



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.

November 22, 2021

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap, Architectural Historian sreap@ncdot.gov
NCDOT/EAU/Historic Architecture Group

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

RE: Historic Structures Survey Report, Improve US 401 at Intersection of NC42/NC55, U-5751,
Wake County, ER 21- 1069

Thank you for your October 21, 2021, letter transmitting the Historic Structures Survey Report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur with the report's findings for the reasons cited in the report.

- Jones-Johnson Farm, WA0570, remains eligible under Criteria A and C
- Edward Sexton House, WA0573, not eligible
- Kemp B. Johnson House, WA0567, remains eligible under Criterion C
- Five Points Concrete-Block Houses, WA8328, not eligible
- Powell Brothers Warehouse, WA7488, not eligible

We note that the Jones-Johnson Farm evaluation was particularly interesting.

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

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

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

mpfurr@ncdot.gov



Received: 10/22/2021
State Historic Preservation Office

ER 21-1069

DUE 11/15/2021



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

J. ERIC BOYETTE
SECRETARY

October 21, 2021

Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator, State Historic Preservation Office
North Carolina Department of Natural & Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Dear Renee:

RE: Historic Structures Survey Report, Improve US 401 at Intersection of NC 42/NC 55
in Wake County, North Carolina TIP No U-5751 WBS No. 54033.1.FR1; P.A. No.
16-04-0042

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes replace bridge
number 402 in Guilford County. NCDOT contracted mead & Munt to determine if there
are any properties in the project area which are eligible for National Register listing.

The report and survey materials are enclosed for your review and comment per 36CFR.800.
Please let me know if you have any additional questions regarding this project. I can be
reached at (919) 707-6088 or by email at sleap@ncdot.gov.

Sincerely,

Shelby Reap
Historic Architecture Team

Attachments

Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report

Convert Intersection of US 401, NC 42, and NC 55 to an Interchange

**Evaluation of the Jones-Johnson Farm
(WA0570), Edward Sexton House (WA0573),
Kemp B. Johnson House (WA0567), Five
Points Concrete-Block Houses (WA8328), and
Powell Brothers Warehouse (WA7488)**

Wake County, North Carolina

TIP No. U-5751

WBS No. 54033.1.FR1

PA No. 16-04-0042

Report prepared for

**North Carolina Department
of Transportation**

Report prepared by

**Mead
& Hunt**

www.meadhunt.com

October 2021

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

Convert Intersection of US 401, NC 42, and NC 55 to an Interchange

Evaluation of the Jones-Johnson Farm (WA0570), Edward Sexton House (WA0573),
Kemp B. Johnson House (WA0567), Five Points Concrete Block Houses (WA8328),
and Powell Brothers Warehouse (WA7488)

Wake County, North Carolina

TIP No. U-5751
WBS No. 54033.1.FR1
PA No. 16-04-0042

Report prepared for:
North Carolina Department of Transportation, Environmental Analysis Unit
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina, 27699-1598

Report prepared by:
Mead & Hunt, Inc.
111 East Hargett Street, Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27601

October 2021



Dianna Litvak, Principal Investigator
Mead & Hunt, Inc.

10/11/2021

Date

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

Date

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to convert the existing intersection of U.S. Highway (US) 401, North Carolina (NC) 42, and NC 55 to an interchange in Wake County. The proposed project area is at the eastern end of the city of Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina, in the southwestern part of Wake County, approximately 15 miles southwest of Raleigh (see Section 1 for a location map). The project area is centered on the current intersection of US 401, NC 42, and NC 55 near an area known locally as Five Points, referencing the intersection of five rail lines, most of which are no longer extant. Other arterials in the project area that are not designated highways include N. Judd Parkway NE, Purfoy Road, Sunset Lake Road, Stewart Street, and Johnson Pond Road.

In April 2020 Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Mead & Hunt) completed a Building Inventory of the study area and identified six properties that were National Register listed, previously determined eligible, or recommended for further evaluation. In May 2021 the NCDOT requested Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Mead & Hunt) to complete an intensive historical architectural resources evaluation of the six resources. The scope of work included preparation of a written report with photographs of the component buildings, structures, and landscapes, architectural and historic context of the project area, and National Register of Historic Places (National Register) evaluations. The project was undertaken to comply with requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, other state and federal regulations, and the current *NCDOT Historic Architecture Team Procedures and Work Products* (May 2021) and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office's (NCHPO's) *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina*.

Information was provided by the NCHPO regarding the previously surveyed resources identified for intensive study. A Microsoft Access shell database was provided by the NCHPO with database entries of previously recorded resources, which was updated and added to by Mead & Hunt. Geospatial data of properties within the APE/Study Area was also prepared as part of the project.

During fieldwork Mead & Hunt identified that one of the six properties, a previously surveyed Service Station (WA0573) was, nonextant. The table below provides the remaining five resources that were evaluated. As a result of the intensive evaluation, Mead & Hunt recommends that two of the identified properties remain eligible for listing in the National Register.

Property name and site number	Address or streets	PIN	NRHP eligibility recommendation
Jones-Johnson Farm (WA0570)	7116 Sunset Lake Road	0667758185	Remain eligible under <i>Criteria A and C</i>
Edward Sexton House (WA0573)	1440 N. Main Street	0667805946	Not eligible
Kemp B. Johnson House (WA0567)	7116 Johnson Pond Road	0677022505	Remain listed under <i>Criterion C</i>

Management Summary

Property name and site number	Address or streets	PIN	NRHP eligibility recommendation
	1700 Five Points Lane (WA8320)	0677119823	
Five Points Concrete-Block Houses (WA8328)	1712 Five Points Lane (WA8321)	0677119958	Not eligible
	1718 Five Points Lane (WA8322)	0677220041	
	1830 Eakes Street (WA8323)	0677222028	
Powell Brothers Warehouse (WA7488)	1730 Five Points Lane	0677225246	Not eligible

Table of Contents

	Page
Management Summary	i
1. Introduction	1
2. Methodology	3
A. Area of Potential Effects (APE)	3
B. Project description and methodology	3
3. Individual Property Evaluations	5
A. Jones-Johnson Farm – 7116 Sunset Lake Road	5
B. Edward Sexton House – 1440 N. Main Street.....	26
C. Kemp B. Johnson House – 7116 Johnson Pond Road	41
D. Five Points Concrete-Block Houses – Five Points Lane	49
E. Powell Brothers Warehouse – 1730 Five Points Lane	63
Works Cited.....	77

Appendices

- A Map of Area of Potential Effects and Surveyed Resources
- B Building Inventory Report and Architectural Property Table

1. Introduction

This report was prepared to assist the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) to provide environmental clearances, including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Section 106) consultation, for the proposed conversion of the existing intersection of U.S. Highway (US) 401, North Carolina (NC) 42, and NC 55 to an interchange in Wake County. The proposed project area is at the eastern end of the town of Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina, in the southwestern part of Wake County, approximately 15 miles southwest of Raleigh (see Figure 1). The project area is centered on the current intersection of US 401, NC 42, and NC 55 near an area known locally as Five Points, referencing the intersection of five rail lines, most of which are no longer extant. Other arterials in the project area that are not designated highways include N. Judd Parkway NE, Purfoy Road, Sunset Lake Road, Stewart Street, and Johnson Pond Road.

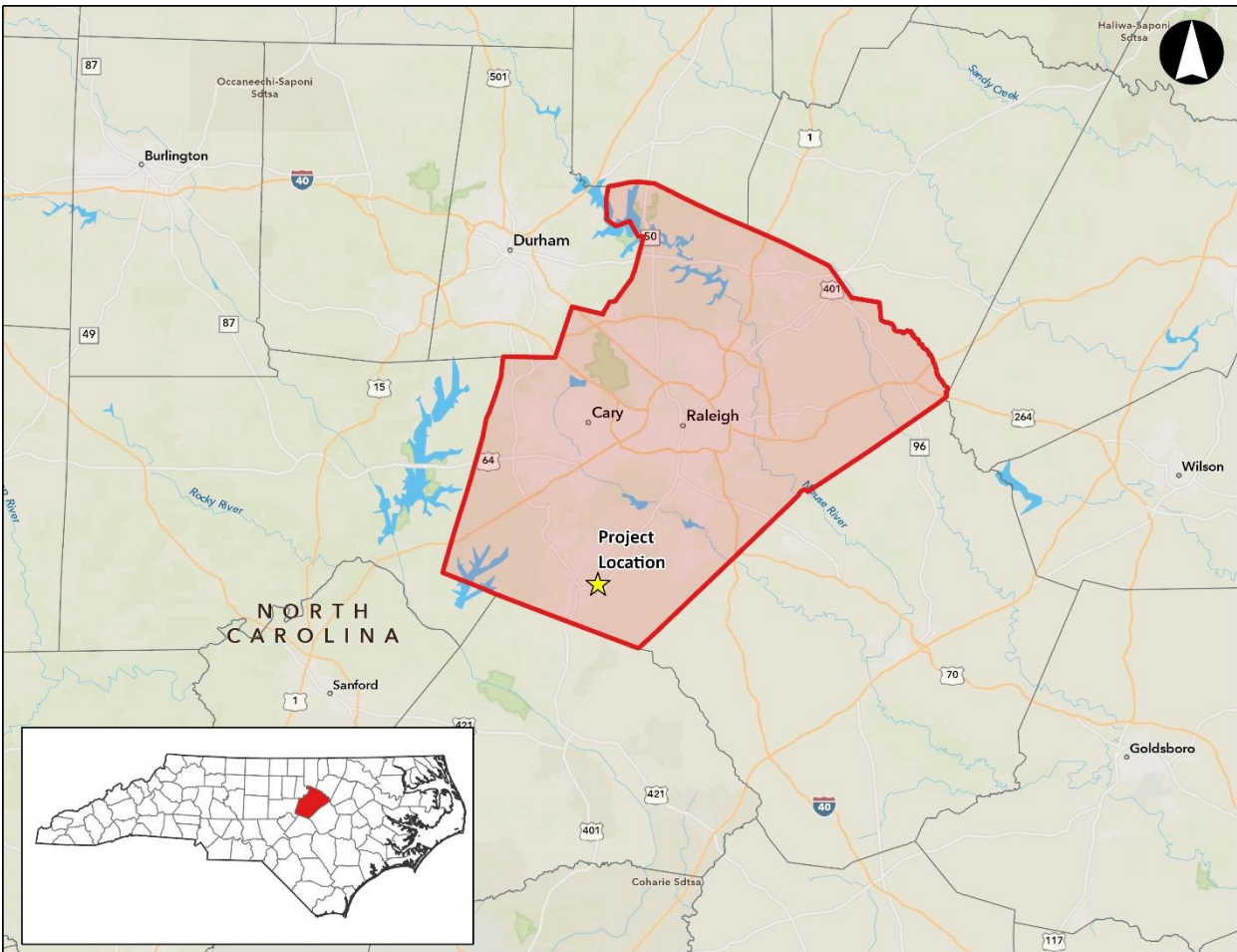


Figure 1. Project location map.

2. Methodology

A. Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The APE as delineated by NCDOT includes a mix of residential, commercial, and agricultural properties, with some vacant lots that are either heavily wooded or open land. The APE was defined to encompass resources within or adjacent to the proposed project that may be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed project. The APE is centered on the proposed intersection construction and encompasses anticipated Y-line improvements and access road development. The total length of the APE on US 401 (N. Main Street) is 1.9 miles. The APE also extends 2.0 miles along N. Judd Parkway starting at the intersection of US 401 to N. Broad Street on the west end, along NC 42 for 1.4 miles from the junction with NC 55 to a point west of Kennebec Road on the east end, and along NC 55 for 0.8 miles from the junction with US 401 to a point north of Old Honeycutt Road. The APE was not extended to include full parcel boundaries due to the complexity of the project area, which consists of multiple arterials and highways, and the large number of parcels of varying size. A map showing the APE is presented in Appendix A.

B. Project description and methodology

In April 2020 Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Mead & Hunt) completed a Building Inventory of the APE/Study Area (provided in Appendix B along with the architectural property table prepared as part of that report) and identified six properties that were National Register listed, previously determined eligible, or recommended for further evaluation. As part of the present study one property, the Service Station at 1532 N. Main Street, was discovered to be nonextant. The remaining five properties, including one potential historic district, were evaluated for National Register eligibility. Individual and historic district evaluations and recommendations are included in Section 3 of this report.

Mead & Hunt historians exceeding the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history and/or architectural history as outlined in 36 CFR Part 61 conducted fieldwork from June 28-July 1, 2021. They identified, photographed, and recorded the five properties. Six property owners were interviewed during fieldwork.

Mead & Hunt requested an NCHPO shell database, which included the five previously recorded properties—the Jones-Johnson Farm (WA0570), Edward Sexton House (WA0573), Service Station (WA7563), Kemp B. Johnson House (WA0567), and Powell Brothers Warehouse (WA7488)—identified for intensive study. This record was updated based on the field survey, including narrative descriptions and significance assessments for each property (see Section 3). Mead & Hunt requested survey site numbers (SSNs) for, and recorded in the database, properties associated with the Five Points Concrete Block Houses (WA8328).

Project research focused on the history of the properties recommended for intensive survey and common themes between them, including agricultural history and residential architecture. Archival research was conducted at the following libraries and special collections: the Fuquay-Varina Community Library, Fuquay-Varina Centennial Museum, State Archives of North Carolina, North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources Government and Heritage Library, Olivia Raney Local History Library,

and online through the Wake County Deeds Office website. Comparable historic properties were researched in the Fuquay-Varina area, nearby communities in central/southern Wake and northern Harnett Counties, and statewide through the NCHPO website and GIS viewer.

Primary and secondary resources include:

- Previous historic surveys and site forms for properties in the APE/Study Area
- Historic plat maps and aerial images
- Newspapers
- Online materials
- Special collections and manuscripts at local archives
- Secondary sources and historic contexts on the history of Wake County and North Carolina architecture

3. Individual Property Evaluations

A. Jones-Johnson Farm – 7116 Sunset Lake Road

Resource Name	Jones-Johnson Farm	
NCHPO Survey Site Number	WA0570	
Street Address	7116 Sunset Lake Road, Fuquay-Varina, NC 27526	
PIN	0667758185	
Construction Date(s)	c.1780, c.1800, c.1860, c.1905, c.1930	
National Register Recommendation	Remain eligible under <i>Criteria A and C</i>	

Description

This property is located on the east side of Sunset Lake Road, south of Terrible Creek, on an approximately 70-acre parcel (see Figure 2 for a site plan). Owned by the Jones-Johnson family since the 1700s, the property contains four family houses, an office building for the family business (Standard Homes Plan Service, Inc.), and several additional outbuildings and structures. Most of the buildings and structures are clustered in a central area with scattered mature trees. This area is accessed from Sunset Lake Road by a narrow, paved driveway and surrounded by a semicircular dirt and gravel drive and agricultural fields (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). The 1967 Phillip Proctor House (Proctor House) is located on a separate 3-acre parcel carved out of the northwest corner of the original property. While the agricultural fields are no longer in active usage, logging was underway at the time of survey along the wooded eastern portion of the property including in an additional 100-acre parcel to the east. A dirt road that runs east-west along the southern parcel line provides access for logging trucks from Sunset Lake Road. The parcel is bordered to the north and south by suburban development.

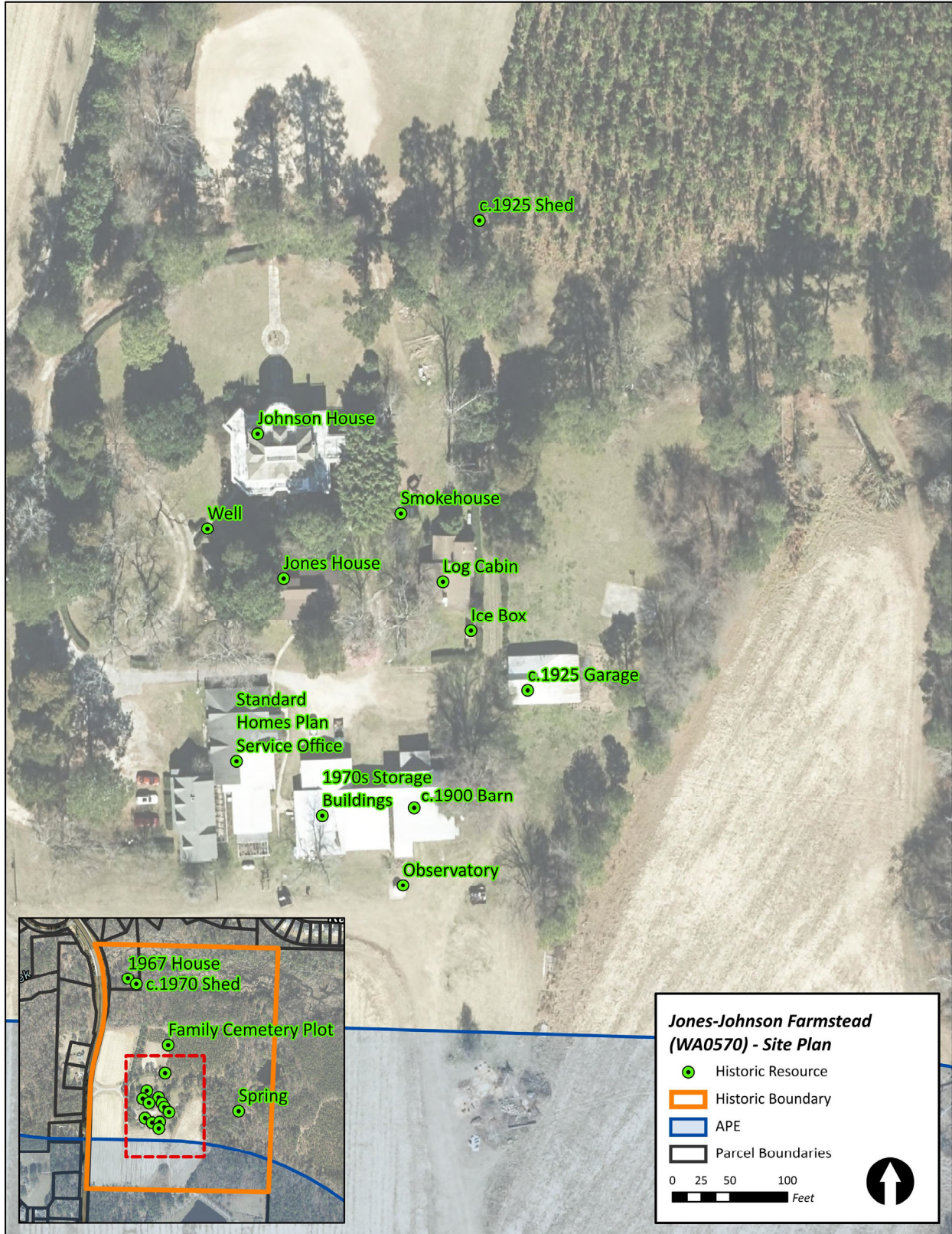


Figure 2. Jones-Johnson Farm site plan.



Figure 3. Jones-Johnson Farm fields and logging road in foreground and Sunset Lake Road to the left, view facing north from the southern edge of the property.



Figure 4. Dirt and gravel driveways surrounding the central cluster of buildings on the Jones-Johnson Farm.

Section 3
Individual Property Evaluations

The William Wesley and Rhoda Ann Johnson House (Johnson House, contributing) was originally built c.1860 with a second story added c.1905 along with other significant Classical Revival-style alterations. The present house is two stories, rectangular, and has a center-passage plan (see Figure 5). It is clad in weatherboard and has a post-and-beam foundation. The house displays a hip roof covered in shingles with multiple roof-line balustrades, hip roof dormers, and brick side chimneys to the east and west. The north-facing facade is dominated by a rounded, full-height, entry porch supported by massive Doric columns that frames a central double glazed entry door with transom. A one-story, flat-roof, wraparound porch supported by Doric columns encircles the house with enclosed portions along the rear (south) elevation; it features a *porte cochere* extension to the east and additional square projection to the northwest. Fenestration consists primarily of a mixture of one-over-one and two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows with wood surrounds; groupings of two-over-two windows with one-over-one sidelights line the central entrance on the front facade while multi-light and fixed windows are also present throughout, including a first-story bay on the side (east) elevation. Secondary glazed wood entry doors are located on each elevation, including two second-floor doors that provide access to the top level of the wraparound porch. Additional decorative details include wide cornice boards along the porches, second-story cutaway corners with scrolled brackets, and wide wood fascia boards in the eaves (see Figure 6). The interior of the house features high ceilings, plaster walls, pocket doors, wainscoting, and a central staircase (see Figure 7). The house, both exterior and interior, is largely unaltered since the early twentieth century.



Figure 5. The c.1860 Johnson House, north facade and side (east) elevation, view facing southeast.



Figure 6. The c.1860 Johnson House, side (west) and rear (south) elevations, view facing northeast.



Figure 7. Interior view of the c.1860 Johnson House.

The c.1780 log cabin (contributing), which stands southeast of the Johnson House, is one story with a rectangular plan and a brick foundation (see Figure 8). Its side-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles and it features a large rubble stone chimney on the side (south) elevation. The central, original portion of the house is made of log and mortar construction and has a full-width, shed-roof porch supported by log posts (see Figure 9). Multiple side-gable additions, which date to 1935 according to the Jones-Johnson-

Section 3
Individual Property Evaluations

Ballentine Historic District National Register Nomination, are covered in a mix of horizontal wood and asbestos siding.¹ Windows are a mixture of replacement casement on the west-facing facade and original wood multi-light, including fixed and sash examples, on the additions. The interior features a large stone hearth and wooden rafter beams (see Figure 10).



Figure 8. c. 1780 log cabin, view facing northeast.



Figure 9. c. 1780 log cabin, view facing east.

¹ The Jones-Johnson Farm was initially listed in the National Register in 1989 as part of the Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District. National Register of Historic Places, Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District, Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina, 7-4, National Register #89002352.



Figure 10. Interior view of the c.1780 log cabin showing the hearth and rafter beams.

The c.1800 Etheldred and Jean Jones House (Jones House, contributing) stands due south of the Johnson House and is connected to the larger house by a brick and concrete walkway with metal railings (see Figure 11). It has a rectangular plan, a brick foundation, and is covered in clapboard siding. The side-gable roof has asphalt shingles, a central brick chimney, and a shed dormer along the north-facing facade with wood shingle siding. The facade is obscured by vegetation; it features a screen porch covered in a shed roof and supported by Doric columns. Fenestration consists of a mixture of wood multi-light-over-one, two-over-two, and fixed windows (see Figure 12). A c.1970 addition spans the side (east) elevation with one-over-one, double-hung windows. The interior of the house, which was the original two-room family home and later became a separate kitchen for the Johnson House, features pine board floors and a brick fireplace. The interior and exterior of the house underwent significant remodeling c.1905 at the same time the main house was expanded.²

² National Register of Historic Places, Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District, Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina, 7-2.



Figure 11. The c.1800 Jones House, view facing south from the Johnson House with the walkway in the foreground.



Figure 12. The c.1800 Jones House, rear elevation, view facing north.

The Standard Home Plan Service office (contributing) is a one-and-one-half-story, rectangular-plan building with concrete-block walls (see Figure 13). Its side-gable roof is covered in asphalt singles with a central concrete chimney and four front-gable, six-over-six, double-hung dormer windows. The building features dentil details around the roofline, a customer entrance with a gable-roof covering supported by cast-iron posts and brackets, and rounded concrete-block detailing. Windows are generally fixed metal multi-light. According to the Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District Nomination, the main central

Section 3
Individual Property Evaluations

portion of the office dates to c.1930 with a south wing and second story added c.1935.³ A one-story frame addition to the north and east, which had asbestos and brick veneer siding and a rear greenhouse portion, dates to c.1960. The interior of the office, which features wood paneling and a mix of wood and carpet floors, dates to c.1970.



Figure 13. Standard Homes Plans building, original c.1930/c.1935 portion (right) and c.1960 addition (left), view facing southeast.

A 1967 house (contributing) stands in a separate, but historically associated parcel at the northwest corner of the property (see Figure 14). It is a two-story, L-shaped residence built in the Contemporary style and features an intersecting gable roof and mix of wood and brick siding. A c.1970 side-gable shed (contributing) with wood siding stands just east of the house (see Figure 15).

³ National Register of Historic Places, Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District, Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina, 7-5.



Figure 14. 1967 house, south-facing facade, view facing north..



Figure 15. c. 1970 shed associated with 1967 house, view facing northeast.

Section 3
Individual Property Evaluations

Outbuildings include a mix of vehicle storage, barns, and smaller structures:

- A c.1925 garage (contributing, see Figure 16) southeast of the log cabin with a rectangular plan, horizontal wood siding, front-gable roof with metal sheathing, fixed multi-light windows, swinging barn doors, and two rear carports with metal siding.
- A c.1900 barn (contributing, see Figure 17) southwest of the c.1925 garage with a rectangular plan and horizontal wood siding features a side-gable roof with front-gable projection and central, square, vented cupola topped with a weathervane. Its three bays include a central passage with stables to each side, and a covered, central, flat-roof entry has column supports.
- A set of c.1970 storage buildings just west of the c.1900 barn (contributing, see Figure 18) have rectangular plans with a mix of metal, wood composite, and concrete block siding. The eastern building has a single overhead garage bay and door while the western building, which was previously known as the Print Shop and housed printing equipment for the Standard Homes Plan Service, has a double-door entry.



Figure 16. c.1925 garage, view facing southeast.



Figure 17. c.1900 barn, view facing southwest.



Figure 18. c.1970 storage buildings, view facing south.

Additional resources including the following, which are shown in Figure 19:

- The family cemetery plot (contributing) north of the Johnson House, marked by tombstones and bordered by a low brick wall and a mix of evergreen and deciduous trees. Tombstones date from the eighteenth century through the present.
- A c.1925 shed (noncontributing) northeast of the Johnson House, moved from across the street, with horizontal wood siding and a central front-gable entry.

Section 3
Individual Property Evaluations

- A modern smokehouse (noncontributing) northwest of the log cabin with metal siding and chimney.
- A modern, concrete, cylindrical observatory (noncontributing) south of the c.1900 barn.
- A c.1850 natural spring (contributing) with stone walls and steps located east of the main building cluster past the tree line.
- A c.1900 ice box (contributing) southeast of the log cabin with horizontal wood siding and a shed roof.
- A c.1860 well (contributing) southwest of the Johnson House, covered in a hip roof canopy with wood shingles and cast-iron supports.

Section 3
Individual Property Evaluations



Figure 19. Clockwise from top left: family cemetery plot (facing northeast), shed (facing southeast), smokehouse (facing south), observatory (facing west), spring (facing south), icebox (facing southeast), and covered well (facing south).

Historical Background

In 1778 Revolutionary War veteran Etheldred Jones accepted a land grant encompassing 950 acres to the north and south of Terrible Creek in Wake County. Etheldred married Jean Lane and the two had five children by 1786. They lived in the log cabin and, around 1800, moved into a small one-and-one-half-story frame house just west of the initial cabin (the Jones House). The Joneses continued to acquire land during this time including through land grants.⁴ By 1800 they had acquired approximately 8,000 acres and at one point were the largest landowners in Wake County.⁵ The family owned five enslaved people who worked the land and may have lived in the log cabin. They most likely grew food crops such as corn, as well as cotton. This contrasted with the other residents of Middle Creek Township, who were mostly small-scale subsistence farmers.⁶ When Etheldred Jones died in 1835, he left 3,300 acres, including the subject property, to his youngest son, Barnabus, and wife Polly Rowland Jones.⁷

Barnabus and Polly Jones's youngest daughter, Rhoda Ann, inherited the subject property and 1,100 acres in 1850. Rhoda Ann Jones married William Wesley Johnson in 1856 and they raised ten children. Sometime around 1860 William Wesley and Rhoda Ann Johnson built the house that would later be expanded into the current Classical Revival-style building. The Johnson House was used for living and sleeping while the Jones House became a kitchen and dining space. Meanwhile, the Johnsons continued to acquire land to expand their agricultural enterprise. In 1870 William Wesley and Rhoda Ann Johnson owned 3,000 acres; farmed cotton, wheat, oats, and corn; and raised cattle, pigs, and sheep.⁸ At the time cotton, which had emerged in the early 1800s following the invention of the cotton gin, became a major cash crop in Wake County.⁹ In fact, by 1880 Wake produced more cotton than any other county in the state.¹⁰ As one of the main crops grown on the Jones-Johnson Farm, it represented this countywide trend.

In 1900, after William Wesley and Rhoda Ann Johnson died, the property passed to their youngest son, a lecturer and phrenologist named Alphonzo Gales Johnson. He married Beluah Olive in 1905 and the major alterations to the Johnson House that same year may have been completed in celebration of the marriage. During this period farm activities consisted of livestock raising and grain and tobacco cultivation, reflecting the bright-leaf tobacco that was increasingly popular in Wake County and, in fact,

⁴ Joseph W. Watson, *Abstracts of the Early Deeds of Wake County North Carolina 1785-1802* (Rocky Mount, N.C.: Joseph W. Watson, 1978), 103, 107, 109, 111, 113.

⁵ Kelly A. Lally, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County North Carolina* (Wake County Government, 1994), 373.

⁶ Lally, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County North Carolina*, 373–74.

⁷ National Register of Historic Places, Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District, Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina, 8–7, 8–4.

⁸ National Register of Historic Places, Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District, Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina, 8-8-8–9.

⁹ National Register of Historic Places, Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District, Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina, 8–4.

¹⁰ K. Todd Johnson, *Historic Wake County: The Story of Raleigh & Wake County* (San Antonio, Texas: Historical Publishing Network, 2009), 46.

was overtaking “King Cotton.”¹¹ At some point in the early twentieth century the Johnson family began to take on tenant farmers who, from this point forward, farmed the land. They primarily raised tobacco as well as soybeans and grain crops.¹²

Alphonzo Gales Johnson co-founded the Standard Homes Company in Washington, D.C. in 1919 with partner Dan Theodore Morgan. The company sold stock home plans through mail-order pattern book catalogs. Johnson and Morgan started a southern branch of their company on the subject property in the 1930s in response to the growth of the state’s housing industry as urbanization in Raleigh and other cities increased.¹³ The company thrived during the post-World War II (postwar) era and was at one time among the largest plan book companies in the South.¹⁴

When Alphonzo Gales Johnson died in 1950 the property passed to his son, William Wesley Johnson, and wife Lois Frazelle Johnson. William Wesley and Lois Johnson made improvements to the Johnson House, including adding a kitchen and bathroom. The property then passed to their daughter Joanna and husband Phillip Proctor, who built a Contemporary-style house in the northwest corner of the present parcel in 1967.¹⁵ Around this time the North Carolina office of the Standard Homes Company became a separate entity and re-incorporated as the Standard Homes Plan Service, which remains headquartered on the property and has been run by subsequent generations of the family.¹⁶ The company now focuses on custom home plans, although they offer stock plans as well.¹⁷

By the late twentieth century the property’s approximately 80 acres of farmland was leased to tobacco farmers; tobacco remained an important cash crop in Wake County although many farms consolidated and agriculture waned as urbanization and suburbanization increased.¹⁸ Currently, Joanna and Phillip Proctor’s son David owns the property and runs the Standard Homes Plan Service. The property has not

¹¹ Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc., “Draft Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension-Supplement, Wake and Johnston Counties, NCDOT Stip Nos. R-2721, R-2828, R-2829” (North Carolina Department of Transportation, August 21, 2014), 633; Johnson, *Historic Wake County: The Story of Raleigh & Wake County*, 47; Lally, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County North Carolina*, 66–67.

