



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
William S. Price, Jr., Director

November 18, 1994

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
310 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Historic Architectural Resources Survey, US 64
Bypass and Eastern Wake Expressway, MAF-36-
1(33), R-2547, 8.1402202, ER 95-7856

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of November 7, 1994, transmitting the architectural survey report by M. Ruth Little for the above project.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

Thomas R. Debnam House (WA 1960) under Criterion A for its significance to local social and economic life prior to the Civil War, and Criterion C as a relatively intact Federal-Greek Revival plantation house with an unusual configuration and imposing site.

George W. Scarborough Farm (WA 1958) under Criterion A as one of a group of plantations in the Shotwell and Eagle Rock communities, and Criterion C for architecture as an outstanding ensemble of nineteenth century domestic buildings.

Needham and Emily Jones House (WA 1980) under Criterion C for architectural significance.

As noted, Oak View and Midway Plantation are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining six properties were found not to be eligible for the reasons outlined.



Nicholas L. Graf
November 18, 1994, Page 2

In general the report meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior. It is exceptionally well presented and a good example for future reports on areas which have recently completed surveys.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 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, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,



for David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: H. F. Vick
B. Church
Dr. Little

bc: File
✓ Survey file
County
RF

**HISTORIC STRUCTURES
SURVEY AND EVALUATION REPORT
US 64 BYPASS AND EASTERN WAKE EXPRESSWAY EIS
STATE PROJECT NO. 8.1402201
TIP No. R-2547/R2641**

**for
Kimley-Horn and Associates
P O Box 33068
Raleigh, North Carolina 27636-3068
919-677-2000**

**Prepared by
M. Ruth Little, Ph.D.
Longleaf Historic Resources
2709 Bedford Avenue
Raleigh, North Carolina 27607
919-836-8128**

**June 29, 1994
Revised September 1994**

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**Kimley-Horn and Associates
P O Box 33068
Raleigh, North Carolina 27636-3068
919-677-2000
and**

**THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
AND
THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**Revised Report
September 1994**

M. Ruth Little
M. Ruth Little, Architectural Historian
Longleaf Historic Resources

20 Sept. 1994
Date

Project Manager, N.C. DOT

Date

Barbara Church
Historic Architectural Resources Section
N.C. DOT

Nov. 1, 1994
Date

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II. Management Summary

This report records the results of an intensive survey of historic architecture within the area of potential effect of several alternative corridors for the ten-mile US 64 Knightdale Bypass and a four-mile portion of the Eastern Wake Expressway (Outer Loop) corridor from existing US 64 to Poole Road in eastern Wake County. The official project title is US 64 Bypass and Eastern Wake Expressway EIS, Project No. 8.1402201, TIP No. R-2547/R-2641. *Fig. II.1 shows the geographic location of the project, alternative corridors, and location of all listed and eligible properties.* The project begins at the Raleigh Beltline (US 1-64) and continues east to Buffalo Creek, the junction of US 64 Business and US 64 Bypass around Wendell. The study corridors wind through rolling farmland that is rapidly being converted to residential subdivisions as Raleigh sprawls eastward.

The area of potential effect (APE) is delineated on the Raleigh East and Knightdale USGS quad maps (Figure III.1). The APE is defined as the areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of such historic properties as may exist. The limits of the APE were determined by the character of the adjacent built environment and landscape and are described in detail in Section III: Introduction.

Survey methodology consisted of an intensive examination covering 100% of the alternative corridors and their area of potential effect. The survey was conducted by automobile and by foot. Boundaries of each tract containing an eligible resource were determined by interviews with property owners and by the use of deeds, tax maps and surveys. The base field maps used were the Raleigh East and Knightdale quads. In order to take advantage of the recent historic structures data collected by Kelly Lally during the comprehensive historic architecture survey of the county from 1989 to 1991, the staff of the Planning and Environmental Unit of the North Carolina Department of Transportation stipulated that the following field methodology be used in this project. Field methodology was tailored to take advantage of already existing historic structures files. Assuming that insignificant over-fifty year old properties have already been evaluated and that up-to-date information has already been collected on clearly ineligible properties, no new photographs were made of these two categories of properties. All properties listed on the Register or on the Study List were rephotographed and reevaluated. All properties that appear to have enough significance to be potentially eligible were rephotographed and reevaluated. Finally, three properties that were not included in the comprehensive survey: Louise Scarborough Broadwell House, Jeffreys(?) Cemetery and James & Elizabeth Anderson Farm, were recorded and evaluated and are included in this report.

All properties included in this report are evaluated in terms of their significance and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Two properties, Oak View and Midway Plantation, are listed in the National Register. Two properties, the Thomas R. Debnam House and the George W. Scarborough Farm, are on the Study List for the National Register. Seven other properties of particular significance were evaluated: the Louise Scarborough Broadwell House and the Needham & Emily Jones House [Price-Ingram House] are nineteenth century I-Houses; the Smith-Robertson-Knott Farm has a much-altered house dating from the early 1800s, the Vinson-Wall House dates from the early twentieth century, and the James and Elizabeth Anderson Farm dates from the early twentieth century. The Jeffreys(?) Cemetery has vernacular turn-of-the-century stone markers. Of these, only the Needham & Emily Jones House is judged in this report to have sufficient architectural integrity and historical significance to be eligible for the National Register.

Properties Listed in the National Register

Oak View (Williams-Wyatt-Poole Farm) (WA 32) NR 199122
 Midway Plantation (WA 32) NR 1970.....28

Properties on the National Register Study List

Thomas R. Debnam House (WA 1960) SL-199135
 George W. Scarborough Farm (WA 1958) SL-1991.....44

Additional Properties Determined Eligible in This Report

Needham & Emily Jones House (Price-Ingram House, WA 1980)53

Properties of Special Significance Recorded or Rerecorded in 1994:

* James & Elizabeth Anderson Farm62
 Vinson-Wall House (WA 1673).....67
 * Jeffreys(?) Cemetery.....72
 John & Charles Williams House (WA 1986).....77
 * Louise Scarborough Broadwell House81
 Smith-Robertson-Knott Farm (WA 1959)86

Properties Clearly Ineligible Recorded in the Wake County Historic Architecture Survey 1989-1991

[Note: These are not included in this report]

Samaria Baptist Church (WA 1670): 1930. Colonial Revival stone church.

Tenant Farm (WA 1674): early 20th century.

Watson Tenant House (WA 1676). One-story tri-gable house renovated as office for subdivision

Farm (WA 1967): Early 20th century frame bungalow farmhouse.

Pope Farm (WA 1968). One-story gable-front farmhouse of early 20th century.

House-Nichols House (WA 1979). Well-preserved one-story frame tri-gable farmhouse, ca. 1900.

Ed House Farm (WA1976). One-story frame tri-gable farmhouse, ca. 1900, with much alteration.

E.W. House Farm (WA 1978). One-story frame T-shaped farmhouse, ca. 1900, with much alteration.

Former Ferrell School/Tenant House (WA 1977): 1880s. One-room log school with frame additions converting it to a tenant house in early 20th century, and subsequent alterations as well.

Charles Y. Williams Farm (WA 1985). Large, early 20th-century 2-story tri-gable farmhouse with dairy outbuildings from 1930s.

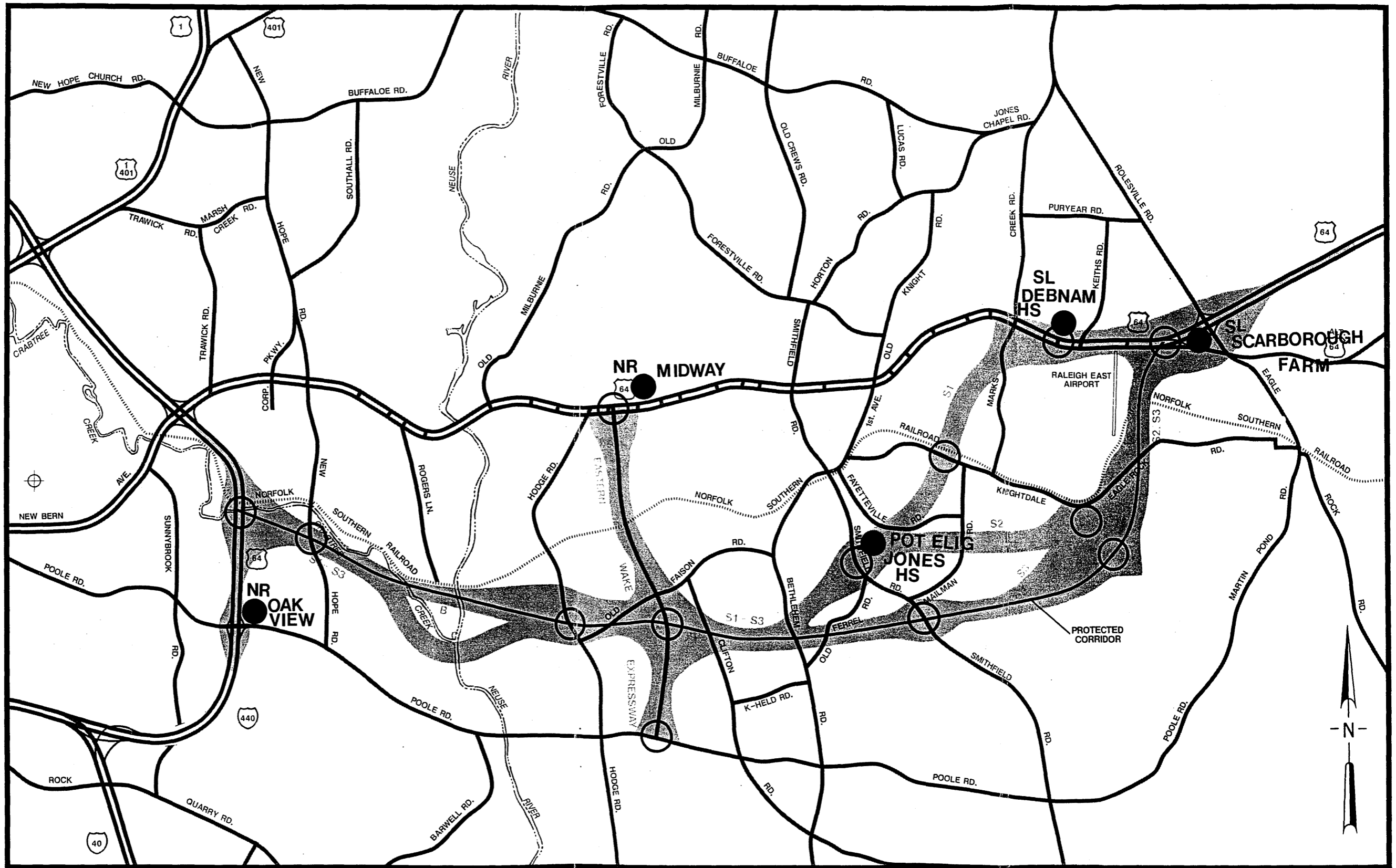
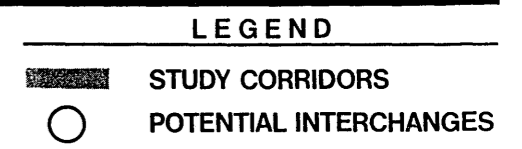
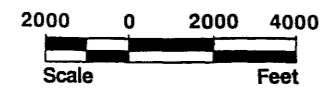


Fig. II.1: DETAILED STUDY CORRIDORS, WITH ALL LISTED AND ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES



US 64 BYPASS / EASTERN WAKE EXPRESSWAY

CORRIDORS SELECTED FOR DETAILED STUDY



III. Introduction

The proposed US 64 Bypass and Eastern Wake Expressway EIS, Project No. 8.1402201, TIP No. R-2547/R-2641, is located in east Wake County on the USGS quads of Raleigh East and Knightdale. The following Figure III-1, created from the two USGS maps containing the project area, shows in detail the area of potential effect (APE) of the alternative corridors with all recorded properties: listed, eligible, and ineligible. Boundaries of listed and eligible properties are indicated by shading. Ineligible properties are circled.

This report presents the results of a comprehensive historic architectural survey of the project area. The sponsoring agency is the North Carolina Department of Transportation and the engineering firm in charge of project planning is Kimley-Horn & Associates, Inc. This survey report was prepared according to NCDOT guidelines. An architectural survey within the APE associated with the potential new alignments of US 64 and the new alignment of a segment of the Eastern Wake Expressway was necessary for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and 36 CFR 800. In order to meet the requirements of these laws and regulations, the work plan included the following items: (1) historical and architectural background research focusing on the general survey area in order to develop a context within which to evaluate properties potentially eligible for the National Register; (2) determining the APE; (3) identifying and evaluating those properties within the APE which appear to meet one or more of the National Register criteria; and (4) preparation of a report describing the project, the survey process, and the conclusions of the survey. The scope of work is shown by correspondence with Kimley-Horn & Associates and in excerpts from the principal investigator's subcontract with this firm, included in the Appendix.

The principal investigator of the historic architecture survey is M. Ruth Little, Longleaf Historic Resources. Her resume is presented in the Appendix. Survey Field Assistants were Michael Dowd and Ted Miller. These personnel spent five days: April 29, May 2, May 5, May 23, and May 25, 1994 in the field completing the survey.

The APE is defined as the areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of such historic properties as may exist. The area of potential effect was determined not only by whether the study corridors crossed a portion of a historic property, but also by whether any historic resource would be impacted visually by a corridor. In any instance where a historic property lay within approximately 750 feet of the edge of the study corridor, or where the proposed highway would be visible from the historic property, the APE includes

such properties. Particularly in the Raleigh East quad which lies closer to the city of Raleigh, many segments of the study corridors are already constricted by new subdivisions and thus the limits of the study corridors coincided with the APE. In cases where the study corridor intersected the boundary of a historic property, the APE includes the entire property boundaries. In the Knightdale quad, farms with clusters of domestic and agricultural buildings, cultivated fields and woodland border the study corridors, and any historic properties lying within approximately 750 feet or within sight lines of the corridor are included in the APE.

In Figure III-1, at the extreme east end of the project, along the section of the US 64 Bypass constructed in the 1980s, the Avera-Winston House, on the National Register Study List, is shown. This property has already been affected, for when this section of the Bypass was built one building on the property was moved to the north to avoid construction impact. According to Tom Kendig, North Carolina Department of Transportation in-house project supervisor, construction will not occur east of Buffalo Creek. Since this property will not be affected by the current project, it is not discussed in this report.

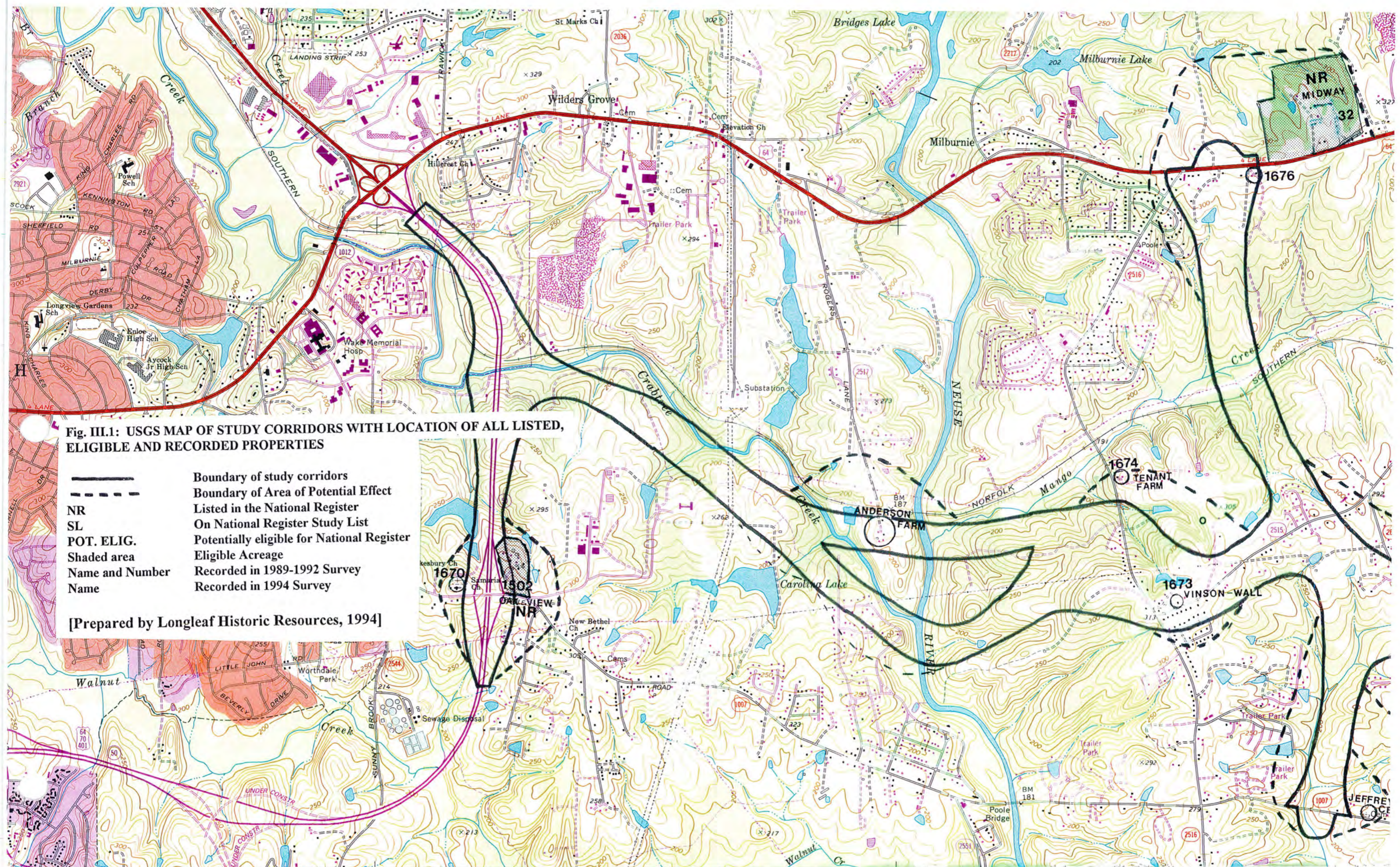


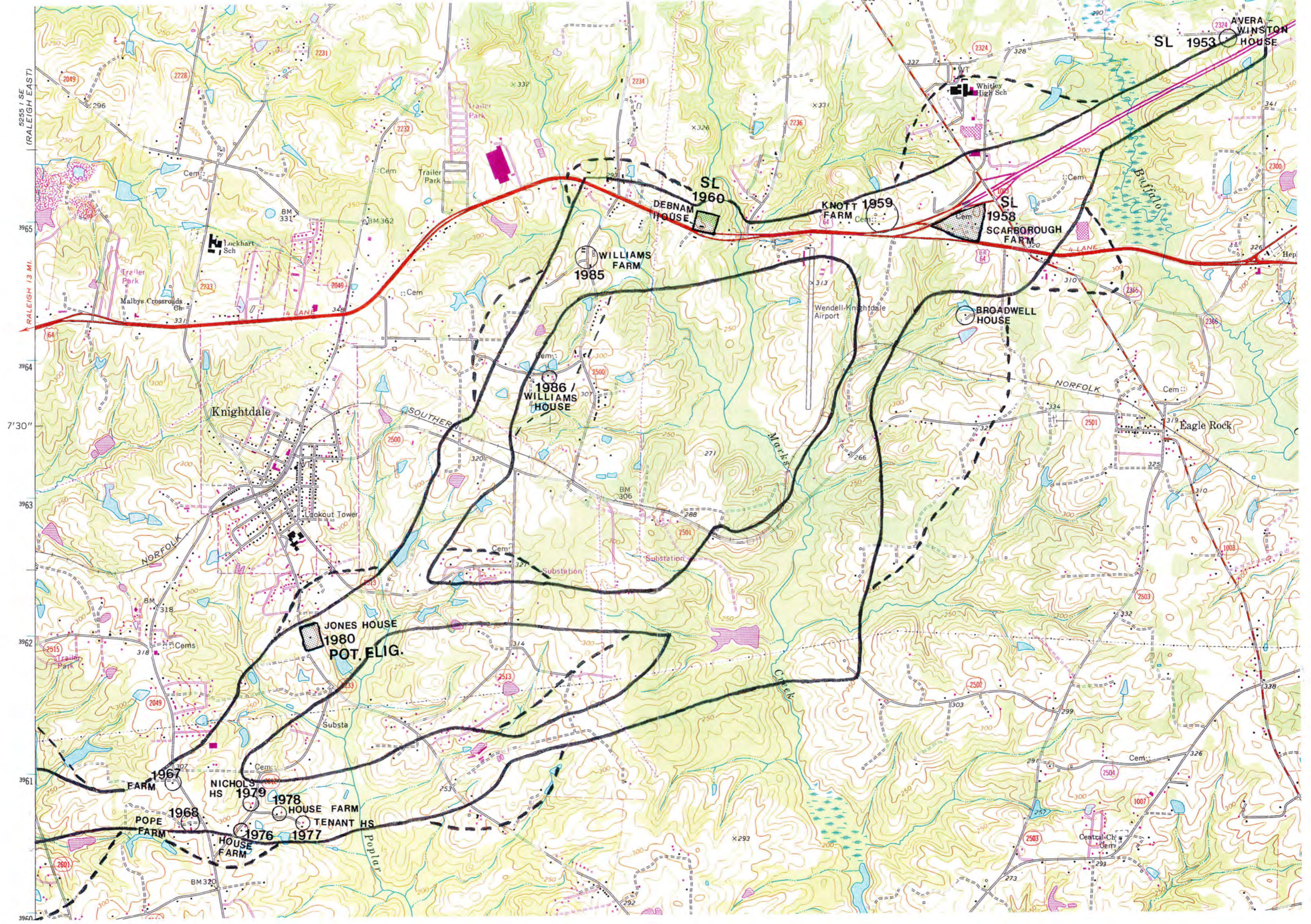


Fig. III.1: USGS MAP OF STUDY CORRIDORS WITH LOCATION OF ALL LISTED, ELIGIBLE AND RECORDED PROPERTIES

-  Boundary of study corridors
-  Boundary of Area of Potential Effect
- NR**
Listed in the National Register
- SL**
On National Register Study List
- POT. ELIG.**
Potentially eligible for National Register
- Shaded area**
Eligible Acreage
- Name and Number**
Recorded in 1989-1992 Survey
- Name**
Recorded in 1994 Survey

[Prepared by Longleaf Historic Resources, 1994]



2555 1 SE (RALEIGH EAST)

3965

3964

7'30"

3963

3962

3961

3960

SL 1953

AVERA WINSTON HOUSE

SL 1960

DEBNAM HOUSE

KNOTT FARM 1959

SL 1958

SCARBOROUGH FARM

WILLIAMS FARM 1985

1986 / WILLIAMS HOUSE

BROADWELL HOUSE

Knightdale

JONES HOUSE 1980 POT. ELIG.

