



J

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

December 27, 1994

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

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report for NC 98 (Wake Forest Bypass) from west of SR 1923 to east of SR 2053, Wake County, R-2809, Federal No. STP-98(1), State No. 8.1402501, ER 95-7950

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of November 23, 1994, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Scott Owen concerning the above project.

The following properties are included on the state study list:

William Thompson House, July 11, 1991

Crenshaw Hall, July 11, 1991

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:

William Thompson House (#1). Criterion C--The house is an intact example of Greek Revival architecture in Wake County. (Please see our comments in the attachment regarding boundaries and eligibility for other areas of significance.)

DOES

Crenshaw Hall (#2). Criterion C--The house reflects changing tastes in architecture with Greek Revival, Victorian, and Colonial Revival style details. (Please see our comments in the attachment regarding boundaries and eligibility for other areas of significance.)

The following properties were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Residence (#3)

Residence (#4)



Nicholas L. Graf
December 27, 1994, Page 2

Residence (#5)

Residence (#6)

Residence (#7)

Residence (#8)

Residence (#9)

Residence (#10)

Residence (#11)


We understand that an interchange is planned at US 1, and believe that the areas of potential effect should be widened to accommodate it. If there is an interchange, the area of potential effect may well include the Purefoy-Dunn Plantation, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on March 24, 1988.

In general the report meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior. Specific concerns and/or corrections which need to be addressed in the preparation of a final report are attached for the author's use.

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,



David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

Attachment

cc: H. F. Vick
B. Church

bc: File
Brown/Bevin
County
RF

ATTACHMENT

Historic Structures Survey Report
for NC 98 (Wake Forest Bypass)
from west of SR 1923 to east of SR 2053,
Wake County, R-2809, Federal No. STP-98(1),
State No. 8.1402501, ER 95-7950

General Comments

We note that one or more edges of the proposed boundaries for the two eligible properties follow North Carolina Department of Transportation right-of-way lines. We believe that boundaries should be determined on a case-by-case basis and that DOT right-of-way is not always an appropriate boundary for a historic property.

Specific Comments

William Thompson House. This property should be further evaluated for eligibility under Criterion A for agriculture and education. Its history as a farm and school should be investigated, and its surrounding land and outbuildings addressed. Until such evaluation is completed, we are unable to concur on the boundaries for this property.


Crenshaw Hall. This property should be further evaluated for eligibility under Criterion A for agriculture. In particular, the outbuildings and character of the surrounding land should be addressed. Until such evaluation is completed, we are unable to concur on the boundaries for this property.

An Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report
Phase II (Abridged)

NC 98 (Wake Forest Bypass) from West of
SR 1923 to East of SR 2053
Wake County, North Carolina
TIP No. R-2809
State Project No. 8.1402501
Federal Aid Project No. STP-98(1)

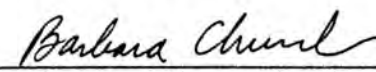
North Carolina Department of Transportation
Report Prepared by Scott Owen

October 19, 1994



Principle Investigator (Date)
North Carolina Department of Transportation

10/19/94



Supervisor, Historic Architectural Resources (Date)
North Carolina Department of Transportation

10/19/94

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to construct on new location NC 98 (Wake Forest Bypass) from west of SR 1923 to east of SR 2053 (TIP No. R-2809; State Project No. 8.1402501; Federal Aid Project No. STP-98(1)). The length of the project is 7.6 kilometers. Additional right-of-way will be required.

A Phase II (Abridged) survey was conducted to determine the Area of Potential Effect (APE), and to identify and evaluate all significant resources within the APE according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. Wake County survey files were consulted in the SHPO office in Raleigh, as was the National Register and State Study List. Background research of the architecture and history of the project area, as well as existing roads and residential development, determined the boundary of the APE (Figure 1). An intensive survey was then conducted by car and foot on October 3, 1994 which covered 100% of the APE to identify those properties that appeared potentially eligible for the National Register.

Eleven properties were surveyed within the APE: ten residences and one abandoned residence. Two properties are considered potentially eligible for the National Register: a c. 1840 Greek Revival residence, and a c. 1850's ff Greek Revival house with Victorian and Colonial Revival additions.

