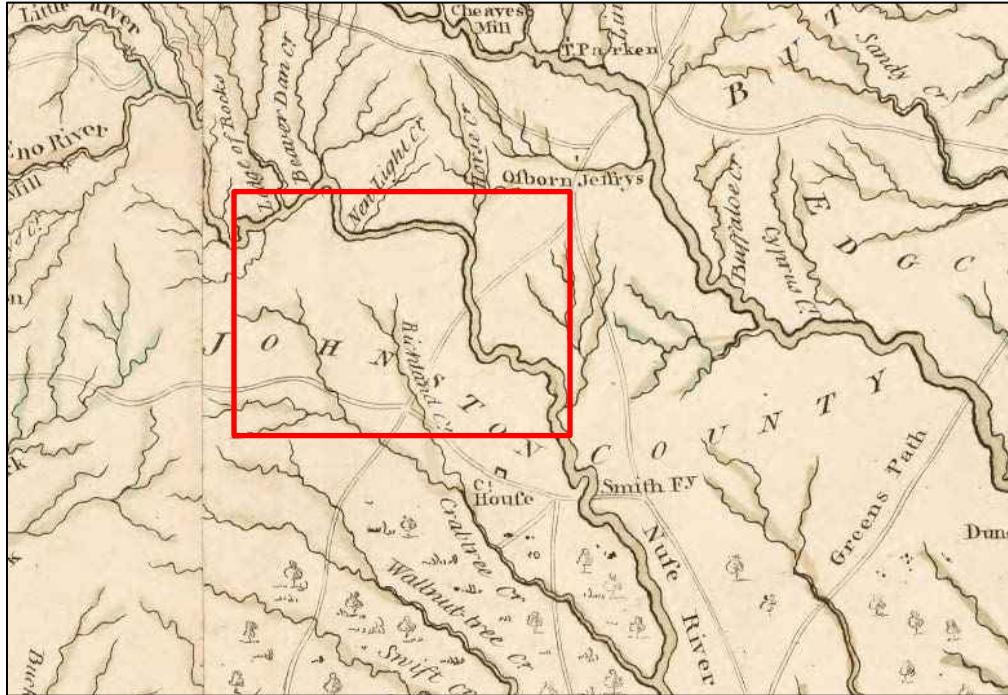


Figure 2.44. Collett Map (1770) of North Carolina, showing vicinity of project area.

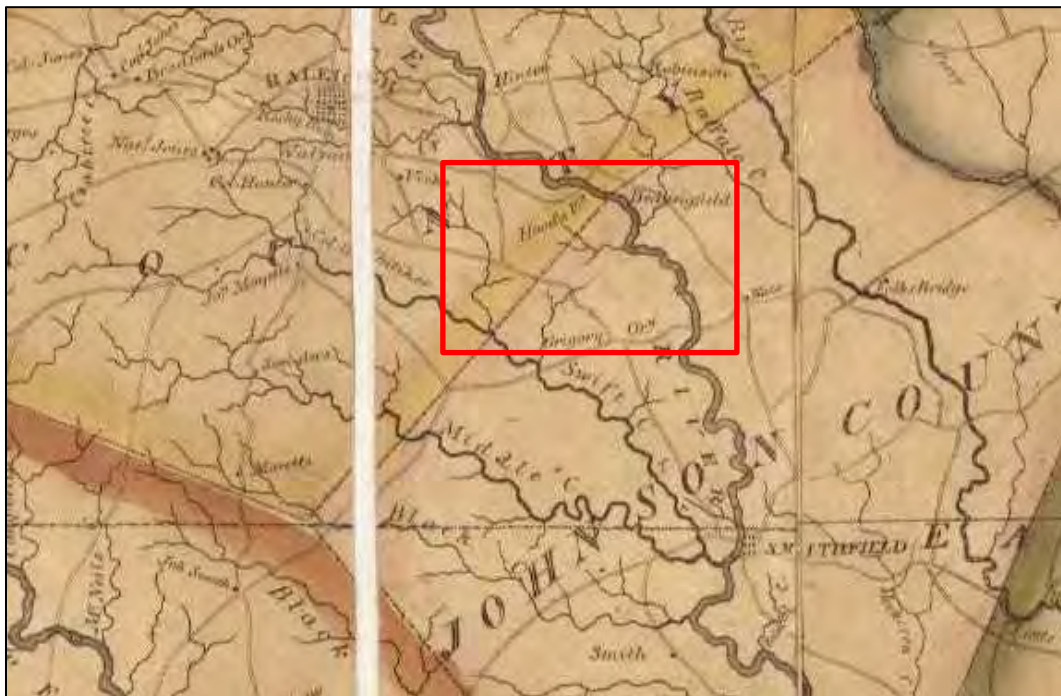


Figure 2.45. Price-Strother Map (1808) of North Carolina, showing vicinity of project area.

**Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline**

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.46. MacRae-Brazier Map (1833) of North Carolina, showing vicinity of project area.

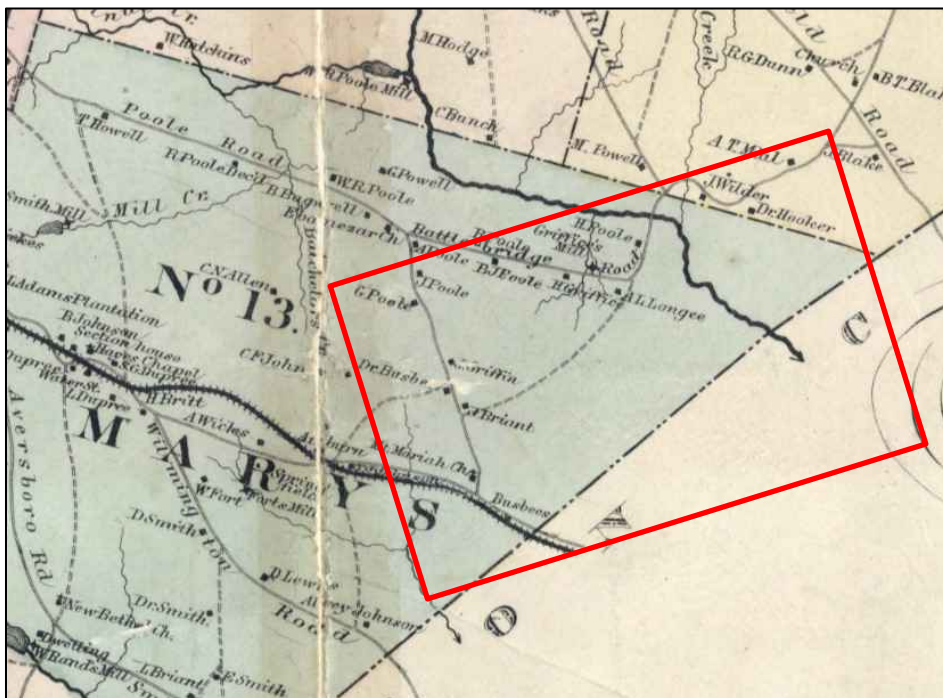


Figure 2.47. Fendol Bevers Map (1871) of Wake County, showing vicinity of project area.

**Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline**

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599

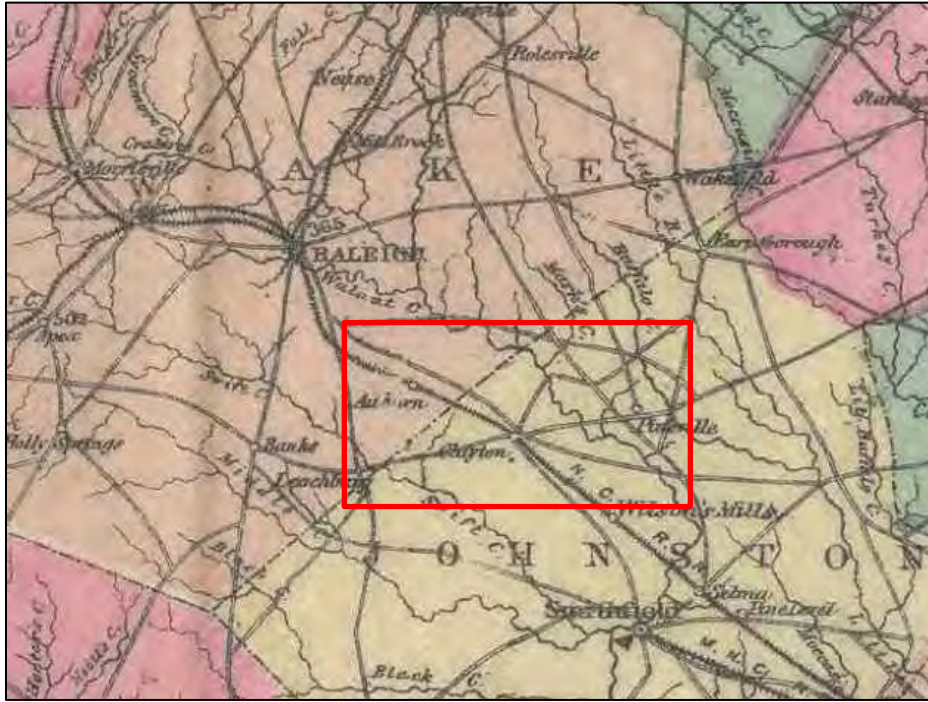


Figure 2.48. Kerr-Cain Map (1882), showing vicinity of the project area.

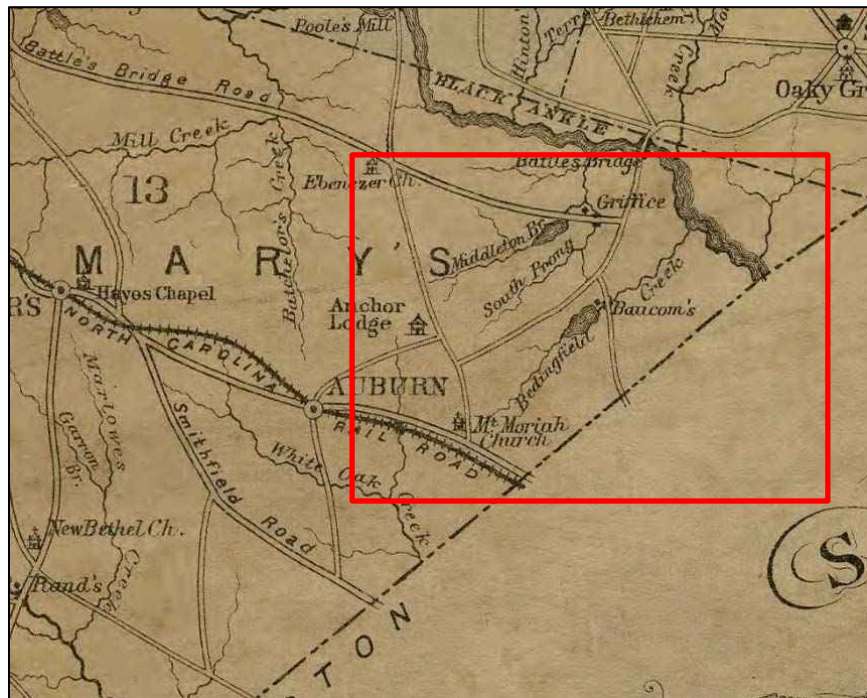


Figure 2.49. Shaffer's Map (1887) of Wake County, showing vicinity of the project area.

**Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline**

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599

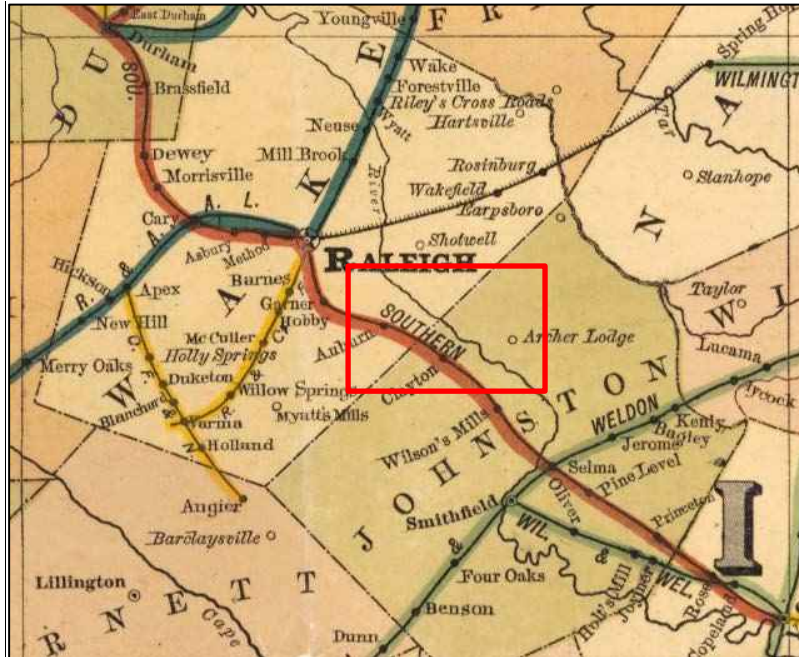


Figure 2.50. Railroad map of North Carolina, showing Chatham and Wake County (Brown 1900).