1967 FARM

NICHOLS HS 1979

1978 HOUSE FARM

TENANT HS 1977

POPE FARM 1968

HOUSE FARM 1976

HOUSE FARM 1977

Eagle Rock

NORFOLK

SOUTHERN

Creek

Poplar

Central Ch

Wendell-Knightdale Airport

Lookout Tower

Lockhart Sch

Whitley High Sch

Malby's Crossroads Ch

Trailer Park

Trailer Park

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Substation

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IV. Physical Environment

[This information is excerpted from the draft US 64 Bypass and Eastern Wake Expressway EIS, Chapter III, Affected Environment, prepared by Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.] The topography of the study area consists of gently to moderately rolling hills and valleys that drain into numerous creeks and rivers. Elevations range from 170 to 350 feet above sea level. The major soils have sandy loam surface layers and are derived from granite, gneiss, and schist. Most of eastern Wake County is underlaid with dikes and sills of granite, pegmatite, and aplite, but hard rock crops out generally only along stream beds and river banks.

Existing land use in the study area is primarily rural and suburban residential, with industrial and commercial land use along the major traffic artery, US 64. The greatest density of residential subdivisions occurs along US 64 between I-440 and Knightdale and along Poole Road between I-440 and Clifton Road. Much of the remaining portion of the study area is in rural and agricultural use with single family subdivisions and mobile home parks scattered throughout. Major open spaces are located along the floodplains of the streams passing through the study area, including Crabtree Creek, Mingo Creek, Popular Creek, Marks Creek, and the Neuse River.

Major thoroughfares in the study area, in addition to existing US 64, are Poole Road, Hodge Road, Sunnybrook Road, Rock Quarry Road, Eagle Rock Road, New Hope Road, Smithfield Road, Bethlehem Road, and Buffaloe Road.

Historically, the study area lies along the south side of US 64, known historically as the "Tarboro Road," which has been the major approach to Raleigh from northeastern North Carolina since the eighteenth century. The rolling land was valuable for agricultural uses, and a number of significant plantation houses still stand along US 64, including the George W. Scarborough Farm, Thomas R. Debnam House, and Midway Plantation. US 64 is now a significant commercial corridor and sporadic commercial and industrial development and dwellings line the highway. Most of the plantations and farms have lost the extensive acreage of the historical period and are reduced to small house tracts.

V. Historical and Architectural Background

[Note: The following historic and architectural context for the US 64 Bypass and East Wake Expressway study area is excerpted in large part from the "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County 1770-1941," by Kelly A. Lally and Todd Johnson, 1991.]

Historical Background

The eligible properties that lie in or adjacent to the alternative corridors: Oak View, Midway Plantation, Thomas R. Debnam House, George W. Scarborough Farm, and the Needham Jones House, fall under the following historic contexts: "British and Africans Shape an Agrarian Society (Colonial Period to 1860); Civil War, Reconstruction, and a Shift to Commercial Agriculture (1861-1885); and Populism to Progressivism (1885-1918). All affected properties are houses or farmsteads, represented by the following property types: Pre-Civil War Farm Complexes; Post Civil War Farm Complexes, Pre-Civil War Houses, and Post-Bellum and Turn of the Century Houses.

The study area for the US 64 Bypass-East Wake Expressway is east central Wake County, bisected by the Neuse River. The study area lies generally south of US 64 east, known historically as the "Tarboro Road," with the exception of a proposed interchange just east of Hodge Road where the East Wake Expressway will tie into existing US 64, and at the east end of the project where the proposed US 64 Bypass will tie back into the existing US 64 Bypass.

Wake County, created in 1771, was settled predominantly by British immigrants, with a few Scotch-Irish immigrants, and by African slaves. The Neuse River functioned as a transportation corridor in the eighteenth century before roads, ferries, and later, bridges, increased the transportation network. The 1871 Bevers Map of Wake County shows that the same major roads that function presently were already in place: the Tarboro Road (present US 64), Poole Road, Hinton Road (present Bethlehem Road), and Smithfield Road. In 1871 Knightdale had not yet been established, but Eagle Rock is shown at its present location of Eagle Rock Road and Battle Bridge Road, at Hood's Store.

The major topographic and cultural features associated with the study area are sections of Crabtree Creek, the Neuse River, Poplar Creek and Marks Creek, the town of Knightdale, the crossroads of Eagle Rock, and the tracks of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, which bisect the study area in an east-west direction. The

oldest community, Eagle Rock, has existed since at least 1827, when a post office with that name was established about twelve miles east of Raleigh along the Tarboro road. About 1837 Thomas R. Debnam [WA 1960] acquired property along the road and ran the post office from his store. Eagle Rock was the polling place for the Marks Creek and Buffalo districts during the antebellum period, and in the later nineteenth century an academy was built there. By 1851 the post office had moved to the store of William H. Hood near the present crossroads that bears the name Eagle Rock. Later George W. Scarborough and his son, Eli T. Scarborough, took turns running the post office from the family farm [WA 1958] west of Buffalo Creek. Village development apparently coalesced around the railroad tracks when the Raleigh and Pamlico Railroad (now Norfolk & Southern Railroad) came through about 1905, and a depot (now demolished) was built at this time. The community was incorporated in 1911, but its charter has lapsed, and even the post office was discontinued in 1987. The village consists today of several small stores and some two dozen residences, all of early to mid-twentieth century date, scattered loosely around the junction of SR 1003, Eagle Rock Road, with the Norfolk and Southern Railroad line. Pre-twentieth century properties associated with Eagle Rock are the Debnam, Scarborough and Hood farms, mentioned above, which are located in a three-mile radius of the present village.

The town of Knightdale owes its existence to the coming of the Raleigh and Pamlico Railroad, which was built across the property of Henry H. and Bettie S. Knight to the south of the Tarboro Road (US 64) about 1905. Confederate veteran Henry H. Knight worked on his parents' farm until he was over forty years old and then began buying land east of Raleigh. By his death in 1904 he owned over 2,500 acres, with a general store next to his house, a cotton gin and sawmill across the road, and a grist mill. In 1905 his wife sold off 1700 acres, in part to the Raleigh and Pamlico Sound Railroad for a depot and freight warehouses and the rest laid off in lots for a new town, eventually chartered as Knightdale. Now the town has a one-block business district, consisting of a row of one and two-story brick stores, beside the tracks, and several hundred houses arranged on gridded blocks north and south of the tracks. The one-story frame farmhouse of Henry and Bettie Knight stands with outbuildings on the north side of US 64 just west of Smithfield Road. The farm is listed in the National Register of Historic Places because of its significance as the homeplace of the founders of Knightdale. The Raleigh and Pamlico Railroad also provided the impetus for the founding of the new towns of Wendell and Zebulon further to the east.

Agriculture in antebellum Wake County consisted predominantly of subsistence farming, with the typical family owning 200-500 acres of land and less than ten African slaves. Cotton production and plantation agriculture was limited primarily to east Wake County on the fertile lands of the Neuse River. Tobacco did not

become a popular cash crop in the county until the last two decades of the nineteenth century. The 1850s were the peak cotton growing years, with a consequent increase in the number of African slaves. During this period the number of planters (owning more than 20 slaves) increased by one-third and Wake became one of five counties in the state with over 10,000 slaves. Eighty-three percent of Wake's farmers in 1850 and 1860 owned at least one slave; nevertheless, slavery existed on a relatively small scale, and slaves generally worked in small units along with their owners, tending swine, cattle and sheep and cultivating corn, wheat, sweet potatoes, vegetables and perhaps a small patch of cotton or tobacco.

Eastern Wake County possessed the agricultural advantage of superior soil in contrast to the rest of Wake County, and consequently developed a greater concentration of slave labor. In contrast to western and southern Wake, eastern Wake was the center of plantation life in the county. Large plantations were concentrated in southeastern Wake County, in the townships of Marks Creek, St. Matthews, and St. Marys, and the communities of Eagle Rock and Shotwell. Prominent family names in these sections appearing on the 1871 Bevers Map of Wake County include the Smiths, Hintons, Scarboroughs, Prices, Mials and Blakes, all interrelated by marriage and business connections. In addition to their commercial farming operations, some enterprising plantation owners also operated grist mills or cotton gins on their land, serving surrounding farmers. For example, the cotton gin at Walnut Hill Plantation near Shotwell operated from the 1840s to the early 1900s. The Blake family operated a store at Shotwell from the 1830s to the 1860s. Thomas Price owned grist mills on Marks Creek and on Buffalo Creek in the early 1800s, and the Needham Price family owned a grist mill on Marks Creek in 1871. Others ran general stores which sold both necessities and luxuries to the community. The William H. Hood store [WA 2021] at Eagle Rock, built about 1854, still stands, the only antebellum commercial building known to survive in Wake County. Commercial farmers in east Wake County promoted the benefits of scientific farming and of farmers' educational societies. Eastern Wake lawyer-farmer Alpheus Jones, whose house still stands on US 401 North, won a prize at the first state fair in Raleigh, in 1853, for his improved cotton press.

Midway (NR 1970), located in the US 64 Bypass-Eastern Wake Expressway study area, is the best preserved of the three standing Hinton family plantations in eastern Wake County. Constructed about 1848, in its heyday it resembled a small village, with some twenty-five buildings: a main house, detached kitchen, nine slave houses, a school, carriage house, play house, office, loom house, storage house, smoke house, two stables, well house, ice house, potato house, and cotton gin. By 1850 fifty-one slaves kept this 3,000 acre plantation operating.

Benton Williams, who built Oak View Farm, also in the study area, exemplifies a more modest antebellum slave owner, somewhere between the planter and the typical subsistence farmer. In 1860 he owned only ten slaves, although his farm included more than 900 acres. He built the house known as Oak View (NR 1991) about 1855.

Following the Civil War, the demise of the plantations' enslaved work force caused a major shift in economic systems. For a few decades freed slaves often worked as wage laborers, but gradually both farmers and laborers began to prefer the sharecropping system. Each tenant family farmed a plot of land in exchange for cash or a share of the crop. Many landless whites in Wake County also survived as sharecroppers. The impact of the "crop lien law," which set up a system whereby farmers could borrow money for supplies and repay it at harvest time, and the resulting shift to cotton growing because of its ready cash value, hit harder in eastern Wake than the rest of the county. Large and medium-sized farms grew increasingly smaller as large tracts were subdivided and sold.

Cotton continued to be the major crop until the boll weevil infestation of the 1920s. When Oak View Farm was sold out of the Williams family in the late 1880s, Raleigh farm supplier Job P. Wyatt and his partner Phil Taylor purchased the property and ran it as a commercial cotton farm, working the tenants who were living there under the management of an on-site superintendent. Around 1900 Wyatt apparently built the cotton ginhouse, and it "ginned night and day for the entire neighborhood from about two miles up the road and to the [Neuse] river." [Quote from Drewry Jones, who grew up on the farm, in an October 1987 interview with Elizabeth Reid Murray.] Baled cotton was taken to Raleigh for marketing.

The boll weevil infestation reached Wake County in 1927 and forced some 1,000 farmers to abandon cotton and convert to tobacco or diversified farming. Many of them switched to dairying, truck farming, and tobacco. By 1940 about 900 farms were selling cream and butter to supplement their farm incomes. Truck farmers produced fruits, vegetables, sweet potatoes, milk, butter, chicken fryers, and eggs and developed routes through the Raleigh's residential neighborhoods, delivering produce right to their customers' doors. They also sold from their trucks in downtown locations or rented a stand at the downtown farmers' market. Typical of farmers who were able to make a fresh start in spite of the demise of cotton and the onset of the Depression in the early 1930s was Charles Y. Williams, who lived on Marks Creek Road east of Knightdale. Williams started out in 1927 milking a few cows in his feed barn, then bought a dairy farm on Poole Road and developed milk routes to Raleigh, Knightdale and Wendell. Williams also raised tobacco and hay, with the help of his family and two tenant

families who lived on the farm. Bright leaf tobacco production had moved into Wake County by the early 1900s, and Marks Creek township became a center of this crop. Complexes of tobacco barns now stand abandoned on many farmsteads in east Wake County.

The number of farms in the county peaked at 6,804 in 1920, but declines in cotton and tobacco prices began a permanent trend away from farm to urban employment. Raleigh's population grew 65% in the 1920s, many of the new residents having moved off rural farms to the city.

Wake County's primary roads were paved in the 1920s. New recreational outlets appeared in response to the increasing number of county residents who owned cars or trucks in the 1920s and 1930s. Panther Lake in southeast Wake and Lake Myra near Wendell, both sites of turn-of-the-century grist mills, became popular spots for swimming and fishing. Private fishing and social clubs, such as the Beaver Dam Fishing Club and the Tar Heel Club, were established on the Neuse River.

World War II brought about the greatest changes in agriculture, for large numbers of rural residents, particularly displaced tenants, flocked into Raleigh for jobs. Many of the children who grew up on farms moved into Raleigh when they were grown, and when their parents died the old homeplaces became tenant houses. The plantations and large farms of the nineteenth and early twentieth century are now largely broken up, and only a few in the study area retain substantial portions of their agricultural acreage, including Midway Plantation, the Needham Jones Farm, the Louise Scarborough Broadwell Farm, and the Smith-Robertson-Knott Farm.

Architectural Background

Almost all of the historic properties that will be affected by the US 64 Bypass-Eastern Wake Expressway are farmsteads. These include farmhouses and such common types of domestic outbuildings as the detached kitchen, smokehouse, well or wellhouse, storage buildings, and privies. This core of domestic buildings was generally consistent on the majority of farms from the mid-eighteenth century to 1945, although by the end of this period kitchens were often attached rather than detached. A type of outbuilding that appears to be found more frequently in southeast Wake County than elsewhere is the office, where management activities for large farms took place. Properties in the study area containing offices are Midway, the George Scarborough Farm and the Needham & Emily Jones Farm. Other domestic dependencies found frequently in the county are the dairy, ice house, root cellar, wood shed, wash house, granary, potato house, chicken house, and, in the twentieth century, the power plant. Agricultural outbuildings include

the corn crib, hay barn, mule and livestock barn, tobacco barn, packhouse, tobacco strip room, milking barn, silo, and cotton gin house. Houses commonly face a main road, and the more substantial and earlier houses are generally set farther back from the road than smaller, more recent houses. Outbuildings are usually ordered in some pattern around the main dwelling.

Historic agricultural landscaping commonly found associated with Wake County farms consists of cultivated fields, pastures and woodlands, ponds, farm roads, and fences, vegetable gardens, orchards, grape arbors and vineyards, yard plantings and formal gardens, and cemeteries. Farm complexes of related family groups often adjoin each other. For example, the three House family farms near Knightdale all have ca. 1900 dwellings and early twentieth century tobacco farm outbuildings (WA 1976, 1978, 1979).

Small antebellum farmsteads consisted of quite modest dwellings, generally one or two room houses primarily of log construction, surrounded by log kitchens, smokehouses, corn cribs, and barns. Examples of these in the study area are the original 1840 log section of the John Williams House and the mid-nineteenth century log house that stands behind the 1897 frame Louise Scarborough Broadwell House. Large antebellum farmsteads were small communities unto themselves, and several of these have survived in eastern Wake County. Such farmsteads retain a stylish Georgian, Federal or Greek Revival dwelling, a number of outbuildings, and possibly schools and churches which would have served neighboring farms as well. Walnut Hill, the Mial family plantation near Shotwell, possessed a large cotton gin house and blacksmith shop that still stand. The George W. Scarborough Farm near Eagle Rock has a rare dairy among other early outbuildings. Midway Plantation retains its schoolhouse, Oaky Grove Plantation retains its chapel.

Most postbellum farmhouses are traditional in form, with simple late Greek Revival, Victorian or early Colonial Revival style details. One of the dominant house types in Wake County is the traditional one or two-story side-gable house, one-room deep, the two-story form known as an "I-House." This type took on a new appearance about 1880 with the addition of a gable at the center front bay. This tri-gable roof form was probably inspired by the picturesque cottages of popular pattern books. During the 1880-1920 period one and two-story tri-gable houses were built throughout the county, although pyramidal, T-shaped, L-shaped and gable front roof forms were also frequently built. The significance of the tri-gable house is that it is a traditional house form with the modest addition of a cross-gable and often fancy porch trim to symbolize the prosperity and respectability of the middle-class farmer and small town merchant.

By the second decade of the 1900s Craftsman style houses became popular, and there are a number of rural bungalow-style farmhouses in the East Wake study area.

VI. Methodology

The work plan for this project conforms to the following guidelines, regulations and technical advisories: "Attachment B: Description of Services Required for Consideration of Cultural Resources in the Preparation of Environmental Documents," August 22, 1989 (NCDOT); "Guidelines for the Preparation of Historic Structures Surveys and Evaluations Submitted to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office," 1989; and to customized parameters established by Barbara Church, Gail Grimes and Tom Kendig of NCDOT at a meeting on June 2, 1992. At this meeting it was decided that insignificant over-fifty-year-old properties would not be photographed and that clearly non-eligible properties that were recorded by Kelly Lally during the county architecture survey would not be included in this report except in the form of a list.

Background research for the project study area was conducted in 1992, and involved a file search of all properties recorded by Kelly A. Lally during the Wake County Historic Architecture Survey conducted from 1989 to 1992. Background research for the preparation of the historical and architectural background section involved research in the multiple property documentation form prepared by Kelly Lally and Todd Johnson following completion of the county survey as well as research in the manuscript of Lally's forthcoming book, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County*, to be published in late 1994. Other secondary research materials included pertinent National Register nominations. Primary research in Wake County deeds, wills, and census records was conducted for certain properties. As is always true of local history research, interviews with older residents of the project area provided indispensable information.