¹² David Proctor, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc., September 28, 2021.

¹³ National Register of Historic Places, Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District, Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina, 8–9; Lally, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County North Carolina*, 375.

¹⁴ National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation, “Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965,” Raleigh, North Carolina, E-11; Proctor, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc. Note also that research did not indicate that any of the structures on the Jones-Johnson Farm property followed Standard Homes designs.

¹⁵ National Register of Historic Places, Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District, Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina, 8-9-8–10.

¹⁶ “Standard Homes Plan Service: A History of Service and Success 1917 to the Present,” *StandardHomes.Com*, 2015, <https://www.standardhomes.com/>.

¹⁷ Proctor, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc.

¹⁸ Lally, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County North Carolina*, 375; Johnson, *Historic Wake County: The Story of Raleigh & Wake County*, 79.

undergone substantial changes since it was initially listed in the National Register in 1989. The shed and smokehouse appear to have been added since then, and a c.1900 smokehouse described in the Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District Nomination is no longer extant.

Architectural Context

Classical Revival architecture was prominent across the United States during the early twentieth century, rising to prominence after classical styles were highlighted at the 1893 Chicago World's Columbian Exposition. A first wave of the style from approximately 1900 through 1920 featured hip roofs and grandiose columns that were accurate to their Classical predecessors. Characteristic features of the style include the hip roof, massive ornamental columns, balustrade at porch level and along the roofline, and full-width porches.¹⁹ Elaborate versions of the style applied to residential architecture were relatively rare in Wake County, where modest Colonial Revival houses were much more common.²⁰

The large-scale Jones-Johnson Farm features a grandiose main house in addition to several earlier, smaller iterations of homes, farm buildings, and a company headquarters built by the same family over more than 250 years. A search on the NCHPO GIS viewer and in Kelly Lally's *Historic Architecture of Wake County* for late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century Classical Revival-style houses in southern Wake and rural surrounding counties reveals a small group of comparable Study-Listed and National Register-listed examples, some with associated farm buildings. These include the W.R. Denning Farm (HT0156) located at 2363 Hodges Chapel Road in Dunn in Harnett County and the J. Beale Johnson House (WA0566) located at 6321 Johnson Pond Road in Fuquay-Varina.

The W.R. Denning Farm is located southeast of the project area in rural Harnett County. It was originally added to the Study List in 1983 and determined eligible in 2015 under *Criterion C: Architecture*. Built c.1880 with significant Classical Revival-style alterations completed in 1914, the main house displays a two-story entry porch with monumental columns, prominent roofline balustrade, and wraparound porch with column supports and *porte cochere* entrance that are all similar to the Johnson House (see Figure 20). The farmstead also features additional family dwellings, tenant housing, and farm buildings, including a c.1920 mule barn and shed with a similar variety and grouping to the subject property.²¹

¹⁹ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006), 342–44.

²⁰ Kelly A. Lally, *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Nomination Form, Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)*, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Nomination Form (Fuquay-Varina, NC, March 18, 1993), F-134; Also note that in North Carolina the Classical Revival and Colonial Revival traditions are often conflated. The style that the Johnson House represents is sometimes referred to as “Southern Colonial,” which typically displayed colossal central porticoes with central passage plans. In “North Carolina Architecture,” Catherine Bishir does not describe Classical Revival as its own separate style. Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 2005), 489–97.

²¹ New South Associates, Inc., *National Register Eligibility Evaluation of the W.R. Denning Farm for Rail Safety Improvements to Intersection of US 301 and Hodges Chapel Road* (prepared for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Human Environment Section, May 14, 2015), 4–5, 23–24.



Figure 20. The W.R. Denning Farm (HT0156) house, constructed c.1880, in Harnett County.

The J. Beale Johnson House is located approximately one mile northeast of the Jones-Johnson Farm along Terrible Creek in Fuquay-Varina and was built by a member of the same extended Johnson family. It was listed in the National Register in 1991 under *Criterion C: Architecture*. Completed c.1905, the same timeframe as the major addition to the Johnson House, the dwelling features a massive two-story portico with Doric columns, central entry with transom, flat-roof entry porch with column supports, roofline balustrade, and *porte cochere* entrance, all of which mirror the Johnson House (see Figure 21). Lally writes that the J. Beale Johnson House is one of a small group of “ambitious dwellings” in Wake County that were “designed and constructed with colossal-columned porticoes and abundant classical detail.”²² It and the Johnson House are among the only remaining examples of this residence type countywide. The Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District Nomination highlights the similarities between the two houses and suggests that they may have been designed by the same architect.²³

²² Lally, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County North Carolina*, 108.

²³ National Register of Historic Places, Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District, Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina, 8–1.



Figure 21. The c.1905 J. Beale Johnson House (WA0566) in Fuquay-Varina.

National Register Evaluation

The Jones-Johnson Farm at 7116 Sunset Lake Road was initially listed in the National Register in 1989 as part of the Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District, which was significant under *Criterion A: History* for representing the development of agriculture in Wake County from the 1700s through the pre-World War II era, as well as the growth of the standardized housing industry through the Standard Homes Plan Service. It was also listed under *Criterion C: Architecture* for showcasing a wide range of architecture and historical housing types, as well as a rare intact agricultural landscape, in Wake County.²⁴ In 2004 the Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District was determined not eligible due to a loss of integrity because the Ballentine Farm had been largely redeveloped into a modern subdivision. At this time the Jones-Johnson Farm was determined individually eligible under *Criterion A: History* and *Criterion C: Architecture*.²⁵ This determination was upheld in a separate 2014 report.²⁶

While the Joneses, Johnsons, and their descendants have been prominent landowners locally, they have not made significant contributions to local, state, or national history that would make the property significant under *Criterion B: Significant Person*.

The property is unlikely to yield information about the past not otherwise accessible from other resources and written records, making it not eligible for the National Register under *Criterion D*.

Integrity

The Jones-Johnson Farm has not undergone significant change since it was determined individually eligible in 2004 and 2014, and in fact retains the vast majority of its buildings, structures, and landscape

²⁴ National Register of Historic Places, Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District, Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina.

²⁵ Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc., "Draft Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension-Supplement, Wake and Johnston Counties, NCDOT Stip Nos. R-2721, R-2828, R-2829," 622.

²⁶ Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc., "Draft Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension-Supplement, Wake and Johnston Counties, NCDOT Stip Nos. R-2721, R-2828, R-2829," 633.

features from the original 1989 Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District National Register Nomination, with few alterations in structures or materials. Therefore, it has integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. It also retains integrity of location. The property has slightly diminished integrity of setting due to encroaching modern development to the north and south; however, the surroundings still feel rural and the property itself retains fields and woodland that give it strong integrity of feeling and association.

Recommendation

Because it has not undergone significant change since its previous eligibility determinations in 2004 and 2014, and retains the features that make it significant in the areas of agriculture and architecture, the Jones-Johnson Farm at 7116 Sunset Lake Road is recommended to remain eligible for listing in the National Register under *Criteria A* and *C*.

The Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District Nomination defined the period of significance as c.1800 to 1939, which was the 50-year cutoff at the time the Nomination was written. Subsequent evaluations did not directly address the period of significance. This evaluation recommends expanding the period of significance to extend from c.1780, the date the log cabin was constructed as the first building on the property, to c.1970, the date that the last major structures—the storage buildings, including one that was formerly a print shop for the Standard Homes Plan Service—were constructed. This period of significance reflects the eras of construction of the major architecture on the property, including multiple family residences dating from c.1780 to 1967. It also encompasses the period of agricultural development that the farm represents from early crop cultivation in the eighteenth century through twentieth-century tobacco farming, as well as the property’s association with the standardized home plan industry during its heyday in the postwar era.

Boundary Description and Justification

The Jones-Johnson Farm boundary was adopted from the 2014 Determination of Eligibility, which follows the southern portion of the original Nomination boundary, with one minor change along the western boundary line. It includes the current parcel of the subject property on the east side of Sunset Lake Road south of Terrible Creek. It also incorporates a small, separate parcel at the northwest corner that was historically associated with the farmstead and where a family home built within the period of significance in 1967 is located. This area encompasses the 70-acre farm that remains from the original eighteenth-century land grant to Etheldred Jones and includes the central cluster of buildings and structures in addition to historically associated agricultural fields.

The boundary excludes a parcel to the east that is currently owned by the same family and used for logging; research indicated that this was not a historical use of the land, and therefore it does not convey any historical association. The northern boundary encompasses Terrible Creek, an important historical landscape element. To the west, along Sunset Lake Road, it is recommended that the boundary be slightly extended beyond the parcel boundaries to the west to align with the back edge of roadway, which is the best visual marker of the edge of the property. This means that the western boundary would extend into the right-of-way (ROW) along the northbound lane of Sunset Lake Road. To the south, the boundary follows the visual marker of a dirt logging road. The boundary is shown in Figure 22.

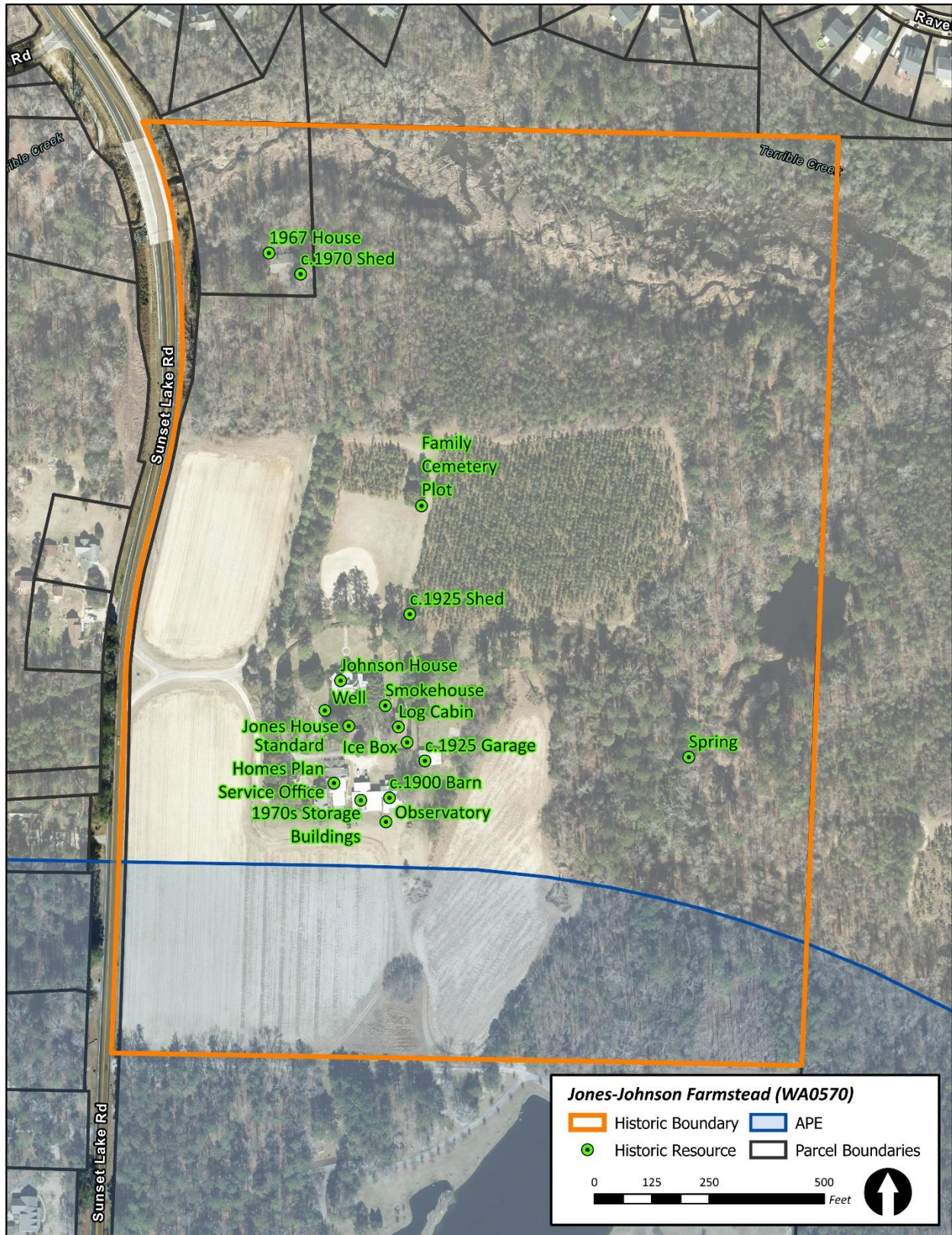


Figure 22. Jones-Johnson Farmstead historic boundary map.

B. Edward Sexton House – 1440 N. Main Street

Resource Name	Edward Sexton House	
NCHPO Survey Site Number	WA0573	
Street Address	1440 N. Main Street, Fuquay-Varina, NC 27526	
PIN	0667805946	
Construction Date(s)	1900	
National Register Recommendation	Not eligible	

Description

This property is located at 1440 N. Main Street on the south side of US 401/N. Main Street (see Figure 23 for a site plan). It is 0.6 miles west of the intersection of US 401, NC 42, and NC 55. The quadrilateral parcel is approximately three acres and extends south of US 401. It is heavily wooded with a mixture of mature deciduous and coniferous trees; the areas surrounding the house and adjacent to US 401 are clear of vegetation. A large semicircular driveway at the northern end of the parcel along US 401 provides access to the house, which is in the western part of the parcel with wooded grounds extending east from it. The parcel is bordered to the east, west, and north by modern commercial development.

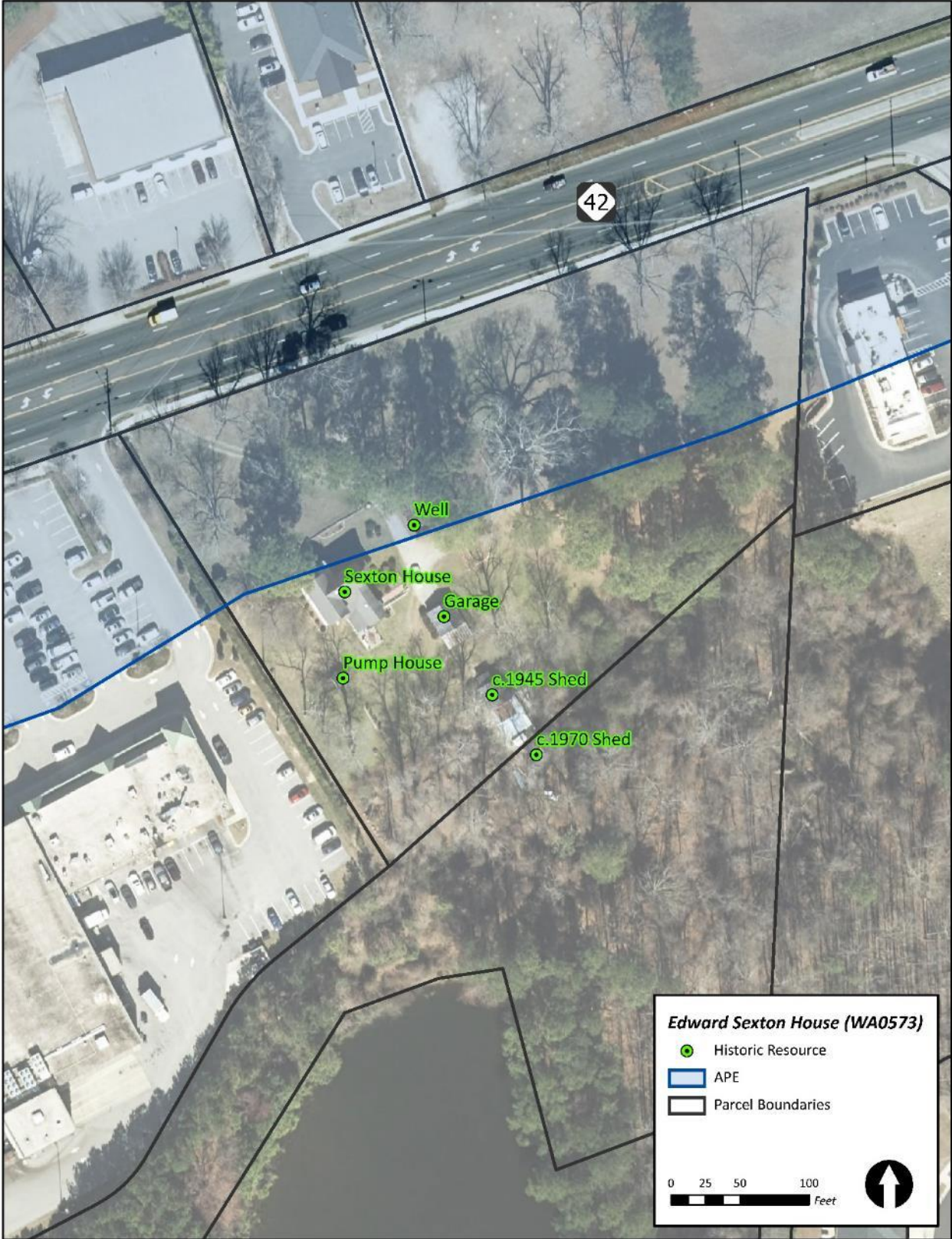


Figure 23. Edward Sexton House site plan.

Built in 1900, the two-story, gable-front-and-wing, Classical Revival-style Edward and Eula Sexton House (Sexton House) is oriented facing northwest. It has a brick foundation and is clad in replacement vinyl siding. The cross-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles with vinyl soffits and features cornice returns in the gable ends. Fenestration generally consists of original, wood, four-over-one, double-hung windows with vinyl surrounds and wood shutters. Original, wood, one-over-one and six-over-six windows are also present in addition to some vinyl replacement windows. The northwest-facing facade (see Figure 24) features a wraparound porch that continues along the northeast (side) elevation; the porch has a rolled asphalt hip roof supported by Doric columns. A brick walkway and steps lead to an original, multi-light, central wood entrance door. A one-story bay projects from the western portion of the facade. According to the owner, the house was built as a one-story structure and the second story was added in 1932. On the second story a wood, multi-light door leads to a small deck with cast-iron railing; this portion of the facade appears to have been added since the 1930s.²⁷



Figure 24. The 1900 Sexton House, northwest-facing facade, view facing southeast.

The side (northeast and southwest) elevations of the Sexton House feature original, wood, two-over-two, double-hung windows with vinyl surrounds, as does the original portion of the rear (southeast) elevation (see Figure 25, Figure 26, and Figure 27). A c.1925, one-story, front-gable addition extends back from the east side of the rear elevation. It has double-hung, six-over-six windows; a grouping of one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows; and a secondary entrance along the northeast elevation that consists of a wood door with multi-light glazing. A c.1950 shed-roof bumpout extends from the west side of the addition and provides an additional rear entry to the house with concrete steps and a wood-paneled door.

²⁷ Quinn King, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc., June 24, 2021.



Figure 25. The 1900 Sexton House, northeast elevation, view facing southwest.



Figure 26. The 1900 Sexton House, southwest elevation, view facing northeast.



Figure 27. The 1900 Sexton House, southeast elevation, view facing northwest.

Owner Quinn King denied interior access to the house; however, he described it to Mead & Hunt historians. According to Mr. King, the interior retains many original features including stucco walls, raised nine- to ten-foot beadboard ceilings, and fireplaces with intact mantles. He confirmed that the house has mostly original windows and original doors. He did indicate that the original wood floors, while intact, have been covered in carpeting. Additional alterations have been made to accommodate a modern HVAC system, and some original molding has been removed throughout the house.²⁸

Several outbuildings are located on the property to the rear of the house. A c.1950, two-car garage is located southeast of the house. It has a rectangular plan with wood frame construction and a front-gable roof with exposed rafter ends (see Figure 28). Southeast of the garage a c.1945 wood-frame, metal-clad shed with open shed-roof extension and additional c.1970 open shed (see Figure 29 and Figure 30) extend to the tree line at the rear of the parcel. Additional structures include a c.1945 pump house clad in vinyl siding (see Figure 31), which stands south of the house, and a c.1900 well (see Figure 32) to the east of the house.

²⁸ King, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc.



Figure 28. c.1950 two-car garage, view facing southwest.



Figure 29. c.1945 shed with shed-roof extension to the rear, view facing southwest.



Figure 30. c.1970 open shed, view facing east.



Figure 31. c.1945 pump house, view facing south.



Figure 32. c.1900 well, view facing east.

Historical Background

The parcel that the Sexton House and its outbuildings currently stand on was originally part of a much larger tract of land owned by the Sextons, a prominent family in Middle Creek Township. In April 1898 a man named Joseph Powell sold 40 acres, including the current parcel, to Rufus R. Sexton, who was the manager of the local sawmill.²⁹ By November 1899 Rufus Sexton and wife Lena deeded 1.25 acres to his brother, Wiley Edward (known as Edward), and wife Eula M. (Smith) Sexton. The deed indicates that this land included “the house now being built for the said W.E. Sexton and Eula M. Sexton,” which is the subject residence, confirming its construction in 1900.³⁰ By the time the 1900 census was taken Edward and Eula Sexton were living in the house. Both were white and native to North Carolina. Edward, age 29, was a planer at the local sawmill where Rufus was manager.³¹ Edward and Eula Sexton continued to acquire land in the early to mid-twentieth century; for example, in 1906 E.J. Partin granted them approximately 50 acres.³²

²⁹ “Deed, Joseph and Dena Powell to Rufus R. Sexton,” April 14, 1898, Vol. 149, Page 479, Register of Deeds Office, Wake County, North Carolina; United States of America, Bureau of the Census, *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1900), Roll T623 Page 7B, Ancestry.com.

³⁰ “Deed, Rufus and Lena Sexton to W. Edward and Eula M. Sexton,” November 12, 1899, Vol. 174, Page 103, Register of Deeds Office, Wake County, North Carolina.

³¹ United States of America, Bureau of the Census, *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900*, Roll T623 Page 7B.

³² “Deed, E.J. Partin to W.E. and Eula M. Sexton,” December 26, 1905, Vol. 207 Page 215, Register of Deeds Office, Wake County, North Carolina.

Census records indicate that by 1910 Edward became a rural mail carrier and the couple had two sons, Coy (age eight) and Edward Dent (known as Dent, age two).³³ Edward Sexton was apparently “the first postman to serve on the rural routes of Fuquay-Varina.” In 1920 Edward was still listed as a carrier as well as a farmer; the farm type was indicated as a “general farm” and he would become known locally as a “prominent planter.”³⁴ By this time Edward and Eula also had a daughter, Janie (age 9).³⁵ Although available research did not specify which crops the family farmed, following regional trends in Wake County, Middle Creek Township, and Fuquay-Varina, it is likely that tobacco was grown on the land.³⁶ Food crops, dairying, and livestock farming would have also been common.³⁷

In 1930 Edward was still a mail carrier and all three children lived at home. Coy worked as a farmer on the family’s land, which was still indicated as a “general farm.” Dent was a salesman at a tobacco warehouse, and Janie served as a clerk at a jewelry store.³⁸ According to the current owner, the Sextons built the second story of the house over an original one-story structure in 1932.³⁹ Edward Sexton became director of the Bank of Fuquay, a role he held when he died in 1938.⁴⁰ By 1940 Eula, now widowed, lived at the property with Dent, a clerk at a tobacco warehouse, and his wife Pauline, as well as Janie, who was a bookkeeper at a jewelry store.⁴¹

In September 1941 Eula deeded approximately 50 acres to son Dent Sexton and 41 acres to daughter Janie Brown Sexton, including the subject property.⁴² When Janie Sexton died in 1968, she left the house and approximately three acres of land to her niece and namesake Janie and husband Quinn King; the two married that same year.⁴³ Though Janie and Quinn King divorced in 1978, Quinn retained ownership

³³ United States of America, Bureau of the Census, *Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1910), Roll T624_1135 Page 10A, Ancestry.com.

³⁴ “Wiley Edward Sexton Succumbs Near Varina,” *Raleigh News and Observer*, July 26, 1938.

³⁵ United States of America, Bureau of the Census, *Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1920), Roll T625_1325 Page 8B, Ancestry.com.

³⁶ Lally, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County North Carolina*, 373.

³⁷ Johnson, *Historic Wake County: The Story of Raleigh & Wake County*, 47.

³⁸ United States of America, Bureau of the Census, *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1930), Roll T626 Page 13A, Ancestry.com.

³⁹ King, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc.

⁴⁰ “Wiley Edward Sexton Succumbs Near Varina.”

⁴¹ United States of America, Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1940), Roll T627_2981 Page 11B, Ancestry.com.

⁴² “Deed, Eula M. Sexton to Edward Dent Sexton,” September 8, 1941, Vol. 1068, Page 539, Register of Deeds Office, Wake County, North Carolina; “Deed, Eula M. Sexton to Janie Brown Sexton,” September 8, 1941, Vol. 1068, Page 538, Register of Deeds Office, Wake County, North Carolina.

⁴³ “Miss Janie B. Sexton,” *Raleigh News and Observer*, June 9, 1968; “Deed, E. Dent and Pauline S. Sexton to Janie Sexton and Quinn R. King,” January 30, 1969, Vol. 1861, Page 197, Register of Deeds Office, Wake County, North Carolina; “Miss Sexton, Quinn King Are Married,” *Raleigh News and Observer*, August 11, 1968.

Section 3
Individual Property Evaluations

of the property.⁴⁴ The remainder of the Sexton family's original farmland has been sold for commercial development, which is encroaching on the property from all sides (see Figure 33 and Figure 34). Quinn King remains the owner as of September 2021.⁴⁵



Figure 33. Sexton House (circled in red) and surrounding area including agricultural fields, 1938.⁴⁶

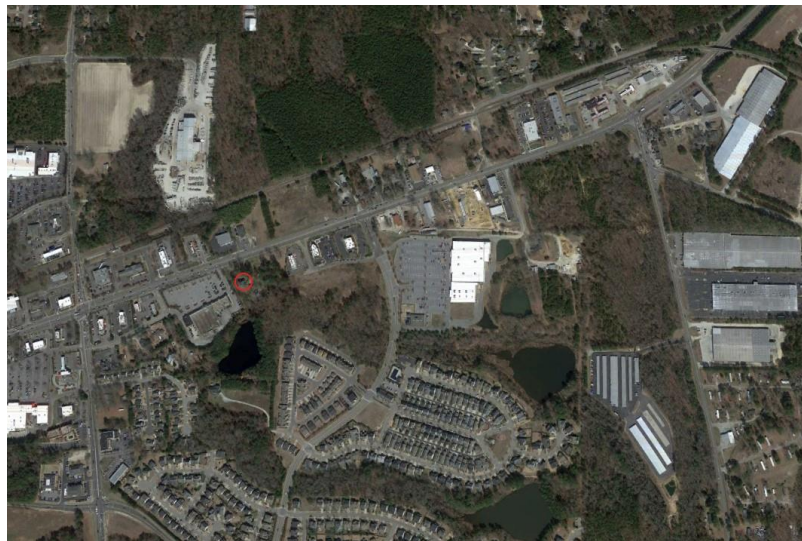


Figure 34. Sexton House (circled in red) and surrounding area with suburban development, 2021.⁴⁷

⁴⁴ North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, *North Carolina Divorce Index, 1958-2004* (Raleigh, N.C.: North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, 2004).

⁴⁵ King, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc.

⁴⁶ United States Department of Agriculture Photograph Collection, "Wake County Aerial Photographs (1938, 1949)" (State Archives of North Carolina, n.d.), <https://www.flickr.com/photos/north-carolina-state-archives/albums/72157708584301334/with/32906441977/>.

⁴⁷ "Aerial Image, Fuquay-Varina, 2021" (Google Earth, March 9, 2021).

Architectural Context

The Sexton House falls into a tradition of Colonial and Classical Revival-style architecture that was “especially popular” in Wake County during the early twentieth century.⁴⁸ These examples were more restrained and commonplace in comparison to the grandiose Classical Revival or “Southern Colonial” architecture with massive two-story porticoes and balustrade detailing that is visible on the Johnson House on the Jones-Johnson Farm. These houses typically displayed frame construction with weatherboard siding, symmetrical plans, one-story wraparound porches supported by columns, and pediment details.⁴⁹ Searches on the NCHPO GIS Viewer and in Kelly A. Lally’s *History and Architecture of Wake County* found several other large-scale, Classical Revival and Colonial Revival-style houses within the limits of Fuquay-Varina, including one Study-Listed property. Because this was a common property type in the area during the early twentieth century a number of examples are present, including many with a similar level of integrity and some with superior integrity in comparison to the Sexton House.

The T.H. Stephenson House (WA0481) at 501 N. Ennis Street in Fuquay-Varina (see Figure 35) was built c.1915. Its wraparound, hip-roof porch with column supports and pediment entry with central door and sidelights are all Classical Revival-style elements. Similar to the Sexton House, it displays vinyl siding and rolled asphalt roofing (which the subject house has on the porch roof).⁵⁰



Figure 35. The c.1915 T.H. Stephenson House (WA0481) at 501 N. Ennis Street.

⁴⁸ Catherine W Bishir and Michael T Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill, N.C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 74.

⁴⁹ Lally, *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Nomination Form, Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)*, F-139; Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, 493–94; Lally, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County North Carolina*, 108.

⁵⁰ Lally, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County North Carolina*, 388–89.

Section 3
Individual Property Evaluations

The Bryant Brewer House (WA0650) at 201 Grigsby Avenue in Fuquay-Varina (see Figure 36) is a c.1900 Classical Revival-style house that displays original siding and windows as well as a wraparound hip-roof porch with column supports. The house has a similar level of integrity to the Sexton House with replacement roofing and an addition.



Figure 36. The c.1900 Bryant Brewer House (WA0650) at 201 Grigsby Avenue.

The Walter Aiken House (WA0490) at 313 S. Fuquay Avenue in Fuquay-Varina (see Figure 37) was built c.1915 by Walter Aiken, who owned the first tobacco warehouse established in Fuquay Springs. It features a wraparound porch with Ionic columns and projecting portions, decorative leaded-glass windows, and a central entry with sidelights and transom. The hip roof has a front-gable projection with pediment and fanlight window. The roofline features a pair of corbelled brick chimneys. Aiken co-founded the Fuquay Mineral Springs Corporation and was the mayor of Fuquay Springs around the time the house was constructed.⁵¹ This example has more ornamentation and a higher degree of integrity than the Sexton House, and its owner was also locally prominent.

⁵¹ Lally, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County North Carolina*, 388.



Figure 37. The c. 1915 Walter Aiken House (WA0490) at 313 S. Fuquay Avenue.

The Ballentine-Spence House (WA0488) at 109 E. Spring Street in Fuquay-Varina (see Figure 38) was built in 1910 by James “Squire” Ballentine, an early community leader. It features a wraparound hip-roof porch supported by Doric columns, hip roof with front-gable pediment projection with a fanlight window, and front entry with transom window. It retains original siding and windows and displays superior integrity to the Sexton House. The Ballentine-Spence House is on the Study List and is a contributing resource to the National Register-listed Fuquay Springs Historic District.



Figure 38. The 1910 Ballantine-Spence House (WA0488) at 109 E. Spring Street.