<u>Properties Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register</u>	<u>Page</u>
---	-------------

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. William Thompson House (SL) | 10 |
| 2. Crenshaw Hall (SL) | 11 |

<u>Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register</u>	
---	--

- | | |
|--------------------------|----|
| 3. Residence | 13 |
| 4. Residence | 14 |
| 5. Residence | 15 |
| 6. Residence | 16 |
| 7. Residence | 17 |
| 8. Residence | 18 |
| 9. Residence | 19 |
| 10. Residence | 20 |
| 11. Dunn House | 22 |

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
i. Signatory Page	1
ii. Management Summary	2
iii. Table of Contents and Lists of Maps, Illustrations, and Figures	3
I. Purpose of Survey and Report	4
II. Methodology	4
III. Historic and Architectural Context of the Project Area	
A. Historic Context	5
B. Architectural Context	6
IV. Summary Results and Findings	9
A. Properties Under Fifty Years of Age	9
B. List of properties considered potentially eligible for the National Register	9
C. List of properties considered not eligible for the National Register	9
V. Figure 1 -- Map, Area of Potential Effect	24
VI. Figure 2 -- Site Plan, William Thompson House	25
VII. Figure 3 -- Site Plan, Crenshaw Hall	26

Purpose of Survey and Report

This survey was conducted and report prepared in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies conducted by NCDOT documented by an Environmental Assessment (EA). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the EA and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 is implemented by the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation codified at 36 CFR Part 800. Section 106 requires that if a federally funded, licensed, or permitted project has an effect on a property listed on or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment.

Methodology

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

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

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and historical background research of the project area. The field survey was conducted by car and on foot, and all structures over fifty years of age were photographed and keyed to a local map and an aerial composite.

A search of files in the Raleigh SHPO office revealed three surveys for properties within the APE. There are no properties in the APE listed in the National Register, but two properties are on the State Study List. The historical background for the project area was provided by Elizabeth Reid Murray's Wake: Capital County of North Carolina, Volume I: Prehistory through Centennial (1983) and Kelly A. Lally and Todd Johnson's National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled "Historic and

Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)" (1993). The architectural background of the project area was provided by Lally and Johnson's Multiple Property Documentation Form, which was based on their recently completed comprehensive architectural survey of Wake County.

Historic and Architectural Context of the Project Area

A. Historical Context

The Wake County area was first settled in the 1730's by English yeoman and planter families, along with a few Scotch-Irish, who moved south from the Virginia colony, and settlers from New Bern who moved up the Neuse River. By the 1740's several families had settled in present northern Wake County, above the Great Falls of the Neuse River. Wake County was created in 1771 from Johnston, Cumberland, and Orange Counties, and was made the North Carolina capital in 1792. Subsistence farming provided the basis for rural Wake County's economy until the 1840's and 1850's, when railroad construction in the area encouraged some expansion into the commercial production of cotton and tobacco.

The general area of this project, the Wake Forest- and Forestville- vicinity, had been designated as the "Forrest" or Wake Forest district in 1805, and was settled with the establishment of a post office in 1823. The creation of Wake Forest College in 1834 spurred growth in the area and essentially organized the local "community" into the town of Wake Forest (incorporated in 1880 as the "Town of Wake Forest College", and referred to after the turn of the twentieth century as simply "Wake Forest"). The college laid out streets for the town and sold residential lots surrounding the campus; nearly all its citizens in the beginning years were connected with the college as students, faculty, or employees.

Wake Forest and Forestville thrived during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. Their location on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad (constructed 1836ff; the area depot was in Forestville) allowed the local milling and lumber industries to flourish after the Civil War. Overall though cotton production dominated the Wake County economy after the Civil War, but declining cotton prices forced many farmers into debt and tenancy. The development of bright leaf tobacco in the 1880's as an attractive cash crop, along with the expansion of the railroad, brought some growth and prosperity for the farmers of rural Wake County, but tenancy was still the rule on Wake County's small farms.

Beginning in the 1890's the increasing development of industry, mainly textile mills, provided an alternative for the small tenant farmer. The result was growing

industrialization and urbanization around Raleigh, and further growth for smaller towns such as Fuquay Springs, Apex, and Wendell that had already experienced growth as a direct result of the expansion of the railroads and tobacco production. Cotton and tobacco production remained lucrative for farmers after World War I, but an agricultural depression in the 1920's, followed by the Great Depression of the 1930's, changed forever the character of rural Wake County. "By the time of World War II, a county that was once predominantly rural and agricultural was becoming increasingly urban and oriented toward commercial and industrial interests" (Lally and Johnson, p. E-65).