Survey techniques consisted of stopping at each significant historic resource for reevaluation. If access to the interior was possible, the interior was viewed and photographed. Access was possible for every significant interior with the exception of the John and Charles Williams House. All structures shown on the USGS maps of the study area that were within the area of potential effect were examined in the field. This detailed survey yielded three new properties that had not been recorded during the comprehensive survey. These were fully recorded and evaluated, but are determined not potentially eligible in this report. Files for these new properties, and the USGS maps used for fieldwork, will be given to the State Historic Preservation Office.

VII. Property Inventory and Evaluations:
A. Properties Listed in the National Register

1. Oak View (Williams-Wyatt-Poole Farm) NR 1991

Location: NE corner of jct. of Poole Road and I-440, Raleigh

Date of Construction: ca. 1855, 1940-41

Style: Greek Revival, Colonial Revival

Summary of physical description:

1. The main house, a frame I-house dating from the mid-1850s, features an original two-story pedimented portico with panelled columns and pilasters and sawn balusters on the upper level. The original entrance has two single panel doors with sidelights and transom. Six-over-six sash windows, some original and some replacement, light the house. The slate gabled roof dates from the 1940-41 remodelling. Vinyl siding was recently removed during restoration of the complex to reveal plain siding that may be original. The cornerboards, cornice and window surrounds are plain.

In 1940 a local contractor expanded and renovated the house, adding a two-story rear addition that swallowed up the early shed rooms. The interior center-hall floor plan was altered by expanding the first floor rooms and installing a larger stair with ramped railings. The original rear chimneys were replaced with a single interior end chimney on the west end. A one-story porch was added to the west end and a one and one-half story T-shaped Colonial Revival wing containing kitchen, family room, bedroom and baths was added to the east end.

The main block retains much original interior fabric, including two-panel doors, paneled surrounds with corner blocks and a Greek Revival style mantel. The east wing contains reproduction Greek Revival woodwork in character with original fabric in the main block.

Outbuildings:

2. Gazebo: late 19th century. The octagonal gazebo has cedar supports and wood shingle roof.

3. Kitchen: early to mid-19th century. One-room gabled plank log kitchen with full dovetail notching. The massive granite rubble chimney on the west end is apparently a later addition. The original use of this structure may have been for agricultural storage or as a dwelling before it was adapted as a kitchen when the main house was built about 1855.
4. Water Tower: pre-1940. Steel-frame water tower with wooden platform. The current steel water tank replaced a wooden tank prior to 1940.
5. Carriage House: ca. 1900. Two-story frame gabled building with three front entrances and some original board-and-batten siding and some later German siding.
6. Livestock Barn: ca. 1900. Two-story frame gabled barn with sliding double front doors.
7. Barn foundation: late 19th century and ca. 1940. Stone rubble foundation of late 19th century outbuilding surrounded by later concrete block foundation of a larger barn.
8. Cemetery: mid-19th century. Gravestones of members of the Williams family, bounded by four granite corner markers.
9. Cotton Gin House: ca. 1900. Two-story L-shaped frame building built as a cotton gin house. The interior is unfinished, with exposed construction. All ginning equipment has been removed.
10. Pecan Grove: 1910-1920s. The grove occupies several acres of the front yard and contributes heavily to the property's setting. This is one of the largest pecan orchards remaining in Wake County.

Historical Background: Benton S. D. Williams purchased land here in 1829 and gradually added to his holdings, so that by 1850 he owned a 350-acre farm producing cotton, cattle, swine, wheat, corn, oats, hay, peas, sweet potatoes, and butter. By 1860 Williams had ten slaves housed in three slave houses. With his wealth from cotton and other crops, he built this house, named for four large oak trees that formerly stood in the front yard, about 1855. Benton was one of only four Wake County delegates to North Carolina's 1868 Constitutional Convention. Benton Williams died about 1870, but his three sons each had individual farms on the Oak View lands, by then totalling about 1,000 acres. Williams' widow, Burchet, carried on the cotton farming until her death in 1886, when the dwelling house tract was purchased by Job Wyatt and Phil Taylor of Raleigh. Wyatt bought

out Taylor and operated the property as a commercial farm until his death in 1911, and his son Will Wyatt continued to operate it until 1940. In addition to cotton, the farm produced cattle, chickens, vegetables, milk and butter and pecans. Raleigh contractor Julian M. Gregory purchased the farm in 1940, and immediately sold it to his partner, James Gregory Poole, who remodelled it as his residence. The family lived there for a few years. The county of Wake acquired it from subsequent owner Mrs. Chauncey Jones in 1984 and has recently restored the complex for use as a conference center and farm museum.

Evaluation: Fifteen acres of the farm, containing the main house, all outbuildings, and the front grounds out to Poole Road, were listed on the National Register in 1991 in recognition of the architectural significance of the buildings, the agricultural significance of the farming operations represented by the buildings, and Benton Williams' significance in the areas of Wake County politics and government. The listed boundaries are shown in the following site plan.

[Source:Lally and Johnson, Oak View National Register nomination, 1991, copy at North Carolina SHPO]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure VII.A.1. Oak View, front



Figure VII.A.2. Oak View, view of carriage house and barn



Figure VII.A.3 Oak View,
view of kitchen



Figure VII.A.4. Oak View,
view of cotton gin house/barn



2. Midway Plantation [NR, 1970]

Location: north side of US 64 .4 mi. E of jct. with SR 2516, Raleigh vicinity

Date of Construction: 1848; mid-to-late 20th century

Style: Greek Revival

Summary of physical description:

Main House: The main house, built in 1848, sits in a grove of ancient oak trees, facing US 64 several hundred feet to the south. The house is a two-story, three bay wide frame building of Greek Revival style with a low hipped roof, interior end chimneys, and an original one-story classical entrance porch. Four heavy fluted Doric columns support a plain entablature. Window trim, paneled corner boards and cornice, of vernacular Greek Revival design, are original. The one-story wing on the east end and one-story north section are said to be original. Three subsidiary rear rooms are twentieth century additions. The main block is one room deep, with a center hall; the rear shed contains one room on each side of the hall creating a double pile plan. The stair ascends from the rear. All rooms feature simple but sophisticated Greek Revival trim, with rich door and window moldings and plain corner blocks. The fine mantels follow the same basic design, with engaged Doric colonettes or pilasters supporting simple molded shelves, but vary in detail.

Outbuildings: Six mid-19th century outbuildings form the plantation complex: all are sited to the side and rear with the exception of the office, which sits in the front yard close to the road:

1. Schoolhouse: mid-19th century. One-story frame hipped building which has been remodelled, but is a rare example of an antebellum school.
2. Well: mid-19th century. Stone well of mid-19th century date covered by a frame well shelter of late 19th-early 20th century date.
3. Playhouse/dollhouse: mid-19th century. Small one-story frame, hipped building with Greek Revival style door and trim and a latticework porch.
4. Carriage House: mid-19th century. One-story gable-front frame building with flanking sheds. The center block served as the carriage house, the sheds served as a harness room and a storage room.

5. Kitchen: mid-19th century. One-story frame gabled building with a stone and brick chimney and narrow sash windows. This may be older than the main house.
6. Plantation Office: mid-19th century. One-story frame building with hipped roof and Greek Revival style door, windows and trim.
7. Chickenhouse: 20th century. One-story frame shed-roofed chickenhouse.

Historical Background: The house at Midway Plantation was built in 1848 by Charles Lewis Hinton, member of one of Wake County's oldest and wealthiest families, who twice served as the North Carolina State Treasurer from 1839-1843 and 1845-1852. The name "Midway" came from its location midway between two other Hinton family plantations, the Oaks and Beaver Dam. Hinton built the house as a wedding gift for his son, Major David Hinton and his wife Mary Bodie Carr, sister of Governor Elias Carr. By 1850 David Hinton owned some 3,000 acres of land, 51 slaves, and much farming implements and machinery and livestock. The major plantation crops at this time were cotton and corn, as well as smaller amounts of wheat, oats, pease, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and hay.

After the deaths of David and Mary Hinton Midway was inherited by their daughter Mary Hilliard Hinton. Mary Hilliard Hinton was editor of the *North Carolina Booklet* for many years. She served as curator for the North Carolina historical exhibit for the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition held in Norfolk, Virginia in 1907. Her grandnephew Charles Hinton Silver inherited the house at her death in 1961. The property is now owned by his widow, Mrs. Betty W. Howison.

Evaluation: The 1970 National Register nomination of Midway listed only the house tract, approximately 6 1/2 acres; however, the Environmental Impact Statement for the section of the Northern Wake Expressway north of US 64 East [F-123-1(1); State Project No. 8.2401701 (R-2000)], prepared in 1989, justified a boundary increase to the original National Register nomination that includes the ninety-seven acres still associated with the home tract, for a total of approximately 102 acres. The boundaries of this determination of eligibility are shown on the following tax map.

The EIS determined a finding of no adverse visual effect for Segment T of the Northern Wake Expressway for the following reasons: Midway would be 2,120 feet from the centerline of the mainline of the Expressway, the thick stand of forest on the west side of the Midway property would shield the Expressway, and no portion of the new road would be visible from the main house. However it was

determined that there would be a noise effect from the new road. The EIS noted that a noise violation already exists from existing US 64 East, thus there was a finding of no adverse noise effect. Because an interchange connecting existing US 64 and the Northern Wake Expressway will be located adjacent to Midway, this will become a focal point for commercial/industrial/residential development, and a finding of adverse effect due to the alteration of the character of the setting was presented.

[Source: Midway Plantation National Register Nomination, 1970, by John G. Zehmer and Sherry Ingram; Midway Plantation Historic Property Designation Report, Wake County, prepared by Kelly Lally, 1994; Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Northern Wake Expressway, Section F-123-1(1), March 1989, Wilbur Smith Associates; "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County," Kelly A. Lally and Todd Johnson, 1991]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure VII.A.6. Midway Plantation,
view from US 64



Figure VII.A.7. Midway Plantation,
main facade



Figure VII.A.8. Midway Plantation,
east office



Figure VII.A.9. Midway Plantation,
kitchen



MIDWAY PLANTATION
BOUNDARY MAP

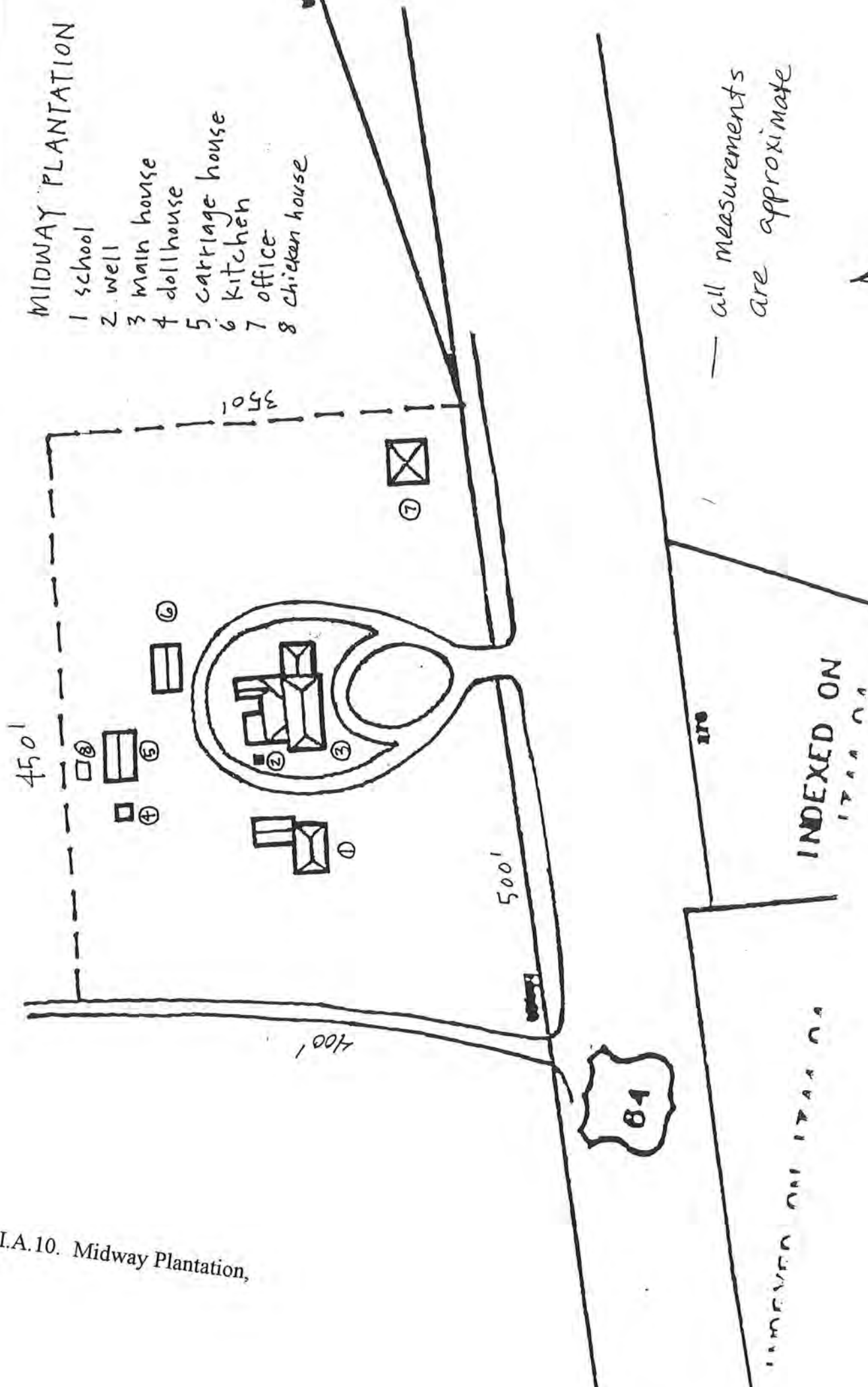


Figure VII.A.10. Midway Plantation, Site Plan

B. Properties on National Register Study List

1. Thomas R. Debnam House

Location: NW jct. of US 64 and SR 2236, Knightdale vicinity

Date of Construction: ca. 1820, ca. 1850

Style: Federal, Greek Revival

Summary of physical description:

The site of the Debnam House, on a hill overlooking US 64 bounded on the east by Marks Creek, has been compromised by the four laning of US 64 in recent years, for the house sits uncomfortably close to the road in a curve, and access into and out of the driveway is difficult because of heavy traffic and lack of a vista around the curve. All that remains of the once large plantation is the three acre hometract that was acquired by the present owner in 1992. Around the house are a wellhouse, washhouse and barn. To the rear lies an overgrown field, with woods occupying the rear one-half of the tract. The Debnam family graveyard is located in the woods, but could not be examined because the woods are overgrown and the owner does not know where it is located.

1. House. The main block is a large two-story frame, five bay Federal style structure with a side-gabled roof and large gable-end chimneys constructed of roughly hewn granite blocks with brick stacks. According to local tradition, the east three bays were constructed before Thomas R. Debnam acquired the property in the mid-1830s, and he added the two western bays and the detached eastern block. Both blocks rest on hewn granite piers. The detached eastern block is a smaller building, two stories high and two bays wide with one exterior granite chimney, constructed about 1850. The two are joined by a breezeway and by a continuous porch stretching across the main elevation of both blocks. On the west end of the main block is a one-story addition. Across the rear of both blocks are one-story sheds.

The exteriors of the main block and subsidiary block have undergone gradual alteration and replacement of materials yet retain integrity as one of the largest plantation houses surviving in Wake County. The larger west block retains plain weatherboard, boxed cornices, with flush gable end raking cornices; the east block retains plain weatherboard and a boxed cornice enclosing its low hipped roof. The windows of both blocks have replacement one-over-one sash windows, however the main facade windows of both blocks retain early louvered shutters. The front

porch, of bungalow style with brick bases and tapering wooden posts, is a ca. 1930 replacement. The central entrance of the west block features a glazed and paneled door with sidelights, apparently a ca. 1930 replacement of the original entrance. The side-bay entrance of the east block is also a replacement door.

Both blocks have retained more original finish on the interior than exterior. The west block retains its center hall one-room deep floor plan, with the stair rising from the rear shed to two bedrooms separated by a center hall. The entire main block was trimmed out at the same time. Both floors retain molded baseboards, flat-paneled wainscot, molded chair rail, plaster walls and simple molded door and window surrounds throughout. The east room retains a wide mantel of early Federal style with a molded fireplace surround and a truncated flat-paneled frieze, deeply molded cornice and shelf. The door to the hall in this room is a six-raised panel door hung on H-L hinges. The west room mantel has well-proportioned Greek Revival design, and the door from this room to the hall is of two-panel Greek Revival style. This stylistic difference between east and west first floor rooms supports the tradition that Debnam added the west section to an existing dwelling soon after he acquired the property, although if this is true, he also remodelled the entire interior at the same time. Beneath the stair in the hall is a small original stair closet with raised panel door. The open-string stair retains its original simple square newel with molded cap, round rail, slender balusters, and flush sheathed walls in the upper area. The rear shed has been completely remodelled, and no original fabric remains visible in this area.

On the second floor, both bedrooms retain vernacular Greek Revival mantels with narrow pilasters supporting a tall frieze, molded cornice and shelf, and Greek Revival doors. The original stair railing in the upper hall has been replaced, and a new bathroom occupies the space at the rear of the upper hall.

Inside the east block, almost all original Greek Revival style trim has survived. The original side-hall floor plan is also intact, with a single large room beside the hall on the first floor and two bedchambers beside the hall on the second floor. All door and window surrounds are symmetrically molded, with corner blocks of slightly more ornate design on the first floor than on the second. Window aprons on both floors have a flat-paneled treatment. The mantels of the first floor room and the larger second floor chamber are identical well-proportioned Greek Revival designs with Doric pilasters supporting a plain frieze and molded shelf. No original doors remain on the first floor, but Greek Revival doors remain upstairs. The larger bedroom has a closet and bathroom addition occupying one-half of its size.

The present owners made the following alterations in 1992 when they purchased the property: replacement of all windows with new one-over-one sash windows, addition of a bathroom to rear shed of main block and of east block, and addition of bathrooms and closets to upstairs bedroom areas.

2. Wellhouse: ca. 1930. Small square frame structure with a hipped roof, German siding.
3. Wash House: late 19th century. Front gable frame building with four-over-four sash windows and a small rear brick chimney.
4. Barn: ca. 1920. Front-gable, one-story storage barn, with exposed rafter tails and horizontal windows, and a side equipment shed.
5. Cemetery. This could not be located during summer field inspection, but is said to contain the graves of Thomas R. Debnam (1806-1873) and his wife Priscilla Ann Macon Debnam (1822-187?), as well as slave burials.

Historical Background: Thomas Richard Debnam, a Virginia native, came to east Wake County from Franklin County with his wife Priscilla. He purchased the property where he established his plantation about 1835 from an unknown property owner who apparently had built a dwelling, and re-established the Eagle Rock Post Office on his property in 1837. His plantation was often called Debnam Hill. He served as postmaster until 1851, when William H. Hood took over.

In 1850, Debnam appears in the census as a merchant with 530 acres of land and 30 slaves. He apparently operated a store on the plantation. One Edward Debnam, possibly Thomas' brother, also lived in the household with Debnam, his wife, and some 12 children. Edward was listed as a farmer, and perhaps he managed the slaves and farmland while Thomas ran the store and post office. The family and slaves raised large amounts of corn, sweet potatoes and livestock at this time. By 1860 Thomas Debnam had increased his slaves to 52, with eight slave houses located on the plantation. Thomas and Priscilla died in the 1870s and their youngest son Nathaniel took over the farming operations and lived at Debnam Hill with his wife, children, four unmarried sisters and a cousin. The cousin and two of the sisters were schoolteachers in 1879, while the other two sisters were listed as farmers. In 1879, with the help of former slaves and other local black laborers, the Debnams produced 22 bales of cotton.

In the early twentieth century the Watkins family purchased Debnam Hill and lived there until 1992, when the property was divided and sold. Harbans and Inderget Singh purchased the home tract, containing 2.97 acres, and a smaller

adjacent tract, containing a small ca. 1970 dwelling, in 1992. The Singhs live in the ca. 1970 dwelling and rent out the main house as two units: one unit in the main block and one unit in the east block.