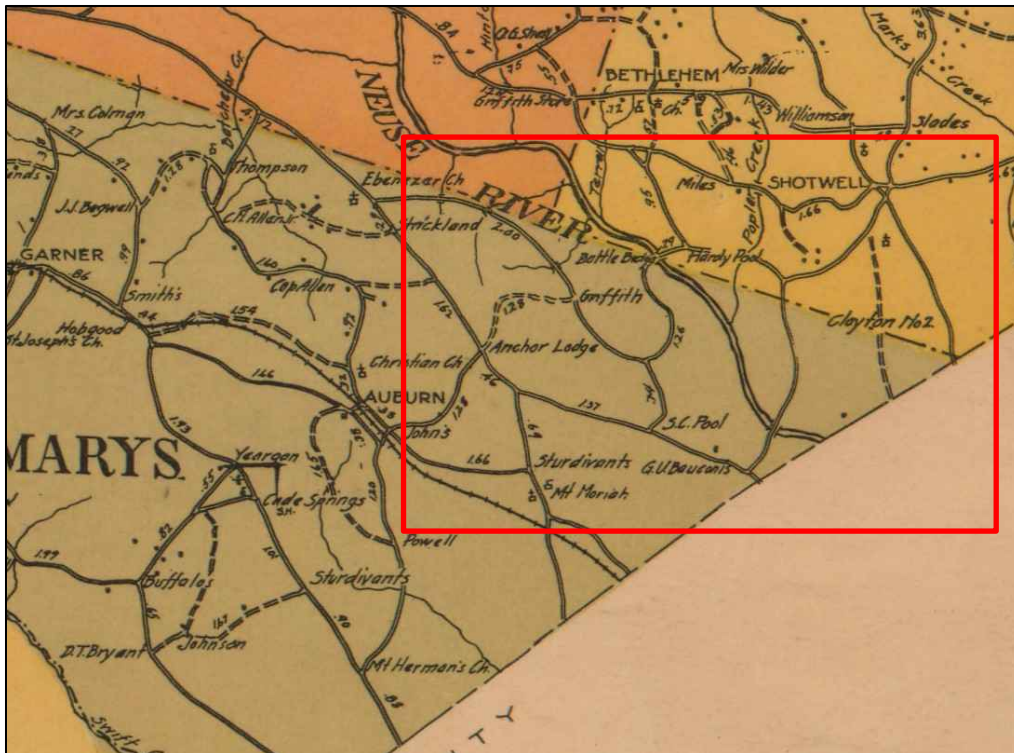


Figure 2.51. Spoon map (1911) of Wake County, showing vicinity of project area.

**Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline**

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599

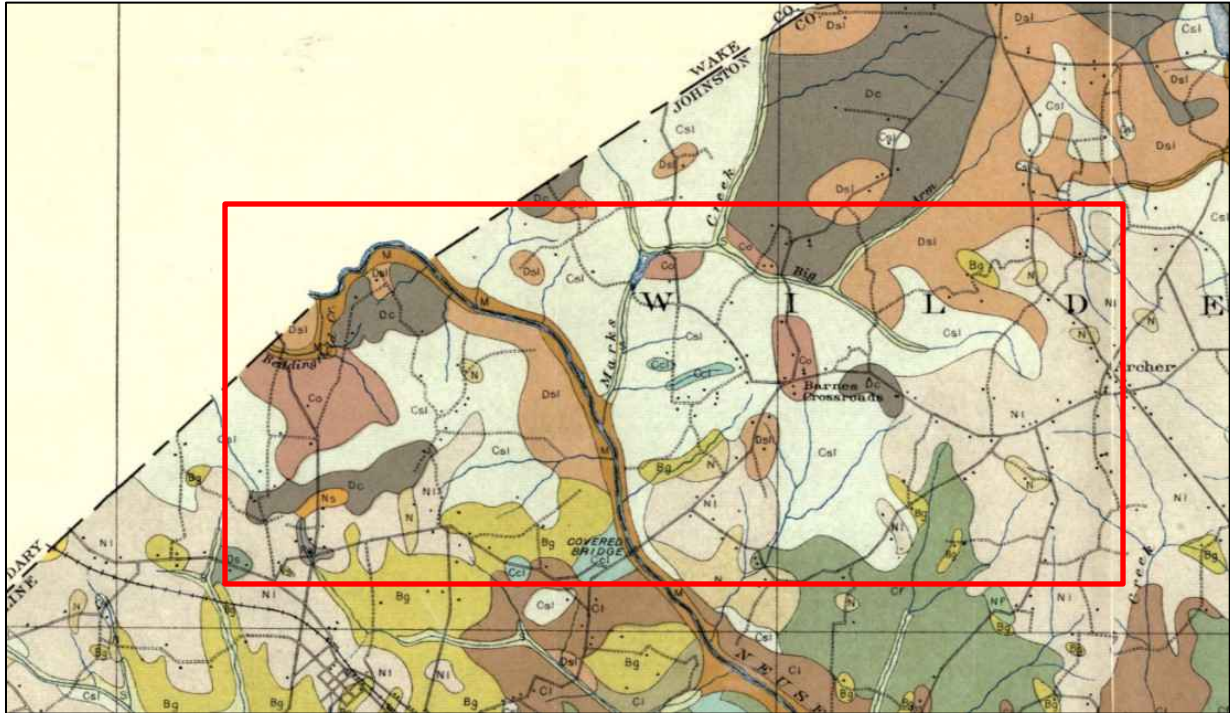


Figure 2.52. USDA soil survey map of Johnston County (1911), showing vicinity of the project area.

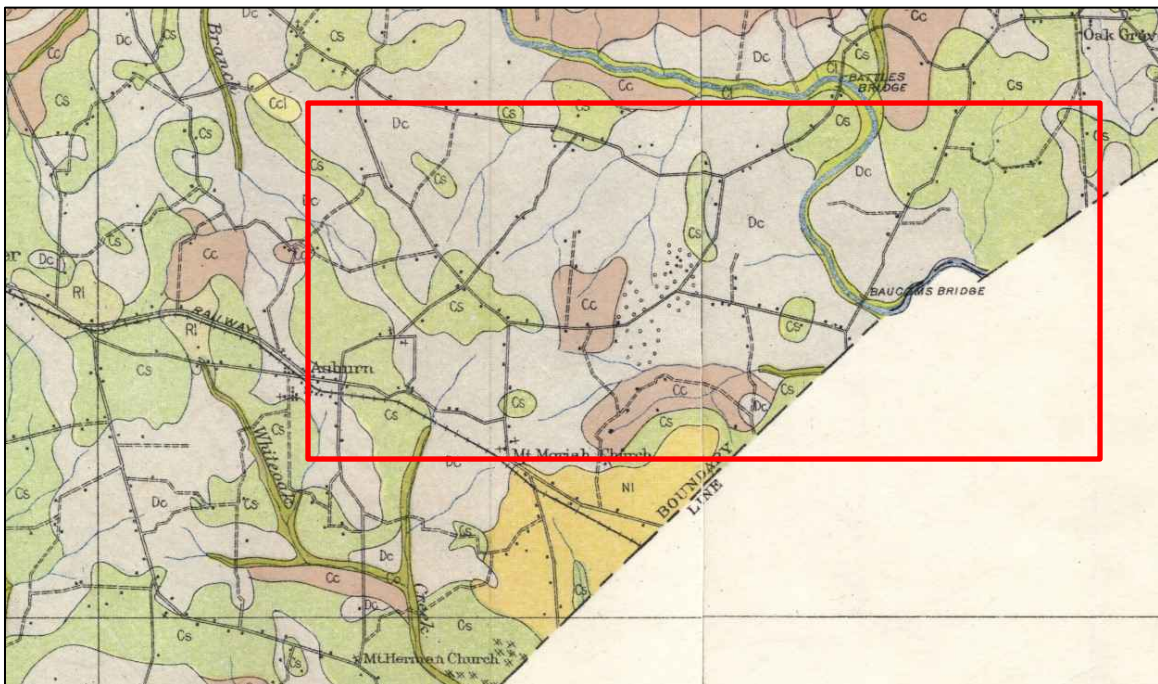


Figure 2.53. USDA soil survey map of Wake County (1914), showing vicinity of the project area.

**Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline**

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599

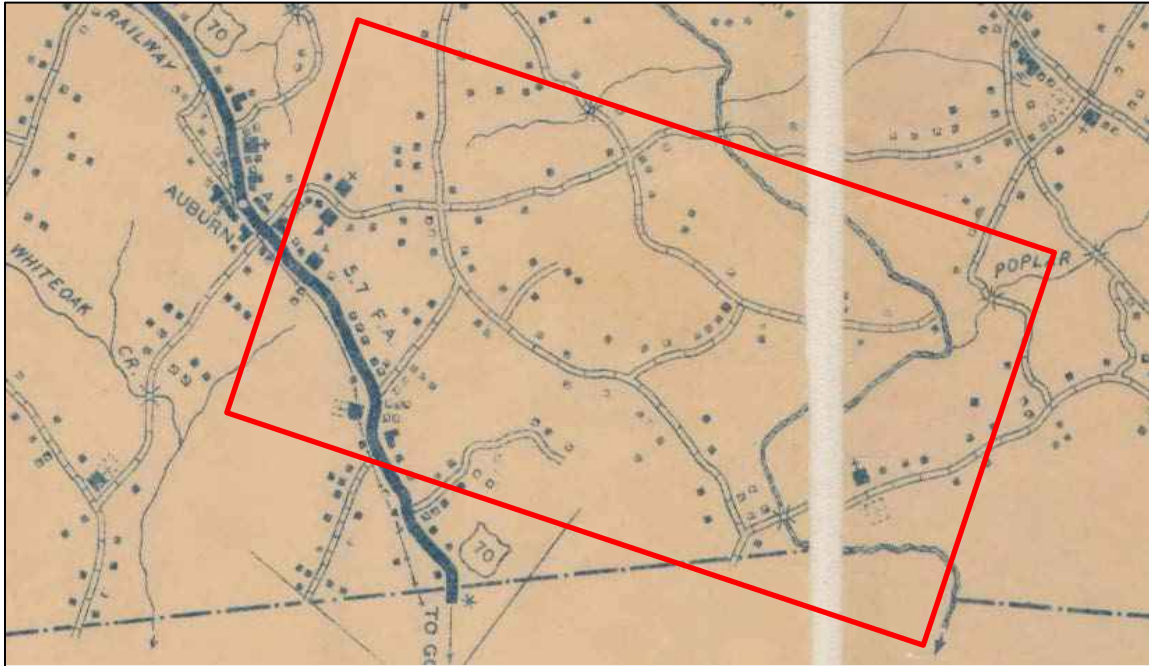


Figure 2.54. NCDOT highway map of Wake County (1938), showing approximate of the project area.

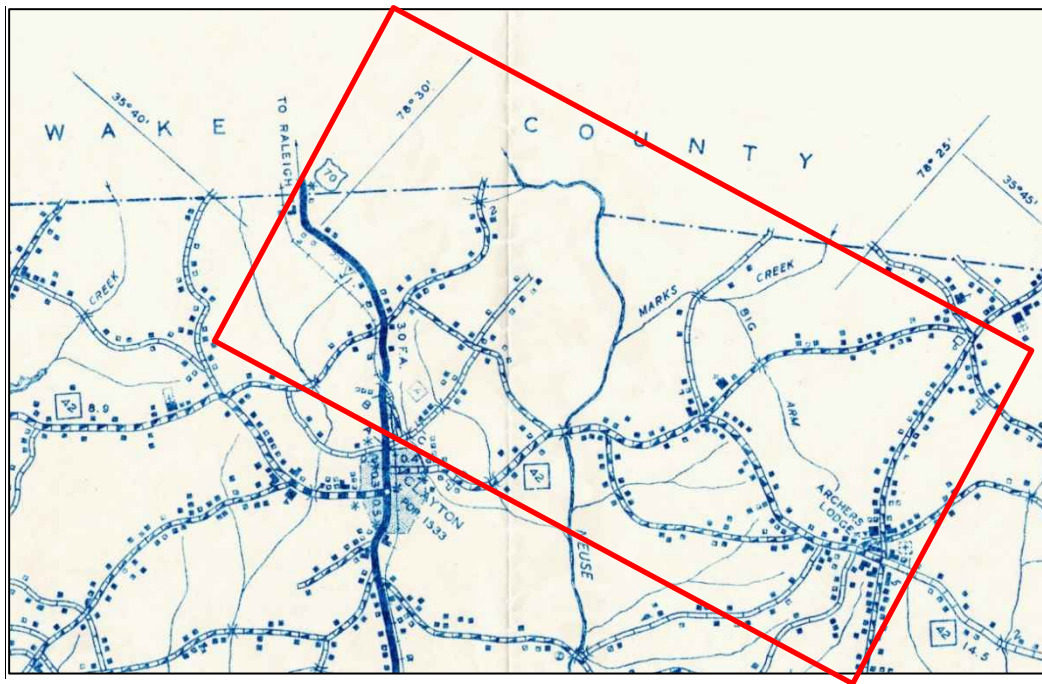


Figure 2.55. NCDOT highway map of Johnston County (1938), showing approximate of the project area.

**Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline**

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599

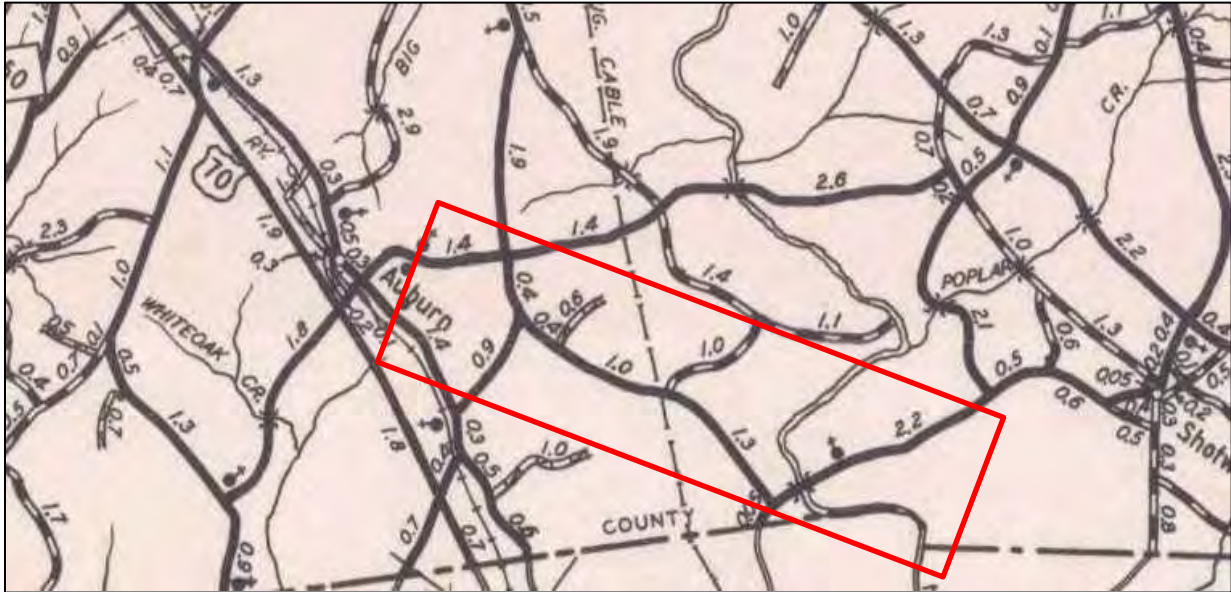


Figure 2.56. A portion of the NCDOT map of Wake County (1953), showing vicinity of the project corridor.

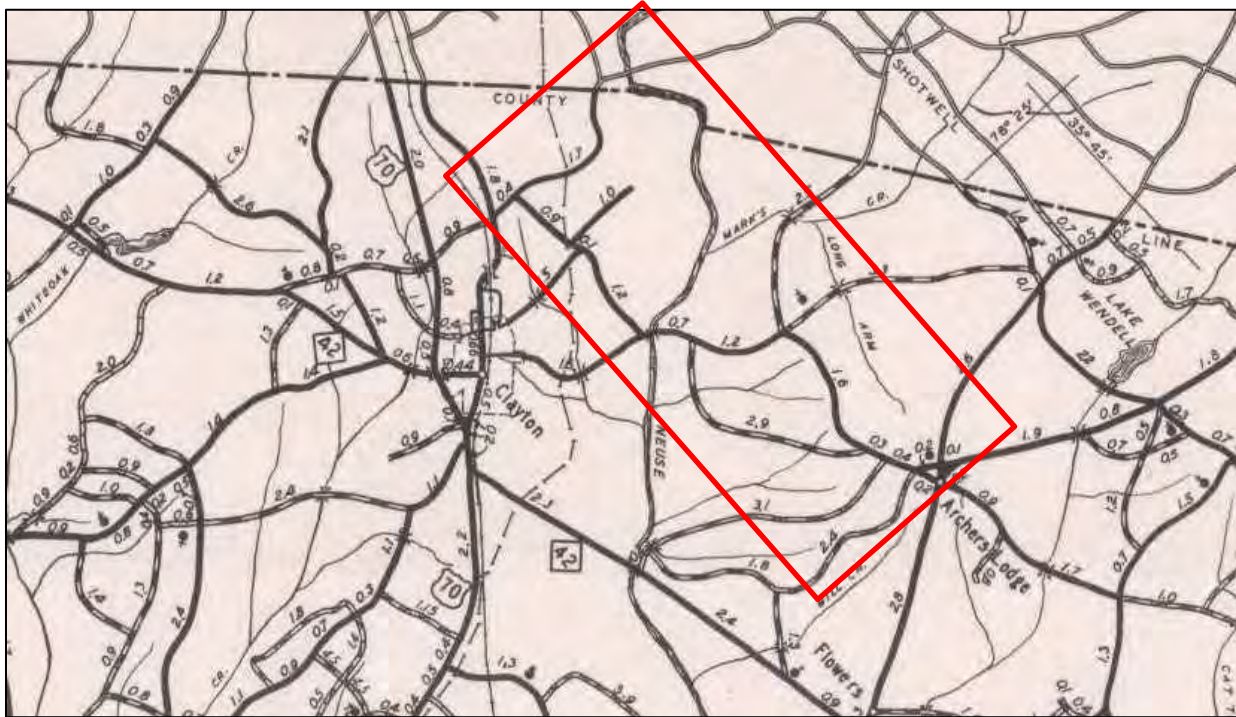


Figure 2.57. A portion of the NCDOT map of Johnston County (1953), showing vicinity of the project corridor.

**Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline**

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.58. USGS 7.5-minute *Clayton* topographic quadrangle (1964), showing vicinity of the project corridor.

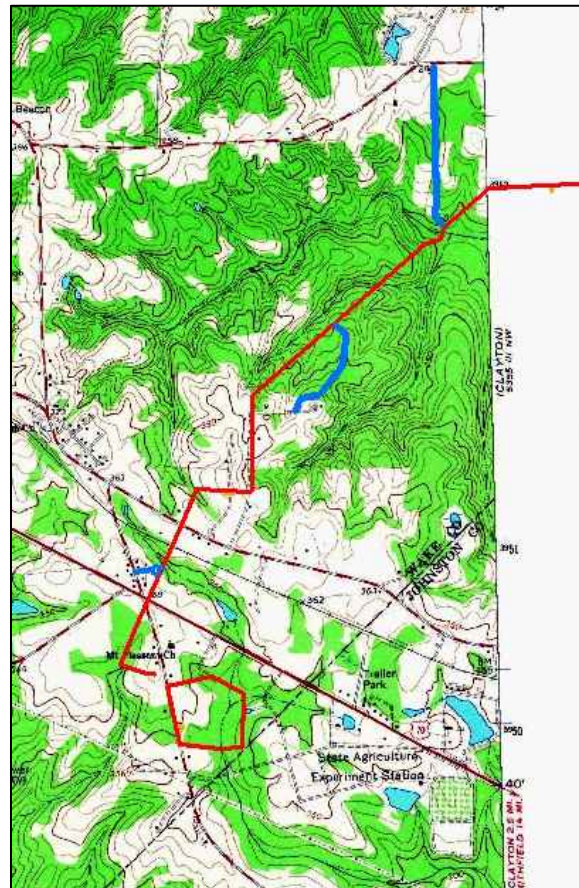


Figure 2.59. USGS 7.5-minute *Garner* topographic quadrangle (1964), showing vicinity of the project corridor.

**Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline**

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599

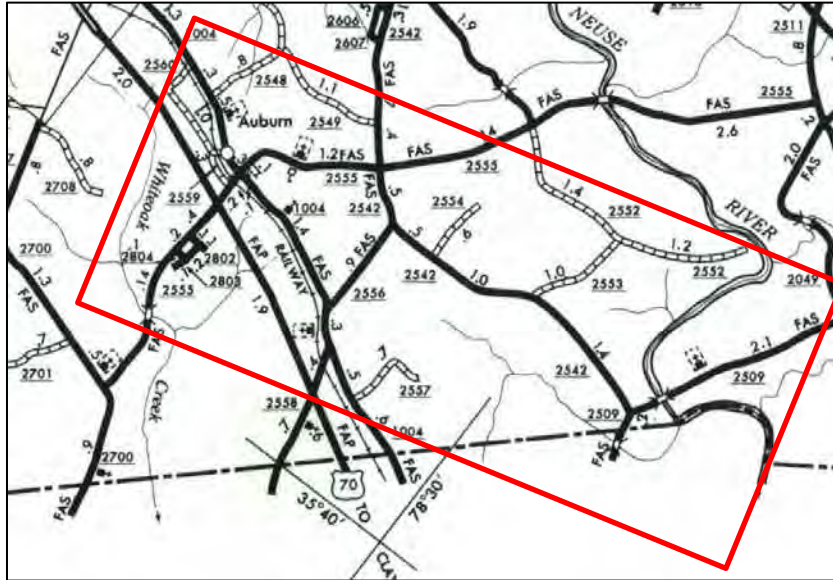


Figure 2.60. A portion of the NCDOT map of Wake County (1968), showing vicinity of the project corridor.

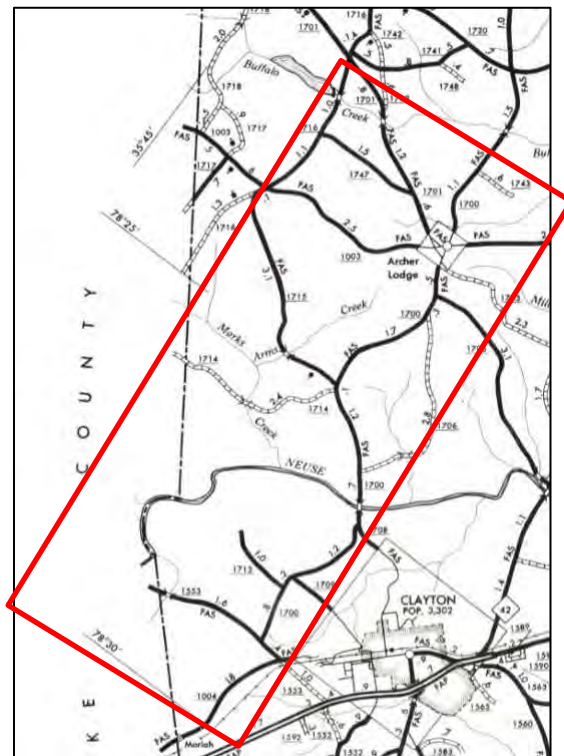


Figure 2.61. A portion of the NCDOT map of Johnston County (1968), showing vicinity of the project corridor.

**Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline**

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 2.62. USGS 7.5-minute *Clayton* topographic quadrangle (1975), showing vicinity of the project corridor.



Figure 2.63. USGS 7.5-minute *Garner* topographic quadrangle (1987), showing vicinity of the project corridor.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



3.0 METHODS

3.1 Historic Architecture Field Methods

Fieldwork was completed in June 2021. Preliminary information from Johnston and Wake county tax records and historic maps were used to identify parcels that were likely to have structures greater than 50 years of age. During fieldwork, each structure identified as over 50 years old through tax records or historic maps was surveyed, as were additional structures that appeared to be over 50 years of age. The APE for the proposed undertaking includes parcels within and adjacent to the proposed pipeline corridor, access roads, and laydown area; previously unsurveyed structures within parcels that contain the right-of-way of the corridor were recorded and previously recorded structures adjacent to or within view of the laydown area or access roads, or on parcels which contain the proposed corridor, were revisited. Fieldwork consisted of photographing each resource greater than 50 years of age from the public right-of-way and recording notes on its condition and integrity. Access to take additional photographs, both interior and exterior, for each property was requested and additional photographs were taken when access was granted. The historic architectural analysis included surveying, analyzing, and evaluating the historic property according to NRHP criteria.

3.2 National Register Eligibility Assessment

For a property to be considered eligible for the NRHP it must retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (National Register Bulletin 15:2). In addition, properties must meet one or more of the criteria below:

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.

The most frequently used criterion for assessing the significance of aboveground resources, particularly structures, site is Criterion C, although other criteria were considered where appropriate. For an aboveground historic resource to be considered significant, it must retain the particular characteristics that made it important, whether it is evaluated under an architectural or historic context. These elements are evaluated through seven aspects of integrity: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. These factors were considered in assessing a site's potential for inclusion in the NRHP.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



4.0 RESULTS

Fieldwork for the project was conducted in June 2021. Fieldwork consisted of photographing each resource greater than 50 years of age from the public right-of-way and recording notes on its condition and integrity. If owner permission was obtained, photographs of additional elevations were taken from the property. Attempts were made to contact owners of each property surveyed; interior access was not granted for any of the properties. The APE for the proposed undertaking includes parcels containing the proposed pipeline corridor, access roads, and laydown area and parcels adjacent to the proposed laydown area and access roads; previously recorded structures within this APE were revisited and previously unrecorded structures greater than 50 years of age within the APE were surveyed and photographed. As a result of the investigations, 11 previously unrecorded structures were surveyed and 15 previously recorded resources were revisited; these resources are discussed in greater detail, from west to east, below.