B. Architectural Context

The grand eighteenth-century Neoclassical or palatial nineteenth-century Greek Revival plantation houses of colonial and antebellum Wake County are not representative of the residences of most of Wake County's early population. Log, and later frame, construction was the most popular method of building in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, although few early examples survive today. The houses of most of the early (and indeed later) Wake County citizenry were traditional in plan and conservative in ornamentation.

Kelly Lally and Todd Johnson have noted two general trends in the architecture of this period in their National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)" (1993). First, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries most houses either grew from earlier one- or two-room structures, or were built anew, with the owners often using their old quarters as outbuildings. This was not restricted to the smaller planters or farmers of Wake County, however; some of the wealthiest eighteenth-century planters began their homesteads with small two-room hall-parlor plan houses (albeit with well-executed Neoclassical or Federal trim). Lally and Johnson's second observation was that traditional houses were often updated periodically in the current style, or to add modern conveniences. "Many houses show the progression of styles with additions, new porches and windows, and trim. In the late nineteenth century, many Greek Revival porticoes were replaced with full-facade or wrap-around porches decorated with sawn and turned ornament. Many of these were replaced, in turn, with Craftsman- or Colonial Revival-style porches in the twentieth century" (Lally and Johnson, p. F-124).

The constant characteristic of Wake County domestic architecture until the turn of the twentieth century was the application of current stylistic details to traditional building plans. During the nineteenth century the single-pile hall-parlor house (and in later decades the single- or

double-pile central passage house) was dressed up in different styles ranging from the Greek Revival to the Queen Anne or anonymous "Victorian". The Greek Revival was popular in Wake County from the 1830's through the 1870's: the Purefoy-Dunn House (near Wake Forest, c. 1814; remodeled c. 1850) is a particularly well-preserved example. The use of older Federal-style trim in conjunction with the newer Greek Revival (as at Wakefields, near Wake Forest, c. 1830) is evidence of the conservative nature of Wake County's (and North Carolina's) building tradition. Several Wake County houses that were remodeled or newly built in the Greek Revival style (including Wakefields) were apparently influenced by the double-tier pedimented portico of the Mordecai House (Raleigh, William Nichols, remodeled 1826). Most Wake County builders naturally adopted the Greek Revival on a more modest scale, sometimes just using simple Greek Revival trim or finishing (e. g., Edward C. Fowler House, mid-nineteenth century; Stell-Perry House, c. 1865).

Builders in post-Civil War Wake County continued to use traditional building forms, but more commonly now with popular ornamentation. As the nineteenth century drew to a close advancements in lumber-milling technology, along with the extension of the railroad, made commercial millwork increasingly available to the average builder. This new millwork allowed rural builders and homeowners to construct homes in nationally popular styles: there were ornamental eaves brackets and pendants for the Italianate, decorative shingles and spindle-work friezes for the Queen Anne (although Wake County Queen Anne houses did not frequently display the characteristic irregular massing), and turned posts and sawn bargeboards to create the anonymous but nationally recognized "Victorian" house.

Another post-Civil War building innovation was balloon-frame construction, which was made possible by the greater commercial availability of sawn lumber and nails, and obviated the need for the traditional mortise and tenon building technique. Despite the freedom from traditional and cumbersome building techniques that balloon-frame construction represented, North Carolina builders continued to build houses along traditional lines. The biggest change in North Carolina domestic architecture before World War I (and made much easier by balloon-frame construction) was the addition of a central gable to the popular two-story single-pile side gable house type. This building type became the most popular house plan in Wake County at the turn of the twentieth century.

The early decades of the twentieth century saw the introduction of two more house types that were popular nationwide: the pyramidal cottage (or foursquare), and the bungalow. These house types were usually dressed up with Colonial Revival (and later, Craftsman) details. The

popularity of the Colonial Revival (and perversely, the Craftsman) style was a result of the availability of commercial millwork: any homeowner could now add copy almost any style he wanted with the application of inexpensive wood trim and finishes.