Evaluation: The Thomas R. Debnam House, or Debnam Hill, was placed on the Study List for the National Register following the comprehensive survey of Wake County, conducted 1989-1991. Exterior architectural integrity has been compromised by gradual modernizations and replacements, with the loss of the original porch, front doors and window sashes being the major exterior changes. On the interior, however, both the main block and the east block retain sufficient original fabric to convey integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The house is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C because of its architectural significance to Wake County as a relatively intact Federal-Greek Revival plantation house with a most unusual configuration and an imposing site on US 64. The rich mixture of Federal and Greek Revival interior finish offer an important glimpse into the taste of an eastern Wake County planter and the level of craftsmanship available.

Debnam Hill is likewise eligible under Criterion A for its significance to local social and economic life during the antebellum period. It is one of a small number of plantation houses that survive in east Wake County, the center of a splended plantation culture during the antebellum era. Like such neighboring plantations in the Eagle Rock and Shotwell area as Walnut Hill and Oaky Grove, which operated stores and cotton gins for the benefit of the community, Thomas Debnam and his wife Priscilla operated the Eagle Rock Post Office and probably a store as well at Debnam Hill. It is the earliest surviving location of the Eagle Rock Post Office during the nineteenth century; subsequent locations were Hood-Anderson Farm located two miles southeast and the George W. Scarborough Farm located one mile east. The Thomas R. Debnam House is an essential link in the chain of mid-nineteenth century plantation houses, including the Scarborough House, Debnam House, and Midway, which form the eastern gateway to Raleigh along US 64. For a full discussion of this Criterion A plantation context, see the related multiple property documentation form, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County: 1770-1941," by Kelly Lally and Todd Johnson.

Debnam Hill has lost its agricultural significance due to the destruction of its original outbuildings and because the farmland is no longer associated with the home tract and has lost its agricultural character. Unlike the nearby plantation complexes of Midway and the George W. Scarborough Farm, the Debnam House has lost all of its original outbuildings, but it retains its hilltop setting with some large trees. Small dwellings and businesses of the mid-to-late twentieth century front US 64 on both sides of the house, and the acreage to the rear contains a large

stand of managed timber. Only the home tract of approximately 3 acres retains its association with the house and its character and is eligible for the Register. The eligible boundaries are shown on the following tax map.

[Source: Thomas R. Debnam House Survey File, entry, prepared by Kelly A. Lally and Todd Johnson, ca. 1991; "Notes from Wake County Historical Society's 1986 Tour of Wake County Plantations," by Davyd Foard Hood]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure VII.B.1. Thomas R. Debnam House, overall view from southeast



Figure VII.B.2. Thomas R. Debnam House, rear view



Figure VII.B.3. Thomas R. Debnam House, washhouse with barn in background



Figure VII.B.4. Thomas R. Debnam House,
Federal mantel in east room, first floor, main house



Figure VII.B.5. Thomas R. Debnam House,
Greek Revival mantel in first floor, west room, main house

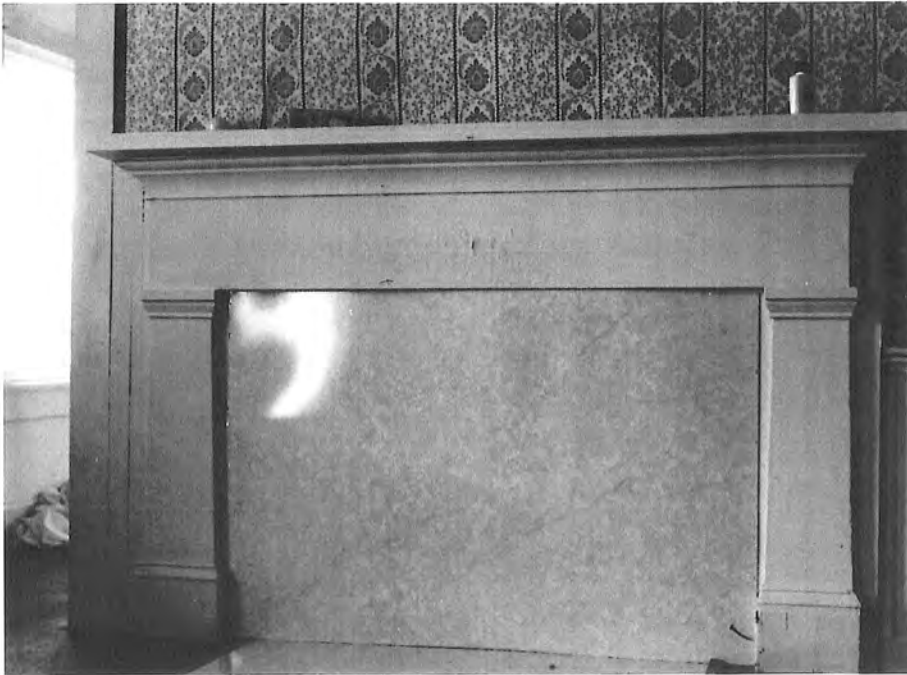
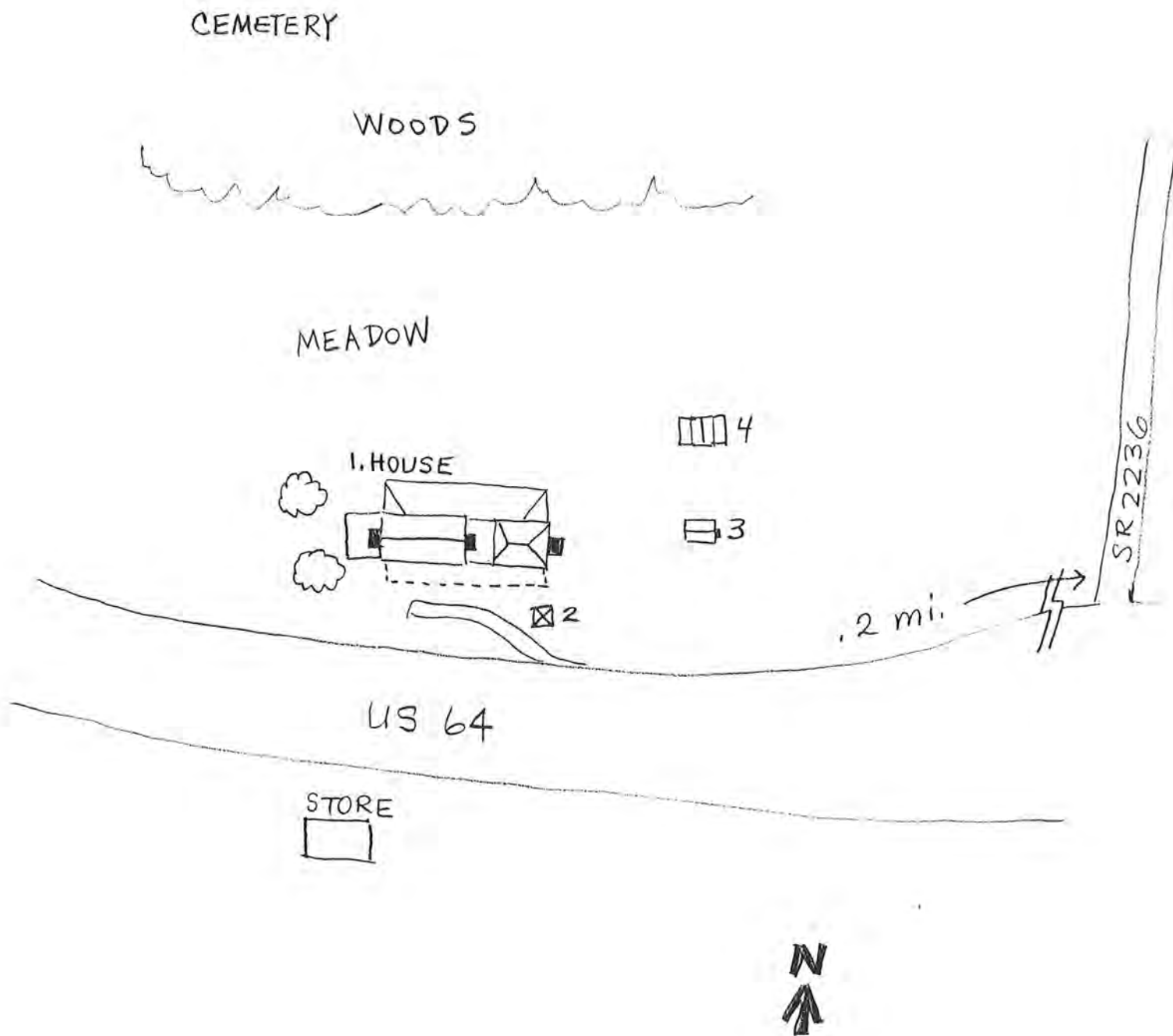


Figure VII.B.6. Thomas R. Debnam House,
view of Greek Revival finish in first floor room, east block



Figure VII.B.7. Thomas R. Debnam House,
Site Plan



2. George W. Scarborough Farm

Location: in fork formed by US 64 Business and US 64 Bypass, Eagle Rock vicinity

Date of Construction: 1840s-1850s

Style: Greek Revival

Summary of physical description:

1. House: 1840s-1850s. The George W. Scarborough House is a plainly finished 2-story frame Greek Revival style house located at the center of a farm complex. The house has a hipped roof and large exterior end chimneys of cut stone with original stone stacks. The original 6/9 window sash are in place on both stories, and the off-center front door, with four flat panels, may be original. Original siding and trim have been concealed by vinyl siding. The original front porch has been replaced by a wrap-around porch with bungalow posts, and the side porch has been enclosed as a room. The house has several rear additions. There is a tall 1-story gabled wing extending from the east rear and a shorter and deeper gabled ell extending from the west rear.

The interior retains its original hall-parlor floor plan. The finish of the hall and parlor is fairly intact. There are simple transitional Federal-Greek Revival mantels, each consisting of fluted pilasters, a plain architrave, and simple molded shelf. The walls are plastered and have a flat-paneled wainscot with simple chair rail. Access to the second floor is through an enclosed stair with winders reached from a rear shed section that was overbuilt when the rear additions were made. The upstairs bedrooms have been remodelled, but one original mantel, similar to those downstairs, survives in the east bedroom.

Accessory Resources:

2. Kitchen: 1840s-50s. This is a one-room, side-gabled heavy timber building with a stone chimney similar to those of the main house. The kitchen has plain siding and 2/2 sash windows. It is now used for storage.

3. Smokehouse: late 19th century. This is a traditional frame, front-gable form with a single front batten door and plain siding. It appears to have a circular-sawn framework.

4. Dairy: 19th century. Small frame structure set on tall posts, with flush siding, a batten door and a gabled roof.

5. Office: late 19th-early 20th century. Small side-gabled building with plain siding, 4/4 sash windows, a porch that has collapsed, and a rear shed. The building has a circular-sawn framework and board and batten siding. This is located west of the house and faces the house. It is said to have been the office of Wendell livery stable owner Hubert Scarborough (1883-1918) and to have also functioned as a quarters.

6. Packhouse/stable: ca. 1930. 2-story front-gable frame packhouse with flanking animal stalls.

7. Packhouse: ca. 1930. 2-story front-gable frame packhouse with flanking sheds.

8. Hay barn: ca. 1930. Frame gambrel-roofed barn, 1 1/2 stories high.

9. Packhouse: ca. 1920. 1-story front-gable frame packhouse with flanking sheds.

10. Garage: ca. 1920. 1-story frame front-gable two-bay garage with plain siding, batten doors.

11. Cemetery: late 19th century. Scarborough family graveyard containing nineteen gravestones. The earliest dated stone is for Louise C. Scarboro, wife of Theophilus Broadwell, 1855-1885. The graves of George W. Scarborough, his wife Marina Scarborough, and several generations of the family are here. The earliest dated gravestones are flat granite plaques that appear to be mid-20th century replacements of the original stones. The graveyard is landscaped with a well-kept lawn and surrounded by cedars and hardwood trees.

12-14. Barn, chicken house, tobacco strip room: early 20th century. These structures were quite overgrown and could not be closely investigated.

15. Site. The seventeen acre hometract is divided into four sections: the residential complex, the barnyard, a pasture located on the west side and a field on the north side. A dirt road, old US 64, runs east-west between the residential complex and the barnyard. There are several large rock outcroppings located on the west side of the office and in the barnyard that are also found at several other locations in the vicinity.

Historical Background: The farm dates to the tenure of George Washington Scarborough (1808-1892), who purchased 290 acres between Marks Creek and Buffalo Creek in 1837 from Richard Barnum. Deed and census records from 1850 to 1880 document this property's development. In the late 1840s George

Scarborough, a shoemaker by trade, was a widower with five young children but married Marina Alford in 1850. By that year he owned 375 acres (100 acres cleared) and one slave, an eight-year-old girl. Two young free blacks named Ruffin Morgan and Alice Dunston lived and worked on the farm, which produced swine, cattle, corn, wheat, oats, peas, and potatoes in modest quantities, as well as 1 bale of ginned cotton.

Scarborough acquired four additional slaves by the eve of the Civil War. The 1870 and 1880 censuses show the farm producing the same crops as it had earlier but in larger quantities. In 1879 some 75 acres of tilled land were used to cultivate 20 acres of corn, 13 acres of cotton, 8 acres of oats, 6 acres of wheat, plus several acres of apple and peach trees and patches of vegetables. Apparently using mostly family labor, Scarborough was reported to have paid out only \$50 for labor on his 1879 crop.

The Scarboroughs, Missionary Baptists, were members of the local Hephzibah Church. Scarborough was active in the Eagle Rock Masonic Lodge from the 1840s to his death in 1892, served as justice of the peace, and ran the Eagle Rock post office in a store on his property from 1874 to 1878.

Eli T. Scarborough (1857-1938) inherited the homeplace and 135 acres after his father's death. Eli served as Eagle Rock postmaster from 1886-1914. With the coming of the railroad and the expansion of tobacco production in eastern Wake County at the turn of the century, Eli Scarborough began growing the golden leaf. He served as director of the bank of Wendell, representative in the state House of Representatives (1909-1911), and Wake County commissioner (1911-1923). The farm, still remarkably intact, remains in the family.

Evaluation: The George W. Scarborough Farm was placed on the Study List for the National Register following the comprehensive survey of Wake County, conducted 1989-1991. The complex is eligible under Criterion C because of its architectural significance as an outstanding ensemble of 19th century domestic buildings. The Greek Revival style main house, early detached kitchen, extremely rare dairy, smokehouse, numerous barns and packhouses, and the family graveyard create an unusually well-preserved plantation complex.

The complex is also eligible under Criterion A for its significance as one of a cluster of plantations and large farms in the Shotwell and Eagle Rock communities which provided such commercial and public services as general stores, grist mills, cotton gins, a school and a post office prior to the establishment of the towns of Knightdale, Zebulon and Wendell during the early twentieth century railroad era. The Scarborough Farm, Walnut Hill Plantation, Oaky Grove, Debnam Hill,

Midway Plantation, and Oak View each represent this theme of dispersed rural community in the pre-industrial era of Wake County's history. For a full discussion of this Criterion A plantation context, see the related multiple property documentation form, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County: 1770-1941," by Kelly Lally and Todd Johnson.

Boundaries:The approximately 100 acres still remaining of the farmland have been divided into several tracts as a result of highway construction that took place in the 1970s. Portions of the farm lie on both sides of US 64 Business. Only the hometract can still be considered to retain its historical integrity. The hometract can be defined as the land located in the fork between US 64 Bypass and US 64 Business and is bounded on the east by the dirt farm lane which almost connects the two roads. This eligible acreage, consisting of approximately 13 acres, is shown on the following Wake County tax map. All of the approximately thirteen acres is essential to the site integrity of the farm since the historic setting has already been compromised by the 1970s highway construction. A stand of tall trees has grown up along the boundaries adjoining the highways and forms a visual screen for the historic complex.

[Source: Most of the historical background is taken directly from "The Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County," manuscript in process by Kelly A. Lally and Todd Johnson, to be published in 1994; interview with Mary Scarborough Pair, August 2, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure VII.B.9: Overall view of George W. Scarborough House



Figure VII.B.10. George W. Scarborough House:
hall mantel



Figure VII.B.11. George W. Scarborough Farm:
view of well, smokehouse and kitchen



Figure VII.B.12. George W. Scarborough Farm:
view of dairy



Figure VII.B.13. George W. Scarborough Farm:
rear view of office/quarters with
rock outcropping



Figure VII.B.14. View of old US 64
in front of George W. Scarborough
House, looking from west



Figure VII.B.15. George W. Scarborough Farm Site Plan

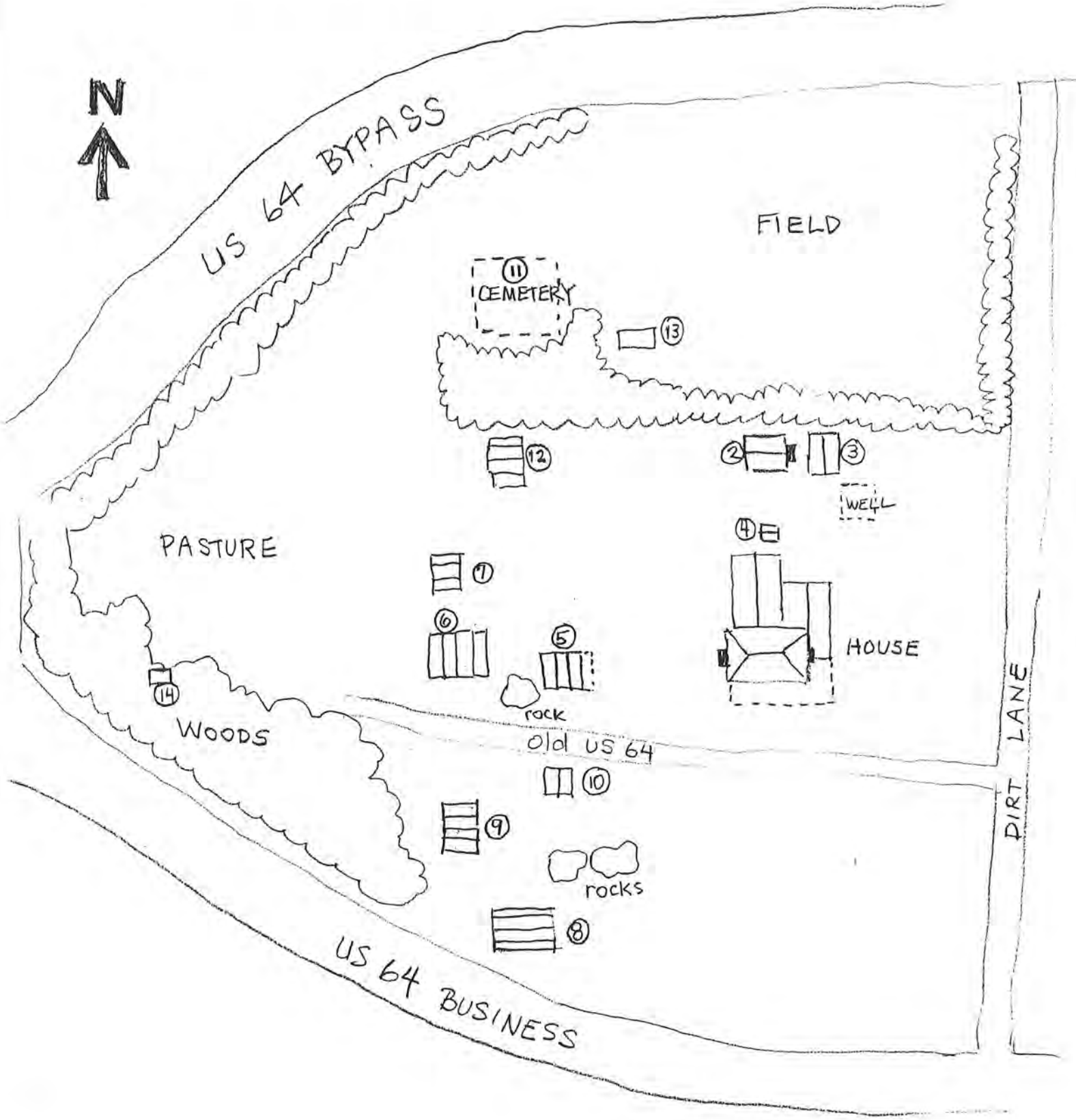
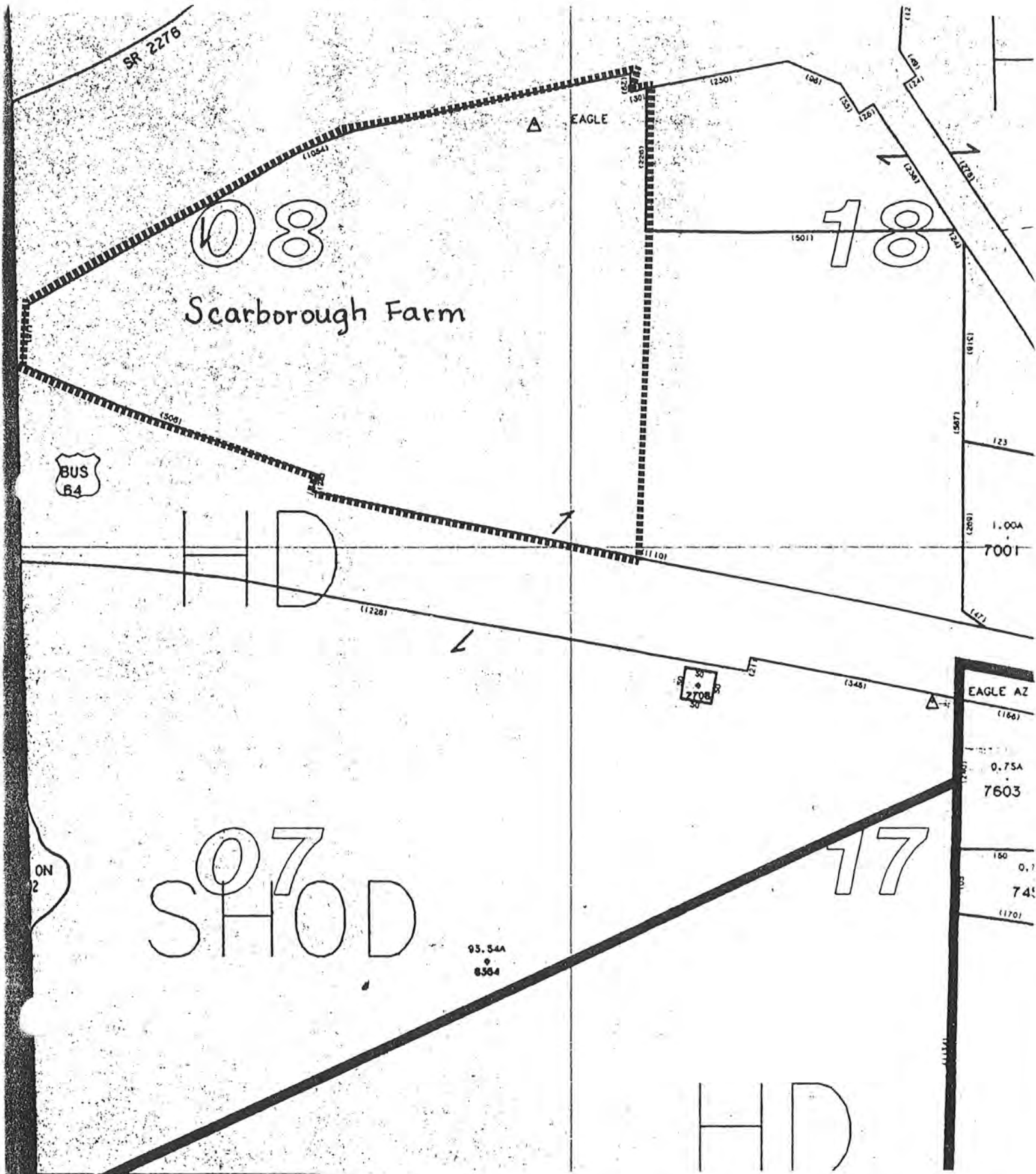