National Register Evaluation

The Sexton House at 1440 N. Main Street was evaluated under National Register *Criteria A, B, C, and D.*

Under *Criterion A: History*, the property must be associated with events or trends that have made a significant contribution to local, state, or national history. Research did not indicate that this individual residence was important to the growth or development of Fuquay-Varina, Middle Creek Township, Wake County, or North Carolina. As such, the property does not possess significance under *Criterion A.*

Under *Criterion B: Significant Person*, a property must be associated with the lives of individuals who have made a significant contribution to local, state, or national history. While the subject residence and surrounding property has been owned by the Sexton family since the turn of the twentieth century, and Edward Sexton was a well-known local mail carrier, farmer, and banker, these roles were common in rural communities around North Carolina and do not stand out as singularly influential or historically significant. Therefore, the property does not possess significance under *Criterion B.*

To be eligible under *Criterion C: Architecture*, a property must represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, and/or embody the distinctive characteristic of type, period, or method of construction. This gable-front-and-wing, Classical Revival-style house, which according to the current owner was overbuilt from a smaller-scale original house, is a relatively modest example of a form and style that were very common in Fuquay-Varina. While it displays a wraparound porch with Doric column supports and cornice returns in the gable ends, these features are relatively limited, and the house does not stand out in comparison to other early-twentieth-century Classical and Colonial Revival houses in the vicinity, Wake County, or North Carolina. Several of these comparable properties display more ornamental features or

Section 3 Individual Property Evaluations

superior integrity to the Sexton House. While the house was formerly part of a farmstead, none of the main agricultural buildings remain and therefore the property does not retain that architectural association.

The property is unlikely to yield information about the past not otherwise accessible from other resources and written records, making it not eligible for the National Register under *Criterion D*.


Integrity

The Sexton House occupies its original location on the south side of N. Main Street and retains integrity of location. However, the surrounding area, which used to be farmland associated with the house and Sexton family, is now modern commercial development and the property no longer serves as a farmstead. Therefore, the property displays poor integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The Sexton House has replacement siding on the exterior and replacement flooring on the interior. Additionally, the second floor was added well after the house's original construction and the second-story entrance has been altered since then. All of these elements have resulted in diminished integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

Recommendation

Due to lack of significance and diminished integrity, the Sexton House at 1440 N. Main Street is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register under *Criteria A, B, C, or D*.

C. Kemp B. Johnson House – 7116 Johnson Pond Road

Resource Name	Kemp B. Johnson House	
NCHPO Survey Site Number	WA0567	
Street Address	7116 Johnson Pond Road, Fuquay-Varina, NC 27526	
PIN	0677022505	
Construction Date(s)	c.1895, c.1905	
National Register Recommendation	Remain listed under <i>Criterion C</i>	

Description

This property is located at 7116 Johnson Pond Road, one block north of US 401/N. Main Street (see Figure 39 for a site plan). It is 0.3 miles west of the intersection of US 401, NC 42, and NC 55. The irregular-shaped parcel is approximately 2.25 acres and extends north and west of Johnson Pond Road. The lot is heavily wooded with a mixture of mature deciduous and coniferous trees; it is surrounded by modern cul-de-sacs to the east and north and large tracts of forested land to the west and northwest. A large circular driveway at the southern end of the parcel with access from Johnson Pond Road provides access to the house, which is in the rear, northwestern part of the parcel.

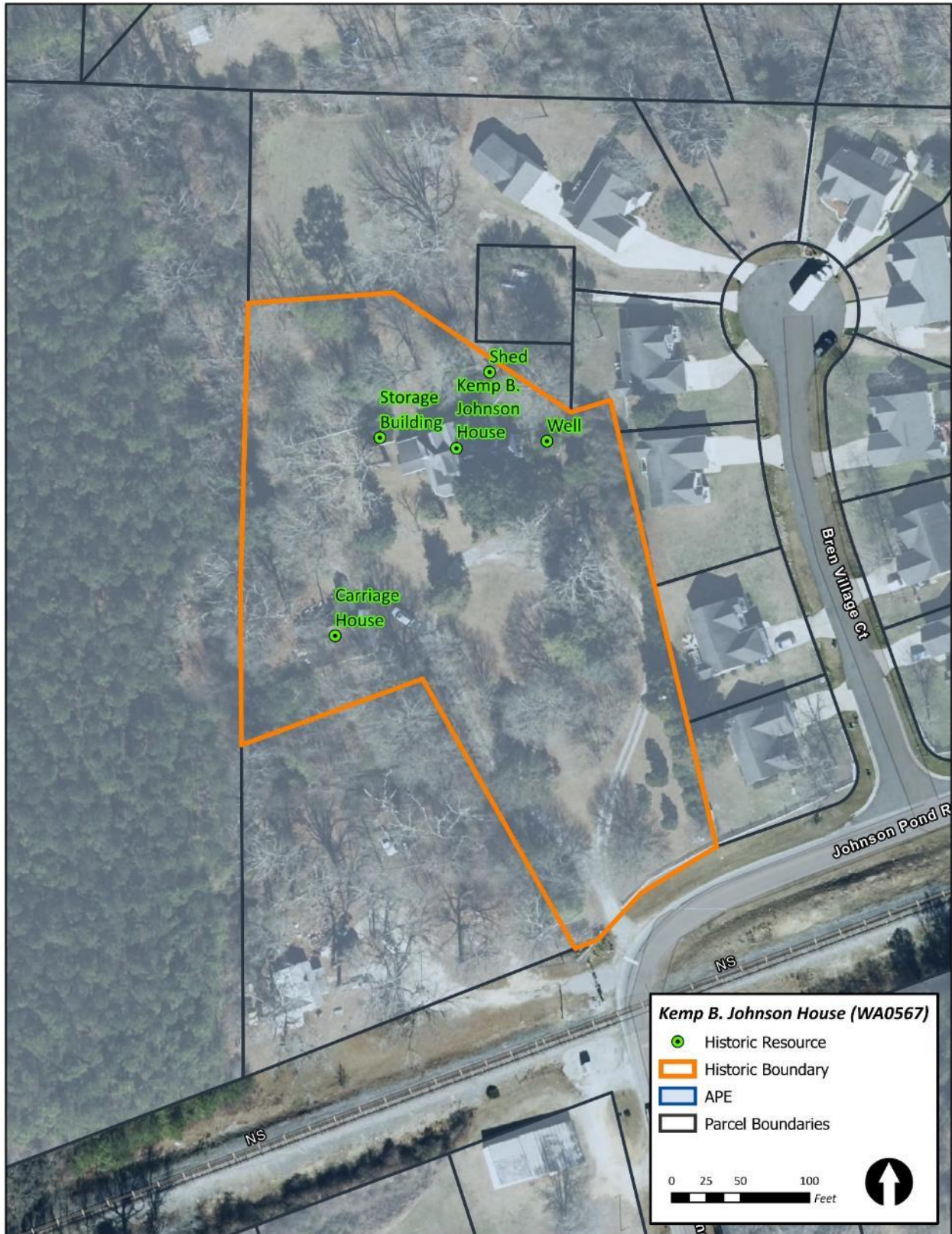


Figure 39. Kemp B. Johnson House site plan.

The Queen Anne-style Kemp B. Johnson House was originally built c.1895 with a second half-story added c.1905. It is a one-and-one-half story, double-pile with center hall residence and is oriented facing southeast. The house is clad in weatherboard siding and has a brick foundation. It displays a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles with multiple intersecting gable projections that display wide wood fascia boards and decorative windows and vents in the gable ends. A pair of corbelled brick chimneys are located to the east and west along the roofline. Fenestration generally consists of original, narrow, wood, one-over-one and multi-pane, double-hung windows with wood surrounds and shutters. The southeast-facing facade (see Figure 40) features a full-width, one-story porch with turned wood supports, balustrade, and decorative brackets and finials. One-story and two-and-one-half-story bays on the west and east ends of the facade, respectively, are capped by gables with fixed, four-pane, rounded-arch windows in the gable ends. A brick walkway and steps lead to the central entrance, which features the original glazed wood door with transom.



Figure 40. The c.1895 Kemp B. Johnson House, southeast-facing facade, view facing northwest.

The side (northeast) elevation (see Figure 41) has projecting gables with diamond vents in the gable ends, double-hung four-over-four and fixed windows, and a multi-pane glazed side entry door that opens to a small side porch with wood balustrade. This wing dates to c.1905, when the house was expanded from its original footprint. The other side (southwest) elevation (see Figure 42) has a low-profile, one-story, side-gable wing addition that dates to c.1950.⁵² It has double-hung, eight-over-eight windows with a shed-roof extension to the north. The rear (northwest) elevation (see Figure 43) features a full-width, one-story, shed roof porch with square post supports and balustrade, the eastern portion of which is enclosed. A glazed, multi-pane rear door provides a secondary entrance. A large, second-story, front-gable

⁵² National Register of Historic Places, Kemp B. Johnson House, Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina, 7-1, National Register #05001028.

projection added c.1905 features a small porch with central replacement door framed by double-hung four-over-four windows.⁵³



Figure 41. The c.1895 Kemp B. Johnson House, side (northeast) elevation, view facing southwest.



Figure 42. The c.1895 Kemp B. Johnson House, side (southwest) elevation, view facing northeast.

⁵³ National Register of Historic Places, Kemp B. Johnson House, Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina, 8–6.



Figure 43. The c.1895 Kemp B. Johnson House, rear (northwest) elevation, view facing southeast.

Owner Carla Obiol permitted interior access to the house, which has not undergone major updates since it was listed in the National Register in 2005. It features original tall ceilings, wood floors, bay windows, molding, and mantels.⁵⁴ She did not permit photographs to be taken.

Several outbuildings are located on the property.⁵⁵ A c.1900 carriage house (contributing) stands southwest of the house (see Figure 44). It has an irregular plan with multiple projecting gables and is sheathed in weatherboard with a mix of metal and asbestos roofing and four-pane fixed windows. Just west of the house is a c.1895 storage building (contributing) originally used for canned goods (see Figure 45). Clad in brick with a wood-paneled entry door with arch brick surround, it has an open shed-roof extension to the west with vinyl cladding and a metal roof. Additional structures include a c.1950 well (noncontributing) with weatherboard cladding, which stands east of the house, and a small stucco shed (noncontributing) that was either constructed or moved to the north of the house c.2010 (see Figure 46).

⁵⁴ Carla Obiol, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc., June 29, 2021.

⁵⁵ Note that circa dates for outbuildings come from the Kemp B. Johnson House National Register Nomination. National Register of Historic Places, Kemp B. Johnson House, Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina, 7-3-7-4.



Figure 44. c.1900 carriage house, views facing southwest and northeast.



Figure 45. c.1895 storage building, view facing northeast.



Figure 46. c.1950 well, view facing northeast, and c.2010 shed, view facing northwest.

Historical Background

Kemp Bethea Johnson was a business owner and prominent community member who helped found a lumber business in Cardenas, the Bank of Fuquay, the Fuquay Tobacco Warehouse Company, and the Farmers Warehouse Company of Fuquay Springs.⁵⁶ He married Alice Utley in 1895, bought 104 acres of land at the subject property location in 1896, and built the subject house shortly afterward. The couple had two children by 1900 and another three by 1910, and expanded the house c.1905 to create additional room for the family. Kemp B. Johnson became involved in state politics, serving in the General Assembly in 1917-1918. He also founded K.B. Johnson and Sons Oil Company in Fuquay Springs.

After Kemp B. and Alice Johnson died, the house passed to their only daughter, Ruth Bethea Johnson. Ruth B. Johnson was a business owner, artist, and historian who wrote an extensive genealogical history of the Johnson family in this area of Wake County (*Concerning Our Ancestors: The Johnsons and Their Kin*). When she died in 1985, the house passed to her brother Marvin, who sold the house in 1991. It sold again in 1994 and 1998, at which point some interior renovations were completed that were sensitive to historic features and did not constitute major alterations. Current owners John and Carla Obiol bought the house in 2002.⁵⁷

Architectural Context

The Kemp B. Johnson House is recognized as one of the best examples of the Queen Anne style in southern Wake County. The turned porch elements in particular stand out for their high level of artistry and ornamentation. When the house was enlarged c.1905, additional Queen Anne features, such as asymmetrical gables, were added. Other high-style Queen Anne homes in southern Wake County, of which there are few, do not display the same level of elaborate detail as the subject property.

National Register Evaluation

The Kemp B. Johnson House was listed in the National Register in 2005 under *Criterion C: Architecture* as one of the finest examples of Queen Anne-style architecture in southern Wake County. It meets the registration requirements discussed in the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, NC" under Context 3: Populism to Progressivism (1885-1918) and Property Type 3B: Houses built between the Civil War and World War II.⁵⁸

Research did not indicate that this individual residence was important to the growth or development of Fuquay-Varina, Middle Creek Township, Wake County, or North Carolina. As such, the property does not possess significance under *Criterion A: History*.

⁵⁶ This section provides a brief overview of the Historical Background section of the Kemp B. Johnson House National Register Nomination. National Register of Historic Places, Kemp B. Johnson House, Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina, 8-5-8-7.

⁵⁷ Obiol, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc.

⁵⁸ National Register of Historic Places, Kemp B. Johnson House, Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina, 8-5.

Section 3 Individual Property Evaluations

Although Kemp B. Johnson was a prominent local business owner and served briefly in the state congress, neither he nor subsequent owners of the house stand out as singularly influential or historically significant. Therefore, the property does not possess significance under *Criterion B*.

The property is unlikely to yield information about the past not otherwise accessible from other resources and written records, making it not eligible for the National Register under *Criterion D*.

Integrity

There have been no notable alterations to the Kemp B. Johnson House since it was listed in the National Register in 2005. It occupies its original location on the north side of Johnson Pond Road and retains integrity of location. The property has slightly diminished integrity of setting due to encroaching modern development to the east and north; however, the surroundings still feel rural and the property retains the long circular drive and thick vegetation that give it strong integrity of feeling and association. The Kemp B. Johnson House only has minor alterations since c.1905, including a small c.1950 addition, an enclosed portion on the rear porch, and a replacement rear door, and retains all of the original Queen Anne features that make it significant. Therefore, it has strong integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

Recommendation


Because it has not undergone significant change since it was listed in the National Register in 2005, and retains the features that make it significant in the area of architecture, the Kemp B. Johnson House at 7116 Johnson Pond Road is recommended to remain listed in the National Register under *Criterion C*.

The Kemp B. Johnson House Nomination indicates the period of significance for the property as c.1896 and c.1905. This corresponds to the house's initial construction c.1895 and renovation in 1905. Because no changes to the property were observed and it retains the features that make it significant under *Criterion C*, it is recommended that the period of significance does not change.

Boundary Description and Justification

No changes to the 2005 boundary are recommended. The historic boundary corresponds to the current parcel, which encompasses the building and all contributing structures associated with the Kemp B. Johnson House.

D. Five Points Concrete-Block Houses – Five Points Lane

Resource Name	Five Points Concrete-Block Houses	
NCHPO Survey Site Number	WA8328	
Street Address	Various	
PIN	Various	
Construction Date(s)	1933-1953	
National Register Recommendation	Not eligible	

Description

Mead & Hunt recorded several concrete-block residences along Five Points Lane and Eakes Street in 2020 as part of a Building Inventory for the current project. Research found that the *Wake County Architectural Survey Phase III* identified concrete-block workers housing and rental units as a local property type. The context also discussed a local manufacturing plant in Fuquay-Varina that used concrete-block construction for Modern-style houses in the 1940s through the 1970s.⁵⁹ These associations suggested potential for local significance.

The Five Points Concrete-Block Houses are evaluated herein. Resources are listed in the table below, and a map showing their locations is provided in Figure 47. Note that for several of the properties, the parcel address differs from the street address on the house.

Resource Name	SSN	Parcel Address	Street Address(es)
House	WA8320	1700 Five Points Lane	1700 Five Points Lane
House	WA8320	1700 Five Points Lane	1708 Five Points Lane
House	WA8321	1712 Five Points Lane	1712 Five Points Lane
House	WA8322	1718 Five Points Lane	1718 Five Points Lane
Duplex	WA8322	1718 Five Points Lane	1720 Five Points Lane 1829 Eakes Street
House	WA8322	1718 Five Points Lane	1821 Eakes Street
House	WA8323	1830 Eakes Street	1830 Eakes Street
House	WA8323	1830 Eakes Street	1828 Eakes Street

⁵⁹ hmwPreservation, "Wake County Architectural Survey Update Phase III," 2017, 21.

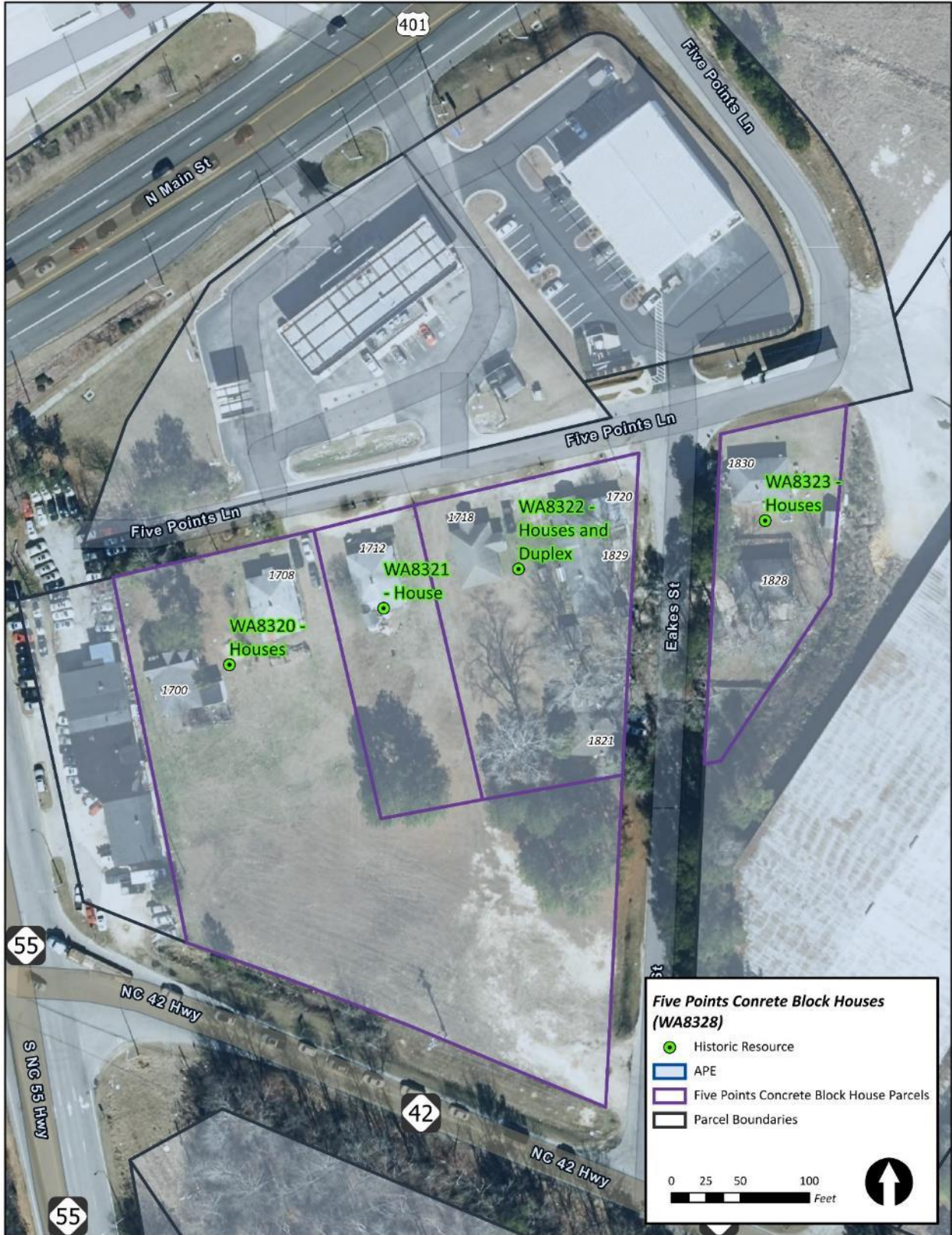


Figure 47. Five Point Concrete-Block Houses site plan.

Section 3 Individual Property Evaluations

The Five Points Concrete-Block Houses are located on the east side of Fuquay-Varina, at the southeast corner of the intersection of US 401, NC 42, and NC 55. The residences front Five Points Lake and Eakes Street and are bordered to the west by the c.1950 Commercial Auto Shop and Car Retailer, to the north by modern commercial buildings, and to the east by the Powell Brothers Warehouse (also evaluated in the current report, see Section 3.E). The area includes seven houses and one duplex on four parcels. Seven of the residences were constructed of the same concrete-block material around 1950 and display similar decorative features. The eighth structure, a Tudor Revival house at the western edge of the area, was constructed approximately 20 years earlier than the other residences. It displays a small, c.1950, concrete-block side addition that may have been added around the time the concrete-block houses were constructed.

Individual descriptions of each property can be found in Mead & Hunt, Inc. *Building Inventory: Convert Intersection of US 401, NC 42, and NC 55 to an Interchange in Wake County*, prepared for NCDOT in June 2021.⁶⁰ The following description covers the concrete-block houses as a whole, including common features and alterations, and provides a brief overview of the Tudor Revival house.



Figure 48. Concrete-block houses at 1718, 1712, and 1708 Five Points Lane (left to right), view facing southwest.

⁶⁰ Mead & Hunt, Inc., *Building Inventory: Convert Intersection of US 401, NC 42, and NC 55 to an Interchange in Wake County* (prepared for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, June 2021), 24–27.



Figure 49. Concrete-block houses at 1830 (left) and 1828 Eakes Street (right), view facing southeast.

Concrete-block residences

The concrete-block residences were constructed c.1950 and display the Transitional Ranch form of the early postwar period with horizontal one-story massing, wide eaves, and low-pitch hip roofs (see Figure 50).⁶¹ Each of the structures is made of concrete-block construction with rounded edge pieces at the building corners and, generally, around window frames; they also mostly display central concrete chimneys.



Figure 50. 1708 Five Points Lane, north-facing facade, view facing southwest.

⁶¹ Mead & Hunt, Inc. and Louis Berger Group, Inc., *A Model For Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing* (Prepared for the Transportation Research Board of the National Academies, National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report 723, 2012), 16–17.

Section 3
Individual Property Evaluations


Fenestration is notably varied between the residences, which may suggest that they were not constructed at the same time. 1708 and 1712 Five Points Lane have wood, multi-light, double-hung windows with wood sills. Meanwhile, 1718 Five Points Lane displays metal, multi-light fixed and casement windows, and the 1720 Five Points Lane/1829 Eakes Street Duplex as well as 1821 Eakes Street have wood and metal sliding windows. Additionally, 1821 Eakes and 1830 Eakes Street both display some horizontally divided, wood, two-over-two windows.

Each of the houses and both sides of the duplex have a central entrance with a small stoop and single window opening to each side. The stoops have either a shed roof that continues from the hip roofline or a low-pitch, front-gable roof. Some of these stoop roofs are supported by square wood posts, others by circular metal poles, and others have no supports.

As is typical of Transitional Ranch houses, few decorative elements are visible. Colonial Revival elements include the multi-light, double-hung windows on 1708 and 1712 Five Points Lane, as well as a dentilled cornice piece on 1712 Five Points Lane. Modern details include multi-light, metal windows on 1718 Five Points Lane as well as the curved concrete detailing visible on each of the residences. Most of the residences had detached sheds or small gable-roof outbuildings. None had full detached garages.

Most residents were not home at the time of survey. Residents of two of the houses were interviewed; however, they did not provide interior access and did not know about the history of the units. 1718 Five Points Lane was vacant, missing several windows, and it was possible to look inside. It appeared the front of the house was open to the entryway with a central rear hallway leading to bedrooms and a bathroom. The walls were constructed of concrete block and the flooring was asbestos or linoleum tile.



Common alterations to the concrete-block residences include replacement vinyl doors and windows, vinyl storm windows, vinyl soffits under the eaves, enclosed or removed windows, and the addition of awnings over windows. Porch elements including the posts and gable end materials have been replaced on several residences. Carports have been added to the 1720 Five Points Lane/1829 Eakes Street duplex as well as 1821 Eakes Street. Several of the residences, including 1708, 1712, and 1718 Five Points Lane and 1828 Eakes Street, have one-story additions. The table below shows the alterations to each of the concrete-block residences.

Street address	Altered windows/doors	Replacement porch elements	Other alterations
1708 Five Points Lane 	X – front door, enclosed windows	X – posts and balustrade	Rear addition

Section 3
Individual Property Evaluations

Street address	Altered windows/doors	Replacement porch elements	Other alterations
<p>1712 Five Points Lane</p> 	<p>X – door</p>		<p>Rear addition, covered eaves</p>
<p>1718 Five Points Lane</p> 	<p>X – windows missing, side door</p>	<p>X – gable end</p>	<p>Side addition</p>
<p>1720 Five Points Lane/ 1829 Eakes Street (Duplex)</p> 	<p>X – awnings, side bumpout, enclosed windows</p>	<p>X – posts</p>	<p>Carport, gutters, covered eaves</p>
<p>1821 Eakes Street</p> 	<p>X – enclosed windows, front door</p>		<p>Carport</p>

Section 3
Individual Property Evaluations

Street address	Altered windows/doors	Replacement porch elements	Other alterations
<p>1830 Eakes Street</p> 	<p>X – awnings, front door, enclosed windows</p>		
<p>1828 Eakes Street</p> 	<p>X – windows, awnings, front door</p>		<p>Side addition</p>

Tudor Revival house

A one-story, 1933, Tudor Revival house is located at the far west end of the concrete-block houses along Five Points Lane (see Figure 51 and Figure 52). It shares a parcel with 1708 Five Points Lane, which is a c.1950 concrete-block house. Due to heavy vegetation, many elements of the house were not visible.

The Tudor Revival house has a rectangular plan and primary side-gable form with hip-roof extension to the rear. It features steep-pitch projecting gables including a prominent gable with rounded brick arch detail over the central recessed front entry. The western portion of the north-facing facade is dominated by a brick chimney with brick pattern detail. Fenestration consists of six-over-six, double-hung, wood windows. Openings in the gable ends either are boarded up or display wood louvers. A c.1950, one-story, flat-roof, concrete-block addition is located at the side (east) elevation (see Figure 53). The addition has a fixed, multi-light, metal window and wood slab door.



Figure 51. The 1953 Tudor Revival House, north-facing facade, view facing south.



Figure 52. The 1953 Tudor Revival House, side (west) elevation, view facing southeast.



Figure 53. Tudor Revival House, c.1950 concrete-block addition along east elevation, view facing southwest.

Historical Background

This area is called Five Points, which references the former intersection of five rail lines at this location; most of these are no longer extant. It was settled in the late eighteenth century by the Rowland family, with Rowland descendants owning it through the late twentieth century.⁶² Revolutionary War veteran William Rowland received thousands of acres in land grants in Willow Springs, just east of what is now Fuquay-Varina, including the subject parcels.⁶³ The land passed through generations of the family to Bennett and Cora Rowland, who owned it by the turn of the twentieth century.⁶⁴ After Bennett Rowland died in 1932, his land was divided among members of the Rowland family.⁶⁵ In 1933, according to county

⁶² "Deed, State of North Carolina to William Rowland," November 28, 1792, Book 0, Page 87, Register of Deeds Office, Wake County, North Carolina; "Deed, State of North Carolina to William Rowland," November 28, 1792, Book 0, Page 88, Register of Deeds Office, Wake County, North Carolina; Simmons, Shirley Danner, Director, Fuquay-Varina Centennial Museum, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc. in Fuquay-Varina, NC, June 28, 2021; Fendol Bevers, "Map of Wake County" (Nichols & Gorman, c 1870), wakegov.com, <https://digital.lib.ecu.edu/10462>.

⁶³ Shirley Mudge Hayes and Shirley Danner Simmons, *A History of Fuquay-Varina* (Apex, NC: Apex Printing Company, 2009), 5; "State of North Carolina Revolutionary War Land Warrants, No. 31," December 20, 1800, Ancestry.com, North Carolina and Tennessee, U.S., Revolutionary War Land Warrants, 1783-1843, https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2885/images/40716_290580-00071.

⁶⁴ United States of America, Bureau of the Census, *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900*, Page: 6; Enumeration District: 0131.

⁶⁵ "Mr. Bennett Rowland" (Ancestry.com. North Carolina, U.S., Death Certificates, 1909-1976 [database on-line], n.d.), North Carolina State Archives.

Section 3
Individual Property Evaluations

real estate data, the Tudor Revival house at 1700 Five Points Lane was constructed.⁶⁶ Historic aerials show that the Five Points area changed significantly from the 1930s through the 1960s, with many properties including a service station mentioned in historic deeds demolished and the road configuration altered.⁶⁷ The Tudor Revival house is the only structure remaining in the area from the pre-1950 time period (see Figure 54).



Figure 54. Aerial photograph of the Five Points area in 1949. The Tudor Revival house is circled. The other properties at the intersection of what is now Five Points Lane and Eakes Street, including a former filling station at the southwest corner, are assumed nonexistent.⁶⁸

Deed records reference the “Five Point Property of the late Bennett Rowland,” which is the subject area, and show the land passing between several of Bennett and Cora Rowland’s sons until, eventually, brothers Lenton O. Rowland and Jack B. Rowland owned the subject parcels. For example, lots seven and eight of the Five Points property, which may include current 1718 Five Points Lane as its legal property description is “LO FIVE POINTS 8,” passed to son Chorn A. Rowland and wife Mabel, who then

⁶⁶ “1700 Five Points Ln, PIN #0677119823,” *Wake County Real Estate Data*, 2020, <http://services.wakegov.com/realestate/Account.asp?id=0061458>.

⁶⁷ United States Department of Agriculture Photograph Collection, “Wake County Aerial Photographs (1938, 1949);” “Aerial Image, Fuquay-Varina, 1964” (NETROnline, 1964), Historic Aerials by NETR Online, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

⁶⁸ United States Department of Agriculture Photograph Collection, “Wake County Aerial Photographs (1938, 1949).”

deeded them in 1944 to brother Lenton O. Rowland.⁶⁹ In 1958 brothers Chorn and Jack Rowland passed two additional lots (six and nine) from the Five Points property to Lenton Rowland, who was by then married to wife Christine.⁷⁰ By the late twentieth century Lenton and Christine Rowland owned 1700 and 1718 Five Points Lane while Jack and wife Zelma A. Rowland owned 1712 Five Points Lane and 1830 Eakes Street. The seven concrete-block residences that stand on the parcels were built c.1950.⁷¹

Lenton Rowland was a geologist who spent many years working in Florida for the U.S. Department of Agriculture before returning to the Fuquay-Varina area by the 1970s.⁷² Census records indicate that Jack Rowland was a farmer.⁷³ Research did not uncover much additional information beyond deed records linking the Rowlands to the concrete-block houses. Local historian Shirley Simmons related that the Rowlands built the concrete-block houses as rental properties, and Billy Ray Powell, who owns the Powell Brothers Warehouse to the east, confirmed that the houses have always been rental units.⁷⁴ He said the buildings were not used as worker housing for the tobacco warehouse, which was constructed new in the 1970s and would have only had about 10 full-time employees.⁷⁵ Research did not indicate whether the Rowlands acted as landlords or hired property managers.