The Craftsman bungalow remained very popular from the 1910's through the 1930's. As Lally and Johnson have noted, most of these new bungalows were inspired, directly or indirectly, by illustrations in current popular house magazines and pattern books. The typical Wake County bungalow from this period is usually one story, with a front or side gable roof (sometimes clipped), and built of wood frame, sometimes covered in brick veneer. It sports one or more large dormers, wide eaves (usually with eaves brackets), and a front porch (either engaged or attached) supported by pyramidal wood posts on brick piers. Bungalows located in towns were usually more ornately finished than those located in the countryside. Two examples of the typical plain finish are the J. E. Howard House (Fuquay-Varina, c. 1920) and the Montezuma Pearce House (near Rolesville, 1898; remodeled 1925). Probably the best specimen of any bungalow in Wake County is the elaborate M. C. Todd House (the "Aeroplane Bungalow", Wendell, c. 1920). It is noted for its multiple gable roof, wide eaves with exposed rafter ends, and numerous windows, and has been favorably compared with California Craftsman bungalows.

The popularity of the bungalow as a house type "apparently influenced the proliferation of very simple one-story, gable-front, frame houses throughout the county in the early to mid-twentieth century" (Lally and Johnson, p. F-138). It was also during this period between World Wars I and II that the popularity of period revival styles reached its zenith: owners with the means to do so built ornate Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival (or "Tudorbethan"), and Mediterranean-style houses, usually in newly planned suburban neighborhoods. These styles, especially the popular and highly adaptable Colonial Revival, more commonly found expression in modestly built vernacular house types (such as the simple front or side gable frame house), or in older houses that could be updated by adding a Colonial Revival porch and pseudo-classical interior trim.

Summary Results and Findings

Properties Under Fifty Years of Age

There are no properties within the APE which meet Criterion Consideration G: Properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years.

Properties Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register

1. William Thompson House (SL)
2. Crenshaw Hall (SL)

Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

3. Residence
4. Residence
5. Residence
6. Residence
7. Residence
8. Residence
9. Residence
10. Residence
11. Dunn House



1. William Thompson House (SL)
 - A. Location: West side SR 2000 near junction with SR 1967, New Light Township (Wake Forest vicinity)
 - B. Date: c. 1840
 - C. Style: Greek Revival
 - D. Description: Two-story wood frame Greek Revival residence, with two later (possibly nineteenth-century) clapboarded barns situated to the rear. House has double-pile central passage plan with shallow hipped roof, and flanked by two exterior pairs of single shoulder chimneys; one-story hipped roof attached porches partially cover the front and rear. Common Greek Revival features include double-door front entrance surrounded with multi-paned sidelights and transom, six-over-six windows, and interior two-panel doors. Original interior features and trim include a straight-run staircase in the central passage with a chamfered newel post and plain balusters, eight simple post and lintel chimneypieces, and an enclosed staircase front left room.
 - E. Integrity: The Thompson House has retained its original Greek Revival features and trim, and despite the later addition of the front and rear attached porches, and the fact that three of the four chimney stacks have been rebuilt, it is a remarkably intact antebellum Greek Revival house.
 - F. Evaluation: Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the context of the history of the area. This house is listed on the North Carolina State Study List and is considered to be eligible for the National Register under

Criterion C: Architecture. It was probably built in the 1840's by an unknown owner at the center of a large farm. The house was then owned for a number of years by Lt. William Thompson, who died in the Civil War in 1862. Elizabeth Reid Murray has suggested that the Thompson House served as a school in the nineteenth century: it is in the same approximated location as Forest Hill Academy, which advertised itself in an 1834 Raleigh newspaper as Wake Forest area school for young boys and girls (Kelly Lally, "Bill Thompson House", WA 1447, Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources). This suggestion of institutional use, whether as Forest Hill Academy or a later school, is supported by the survival of a row of coat hooks in the first-floor passage, and the strange enclosed secondary staircase in the south front room. The William Thompson House therefore is an intact example of antebellum Wake County Greek Revival architecture that was probably used as a school at some point and possibly originally built as an academy.

- G. Proposed National Register Boundary: The proposed National Register boundary for the Thompson House is outlined in Figure 2. The northern, southern, and eastern edges of the proposed boundary follow the existing property line, and the line of right of way where the property borders SR 2000 and SR 1967. The western edge of the proposed National Register boundary has been drawn to provide a buffer of trees behind the Thompson House, and to preserve the setting.