Figure VII.B.16. George W. Scarborough Farm: Wake County Tax Map 504-1, with eligible boundaries, being a portion of Tract 8564



**VIII. Property Inventory and Evaluations:
Recorded Properties Eligible for National Register**

1. Needham and Emily Jones House [Price-Ingram House, WA 1980]

Location: east side SR 2233 (Smithfield Rd.) .5 mi. N of jct. w/ SR 2512, Knightdale vicinity.

Date of Construction: ca. 1885

Style: vernacular I-house, with Eastlake Victorian details

Summary of physical description:

1. House: 1890s. The large I-house has the decorative front cross-gable and center hall plan that was traditional for Wake County during the late nineteenth-early twentieth century period, but has more ornate trim than most of its contemporaries. The full-facade porch has Eastlake style square, chamfered posts with sawn spandrels with pendants. High brick bases, probably added in the 1930s, now support the posts. The original porch railing composed of thick turned balusters with heavy top and bottom rails still remains. The double front doors, which are paneled and glazed, and the double rear doors, each leaf with a single vertical flat panel, are still in place. The house retains original two-over-two sash in the lower facade, four-over-four sash windows on the upper facade and most of the main block, but some side and ell windows have nine-over-nine sashes which may have been reused from the Needham Price House that stood on this site.

Like several houses in south Wake County, the Needham Jones House has two rear ells which makes the first floor of the house double pile. The long straight stair, which ascends from the rear of the hall, retains its original thick turned newel, turned balusters and wide molded handrail. Separating the front hall from the rear hall is a moveable screen with two louvered doors topped by a delicate spindle frieze. The entire interior retains its original plan and finish, with wide pine floors, plastered walls, bead board wainscot in the hallways, simple door and window surrounds and doors with four flat panels. The main block has interior rear chimneys, now stuccoed, and the kitchen ell has an exterior rear chimney of rough hewn granite blocks with a brick stack. All five fireplaces have original mantels of the basic post and lintel design found throughout Wake County during the late nineteenth century, although the mantel in the front left room, apparently the parlor, has incised Eastlake style ornament on the pilasters and frieze.

The rear kitchen ell is connected to the house by a breezeway, partially enclosed by a bath at the northwest corner but otherwise retaining its original open character. The house faces west, in a grove of mature oak trees, with a large front yard overlooking Smithfield Road. On the north side stands an office or small dwelling, possibly contemporary with the house, and on the north side and rear are four later outbuildings. A small overgrown graveyard stands in the south side yard.

Outbuildings:

1. Office: ca. 1890. One-room, side-gabled frame building, resting on stone piers, with a stone front step, rear stone and brick chimney and four-over-four sash windows. The building has plain siding and exposed rafter ends. It is quite similar in form to the antebellum office at Midway Plantation. The interior is finished in horizontal pine sheathing and has a simple, large pine mantel. The building probably served originally as the farm office or possibly as a small dwelling. Reuben Wilder recalled that it was the "cotton house" in the 1920s.
2. Packhouse/Barn: early 20th century. Two-story front-gable frame packhouse with flanking sheds for animal and vehicle storage.
3. Storage building: early 20th century. Small side-gabled frame building with double front door, covered with metal.
4. Tool shed: early 20th century. Front-gabled frame building with plain siding, casement windows.
5. Garage: ca. 1950. Side-gabled concrete block building, now used as potter's studio.
6. Family cemetery: 1874 or earlier. The graves of Needham Price, Nancy Price and their daughter Elizabeth Price Jones lie here. The graveyard is so overgrown that the gravestones were impossible to inspect. A rubbing of one stone, made by the current tenants, has the following inscription:

In memory of our
Grandmother
Nancy P. Price
wife of
Needham Price
daughter of
John & Elizabeth Sanders
born 1810
died 1874

Historical Background: This property was the plantation of Needham Price and his wife Nancy during the antebellum period. Price, a wealthy planter, was the son of Thomas Price, who established nearby Oaky Grove plantation. The 1871 Fendol Bevers map of Wake County shows "N. Price" on the east side of Smithfield Road and "N. Price's Mill" east on Marks Creek at the rear of his large plantation. Needham Price and his wife Nancy had two daughters. One of these, Elizabeth, married Alpheus Jones and had three children. After his death, Elizabeth moved back home with her young children. Elizabeth also died, leaving Needham and Nancy to raise the grandchildren, Nanny, Needham Price, and Alford Jones. Needham Price died in 1870 and his wife Nancy continued to live on the family homeplace with a large household. The 1870 census shows Nancy living with her three grandchildren, Nanny Jones, aged 20, Needham Price Jones, aged 18, and Alford Jones, age 16; four white female housekeepers; a white male (probably a handyman); and ten African-Americans, including husband and wife Bridges and Dilly Price and their five children. Nancy died in 1874 and is buried in the family cemetery.

At Nancy's death the property passed to her three grandchildren, and Needham Price Jones became the owner of the home tract. By 1880 he had married Emily M. and had three young children, and Rebecca Russell, an elderly friend of Needham and Nancy Price who had lived with the Prices since at least 1860, was living in the Jones household. The Price dwelling, located behind the present house, burned in the 1890s. Architectural details of the present house indicate that it was built in the 1890s to replace the burned dwelling. In 1900 Needham continued to farm his property, and he and his wife Emily had two children still at home, Elizabeth, age 23 and Kimbrough, aged 20. By 1913 Needham had apparently died and a subdivision plat of the farm was drawn. In 1917 Elizabeth and Kimbrough sold the home tract, containing 114 acres, to Reuben A. Wilder and his family. The remaining land of the old plantation was located on the west side of Smithfield Road and was sold off separately at this time. Reuben's son Reuben P. Wilder, who grew up here, recalls a number of unusually large and well-crafted outbuildings on both sides of the road that are now gone: a corn crib built of logs, forty feet square, a mortise-and-tenon smokehouse twenty feet square, a three-story horse barn, and an ice house where ice from Johnson Pond across the road was stored in the winter and sold to people from throughout the Knightdale area.

About 1932 the Knightdale merchant, Jim Keith, who held the Wilder's loan, foreclosed on their farm and the family lost the property. Chauncy Jones, owner

of a Raleigh plumbing company, bought the farm and it is now owned by his widow, Ella Mae Jones, and her son.

Evaluation: Although the exterior architectural integrity has suffered because of the recent addition of vinyl siding over the weatherboard, the Needham and Emily Jones House is, according to Kelly Lally, author of the Wake County historic architecture survey, a "particularly good example of a late nineteenth-century Victorian farmhouse which retains its early form and much of its original woodwork." Of the numerous examples of this house type in the county, Lally found that there were a small group of finely finished two-story tri-gable houses that stand out. In addition to three examples in north Wake County, the southeast and southern Wake County examples are the Frank and Mary Smith House [WA 1155], Turner and Amelia Smith House [WA 1153], Jesse and Lillian Penny House [WA 1283], Jones-Ellington House [WA 1176], and the William and Amelia Turner House [WA 1178]. Like the Needham and Emily Jones House, all are early, pre-1900 examples of the house type.

The office is the only outbuilding that appears to be as old as the house, and the packhouse, toolshed, garage and storage building date from the first half of the twentieth century. The vast cotton fields which Needham Jones and later Reuben Wilder cultivated on the farm have been subdivided and sold or have now grown up in timber, and the farm has lost the agriculture character of a cotton farm. The property is eligible under Criterion C for the architectural significance of the house and office as a well-preserved domestic ensemble representing one of the best-preserved of a group of stylish, early tri-gable farmhouses and one of the few that retains its farm office. Eligible acreage consists of the hometract of approximately 5.75 acres that include the house and five outbuildings set beneath a grove of oak trees, a spacious front yard, and the family cemetery.

Lally intended to place the Needham Jones (known as the Price-Ingram House in the survey list) on the Study List for nomination to the National Register, but vinyl siding was added during her evaluation of the property. With the exception of the vinyl siding, she considers the house to match the high integrity level of the other examples of this group. In applying the standards of architectural integrity to historic buildings, the National Register staff evaluates the degree to which the proportions of the original siding were imitated, whether the original trim is still visible, and the amount of original exterior and interior fabric that remains. The Needham Jones House appears to be eligible for the Register in spite of its vinyl siding, since the vinyl siding has appropriate proportions and door and window trim, eaves and porch detailing remain visible.

[Sources: U.S. Census, population index, Wake County: 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900; Will of Needham Price, 1870, N.C. Archives, Raleigh; Wake County Deed Book 324, page 78; Kimbrough and Elizabeth Jones to Reuben A. Wilder, 1917; Bevers Map of Wake County, 1871; telephone interview with Reuben P. Wilder, Raleigh, June 5, 1994; Lally, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County*, manuscript in process; interview with Kelly Lally, June 13, 1994; interview with William Bennett, Wake County genealogist, September 14, 1994]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure VIII.1. Needham & Emily Jones House,
front view



Figure VIII.2. Needham & Emily Jones House,
view of front entrance and porch



Figure VIII.3. Needham & Emily Jones House,
view of center hall

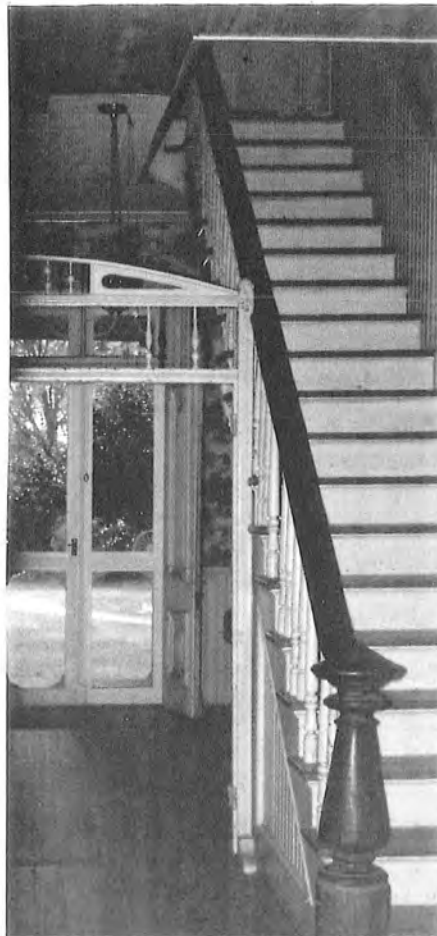


Figure VIII.4. Needham & Emily Jones House,
parlor mantel

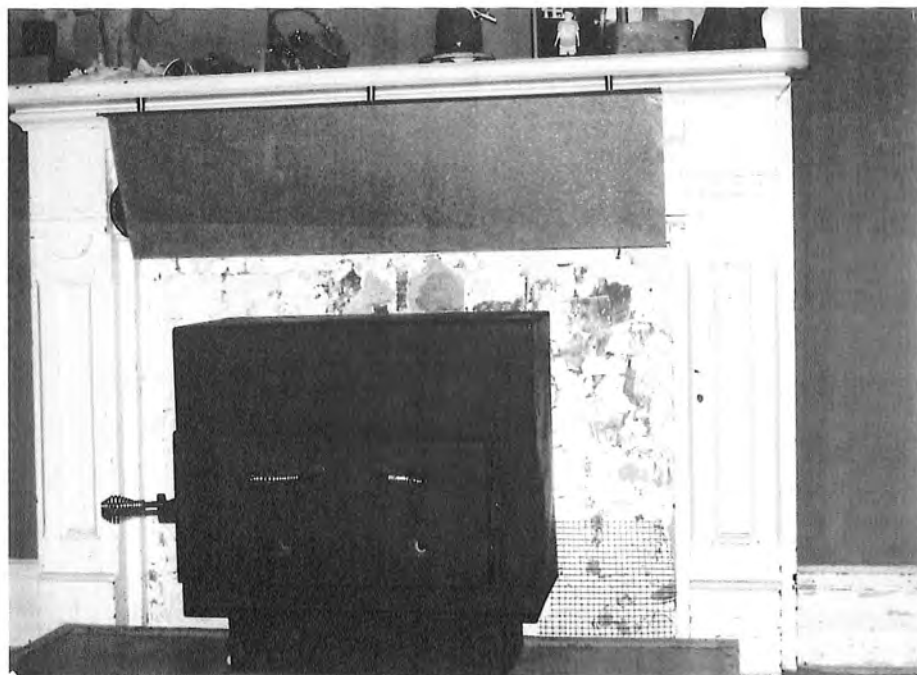


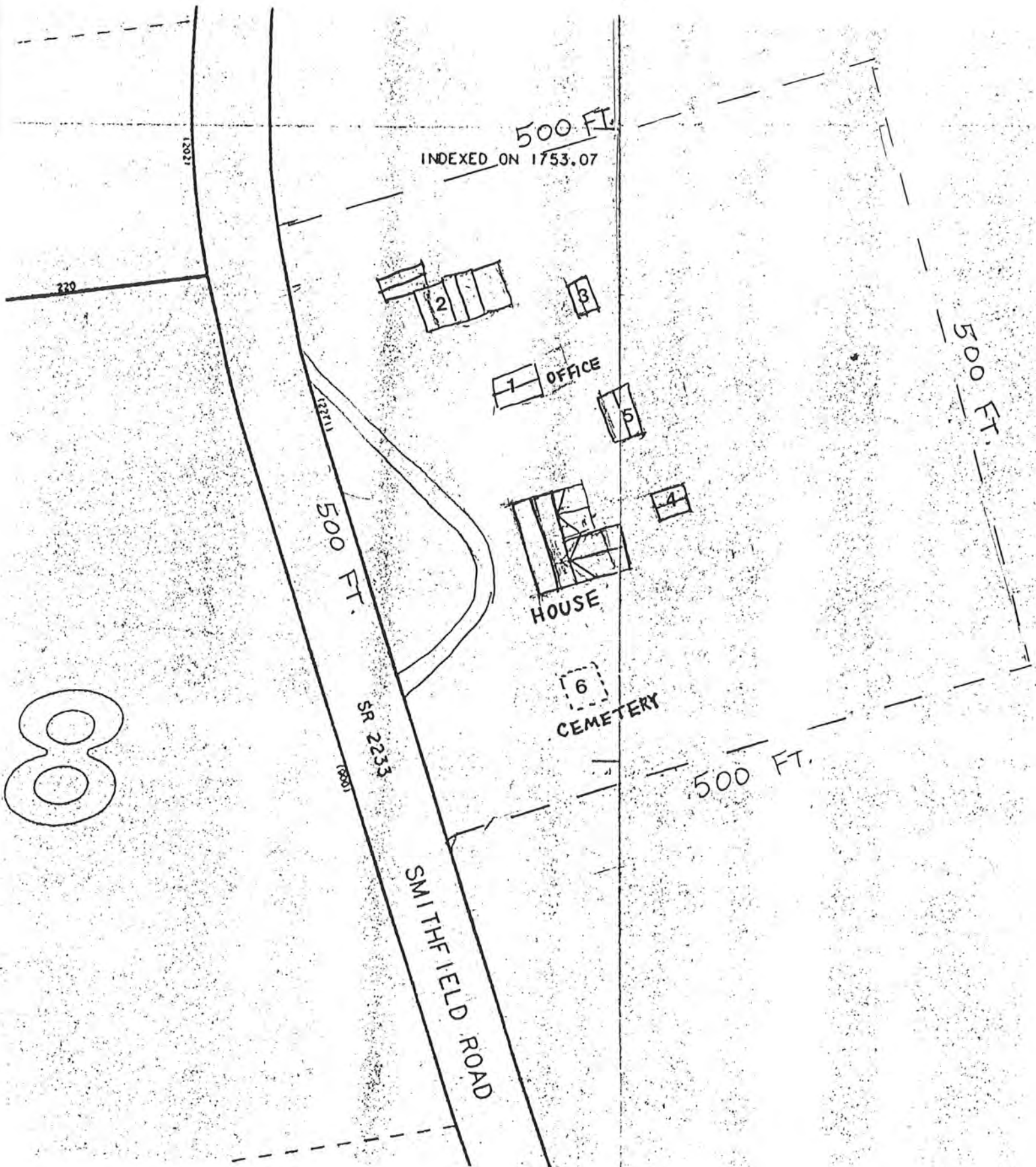
Figure VIII.5. Needham & Emily Jones House, office



Figure VIII.6. Needham & Emily Jones House, pack house/barn



Figure VIII.7. Needham & Emily Jones House,
Tax Map with Site Plan and eligible acreage
(composite of Wake Co. Maps 1753.06 & 1753.07)



IX. Properties of Significance Recorded or Re-recorded in 1994:

1. James and Elizabeth Anderson Farm

Location: end of SR 2517 (Rogers Lane), Raleigh vicinity

Date of Construction: early 20th century; ca. 1940

Style: vernacular; Colonial Revival

Summary of physical description: The Anderson Farm is a complex with a vernacular one-story frame three-bay side-gable farmhouse of turn-of-the-century construction and a Colonial Revival frame house built ca. 1940. The rear ell of the farmhouse incorporates a one-room log dwelling with an exterior end stone chimney that was probably built in the nineteenth century. The farmhouse underwent a series of exterior and interior alterations, including the addition of small sheds and wings, replacement of windows and doors, and the almost complete renovation of all interior spaces by the rearrangement of partition walls and addition of new floor, wall and ceiling coverings. Thus neither the log rear ell nor the farmhouse retain architectural integrity.