Beginning in the late 1970s and through the early 2000s Lenton and Jack Rowland and, subsequently, their widows and/or heirs sold the Five Points parcels. Three of the four parcels are now owned by large-scale property management companies. 1700 Five Points Lane passed from Lenton and Christine Rowland to Willard D. and Sara V. Williams in 1977, then to Elgene W. and Dorothy C. Tietsworth in 1980, and finally to ACC Investments, the current owner, in 1988.⁷⁶ Jack and Zelma Rowland sold 1712 Five Points Lane to ACC Investments in 1991.⁷⁷ Zelma Rowland sold 1830 Eakes Street to Floyd L. and Patricia A. Baker in 1992, and the Bakers' estate sold the property to Small World Properties, LLC in 2017.⁷⁸ The last parcel to pass out of the Rowland family was 1718 Five Points Lane, which Lenton

⁶⁹ "Deed, C. A. Rowland et. Al. to L. Orlando Rowland," January 3, 1944, Vol. 902, Page 357, Register of Deeds Office, Wake County, North Carolina; "1718 Five Points Ln, PIN #0677220041," *Wake County Real Estate Data*, 2020, <http://services.wakegov.com/realestate/Account.asp?id=0061457>.

⁷⁰ "Deed, C. A. Rowland et. Al. to L. Orlando Rowland"; "Deed, C. A. and Mabel Rowland to L. O. Rowland," December 5, 1958, Vol. 1343, Page 198, Register of Deeds Office, Wake County, North Carolina.

⁷¹ "1700 Five Points Ln, PIN #0677119823"; "1712 Five Points Ln, PIN #0677119958," *Wake County Real Estate Data*, 2020, <http://services.wakegov.com/realestate/Account.asp?id=0095616>; "1718 Five Points Ln, PIN #0677220041"; "1830 Eakes Street, PIN #0677222028," *Wake County Real Estate Data*, 2020, <http://services.wakegov.com/realestate/Account.asp?id=0061432>.

⁷² Susan Spence, "His Mantle Is a Slice of Florida," *Raleigh News and Observer*, January 22, 1975.

⁷³ United States of America, Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940*, Page: 14B; Enumeration District: 92-28.

⁷⁴ Simmons, Shirley Danner, Director, Fuquay-Varina Centennial Museum, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc. in Fuquay-Varina, NC.

⁷⁵ Billy Ray Powell, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc., June 30, 2021.

⁷⁶ "1700 Five Points Ln, PIN #0677119823."

⁷⁷ "1712 Five Points Ln, PIN #0677119958."

⁷⁸ "1830 Eakes Street, PIN #0677222028."

Rowland's son, Lenton O. Rowland, Jr. and his wife Christie Fehr sold to Victor Manuel and Maria Guadalupe Prieto, the current owners, in 2002.⁷⁹

Architectural Context

The *Wake County Architectural Survey Update: Phase III*, prepared by hmwPreservation in 2017, identified Modern-style houses constructed in concrete block as a common building type for rental and tenant housing in Wake County from the 1940s through the 1970s. Some of these houses display Modern-style architectural features such as clerestory windows, asymmetrical form, and deep eave overhangs. The Adams Concrete Products Company in Fuquay-Varina was one local business that manufactured concrete materials for home construction and also sold house plans.⁸⁰ Research did not uncover whether the Five Points Concrete-Block Houses were designed or constructed using materials or plans from the Adams Concrete Products Company.

Some of the residences display modest Colonial Revival features. Colonial Revival architecture experienced a second wave of popularity in Wake County from the 1920s through the 1950s. Modest expressions of the style during this time include symmetrical facades as well as porches, windows, and doors with Colonial Revival features such as multi-light windows and front-gable pediments.⁸¹

Due to the presence of companies like the local Adams Concrete Products Company, concrete-block construction is widespread throughout Fuquay-Varina and southern Wake County. Individual houses made of concrete-block construction and displaying Modern or Colonial Revival-style features are common. For example, a c.1950 concrete-block residence at located at 313 Spring Avenue in Fuquay-Varina (see Figure 55) displays a side-gable form and includes Colonial Revival features such as a side brick chimney and pedimented entry porch with column supports and sidelights. This house also has an expansive concrete-block retaining wall that further highlights the use of the material.

⁷⁹ "1718 Five Points Ln, PIN #0677220041."

⁸⁰ hmwPreservation, "Wake County Architectural Survey Update Phase III," 21.

⁸¹ Lally, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County North Carolina*, 159–60.



Figure 55. Concrete-block house with Colonial Revival features and concrete-block retaining wall at 313 Spring Avenue in Fuquay-Varina, view facing southeast.

Several other groupings of concrete-block houses were identified in Wake County as part of the *Wake County Architectural Survey Update: Phase III*, including a collection of concrete-block houses and duplexes at the intersection of Panther Lake and Old Stage Roads in Willow Springs, approximately five miles southeast of the Five Points Concrete-Block Houses (WA7786, see Figure 56). While this grouping has not been evaluated for National Register eligibility, it includes eight c.1940 houses and duplexes that were likely used as employee housing for Myatt's Mill, which is located immediately north of them.⁸² Similar to the Five Points Concrete-Block Houses, these structures display multiple window and door replacements. However, in contrast to the subject residences, they appear to retain their original configurations with few additions or other alterations. They also retain better integrity of feeling, setting, and association as the surroundings have not changed significantly since c.1940.



Figure 56. Grouping of concrete-block houses and duplexes in Willow Springs, views facing northwest and southwest.

⁸² hmwPreservation, "Wake County Architectural Survey Update Phase III," 21.

National Register Evaluation

To be eligible for the National Register under *Criterion A*, the property or district must be associated with events or trends that have made a significant contribution to local, state, or national history. While the Five Points Concrete-Block Houses were one of several groupings of mid-twentieth-century concrete-block houses in Wake County, research did not uncover a direct connection with worker housing or association with another significant historical trend. Their role as rental properties does not constitute a significant historical association. Therefore, the Five Points Concrete-Block Houses are not eligible for listing in the National Register under *Criterion A*.

National Register *Criterion B* requires a property to be associated with the lives of individuals who have made a significant contribution to local, state, or national history. While the parcels within the potential district were owned by various members of the Rowland family for many years, research did not uncover a direct connection between the Rowlands and the concrete-block houses other than ownership of the parcels. Furthermore, research did not indicate that the Rowlands made important historical contributions. Therefore, the Five Points Concrete-Block Houses are not eligible for the National Register under *Criterion B*.

Under *Criterion C*, a historic district can be considered significant as a cohesive collection of properties that represent an important trend in residential architecture. The buildings included in this potential Five Points Concrete-Block Houses historic district are among many in Fuquay-Varina and southern Wake County that demonstrate concrete-block construction, which was a common building technique in the era. They display very modest Colonial Revival and Modern decorative features and are not among the best expressions of those styles as applied to concrete-block houses in this area. Therefore, the Five Points Concrete-Block Houses do not have significance under *Criterion C*.

A property may be eligible for the National Register under *Criterion D* for its potential to yield information significant to human history or prehistory. None of the properties identified are likely to contain information about the past not otherwise accessible from other resources and written records, making the Five Points Concrete-Block Houses ineligible for the National Register under *Criterion D*.


Integrity

All of the concrete-block residences have undergone numerous alterations including replacement windows, doors, porch elements, and additions. Therefore, they have diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Additionally, the area surrounding the houses has significantly changed since their construction c.1950. Whereas the surroundings were previously rural and agricultural, now there are multiple modern commercial and industrial properties on all sides as well as busy highways encroaching on the houses. These changes have diminished the integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The houses do retain integrity of location.

Recommendation

Due to a lack of significance and integrity, the Five Points Concrete-Block Houses are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register.

E. Powell Brothers Warehouse – 1730 Five Points Lane

Resource Name	Powell Brothers Warehouse	
NCHPO Survey Site Number	WA7488	
Street Address	1730 Five Points Lane	
PIN	0677225246	
Construction Date(s)	1971-1973	
National Register Recommendation	Not Eligible	

Description

The Powell Brothers Warehouse is located at 1730 Five Points Lane in Fuquay-Varina. It is just east of the intersection of US 401, NC 42, and NC 55 and is on an approximately 8.1-acre parcel that has an irregular polygon shape (see Figure 57 for a site plan). Surrounded by mature deciduous and coniferous trees to the north and east, the southern portion of the parcel and the parcel to the east owned by ACC Investments of NC, LLC are heavily wooded. A small grouping of concrete-block residences (Five Points Concrete Block Houses, WA8328) are to the southwest, modern commercial building is to the west, and a 2-acre parcel owned by Powell Brothers, LLC is to the northwest of the parcel. Railroad tracks run along the northern perimeter of the parcel, and an unnamed gravel road accessed from NC 42 runs along the eastern portion of the parcel. The parking lot and loading docks are accessible from Eakes Street to the south and from Five Points Lane from the west. A small sign is located on top of landscaping pavers in front of the entrance.



Figure 57. Powell Brothers Warehouse site plan.

This one-story, rectangular-plan, sprawling warehouse building was built in two stages in 1971 (northern portion) and 1973 (southern portion) and is oriented facing west (see Figure 58).⁸³ Collectively, the building is approximately 188,000 square feet.⁸⁴ Constructed of exposed steel, the building has a standing seam metal, side-gable roof. Walls are made of standing seam metal and the foundation is made of concrete block.



Figure 58. The 1971 and 1973 Powell Brothers Warehouse, west-facing facade, view facing east.

The northern portion of the building consists of the original 1971 rectangular-plan footprint. Concrete steps and a ramp lead to the side entrance (facing south) with glazed double-leaf doors. The west-facing facade has a single fixed metal window and five loading docks with metal overhead doors and a standing metal awning (see Figure 59). Two metal single leaf doors flank the loading dock bays. The side (north) elevation lacks fenestration (see Figure 60). The rear (east) elevation has two oversized garage bays, one with an oversized covered metal canopy (see Figure 61). The side (south) elevation is attached to the 1973 expanded portion.

⁸³ "1730 Five Points Ln, PIN #0677225246," *Wake County Real Estate Data*, 2020, <http://services.wakegov.com/realestate/Account.asp?id=0329547>; "Aerial Image, Fuquay-Varina, 1973" (NETROnline, 1973), Historic Aerials by NETR Online, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>; "Aerial Image, Fuquay-Varina, 1983" (NETROnline, 1983), Historic Aerials by NETR Online, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>; U.S. Department of the Interior Geological Survey, "Fuquay-Varina Quadrangle North Carolina" (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, USGS, 1974), <https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>; Powell, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc.; U.S. Department of the Interior Geological Survey, "Fuquay-Varina Quadrangle North Carolina" (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, USGS, 1981), <https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>.

⁸⁴ Ellen Turco, "Historic Property Survey Summary, WA7488, Powell Brothers Warehouse," 2015, NC State Historic Preservation Office.



Figure 59. Powell Brothers Warehouse facade (west), showing 1971 (left) and 1973 (right) portions of the building, view facing east.



Figure 60. Powell Brothers Warehouse side (north) elevation, view facing southeast.



Figure 61. Powell Brothers Warehouse rear (east) elevation, view facing northwest.

The southern part of the building is made up of the 1973 portion, which is attached to the side (south) elevation of the original 1971 building. The entire addition is lower than the original building. The same concrete steps that lead to the side entrance in the original building lead to an entrance with glazed double leaf doors on the facade. To the south of the entrance are three loading docks with metal overhead doors, two of which are below grade and accessed by a concrete ramp (see Figure 59). A metal awning extends over the loading docks. The side (south) elevation of the building contains a single oversized garage bay with a metal overhead door (see Figure 62). The rear (east) elevation mirrors the facade of the 1971 building with five loading docks and metal awning. The metal awning no longer has a roof covering (see Figure 63). The side (north) elevation of the 1973 portion is attached to the side (south) elevation of the 1971 building and has a single oversized garage bay with a metal overhead door (see Figure 64).



Figure 62. Powell Brothers Warehouse side (south) elevation, view facing northwest.



Figure 63. Powell Brothers Warehouse rear (east) elevation, view facing south.



Figure 64. Powell Brothers Warehouse side (north) elevation of the 1973 portion, rear (east) elevations of the 1971 and 1973 portions, view facing south.

The interior of the warehouse includes two sprawling main spaces in the 1971 and 1973 portions. A wall made of standing seam metal divides the two portions of the building. A single oversized metal garage door provides access between the two portions of the building with a concrete ramp leading from the 1971 building down into the 1973 expansion. The 1971 building consists entirely of an open storage room (see Figure 65). The 1973 portion houses a raised small office made of concrete block located in the northwest corner. The side (south) elevation of the office has fixed metal windows and an entrance with multi-light window paneling and the side (east) elevation of the office has walk-up windows made of plexiglass (see Figure 66 and Figure 67). The remainder of the 1973 portion consists of a large open storage room (see Figure 68).



Figure 65. Powell Brothers Warehouse interior of the 1971 building.



Figure 66. Powell Brothers Warehouse office located in the northwest corner of the 1973 portion. Note the standing seam metal wall and oversized garage door between the two portions of the building.



Figure 67. Powell Brothers Warehouse office located in the northwest corner of the 1973 portion.



Figure 68. Powell Brothers Warehouse, interior of 1973 portion.

Historical Background

The property where the Powell Brothers Warehouse was eventually constructed was settled in the late eighteenth century by the Rowland family, with Rowland descendants owning it through the mid-twentieth

century.⁸⁵ Revolutionary War veteran William Rowland received thousands of acres in land grants in Willow Springs, just east of what is now Fuquay-Varina, including the subject parcel.⁸⁶ Census records indicate that the Rowlands were general farmers through the mid-twentieth century.⁸⁷

The larger Rowland acreage evolved in the mid-twentieth century from agricultural to mixed use as members of the Rowland family sold pieces of the family land.⁸⁸ In 1964 James “Jack” Bramlette Rowland sold approximately 202 acres to Waverly F. Akins, a local attorney.⁸⁹ Eleven years later, Akins sold 10.822 of these acres to the Fuquay Cooperative Warehouse, Inc., which included the subject building and current parcel.⁹⁰ The Fuquay Cooperative Warehouse owned the land until 2005, when it sold to Powell Brothers, LLC (Powell Brothers).⁹¹ In 2005 Powell Brothers had two acres subdivided from the original 10.822-acre parcel, which now borders the subject parcel to the northwest.⁹²

Powell Brothers Warehouse

The tobacco industry is largely responsible for the growth of Fuquay-Varina. The towns of Fuquay Springs and Varina, which merged in 1963, served as a tobacco trading center for southern Wake, northern Harnett, and western Johnston counties starting in the early twentieth century. By the 1950s the area around Fuquay-Varina had dozens of large tobacco-related buildings including warehouses, processing plants, and auction houses, and was one of the top tobacco production areas in the state. Tobacco began to decline in the 1950s but remained a fixture of local agriculture as production

⁸⁵ “Deed, State of North Carolina to William Rowland,” November 28, 1792; “Deed, State of North Carolina to William Rowland,” November 28, 1792; Hayes and Simmons, *A History of Fuquay-Varina*, 5; Simmons, Shirley Danner, Director, Fuquay-Varina Centennial Museum, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc. in Fuquay-Varina, NC; Bevers, “Map of Wake County.”

⁸⁶ Hayes and Simmons, *A History of Fuquay-Varina*, 5; “State of North Carolina Revolutionary War Land Warrants, No. 31.”

⁸⁷ United States of America, Bureau of the Census, *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900*, Page: 6; Enumeration District: 0131; United States of America, Bureau of the Census, *Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920*, Roll: T625_1325; Page: 6B; Enumeration District: 119; United States of America, Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940*, Roll: m-t0627-02981; Page: 14B; Enumeration District: 92-28.

⁸⁸ “Restrictive Covenants, Rowland Heights Subdivision,” July 5, 1979, Book 3324, Page 480, Register of Deeds Office, Wake County, North Carolina; “Deed, Holland Road, Inc. to Rowland Meadows Homeowners Association, Inc.,” November 28, 1792, Book 12363, Page 1441-1443, Register of Deeds Office, Wake County, North Carolina; “Restrictive Covenants, Rowland Pond Subdivision,” December 17, 2003, Book 10593, Page 428-435, Register of Deeds Office, Wake County, North Carolina; “Aerial Image, Fuquay-Varina, 1973”; “Aerial Image, Fuquay-Varina, 1983”; “Aerial Image, Fuquay-Varina, 1993” (NETROnline, 1993), Historic Aerials by NETR Online, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

⁸⁹ “Deed, Jack B. and Zelma A. Rowland to Waverly F. Akins,” December 3, 1964, Book 1622, Page 299, Register of Deeds Office, Wake County, North Carolina.

⁹⁰ “Deed, Waverly F. and Anna R. Akins to Fuquay Cooperative Warehouse, Inc.,” January 14, 1975, Book 2293, Page 23, Register of Deeds Office, Wake County, North Carolina.

⁹¹ “Deed, Fuquay Cooperative Warehouse, Inc. to Powell Brothers, LLC,” April 14, 2005, Book 11313, Page 316, Register of Deeds Office, Wake County, North Carolina.

⁹² “Minor Subdivision For: Powell Brothers, LLC,” February 22, 2005, Book of Maps 2005, Page 402, Register of Deeds Office, Wake County, North Carolina.

consolidated on fewer farms and smaller acreage.⁹³ Tobacco markets, where small and big farmers could sell their crop, were popular until the 1990s, at which point the tobacco industry transitioned away from auction sales.⁹⁴

Research including deeds, plat maps, newspaper records, local histories, and interviews did not indicate who originally built the subject warehouse, but shortly after it was constructed it became an auction house for a local farmers cooperative. In 1975 a group of farmers created the Fuquay Cooperative Warehouse, Inc. (Fuquay Cooperative) to make it easier for them to sell their tobacco crop at auction.⁹⁵ Realizing it would be more economical for farmers to own an auction warehouse than rent it, the Fuquay Cooperative purchased the subject property in 1975.⁹⁶ The farmers' cooperative model was commonplace throughout the area by this time with the Producers Cooperative Association in Wendell having been established in 1947 as the first such group in the eastern or Piedmont regions of the state.⁹⁷

By the late twentieth century, as farmers transitioned to selling their crops directly to tobacco manufacturing companies, the dozens of auction warehouses in Fuquay-Varina began to close. The subject building stopped being used as a tobacco warehouse c.2000 and the last local tobacco auction warehouses closed in 2004.⁹⁸

Following the tobacco auction era, the Fuquay Cooperative rented out the warehouse. In 2005 the Fuquay Cooperative sold the subject parcel to Powell Brothers.⁹⁹ That same year Powell Brothers remodeled the warehouse by adding insulation, replacing the roof, painting the exterior, and putting in skylights.¹⁰⁰ According to owner Billy Ray Powell, a tornado hit the 1973 portion of the building in 2019 and much of this structure was rebuilt.¹⁰¹ Powell Brothers started in the 1930s as a farm supply company;

⁹³ Edwards Pitman Environmental, "Wake County Survey Update Phases I & II," 2007, 5, NC State Historic Preservation Office.

⁹⁴ Hayes and Simmons, *A History of Fuquay-Varina*, 2, 25–27; Turco, "Historic Property Survey Summary, WA7488, Powell Brothers Warehouse"; K. Todd Johnson and Elizabeth Reid Murray, *Wake Capital County of North Carolina: Volume II Reconstruction to 1920* (Durham, N.C.: BW&A Books, Inc., 2008), 582; Stella M. Eisele and John Monk, "Industry Sues to Halt FDA Regulation of Ads, Sales," *The Charlotte Observer*, August 11, 1995, Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/627534698>; Foon Rhee, "Bitterness, Fear Fill Leaf Warehouses," *The Charlotte Observer*, August 11, 1995, Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/627534698>; Simmons, Shirley Danner, Director, Fuquay-Varina Centennial Museum, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc. in Fuquay-Varina, NC; Powell, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc.

⁹⁵ Simmons, Shirley Danner, Director, Fuquay-Varina Centennial Museum, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc. in Fuquay-Varina, NC; Powell, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc.

⁹⁶ "Deed, Waverly F. and Anna R. Akins to Fuquay Cooperative Warehouse, Inc.," "Aerial Image, Fuquay-Varina, 1973"; U.S. Department of the Interior Geological Survey, "Fuquay-Varina Quadrangle North Carolina," 1974; Simmons, Shirley Danner, Director, Fuquay-Varina Centennial Museum, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc. in Fuquay-Varina, NC.

⁹⁷ Edwards Pitman Environmental, "Wake County Survey Update Phases I & II," 5.

⁹⁸ Powell, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc.; Hayes and Simmons, *A History of Fuquay-Varina*, 27.

⁹⁹ "Deed, Fuquay Cooperative Warehouse, Inc. to Powell Brothers, LLC."

¹⁰⁰ "1730 Five Points Ln, PIN #0677225246"; Powell, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc.

¹⁰¹ Powell, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc.

by the early 1990s it transitioned to making popup canopy tents and umbrellas. Today, Powell Brothers rents out the warehouse space to various companies for storage.¹⁰²

Architectural Context

Tobacco auction and storage warehouses were common property types in Wake County beginning in the early twentieth century. They are often made of brick or frame and feature rectangular, one-story plans and parapet gable roofs. Large, open interiors feature ample space for stacking tobacco and loading docks provide easy access for transport.¹⁰³ Searches on the NCHPO GIS Viewer returned several mid-twentieth-century warehouse complexes in Wake County, including the National Register-listed Raleigh Bonded Warehouse (WA2675) located at 1505 Capital Boulevard in Raleigh. Additional tobacco-related warehouses, auction houses, and processing plants were identified in New South's 2015 *Historic Architecture Survey Update of Apex, Fuquay-Varina, and Holly Springs*. These included the National Register-eligible Brown Tobacco Company Redrying & Storage Facility (WA6544) located at 301 Bridge Street in Fuquay-Varina and the former New Deal Warehouse (WA7557) located at 1238 S. Main Street in Fuquay-Varina. These warehouse complexes display full collections of buildings with superior significance and integrity in comparison to the subject property.

The Raleigh Bonded Warehouse is located to the north of downtown Raleigh and was listed in the National Register in 2006 (see Figure 69). It includes six buildings (four warehouses, one office, and one weigh station) built c.1923-1956. The complex is one of the best-preserved commercial warehouses in Wake County and retains its industrial use and the appearance and function of a twentieth-century warehouse. It displays a full range of associated building types.



Figure 69. The Raleigh Bonded Warehouse (WA2675) at 1505 Capital Boulevard in Raleigh.

¹⁰² Powell, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc.

¹⁰³ Lally, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County North Carolina*, 132–34.

Section 3 Individual Property Evaluations

The Brown Tobacco Company Redrying & Storage Facility is located approximately four miles west of the subject property in Fuquay-Varina and was determined eligible for National Register listing in 2014. It includes 10 c.1949-1955 rectangular frame warehouses with metal roofs (see Figure 70). Built as a tobacco redrying and storage facility, it retains its original appearance and function as a tobacco warehouse. It was built at the heyday of the Fuquay-Varina tobacco market in the mid-twentieth century and represents that associative significance with an important local agricultural trend. Upon evaluation in 2014 it was identified as the most physically intact of the remaining tobacco-related buildings and warehouses in Fuquay-Varina.¹⁰⁴



Figure 70. Brown Tobacco Company Redrying & Storage Facility (WA6544) located at 301 Bridge Street, Fuquay-Varina. View facing south.

The c.1960 New Deal Warehouse (WA7557, see Figure 71) is located approximately four miles south of the subject property in Fuquay-Varina. Built more than a decade earlier than the Powell Brothers Warehouse closer to the heyday of tobacco auctions, it features more of the character-defining features of a tobacco auction warehouse as described in *The Historic Architecture of Wake County North Carolina*.¹⁰⁵ These include its brick construction and gable roof. The structure, which retains its original cladding and windows, also displays superior integrity to the Powell Brothers Warehouse.

¹⁰⁴ New South Associates, Inc., *Eligibility Evaluations for Northwest Judd Parkway, Fuquay-Varina, Wake County* (prepared for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Human Environment Section, March 31, 2014), 22.

¹⁰⁵ Lally, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County North Carolina*, 132–34.



Figure 71. c.1960 New Deal Warehouse (WA7557), view facing north.

National Register Evaluation

The Powell Brothers Warehouse was evaluated under National Register *Criteria A, B, C, and D.*

Under *Criterion A: History*, the property must be associated with events or trends that have made a significant contribution to local, state, or national history. The Powell Brothers Warehouse was constructed in the 1970s, well after the peak of tobacco farming, auctioning, and production in Fuquay-Varina. Its association with a local farmers cooperative was not unique within regional agricultural history. Moreover, while at one time the warehouse had an association with the tobacco industry, the property has not been used as a tobacco warehouse since the 1990s and no longer represents its historic function or association with tobacco in Fuquay-Varina or southern Wake County. Therefore, the warehouse does not possess significance under *Criterion A.*

Under *Criterion B: Significant Person*, a property must be associated with the lives of individuals who have made a significant contribution to local, state, or national history. Historic research did not indicate that individual property owners, including members of the Fuquay Cooperative Warehouse or the Powell Brothers, made important contributions to the tobacco industry or commercial development along US 401, NC 42, and NC 55, in nearby Fuquay-Varina, or in Wake County. Therefore, the property does not possess significance under *Criterion B.*

To be eligible under *Criterion C: Architecture*, a property must represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, and/or embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction. The warehouse is a simple industrial building that does not display particular architectural features unique to its role as a tobacco auction warehouse. It does not display a full range of associated building types (i.e., multiple warehouses, a weigh station, or a separate office building), as do other warehouse complexes in Wake County. It has also undergone extensive renovations in recent years and does not retain its original appearance. Therefore, this property does not possess significance under *Criterion C.*

The property is unlikely to yield information about the past not otherwise accessible from other resources and written records, making it ineligible for the National Register under *Criterion D.*

Integrity

The Powell Brothers Warehouse retains strong integrity of location and setting with its surroundings relatively unchanged since its construction in the 1970s. Its integrity of feeling, materials, workmanship, and design are significantly diminished due to alterations when Powell Brothers purchased it in 2005 and again when it was damaged by a tornado in 2019. Much of the building as it stands today has been replaced within the last 20 years. Because it no longer serves as a tobacco warehouse, it also has diminished integrity of association.

Recommendation

Due to lack of significance and diminished integrity, this property is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register under *Criteria A, B, C, or D*.

As of 2015 the Powell Brothers Warehouse was one of seven tobacco-related buildings extant in Fuquay-Varina, although at least two now appear to be nonextant. According to the *Historic Architecture Survey Update of Apex, Fuquay-Varina, and Holly Springs*, the Powell Brothers Warehouse may warrant further evaluation in the future in conjunction with these other resources. They could be evaluated together as part of a multiple property document or considered as a potential discontinuous historic district. The additional tobacco-related resources are as follows:

- 1971-1973 Powell Brothers Warehouse (WA7488), subject property
- c.1918 Varina Brick Warehouse at 801 Durham Street (WA455) – *appears to be nonextant*
- c.1949-1955 Brown Tobacco Redrying and Storage Facility (WA6544) at 301 Bridge Street – *see comparisons*
- 1920s; 1940s; 1970s Brown Tobacco/R.J. Reynolds Warehouse Complex at 500 Wake Chapel Road
- c.1951 Gold Leaf Warehouse at 609 North Street (WA5053) – *appears to be nonextant*
- c.1957 Talley Brothers Warehouse at 131 N. Fuquay Avenue
- c.1961 New Deal Warehouse (WA7557) at 1238 S. Main Street – *see comparisons*

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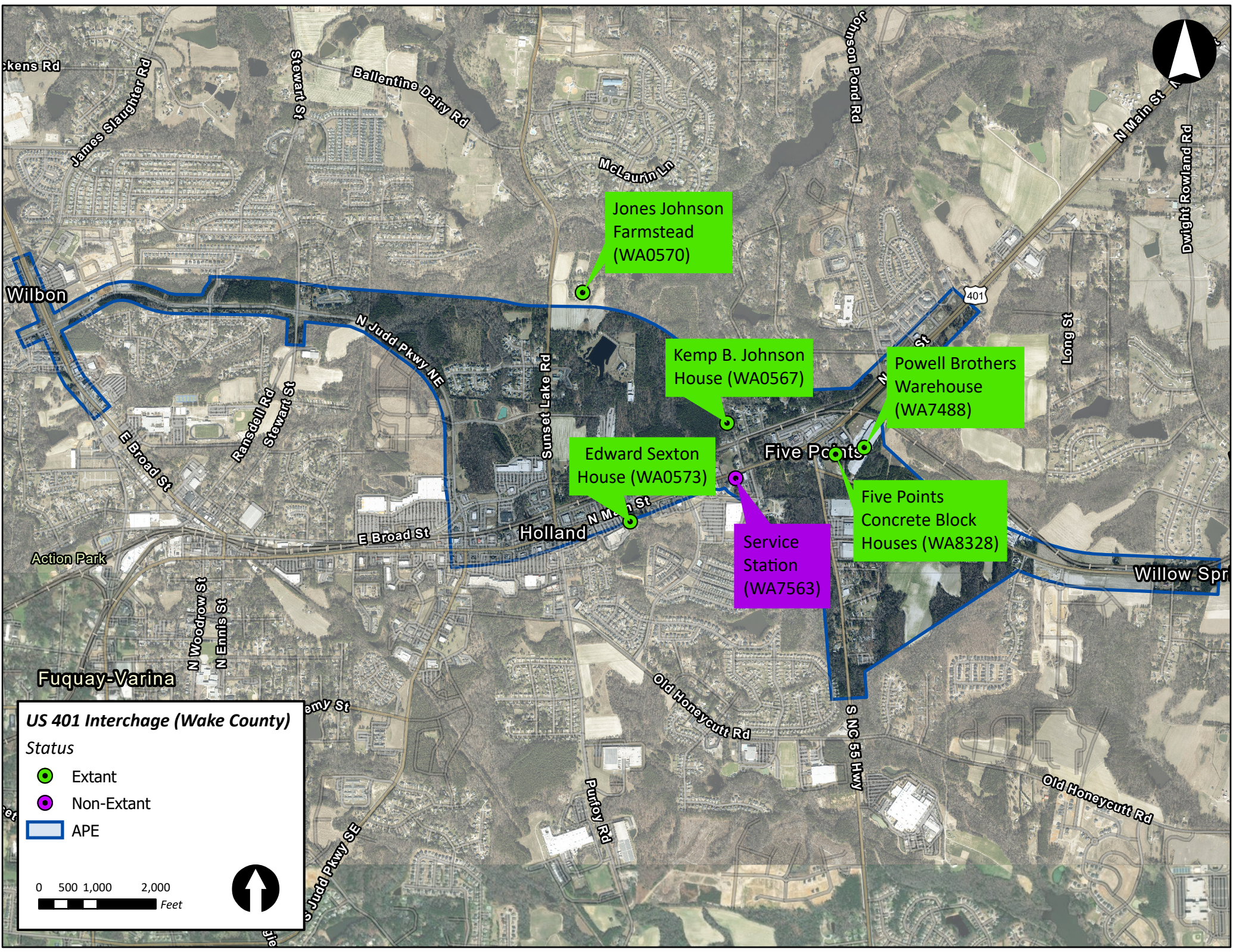
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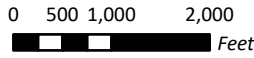
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Appendix A. Map of Area of Potential Effects and Surveyed Resources



US 401 Interchange (Wake County)

- Status
- Extant
 - Non-Extant
 - APE



Jones Johnson Farmstead (WA0570)

Kemp B. Johnson House (WA0567)

Powell Brothers Warehouse (WA7488)

Edward Sexton House (WA0573)

Service Station (WA7563)

Five Points Concrete Block Houses (WA8328)

Wilton

Holland

Fuquay-Varina

Five Points

Willow Springs

McKens Rd

James Slaughter Rd

Stewart St

Ballentine Dairy Rd

McLaurin Ln

Johnson Pond Rd

N Main St

Dwight Rowland Rd

Long St

E Broad St

Ransdell Rd

Stewart St

N Judd Pkwy NE

Sunset Lake Rd

401

Action Park

N Woodrow St

N Ennis St

E Broad St

N Main St

S NC 55 Hwy

Emy St

Old Honeycutt Rd

Purton Rd

Old Honeycutt Rd

**Appendix B. Building Inventory Report and Architectural Property
Table**

Building Inventory

Convert Intersection of US 401, NC 42, and NC 55 to an Interchange in Wake County

Wake County, North Carolina

TIP No. U-5751

WBS No. 54033.1.FR1

PA No. 16-04-0042

Report prepared for

**North Carolina Department
of Transportation**

Report prepared by



www.meadhunt.com

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Project Area, Methodology, and List of Structures with Descriptions

The proposed project converts the existing intersection of U.S. Highway (US) 401, North Carolina (NC) 42, and NC 55 to an intersection in Wake County. The proposed project area is at the eastern end of the city of Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina, in the southwestern part of Wake County, approximately 15 miles southwest of Raleigh (see Appendix A for a location map). The project area is centered on the current intersection of US 401, NC 42, and NC 55 near an area known locally as Five Points, referencing the intersection of five rail lines, most of which are no longer extant. Other arterials in the project area that are not designated highways include N. Judd Parkway NE, Purfoy Road, Sunset Lake Road, Stewart Street, and Johnson Pond Road.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) as delineated by the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) includes a mix of residential, commercial, and agricultural properties, with some vacant lots that are either heavily wooded or open land. The APE was defined to encompass resources within or adjacent to the proposed project that may be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed project. The APE is centered on the proposed intersection construction and encompasses anticipated Y-line improvements and access road development. The total length of the APE on US 401 (N. Main Street) is 1.9 miles. The APE also extends 2.0 miles along N. Judd Parkway starting at the intersection of US 401 to N. Broad Street on the west end, along NC 42 for 1.4 miles from the junction with NC 55 to a point west of Kennebec Road on the east end, and along NC 55 for 0.8 miles from the junction with US 401 to a point north of Old Honeycutt Road. The APE was not extended to include full parcel boundaries due to the complexity of the project area, which consists of multiple arterials and highways, and the large number of parcels of varying size. A map showing the APE is presented in Appendix A.