2. Crenshaw Hall (SL)
- A. Location: East side of SR 1967, at junction with NC 98, Wake Forest vicinity
- B. Date: c. 1850's ff
- C. Style: Greek Revival/Victorian/Colonial Revival
- D. Description: The core of Crenshaw Hall, built in stages beginning in the 1850's, is a two-story single-pile gable roof structure, built on a central passage plan, with vernacular Greek Revival details such as fluted window and door surrounds with cornerblocks and fluted cornerboards with capitals. A one-and-one-half story log building is connected to the rear of the Greek Revival core by an enclosed porch (the log building is thought to date to the early nineteenth century, and was moved to this site from another location on the farm to serve as a kitchen; Kelly Lally, "Crenshaw Hall", WA 1446, Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources). A Victorian gable-front section with a small porch was added to the front of the Greek Revival core in the later decades of the nineteenth century (possibly c. 1870). The Victorian porch was moved to the side of the house when the full-facade Colonial Revival Corinthian porch and additional room was built c. 1915. The interior reflects the changing styles as well. The late nineteenth-century Victorian addition has paneled wainscoting and typical woodwork such as a pointed arch doorway leading to the core of the house. The Greek Revival core retains its simple finish with two-panel doors with mitered surrounds and corner blocks (Lally, "Crenshaw Hall").
- E. Evaluation: Background research of this and all other

properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the context of the history of the area. Crenshaw Hall is listed on the North Carolina State Study List, and is considered to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture. It began in the 1850's as a single-pile Greek Revival house built by Eliza Harris Crenshaw. The Crenshaw plantation was the second largest tobacco producer in Wake County by 1860, and consisted of 1400 acres and forty-two slaves. Crenshaw's daughter and son-in-law moved into the house after her death in 1871, and were responsible for the subsequent Victorian and Colonial Revival additions through the turn of the century. Crenshaw Hall is important because within it are encapsulated the major popular styles from the mid-nineteenth century through the first decade of the twentieth century. It is a well-preserved example of Wake County's two major architectural trends: design by accretion, and the desire to periodically update one's house in the current fashion.

- F. Proposed National Register Boundary: The proposed National Register boundary for Crenshaw Hall is outlined in Figure 3. The northwestern edge of the proposed boundary has been drawn along the existing line of right of way on SR 1967. The remaining boundary has been situated so as to preserve Crenshaw Hall's setting among the trees, surrounded by its accompanying outbuildings and family cemetery.



3. Residence
- A. Location: North side of SR 1967 at junction with SR 2000, New Light Township (Wake Forest vicinity)
- B. Date: c. 1920-1930
- C. Style: Bungalow
- D. Description: One and one-half story clipped gable bungalow with attached hipped roof porch supported by metal trellises on brick piers. Clipped gable dormer on east side overlooks eastern brick wall addition.
- E. Integrity: The eastern addition to the house appears to be later than the original design and construction. The metal trellises (which were not in use until after World War II) have likely replaced wooden posts (probably pyramidal) that originally supported the porch and rested on top of the brick piers.
- F. Evaluation: Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the context of the history of the area. There are no historical events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has been found to be an average example of a common type. It has no special historical or architectural significance, and is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D in

that respect. For consideration of the eligibility of the archaeological component of this property see the archaeology report.



4. Residence

- A. Location: West side of US 1A, north of SR 2047, Forestville
- B. Date: c. 1940
- C. Style: Cottage
- D. Description: One-story side gable frame cottage with attached flat-roof porch supported by square wood posts. Brick and frame shed addition to rear with attached car port.
- E. Evaluation: Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the context of the history of the area. There are no historical events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has been found to be an average example of a common type. It has no special historical or architectural significance, and is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D in that respect. For consideration of the eligibility of the archaeological component of this property see the archaeology report.



5. Residence

- A. Location: West side of US 1A, north of SR 2047, Forestville
- B. Date: c. 1920-30
- C. Style: Craftsman Bungalow
- D. Description: One-story front gable brick bungalow with engaged front porch supported by two pyramidal wood posts on brick piers at the corners (two brick piers in the middle do not have corresponding wood posts, and were probably designed that way). Segmental arches connect the outer porch supports at the sides, and wooden railings are strung between the supports to the front (but leaving the middle bay open to entry). Decorative features include an additional gable on the north side of the bungalow, knee braces in the eaves, a window in the front gable made of four vertical panes, and rafter ends along the sides that are covered with fascia. A shed addition extends to the rear of the house.
- E. Integrity: This bungalow has suffered a slight loss of design integrity with the later construction of the rear shed addition.
- F. Evaluation: Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the context of the history of the area. There are no historical events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has been found to be an average example of a common type. It

has no special historical or architectural significance, and has suffered a slight loss of integrity of design; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D in that respect. For consideration of the eligibility of the archaeological component of this property see the archaeology report.