Five outbuildings dating from the first half of the twentieth century surround the farmhouse: two front-gable frame barns, a frame packhouse, a log tobacco barn and a frame tobacco barn.

About 1940 a new dwelling of popular Colonial Revival style was constructed north of the farmhouse, adjacent to the Norfolk and Southern Railroad tracks. This one and one-half story frame dwelling features a four bay side-gable block with projecting side and rear wings. The bracketed stoop, gabled dormer windows, large interior brick chimney, eight-over-eight and six-over-six sash, and flush gables all exemplify the popular colonial features of the period. The interior has the knotty pine wall paneling and closed-string stair of the style.

Two contemporary outbuildings: a frame, side-gabled washhouse, recently converted to a dwelling for the caretaker, and a small hipped frame wellhouse stand nearby.

Historical Background: This prominent site, a high knoll strategically located at the confluence of Crabtree Creek and the Neuse River, would surely have been settled at an early date. The 1871 Bevers map of Wake County shows a road extending from the Tarboro Road (US 64) south to "Slater's Mill" on the south side

of Crabtree Creek. A house marked "D.P." is shown halfway between the main road and the creek. This may be the log house at the rear of the farmhouse. The owners of the turn-of-the-century farmhouse are unknown, as are the names of the original owners of the Colonial Revival house. Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson and her husband bought the property about 1950 from the widow of a man from New York or New Jersey who had built the house. The Andersons lived there until 1990, when Elizabeth sold Anderson Point to the city of Raleigh for use as a park. The park is still in the planning stage and is not yet open to the public.

Evaluation: The oldest building of the Anderson Farm complex is apparently the log house at the rear of the farmhouse, but it has undergone such extensive interior and exterior alterations that it does not retain its architectural integrity. Likewise the ca. 1900 farmhouse is not only a representative example of the most common house type in Wake County from the period, but has likewise undergone numerous character-altering changes. The ca. 1940 Colonial Revival dwelling represents one of many such popular style houses in the county during the post-World War II development boom, and has no special historic or architectural significance. While the land itself has special scenic and topographic character, the buildings on it are merely representative examples of common Wake County house types. The Anderson Farm complex also does not meet Criteria A or B for eligibility because it is not known to be associated with events or people of historical significance.

[Source:telephone interview with Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, May 18, 1994; Bevers Map of Wake County, 1871; interview with Jack Duncan, director of Raleigh Parks & Recreation Department, May 18, 1994]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure IX.1. Anderson Farm,
view of ca. 1940 house



Figure IX.2. Anderson Farm,
view of early 20th century house



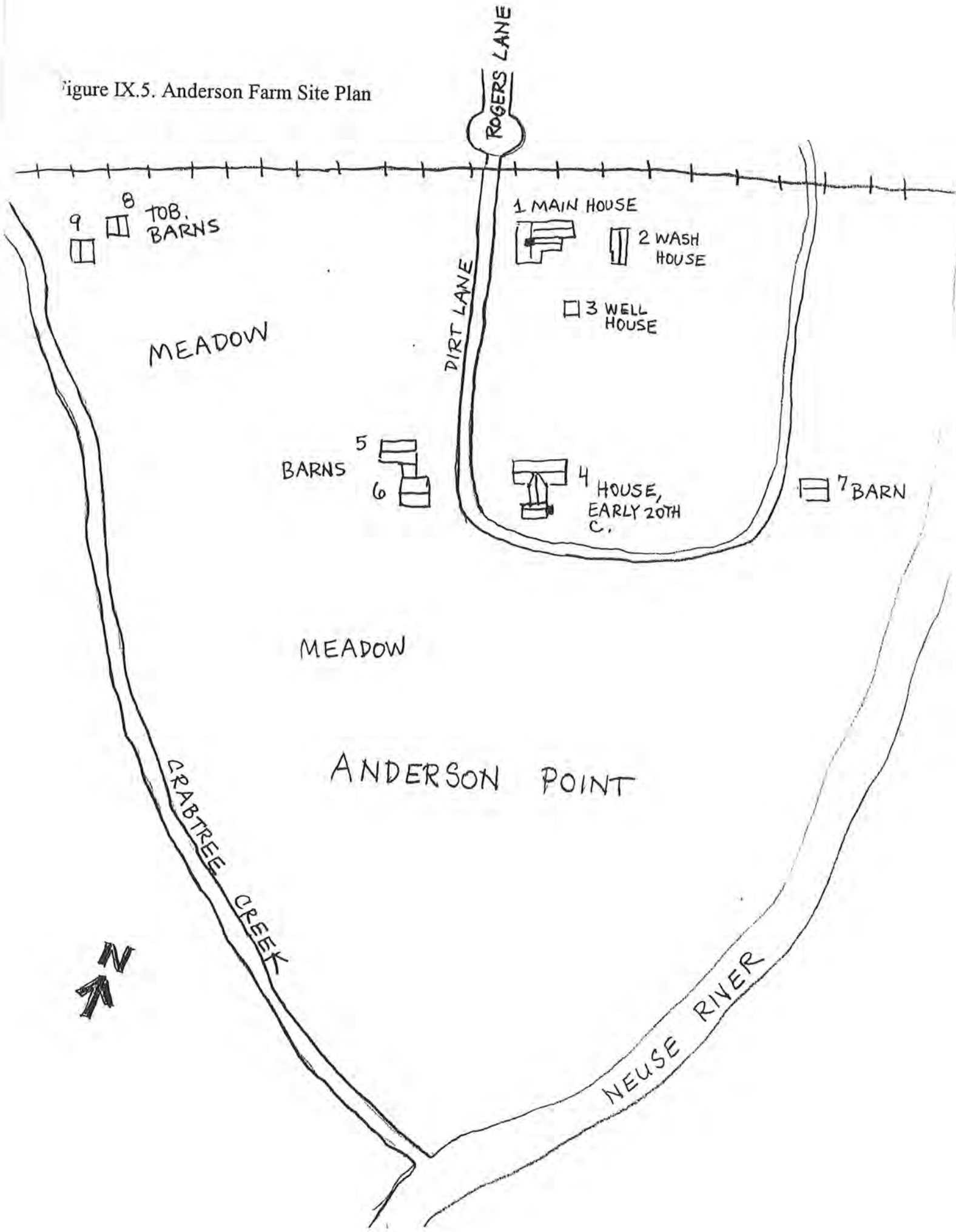
Figure IX.3. Anderson Farm,
rear view of log ell



Figure IX.4. Anderson Farm,
barns



Figure IX.5. Anderson Farm Site Plan



2. Vinson-Wall Farm

Location: N side SR 2515 (Old Faison Road), .05 mi. E of jct. with SR 2516 (Hodge Road), Knightdale vicinity

Date of Construction: early 20th century

Style: vernacular Colonial Revival

Summary of physical description: The approximately 72 acre Vinson-Wall Farm is sited near a prominent intersection east of the Neuse River, with the house and outbuildings clustered near the Old Faison Road among large boulder outcroppings. The Vinson-Wall House is a one and one-half story frame house of vernacular design with Colonial Revival features that are unusual for eastern Wake County. Instead of the usual side-gable roof, it has a gambrel roof with front dormer windows. The double pile center hall plan and double front doors are also unusual for a one-story house, and the window proportions and ceiling height are unusually ample. The house has lost its full-length front porch but retains its quarried granite pier foundation, plain siding, six-over-six sash windows, and the original glazed and paneled front doors. A gabled stoop with square posts now shelters the front door, and interior chimneys with corbeled brick caps flank the center hall. The house has a rear kitchen ell and a rear shed addition.

The house retains its original floor plan, but has been adapted for use as a duplex, with a unit on each side of the center hall. The original open-string stair, which ascended from the rear of the hall, has been enclosed and the railing removed. The unusually wide hall has an extremely rare feature--an arched granite fireplace set into the west chimney--more typical of an urban Queen Anne or Colonial Revival style house than a vernacular farmhouse. Little original fabric other than the symmetrically molded door and window surrounds with corner blocks and the five-panel doors remains on the interior, for walls and ceilings have been covered with recent paneling and mantels have been removed. Although the attic was apparently designed for use as bedroom space, with a center hall flanked by single rooms, it was never finished and has always been used for storage.

A front-gabled smokehouse and a side-gabled stable, dating from the first half of the twentieth century, stand behind and east of the house. To the rear are an orchard, fields, and two ponds.

Historical Background: The Vinson family of Clayton, a town in adjacent Johnston County, owned sizeable property on both sides of the Old Faison Road in

the early twentieth century and had this house built by a Clayton contractor. This wealthy family, who made their money raising cotton, owned considerable property in Clayton and apparently never lived on the Old Faison Road property. Perhaps they developed the property for a tenant farm, although the dwelling is certainly larger and more finely finished than the typical tenant house. In 1917 the T. H. Wall family became long-term renters, and farmed the acreage and raised ten children over the next several decades. In the 1940s one of the children, Patty Wall Jones, bought the house and seventy-two acres with her first husband, Bennie Ellen, and they lived there until the 1960s. Mrs. Jones now lives in a brick ranch west of the farmhouse, and her grandson now owns the old house and rents it as a duplex.

Evaluation: Although the Vinson-Wall House is significant as an unusual occurrence of Colonial Revival design in rural east Wake County in the early twentieth century, with its double pile plan, gambrel roof, and wide hall with stone fireplace, its architectural integrity has been compromised by such drastic alterations as the removal of the original front porch, removal of the staircase and mantels, and concealing of original wall and ceiling materials. Therefore the Vinson-Wall House does not meet National Register criteria for eligibility under Criterion C, architectural significance. Neither does it meet National Register criteria A or B for eligibility, since it is not known to be associated with events or people of historical significance.

[Source: interview with Patty Wall Jones, May 2, 1994]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure IX.6. Vinson-Wall Farm,
overall of house



Figure IX.7. Vinson-Wall Farm,
west side view of house



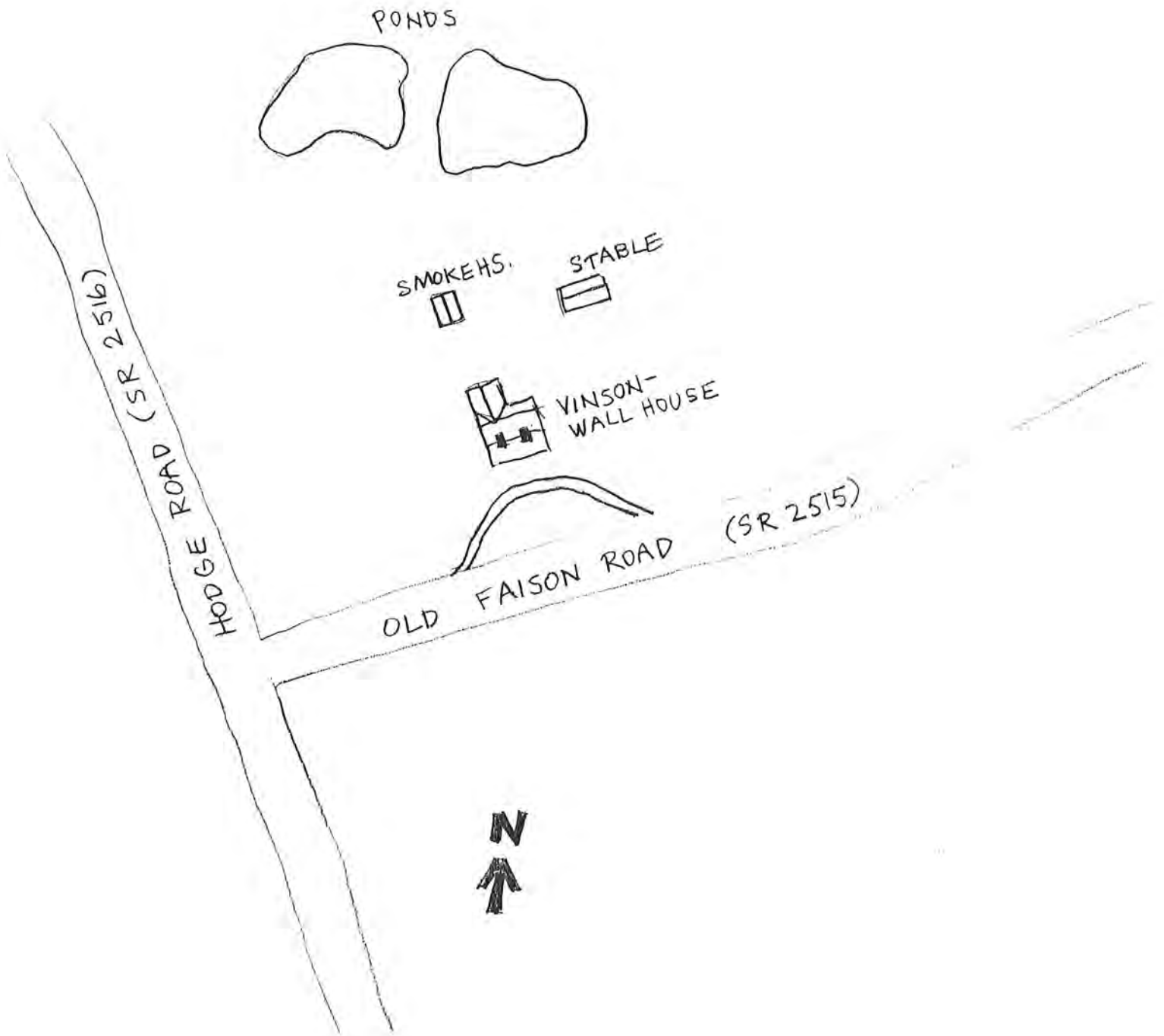
Figure IX.8. Vinson-Wall Farm,
smokehouse



Figure IX.9. Vinson-Wall Farm,
stable



Figure IX.10. Vinson-Wall Farm Site Plan



3. Jeffreys(?) Cemetery

Location: north side SR 1007 (Poole Road) .8 mi. east of jct. with SR 2516 (Hodge Road), Knightdale vicinity

Date of Construction: early 20th century

Style: n/a

Summary of physical description: This is a community cemetery located in a grove of thick woods, and appears to be abandoned. When the field survey was conducted in May, the woods were so thickly overgrown that only three gravestones, located at the edge of the woods adjacent to Poole Road, were able to be examined. These three markers consist of two local granite stones and a concrete headstone. The two granite markers are of quarried stone: one a vertical stob, the other a segmentally arched headstone. Neither one has any inscription, so that the names and death dates of those commemorated are unknown. The concrete headstone is for Dollie Jeffreys, who died in 1925 at the age of 58. This is a cast concrete marker of typical design, with a segmentally-arched top containing a decorative relief motif, an anchor entwined with ivy. The cemetery is said by a neighbor to occupy a rectangular plot, approximately 100 feet wide and extending approximately 200 feet back from Poole Road.

Historical Background: Unfortunately no historical documentation on this cemetery is available. The cemetery was not included in the Wake County Historic Architecture Survey by Kelly Lally. One east Wake County resident knowledgeable in local history believes that this may be an African-American cemetery.

Evaluation: The age and design of the other grave markers in the Jeffreys(?) Cemetery are unknown, since inspection was impossible due to heavy undergrowth. Under National Register guidelines, a cemetery may be eligible for the National Register if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events. This cemetery almost certainly has no connection with historic events or highly important individuals, since it has never previously been recorded. However, the presence of two gravestones made of local granite by a stonemason, probably local, indicates the presence of gravestone craftsmanship of significance to the history of design in Wake County. If this is an African-American cemetery, these locally-made granite headstones would have even more design significance because few early twentieth century African-American graves

would have been marked with such permanent markers. During this period, blacks were rarely able to afford to erect stone grave monuments.

The Jeffreys(?) Cemetery is not located within the current boundaries of the proposed interchange of the Eastern Wake Expressway with Poole Road. It is, however, located several hundred feet east of the area within the area of potential effect. If the detailed plans of the interchange indicate that there will be a taking of cemetery property, then a definitive evaluation of the cemetery will need to be done. The cemetery can probably be surveyed during winter months when undergrowth is sparse; otherwise it would need to be cleared with a chain saw.

[Source: interview with tenant of house located immediately west of the cemetery, interview with George Pleasant, Knightdale historian, May 5, 1994]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure IX.11. Jeffreys (?) Cemetery,
overall view



Figure IX.12. Jeffreys(?) Cemetery,
Headstone of Dollie Jeffreys, d. 1925



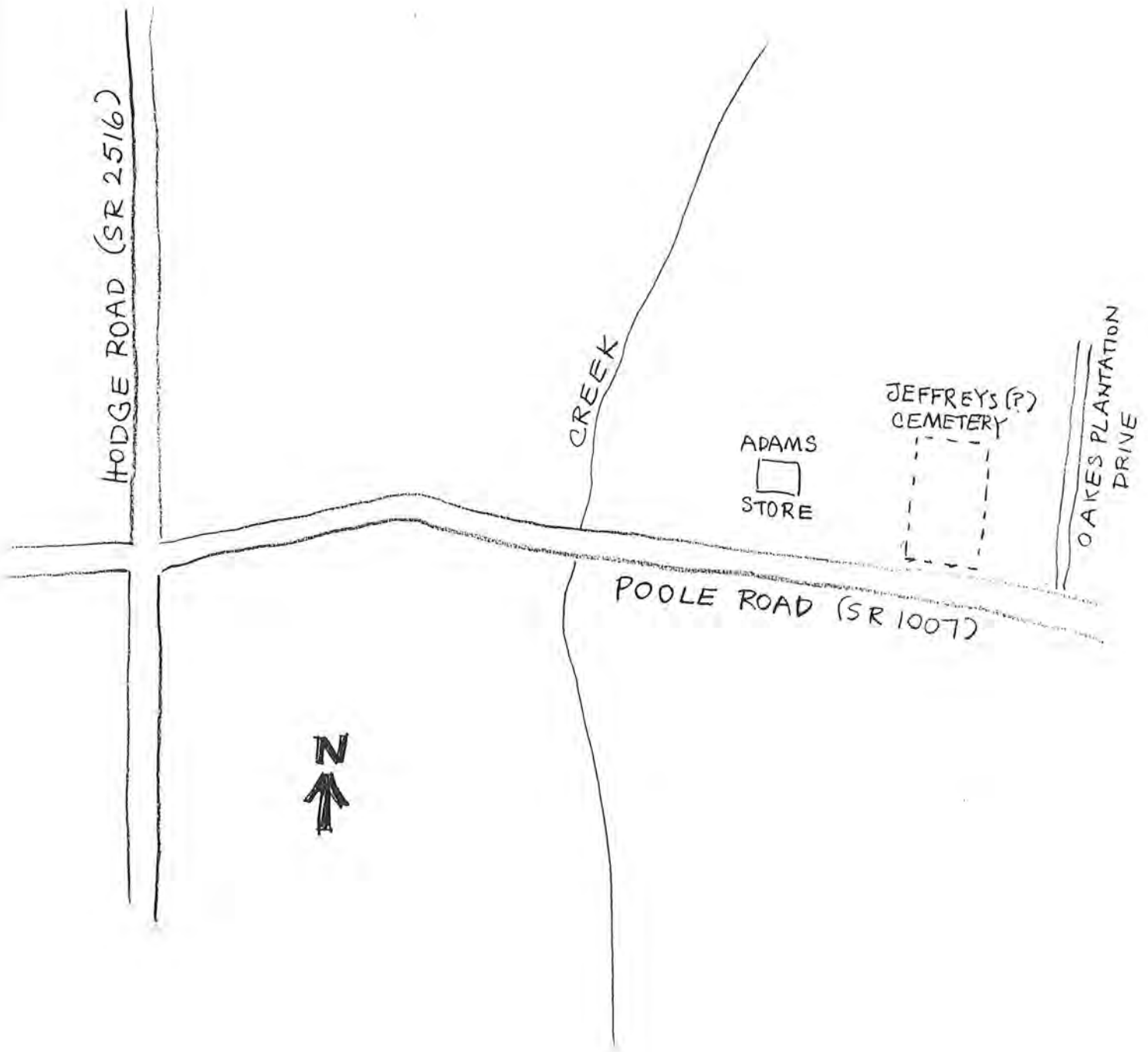
Figure IX.13. Jeffreys(?) Cemetery,
Anonymous granite headstone



Figure IX.14. Jeffreys(?) Cemetery,
anonymous granite marker



Figure IX.15. Jeffreys(?) Cemetery Site Plan



4. John and Charles Williams House

Location: south side dirt road, 0.2 mi. west of jct. with SR 2500 (Marks Creek Road), entrance 0.8 mi. south of jct. with US 64, Knightdale vicinity

Date of Construction: 1840, ca. 1915

Style: vernacular

Summary of physical description: The middle section of this frame farmhouse is a one-story, side-gable log house with two exterior end quarried granite chimneys, one of which is dated 1840. The side-gabled roof kitchen and dining room, with quarried granite chimney, to the rear, is presumably a later, free-standing structure that was attached at some later date. The front, tri-gable-roofed block of the house with simple Victorian trim was built about 1915. The house is currently divided into three rental units and the interior was not accessible. The 1840 section of the house has six-over-six sash windows and plain siding, and the gable-end eaves show evidence of reworking. The ca. 1915 front block has plain siding, two-over-two sash windows, interior brick chimneys, a replacement front door, and a 1930s stoop that replaced the front porch.