4.1 Gowers House (WA0290)

The Gowers House (WA0290) is located at 4333 Guy Road, Clayton, Wake County, NC, south of Line 142 Pipeline project area; it is located 0.1-mile south, on the opposite side of Guy Road, from the proposed laydown area (Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). The building is a circa 1860, two-story wood-frame vernacular farmhouse that was enlarged in circa 1890 and remodeled in circa 1940 (Figures 4.1 and 4.2). The original 1860 building was an I-House, with rear detached kitchen structure; in 1890 the building was enlarged with a two-story cross wing on the north elevation and a one-story hyphen building added to connect the one-story detached kitchen to the main building and cross wing to create a T-plan. The west front façade of the building is three bays with the north bay stepping out as part of the cross-wing addition. The hipped front porch was extended the length of the front façade when the cross wing was added and is supported by wooden columns. The roof of the building is a cross gable with the cross-wing addition intersecting the side gable of the original floorplan with a front gable. There are diamond shaped vents in each of the gable ends of the main building, with the exception of the south gable end, due to a chimney. The hyphen building is a front gable that extends off the main building and intersects with the side gable of the kitchen building. The roofing material is standing seam metal throughout the structure, including the hipped porch roof. The exterior of the building is clad in tan weatherboard with decorative blue outside corner trim that matches blue casings surrounding the windows. The building has three chimneys; the chimney on the south elevation is the only one on the exterior of the building and is partly covered in stucco that ends roughly three quarters of the way up, while the top is brick. The other two chimneys are within the building with one at the intersection of the main building and cross wing and one centered in the kitchen building. The windows on the original I-house section of the building are six-over-six wooden sash, while the windows in the later additions are two-over-two double hung wooden sash windows. There is a decorative mill work screen door on the main entrance. The foundation of the building is brick piers that were later infilled for a continuous brick foundation. The Gowers House (WA0290) was recorded in 1988 and was revisited in 2014, when it was determined eligible for the National Registers under Criterion A, as an intact example of a late nineteenth to early twentieth century middle-sized farm in Wake County, and under Criterion C, as an example of the adaptation of traditional architectural forms using contemporary architectural styles and details. No exterior changes to the Gowers House are evident since it was determined eligible for the NRHP and S&ME believes that the resource remains eligible under both Criteria A and C, with the same boundaries as were recommended in 2014 (Figure 4.3). Based on vegetation on the south side of the property proposed for the laydown area, the proposed laydown area is not currently visible from the Gowers House (WA0290) (Figure 4.4).

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.1. Gowers House (WA0290), facing west.



Figure 4.2. Gowers House (WA0290), facing northwest.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.3. NRHP boundaries for the Gowers House (WA0290).



Figure 4.4. View toward the proposed laydown area from the Gowers House (WA0290), facing north.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



4.2 William Coats House (WA0291)

The William Coats House (WA0291) is located at 4420 Guy Road, Wake County, NC, approximately 0.05-mile south of the proposed laydown area (Figure 1.2a and 1.3a). The building is a circa 1850 one-story, three bay, wood frame vernacular farmhouse (Figures 4.5 and 4.6). The building has a side gable roof with an intersecting asymmetrical front gable extending east off the back of the building. The roofing material is standing seam metal throughout the structure. The west front façade has a three-bay projecting porch covered by a half-hipped roof and supported by wooden columns. On the east elevation is an engaged, gabled car port supported by wood columns. There is one stone chimney on the south elevation that steps out from the footprint of the building. The building is clad in weatherboard. The windows are four-over-four, double hung, wood sash throughout. The foundation is brick piers with infilled stone between the piers, with the porch foundation being continuous stone. The William Coats House (WA0291) was recorded in 1988 and was revisited in 2012, when it was determined to be ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The William Coats House (WA0291) is an example of a one-story, vernacular form farmhouse, which remains a common type of rural residential structure in eastern Wake and western Johnston counties, with similar examples scattered throughout the area (Figures 2.1, 2.2, and 2.4). Due to modern addition and alterations to the structure, it no longer retains integrity of materials, workmanship, and design; S&ME agrees with the previous determination of the William Coats House (WA0291) as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

4.3 House (WA7042)

Structure WA7042 is recorded as being located at 4424 Guy Road, Wake County, NC, south of the proposed laydown area (Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). The site was recorded in 2012 as a circa 1960, one-story, wood frame, brick veneer building Ranch residence. Currently, a modern house is located on the property (Figure 4.7). County tax records and aerial photographs show the 1960 Ranch house on the property until February 2019; by June 2019, street view photographs show that the structure is no longer extant (Figures 4.8–4.10). It is S&ME's observation that structure WA7042 is no longer extant.

4.4 Laydown Area Parcel

The parcel proposed for a laydown is located at 4520 Guy Road (Figure 1.2a and 1.3a). Wake County Tax Assessor data indicate that there is a circa 1900 residence on the property. Based on aerial photographs, the one-story, vernacular farmhouse was extant until approximately 2018–2019 (Figures 4.11–4.15). No structure remains on the property (Figure 4.16). Based on the results of the fieldwork and aerial photographs, it is S&ME's observation that the circa 1900 residence identified in the tax records is no longer extant.

4.5 Kelly-Smith House (WA0292)

The Kelly-Smith House (WA0292) was recorded as being located along the west side of Guy Road, across from the proposed laydown area (Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). The building was recorded in 1988 as a circa 1900 two-story, wood frame, vernacular farmhouse (Figure 4.17). Historic aerial images show the building was extant during the 1990s but had been demolished by 2002 (Figures 4.18 and 4.19). During fieldwork, S&ME observed that the Kelly-Smith House was no longer extant (Figure 4.20).

**Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline**

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.5. WA0291 William Coats House facing northeast.



Figure 4.6. WA0291 William Coats House facing southeast.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.7. Modern residence at the location of structure WA7042, facing east.



Figure 4.8. One-story brick veneer structure, WA7042 (Wake County Tax Assessor 2012).

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.9. One-story brick veneer structure, WA7042 (Google Earth February 2019).



Figure 4.10. Location of WA7042 (Google Earth June 2019).

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.11. Structure, circa 1900, on the proposed laydown area parcel (Wake County Tax Assessor 1996).



Figure 4.12. Structure, circa 1900, on the proposed laydown area parcel (Wake County Tax Assessor 2013).

**Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline**

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.13. Laydown Area parcel, showing circa 1900 structure (Google Earth 2010).

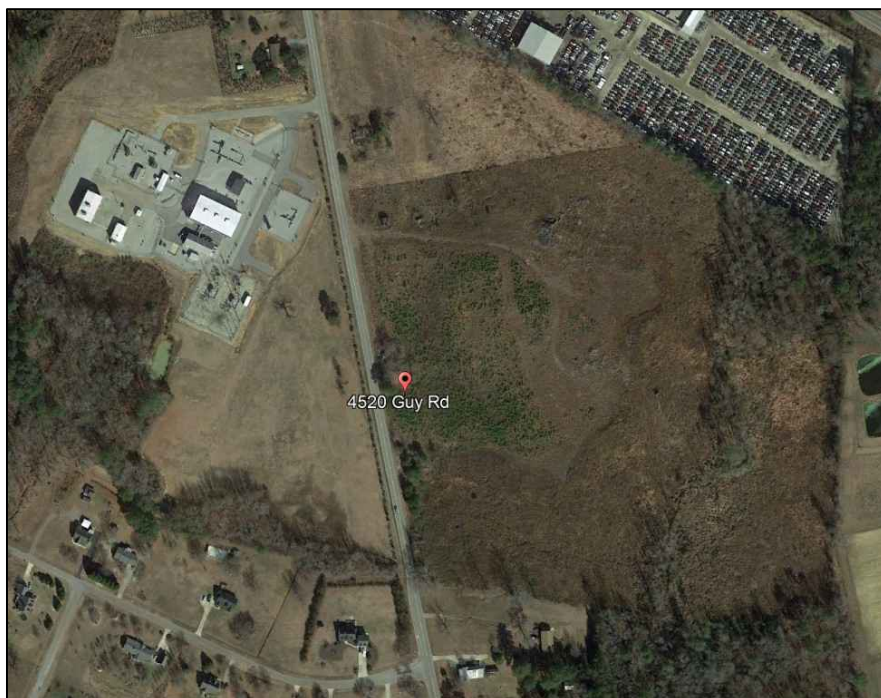


Figure 4.14. Laydown Area parcel, showing circa 1900 structure (Google Earth 2018).

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599

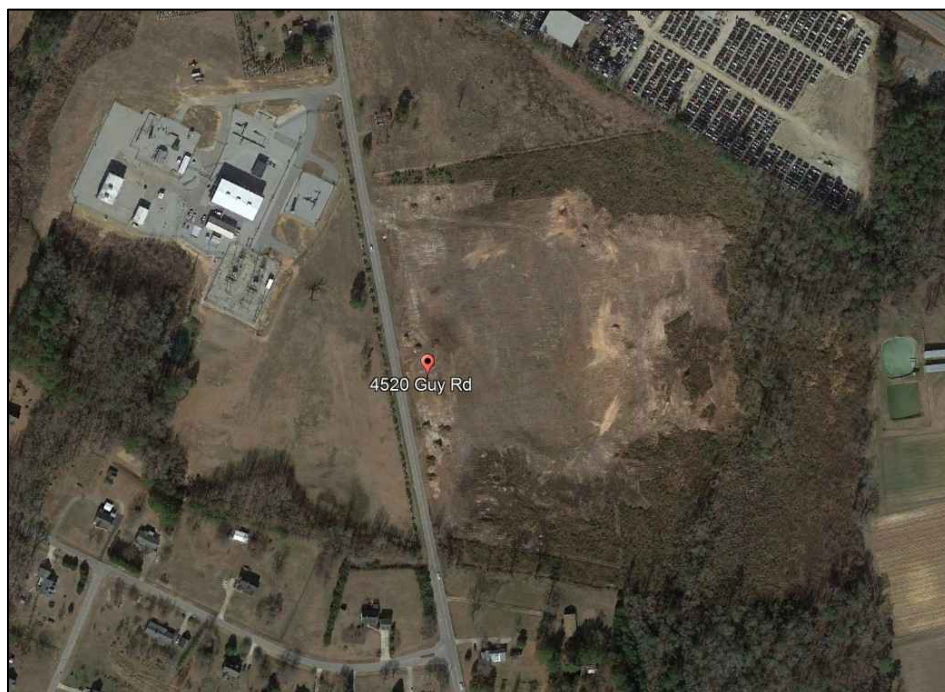


Figure 4.15. Laydown Area parcel, showing circa 1900 structure no longer extant (Google Earth 2019).

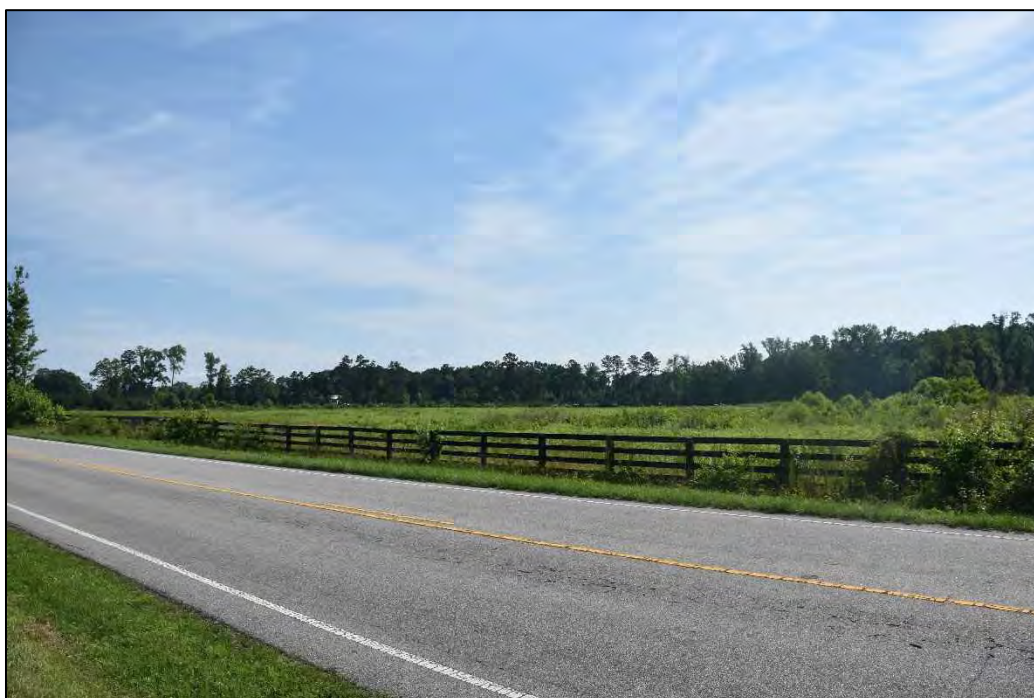


Figure 4.16. Laydown Area parcel, facing northeast.

Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.17. Kelly-Smith House, WA0292 (Wake County Tax Assessor 1996).



Figure 4.18. Kelly-Smith House, WA0292 (Google Earth 1993).

Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.19. Location of the Kelly-Smith House, WA0292 (Google Earth 2002).



Figure 4.20. Former location of the Kelly-Smith House (WA0292), facing northwest.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



4.6 House (WA7043)

Structure WA7043 was recorded as being located at 4700 Guy Road, east of the proposed pipeline corridor (Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). The building was previously surveyed in 2012 and identified as a circa 1910 one-story, wood frame, vernacular farmhouse and was determined ineligible for the NRHP; the structure remained standing in 2019 but was in poor condition (Figures 4.21 and 4.22). S&ME revisited the location of WA7043 and could not relocate the structure (Figure 4.23). Therefore, S&ME believes that structure WA7043 is no longer extant.

4.7 House (WA7044)

Structure WA7044 is located at 4904 Guy Road, west of the proposed pipeline corridor and south of a proposed access road (Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). The building is a circa 1955 one-story, wood frame, brick veneer ranch (Figures 4.24 and 4.25). The roof is hipped with asphalt shingles. Within the building envelope is a carport on the south of the building, supported by a cast iron column on a low brick wall along the south elevation. The exterior is clad in brick veneer that extends to grade level, with vent openings for the crawl space. The foundation is likely piers of brick or concrete masonry units. The windows are six-over-six, double hung, vinyl sash, individually placed with the exception of a grouping of three to the south of the entrance, creating a picture window. The front door is likely original, with decorative lights descending in size that emulate mid-century modern styles. Structure WA7044 was surveyed in 2012 and was determined to be ineligible for the NRHP. Structure WA7044 is a mid-twentieth century Ranch-style residence, which is a common rural residential type in eastern Wake and western Johnston counties, with multiple comparable examples in the vicinity of the project area (Figures 2.24–2.36). Since there are no known historical associations for the structure, S&ME agrees with the previous recommendation that the building is ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

4.8 House (WA7048)

Structure WA7048 is located at 4910 Guy Road, west of the proposed pipeline corridor and south of a proposed access road (Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). The building is a circa 1958 one-story, wood frame, brick veneer ranch with a circa 1980 two-story addition on the south of the building and a one-bay front porch with connecting metal wheelchair ramp on the north of the building (Figures 4.26 and 4.27). The original structure has a side-gabled roof, and the circa 1980 porch is an engaged front gable; the roof of the two-story addition is a detached front gable. The roof material is asphalt shingles. The exterior of the 1958 structure is brick veneer, with vinyl siding on the two-story addition and in the gable ends of the front porch and the side gable. The windows are two-over-two, double hung, vinyl sash with a framed picture window on the west elevation. The front door and windows on the front elevation are flanked by replica vinyl shutters. The two-story structure steps in where it meets the 1958 footprint to create a secondary entrance supported by a wood column. The windows on the two-story addition are one-over-one, double hung, vinyl sash flanked by replica vinyl shutters. The two-story addition has a vinyl garage door on the front elevation. The foundation of the 1958 structure is likely brick or concrete masonry unit piers, while it is like the two-story addition is concrete slab, due to the period of construction and the differences in elevation of the entrances to the building. Behind the main building is a one-story, two-bay detached garage with a side gable roof and vinyl siding (Figure 4.28). Structure WA7048 was surveyed in 2012 and determined to be ineligible for the National Register of Historic Place. Structure WA7048 is a mid-twentieth century Ranch-style residence, which is a common rural residential type in eastern Wake and western Johnston counties, with multiple comparable examples in the vicinity of the project area (Figures 2.24–2.36). It has lost integrity of design, materials,

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.21. Structure WA7043 (Wake County Tax Assessor 1996).



Figure 4.22. Structure WA7043 (Google Earth 2019).

Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.23. Location of structure WA7043 facing southeast.



Figure 4.24. Structure WA7044, facing north.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.25. Structure WA7044, facing southeast.



Figure 4.26. Structure WA7048, facing southeast.

Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.27. Structure WA7048, facing northeast.



Figure 4.28. Structure WA7048, associated garage, facing east.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



and workmanship, due to modern alterations and a large addition and has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME concurs with the previous recommendation that it is ineligible for the National Register.

4.9 Calvin Poole House (WA0293)

The Calvin Poole House (WA0293) was recorded at 4913 Guy Road, west of the proposed pipeline corridor and south of a proposed access road (Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). The building was surveyed in 1988 and identified as a circa 1900 one-story, wood frame, vernacular farmhouse; it was resurveyed in 2012 and recommended as ineligible for the National Register (Figure 4.29). S&ME revisited the site of the Calvin Poole ouse (WA0293) and did not relocate the structure (Figure 4.30). Based on historic aerial photographs, the building was demolished between August 2013 and March 2014 (Figures 4.31 and 4.32). Based on the results of fieldwork and historic aerial photographs, S&ME believes that the Calvin Poole House (WA0293) is no longer extant.

4.10 House (WA8324)

Structure WA8324 is located at 4914 Guy Road, west of the proposed pipeline corridor and south of a proposed access road (Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). The building is a circa 1950 one-story, wood frame, Ranch-style residence with a circa 1970 one-story addition that is smaller in mass on the south elevation of the building (Figures 4.33 and 4.34). Both structures have side-gabled roofs, but due to the difference in size of the structures the addition is engaged within the gable end and not with the original roof line. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The building footprint steps in under the gable of the original building for a two-bay, covered porch supported by wood columns. The exterior of the building is clad in vinyl siding. There are no windows in the south elevation gables, but the north elevation gable has a door with a quarter turn wooden staircase. The windows are one-over-one, vinyl sash, with the exception of a picture window on the front east elevation that is flanked with the typical one-over-one vinyl sash windows. The foundation is continuous brick. The building has a circa 1985 shed associated with it (Figure 4.35). The outbuilding is a one-story wood frame with front gable roof; the roof extends off the west elevation and is supported by wood columns. Structure WA8324 is a mid-twentieth century Ranch residence, with was a common residential type in the area, with multiple contemporary examples in the vicinity of the pipeline corridor (Figures 2.24–2.36). The house has been updated with vinyl windows and siding, contemporary asphalt shingles, and an addition to the original floorplan, and does not retain aspects of its original craftsmanship, material, or design. Due to the modern updates and no known historic associations for the house, it is recommended by S&ME that Structure WA8324 is ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

4.11 House (WA8325)

Structure WA8325 is located at 4920 Guy Road, west of the proposed pipeline corridor and north of a proposed access road (Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). Structure WA8325 is a circa 1959 one-story, wood frame, Ranch-style residence with two circa 1970 additions off the north elevation of the building (Figures 4.36 and 4.37). The roof is a side gable that steps down for the 1970 additions; the roofing material is asphalt shingles. The exterior of the building is clad in vinyl siding. The windows are one-over-one vinyl sash. There are two entrances on the front elevation of the building; the entrance to the west is likely original, because of the two size descending lights typical for the style during the period of construction. The door on the 1970 addition is modern vinyl door. The foundation is continuous brick. Structure WA8325 has two associated outbuildings on the property (Figures 4.38 and 4.39). One is a circa 1970 two-bay garage with engaged carport supported by wood columns and the other is a circa 1959 one-

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.29. Calvin Poole house (WA0293) (Wake Country Tax Assessor 2013).

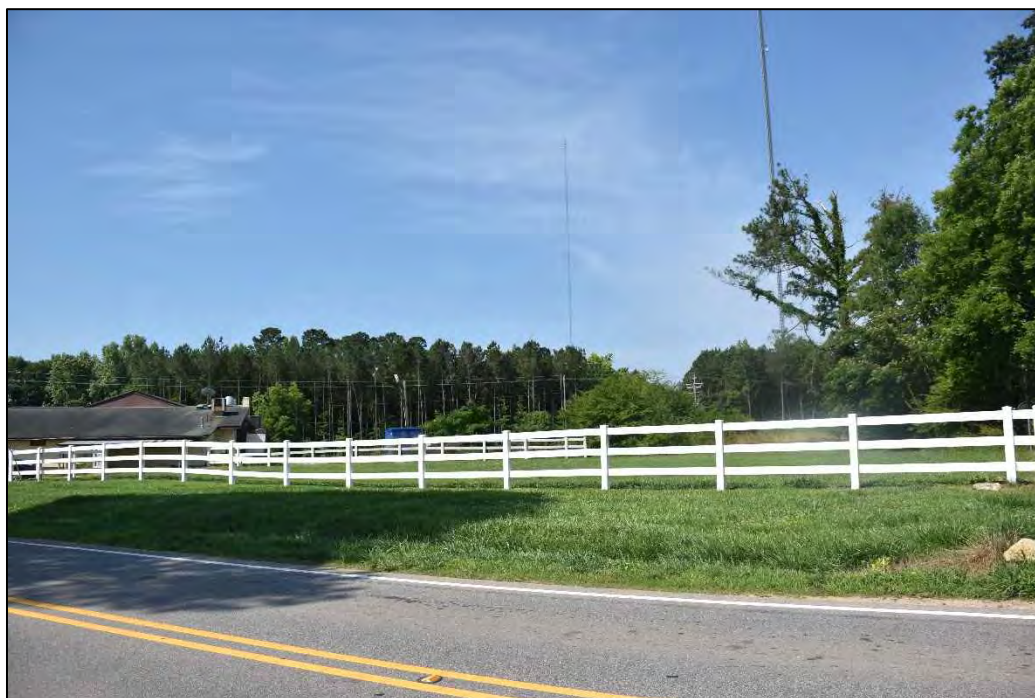


Figure 4.30. Location of the Calvin Poole house (WA0293), facing southwest.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.31. Calvin Poole house, WA0293 (Google Earth 2013).



Figure 4.32. Location of Calvin Poole house, WA0293 (Google Earth 2014).

Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.33. Structure WA8324, facing northeast.



Figure 4.34 Structure WA8324, facing southeast.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.35. Outbuilding associated with Structure WA8324, facing east.



Figure 4.36. Structure WA8325, facing northeast.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.37. Structure WA8325, facing northwest.



Figure 4.38. Structure WA8325, circa 1970 garage, facing west.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.39. Structure WA8325, circa 1959 shed, facing northeast.

story, wood frame shed with gable roof covered in standing seam metal and clad in wood weatherboard. Structure WA8325 is a mid-twentieth century Ranch residence, with was a common residential type in the area, with multiple contemporary examples in the vicinity of the pipeline corridor (Figures 2.24–2.36). The house and its associated buildings have no known historical association, and although the resource retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, the additions to the structure and the replacement of original materials with modern vinyl windows, doors, and siding compromise the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. S&ME recommends that Structure WA8325 and its associated outbuildings are ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

4.12 House (WA7045)

Structure WA7045 is located at 4923 Guy Road, west of the proposed pipeline corridor and south of a proposed access road (Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). The building is a circa 1956 one-story, wood frame, Ranch-style residence with a circa 1972 one-story, wood frame addition with garage (Figures 4.40 and 4.41). The roof is hipped, with a shallower-pitched hip roof over the original structure engaged with a taller, steeper-pitched gable extending over the addition. The roof material throughout is asphalt shingles. The exterior of the 1959 structure is brick veneer, with vinyl siding on the addition. The windows are one-over-one, vinyl sash with vinyl shutters on the west elevation. The foundation is likely piers of brick or concrete masonry unit that has been infilled with brick. Structure WA7045 was surveyed in 2012 and was determined to be ineligible for the NRHP. Structure WA7044 is a mid-twentieth century Ranch-style residence, which is a common rural residential type in eastern Wake and western Johnston counties, with multiple comparable examples in the vicinity of the project area (Figures 2.24–2.36). The structure retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but due to the addition to the original

Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.40. Structure WA7045, facing northwest.