6. Residence

- A. Location: West side of US 1A, north of SR 2047, Forestville
- B. Date: Turn of the twentieth century
- C. Style: Vernacular cottage
- D. Description: One and one-half-story single-pile side gable frame house with rear ell and gable over central bay. With metal sheathed roof and attached hipped roof screened porch. House now covered in artificial siding.
- E. Evaluation: Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the context of the history of the area. There are no historical events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has been found to be an average example of a common type. It has no special historical or architectural significance, and is therefore not eligible for the National Register

under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D in that respect. For consideration of the eligibility of the archaeological component of this property see the archaeology report.



7. Residence
- A. Location: East side of US 1A, north of SR 2047, Forestville
- B. Date: c. 1920-1930
- C. Style: Craftsman bungalow
- D. Description: One and one-half-story brick bungalow with side gable roof and large gable-front dormer (has three 4/1 windows). Recessed porch supported by two corner pyramidal wood posts on brick piers, which are connected to the corners of the house and each other by segmental arches (very similar to the porch of Residence #5). Eaves have exposed rafters, but the ends are covered with fascia.
- E. Evaluation: Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the context of the history of the area. There are no historical events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has been found to be an average example of a common type. It has no special historical or architectural significance,

and is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D in that respect. For consideration of the eligibility of the archaeological component of this property see the archaeology report.



8. Residence

- A. Location: West side of US 1A, north of SR 2047, Forestville
- B. Date: Turn of twentieth century
- C. Style: Vernacular cottage
- D. Description: Typical one-story side gable "L-plan" cottage with central gable addition. Shallow attached front porch supported with bungalow-style pyramidal posts on brick piers (possibly a later addition). Roof covered in metal sheathing, and house covered in artificial siding.
- E. Evaluation: Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the context of the history of the area. There are no historical events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has been found to be a below-average example of a common type. It has no special historical or architectural significance, and is therefore not eligible for the

National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D in that respect. For consideration of the eligibility of the archaeological component of this property see the archaeology report.



9. Residence

- A. Location: East side of US 1A, north of SR 2047, Forestville
- B. Date: c. 1920-1930
- C. Style: Vernacular cottage
- D. Description: One and one-half-story multiple gable roof house. The apparent core of the structure is a simple three-bay frame house with a side gable roof with gable returns. A cross gable addition extends to the rear. The front addition is a cross gable extension of the southern bay (with gable returns). It provides a second front entry (next to the first entry), and a shed porch sheltering the two doors seems to have been attached at the time of the cross gable extension. A detached garage building lies to the northeast of the house.
- E. Evaluation: Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the context of the history of the area. There are no historical events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has

been found to be an average example of a common house type. It has no special historical or architectural significance, and is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D in that respect. For consideration of the eligibility of the archaeological component of this property see the archaeology report.



10. Residence

- A. Location: 1464 NC 98, approx. 0.5 mile east of SR 2053
- B. Date: pre-World War II
- C. Style: Vernacular bungalow
- D. Description: One and one-half-story three-bay front gable frame house on cinder block foundation, with attached hipped roof porch supported by pyramidal posts on cinder block piers. Interior brick chimney.
- E. Integrity: Has lost some integrity of design: the cinder block foundation is newer than the house (as evidenced by the older brick chimney), which means that the porch has probably been rebuilt; modern 6x6 windows on the first floor have replaced what were probably narrow 4x4 windows of an earlier vintage (two narrow 4x4 windows still survive in the front gable).
- F. Evaluation: Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the context of the history of the area. There are no historical events or persons of any significance

associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has been found to be an average example of a common house type. It has no special historical or architectural significance, and has lost some integrity of design; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D in that respect. For consideration of the eligibility of the archaeological component of this property see the archaeology report.