No early outbuildings have survived. The garage on the west side and the ponds located directly in front of the house were built in the 1930s.

Historical Background: Successive generations of the Williams family built this rambling farmhouse, beginning in 1840 when John Marshall Williams built the two room log house in the middle on some 200 acres of farmland. His son, Charles Sidney Williams added the front block about 1915. By this time the farm was reduced in size to about 64 acres. Following Charles' death, a cousin, H.H. Hester, occupied the house during the Depression and made a number of changes, including adding indoor plumbing and adding an additional room to the rear section. The property is now owned by a descendant, Peter Nichols, who lives in Wilmington. The family cemetery, located across the pond, contains about ten graves, including that of John Marshall Williams, whose death date is unknown, and gravestones for a number of Williams descendants.

Evaluation: The 1840 log house buried within the center of the John and Sidney Williams House is a significant remnant of antebellum architecture in east Wake County. Its integrity as a free-standing log dwelling was destroyed in the early twentieth century when a small frame tri-gable style house was added to the front. The entire house has had a number of alterations since the 1930s that have further damaged its architectural integrity. The house is therefore of historical interest

because of its age and as the homeplace of some four generations of Williams family members, but does not possess sufficient architectural significance to meet criteria of eligibility for the National Register. Likewise, the property is not eligible for the Register under Criteria A or B because it is not known to be associated with events or people of historical significance.

[Source: interview with Sidney Williams, Knightdale vicinity, May 25, 1994; Williams House Survey File, compiled by Kelly Lally, copy at NC SHPO]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

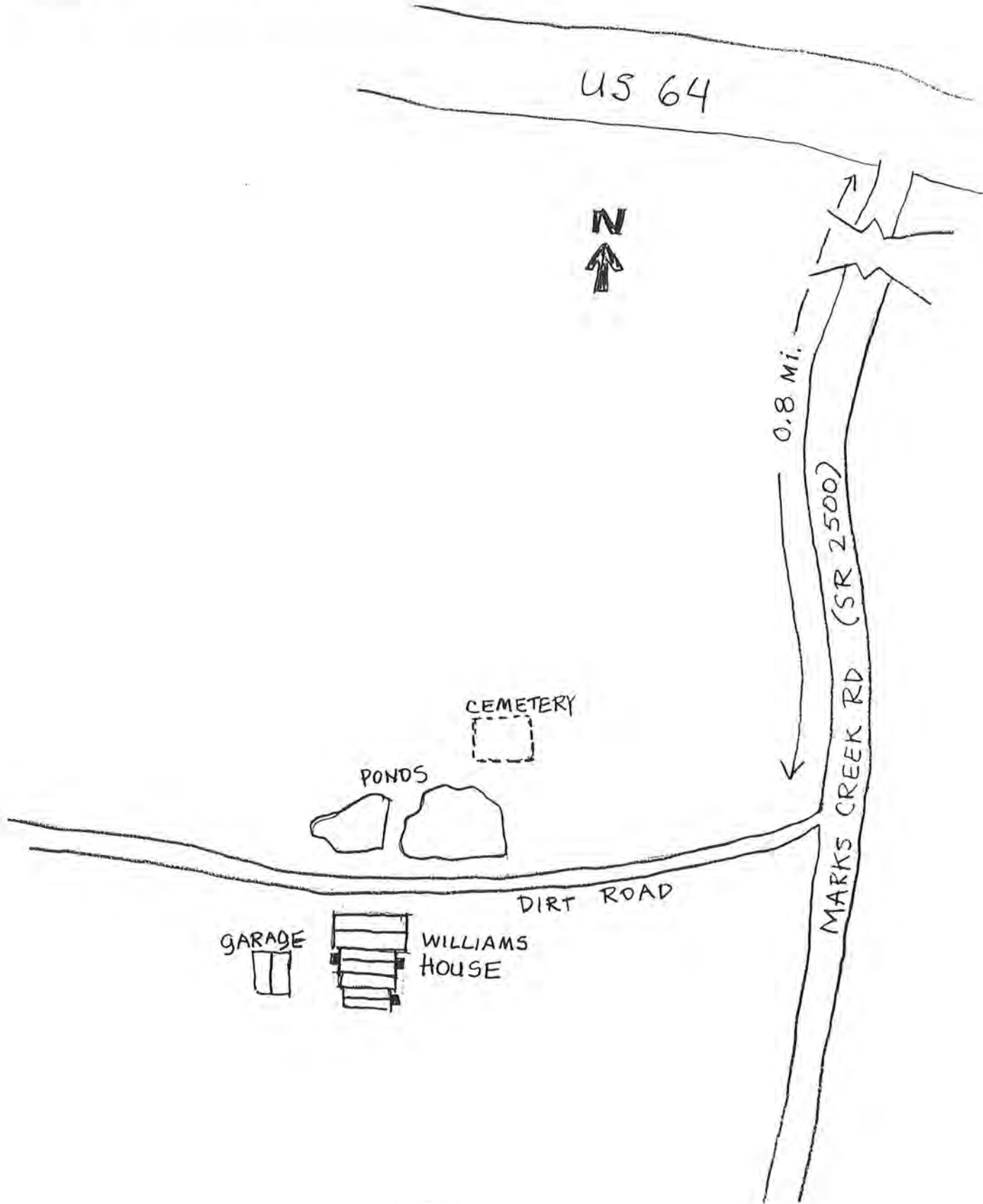
Figure IX.16. John & Charles Williams House,
overall from front



Figure IX.17. John & Charles Williams House,
overall from rear



Figure IX.18. John & Charles Williams House Site Plan



5. Louisa Scarborough Broadwell House

Location: S side US 64 Business, 0.5 mi. dirt lane, entrance .1 mi. W of jct. with SR 2365, Eagle Rock vicinity

Date of Construction: ca. 1850; 1897

Style: log house, I-house

Summary of physical description: This complex of a frame I-house with earlier rear log homestead, along with a horse barn, is sited on an approximately 80 acre horse farm known as La Hoya Farm in a secluded setting between US 64 and the Norfolk and Southern Railroad just west of Eagle Rock. It was not recorded during the 1989-1991 Wake County Historic Architecture Survey. The main house was apparently built in 1897, for the handsome exterior end hewn granite chimneys have the initials "J.P." painted in white paint on both stacks, and on the south stack the date "1897." The house has plain weatherboard, boxed eaves with flush raking cornices, and some original six-over-six sash with plain trim. A major renovation undertaken by current owners Dr. and Mrs. J. Lee Sedwitz in 1963, when they purchased the property, completely altered its exterior appearance. The house was in extremely deteriorated condition. The Sedwitzes added flanking one-story side wings and a Mount Vernon style front portico, replaced almost all of the sash windows and the front door, added a door and two windows to the rear elevation, which originally had no openings, and remodelled the interior. Original fabric remaining inside consists of pine floors, board-and-batten ceilings, and a narrow, steep open-string stair in what was originally the center hall. The Sedwitzes removed the partition wall between the center hall and north first floor room and added new doors, new mantels, and new wall coverings to the interior.

The log homestead is connected to the main house by an enclosed breezeway. Logs are concealed by board-and-batten siding identical to that on the ceilings of the main house, and at the south gable end is a hewn granite exterior end chimney of identical craftsmanship to those of the main house. Inside, the first floor has a hall-and-parlor plan created by a board-and-batten partition, and a corner enclosed stair with winders rises to a single loft room. This house retains its original plank floors and exposed handhewn ceiling joists. The chimney end has four-over-four sash which may be original, and six-pane casements in the opposite gable appear to be early.

Historical Background: One quarter mile north of this house, on US 64, stands the George W. Scarborough Farm, established in 1837, which apparently included this property as well. George Scarborough gave the section of the farm containing the

log house to his daughter Louisa (1855-1885), who married Theophilus Broadwell. She lived there with her husband, but when she died, at the age of thirty, the property reverted back to her father. At his death in 1892 his son Eli T. Scarborough (1857-1938) inherited the farm. He gave it to his son W. T. Scarborough Jr, who apparently never lived there. In 1942 the entire Scarborough farm was divided, and lot 6, containing 57.9 acres and three buildings (the main house, log house, and a barn (now demolished), was allotted to H.G. Scarborough and W. T. Scarborough Jr., the children of W. T. Scarborough. [Wake County Maps 1942-18]. These two sons, who lived in Raleigh, sold the property in the late 1950s, and in 1963 it was sold again to the present owners, Dr. and Mrs. Sedwitz. The house is called the Louisa Scarborough Broadwell House because she is the only member of the Scarborough family known to have lived here.

Eli Scarborough's granddaughter, Mary Scarborough Pair, believes that George Scarborough may have lived in this log house before he built his large house on the Tarboro Road about 1850. It is not known who might have lived in the log house after George and his family moved into the new house. Who might have built the two-story frame house beside the log house, apparently in 1897, is also a mystery, since Louisa died in 1885. Perhaps W.T. Scarborough built it. The house fell on hard times by the 1920s when it is said to have been used as a speakeasy, and apparently served as a tenant house until the late 1950s when it was sold out of the Scarborough family.

Evaluation: Although this property has considerable historical significance and has granite chimneys that are noteworthy examples of an unknown stonemason's skill, the architectural integrity of both the log house and main house have been compromised by early twentieth century deterioration and by a major remodelling in 1963. The complex is not a good example of craftsmanship of a particular era and does not meet eligibility requirements for the National Register under Criterion C. Likewise, the property is not eligible for the Register under Criteria A or B because it is not known to be associated with events or people of historical significance.

[Source: Interview with Mrs. Mary Scarborough Pair, June 13, 1994]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure IX.19. Louisa Scarborough Broadwell House, front view



Figure IX.20. Louisa Scarborough Broadwell House, rear view



Figure IX.21. Louisa Scarborough Broadwell House, view of earlier log house



Figure IX.22. Louisa Scarborough Broadwell House, fireplace, dining room, main block

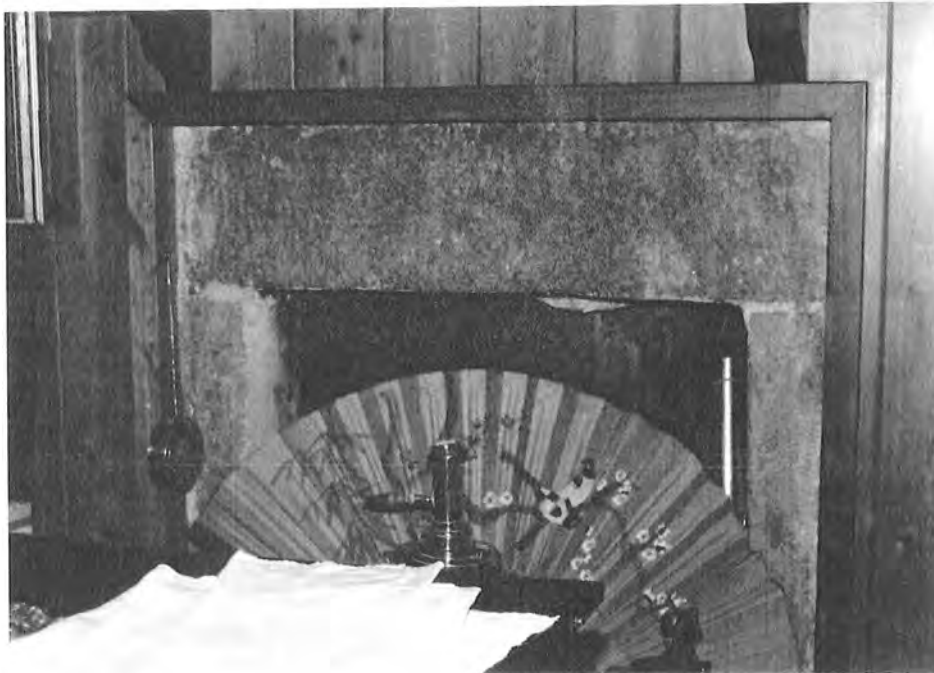
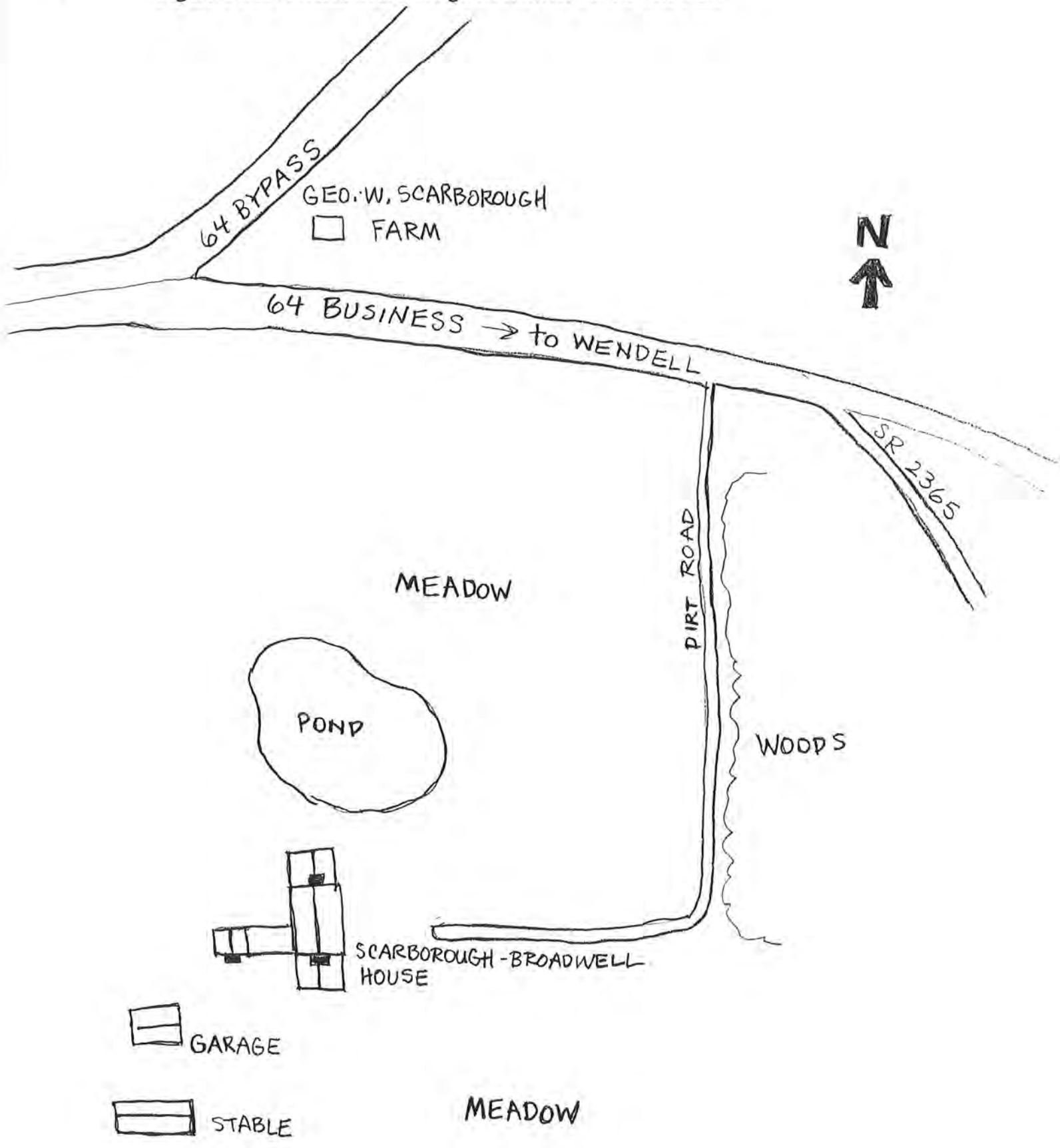


Figure IX.23. Louisa Scarborough Broadwell House Site Plan



6. Smith-Robertson-Knott House WA 1959

Location: N side US 64 .2 mi. W of jct. with US 64 Business, Eagle Rock vicinity

Date of Construction: ca. 1800, 1921, 1943

Style: Colonial Revival

Summary of physical description: The Smith-Robertson-Knott House is a rambling 2-story frame house that conceals the shell of an early 19th century tripartite house. The house as it existed prior to 1921 had a 2-story central core with flanking 1-story wings. There was a 1-story porch with chamfered posts that ran across the entire main facade. The interior contained one room with an enclosed corner stair, flanking rooms, and one room on the second floor of the center section. Because of the current construction, the Flemish bond brickwork of the east chimney and the quarried stone house foundation was visible during the inspection.

In 1921 the wings were raised to two stories. In 1943 the house was completely remodelled in the Colonial Revival style. The original enclosed stair was removed and the single large room in the center section was subdivided with a partition wall across the rear creating a transverse stair hall, with an open-string stair ascending to the second floor. The original handsome Georgian mantel in this room is still in place. It consists of a wide architrave surrounding the fireplace with truncated pilasters supporting a deep molded shelf. French doors replaced the original door between the center room and east room. The original fireplace and mantel in the east room was removed. The original mantel in the west room was replaced with a bracketed millwork mantel. Across the rear, accessible from the stair hall, is the bathroom, laundry room and kitchen, apparently built at this time. On the second floor, the fireplace and mantel in the bedroom were removed. All of the visible finish with the exception of the parlor mantel and the floor boards in the upstairs bedroom dates from this remodelling. The walls and ceiling are plastered, openings have wide surrounds with a mitred backband, doors have 2 flat panels, and most of the floors have narrow tongue-and-groove flooring.

On the exterior, the chimneys and foundation were covered with stucco, new plain siding was installed, and a new monumental Colonial Revival porch was constructed. The present Doric columns date from 1985, when the 1943 square posts were replaced.

The chief architectural significance of the complex lies in the detached kitchen and smokehouse at the rear. The kitchen, which was moved further away from the

house and used as a pack barn sometime prior to 1921, is a large, gabled, heavy timber building with one surviving 6 flat-panel door. The building now has sheds on three sides. The smokehouse is a large side-gabled building with a single front door. It has plain siding and flanking storage sheds.

Historical Background: During the 1850s and 1860s this property was owned by Captain John Smith, one of the largest slave owners in Wake County with over two hundred slaves. In the early 1920s George Robertson bought the 88 acres containing the house from the Collie family. George lived nearby and rented out the house to tenants. In 1921 he hired his son to raise the flanking 1-story wings to two stories. This was apparently done to increase the number of bedrooms, since there was only one upstairs in the original house.