Figure 4.41. Structure WA7045, facing southwest.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



structure and replacement of original materials with modern vinyl windows and asphalt shingles, it does not retain its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Since there are no known historical associations for the structure, S&ME agrees with the previous recommendation that the building is ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

4.13 House (WA8326)

Structure WA8326 is located at 4924 Guy Road, west of the proposed pipeline corridor and north of a proposed access road (Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). The building is a circa 1958 one-story, wood frame, Ranch-style residence with a circa 2015 one-story addition off the south elevation (Figures 4.42 and 4.43). The addition is smaller in height and mass and steps in from the footprint of the main building. The roofs over the original building and addition are both side-gabled, with the roof of the addition engaged into the side of the building. The roofing material is asphalt shingles throughout. The exterior of the building is brick veneer, with the addition clad in vinyl siding. The windows are one-over-one, vinyl sash with modern vinyl shutters flanking the windows on the west elevation, with the exception of the window on the addition. The foundation is likely brick or concrete masonry unit piers infilled with brick veneer. Structure WA8326 is a mid-twentieth century Ranch residence, with was a common residential type in the area, with multiple contemporary examples in the vicinity of the pipeline corridor (Figures 2.24–2.36). Structure WA8326 and has no known historical association and although it retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling, the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised with the addition to the building and replacement of original materials. It is S&ME's recommendation that Structure WA8326 is ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

4.14 Duplex (WA7046)

Structure WA7046 is a duplex residence, located at 4927-4929 Guy Road, west of the proposed pipeline corridor and a proposed access road (Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). The building is a circa 1956 one-story, wood frame Ranch-style duplex in a mid-century modern vernacular design (Figures 4.44 and 4.45). The front elevation is a symmetrical design, with the footprint of the building stepping in a quarter before the corners. This change is marked in the change in material of the exterior cladding, from brick veneer to vertical tongue-and-groove, and the side-gabled roof steeping down, but without a change in pitch. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The symmetry on the front elevation is continued in the grouping of windows; there are two sets of three one-over-one, single hung casement windows flanked by groupings of two one-over-one, double hung, wood sash windows. The north and south elevations both have single one-over-one, wood sash windows on either side. The entrances on each side of the duplex are mirrored, being set within step back of the building with access from mirrored brick stairs. Both the north and south elevations have vertical tongue-and-groove siding in the gable ends and brick veneer on the building. The foundation is like brick or concrete masonry unit piers infilled with brick. The site has one circa 1956 one-story, wood frame garage with a front-gabled, asphalt roof that is clad in asbestos shingles (Figure 4.46). Structure WA7046 was surveyed in 2012 and determined to be ineligible for the National Register of Historic Place. Structure WA7046 is a mid-twentieth century Ranch-style residence, although it is a duplex style, which is a common rural residential type in eastern Wake and western Johnston counties, with multiple comparable examples in the vicinity of the project area (Figures 2.24–2.36). The structure retains its integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, and feeling, but has no known historic associations. It is S&ME's recommendation that WA7046 is ineligible for the NRHP.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.42. Structure WA8326, facing northeast.



Figure 4.43. Structure WA8326, facing southeast.

**Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline**

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.44. WA7046, facing northwest.



Figure 4.45. WA7046, facing southwest.

Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.46. Garage associated with WA7046, facing northwest.

4.15 House (WA7047)

Structure WA7047 is located at 4931 Guy Road Clayton, west of the proposed pipeline corridor and north of a proposed access road (Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). The structure is a circa 1957 one-story, wood frame, Ranch-style residence with a circa 1972 addition. The roof of the main building is hipped, with the addition roof creating an L-shaped cross-hip extending off the back of the building (Figure 4.47 and 4.48). The building steps back on the front elevation, where the addition and original building meet. The building has one brick chimney on the north elevation, near the intersection the original building and addition that steps out from the footprint. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The exterior of the building is clad in brick veneer and vertical tongue-and-groove panels. The windows are one-over-one, double hung, vinyl sashes. The foundation of the building is likely brick or concrete masonry unit piers with infilled brick veneer. The property has two outbuilding associated with it: a modern two-bay garage with front gable roof and weatherboard siding and a circa 1957 shed, with projecting front gable roof supported by metal columns and clad in vertical and horizontal metal siding (Figures 4.49 and 4.50). Structure WA7047 was surveyed in 2012 and determined to be ineligible for the National Register of Historic Place. Structure WA7047 is a mid-twentieth century Ranch-style residence which is a common rural residential type in eastern Wake and western Johnston counties, with multiple comparable examples in the vicinity of the project area (Figures 2.24–2.36). The structure retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but has no known historic associations and has lost integrity of materials and workmanship. It is S&ME’s recommendation that WA7047 is ineligible for the NRHP.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.47. Structure WA7047, facing northwest.



Figure 4.48. WA7047, facing southwest.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.49. Structure WA7047, modern garage, facing southwest.



Figure 4.50. Structure WA7047, circa 1957 shed, facing southwest.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



4.16 John Robert Baucom Farm (WA2250)

The John Robert Baucom Farm (WA2250) is located at 7920 Old Baucom Road, north of the proposed pipeline corridor (Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). The building is a circa 1926 one-story, wood frame, Bungalow with circa 1975 additions to the building (Figures 4.51 and 4.52). The roof is a front gable on gable, with engaged hip roofs over the additions. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The building has one central brick chimney. The exterior is clad in modern vinyl siding. The windows are one-over-one, double hung, vinyl sash flanked by vinyl shutters. The foundation is likely brick piers. The property has at least one remaining outbuilding, a circa 1926 wood framed barn clad in weatherboard (Figure 4.53). The John Robert Baucom Farm (WA2250) was surveyed in 2012 and determined to be ineligible for the National Register of Historic Place. The structure is an early twentieth century Craftsman/Bungalow style residence which is a common rural residential type in eastern Wake and western Johnston counties, with multiple comparable examples in the vicinity of the project area (Figures 2.21–2.23). The building retains original architectural features of wood bracketed eaves and half wood tapered columns supporting the projecting front gable, but much of the original material and workmanship was lost, due to the modern vinyl replacement windows and siding. S&ME concurs with the previous recommendation that the John Robert Baucom Farm (WA2250) is not eligible for the NRHP.

4.17 House (WA8327)

Structure WA8327 is located at 8004 Old Baucom Road, north of the proposed pipeline corridor and adjacent to a proposed access road (Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). The building is a circa 1950 one-story, wood, vernacular farmhouse with a nominally Craftsman form and circa 1980 additions (Figures 4.54 and 4.55). The roof is a front gable, with a projecting smaller gabled porch supported by tapered wood columns over the entry way. Off the east elevation is an addition with an engaged shed roof that extends to also cover a screened in porch. The roof material is standing seam metal painted traditional tanners red. There is one brick chimney, centered within the main structure. The exterior is clad in clapboard what is stained rather than painted. The windows are single hung casement windows with wooden sashes. The foundation is like brick or concrete masonry unit piers. The structure represents the typical rural residential form for the period of construction and is similar to other rural houses that adapted Craftsman forms (Figure 2.21–2.23, 4.51). Structure WA8327 maintains integrity of location, setting and feeling, but its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised by modern additions. There is no known historical association for the structure. It is S&ME's recommendation that Structure WA8327 is ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

4.18 Baucom House (WA0281)

The Baucom House (WA0281) is recorded near the corner southwest corner of Old Baucom Road and Mial Plantation Road, north of the proposed pipeline corridor and adjacent to a proposed access road (Figures 1.2b and 1.3b). The site and structure were recorded in 1988 as a circa 1915 Colonial Revival house (Figure 4.56). The property is currently owned by the City of Raleigh and is part of the waste and recycling management property. As of 1993, the structure had been demolished, and while field work was being conducted June 2021, there was no evidence of a circa 1915 structure (Figures 4.57 and 4.58). Based on fieldwork and aerial images, S&ME concludes that the Baucom House (WA0281) is no longer extant.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.51 John Robert Baucom Farm (WA2250), facing south.



Figure 4.52. John Robert Baucom Farm (WA2250), facing southeast.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.53. John Robert Baucom Farm (WA2250), circa 1926 barn, facing southwest.



Figure 4.54. Structure WA8327, facing southeast.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.55. Structure WA8327, facing southwest.



Figure 4.56. Baucom House (WA0281), survey photograph (Survey File 1988).

**Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline**

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.57. Location of the Baucom House (WA0281)(Google Earth 1993)



Figure 4.58. Location of the Baucom House (WA0281), facing northwest.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



4.19 House (JT2036)

Structure JT2036 is located at 2664 Shotwell Road, adjacent to the proposed pipeline corridor (Figures 1.2b and 1.3b). The structure is a circa 1900 one-story, wood frame, vernacular Triple-A farmhouse, with a circa 1960 addition extending off the back of the structure (Figures 4.59 and 4.60). The roof is side-gabled, with an engaged front gable containing an attic vent; the later addition has an asymmetrical gable engaged with the side gable and open gable end on the east elevation. A shed roof extends off the west elevation, running nearly the entire length, creating a three-bay porch supported by wood columns. The roof of the original house, addition, and porch is covered in standing seam metal; the exterior of the building is clad in weatherboard. The windows are one-over-one, double hung, vinyl sash with vinyl shutters flanking the windows on the front elevation. The foundation is likely brick or concrete masonry unit piers, infilled to read as a continuous foundation. Structure JT2036 is an example of a one-story, Triple-A vernacular form farmhouse, which remains a common type of rural residential structure in eastern Wake and western Johnston counties, with similar examples scattered throughout the area (Figures 2.5–2.10). The building retains many of the original architectural features, but the replacement of original windows and alterations to the structure have compromised the buildings integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Structure JT2036 has no known historical associations. S&ME recommends that Structure JT2036 is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

4.20 House (JT0791)

Structure JT0791 is located at 724 Bobbitt Road, south of the proposed pipeline corridor and a proposed access road (Figures 1.2b and 1.3b). The building is a circa 1900 two-story, wood frame vernacular farmhouse, with alterations done in circa 1950 (Figures 4.61 and 4.62). The roof is a cross-gabled and is covered in standing seam metal; there is a one-story, shed-roofed porch covering the entry supported with wood columns. The exterior is clad in aluminum siding. The windows are four-over-four, double-hung, wooden sashes and two-over-two, double hung, wooden sash. The foundation is likely piers of brick or concrete masonry unit. The property has one barn associated with the house, with a gable on shed roof, typical of barn design, with standing seam metal roof and wood clapboard and vertical metal siding (Figure 4.63). The building and barn are currently overgrown with vegetation. Structure JT0791 was surveyed in 1982 but was not evaluated for NRHP eligibility. The structure is a circa 1900 two-story farmhouse, with a cross-gabled roof, which is a common rural residential type in eastern Wake and western Johnston counties, with multiple comparable examples in the vicinity of the project area (Figures 2.14–2.20, 4.1). Due to the circa 1950 alterations, including a rear addition and metal siding, structure JT0791 has lost the integrity of materials and workmanship; it has no known historical associations. It is S&ME's recommendation that JT0791 is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

4.21 Stallings-Carpenter House (JT0243)

The Stallings-Carpenter House (JT0243) is located at 1004 Bobbitt Road, south of the proposed pipeline corridor and adjacent to a proposed access road (Figures 1.2b and 1.3b). The building is a circa 1845 two-story, three-bay, wood frame Greek Revival residence (Figure 4.64). The structure and a portion of its tax parcel were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983 under Criterion B, for the property's association with John Stallings, and Criterion C, as an embodiment of a high-style, antebellum, Greek Revival building. No visible changes have occurred to the Stallings-Carpenter House since it was listed on the National Register and S&ME recommends that it remains eligible for the NRHP, with the same boundaries as its 1983 listing. As currently proposed, the NRHP boundary of the Stallings-Carpenter House (JT0243) is 0.32-mile south of the proposed pipeline corridor

**Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline**

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.59. Structure JT2036, facing north.



Figure 4.60. Structure JT2036, facing southeast.

Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.61. Structure JT0791, facing northeast.

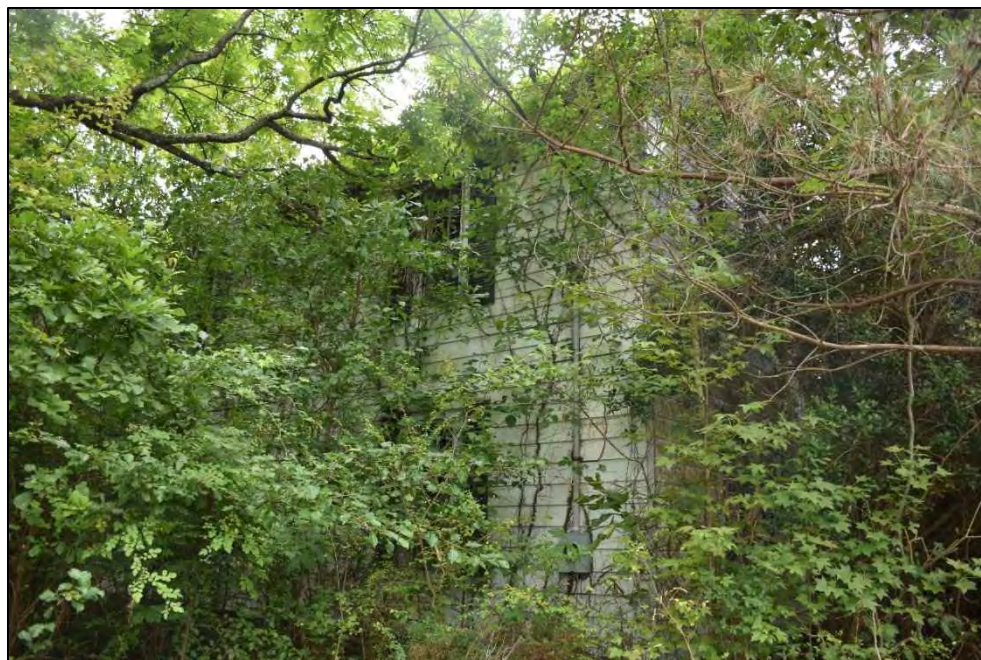


Figure 4.62. Structure JT0791, facing northeast.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.63. Structure JT0791, barn, facing north.