The scope of work included an intensive-level field survey to identify, analyze, and evaluate resources built before 1971 or earlier. Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Mead & Hunt) also developed historic and architectural contexts and eligibility recommendations for each resource; completed preliminary evaluations of National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligibility; and presented this building inventory to NCDOT staff. In addition, Mead & Hunt identified National Register-listed and locally designated properties or historic districts within the APE.

Preliminary work prior to field survey included research of the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (NCHPO) GIS mapping system HPOWEB 2.0, which revealed 15 previously recorded properties in and adjacent to the APE, 10 of which are currently extant. The National Register-listed Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District is located at the northern end, and partially within, the APE. This historic district has since been formally determined no longer eligible due to lack of integrity; however, it appears one of the farms within the historic district might be individually eligible for listing in the National Register. Three National Register-listed historic districts are located nearby to the south, but outside of the APE, and include the Fuquay Springs Historic District, East Fuquay Springs Historic District, and Varina Commercial Historic District.

Parcel data and year-built dates from the county GIS were examined and these properties were reviewed in the field. Mead & Hunt historians conducted a field survey February 24-28, 2020. Historians identified and recorded 62 properties and one railroad bridge within the APE that were newly evaluated or previously identified as having potential National Register significance. These properties were

photographed from the public right-of-way, although some were not visible due to visual obstructions. Current and historic maps, including U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quad maps, and aerial photographs were consulted. Additional materials at the Fuquay-Varina Centennial Museum, the Fuquay-Varina Community Library, and the NCHPO were reviewed to identify local and statewide themes to identify potential significance for the surveyed properties. These included local histories of Fuquay-Varina and Wake County, historic photographs of Fuquay-Varina, a map of historic sites in the county, previously recorded site forms and historic contexts, and historic newspaper articles.

Fifteen previously recorded resources were within or immediately adjacent to the APE, the records of which were reviewed at the NCHPO. These resources are listed below, including those that are nonextant:

- WA0555 – House (nonextant)
- WA0563 – Wiley P. Howard Farm (nonextant)
- WA0567 – Kemp B. Johnson House
- WA0568/WA7501 – Archie Johnson House (moved, with WA0568 referencing previous location)
- WA0569 – William W. Johnson House (nonextant)
- WA0570 – Jones-Johnson Farm
- WA0573 – Edward Sexton House
- WA0577 – House (nonextant)
- WA0589 – Yancey Farm
- WA0723 – Ballentine-Jones-Johnson Historic District
- WA1128 – Willow Springs Crossroads
- WA7488 – Powell Brothers Warehouse
- WA7563 – Service Station
- WA7795 – Willow Springs Crossroads Houses
- WA7829 – Cairo Drive-In Theater (nonextant)

The majority of properties recorded are typical examples of common commercial and residential styles, and several displayed diminished integrity due to additions or replacement of original materials. Two properties within the APE were previously listed in the National Register, one of which is designated individually and another which contributes to a historic district. One of these listed properties, the Kemp B. Johnson House (WA0569), appears to retain integrity to remain eligible for individual listing in the National Register. The other property, the Jones-Johnson Farm (WA0570), is a contributor to the Ballentine-Jones-Johnson Historic District (WA0723), a National Register-listed historic district that was previously determined ineligible due to lack of integrity. Mead & Hunt recommends evaluation of the Jones-Johnson Farm, including the William Wesley Johnson House, to determine whether the property has potential for listing as a historic district or as an individually eligible property, if applicable. In total, Mead & Hunt determined that six properties require additional research to evaluate National Register eligibility (see Table 1).

**Table 1. Properties in the APE listed or previously determined eligible,
or recommended for further evaluation**

Site No.	Property Name	Address	National Register Eligibility
11	William Wesley Johnson House (WA0723); Part of Jones-Johnson Farm (WA0570 and Ballentine-Jones-Johnson Historic District	7116 Sunset Lake Road	Listed as a contributor to a National Register-listed Ballentine-Jones-Johnson Farms Historic District that was determined ineligible in 2004 due to lack of integrity. In 2014 the Jones-Johnson Farm property was determined to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register. Recommended for further research to reassess integrity and district boundaries or to evaluate individual National Register eligibility of the William Wesley Johnson House.
21	Edward Sexton House (WA0573)	1440 N. Main Street	Identified in local survey but not evaluated. Recommended for further research to determine National Register eligibility as part of the results of this survey.
30	Service Station, (WA7563)	1532 N. Main Street	Service station identified in a local survey but not evaluated. Recommended for further research to determine National Register eligibility
35	Kemp B. Johnson House (WA0567)	7116 Johnson Pond Road	Listed in the National Register; recommended for further research to confirm listing.
44-47	Five Points Concrete Block Houses	1700 Five Points Lane 1712 Five Points Lane 1718 Five Points Lane 1830 Eakes Street	Recommended for further research as a potential historic district as a result of this survey.
48	Powell Brothers Warehouse (WA7488)	1730 Five Points Lane	Identified in local survey as being potentially significant as part of a larger National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, but not evaluated. Recommended for further research to determine National Register eligibility as a result of this survey.

A list of the 63 properties identified in the field survey are included with descriptions below, along with justification for potential National Register significance as it applies to the six properties identified in Table 1. Appendix A provides APE and survey maps, and Appendix B provides photographs of the properties. The properties were numbered from west to east within the APE.

1. Five Commercial Buildings and Converted House, 1206-1216 N. Broad Street, PIN 0657933620

This parcel appears to contain five commercial buildings, including a c.1920 converted house. Three of the commercial buildings and the converted house appear to be currently associated with the Clay's Power Tools business at the southern portion of the parcel at 1206 N. Broad Street. A fifth commercial building on the parcel appears to be associated with the Daniel's Supply Co. business at the northern portion of the parcel at 1216 N. Broad Street.

1.a Clay's Power Tools, 1206 N. Broad Street, 1950

A 1950 Modern commercial storefront building faces N. Broad Street, with two associated commercial buildings located to the rear that are not entirely visible. The 1950 storefront building is rectangular in plan with a low-pitch, front-gable roof and a separate hip roof along the west-facing facade. The exterior is clad in brick veneer on the facade and standing seam metal siding on the side (north and south) elevations. Windows are fixed metal frame. The main entry consists of metal, fully glazed, double doors, while a secondary entry is located near the western corner of the side (north) elevation and consists of a single, metal, fully glazed door. The secondary entry is flanked on both sides by what appear to be c.2000, metal, segmental garage doors. A shed-roof overhang supported by metal posts shelters the concrete porch and secondary entry on the side (north) elevation. None of the associated commercial buildings are entirely visible from the public right-of-way, but both appear to serve the commercial use of the Clay's Power Tools business.

1.b Converted House, 1206 N. Broad Street, c.1920

The c.1920 converted house appears to have been converted to commercial use associated with the Clay's Power Tools business. The house is rectangular in plan with a moderate-pitch, front-gable roof clad in corrugated metal. The exterior consists of standing seam metal cladding. The foundation is not visible. Fenestration on the west-facing facade is symmetrical and consists of a main entry flanked by two windows. The main entry is a wood paneled door with four vertical lights in the upper half. Windows appear to be four-over-two, double-hung, wood windows with vertical-oriented glazing in the upper sash. The window to the south of the main entry appears to be boarded up at its lower sash. The building has a shed addition off the side (north) elevation and a large gabled garage addition off the rear (east) elevation. Window openings along the north elevation of the shed addition are boarded up. The rear addition is substantially larger than the house, with a metal, front-gable roof; corrugated metal exterior; and a concrete masonry unit wall that separates the addition from the original form of the house. A series of five roll-up garage doors are on the north elevation of the addition.

1.c Daniel's Supply Co., 1216 N. Broad Street, c.1950

One commercial building appears to be associated with the Daniel's Supply Co. business at the northern portion of the parcel and does not appear to be historically associated with the other commercial buildings and c.1920 converted house located on the same parcel. This c.1950 commercial building has a rectangular plan with a moderate-pitch, front-gable roof and a large shed-roof overhang along its side (north) elevation. The gable roof and overhang are both clad in metal roofing with little eave overhang. The exterior is clad in corrugated metal siding. The only visible door consists of what appear to be multi-light, vinyl, double doors along the west-facing facade. Side (north and south) and rear (east) elevations were not entirely visible.

Evaluation

The commercial buildings on the property appear to have good integrity; however, the 1950 storefront building is simple in form, design, and materials, and lacks distinction. The c.1920 converted house has poor integrity due to alterations, additions, and replacement materials, and lacks distinction with its simple form, design, and materials. The commercial buildings and house do not appear to meet the architectural significance criteria to be eligible for the National Register.

2. Three Commercial Buildings, 1200 N. Broad Street, PIN 0657931229

This parcel contains four commercial buildings associated with Tilley Bros. Body Shop, including a 1963 Modern automobile service building, two associated commercial buildings, an overhang structure, and a converted c.1930 house.

2.a Tilley Bros. Body Shop, 1200 N. Broad Street, 1963

The 1963 Modern storefront building faces 1200 N. Broad Street and consists of a one-story building with two storefronts. The rectangular-plan building has a low-pitch, front-gable roof with parapet along the southwest-facing facade. The building exterior is brick along the facade and extends slightly along the side elevations, which are mainly clad in asbestos siding. A metal marquee awning is suspended over the storefront windows and extends to the southeast beyond the building perimeter to serve as a porte cochere. The facade is dominated by a band of metal-frame storefront windows and two sets of metal, fully glazed, storefront doors. Fenestration along the side elevations consist of large roll-up metal garage doors. Two illuminated signs are affixed to a metal pole mounted to the southern corner of the southwest elevation, which reads "Tilley Bros. Body Shop" and "Auto Glass."

Two associated commercial buildings and an overhang structure are located to the northeast of the 1963 building but are not entirely visible from the public right-of-way. Both associated buildings have front gables with metal roofing and corrugated metal exteriors. The overhang structure is not entirely visible due to its location behind and to the northeast of the converted c.1930 house (see below), but appears to have a metal roof and what appears to be metal supports.

2.b Converted House, 1200 N. Broad Street, c.1930

The c.1930 converted house is a one-story, rectangular-plan building with a moderate-pitch, front-gable roof clad in corrugated metal roofing. The house has a brick foundation and an exterior clad in asbestos siding. The main entry door is wood with three staggered lights and is situated behind a metal storm door. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash in what appear to be original wood frames, with some metal awnings. A brick chimney projects above the gable apex, with metal fluework attached to the top. The house appears to have been converted to commercial use, and may now be associated with the Tilley Bros. Body Shop business located on the same parcel.

Evaluation

The commercial buildings on the property appear to have good integrity; however, the 1963 Modern storefront building is simple in its form, design, and materials, and lacks distinction. The converted house has poor integrity; is simple in its form, design, and materials; and lacks distinction. The property does not appear to meet the architectural significance criteria to be eligible for the National Register.

3. House, 109 E. Broad Street, 1956, PIN 0657933080

This parcel contains a 1956 Transitional Ranch house with a nearly rectangular plan; a moderate-pitch, side-gable roof with little to no eaves; and lapped wood siding in the gable end. A central intersecting gable and cutaway front porch are located along the southwest-facing facade, with a rear lean-to addition along the rear (northeast) elevation. The foundation consists of concrete masonry units, and the exterior is clad in what appears to be asbestos siding. Windows are generally two-over-two, double-hung sash that appear to be in original wood frames with false wood shutters, with a single tripartite window set in

the central intersecting gable. The entry porch is poured concrete and is accessible by a set of two concrete steps, and leads to a replacement entry door. Wrought-iron posts support the porch overhang, and exhibit wrought-iron scrollwork. A brick chimney extends from the northeastern ridge of the roof. The rear lean-to addition appears to be the only major alteration. The house is set on a rectangular lot, and faces E. Broad Street to the west, with a contemporary self-storage property located immediately to the northeast of the house. While the building appears to have good integrity, it is a common post-World War II (postwar) Transitional Ranch house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible for the National Register.

4. House, 111 E. Broad Street, 1944, PIN 0657935002

This parcel contains a 1944 Minimal Traditional house and a one-story shed. The 1944 Minimal Traditional house is one story with an irregular plan. Moderate-pitch front gables are on the primary building form and a side-gable wing extends from the southeast elevation. There appear to be at least two additions at the rear (northeast) elevation, which include a gabled addition off the primary building form and a lean-to addition off the side-gable wing. The roof is clad in contemporary asphalt shingles and exhibits little to no eaves. The foundation is brick and the exterior is clad in asbestos siding. A projecting front gable overhangs a partial-width entry porch, which is supported by simple square wood posts. This entry porch marks the main entry and is partially screened-in with what appears to be an applied mesh screen. There is a secondary entry located at a small gabled entry porch on the side-gable wing. Both entry porches are accessible by a set of brick stairs. Windows are wood, four-over-one and three-over-one, double-hung sash, which all appear to be in original wood frames. The entry doors appear to be original and consist of a multi-light wood primary entry door and a secondary wood entry door with three panels at the lower half and three lights on the upper half. One brick chimney is located at the intersection of the primary building and side-gable wing, and another is located near the northeast elevation. The house is located on a deep rectangular lot, which borders the self-storage property located immediately to the northeast. While the property appears to have good integrity, it is a common Minimal Traditional house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible for the National Register.

5. House, 115 E. Broad Street, 1959, PIN 0657925812

This parcel contains a 1959 Ranch house and a one-story shed building that is not entirely visible from the public right-of-way. The house is one story with a rectangular plan and a moderate-pitch, side-gable roof with wide overhanging eaves and contemporary standing seam metal roofing. The exterior is brick with an area on the southwest-facing facade clad in vinyl siding that may be an infilled garage. The foundation is not visible. A nearly full-width porch extends across the facade and appears to be an addition. This porch contains a lattice wood skirt and what appears to be a vinyl railing and simple wood posts. Windows are vinyl, double-hung or tripartite, most of which are flanked by false wood shutters. Two entries are located on the facade, both of which appear to be contemporary doors. A brick chimney extends from the gable apex near the side (northwest) elevation. The house is located on a rectangular lot, facing southwest toward E. Broad Street. The building is a common postwar Ranch house that lacks distinction and displays a lack of integrity with the replacement roofing, front porch addition, and siding infill. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance or integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

6. Tobacco Barn, 1115 Wake Chapel Road, c.1920, PIN 0657826832

This large, irregular-shaped parcel contains a structure that appears to have been used as a tobacco barn, and two brick piers flanking a driveway that leads to a nonextant 1910 house (WA0555). The barn has a gable roof and a wood exterior, but is mainly obscured by vines. Of the two piers that flank the driveway, one pier is intact, with a brick base topped with two stacked rocks. The other pier is heavily damaged, but the materials remain in a pile. The parcel has clusters of mature trees and heavy vegetation with open fields. The property appears to have compromised integrity, as the house associated with the barn is nonextant. The property does not appear to meet the architectural significance criteria to be eligible for the National Register.

7. House, 1550 Stewart Street, 1970, PIN 0667249821

This parcel contains a 1970 Ranch house, a one-story gabled shed, and a detached, c.2000, metal-frame carport. The one-story house has a nearly rectangular plan with a moderate-pitch, side-gable roof with eaves that exhibit inward curving fascia. The exterior is polychrome brick, with vertical wood siding in two of the three gable ends and wood louver vents in all gable ends. The foundation is not visible. A central intersecting gable shelters the partial-width front porch, which is supported by square wood posts and accessible via two brick stairs. There is a cutaway carport at the southwest corner of the west-facing facade, supported by square wood posts. Windows are mainly vinyl double-hung with faux muntins, and are flanked by false wood shutters. Windows on either side of the main entry exhibit a wood panel that extends from the sill to the entry porch. The house is situated on a rectangular lot surrounded by a simple wood fence with several mature trees, located at the southeast corner of Stewart Street and E. Cardinal Drive, and faces Stewart Street to the west. While the property appears to have good integrity, it is a common postwar Ranch house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to meet the architectural significance criteria to be eligible for the National Register.

8. House, 1434 Stewart Street, 1961, PIN 0667249518

This parcel contains a 1961 Ranch house, a detached garage, and a shed building. The 1961 Ranch house is one story with a rectangular plan; a moderate-pitch, side-gable roof; and a cutaway carport at the south corner of the west-facing facade. The exterior is brick with lapped wood siding and wood louver vents in the gable ends, and moderate overhanging eaves with inward curving fascia. The foundation is not visible. The main entry is accessed via a brick entry porch, and consists of what appears to be an original wood door behind a metal screen door. Windows are in pairs or triplets, and consist of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash in original wood frames with screen inserts. Each window grouping is flanked by false wood shutters and exhibits a slightly projecting sill of brick headers. A wood slab door at the carport appears to provide access to a storage area detached from the remainder of the house. A detached garage located to the southeast of the house also appears to date to 1961, and is nearly square in plan with a low-pitch, front gable roof, an exterior of horizontal wood siding, and a segmental metal garage door. A shed is located at the northeast corner of the parcel boundary and consists of a rectangular-plan, side-gable building clad in droplap wood siding, with a large shed-roof portion clad in vertical wood siding that extends off the east elevation. The parcel is generally pentagonal, shaped by the corner of Stewart Street and N. Judd Parkway NE, and consists mainly of grassy lawn with several trees along the east parcel boundary and scattered near the 1961 house. While the property appears to have good integrity, it is a common postwar Ranch house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible for the National Register.

9. Commercial Building, 1412 Stewart Street, 1964, PIN 0667330824

This parcel contains a 1964 Modern commercial building and a c.2015 detached garage building. The one-story commercial building has a rectangular plan and a nearly flat roof, and a rear addition constructed c.1995 as evidenced by historic aerial photographs. A projecting office portion of the building is located along the west-facing facade and exhibits a lower roof height than the remainder of the building. The exterior of the original building form is a mix of painted and unpainted brick, with metal panels cladding the soffit above a band of windows at the office. Windows appear to be mainly located along the west elevation of the office section, which takes the form of a band of wood fixed windows broken only by a metal, fully glazed, entry door. There are two side entries at the side (north) elevation marked by what appear to be metal-clad overhangs secured to the exterior by metal ties. The c.1995 rear addition is clad in corrugated metal siding and appears to have metal louver vents, a metal roll-up garage door, and five windows that are not entirely visible. While the property appears to have good integrity, it is a Modern commercial building with office space that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible for the National Register.

10. House, Ancillary Buildings, Tobacco Barns, and Mobile Home Park, 1100 Stewart Street, c.1930, PIN 0667228765

This large parcel is bisected by Stewart Street, with all buildings clustered near Ashley Street. The east side of Stewart Street contains a c.1930 house with associated ancillary building, and a mobile home park centered along Ashley Street. The west side of the parcel contains what appear to be two tobacco barns. As the c.1930 house, associated ancillary building, and tobacco barns appear to be historically related, they are described separately from the mobile home park.

10.a House, Ancillary Buildings, and Tobacco Barns, 1100 Stewart Street, c.1930

The c.1930 house is one story with a rectangular plan and a gable roof with little to no eaves. The exterior consists of concrete masonry units, with horizontal wood siding and wood louver vents in the gable ends. A wood stoop overhang with contemporary corrugated metal roofing shelters the main entry porch and replacement front door. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash in what appear to be original wood frames, with some exhibiting metal screen inserts. There are two concrete masonry unit chimneys extending from either slope of the gable roof. Two associated ancillary buildings are associated with the c.1930 house. One ancillary building is located to the north of the house and appears to also date to c.1930. This ancillary building consists of a front-gable, concrete masonry unit shed with wood siding in the gable end and an adjacent shed-roof addition off the east elevation. A second ancillary building is located to the east of the house and appears to be contemporary, with a front gable and exterior clad in vinyl siding. Two tobacco barns are located on the west side of Stewart Street and are sited among heavy vegetation surrounded by agricultural land. While not entirely visible from the public right-of-way, both appear to have gable roofs and corrugated metal siding.

10.b Mobile Home Park, 1100 Stewart Street, c.1960

A mobile home park is centered along both sides of Ashley Street, a dead-end that extends approximately 950 feet eastward from Stewart Street. This mobile home park consists of approximately 35 single- and double-wide mobile homes, and historic aerial photographs suggest it was established c.1960. The mobile homes vary in size, style, materials, and age, with some uniformity in arrangement.

Evaluation

As an agricultural property, the parcel appears to have compromised integrity with the bisection by Stewart Street, as well as the development of the adjacent mobile home park. Additionally, the c.1930 house is simple in its form, design, and materials, and lacks distinction. The property as a whole does not appear to meet the architectural significance criteria to be eligible for the National Register.

11. Jones-Johnson Farm (WA0570), 7116 Sunset Lake Road, PIN 0667758185

This parcel is known as the Jones Farm, and contains several buildings, including the c.1860 Neo-Classical Revival Style house known as the William Wesley Johnson House, a c.1800 house known as the Etheldred Jones House (not visible), and a 1967 house, with several ancillary buildings that are not entirely visible.¹ It was also listed as contributing property to the larger National Register-listed Ballentine-Jones-Johnson Historic District (WA0723).

11.a William Wesley Johnson House, 7116 Sunset Lake Road, c.1860

The c.1860 William Wesley Johnson House is set back from Sunset Lake Road and not visible from the right-of-way due to dense vegetation surrounding the house.

11.b Etheldred Jones House, 7116 Sunset Lake Road, c.1800

The c.1800 Etheldred Jones House is set back from Sunset Lake Road and not visible from the right-of-way due to dense vegetation surrounding the house.

11.c House, 7116 Sunset Lake Road, 1967

A 1967 house is located near the southern end of the building cluster associated with the Jones Farm. The hall and parlor house is one-and-one-half-story with a rectangular plan, and a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The foundation is not visible from the right of way and it appears to be clad in clapboard siding. Windows are generally multi-light and the roof contains multiple dormers. The house appears to have several additions extending from north and rear elevations. The house is set back from Sunset Lake Road, has multiple gabled outbuildings behind it, and is surrounded by open fields to the south and west.

Evaluation

This property contains contributing buildings to the larger National Register-listed Jones-Johnson-Ballentine Historic District (WA0723). The National Register designation for this historic district includes the following individual resources: Jones-Johnson Farm (WA0570), the Ballentine Dairy (WA0571), and the Ballentine Farm (no individual resource record number on-file). A 2004 report determined the district to be no longer eligible for the National Register due to the development of a subdivision within the boundaries of the district resulting in a loss of integrity.² The same report determined the Jones-Johnson Farm property to be individually eligible for the National Register, a finding reiterated in a 2014

¹ There is a resource record for a nonextant house named the William W. Johnson House (WA0569), not to be confused with this extant William Wesley Johnson House located on the Jones-Johnson Farm property.

² Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc., "Draft Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension-Supplement, Wake and Johnston Counties, NCDOT Stip Nos. R-2721, R-2828, R-2829" (North Carolina Department of Transportation, August 21, 2014).

Determination of Eligibility report.³ The earlier 2004 report was not on file at the NCHPO for review. The 1967 house was previously identified as a noncontributing building to the Jones-Johnson Farm.

Mead & Hunt recommends evaluation of the Jones-Johnson Farm, including the William Wesley Johnson House, to determine whether the property has potential for listing as a historic district or as an individually eligible property, if applicable.

12. Archie Johnson House (WA7501), 7155 Sunset Lake Road, c.1900, PIN 0667649623

This parcel contains the c.1900 Archie Johnson House, an L-shaped, two-story, Colonial Revival-style house. The house has a multi-gabled roofline clad in standing seam metal, with quatrefoil vents in the gable ends, partial cornice returns, and cut-away corners with decorative brackets. The foundation appears to be brick, and the exterior is clad in what appears to be original weatherboard siding. Windows are generally original, two-over-two, double-hung windows. The east-facing facade contains a small wood deck and Colonial Revival door surround and the side (south) elevation contains a wood ramp leading up to an extended entry portico with Doric columns.

The Archie Johnson House was identified in a 2015 local survey (WA5701) but was not evaluated for National Register eligibility. The property appears to lack integrity due to extensive alterations including relocation approximately 0.64 miles north of its original site, replacement of a majority of original wood siding with a contemporary composite siding, addition of the Colonial Revival door surround at the east elevation, addition of entry portico at the south elevation, demolition of original front porch, and replacement of the original pressed-tin shingle roofing with contemporary metal standing-seam roofing. As a result of these extensive changes, the property does not appear to possess architectural significance or integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

13. House, 7221 Sunset Lake Road, 1955, PIN 0667543185

This parcel contains a 1955 Ranch house that is partially obscured from visibility from the public right-of-way due to dense vegetation or high fencing. The one-story house has a rectangular plan and a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The foundation is not visible. The exterior is clad in brick with vinyl siding in the gable ends. Windows appear to be original, multi-light, wood, double-hung windows. The house has two interior brick chimneys. The rear (west) elevation has a gabled addition clad in vinyl siding, multi-light vinyl windows, and an asphalt shingled roof. A wood fence blocks visibility of the rear elevation. The house is set back from the road on a large lot with its facade facing Sunset Lake Road. Additional outbuildings may be on this parcel, as seen in aerial imagery, but are not visible from the right-of-way. While the building appears to have good integrity, it is a common postwar Ranch house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible to the National Register.

14. House, 7225 Sunset Lake Road, 1950, PIN 0667639907

This parcel contains a one-and-one-half-story 1950 house with Colonial Revival stylistic elements, a rectangular plan, and a moderate-pitched, side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with little to no eaves. The foundation is not visible. The exterior is clad in brick with dentil molding that follows the roofline.

³ Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.

Windows appear to be a mix of original, wood, multi-light, double-hung windows and replacement, vinyl, double-hung windows with faux muntins. All windows are flanked by false wood shutters. The east-facing facade has an accentuated front entry with a replacement vinyl door and wood door surround that exhibits fluted pilasters. Brick steps with metal railings lead to a small entry stoop. A brick chimney is located along the side (south) elevation. A one-story wing with second-story deck extends from the south elevation and exhibits a wood railing around the roofline. The house is set back from the road and faces east toward Sunset Lake Road, with a circular gravel driveway in front of the house. While the building appears to have good integrity, it is a common postwar Colonial Revival house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible to the National Register.

15. House, 7246 Sunset Lake Road, 1945, PIN 0667738856

This large parcel contains a 1945 Minimal Traditional House and a large driveway gate that appears to be added c.2000. The one-story house has a moderate-pitched, gable-and-wing plan with a gabled wing that extends from the south elevation (south wing), and is slightly set back from the plane of the west-facing facade. The roof has little to no eaves and is clad in contemporary asphalt shingles. A partial-width front porch extends across the majority of the facade, and appears to consist of a brick with wood post that supports an extension of the roof. The foundation appears to be brick, and the exterior appears to consist of asbestos siding. Windows appear to original, and consist of a mix of four-over-four, double-hung, wood windows and fixed multi-light windows, all flanked by false wood shutters. The south wing appears to contain a sleeping porch and a secondary entry, with its southwestern corner screened with metal mesh above vinyl cladding, and a wood-frame screen door. The house is set back from the road and faces west toward Sunset Lake Road in a heavily wooded area. The parcel is several acres, and aerial photographs suggest there is a large reservoir to the east of the house, but this feature is not visible from the public right-of-way. While the building appears to have good integrity, it is a common Minimal Traditional house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible to the National Register.

16. House, 7328 Sunset Lake Road, 1930, PIN 0667721856

This parcel contains a one-story 1930 bungalow house with a massed plan and a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The foundation consists of brick and the exterior is clad in original horizontal wood siding. Windows are generally replacement vinyl windows with faux muntins. The original main entry on the west-facing facade is now obscured by an attached side-gabled carport. A large, gabled, rear addition extends from the rear (east) elevation. Two interior brick chimneys extend from the original house towards the center of the roof. The house is on the northeast corner of Sunset Lake Road and Products Road with the facade facing Sunset Lake Road. The house is surrounded by coniferous and deciduous trees. A gabled ancillary building is sited to the east of the house and is clad in wood siding. A gravel driveway accessible from Products Road provides access to the house and ancillary building. The book *History of Fuquay-Varina* by Shirley Mudge Hayes mentions a two-room schoolhouse that opened in 1895 that could have possibly been on this site, but no evidence of a schoolhouse exists today. The c.1930 house displays a lack of integrity with replacement siding and additions, including an attached carport on the facade. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible for the National Register.

17. Shed, 7416 Sunset Lake Road, c.1950, PIN 0667724197

This large parcel contains a c.1950 shed, which has a rectangular plan, a side-gable roof, and a large shed roof awning extending from the west-facing facade. The roof is clad in corrugated metal, with the foundation consisting of concrete masonry units, and the exterior clad in metal siding. There are no visible windows from the right-of-way and the facade contains two metal doors that are flush with the building. The shed sits on a large agricultural field surrounded by dense trees and no other buildings are visible on this parcel; however, historic aerial photographs suggest there was a house located to the west of the shed that is nonextant. The shed faces Sunset Lake Road and is setback from the road. The shed lacks integrity due to its isolation from associated buildings that are nonextant. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible to the National Register.