In the early 1940s Robertson's daughter Ethel and her husband Joe T. Knott Sr., bought the farm. In 1943 J. T. Knott Sr. completely remodelled the house. He removed the original 1-story porch, replaced the three sets of double doors on the main facade with a single wide front door and flanking pairs of 6/6 window sash, and built a monumental Colonial Revival portico with a balcony. All of the old windows were replaced with 6/6 sash windows. The existing rear kitchen wing was removed and a new kitchen wing added to the northeast corner. The interior was gutted and rebuilt with plaster walls, a new transverse stairhall, and doors, trim and mantels of Colonial Revival style. The Georgian mantel in the main parlor is the only artifact from the original house that was retained. The Knotts moved in and raised their family of four children. Ethel Knott died in the spring of 1993 and her son J.T. Knott Jr. has inherited the farm. He lives in a brick ranch house that he built in 1949 on a 6-acre tract beside the main house. J. T. Knott Jr. and his wife are now refurbishing the house in preparation for moving into it.

Evaluation: The Smith-Robertson-Knott House and early outbuildings has much historical interest as an early 19th century plantation complex that was owned by a prominent planter in the mid-19th century. However it has lost its architectural integrity because of remodellings of 1921 and 1943, and is now essentially a Colonial Revival style house of 1943. The house is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The property is not known to be associated with events of historical significance and is not eligible under Criterion A. Because of the loss of integrity, the property does not retain significance as the residence of Captain John Smith and is therefore not eligible under Criterion B.

[Source: Some of the historical background is taken directly from "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County," by Kelly A. Lally and Todd Johnson, 1991; interview with J.T. Knott Jr., August 2, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure IX.24. Smith-Robertson-Knott House,
front view



Figure IX.25. Smith-Robertson-Knott House,
west side view



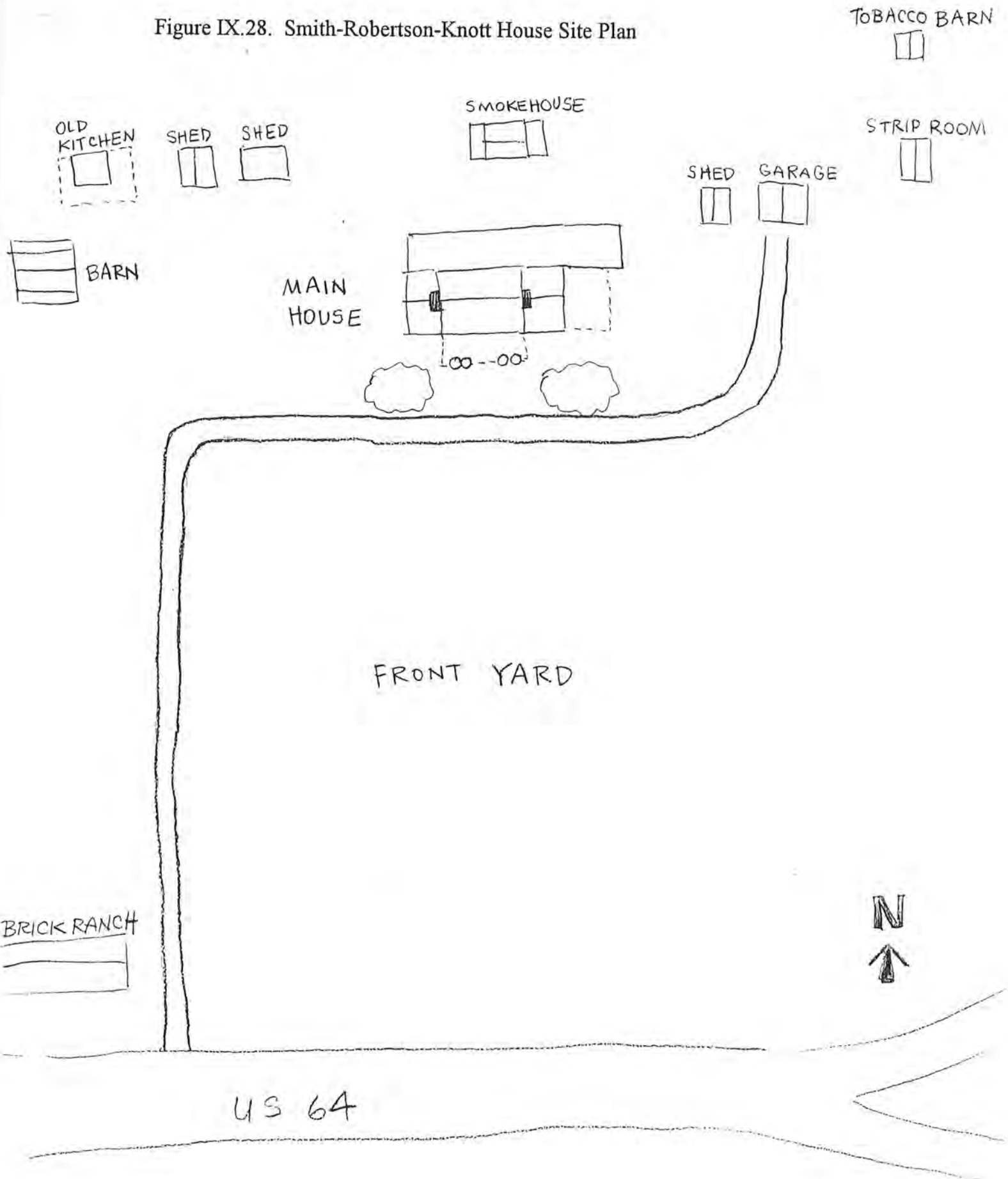
Figure IX.26. Smith-Robertson-Knott House:
original Georgian mantel in parlor



Figure IX.27. Smith-Robertson-Knott House;
smokehouse



Figure IX.28. Smith-Robertson-Knott House Site Plan



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Knott, J.T. Jr., August 2, 1993

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XI. Appendices: Subcontract Agreements and Resume

US 64 BYPASS AND EAST WAKE EXPRESSWAY EIS
R-2547/R-2541

2nd REVISED PROPOSAL FOR HISTORIC/CULTURAL SITES STUDY BY
LONGLYAF HISTORIC RESOURCES

June 4, 1992

Longleaf Historic Resources proposes to perform the following historic architectural services for Kimley-Horn Engineers, in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for compliance with Section 106, codified as 36 CFR Part 800, and Section 4(f) of the Federal Highway Act.

The first phase of the project is understood to consist of background research of the study area, defined as I-40/440 on the west; Skycrest Drive extending east on the north; the junction of Buffalo Creek with existing US 64 on the east; and the junction of Jones Sausage Road with I-40 and a line extending diagonally up to Buffalo Creek on the south.

The second phase of the project is understood to consist of an intensive survey of one ten mile corridor on new location, with a two-mile alternative alignment near the Raleigh city park, and an intensive survey of a four mile portion of the Eastern Wake Expressway (Outer Loop) corridor from existing US 64 to Poole Road. See attached map supplied by Kimley-Horn Engineers for corridor locations. (Note: Existing US 64 will not be one of the detailed alternatives.) Following completion of field work and data analysis, meetings would be held with NC DOT to report findings and get preliminary feedback prior to report preparation.

In the event that a potential 4(f) property is found during the intensive survey and affirmed during the post-fieldwork meetings, additional work regarding this property would be a supplement to this contract.

The final phase of the project is understood to consist of the preparation of a draft historic architecture report, circulation of that report for review, and preparation of a final historic architecture report which incorporates review comments.

This proposal is based on the requirements of "Attachment B: Description of Services Required for Consideration of Cultural Resources in the Preparation of Environmental Documents," August 22, 1989 (NCDOT) and upon "Guidelines

for the Preparation of Reports of Historic Structures Surveys and Evaluations Submitted to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office," 1989.

This proposal is also based upon a meeting with Barbara Church, Gail Grimes and Tom Kendig of NCDOT on June 2, 1992. At that meeting the following decisions were made. Clearly ineligible properties that have already been recorded will not be rephotographed during fieldwork. Only one new photograph is required during the resurvey of eligible or "almost" eligible properties that have already been recorded. Also, no photographs of insignificant over-fifty year old properties will be required. In addition to the other required components, the final report will contain an architectural and historical background section that is taken from the Wake County Survey Multiple Properties Documentation Form, a section on properties eligible for the National Register, and a section on properties that are "almost" eligible. The properties in the area of potential impact that were recorded in the Wake County Architecture Survey (by Kelly Lally) that are clearly not eligible for the National Register will not be included in the final report except in the form of a list. The following fee proposal is based upon these decisions.

Deliverables:

1. Management Summary of Background Research
2. Historic Architecture Report

Special Terms

Compliance beyond the identification and evaluation stage is not included in this proposal. Any additional research necessary to prepare formal Determinations of Eligibility to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior (as opposed to the level of effort required in the NCSHPO guidelines) for eligible properties that will be adversely affected by the final corridor, and any additional work required to prepare Memoranda of Agreement under Section 106 or Section 4(f) must be negotiated in a separate contract.

Scope of Work: If a difference in the level of effort to meet the requirements of this project shall occur between this proposal and the Engineering Agreement, then this proposal will take precedence.

Study Corridor: The width of the intensive study corridor is understood to be 1,000 feet, unless otherwise specified. The area that will be surveyed is the area of potential effect of the 1,000 foot corridor.

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MAR 14 1994

KIMLEY-HORN
TPTO OFFICE

US 64 BYPASS AND EAST WAKE EXPRESSWAY EIS
R-2547/R-2541

PROPOSAL FOR INTENSIVE SURVEY OF HISTORIC/CULTURAL
SITES OF ADDITIONAL CORRIDORS ADDED FOR STUDY IN
FEBRUARY 1994

LONGLEAF HISTORIC RESOURCES


March 10, 1994

Longleaf Historic Resources proposes to perform the following historic architectural services for Kimley-Horn Engineers, in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for compliance with Section 106, codified as 36 CFR Part 800, and Section 4(f) of the Federal Highway Act.

The additional corridors to be added to the original study corridors are understood to consist of 3 3/4 miles on new location for Alternate S1, 1 mile along existing US 64 for Alternate S1, 2 miles on new location for Alternate S2 and 2 miles on new location for Alternate S3/S4, for a total of 8 3/4 additional miles in addition to the 16 miles of original study corridors. See attached map supplied by Kimley-Horn Engineers for corridor locations. (Note: With the exception of the 1 mile segment mentioned above, existing US 64 will not be one of the detailed alternatives.)

Note: Longleaf Historic Resources has already been performed the following work on the original study corridors. The first phase of the project, background research of the study area, defined as I-40/440 on the west; Skycrest Drive extending east on the north; the junction of Buffalo Creek with existing US 64 on the east; and the junction of Jones Sausage Road with I-40 and a line extending diagonally up to Buffalo Creek on the south., was completed in August 1992. The Scarborough Farm and the Smith-Robertson-Knott Farm have already been surveyed and analyzed. The 2 days for background research and 1 1/2 days of time for analysis of these two specific properties has been paid.

In the event that a potential 4(f) property is found during the intensive survey and affirmed during the post-fieldwork meetings, additional work regarding this property would be a supplement to this contract.



This proposal is based on the requirements of "Attachment B: Description of Services Required for Consideration of Cultural Resources in the Preparation of Environmental Documents," August 22, 1989 (NCDOT) and upon "Guidelines for the Preparation of Reports of Historic Structures Surveys and Evaluations Submitted to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office," 1989.

The same fieldwork methodology requirements given by NC DOT for the original study corridors also apply to these additional study corridors. These parameters were set at a meeting with Barbara Church, Gail Grimes and Tom Kendig of NCDOT on June 2, 1992. At that meeting the following decisions were made. Clearly ineligible properties that have already been recorded will not be rephotographed during fieldwork. Only one new photograph is required during the resurvey of eligible or "almost" eligible properties that have already been recorded. Also, no photographs of insignificant over-fifty year old properties will be required. In addition to the other required components, the final report will contain an architectural and historical background section that is taken from the Wake County Survey Multiple Properties Documentation Form, a section on properties eligible for the National Register, and a section on properties that are "almost" eligible. The properties in the area of potential impact that were recorded in the Wake County Architecture Survey (by Kelly Lally) that are clearly not eligible for the National Register will not be included in the final report except in the form of a list. The following fee proposal is based upon these decisions.

Study Corridor: The width of the intensive study corridor is understood to be 1,000 feet, with one exception. The area that will be surveyed is the area of potential effect of the 1,000 foot corridor except for the area between S3 and S4 in the vicinity of Marks Creek, which is wider than 1000 feet.

The interchange of S1 with US 64 will affect one property on the Study List for the National Register, the Thomas R. Debnam Plantation. The interchange of S1 with Knightdale-Eagle Rock Road will affect a property potentially eligible for the National Register, the Price-Ingram Farm, and the cost estimate reflects these anticipated properties.

Deliverables:

1. Management Summary for Post-fieldwork meeting with DOT:
2. Historic Architecture Report for all study corridors, original and supplemental.

Special Terms

Compliance beyond the identification and evaluation stage is not included in this proposal. Any additional research necessary to prepare formal Determinations of Eligibility to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior (as opposed to the level of effort required in the NCSHPO guidelines) for eligible properties that will be adversely affected by the final corridor, and any additional work required to prepare Memoranda of Agreement under Section 106 or Section 4(f) must be negotiated in a separate contract.

Scope of Work: If a difference in the level of effort to meet the requirements of this project shall occur between this proposal and the Engineering Agreement, then this proposal will take precedence.

Submissions other than those included here: Submissions listed are the only ones covered under this contract. Any other submissions, such as maps other than those included in the review meeting and reports or photographs needed prior to the schedule contained here will be subject to an additional charge. Also, services requested in a piecemeal fashion rather than as a whole will be subject to an additional charge. [This refers to the division of the fieldwork or report preparation into smaller portions rather than being performed at the same time.]

Payment Schedule: Project will be invoiced at the first of the month for the work performed in the previous month, but in no case should payment be made later than 60 days from date of invoice. Subcontractor is a sole proprietorship, and cannot maintain normal business activities without timely payment. Contractor reserves the right to delay submission of the final report when payment for previous invoices has been delayed for more than 60 days.

M. RUTH LITTLE

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EXPERIENCE:

Twenty years of experience in all aspects of historic preservation, including eight years in the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office as Survey Specialist, National Register Coordinator and Surveyor Coordinator; four years teaching related courses in community college and technical institutes; and four years as a preservation consultant. Established a consulting firm, **Longleaf Historic Resources**, in 1990. The firm has **DBE and WBE certifications in North Carolina and Virginia.**

EDUCATION:

Ph.D. in Art History, 1984. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Specialization in American Architecture, Folklore

American Studies Summer Institute, Boston University, 1979

M.A. in Art History, 1972. Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. Specialization in American Architecture

B.A. in Art History and French, 1969. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Diplome in French Studies, 1968. Universite de Lyons, France

Licensed Real Estate Broker in North Carolina Since 1982

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

1990: Established Longleaf Historic Resources, an historic preservation consulting firm

1986-1989: N.C. State Historic Preservation Office, National Register Coordinator 1986-88; Survey Coordinator 1989

1982-1986: Real Estate Broker with Bacon & Co., Raleigh and Howard Perry & Walston Inc., Raleigh

1981-1982: Art and Art History Instructor, N.C. School of Science and Mathematics, Durham

1981: Art History Instructor, North Carolina Central University, Durham

1978-1979: Instructor of Preservation Technology, Durham Technical Institute, Durham, N.C.

1976-1978: Instructor of Art History, Central Piedmont Community College, Charlotte, N.C.

1976-1978: Consultant to Charlotte Historic Properties Commission

1971-1976: Survey Specialist, N.C. State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh

1969-1970: Consultant with the Rhode Island Historic Preservation Commission

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS:

Reconnaissance Survey of Historic Resources, Laurinburg-Maxton Airport Environmental Assessment, prepared for Hobbs, Upchurch & Associates, 1994.

Phase 1 Architectural Evaluation, US 58, Lee County, Virginia, prepared for Coastal Carolina Research, 1994.

Phase 1 Architectural Evaluation, NC 9, Chester County, South Carolina, prepared for Garrow & Associates, 1994.

"The Old Chapel Hill Cemetery," Chapel Hill, N.C. National Register Nomination, 1994.

Historic Structures Report for Global Transpark, Lenoir County, prepared for Kimley-Horn & Associates, 1993.

"The History and Architecture of Long Wharf and Greater Duffyfield: African-American Neighborhoods in New Bern," cowritten with Dr. Tom Hanchett for the City of New Bern, 1993.

"History Walk," historic plaque script for New Bern Avenue-Edenton Street Corridor Study, Raleigh," prepared for Paton/Zucchini & Associates, 1993.

Architectural Resources Reconnaissance Survey for Winston-Salem Northern Beltway (Eastern Section) for Kimley-Horn & Associates, Raleigh, NC, 1993.

Gimghoul Neighborhood National Register Nomination, Chapel Hill, prepared 1993.

Chinqua-Penn Plantation National Register Nomination, Rockingham County, prepared 1992.

"Architectural Resources Survey of US 17 Neuse River Bridge & Trent River Bridge Replacement, Craven County," prepared for Howard, Needles, Tammen & Bergendoff, Raleigh, NC, October 1992.

"Chapel Hill Township Historic Architecture Survey: Final Report," prepared for the Orange County Planning Department, June 1992.

"Raleigh Architecture Survey, Phase 3: Final Report," prepared for the City of Raleigh Planning Department, April 1992.

"Architectural Resources Survey of US 258 Widening, Lenoir, Jones and Onslow Counties," prepared for William C. Daniels & Associates, Raleigh, NC, June 1991.

"Addendum to Historic Structures Report, US 117, Goldsboro to Wilson," prepared for TAMS Consultants, Inc., Raleigh, NC, December 1990.

"Architectural Resources Survey of the US 17 New Bern Bypass, Craven County," prepared for Howard, Needles, Tammen & Bergendoff, Raleigh, NC, August 1990.

Ocracoke Historic District National Register Nomination, prepared for the Ocracoke Preservation Society, June 1990.

Durham County Multiple Property Documentation Form, prepared for the Durham City-County Planning Department, September 1990.

"North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Survey Manual," Division of Archives & History, Raleigh, NC, December, 1989.

"Afro-American Gravemarkers in North Carolina," *Markers VI: The Journal of The Association For Gravestone Studies*, Lanham, MD and London, England: University Press of America, Inc., 1989.

"Form and Style: The Keys to Architectural History," *Tar Heel Junior Historian*, Vol. 29, No. 1, Fall 1989.

"Practical Advice For Preparing National Register Nominations In North Carolina," State Historic Preservation Office, Division of Archives & History, Raleigh, NC, 1988.

"Folk Art in Stone," *Building The Backcountry: An Architectural History of Davidson County, N.C.* Paul Baker Touart, The Davidson County Historical Association, 1987.

A Tale of Three Cities: A Pictorial Survey of Leaksville, Spray & Draper. Author, Claudia Brown. Editor, Ruth Little. Eden Historic Properties Commission: Eden, NC, 1986.

"Sticks and Stones: A Profile of North Carolina Gravemarkers Through Three Centuries," dissertation, UNC-CH, 1984, available from University Microfilms International, Order No. 8415834.

The Historic Architecture of Caswell County, North Carolina. Caswell County Historical Society and the N.C. Dept. of Cultural Resources, 1979. (Reviewed in *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, 39: 4, 1980.)

"The North Carolina Porch: A Climatic and Cultural Buffer," *Carolina Dwelling*, ed. by Doug Swaim. N.C. State University School of Design, 1978. (Reviewed in *Pioneer America*, 12:2, 1980.)

An Inventory of Historic Architecture, Iredell County, N.C. Iredell County and the N.C. Dept. of Cultural Resources, 1978. (Reviewed in *Winterthur Portfolio*, 15:4, 1980.)

"Mainstreaming Historic Preservation: The Role of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Properties Commission in Land Use Planning," Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Properties Commission, 1977.

An Inventory of Historic Architecture, Greensboro, N.C. City of Greensboro and N.C. Dept. of Cultural Resources, 1976.

PAPERS PRESENTED:

1994 Chair, "The Creole Cottage," paper session at the Vernacular Architecture Forum Conference, Charleston, May 1994

1991 "Farmers Who Carved Gravestones and the British Immigrants Who Took Over Their Business," Annual Meeting of Preservation/North Carolina, Durham, N.C.

1989 "The Last Generation of Traditional Stonecutters in Piedmont Carolina: 1830-1870," Annual Meeting of the Association for Gravestone Studies, Byfield, Mass.