Figure 4.64. Stallings-Carpenter House (JT0243), facing northeast.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



and is shielded from the proposed corridor by the mature vegetation surrounding the property. The proposed access road runs adjacent to the northwestern portion of the NRHP boundary for the Stallings-Carpenter House (JT0243); the proposed temporary access road utilizes an existing dirt access road, which is shielded by mature vegetation at the point where it is adjacent to the Stallings-Carpenter House (JT0243) NRHP boundary.

4.22 Farm Complex (JT2037)

Resource JT2037, a farm complex, consists of seven structures that are located on the property associated with the address 897 Bobbitt Road, adjacent to the proposed pipeline corridor and a proposed access road (Figures 1.2b and 1.3b). Of these seven structures, six were built before 1971. They are grouped into a farm complex, free standing tobacco barn, and a farmhouse with modern shed. The farm complex is nearest the Neuse River and consists of four structures. The main structure is a circa 1900 one-story, wood frame, duplex vernacular farmhouse with a side gable roof and projecting shed roof covered in standing seam metal (Figures 4.65–4.69). A single brick chimney is centered within the building footprint. The exterior is clad in weatherboard. The foundation is a replacement continuous concrete masonry unit. The building retains no windows or doors. The outbuildings associated with the farm complex are a circa 1900 tobacco barn, a circa 1960 barn, and a circa 1960 half-height silo (Figures 4.70–4.74). Located southeast of the farm complex, along the access road, away from the Neuse River, is another tobacco barn, roughly 500 feet off the road (Figures 4.75 and 4.76). Additionally, on the property there is a circa 1920 single-family, one-story, wood frame vernacular farmhouse with additions to the structure (Figures 4.77–4.80). It is likely the original floorplan was a single-pile, side-gabled house with later additions off the north and east elevations. The roof is a cross gable, covered in standing seam metal; the exterior is clad in weatherboard. The windows are double hung vinyl sash. The foundation is continuous concrete masonry unit. A four-bay modern garage is located to the immediate north of the building (Figure 4.81)

The structures that remain on the property are unique, because they represent a distinct period of rural farming vernacular architecture. Nearly all of the buildings retain original architectural features and materials, and the undeveloped land surrounding each of the structures preserves the integrity of location and feeling. Although the complex contains multiple residential units, including a tenant house, and a tobacco barn containing original drying racks, severe deterioration of the majority of the buildings associated with this site and modern alterations to one of the farmhouses have compromised integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Despite the growth of suburban development resulting in the loss of farm complexes in both Johnston and Wake counties, complexes with more intact farmhouses and outbuildings do remain in the vicinity of the project area (Figures 2.2, 2.3, 2.11, 2.12, 2.18, and 2.19). Therefore, it is recommended by S&ME that resource JT2037 is ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

4.23 House (JT2038)

Structure JT2038 is located at 1936 Medlin Road, north of the proposed pipeline corridor (Figures 1.2d and 1.3d). The structure is a circa 1900, one-story, wood frame, Triple-A farmhouse with alterations and a circa 1950s addition (Figures 4.82 and 4.83). The roof is a side gable with engaged front gable and projecting shed-roofed porch supported by wood columns. A circa 1950 addition extends off the back of the building, with a cross gable off the main roof. The roof material for the structure is standing seam metal; the exterior of the building is clad in weatherboard. The windows are four-over-four, double hung, wood sash that are likely original to the structure. The foundation is combination of continuous and pier concrete masonry units. The property has a barn associated with it, which is nearly demolished due to neglect and vegetation overgrowth (Figure 4.84). Structure JT2038 is an

**Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline**

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599

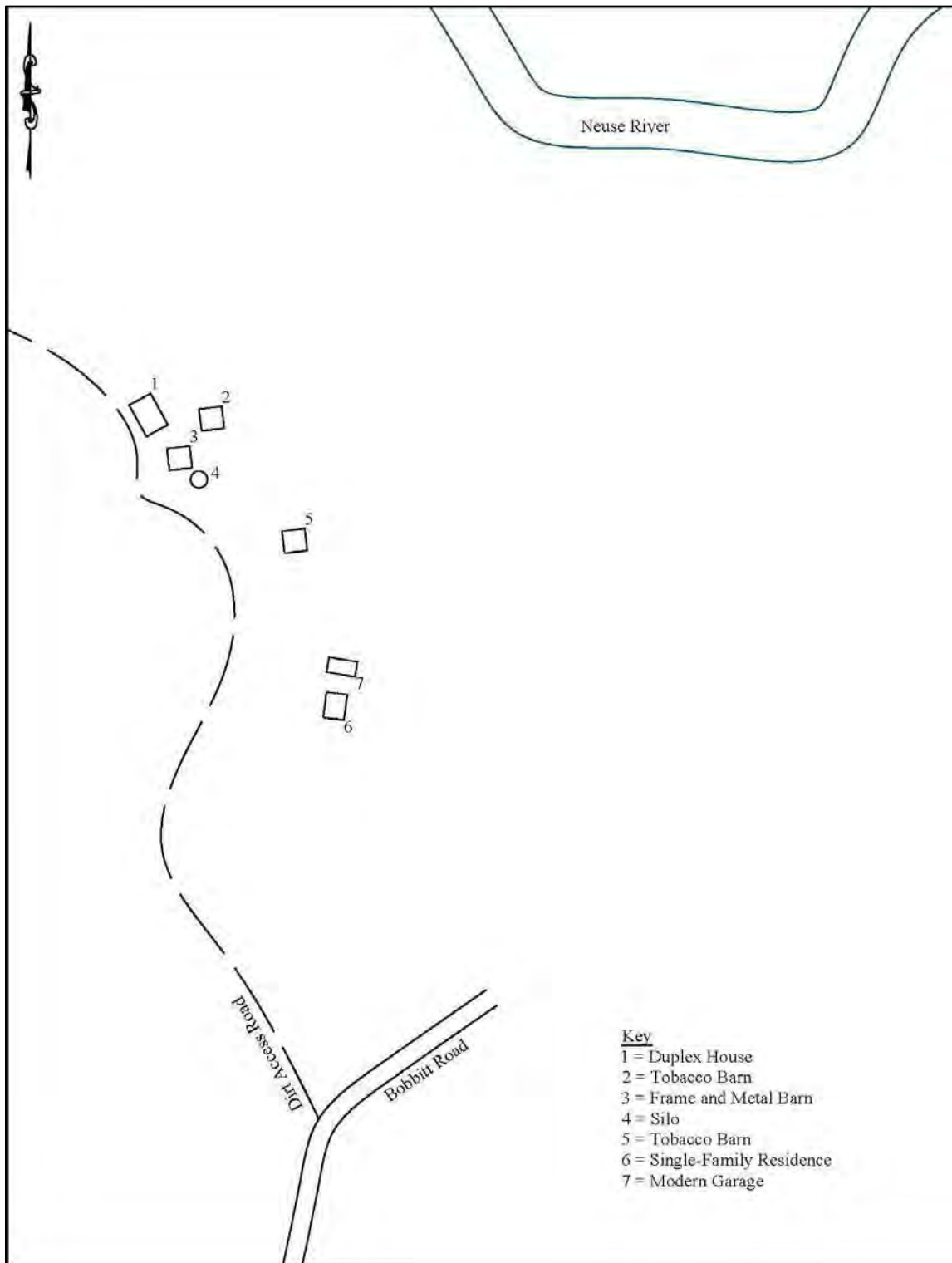


Figure 4.65. Farm complex (JT2037), site plan.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.66. Duplex farmhouse, JT2037, facing east.



Figure 4.67. Duplex farmhouse, JT2037, facing northeast.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.68. Duplex farmhouse, JT2037, facing south.



Figure 4.69. Duplex farmhouse, JT2037, facing west.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.70. Frame barn with corrugated siding, JT2037, facing north.



Figure 4.71. Silo, JT2037, facing north.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.72. Tobacco barn, JT2037, facing north.



Figure 4.73. Tobacco barn associated with duplex farmhouse along access road, facing east.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.74. Interior drying racks in tobacco barn, JT2037.

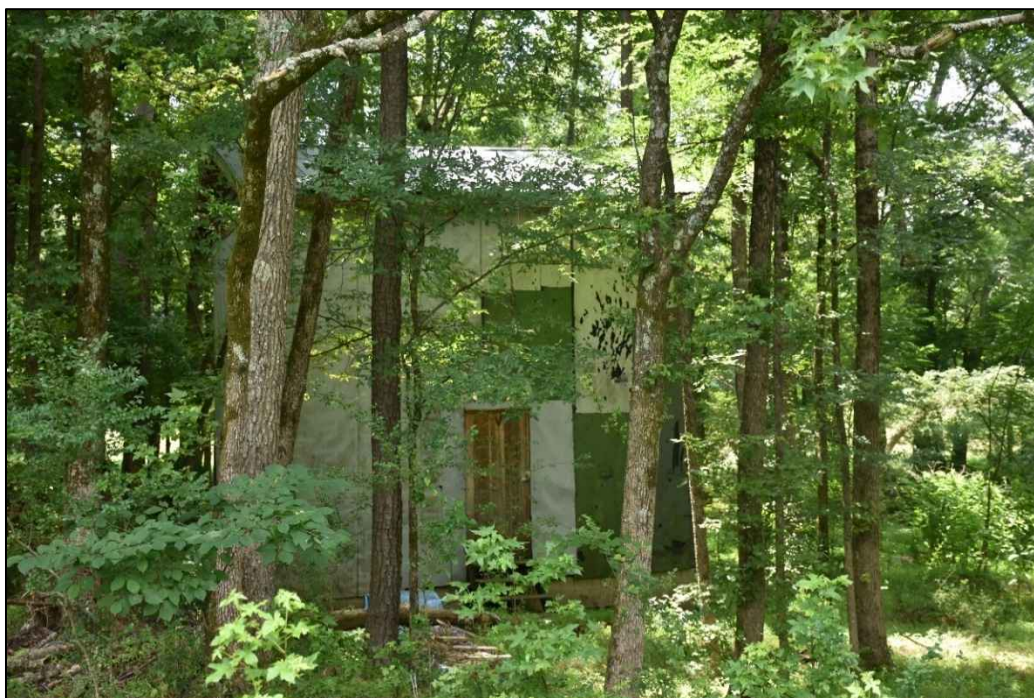


Figure 4.75. Tobacco barn, JT2037, facing west.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.76. Tobacco barn, JT2037, facing northwest.



Figure 4.77. Single farmhouse, JT2037, facing north.

Historic Structure Survey
Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 215196
SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.78. Single farmhouse, JT2037, facing east.



Figure 4.79. Single farmhouse, JT2037, facing southeast.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.80. Single farmhouse, JT2037, facing southwest.



Figure 4.81. Modern garage associated with single farmhouse, facing north.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.82. Structure JT2038, facing east.



Figure 4.83. Structure JT2038, facing south.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.84. Barn associated with Structure JT2038, facing south.

example of a one-story, Triple-A vernacular form farmhouse, which remains a common type of rural residential structure in eastern Wake and western Johnston counties, with similar examples scattered throughout the area (Figures 2.5–2.10). The building retains many of the original architectural features, but alterations to the structure via additions and neglect have compromised the buildings integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Structure JT2038 has no known historical associations. S&ME recommends that Structure JT2038 is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

4.24 House (JT2039)

Structure JT2039 is located at 14765C Buffalo Road, north of the proposed project corridor and adjacent to a proposed access road (Figures 1.2d and 1.3d). The structure is a circa 1968 one-story, modular house with circa 1983 additions and alterations (Figures 4.85 and 4.86). The alteration to the original structure, which consists of a residential frame built around the metal manufactured house, makes it nearly unrecognizable. Structure JT2039 is an example of mid-twentieth century manufactured home type, which remains a common type of rural residential structure in eastern Wake and western Johnston counties, with similar examples scattered throughout the area (Figures 2.37–2.42). Structure JT2039 lacks integrity of design, feeling, materials, and workmanship; thus, it is S&ME's recommendation that Structure JT2039 is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

4.25 House (JT2040)

Structure JT2040 is located at 14727 Buffalo Road, north of the proposed pipeline corridor and adjacent to a proposed access road (Figures 1.2d and 1.3d). The structure is a circa 1962 one-story, wood frame, Ranch-style residence with circa 1970 additions (Figures 4.87 and 4.88). The roof is side-gabled, with a step down to a

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.85. Structure JT2039, blue projecting section is only visible part of original structure, facing south.



Figure 4.86. Current structure surrounding Structure JT2039, facing south.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.87. Structure JT2040, facing southwest.