18. House, 7424 Sunset Lake Road, 1960, PIN 0667712621

This parcel contains a 1960 Ranch house with Georgian Revival stylistic elements and a contemporary ancillary building. The one-and-one-half-story house has a rectangular plan and a moderate-pitch, side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with little to no eaves. The house has a brick foundation and an exterior of painted brick. Windows appear to be original, wood, six-over-six, double-hung windows with wood panels that extend below the sill. Wood, six-over-six, double-hung windows are located in the gable ends. The main entry is slightly inset with angled wood panel corners and consists of a contemporary paneled door that appears to be vinyl. The entry is accessible via a set of brick stairs. An interior brick chimney extends from the center of the roofline. An ancillary building is located to the north and east of the house, and has a front-gable roof, an exterior clad in vinyl, and vinyl, single-hung, multi-light windows. The house and ancillary building face Sunset Lake Road and the T-intersection with E. Broad Street, with a contemporary strip mall located across Sunset Lake Road. A gravel driveway to the south of the house provides access to the parcel. The construction date of this house was confirmed by aerial photographs and by local historian Shirley Simmons at the Fuquay-Varina Centennial Museum.⁴ While the building appears to have good integrity, it is a common postwar Ranch house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible to the National Register.

19. House, 7428 Sunset Lake Road, 1962, PIN 0667712433

This parcel contains a 1962 Ranch house and three ancillary shed buildings. The c.1962 Ranch house has a rectangular plan, side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, and an attached carport along the south elevation. A front gable projects from the west-facing facade, serving as an overhang for a partial-width porch. This entry porch is brick and exhibits wrought-iron supports and railing. The house has a brick foundation and exterior, with gable ends clad in vinyl siding and a portion of the facade behind the carport clad in vinyl siding. Windows are generally wood, six-over-six, double-hung windows set in pairs behind metal screen inserts, with some flanked by false wood shutters. Three shed buildings are located to the south and east of the house, and consist of a gabled metal shed, gabled wood shed, and small gabled wood and brick shed. A linear concrete driveway leads to the carport from Sunset Lake Road. The house and ancillary building face Sunset Lake Road and the T-intersection with E. Broad Street, with a strip mall located across Sunset Lake Road. While the building appears to have good integrity, it is a common

⁴ United States Department of Agriculture Photograph Collection, "Wake County Aerial Photographs (1938, 1949)" (State Archives of North Carolina, n.d.), <https://www.flickr.com/photos/north-carolina-state-archives/albums/72157708584301334/with/32906441977/>; Simmons, Shirley Danner, Director, Fuquay-Varina Centennial Museum, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc. in Fuquay-Varina, NC, February 26, 2020.

postwar Ranch house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible to the National Register.

20. House, 7432 Sunset Lake Road, 1968, PIN 0667713268

This parcel contains a one-story 1968 Ranch house with modest Colonial Revival stylistic elements. The house has an L-shape plan, a side-gable roof with partial cornice returns, and an intersecting front gable that overhangs a partial-width front porch. The front porch dominates the west-facing facade and is supported by Doric columns, with the gable end displaying dentil molding and a semilunar fanlight. The foundation and exterior are brick. Windows appear to be original, wood, eight-over-eight, double-hung windows flanked by false wood shutters. Windows on the side (north) elevation are topped by brick lintels of vertical stretchers. A concrete paved driveway with brick piers flanking the entrance from Sunset Lake Road provides access to the rear of the house. The house faces Sunset Lake Road and is directly across from a c.2000 strip mall to the east, with railroad tracks adjacent to the parcel at the south. While the building appears to have good integrity, it is a common postwar Ranch house with modest Colonial Revival elements that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible to the National Register.

21. Edward Sexton House (WA0573), 1440 N. Main Street, c.1920, PIN 0667805946

This parcel contains the c.1920 Edward Sexton House and three ancillary buildings that include a detached carport, a shed, and an overhang structure. The house is a Colonial Revival-style house with two stories, an L-shape plan, and a side-gable roof with projecting front-gable wing and partial cornice returns. The foundation appears to be brick and the exterior is clad in weatherboard siding. Windows generally appear to be replacement, two-over-one, double-hung, vinyl windows with false wood shutters flanking each window on all visible elevations. A wraparound porch extends across the north elevation around to the east elevation, supported by Doric columns. A large gabled addition extends from the rear elevation. Three ancillary buildings are located to the south and east of the house, including a detached two-car carport with a rear shed-roof addition, a metal front-gable shed, and an overhang structure. The house faces N. Main Street and is set back from the road. A rock knee wall sits in front of the house and the parcel consists of manicured grass and extensive landscaping, including mature trees, shrubs, and flower beds. The c.2000 Sexton Commons shopping center sits to the west of the house, an agriculture field to the north across N. Main Street, another shopping center to the east, and dense wood to the south. This house was identified in a previous local survey (WA0573), but was not evaluated for National Register eligibility. Local historian Shirley Simmons identified the Edward Sexton House as having potential associative significance related to the family that constructed the house and were the historic owners of the surrounding property.⁵ As such, the property is recommended for further research to determine if it meets the criteria to be eligible for the National Register.

22. House, 1501 N. Main Street, 1946, PIN 0667912636

The parcel contains a 1946 Cape Cod house that has been converted for commercial use, and ancillary buildings that include a garage, a contemporary storage shed, and what appears to be a converted barn. The one-and-one-half-story house has a side-gable roof with projecting side-gable wing off its east

⁵ Simmons, Shirley Danner, Director, Fuquay-Varina Centennial Museum, Interview with Mead & Hunt, Inc. in Fuquay-Varina, NC.

elevation and a gabled porch off its west elevation. A one-and-one-half- to two-story, front-gable addition with second story veranda extends off the rear (north) elevation. The exterior is brick with a stringcourse of vertical brick stretchers marking the top of the water table, with two dormers clad in horizontal vinyl siding that project from the roof at the south (front) elevation. The foundation is not visible. Windows are mainly six-over-six, double-hung wood windows with headers consisting of vertical brick stretchers and slightly projecting brick sills. Some windows are flanked by false wood shutters. The main entry is accessible via a set of poured concrete stairs, and consists of a wood door with a Classical wood surround consisting of fluted pilasters and a simple entablature. An exterior brick chimney is located where the primary building form meets the west elevation wing. The converted barn at the rear has a gambrel roof, vinyl siding, with a contemporary door and contemporary windows, and a large addition off the rear (north) elevation. There is a detached two-car garage of concrete masonry units with a gable roof and a contemporary concrete masonry unit shed located to the north of the converted house. The shed appears to be very recent as it does not appear on recent aerial photographs. The rectangular parcel is located on the north side of N. Main Street, a four-lane mainly commercial thoroughfare, and has several mature trees on the property and a central parking area located to the north of the 1946 house. While the property appears to have fair integrity, it is a common Cape Cod house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be individually eligible for the National Register.

This house is one of six houses from the 1940s located along North Main Street between Lakestone Commons Avenue and Wilbur Jones Road. This cluster of properties exhibit general similarities in architectural styles and period of construction along this section of N. Main Street. In addition to this property, the other properties include a 1945 Ranch house at 1509 N. Main Street (site 24), a 1946 Ranch house at 1513 N. Main Street (site 25), a 1945 Ranch House at 1517 N. Main Street (site 26), a 1945 Cape Cod house at 1536 N. Main Street (site 31), and a c.1940 Colonial Revival house at 1406 Wilbur Jones Road (site 32.a). This grouping of historically residential buildings from the 1940s does not appear to qualify as an eligible historic district for postwar residential architecture on Main Street. It does not display a cohesive entity representative of a particular time due to extensive contemporary commercial infill and loss of other buildings from this historic period over time, as evidenced by historic aerials.

23. House, 1505 N. Main Street, 1956, PIN 0667913659

This parcel contains a 1956 Ranch house and two ancillary buildings. The one-story house is irregular in plan, with what appear to be additions to an original rectangular side gable form. The house has a moderate-pitch, side-gable roof clad in contemporary asphalt shingles, with little to no eaves. The exterior is brick with areas of uncoursed flagstone veneer, and gable ends that are clad in vinyl siding and exhibit wood louver vents. The foundation is not visible. There is a partial-width front porch supported by wrought-iron porch supports, and a main entry that consists of a replacement metal door set behind a metal frame storm door. Windows consist of two-over-two, double-hung wood windows or multi-light fixed windows with horizontal-oriented glazing. All windows appear to be in original wood frames, with most set behind metal screen inserts and flanked by false wood shutters. Both ancillary buildings are of concrete masonry unit construction, are located to the north of the house, and are not entirely visible from the public right-of-way. The rectangular parcel is located on the north side of N. Main Street, a four-lane mainly commercial thoroughfare, and has several mature trees on the property. While the property

appears to have good integrity, it is a common postwar Ranch house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to meet the architectural significance criteria to be eligible for the National Register.

24. House, 1509 N. Main Street, 1945, PIN 0667914742

This parcel contains a 1945 Ranch house with modest Colonial Revival stylistic elements converted for commercial use, and a detached garage with a second-story addition. The one-and-one-half-story house is irregular in plan, dominated by a gable-and-wing primary form, with a side-gable wing extending off the west elevation. The moderate-pitch gable roof is clad in contemporary asphalt shingles, with moderate eave overhang. The exterior is painted brick with dormers clad in horizontal vinyl siding that extend from the roof at the south-facing facade. The foundation is not visible. The main entry consists of a wood paneled door with a Colonial Revival wood surround, and is accessible via a brick entry porch that has two brick stairs as well as a contemporary poured concrete ramp. Windows consist of replacement vinyl windows throughout, with the windows at the first story flanked by false wood shutters and marked by slightly projecting sills of brick headers. The house has three brick chimneys, with the primary “wing” of the gable-and-wing form dominated by a central external brick chimney. A driveway appears to make a U-shape around the north side of the house, and is marked by large painted brick piers at the street. A contemporary sign is located near the sidewalk at the southern edge of the parcel that marks the name of the property’s current commercial occupant. There is a garage located to the northeast of the house, which appears to have a second story addition that potentially serves as a residence. The exterior of the garage appears to be brick at the first story and vinyl siding at the second story addition. The parcel is a rectangular lot located on the north side of N. Main Street, a four-lane mainly commercial thoroughfare, and has a few mature trees on the property and a large paved surface parking area located on the northern portion of the parcel. While the property appears to have fair integrity, it is a common Ranch house with modest Colonial Revival stylistic elements that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be individually eligible for the National Register.

This house is one of six houses from the 1940s located along North Main Street between Lakestone Commons Avenue and Wilbur Jones Road. This cluster of properties exhibit general similarities in architectural styles and period of construction along this section of N. Main Street. In addition to this property, the other properties include a 1946 Cape Cod house at 1501 N. Main Street (site 22), a 1946 Ranch house at 1513 N. Main Street (site 25), a 1945 Ranch House at 1517 N. Main Street (site 26), a 1945 Cape Cod house at 1536 N. Main Street (site 31), and a c.1940 Colonial Revival house at 1406 Wilbur Jones Road (site 32.a). This grouping of historically residential buildings from the 1940s does not appear to qualify as an eligible historic district for post-war residential architecture on Main Street. It does not display a cohesive entity representative of a particular time due to extensive contemporary commercial infill and loss of other buildings from this historic period over time, as evidenced by historic aerials.

25. House, 1513 N. Main Street, 1946, PIN 0667915746

This parcel contains a 1946 Ranch house with Colonial Revival stylistic elements. The one-and-one-half-story house has a moderate-pitch, side-gable roof with little to no eaves, and a side-gable wing located off the west elevation. The exterior is brick with dentil molding across the soffit of the south-facing facade, and the side-gable wing clad in horizontal wood lap siding. The foundation is not visible. The main entry is accessed via a brick entry stoop, and consists of a wood paneled door with a Classical-inspired wood

surround. Windows mainly consist of eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood windows flanked by false wood shutters, with windows in the side-gable wing consisting of contemporary vinyl casement windows. The parcel is a rectangular lot located on the north side of N. Main Street, a four-lane mainly commercial thoroughfare, and has several mature trees on the property. While the property appears to have good integrity, it is a common Ranch house with Colonial Revival stylistic elements that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to meet the architectural significance criteria to be individually eligible for the National Register.

This house is one of six houses from the 1940s located along North Main Street between Lakestone Commons Ave and Wilbur Jones Road. This cluster of properties exhibit general similarities in architectural styles and period of construction along this section of N. Main Street. In addition to this property, the other properties include a 1946 Cape Cod house at 1501 N. Main Street (site 22), a 1945 Ranch house at 1509 N. Main Street (site 24), a 1945 Ranch House at 1517 N. Main Street (site 26), a 1945 Cape Cod house at 1536 N. Main Street (site 31), and a c.1940 Colonial Revival house at 1406 Wilbur Jones Road (site 32.a). This grouping of historically residential buildings from the 1940s does not appear to qualify as an eligible historic district for post-war residential architecture on Main Street. It does not display a cohesive entity representative of a particular time due to extensive contemporary commercial infill and loss of other buildings from this historic period over time, as evidenced by historic aerials.

26. House, 1517 N. Main Street, 1945, PIN 0667917607

This parcel contains a 1945 Ranch house with Colonial Revival stylistic elements and two ancillary buildings. The one-and-one-half-story house is irregular in plan, with a general gable-and-wing form and what appears to be a rear, shed-roof addition. The moderate-pitch gable roof is clad in contemporary asphalt shingles, with little to no eaves. The foundation and exterior are brick, with vinyl siding cladding on the dormer on south-facing facade. The main entry is located at an entry stoop under a gabled overhang with a rounded underside. The door at the main entry appears to be an original wood paneled door with glazing in the upper portion and behind a storm door. A secondary entry is located under a large gabled porch off the east elevation, where the overhang is an extension of the main roof form supported by square wood posts. This secondary entry consists of a multi-light wood door behind a storm door. Windows appear to be a mix of original, eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood windows and replacement vinyl windows with faux muntins. The two ancillary buildings are not entirely visible, but appear to consist of front-gable buildings with horizontal wood or metal siding, and metal roofing. The parcel is a rectangular lot located on the north side of N. Main Street, a four-lane mainly commercial thoroughfare, and has several mature trees on the property, as well as a large paved surface parking lot along the southern half of the east parcel boundary. While the property appears to have good integrity, it is a common Ranch house with Colonial Revival stylistic elements that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to meet the architectural significance criteria to be individually eligible for the National Register.

This house is one of six houses from the 1940s located along North Main Street between Lakestone Commons Ave and Wilbur Jones Road. This cluster of properties exhibit general similarities in architectural styles and period of construction along this section of N. Main Street. In addition to this property, the other properties include a 1946 Cape Cod house at 1501 N. Main Street (site 22), a 1945

Ranch house at 1509 N. Main Street (site 24), a 1946 Ranch house at 1513 N. Main Street (site 25), a 1945 Cape Cod house at 1536 N. Main Street (site 31), and a c.1940 Colonial Revival house at 1406 Wilbur Jones Road (site 32.a). This grouping of historically residential buildings from the 1940s does not appear to qualify as an eligible historic district for post-war residential architecture on Main Street. It does not display a cohesive entity representative of a particular time due to extensive contemporary commercial infill and loss of other buildings from this historic period over time, as evidenced by historic aerials.

27. Commercial Building, 1521 N. Main Street, c.1940, PIN 0667918629

This parcel contains a 1980 commercial building and what appears to be a c.1940 converted house at the north (rear) end of the parcel. This c.1940 converted house has a rectangular plan with a front-gable roof form with little to no eaves. The exterior appears to be horizontal vinyl lap siding, and the foundation material is not visible. Windows and doors appear to be vinyl replacements, with an oriel canted bay window at the south-facing facade topped by a hip roof form clad in contemporary asphalt shingles. A window in the gable end appears to be covered by an operable wood louver awning. The parcel is a rectangular lot located on the north side of N. Main Street, a four-lane mainly commercial thoroughfare. The 1980 commercial building and adjacent surface parking lot encompass the majority of the property. Given its small size, the c.1940 converted house may have been a secondary dwelling to a primary dwelling that is no longer extant. Neither the c.1940 converted house nor the property as a whole appear to meet architectural significance criteria to be eligible for the National Register.

28. Four Commercial Sheds, 0 N. Main Street, c.1970, PIN 0667915383

This parcel contains four sheds that appear to be associated with the adjacent commercial building and parcel at 1508 N. Main Street. While Wake County parcel data assigns the street address for this parcel as 0 N. Main Street, it is more likely 1500 N. Main Street. These four buildings are located at the southeastern portion of the parcel, and include two c.1970 sheds, a contemporary c.1990 shed, and a c.1970 overhang structure. The two c.1970 sheds are side-gable, metal-clad buildings that abut each other. The contemporary c.1990 shed is located adjacent to these two c.1970 sheds, and appears to be a prefabricated building. The c.1970 overhang structure consists of a low-pitch gabled roof supported by round wood posts. Due to lack of information regarding these four buildings, the significance of the property as a whole cannot be determined; however, the shed buildings are likely associated with the commercial property at 1508 N. Main Street, which contains a 1976 commercial building. None of the buildings appear to possess distinct form, style, or materials to suggest direct association with a significant industry, and the buildings appear to be simple and lack distinction. The property does not appear to meet the architectural significance criteria to be eligible for the National Register.

29. House, 1528 N. Main Street, c.1960, PIN 0677010464

This parcel contains a c.1960 Contemporary-style house. The one-story house has a general rectangular plan with a nearly flat roof that extends beyond the building perimeter to the west to serve as the overhang to a carport. This overhanging roof is supported by four metal tube posts set in a single concrete masonry unit pier. The house exterior consists of a mix of concrete masonry units and vertical board-and-batten wood siding, with a wood louver screen located on the north-facing facade adjacent to the carport. The foundation is not visible. Windows appear to be a mix of steel multi-light casement windows and jalousie windows with metal frames at each glazed slat, with others that appear to be

double-hung but are not entirely visible. The main entry is located at a small entry porch, supported by a wrought-iron post, but the door is not entirely visible. A concrete masonry unit chimney topped by a ceramic flue is located along the east elevation. The parcel is a generally rectangular-shaped lot located on the south side of N. Main Street, a four-lane mainly commercial thoroughfare. The house has a substantial setback from the street, with several mature trees on the property, and a large commercial building visible to the south of the house. The property is a common Contemporary-style house that lacks distinction. It has poor to fair integrity due to deterioration. The property does not appear to meet the architectural significance criteria to be eligible for the National Register.

30. Service Station, Houses, and Barn, 1532 N. Main Street, PIN 0677012466

This parcel contains a c.1930 Art Moderne service station, a c.1930 house, a c.1950 Transitional Ranch house, an associated barn, and a c.1970 mobile home.

30.a Service Station, 1532 N. Main Street, c.1930

The c.1930 Art Moderne service station is a one-story square plan building with a nearly flat roof obscured by a parapet. The service station has an administrative space to the east and two garage bays to the west. A small projection marks the building's main entry, with a small cantilevered awning located directly above the door. The exterior is clad in stucco, and the foundation consists of concrete masonry units. The service station has a beltcourse below the parapet, which is characteristic of Art Moderne architecture. Large, fixed aluminum windows with cloth awnings line the administrative portion of the north-facing facade. The only alterations appear to be the replacement of the original garage doors with contemporary metal segmental doors, and the removal of fueling pumps. The service station is sited close to N. Main Street with a mobile home that is not entirely visible, but appears to be a 1970s, single-wide, manufactured home.

30.b House, 1532 N. Main Street, c.1930

This parcel contains a c.1930 house located to the south of the service station, and is not entirely visible due to its substantial setback from N. Main Street and a vacant, single-wide, manufactured home obscuring most of its north-facing facade from view. This one-and-a-half-story house has a square plan and a moderate-pitch, side-gable roof clad in metal roofing. The first story appears to be clad in a mix of brick and concrete masonry units, with wood siding in the gable ends. The foundation is not visible. Windows are not visible from the right-of-way. A shed-roof porch extends from the east elevation above the front entry.

30.c House, 1532 N. Main Street, c.1950

The c.1950 Transitional Ranch house has an associated barn located to the south. The c.1950 house is one-story with a rectangular plan and a moderate-pitch, side-gable roof clad in contemporary asphalt shingles with little to no eaves. The foundation is brick and the exterior is stripped of most siding material with exposed insulation panels. There is evidence of vinyl siding beneath the roofline on the north-facing facade and within the gable end of the west elevation. Wood frames are extant, but no openings are fit with windows. The door appears to be original, and set behind a metal storm door. The house has two brick chimneys: one interior chimney from gable apex and the other along the west elevation. A gravel driveway extends from N. Main Street along the east elevation of the house, with a brick well sited east of

the driveway. A large metal gable roof barn is located behind the house, and appears to exhibit alterations to its fenestration. Large deciduous trees are located to the west and south of the house.

Evaluation

The service station was previously identified in a local survey (WA7563), but was not evaluated for National Register eligibility. While the service station lacks fueling pumps and has replacement garage doors, the building appears to retain integrity and is the only example of a 1930s Art Moderne service station along the N. Main Street thoroughfare. The remaining structures on the parcel do not appear to be historically associated with the service station. Additional research should be done on the parcel to determine if the structures meet the criteria of significance to be eligible for the National Register.

31. House, 1536 N. Main Street, 1945, PIN 0677013598

This parcel contains a 1945 Cape Cod house converted to commercial use and a two-car detached garage. The one-and-one-half-story house consists of a gable-and-wing form in the front half with a front-gable form in the rear half. The moderate-pitch roof is clad in contemporary asphalt shingles, with little to no eaves. There is an entry along the east elevation marked by a projecting front gable clad in horizontal wood siding. The exterior is brick with a wood louver vent in the front gable. The foundation is not visible. The main entry is located at a poured concrete entry porch, and consists of a contemporary vinyl door. The entry porch is accessible via a small set of stairs leading to the adjacent paved surface parking lot, and via a wood-frame ramp that leads around to the west elevation. Windows consist of replacement vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins, with windows at the north-facing façade exhibiting contemporary fabric awnings. A brick chimney dominates the front elevation of the house. The front-gable detached garage faces east, and appears to be constructed of concrete masonry units and clad in lapped wood siding, with two contemporary segmental metal garage doors. The parcel is a narrow rectangular lot located on the south side of N. Main Street, a four-lane mainly commercial thoroughfare. There is a paved surface parking lot and driveway to the north and east of the 1945 converted house. A commercial building on the adjacent parcel to the east is located along the parcel boundary to the east. While the property appears to have good integrity, it is a common Cape Cod house that has been converted to commercial use and lacks distinction. The property does not appear to meet the architectural significance criteria to be individually eligible for the National Register.

This house is one of six houses from the 1940s located along North Main Street between Lakestone Commons Ave and Wilbur Jones Road. This cluster of properties exhibit general similarities in architectural styles and period of construction along this section of N. Main Street. In addition to this property, the other properties include a 1946 Cape Cod house at 1501 N. Main Street (site 22), a 1945 Ranch house at 1509 N. Main Street (site 24), a 1946 Ranch house at 1513 N. Main Street (site 25), a 1945 Ranch House at 1517 N. Main Street (site 26), and a 1945 Cape Cod house at 1536 N. Main Street (site 31). This grouping of historically residential buildings from the 1940s does not appear to qualify as an eligible historic district for post-war residential architecture on Main Street. It does not display a cohesive entity representative of a particular time due to extensive contemporary commercial infill and loss of other buildings from this historic period over time, as evidenced by historic aerials.

32. House and Commercial Building, 1406 Wilbur Jones Road, PIN 0677012888

This parcel is located at the northwest corner of N. Main Street and Wilbur Jones Road, and contains a c.1940 house located at the southern portion of the parcel and a 1964 commercial building located at the northern portion of the parcel. The c.1940 Colonial Revival house has the address 1541 N. Main Street, while the parcel as a whole is identified as 1406 Wilbur Jones Rd. The 1964 commercial building is described separately, as it does not appear to have a historic association with the c.1940 house.

32.a House, 1406 Wilbur Jones Road, c.1940

The c.1940 house with Colonial Revival stylistic elements is generally rectangular in plan, with a primary one-and-one-half-story portion and a one-story wing that extends to the west (west wing). The one-and-one-half-story primary building form has a moderate-pitch side gable, with a dominant front gable slightly off-center on the south-facing facade, a second story deck at the side (east) elevation, and a gabled wall dormer along the rear (north) elevation. The west wing has a gable-and-wing form, with the roof at a lower pitch than the primary building form. The building appears to be constructed of concrete masonry units with scalloped asbestos siding and wood louver vents in all gable ends with the exception of the front gable along the facade of the primary building form. The dominant gable at the facade exhibits hounds-tooth shaped molding. Windows vary in style, and consist of a mix of fixed vinyl windows, and six-over-six and eight-over-eight double-hung wood windows, as well as some six-light casement windows and fixed four-light round windows. Most windows display dentil molding along the header. There are two entries along the front elevation: a main entry within the dominant front gable, which consists of a wood paneled door with a heavy Colonial Revival surround that includes fluted pilasters and a broken pediment; and a secondary entry within a recess at the west wing. The side (east) elevation has a door at the first story and another at the second story, providing access to the second-story deck; both are multi-light wood doors. A concrete masonry unit chimney is located along the side (east) elevation. The second story deck at the east elevation appears to be an alteration, given the contemporary appearance of the composite materials, wrought-iron supports, and exterior metal stairs.

32.b Commercial Building, 1406 Wilbur Jones Road, 1964

The 1964 commercial building is located to the north of the c.1940 house. The building is rectangular in plan with a nearly flat roof with wide fascia, and a shed-roof addition off the rear (west) elevation. The primary building form has a concrete masonry unit exterior, while the addition is clad in corrugated metal. There are four entries: a replacement vinyl paneled door on the east-facing facade, which appears to be the main entry; a set of vinyl double doors without handle hardware at the side (south) elevation; and corrugated metal clad doors at the side (south and north) elevations of the rear addition. Windows flank the central main entry and consist of pairs of fixed wood windows in what appear to be wood frames.

Evaluation

While the house and commercial structures appear to have fair integrity, they are common forms with simple materials, and lack architectural distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible for the National Register.

The c.1940 house is one of six houses from the 1940s located along North Main Street between Lakestone Commons Ave and Wilbur Jones Road. This cluster of properties exhibit general similarities in architectural styles and period of construction along this section of N. Main Street. In addition to this property, the other properties include a 1946 Cape Cod house at 1501 N. Main Street (site 22), a 1945

Ranch house at 1509 N. Main Street (site 24), a 1946 Ranch house at 1513 N. Main Street (site 25), a 1945 Ranch House at 1517 N. Main Street (site 26), and a c.1940 Colonial Revival house at 1406 Wilbur Jones Road (site 32.a). This grouping of historically residential buildings from the 1940s does not appear to qualify as an eligible historic district for post-war residential architecture on Main Street. It does not display a cohesive entity representative of a particular time due to extensive contemporary commercial infill and loss of other buildings from this historic period over time, as evidenced by historic aerials.

33. House, 1403 Wilbur Jones Road, 1961, PIN 0677024019

This parcel contains a 1961 Ranch house and an accessory building that appears to be a barn. The one-story house has a rectangular plan with a moderate-pitch, front-gable roof that extends to create a carport along the north elevation. This carport is supported by wood posts set in brick piers. The house exterior is brick with a rolled composite material in the gable ends, and projecting wood purlins. The foundation is not visible. The main entry is a solid panel door located behind a contemporary storm door, and is accessible via a small brick entry stoop. Windows consist of wood, one-over-one, double-hung windows in original wood frames with screen inserts. Window sills consist of a slightly projecting course of brick headers. A brick chimney extends from the roof near the building's south elevation. The two-story barn is located to the southeast of the house and is mainly obscured by heavy vegetation, but appears to have an exterior and front-gable roof clad in standing seam metal. The 1961 house is located on a rectangular parcel with a large grassy lawn located along the northern half of the parcel with mature trees located around the house on the southern half of the parcel. While the property appears to have good integrity, it is a common postwar Ranch house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible for the National Register.

34. House, 7124 Johnson Pond Road, 1935, PIN 0677021312

This parcel contains a one-story 1935 house with a rectangular plan and a side-gable metal roof. The foundation consists of concrete masonry units and the exterior is clad in what appears to be a mix of original wood siding and replacement vinyl siding. Windows appear to be wood, four-over-four, double-hung windows. The east-facing facade contains a screen porch sheltered by a shed roof, with a wood-frame screen door. The interior brick chimney projects from the gable apex. The rear (west) elevation contains a side-gable addition with a gabled overhang above a door with wood steps leading to it. A wood shed is located to the north of the house. The house faces east toward Johnson Pond Road and is set back from the road with a gravel driveway. Railroad tracks are to the south of the building. While this building appears to have fair integrity, it is a common house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible to the National Register.

35. Kemp B. Johnson House (WA0567), 7116 Johnson Pond Road, c.1895, PIN 0677022505

This parcel contains the c.1895 Kemp B. Johnson House, a two-story Queen Anne-style house, and an associated wood-frame garage and ancillary buildings that are not entirely visible. The house has a rectangular plan with a multi-gable roof form, and an exterior consisting of wood siding and various scrolled wood brackets. Due to dense vegetation, not all elevations are visible. A white, vinyl, picket fence stretches the southern perimeter of the parcel about 10 feet from the road. The house is set back from the road with a curved, dirt driveway leading to its south-facing facade. The property is listed in the National Register. The property is recommended for additional work to confirm that no substantial changes to significance and integrity have occurred since designation.

36. House, 1604 N. Main Street, 1954, PIN 0677018192

This parcel contains a 1954 Ranch house and several ancillary buildings, only one of which is entirely visible. The one-story Ranch house has an L-shape plan with a moderate-pitch hipped roof clad in contemporary asphalt shingles. The roof exhibits moderate eave overhang and wide fascia. The exterior is brick, with a recessed entry porch that is clad in vertical wood siding. The foundation is not visible. The main entry is located along the north-facing facade and appears to be a paneled door with glazing in the upper portion, but the material could not be ascertained in the field due to its location behind a storm door. A secondary entry is located along the west elevation of the ell, and consists of a wood paneled door with a Colonial Revival wood surround. Windows consist of a mix of replacement, vinyl, double-hung windows with faux muntins and original, one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows. All windows appear to be in original wood frames and most are flanked by false wood shutters. On the west elevation of the main building form, there are two contemporary metal segmental garage doors, each topped with a triplet of three transom windows. The only entirely visible ancillary building is located to the southwest of the house and consists of a gabled storage shed with an exterior clad in horizontal wood siding and a wood entry door with applied wood bracing. The form and uses of the ancillary buildings that are not visible could not be ascertained. The parcel is a general pentagonal shape and located at the southern extent of Fieldside Drive, despite the parcel's address as 1604 N. Main Street. There are several mature trees mostly clustered near the 1954 house, and aerial photographs suggest there are ancillary buildings near the eastern parcel boundary. While the property appears to have good integrity, it is a common postwar Ranch house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to meet the architectural significance criteria to be eligible for the National Register.