Figure 4.88. Structure JT2040, facing northwest.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



matching side gable over the addition off the south elevation. An engaged shed roof, supported by wood columns, creates a two-bay covered entryway. The roofing material for the is asphalt shingles. The addition off the south elevation has a carport within the building envelope supported by two wood columns, with brick stairs leading to an auxiliary entrance to the house from the carport and storage on the back of the carport. The exterior of the building is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding. The windows are six-over-six, double hung, vinyl sash with the exception of a four-pane by five-pane fixed sash picture window. The foundation is likely concrete masonry unit piers infilled with brick veneer. Structure JT2040 is a mid-twentieth century Ranch residence, with was a common residential type in the area, with multiple contemporary examples in the vicinity of the pipeline corridor (Figures 2.24–2.36). The building has integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but due to the replacement windows and modern addition it has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Additionally, there is no known historic association for the structure. Therefore, S&ME recommends that Structure JT2040 is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

4.26 House (JT2041)

Structure JT2041 is located at 14645 Buffalo Road, north of the proposed pipeline corridor and adjacent to a proposed access road (Figures 1.2d and 1.3d). The building is a circa 1965 one-story, wood frame Ranch-style residence (Figures 4.89 and 4.90). The roof is hipped, with an engaged projecting hip over a covered entry, supported by a cast iron column on the north and projecting bay on the south. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The building has one brick chimney on the south corner, at the intersection of the projecting bay and main building. The exterior of the building is clad in brick veneer, with the exception of the projecting bay, which is covered in stone veneer. The windows are likely original and are horizontal two-over-two, double hung, metal sash; the windows are flanked with shutters. The front door is likely original, with three diamond lights and a flanking floor to ceiling sidelight. Structure JT2041 is a mid-twentieth century Ranch residence, with was a common residential type in the area, with multiple contemporary examples in the vicinity of the pipeline corridor (Figures 2.24–2.36). Structure JT2041 has no known historic associations; although it retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, material, and workmanship, it is one of many mid-century Ranch-style residences in the rural portions of both counties. S&ME recommends that Structure JT2041 is ineligible for the NRHP.

4.27 House (JT2042)

Structure JT2042 is located at 6097 Covered Bridge Road, adjacent to the proposed pipeline corridor and a proposed access road (Figure 1.2d and 1.3d). The building is a circa 1900 one-story, wood frame, Triple-A vernacular farmhouse with circa 1975 addition on the rear of the building (Figures 4.91–4.93). The roof is a side gable with cross front gable, with a window in the front gable end. A shed roof extends off the front elevation, supported by wood columns to create a three-bay covered porch. The roof on the addition creates a cross gable with the main structure and a secondary side-gable on the back portion of the addition. The roof material is asphalt shingles and the exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The windows are six-over-six, double hung, vinyl sash flanked by vinyl shutters. The foundation is likely continuous brick covered with stucco. Structure JT2042 is an example of a one-story, Triple-A vernacular form farmhouse, which remains a common type of rural residential structure in eastern Wake and western Johnston counties, with similar examples scattered throughout the area (Figures 2.5–2.10). The building has no know historical associations and, due to the addition and replacement of original siding and windows the building does not retain integrity of design, materials, or workmanship. It is S&ME's recommendation that Structure JT2042 is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.89. Structure JT2041, facing southwest.



Figure 4.90. Structure JT2041, facing northwest.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.91. Structure JT2042, facing north.



Figure 4.92. Structure JT2042, facing west.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Figure 4.93. Structure JT2042, facing southwest.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

On behalf of ELI, S&ME has completed a historic structure survey for the proposed Line 142 Pipeline Project, in Johnston and Wake counties, North Carolina (Figure 1.1). The western terminus of the pipeline corridor is located on the west side of Guy Road in Wake County, North Carolina, where it will tie into an existing station. The alignment travels generally northeast east, in an overland route that crosses into Johnston County near Shotwell Road and then crosses the Neuse River, with the eastern terminus of the pipeline corridor located on the north side of Covered Bridge Road, at its intersection with Covered Court in Johnston County, North Carolina (Figures 1.2 and 1.3). The pipeline is roughly 10 miles long.

In response to a scoping letter submitted by ELI, the North Carolina SHPO, in a letter dated May 24, 2021, requested that comprehensive archaeological and historic architecture surveys be conducted in association with the project (Appendix A). This report will solely address the architecture survey; a separate report will be generated to discuss the archaeological survey. The following work was conducted in response to the SHPO letter and was carried out in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in S&ME Proposal Number 215196, dated May 26, 2021.

Fieldwork was conducted from June 14, 2021 through June 17, 2021. This work included a historic structures survey of ROW proposed access roads, and proposed laydown area. The APE for aboveground resources for the proposed undertaking consists of parcels that contain the proposed pipeline corridor, access roads, and laydown area, and properties adjacent to the proposed laydown area and access roads.

As a result of the investigation, 15 previously recorded aboveground resources (JT0243, JT0791, WA0281, WA0290, WA0291, WA0292, WA0293, WA2250, WA7042 through WA7048) were revisited and 11 previously unrecorded structures (JT2036 through JT2042 and WA8324 through WA8327) were identified (Table 1.1). Additionally, tax records indicated that there was a structure greater than 50 years of age on the parcel proposed for the laydown area, but during fieldwork S&ME concluded that the structure was no longer extant.

One of the structures, the Stallings-Carpenter House (JT0243) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion B, for its association with James Stallings, and under Criterion C, for its architecture; there have been no substantial changes to the property since its NRHP listing in 1983 and it remains eligible for the National Register. As currently proposed, the NRHP boundary of the Stallings-Carpenter House (JT0243) is 0.32-mile south of the proposed pipeline corridor and is shielded from the proposed corridor by the mature vegetation surrounding the property. The proposed access road runs adjacent to the northwestern portion of the NRHP boundary for the Stallings-Carpenter House (JT0243); the proposed temporary access road utilizes an existing dirt access road, which is shielded by mature vegetation at the point where it is adjacent to the Stallings-Carpenter House (JT0243) NRHP boundary.

One structure, the Gowers House (WA0290) has been determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, as an example of a middle-sized, late nineteenth to early twentieth century farm in Wake County, and Criterion C, for its architecture; there have been no substantial changes to the property since it was determined eligible in 2012 and it remains eligible for the National Register. Based on vegetation on the south side of the property proposed for the laydown area, the proposed laydown area is not currently visible from the Gowers House (WA0290).

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Five of the previously recorded resources (WA0281, WA0292, WA0293, WA7042, and WA7043) were found to be no longer extant. The remaining resources identified and revisited during the survey are recommended as ineligible for the NRHP.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



6.0 References Cited

Bevers, Fendor

1871 *Map of Wake County*. Nicholas and Gorman. Available at:
<<https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/241>>

Bishir, Catherine W. and Michael T. Southern

2003 *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Butchko, Thomas R. and K. Todd Johnson (editor)

2016 *The Historic Architecture of Johnston County, North Carolina*. Keep Johnston County Beautiful, Inc., Smithfield, North Carolina.

Chamberlain, Hope Summerall

1922 *History of Wake County, North Carolina*. Reprint, 2017. Edwards & Broughton, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Collett, John

1770 *A Compleat Map of North Carolina*. S. Hooper, London. Available at:
<<http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/467>>

Corbitt, David Leroy

1950 *The Formation of the North Carolina Counties, 1663-1943*. North Carolina State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Johnson, K. Todd

2009 *Historic Wake County: The Story of Raleigh and Wake County*. Historical Publishing Network, San Antonio, Texas.

Kerr, W.C., and William Cain

1882 *Map of North Carolina* (geological survey). North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh. Available at:
<<http://www.rootsweb.com/~ncjohnst/kerrcain.jpg>>

Lally, Kelly A.

1994 *The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina*. Wake County Government, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Lee, Enoch Lawrence

1963 *Indian Wars in North Carolina, 1663-1763*. Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission, Raleigh.

Lefler, Hugh Talmadge and Albert Ray Newsome

1954 *North Carolina: The History of a Southern State*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Lewis, Samuel

1804 *North Carolina*. Engraved by H. S. Tanner. Available at:
<http://www.cummingmapsociety.org/J_1812_NC_Lewis.jpg>

MacRae, John and Robert Brazier

1833 *A New Map of the State of North Carolina*. H. S. Tanner, Philadelphia. Available at:
<<http://www.loc.gov/item/2006459002/>>

McAlester, Virginia Savage

2018 *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Revised edition. Alfred A. Knops, New York.

Murray, Elizabeth Reid

1983 *Wake, Capital County of North Carolina*. Capital County Publishing Company, Raleigh.

North Carolina Department of Transportation

1938 *Johnston County*. State Highway Map. North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh. Available at:
<<http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/526>>

1938 *Wake County*. State Highway Map. North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh. Available at:
<<http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/1703>>

1953 *Johnston County*. State Highway Map. North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh. Available at:
<<https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/7985>>

1953 *Wake County*. State Highway Map. North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh. Available at:
<<https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/8004>>

1968 *Johnston County*. State Highway Map. North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh. Available at:
<<https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/3725>>

1968 *Wake County*. State Highway Map. North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh. Available at:
<<https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/4332>>

Powell, William S.

1989 *North Carolina Through Four Centuries*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Price, Jonathan and John Strother

1808 *First Actual Survey of the State of North Carolina*. W. Harrison, Philadelphia.

Shaffer, A. Webster

1887 *Shaffer's Map of Wake County, North Carolina*. Julius Bien and Company, Raleigh. Available at:
<<https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/968>>

Sharpe, William

1958 *A New Geography of North Carolina, Volume II*. Edwards and Broughton, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Social Explorer

2021 "U. S. Demography, 1790 to present." Based on data from the U. S. Census Bureau. Available at:
<<http://www.socialexplorer.com/6f4cdab7a0/explore>>

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



Spoon, William L.

1911 *Map of Wake County, North Carolina*. Available at:

<<https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/419>>

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1914 *Soil Map, North Carolina, Wake County*. North Carolina Maps. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Available at: <<http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/301>>

1911 *Soil Map, North Carolina, Johnston County*. North Carolina Maps. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Available at: <<http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/282>>

United States Geological Survey

1964a *Clayton*. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. Available at: <<https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/>>

1964b *Garner*. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. Available at: <<https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/>>

1975a *Clayton*. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. Available at: <<https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/>>

1975b *Garner*. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. Available at: <<https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/>>

University of North Carolina, Wake County Club

1918 *Wake County: Economic and Social*. University of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Historic Structure Survey

Line 142 Pipeline

Johnston and Wake Counties, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 215196

SHPO ER No. 21-0599



7.0 Appendix A – SHPO Correspondence



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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper

Secretary D. Reid Wilson

May 24, 2021

Suzanne B. Herron
1420 Donelson Pike, Suite A-12
Nashville, Tennessee 37217

Suzanne.Herron@eli-llc.com

Re: Line 142 pipeline, from Clayton Compressor Station to intersection of Covered Bridge Road & Castleberry Road, Johnston and Wake Counties, ER 21-0599

Dear Ms. Herron:

Thank you for your email of March 2, 2021, regarding the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the materials provided and offer the following comments. We apologize for the delay in our response and any inconvenience it may have caused.

There are no recorded archaeological sites within the project area. However, the project area has never been systematically surveyed to determine the location or significance of archaeological resources. The project area contains ridges adjacent to the Neuse River and its tributaries, which are landforms that have a high probability for containing archaeological sites.

We recommend that prior to any ground disturbing activities within the project area, a comprehensive archaeological survey be conducted by an experienced archaeologist. The purpose of this survey will be to identify and evaluate the significance of archaeological sites and cemeteries that may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed project.

Please note that our office now requests consultation with the Office of State Archaeology Review Archaeologist to discuss appropriate field methodologies prior to the archaeological field investigation. A list of archaeological consultants who have conducted or expressed an interest in contract work in North Carolina is available at <https://archaeology.ncdcr.gov/programs/environmental-review/archaeological-consultant-list>. The archaeologists listed, or any other experienced archaeologist, may be contacted to conduct the recommended survey.

One paper and one digital copy of all resulting archaeological reports, as well as one digital copy of the North Carolina site form for each site recorded, should be forwarded to the Office of State Archaeology through this office for review and comment as soon as they are available and in advance of any construction or ground disturbance activities. Office of State Archaeology report guidelines are available at <https://archaeology.ncdcr.gov/osa-guidelines>.

We are unable to accurately assess impacts to historic properties within the proposed Area of Potential Effect. The APE should be evaluated by a Secretary of the Interior qualified Architectural Historian and a report submitted to us for review and comment.

Please be sure to review our Historic Structure Survey Report (HSSR) Standards for guidance on report requirements (<https://www.ncdcr.gov/state-historic-preservation-office/environmental-review/historic-structure-survey-report-standards>) to ensure timely review. Missing deliverables will cause a delay in processing.

For questions regarding deliverables or the survey area please contact Katie Harville, Environmental Review Specialist, at katie.harville@ncdcr.gov.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,



for Ramona Bartos, Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: David Bailey, USACE
Chris Hopper, USACE

david.e.bailey2@usace.army.mil
christopher.d.hopper@usace.army.mil