37. House, 6240 South NC 55, 1964, PIN 0676290200

This parcel contains a one-story 1964 Ranch house with a rectangular plan and a low-pitch, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The foundation appears to be brick and the exterior appears to have a brick veneer water table and horizontal wood siding. Windows are generally in pairs, and consist of replacement, vinyl, double-hung windows with faux muntins and false wood shutters. A carport is located at the north end of the building, with the overhang consisting of an extension of the roof form. The house has a partial-width front porch that is supported by Doric columns. There is a brick chimney located where the carport meets the primary building form. The house is set back from South NC 55 and faces east. While the building appears to have good integrity, it is a common postwar Ranch house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible to the National Register.

38. House, 6304 South NC 55, 1962, PIN 0676290005

This parcel contains a one-story 1962 Ranch house with a rectangular plan and a moderate-pitch side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The foundation and exterior are brick with vinyl siding in the gable ends. Windows appear to be replacement vinyl, multi-light, double-hung windows flanked by with false wood shutters. A carport is located at the south end of the building, with the overhang consisting of an extension of the roof form. An interior brick chimney projects from the gable apex near the center of the building form. The house is set back from South NC 55 and faces east. While the building appears to have good integrity, it is a common postwar Ranch house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible to the National Register.

39. House and Manufactured Single-Wide House, 6316 South NC 55, 1961, PIN 0676280719

This parcel contains a one-story 1961 Ranch house with Colonial Revival stylistic elements with a rectangular plan, and a moderate-pitch, side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The foundation and exterior are brick and the gable ends are clad in vinyl siding. Windows are generally original, 15-light, wood windows flanked by false wood shutters. An attached screened porch and carport are located at the south end of the building, with the overhang consisting of an extension of the roof form. There is a partial-width front porch supported by Doric columns, with dentil molding along the roofline. An interior brick chimney projects from the roof apex. The house is set on a large lot with its front elevation facing South NC 55. To the south of the house is a 1970s manufactured single-wide house with a flat roof and is clad in corrugated metal. While the c.1961 house appears to have good integrity, it is a common postwar Ranch house with Colonial Revival stylistic elements that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible to the National Register.

40.-41. House, Barn, and Contemporary Manufactured Home, 6307-6309 South NC 55, 1952, PIN 0676283924 and 0676286914

This parcel contains a 1952 Transitional Ranch house, an associated barn located on an adjacent parcel, and a contemporary c.2000 manufactured home. Despite a likely historic association, the c.1952 house and associated barn are described separately, as they are located on separate parcels.

40. House and Contemporary Manufactured Home, 6309 South NC 55, c.1952, PIN 0676283924

This parcel contains a one-story, 1952, Transitional Ranch house and c.2000 manufactured home. The 1952 house is nearly square plan with a moderate-pitch, gable-and-wing plan with metal roofing. The foundation consists of brick and the exterior is clad in original wood siding. Windows are generally original, six-over-six, double-hung, wood windows. The main entry is marked by a partial-width front porch sheltered by a projecting front gable. This front porch is supported by square wood posts and is lined by what appears to be a simple wood railing. It is likely the barn on the adjacent parcel to the east of the house is associated with the house, as the house and barn have the same wood cladding and color. A contemporary c.2000 manufactured home is located to the north of the 1952 house. The front elevation faces NC 55, is set back and up from the road, is surrounded by deciduous and coniferous trees, and has a gravel driveway.

41. Barn, 6307 South NC 55, unknown, PIN 0676286914

This barn is likely associated with one of the houses on the adjacent parcel 6309 South NC 55, PIN 0676283924. The two-story monitor-style barn is rectangular in plan, with a front-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The foundation is not visible from the right-of-way due to dense vegetation and buildings between the barn and South NC 55. The exterior appears to be horizontal wood siding. No windows are visible from the right of way. The west-facing facade contains wood entries at the first and second stories.

Evaluation

While the 1952 house appears to have good integrity, it is a common postwar house that lacks distinction. The barn also appears to have good integrity, but is a common barn that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible to the National Register.

42. Jim Tilley Storage Building, 6017 South NC 55, 1963, PIN 0677213049

This parcel contains a large 1963 storage building that includes storefronts for multiple businesses. The one-story, rectangular-plan, front-gable building is clad in corrugated metal. The west-facing facade features three large garage bays: one on either end of the building and one beneath the central pitch of the gable roof. Between the garage bays on the south side of the front elevation is a porch with a shed roof and entrance to one of the businesses. Three entrances to the building are interspaced between bays, each with corrugated metal shed roof awnings. Two small covered porches with shed roofs are present on two of the entrances. Rear and north elevations are not visible. The Jim Tilley Store Building faces NC 55 with a small parking lot located in the setback. While the storage building appears to retain integrity, it is simple in its form, materials, and design, and lacks distinction. Additionally, this storage building was not identified with a historic use as a tobacco warehouse in the resource record for the Powell Brothers Warehouse (WA7488). As such, the property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible to the National Register.

43. Commercial Auto-Shop and Car Retailer, 5901 NC 55, c.1949, PIN 0677117847

This parcel contains a c.1949 commercial building at the corner of NC 55 and N. Main Street. The commercial building serves as an auto body shop and car retailer, and is one story with a rectangular plan and a nearly flat shed roof. The building appears to have three distinct building forms, with the northern portion constructed of brick, the central portion exterior clad in stucco, and the southern portion constructed of concrete masonry units. The roof of the middle form is severely damaged. Windows are generally original fixed wood windows in various sizes, with some windows that appear to be replacement vinyl windows. The southern portion of the building contains garage bays and the northern portion appears to be administrative office space. The west-facing facade faces NC 55, the side (north) elevation faces N. Main Street, the east (rear) elevation faces a 1933 Tudor house and c.1950 concrete-block houses on adjacent parcels along Five Points Lane, and the side (south) elevation faces NC 42. The building displays poor integrity, given the replacement materials and nonextant roof on the central portion of the building form. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance or integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

44. Houses, 1700 Five Points Lane, c.1950 and 1933, PIN 0677119823

The parcel is a generally L-shaped lot with most of the area undeveloped, bordered by Five Points Lane to the north, NC 42 to the south, and Eakes Street to the southeast. A Circle K gas station and parking lot are directly across Five Points Lane from this parcel to the north. This parcel contains a 1933 Tudor house and a c.1950 house that may have been constructed as workers housing, and appears associated with the other c.1950 concrete block houses along Five Points Lane.

44.a House, 1700 Five Points Lane, 1933

The one-story, 1933, Tudor Revival house is located to the west of the c.1950 concrete-block house. The 1933 house has a general rectangular plan with a primary moderate-pitch, side-gable form with two intersecting steep-pitch gables on the north-facing facade, and a front-gable form located toward the rear of the house. The exterior of the house is mainly brick laid in stretcher bond with areas around the entry and chimney that have varying patterns for aesthetics. The western portion of the north elevation is dominated by a brick chimney. The main entry is located within the central front gable within a round-arch recess; however, the door type and material were not visible. Windows consist of six-over-six, double-

hung, wood windows. Openings in the gable ends are either boarded up or consist of wood louvers. There is a wood frame rear deck located along the south elevation of the house. There is a one-story addition at the side (east) elevation, which diverges in style and form, exhibiting a nearly flat roof with parapet and a concrete masonry unit exterior. The addition has a fixed multi-light metal window and wood slab door on the facade.

44.b House, 1700 Five Points Lane, c.1950

The c.1950 concrete-block house is located to the east of the 1933 Tudor house. The c.1950 house is one story, with a square plan and a hip roof clad in asphalt shingles. The foundation and exterior consist of concrete masonry units. Windows appear to be in original wood frames and are generally wood, six-over-six, double-hung windows. The house has an overhang above the entry, supported by simple wood posts. A concrete block chimney extends from the rear elevation. A rear shed roof addition appears to be the only major alteration.

Evaluation

This parcel includes a c.1950 house that may be part of a larger development of workers housing (site numbers 44-47, consisting of six single-family residences and one duplex), as it appears to be associated with similar houses from the same period located along Five Points Lane and Eakes Street. Concrete block workers housing was identified as a local property type in *Wake County Architectural Survey Update Phase III*, suggesting potential for local significance.⁶ The 1933 Tudor house might not have the same associative history. In addition, the context provided in *Wake County Architectural Update Phase III* discusses concrete-block construction for Modern-style houses in the 1940s through 1970s, associated with a local manufacturing plant. These two themes may apply to sites 44-47. As such, the buildings on sites 44-47 are recommended for additional research to determine whether they meet the criteria for a National Register historic district.

45. House, 1712 Five Points Lane, 1950, PIN 0677119958

This parcel contains a 1950 concrete-block house that is one story with a square plan and a hip roof clad in asphalt shingles. The foundation and exterior consist of concrete masonry units. Windows appear to be in original wood frames and are generally wood, six-over-six, double-hung windows. Windows along the north-facing façade are flanked by false wood shutters. The house has an overhang above the entry, supported by simple wood posts. A concrete-block chimney extends from the rear elevation. A dirt semicircle driveway leads to the main entry from the street. A Circle K gas station and parking lot are directly across Five Points Lane from this parcel to the north. This house may be part of a larger development of workers housing, as it appears associated with similar houses located along Five Points Lane and Eakes Street. As such, the buildings on sites 44-47 are recommended for additional research to determine whether they meet the criteria for a National Register historic district.

46. Houses and Duplex, 1718 Five Points Lane, 1953, PIN 0677220041

This parcel contains three residential buildings that appear to be historically related, including two 1953 concrete block houses—one that faces Five Points Lane and another that faces Eakes Street—and a 1953 concrete-block duplex located at the southwest corner of Five Points Lane and Eakes Street. A Circle K gas station and parking lot are directly across the street from this parcel (to the north).

⁶ hmwPreservation, "Wake County Architectural Survey Update Phase III," 2017, 21.

46.a House, 1718 Five Points Lane, 1953

The 1953 concrete-block house that faces Five Points Lane is one story with a square plan and a hip roof clad in asphalt shingles. The foundation and exterior consist of concrete masonry units. Some windows have been removed from their original wood frames, while others appear to be steel multi-light casement windows. The house has a gabled entry overhang over a metal-frame screen door. There is a front-gable addition that projects from the east elevation, which is partially clad in vinyl siding and contains a secondary entry consisting of a contemporary vinyl multi-light door.

46.b Duplex, 1718 Five Points Lane, 1953

The 1953 concrete-block duplex is one story with a rectangular plan and a hip roof clad in asphalt shingles. The foundation consists of concrete masonry units. Windows appear to be replacement vinyl sliding and aluminum casement windows. The duplex unit that faces Five Points Lane (north elevation) has a gabled overhang above the entry way. The duplex unit that faces Eakes Street (east elevation) has an overhang above the entry way. A concrete-block chimney extends from the center of each unit. Two sheds with gable roofs are to the south of the unit that faces Eakes Street. The duplex sits on the corner of Five Points Lane and Eakes Street.

46.c House (1821 Eakes Street), 1718 Five Points Lane, 1953,

The 1953 concrete block house has the address 1821 Eakes Street, and is one story with a square plan and a hip roof clad in asphalt shingles. The foundation and exterior consist of concrete masonry units. Windows appear to be replacement aluminum sliding and vinyl fixed windows. The house has an overhang above the entry way. An interior concrete-block chimney projects from the roof apex. The north elevation has a concrete block attached carport. Additional concrete-block houses are across Eakes street (to the east) and a concrete-block duplex is to the north.

Evaluation

These residential buildings may be part of a larger development of workers housing, as they appear to be associated with similar houses located along Five Points Lane and Eakes Street. As such, the buildings on sites 44-47 are recommended for additional research to determine whether they meet the criteria for a National Register historic district.

47. Houses, 1830 Eakes Street, 1950, PIN 0677222028

This parcel contains two 1950 residential buildings that appear to be historically related—one at the southeast corner of Five Points Lane and Eakes Street—and one on Eakes Street.

47.a House, 1830 Eakes Street, 1950

This 1950 concrete-block house sits on the southeast corner of Five Points Lane and Eakes Street. The house is one story with a square plan and a hip roof clad in asphalt shingles. The foundation and exterior consist of concrete masonry units. Windows appear to be replacement aluminum windows with metal awnings over the windows on the west-facing facade. The house has an overhang above the entry way. A concrete-block chimney extends from near the center of the roof. An Aaron's furniture store and parking lot are to the north, concrete-block houses are to the west and south, and large warehouse is to the east

of this house. There is a gable-roof, vinyl-clad shed with an attached stucco clad shed to the southeast of the house.

47.b House, 1830 Eakes Street, 1950

This c.1950 concrete block house on Eakes Street is one story with a square plan and a hip roof clad in asphalt shingles. The foundation and exterior consist of concrete masonry units. Windows appear to be replacement, vinyl, multi-light windows with metal awnings over the windows on the west-facing facade. The house has an overhang above the entry way. A concrete-block chimney extends from near the center of the roof. Aside from the window replacement, the side (south) elevation vinyl clad shed-roof addition appears to be the only major alteration. Concrete-block houses are to the north and west, with a large warehouse to the south and east. A wood picket fence flanks the southern perimeter of the parcel to the south of the house. There is a vinyl clad shed with a gabled roof to the southeast of the house.

Evaluation

These residential buildings may be part of a larger development of workers housing, as they appear to be associated with similar houses located along Five Points Lane and Eakes Street. As such, the buildings on sites 44-47 are recommended for additional research to determine whether they meet the criteria for a National Register historic district.

48. Powell Brothers Warehouse, 1730 Five Points Lane, c.1971, PIN 0677225246

This parcel contains a large c.1971 warehouse that was previously known as the Powell Brothers Warehouse (WA7488), a tobacco warehouse. The one-story, rectangular plan, side-gable building is clad in corrugated metal. The foundation consists of concrete masonry units. The front (northwest) and rear (southeast) elevations contain garage bays with overhangs above the doors. The side (southwest) elevation contains one large garage door and a metal chain-link fence. A gravel driveway parallels the southeast (rear) elevation and provides access to NC 42. This warehouse has been identified in the 2015 survey *Historic Architecture Survey Update of Apex, Fuquay-Varina, and Holly Springs* as the Powell Brothers Warehouse (WA7488), and as having potential significance associated with the local tobacco industry.⁷ Further research is needed on this property to determine its significance and connection to other tobacco-related buildings known to be extant in Fuquay-Varina.

49. House, 7002 Johnson Pond Road, 1920, PIN 0677124893

This parcel contains a 1920 hall-and-parlor house and three ancillary buildings. The one-story house has a rectangular plan and a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with partial cornice returns. The foundation consists of concrete masonry units and the house is clad in replacement vinyl siding. Windows are generally boarded up or replaced with smaller windows in upper sashes and are flanked by false wood shutters. The south-facing facade contains shed-roof overhang above the entry with an enclosed partial-width front porch. The rear (north) elevation has a full rear wing gable extension with a shed-roof awning with a ramp leading to a door. The three ancillary buildings consist of two contemporary carports, one to the east and one to the west of the house, and a shed to the west of the house against a wood fence. The house faces Johnson Pond Road and is set close to the road. The building is a common

⁷ New South Associates, Inc., "Historic Architecture Survey Update of Apex, Fuquay-Varina, and Holly Springs," November 24, 2015, NC State Historic Preservation Office.

house that displays a lack of integrity with replacement siding and replacement windows. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance or integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

50. House, 1809 N. Main Street, 1963, PIN 0677237239

This parcel contains a 1963 Ranch house. The one-story house has a rectangular plan with a side-gable roof and central cross-gabled extension on the front (southeast) and rear (northwest) elevations with vinyl siding in the gable ends. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The foundation and exterior are brick. The house has a partial-width porch at the front entry and the rear entry contains a screened in porch. Windows are mainly wood or vinyl double-hung with false wood shutters flanking either side of the windows. The picture window on the front elevation contains horizontal wood, three-over-three, double-hung windows. The side (northeast) elevation has an attached, pull-through, two-car carport, accessible from both the front and rear elevations. An interior brick chimney projects from the center of the roof. The house is set on a large triangular lot with its front elevation facing US 401, its rear and northeast elevations facing a recently developed apartment complex, and its southwest elevation facing a field. While the building appears to have good integrity, it is a common postwar Ranch house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible to the National Register.

51. House, 1844 N. Main Street, 1963, PIN 0677332207

This parcel contains a one-story 1963 Ranch house with a rectangular plan and a side-gable roof and cross-gabled extension on the front (northwest) and rear (southeast) elevations with vinyl siding in the gable ends. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The foundation and exterior are brick. Windows are mainly wood, two-over-two, double-hung windows with false shutters flanking the windows on the front elevation. The side (northeast) elevation has an attached, one-car carport and screened porch. The house has a partial-width porch at the front entry. An interior brick chimney is near the center of the roof. The house is set on a large lot with its front elevation facing US 401. While the building appears to have good integrity, it is a common postwar Ranch house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible to the National Register.

52. Houses, 1916 N. Main Street, 1955, PIN 0677428326

This parcel contains a 1955 Transitional Ranch house, a c.1955 Ranch house, and a barn that are not entirely visible from the public right-of-way.

52.a House, 1916 N. Main Street, 1955

The one-story 1955 Transitional Ranch house has a nearly square plan, a hip roof clad in asphalt shingles, and a partial-width front porch. The foundation and exterior consist of concrete masonry units. Windows on the north-facing facade are generally multi-light, aluminum fixed and casement windows with textured windowsills.

52.b House, 1916 N. Main Street, 1955

The one-story 1955 Ranch house has a rectangular plan, a side-gable roof clad in standing seam metal, and a shed roof awning over a full-width front porch. The exterior appears to consist of concrete masonry units. The foundation and window materials are not visible. A metal chimney is along the west elevation.

A two-story wood barn with a standing seam metal roof and shed roof awning is located to the west of the house.

Evaluation

The houses and barn have a substantial setback from N. Main Street (US 401) and appear accessible via a long unpaved driveway. While the houses appear to have good integrity, they are common postwar houses that lack distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible to the National Register.

53. House, 1912 N. Main Street, 1949, PIN 0677338829

This parcel contains a one-story 1949 Tudor Revival style house with a rectangular plan and side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The foundation appears to be brick and the house is clad in vinyl siding. Windows appear to be original and are generally wood multi-light casement and double-hung windows with metal awnings. The northwest-facing facade contains a single dominant front-facing gable with small arched accent window in the gable. The entry contains a round arch with what appears to be the original round arch door. The remains of a prominent brick chimney are to the north of the front door. A screen porch and carport are attached to the southwest elevation. The house faces US 401 and rests close to the road with large deciduous trees surrounding it. The building is deteriorating but appears to retain integrity. It is a common Tudor Revival house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible to the National Register.

The 1949 house is one of three houses east of Johnson Pond Road that exhibit general similarities in architectural styles and period of construction along this section of N. Main Street. In addition to this property, the other properties include a 1938 Colonial Revival-style house at 2028 N. Main Street (site 54) and a 1957 Ranch house at 2032 N. Main Street (site 55). This grouping of residential buildings from the late 1930s to late 1950s does not appear to qualify as an eligible historic district for residential architecture on Main Street, as the buildings are not located in close proximity and do not display a cohesive entity representative of a particular time.

54. House, 2028 N. Main Street, 1938, PIN 0677443432

This parcel contains a 1938 Colonial Revival-style house and a shelter structure that is not entirely visible. The one-story house has a square plan with a general gable-and-wing form and what appears to be a rear gabled addition. The moderate-pitch gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles with little to no eaves. The foundation consists of brick, and the exterior is clad in what appears to be original horizontal wood siding. Windows appear to be replacement vinyl, double-hung windows flanked by false wood shutters. The east wing contains a bay window that faces north. A small pediment with simple wood posts covers the entryway on the north-facing facade. The house has two brick chimneys: one along the side (east) elevation and another that projects from the gable the apex. A detached one-car garage sits directly behind the house. A detached carport with a standing seam metal roof and a two-story wood structure with multi-light windows are located behind the house and to the east of the detached garage. The house faces US 401 and is accessible from a dirt driveway. The parcel contains manicured green grass, as well as dense coniferous and deciduous trees, largely blocking the house from view. The building displays a lack of integrity with replacement windows and is a common Colonial Revival-style house that lacks

distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance or integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

The 1938 house is one of three houses east of Johnson Pond Road that exhibit general similarities in architectural styles and period of construction along this section of N. Main Street. In addition to this property, the other properties include a 1949 Tudor Revival house at 1912 N. Main Street (site 53) and a 1957 Ranch house at 2032 N. Main Street (site 55). This grouping of residential buildings from the late 1930s to late 1950s does not appear to qualify as an eligible historic district for residential architecture on Main Street, as the buildings are not located in close proximity and do not display a cohesive entity representative of a particular time.

55. House, 2032 N. Main Street, 1957, PIN 0677444544

This parcel contains a one-story 1957 Transitional Ranch house with a square-plan and a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The exterior is polychrome brick with vinyl siding in the gable ends. The foundation is not visible. Windows appear to be original wood multi-light double-hung and fixed windows. The west elevation appears to be a screened in porch and the east elevation is not visible due to dense vegetation. Brick chimneys flank the main form of the house. The house faces US 401 and is accessible from a dirt driveway. The parcel contains manicured green grass, as well as dense coniferous and deciduous trees, largely blocking the house from view. While the building appears to have good integrity, it is a common postwar Transitional Ranch house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible to the National Register.

The 1957 house is one of three houses east of Johnson Pond Road that exhibit general similarities in architectural styles and period of construction along this section of N. Main Street. In addition to this property, the other properties include a 1949 Tudor Revival house at 1912 N. Main Street (site 53) and a 1938 Colonial Revival-style house at 2028 N. Main Street (site 54). This grouping of residential buildings from the late 1930s to late 1950s does not appear to qualify as an eligible historic district for residential architecture on Main Street, as the buildings are not located in close proximity and do not display a cohesive entity representative of a particular time.

56. House, 2033 N. Main Street, 1961, PIN 0677441860

This parcel contains a 1961 Ranch house. The one-story house has a rectangular plan, moderate-pitch side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, and an attached screened porch on the side (northeast) elevation. The foundation and exterior are brick. Brick stairs lead to the front entry, which consists of a paneled wood door behind a metal storm door. Windows are generally wood, six-over-six, double-hung windows in pairs or triplets with false wood shutters flanking the windows on the southeast-facing facade. An interior brick chimney projects from the gable apex near the center of the building. The house is set on a large lot with its front elevation facing US 401. While the building appears to have good integrity, it is a common postwar Ranch house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible to the National Register.

57. and 58. Yancey Farm House and barns, 2105 N. Main Street and 2012 N. Main Street, PIN 0677452636 and 0677442987

This description encompasses buildings and structures on two adjacent parcels that are associated with the Yancey Farm. The c.1930 Yancey Farm House (site number 58) is located at 2105 N. Main Street (PIN 0677442987), and barns associated with the Yancey Farm (site number 57) are located at 2012 N. Main Street (PIN 0677452636). The barns associated with the Yancey Farm are located on a large, irregularly shaped parcel that is bisected by US 401/Main Street. The Yancey Farm barns are located to the northwest of US 401, and additional buildings are located to the southeast of US 401, including a c.1930 house and ancillary structures that include a wood barn.

57.a Yancey Farm barns, 2012 N. Main Street, PIN 0677452636 (WA589)

A wood barn and shed roof shelters are located at 2012 N. Main Street, on the north side of US 401, and are historically associated with the Yancey Farm and adjacent Yancey Farm House (site number 58). The barn and adjacent structures are located behind the Ranch house at 2033 N. Main Street (site number 56, PIN 0677441860), and are not easily visible from the public right-of-way.

57b. House, barn, and ancillary buildings on south side of US 401/N. Main Street, 2012 N. Main Street, PIN 0677452636

The c.1930 house, barn, and other ancillary buildings are located on the south side of US 401/N. Main Street, and none of these buildings are easily visible from the public right-of-way due to heavy vegetation and substantial setback from US 401. The c.1930 house is one-story with an L-shape plan, and a side-gable, standing-seam, metal roof. The exterior is clad in wood siding. The foundation is not visible due to dense vegetation and tall grasses. Windows appear to be original wood, multi-light, double-hung windows with wood surrounds. The north-facing facade appears to have an attached, shed-roof porch and the side (west) elevation has two interior brick chimneys: one near the gable apex and the other on the west elevation. The house is near US 401 and is surrounded by dense bushes, deciduous trees, coniferous trees, and tall grasses.

58. Yancey Farm House, 2105 N. Main Street, PIN 0677442987 (WA589)

The Yancey Farm House and adjacent shed are historically associated with the barns on the neighboring parcel (site number 57) that together make up the Yancey Farm. This one-story c.1930 house appears to have some design characteristics of a Craftsman bungalow, and is rectangular in plan. The house exhibits a complex roof form, consisting of moderate-pitch gables that project from a primary hip roof form, with all roof forms clad in contemporary asphalt shingles. The southeast-facing facade is dominated by a wraparound front porch, which is sheltered by a low-pitch hip roof and supported by tapered square wood posts atop simple square brick piers. The foundation is brick while the exterior is clad in original wood weatherboard siding. Windows are only visible along the facade and appear to be replacement, metal, double-hung windows. The main entry door is not visible due to its location behind a metal screen door, but appears to be flanked by wood sidelights that have glazing in the upper half and panels in the lower half. Two brick interior chimneys extend from the roof. A front-gable shed is located directly to the rear (northwest) of the c.1930 Yancey Farm House.

The cluster of buildings on site 57 located to the south of US 401 are not identified in previous surveys as being associated with the Yancey Farm House on site 58. The two parcels have been grouped together

because the barns on the north side of the highway, behind the existing farm house, are part of the larger parcel (site 57) that is bisected by the highway.

Evaluation

Land ownership of the larger Yancey Farm has changed over time, along with subdivision of the portion of site 57 located south of US 401. Overall, historic research has not indicated any significant events or people are associated with either parcel. The c.1930 Yancey Farm House (site 58) is a common house with some elements of a Craftsman bungalow, and lacks individual distinction. As such, it does not appear that the c.1930 Yancey Farm House meets the architectural significance criteria for listing in the National Register. The greater Yancey Farm property with structures behind the farm house was previously identified in a 2014 survey *Draft Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension-Supplement, Wake and Johnston Counties* as an early-twentieth-century tobacco farm complex and determined to lack integrity due to the loss of eight of eleven tobacco barns.⁸ Mead & Hunt agrees with this assessment and does not recommend either site 57 or 58 warrants additional research. The properties do not appear to possess architectural significance or integrity to be eligible to the National Register.

59. House and Ancillary Buildings, 1517 NC 42, c.1915, PIN 0677605701

This large parcel contains a c.1915 house with several ancillary buildings, including barns and sheds—most of which are not entirely visible from the public right-of-way. This parcel may have been converted to commercial use, but this could not be confirmed. The c.1915 house is one story with a moderate-pitch pyramidal roof clad in asphalt shingles with little to no eaves, and a full width front porch. The foundation is brick and the exterior is clad in horizontal lapped wood siding. The foundation is not visible. The full-width entry porch is marked by a hip roof overhang that extends from the south-facing facade, just below the primary roof line, and is supported by simple square wood posts. Windows appear to have been replaced in c.1945, as they consist of two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows with speedline sash design, and are flanked by false wood shutters. The entry door is not visible, as it is set behind a metal-frame storm door. A brick chimney projects from the roof near the side (west) elevation. There appears to be a lean-to addition off the rear (north) elevation. The property has several ancillary buildings, including a front-gable metal barn, front-gable carport, and a front-gable shed building located to the north and east of the c.1915 house. There are likely additional ancillary buildings that are not entirely visible. The large parcel is predominantly open fields that appear to have been cultivated agricultural land, with the parcel bound to the south by railroad tracks. The c.1915 house faces south toward the railroad tracks and NC 42 beyond, with a paved driveway that extends from the street to the house over a paved break in the railroad. The c.1915 house is simple in its form, materials, and design, and has some diminished integrity due to replacement materials. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible to the National Register.

60. House, 1490 NC 42, 1940, PIN 0676795802

⁸ Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc., "Draft Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Complete 540 - Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension-Supplement, Wake and Johnston Counties, NCDOT Stip Nos. R-2721, R-2828, R-2829," 540.

This parcel contains a 1940 Minimal Traditional gable-and-wing house and front-gable shed building. The one-story house has a general rectangular plan. The roof has little to no eaves, and contemporary asphalt shingle roofing. The foundation is brick, and the exterior consists of replacement vinyl siding with wood louver vents in the gable ends. The house has a partial-width front porch, providing access to the main entry that appears to have a replacement wood panel door behind a metal frame storm door. Windows are mainly wood, six-over-six, double-hung windows, with a 25-light fixed window behind the porch. All windows are behind screen inserts, and windows along the side (west) elevation are flanked by false wood shutters. The house has two brick chimneys. A rectangular, front-gable shed is located to the south of the house, and also appears to date to 1940. The parcel is a rectangular lot with a few mature trees scattered across the grassy lawn with dense forested area to the south of the parcel boundary. While the property appears to have good integrity, it is a common Minimal Traditional house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance to be eligible for the National Register.

61. House, 1580 NC 42, 1950, PIN 0676891717

This parcel contains a 1950 Ranch house with Colonial Revival stylistic elements and an ancillary building. The one-and-one-half-story house has an L-shape plan, with the visible portion of the house consisting of three distinct side-gable building forms: a central gabled form with three dormers, and two side-gable wings that extend from both sides. The gabled side wings have a slightly lower roof pitch than the central gabled form, but all are clad in contemporary asphalt roofing with little to no eaves. The exterior of the central gabled form consists of brick with vinyl siding cladding the three gabled dormers and gabled ends. The side-gable wings appear to have a brick foundation with horizontal vinyl siding. Soffits along all three building forms exhibit dentil molding along the north-facing facade. The main entry consists of a wood paneled door with a three-light transom. Windows appear to be replacement vinyl windows that vary from fixed to double-hung, all with faux muntins. An ancillary building is located to the southwest of the house and appears to be on a brick pier foundation with a horizontal lap wood siding exterior and a gable roof with shed wings. The parcel is a general rectangular-shaped lot located on the south side of NC 42, with several mature trees along the north parcel boundary as well as dense forest along the western and southern portions of the parcel. While the property appears to have good integrity, it is a common postwar Ranch house with Colonial Revival stylistic elements that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to meet the architectural significance criteria to be eligible for the National Register.

62. House, 7100 Kennebec Road (WA1128), 1930, PIN 0676899604

This parcel contains a 1930 Bungalow house and two ancillary buildings. The one-story house has a rectangular plan with a front-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The foundation consists of brick and the house is clad in droplap siding. Windows appear to be replacement, vinyl, double-hung windows flanked with false wood shutters. The east-facing facade has a full-width front porch with brick post-on-pier supports and concrete steps leading to the front entry. An interior brick chimney extends near the gable apex at the side (north) elevation. The rear (west) elevation appears to have a shed roof addition. A manufactured wood shed sits to the southwest of the house and a small, very low, gable-roof structure that could be a well covering sits to the north of the building. The house is at the southwest corner of NC 42 and Kennebec Road, with the facade facing Kennebec Road. Agriculture fields are to the south and west of the house and a service station sits on the east side of Kennebec Road directly across from the house, outside of the APE. The house has been previously identified as part of the Willow Springs

Crossroads (WA1128) and Willow Springs Crossroads Houses resources (WA7795), updated in 2017, though neither documents include recommendations for eligibility for the National Register nor specify any potential for an historic district. The building displays a lack of integrity with replacement siding and replacement windows, and loss of associated “pack house” that was identified in both resource records. Additionally, the house is a simple house that lacks distinction. The property does not appear to possess architectural significance or integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

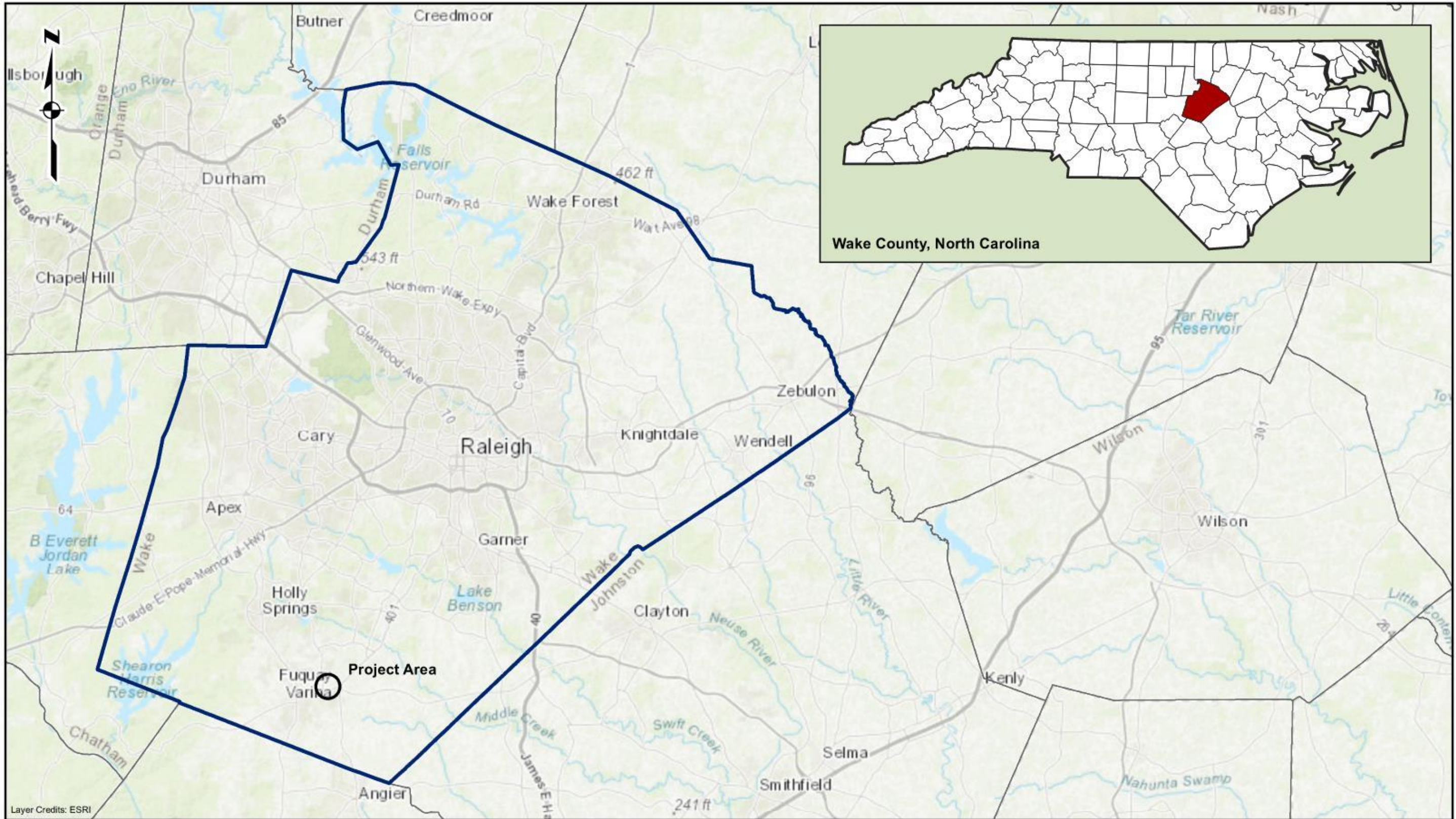
63. Norfolk Southern Railway Bridge over US 401

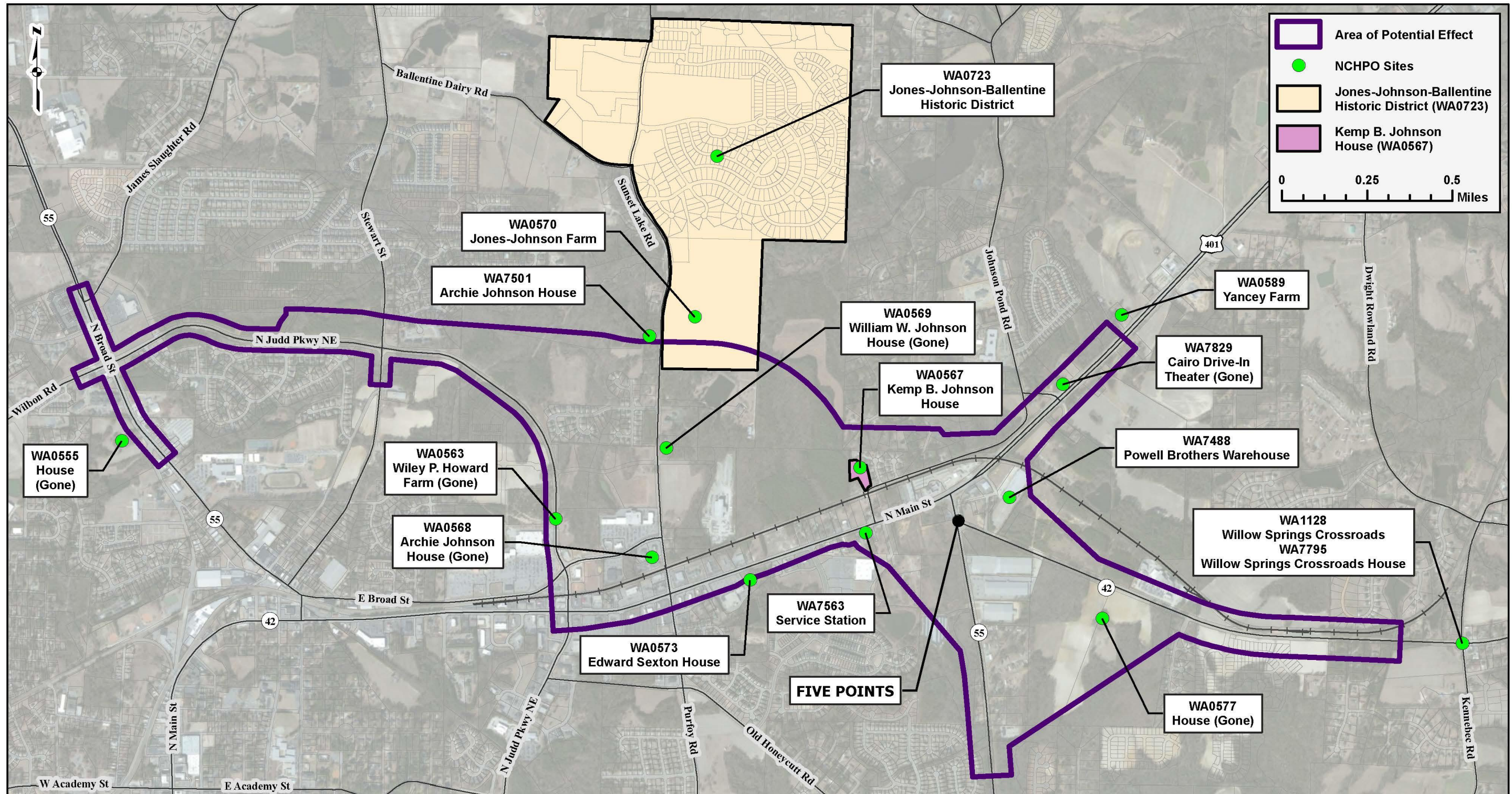
This railroad bridge crosses US 401 and is a steel girder bridge with concrete piers with pier caps. According to National Bridge Inventory data, this railroad bridge (910041) was constructed in 1998 and follows a historic alignment of the railroad over US 401, as suggested by aerial imagery. This is a common bridge type that does not appear to meet the architectural significance criteria to be eligible for the National Register.

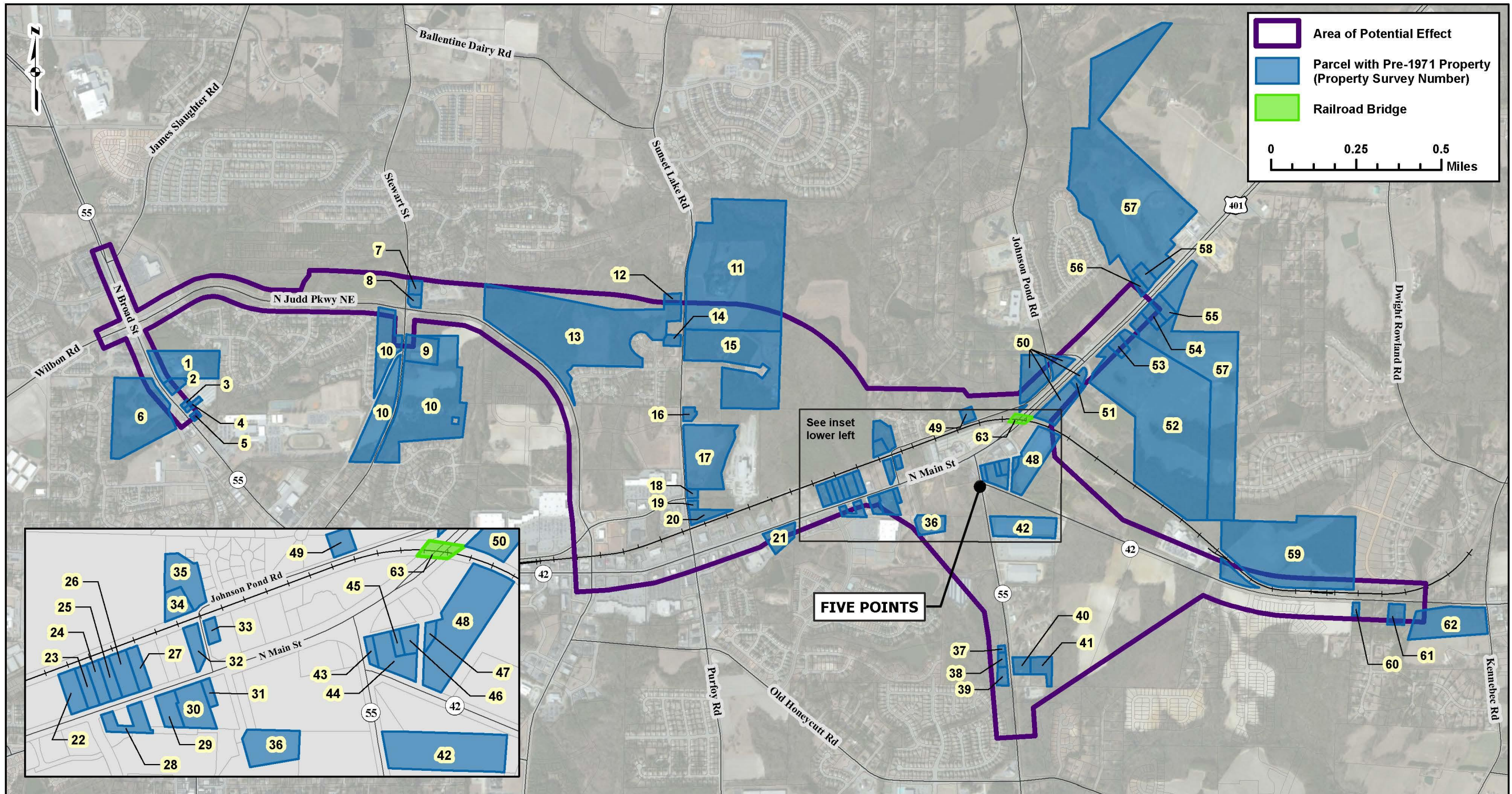
Bibliography

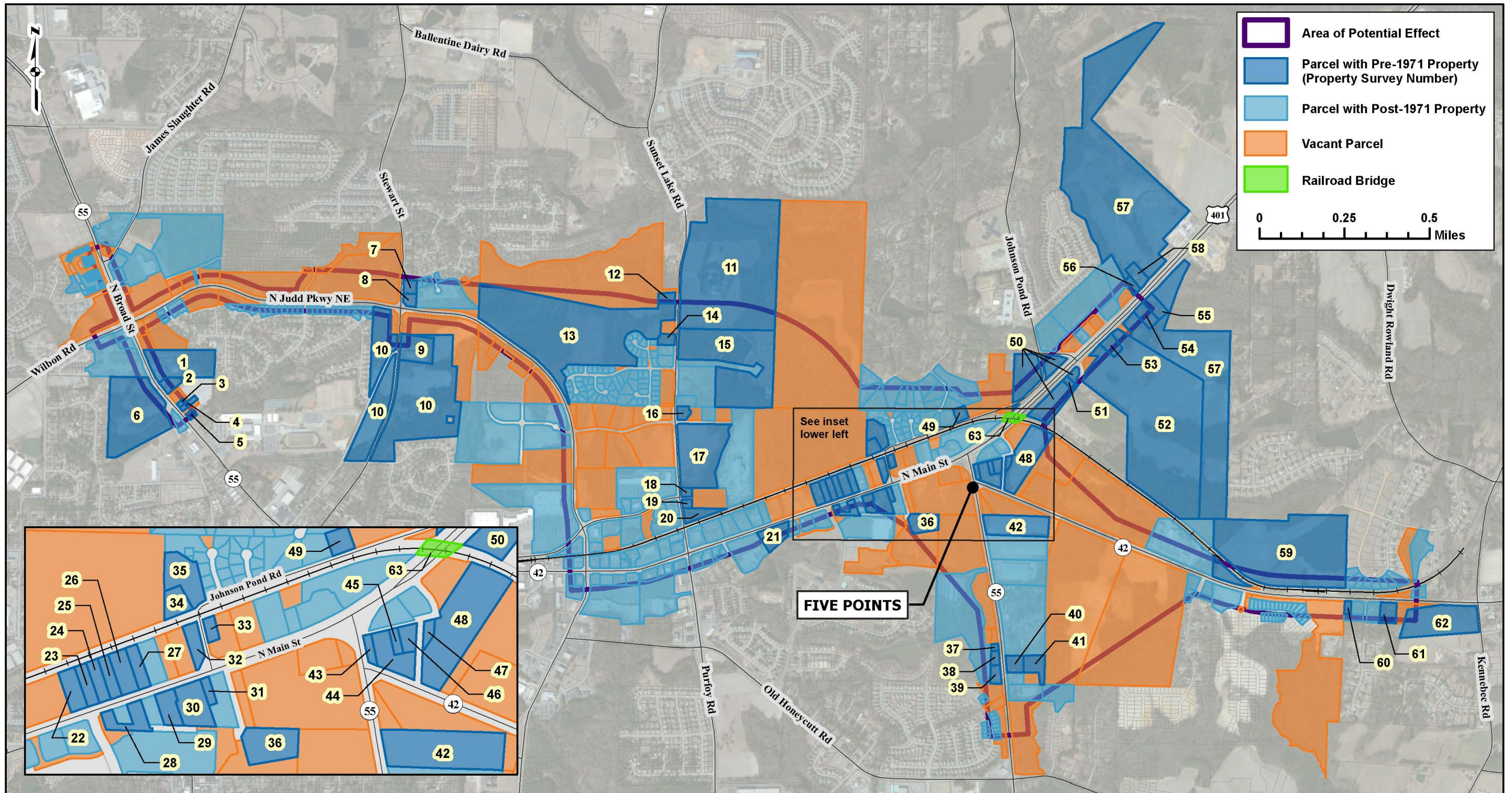
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Appendix A. Maps









Appendix B. Photographs



1.a Clay's Power Tools, 1206 N. Broad Street, 1950, PIN 0657933620, view facing east.



1.b Converted house, 1206 N. Broad Street, c.1920, PIN 0657933620, view facing east.



1.c Daniel's Supply Co., 1216 N. Broad Street, 1950, PIN 0657933620, view facing east.



2.a Tilley Bros. Body Shop, 1200 N. Broad Street, 1963, PIN 0657931229, view facing northeast.



2.b *Converted house, 1200 N. Broad Street, c. 1930, PIN 0657931229, view facing northeast.*



3. *House, 109 E. Broad Street, 1956, PIN 0657933080, view facing east.*



4. *House, 111 E. Broad Street, 1944, PIN 0657935002, view facing north.*



5. *House, 115 E. Broad Street, 1959, PIN 0657925812, view facing northeast.*



6.a Tobacco Barn, 1115 Wake Chapel Road, c.1920, PIN 0657826832, view facing west.



6.b Driveway and piers, 1115 Wake Chapel Road, c.1920, PIN 0657826832, view facing west.



7. *House, 1550 N Stewart Street, 1970, PIN 0667249821, view facing east.*



8. *House, 1434 Stewart Street, 1961, PIN 0667249518, view facing northeast.*



9. *Commercial Building, 1412 Stewart Street, 1964, PIN 0667330824, view facing southeast.*



10.a *House, 1100 Stewart Street, c.1930, PIN 0667228765, view facing southeast.*



10.a Tobacco barn, 1100 Stewart Street, c.1930, PIN 0667228765, view facing west.



10.b Mobile Home Park, 1100 Stewart Street, c.1960, PIN 0667228765



11.a *William Wesley Johnson House, c.1860 (WA723), 7116 Sunset Lake Road, PIN 0667758185, view facing northeast. View of house obscured by heavy vegetation.*



11.c *House, 7116 Sunset Lake Road, 1967, PIN 0667758185, view facing northeast.*



12. Archie Johnson House (WA7501), 7155 Sunset Lake Road, c.1900, PIN 0667649623, view facing west.



13. House, 7221 Sunset Lake Road, 1955, PIN 0667543185, view facing west.



14. House, 7225 Sunset Lake Road, 1950, PIN 0667639907, view facing northwest.



15. House, 7246 Sunset Lake Road, 1945, PIN 0667738856, view facing northeast.



16. House, 7328 Sunset Lake Road, 1930, PIN 0667721856, view facing northeast.



17. Shed, 7416 Sunset Lake Road, c.1950, PIN 0667724197, view facing southeast.



18. House, 7424 Sunset Lake Road, 1960, PIN 0667712621, view facing east.



19. House, 7428 Sunset Lake Road, 1962, PIN 0667712433, view facing northeast.



20. House, 7432 Sunset Lake Road, 1968, PIN 0667713268, view facing southeast.



21. Edward Sexton House (WA0573), 1440 N. Main Street, c.1920, PIN 0667805946, view facing south.



22. *House, 1501 N. Main Street, 1946, PIN 0667912636, view facing north.*



23. *House, 1505 N. Main Street, 1956, PIN 0667913659, view facing north.*



24. *House, 1509 N. Main Street, 1945, PIN 0667914742, view facing north.*



25. *1513 N. Main Street, 1946, PIN 0667915746, view facing north.*



26. 1517 N. Main Street, 1945, PIN 0667917607, view facing north.



27. 1521 N. Main Street, c.1940, PIN 0667918629, view facing north.



28. Commercial Sheds, 0 N. Main Street, c.1970, PIN 0667915383, view facing northeast.



29. House, 1528 N. Main Street, c.1960, PIN 0677010464, view facing southeast.



30.a Service station, 1532 N. Main Street, c.1930, PIN 0677012466, view facing south.



30.b House, 1532 N. Main Street, c.1930, PIN 0677012466



30.c House and barn, 1532 N. Main Street, c.1930, PIN 0677012466, view facing south.



31. 1536 N. Main Street, 1945, PIN 0677013598, view facing south.



32.a House, 1406 Wilbur Jones Road, c.1940, PIN 0677012888, view facing north.



32.b Commercial Building, 1406 Wilbur Jones Road, 1964, PIN 0677012888, view facing northwest.



33. *House, 1403 Wilbur Jones Road, 1961, PIN 0677024019, view facing east.*



34. *House, 7124 Johnson Pond Road, 1935, PIN 0677021312, view facing west.*



35. *Kemp B. Johnson House (WA0567), 7116 Johnson Pond Road, c.1895, PIN 0677022505, view facing northwest.*



36. *1604 N. Main Street, 1954, PIN 0677018192, view facing southeast.*



37. *House, 6240 South NC 55, 1964, PIN 0676290200, view facing southwest.*



38. *House, manufactured single-wide, 6304 South NC 55, 1962, PIN 0676290005, view facing west.*



39. *House, 6316 South NC 55, 1961, PIN 0676280719, view facing west.*



40. *House, 6309 South NC 55, 1952, PIN 0676283924, view facing east.*



41. Barn, 6307 South NC 55, unknown, PIN 0676286914, view facing northeast.



42. Jim Tilley Storage Building, 6017 South NC 55, 1963, PIN 0677213049, view facing northeast.



43. Commercial auto-shop and car retailer, 5901 NC 55 Hwy, c.1949, PIN 0677117847, view facing east.



44.a 1933 House, 1700 Five Points Lane, PIN 0677119823, view facing southwest.



44.b c.1950 House, 1700 Five Points Lane, 1933, PIN 0677119823, view facing south.



45. House, 1712 Five Points Lane, 1950, PIN 0677119958, view facing southeast.



46.a House facing Five Points Lane, 1718 Five Points Lane, 1953, PIN 0677220041



46.b Duplex, 1718 Five Points Lane, 1953, PIN 0677220041, view facing southwest.



46.c House (1821 Eakes Street), 1718 Five Points Lane, 1953, PIN 0677220041



47.a House at the southeast corner of Five Points Lane and Eakes Street, 1830 Eakes Street, 1950, PIN 0477222028, view facing east.



47.b House on Eakes Street, 1830 Eakes Street, 1950, PIN 0477222028, view facing east.



48. Powell Brothers Warehouse, 1730 Five Points Lane, c.1971, PIN 0677225246, view facing east.



49. *House, 7002 Johnson Pond Road, 1920, PIN 0677124893, view facing northeast.*



50. *House, 1809 N. Main Street, 1963, PIN 0677237239, view facing northwest.*



51. House, 1844 N. Main Street, 1963, PIN 0677332207, view facing southeast.



52.a House and barn, 1916 N. Main Street, c.1920, PIN 0677428326, view facing southeast.



52.b House, 1916 N. Main Street, 1955, PIN 0677428326, view facing southeast.



53. House, 1912 N. Main Street, 1949, PIN 0677338829, view facing southeast.



54. *House, 2028 N. Main Street, 1938, PIN 0677443432*



55. *House, 2032 N. Main Street, 1957, PIN 0677444544, view facing southeast.*



56. House, 2033 N. Main Street, 1961, PIN 0677441860, view facing northwest.



57.a Yancey Farm barns, 2012 N. Main Street, PIN 0677452636, view facing northwest.



57.b House, 2012 N. Main Street, c.1930, PIN 0677452636, view facing east.



57.b Barn and ancillary buildings, 2012 N. Main Street, PIN 0677452636, view facing east.



58. *Yancey Farm House, 2105 N. Main Street, c.1930, PIN 0677442987, view facing north.*



59. *House and Ancillary Buildings, 1517 NC 42, c.1915, PIN 0677605701, view facing northwest.*



60. House, 1490 NC 42, 1940, PIN 0676795802, view facing southeast.



61. 1580 NC 42, 1950, PIN 0676891717, view facing south.



62. House, 7100 Kennebec Road (WA1128), 1930, PIN 0676899604, view facing southwest.







63. Norfolk Southern Railway Bridge over US 401, view facing northeast.





ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTY TABLE AND SURVEY MAP

Mead & Hunt Site No.	Location/Property Description	PIN	USGS Topographic Quad	Eligibility Recommendation	Thumbnail
1	Five Commercial Buildings and Converted House, 1206 N. Broad Street	0657933620	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
2	Three Commercial Buildings, 1200 N. Broad Street	0657931229	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
3	House, 109 E. Broad Street	0657933080	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
4	House, 111 E. Broad Street	0657935002	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
5	House, 115 E. Broad Street	0657925812	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	





ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTY TABLE AND SURVEY MAP

Mead & Hunt Site No.	Location/Property Description	PIN	USGS Topographic Quad	Eligibility Recommendation	Thumbnail
6	Tobacco Barn, 1115 Wake Chapel Road	0657826832	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
7	House, 1550 N. Stewart Street	0667249821	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
8	House, 1434 Stewart Street	0667249518	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
9	Commercial Building, 1412 Stewart Street	0667330824	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	





ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTY TABLE AND SURVEY MAP

Mead & Hunt Site No.	Location/Property Description	PIN	USGS Topographic Quad	Eligibility Recommendation	Thumbnail
10	House, Ancillary Building, Tobacco Barns, and Mobile Home Park, 1100 Stewart Street	0667228765	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
11	Jones-Johnson Farm (WA0570), 7116 Sunset Lake Road	0667758185	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Recommended for Further Study to determine National Register historic district or individual eligibility	
12	Archie Johnson House (WA7501), 7155 Sunset Lake Road	0667649623	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
13	House, 7221 Sunset Lake Road	0667543185	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	





ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTY TABLE AND SURVEY MAP

Mead & Hunt Site No.	Location/Property Description	PIN	USGS Topographic Quad	Eligibility Recommendation	Thumbnail
14	House, 7225 Sunset Lake Road	0667639907	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
15	House, 7246 Sunset Lake Road	0667738856	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
16	House, 7328 Sunset Lake Road	0667721856	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
17	Shed, 7416 Sunset Lake Road	0667724197	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	

ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTY TABLE AND SURVEY MAP

Mead & Hunt Site No.	Location/Property Description	PIN	USGS Topographic Quad	Eligibility Recommendation	Thumbnail
18	House, 7424 Sunset Lake Road	0667712621	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
19	House, 7428 Sunset Lake Road	0667712433	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
20	House, 7432 Sunset Lake Road	0667713268	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
21	Edward Sexton House (WA0573), 1440 N. Main Street	0667805946	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Recommended for Further Research/ Potentially Eligible	





ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTY TABLE AND SURVEY MAP

Mead & Hunt Site No.	Location/Property Description	PIN	USGS Topographic Quad	Eligibility Recommendation	Thumbnail
22	House, 1501 N. Main Street	0667912636	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
23	House, 1505 N. Main Street	0667913659	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
24	House, 1509 N. Main Street	0667914742	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
25	House, 1513 N. Main Street	0667915746	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	





ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTY TABLE AND SURVEY MAP

Mead & Hunt Site No.	Location/Property Description	PIN	USGS Topographic Quad	Eligibility Recommendation	Thumbnail
26	House, 1517 N. Main Street	0667917607	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
27	Commercial Building, 1521 N. Main Street	0667918629	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
28	Four Commercial Sheds, 0 N. Main Street	0667915383	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
29	House, 1528 N. Main Street	0677010464	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
30	Service Station, Houses, and Barn, 1532 N. Main Street	0677012466	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Recommended for Further Research/ Potentially Eligible	





ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTY TABLE AND SURVEY MAP

Mead & Hunt Site No.	Location/Property Description	PIN	USGS Topographic Quad	Eligibility Recommendation	Thumbnail
31	House, 1536 N. Main Street	0677013598	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
32	House and Commercial Building, 1406 Wilbur Jones Road	0677012888	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
33	House, 1403 Wilbur Jones Road	0677024019	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
34	House, 7124 Johnson Pond Road	0677021312	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	





ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTY TABLE AND SURVEY MAP

Mead & Hunt Site No.	Location/Property Description	PIN	USGS Topographic Quad	Eligibility Recommendation	Thumbnail
35	Kemp B. Johnson House (WA0567), 7116 Johnson Pond Road	0677022505	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Listed on the National Register, Recommend Confirmation of Eligibility	
36	House, 1604 N. Main Street	0677018192	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
37	House, 6240 South NC 55	0676290200	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
38	House, 6304 South NC 55	0676290005	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	





ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTY TABLE AND SURVEY MAP

Mead & Hunt Site No.	Location/Property Description	PIN	USGS Topographic Quad	Eligibility Recommendation	Thumbnail
39	House and Manufactured Single-Wide House, 6316 South NC 55	0676280719	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
40	House and Contemporary Manufactured Home, 6309 South NC 55	0676283924	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
41	Barn, 6307 South NC 55	0676286914	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
42	Jim Tilley Storage Building, 6017 South NC 55 Hwy	0677213049	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	





ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTY TABLE AND SURVEY MAP

Mead & Hunt Site No.	Location/Property Description	PIN	USGS Topographic Quad	Eligibility Recommendation	Thumbnail
43	Commercial Auto-Shop and Car Retailer, 5901 NC 55	0677117847	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
44	Houses, 1700 Five Points Lane	0677119823	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Recommended for Further Research/ Potentially Eligible as National Register historic district	
45	House, 1712 Five Points Lane	0677119958	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Recommended for Further Research/ Potentially Eligible as National Register historic district	
46	Houses and Duplex, 1718 Five Points Lane	0677220041	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Recommended for Further Research/ Potentially Eligible as National Register historic district	



ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTY TABLE AND SURVEY MAP

Mead & Hunt Site No.	Location/Property Description	PIN	USGS Topographic Quad	Eligibility Recommendation	Thumbnail
47	Houses, 1830 Eakes Street	0677222028	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Recommended for Further Research/ Potentially Eligible as National Register historic district	
48	Powell Brothers Warehouse, 1730 Five Points Lane	0677225246	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Recommended for Further Research/ Potentially Eligible	
49	House, 7002 Johnson Pond Road	0677124893	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
50	House, 1809 N. Main Street	0677237239	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	





ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTY TABLE AND SURVEY MAP

Mead & Hunt Site No.	Location/Property Description	PIN	USGS Topographic Quad	Eligibility Recommendation	Thumbnail
51	House 1844 N. Main Street	0677332207	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
52	Houses, 1916 N. Main Street	0677428326	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
53	House, 1912 N. Main Street	0677338829	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
54	House, 2028 N. Main Street	0677443432	Fuquay-Varina, NC and Angier, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	

ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTY TABLE AND SURVEY MAP

Mead & Hunt Site No.	Location/Property Description	PIN	USGS Topographic Quad	Eligibility Recommendation	Thumbnail
55	House, 2032 N. Main Street	0677444544	Angier, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
56	House, 2033 N. Main Street	0677441860	Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
57	House, barns, and ancillary buildings, 2012 N. Main Street	0677452636	Fuquay-Varina, NC and Angier, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
58	Yancey Farm House, 2105 N. Main Street	0677442987	Fuquay-Varina, NC and Angier, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
59	House and Ancillary Buildings, 1517 NC 42	0677605701	Angier, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	

ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTY TABLE AND SURVEY MAP

Mead & Hunt Site No.	Location/Property Description	PIN	USGS Topographic Quad	Eligibility Recommendation	Thumbnail
60	House, 1490 NC 42	0676795802	Angier, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
61	House, 1580 NC 42	0676891717	Angier, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
62	House, 7100 Kennebec Road (WA1128)	0676899604	Angier, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	
63	Norfolk Southern Railway Bridge over US 401		Fuquay-Varina, NC	Not Recommended for Further Study	

ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTY TABLE AND SURVEY MAP