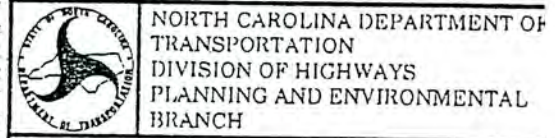
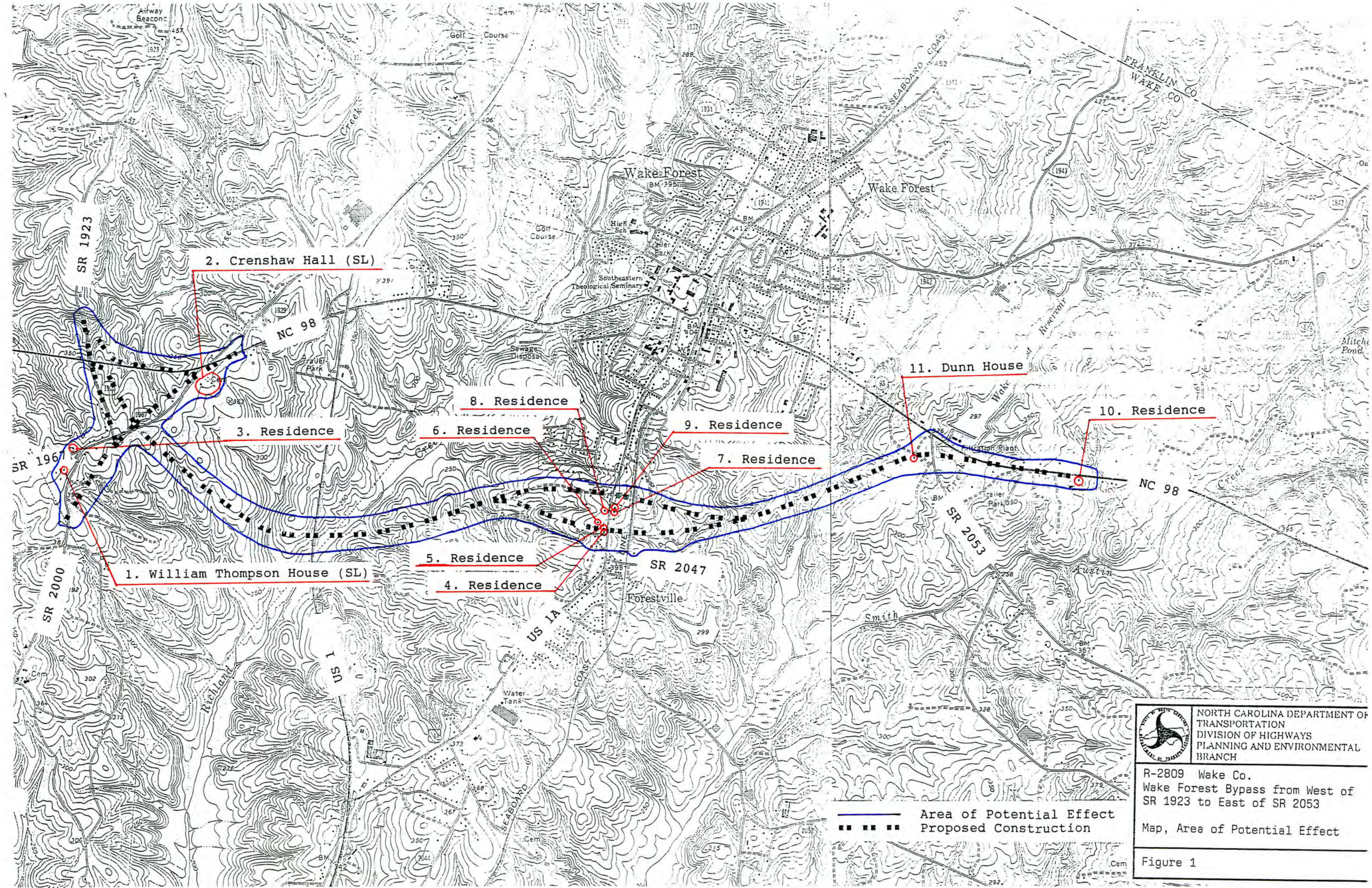


11. Dunn House

- A. Location: South side NC 98, west of junction with SR 2053
- B. Date: c. 1840's
- C. Style: Greek Revival
- D. Description: Abandoned two-story single-pile hipped roof Greek Revival house with rear ell. Originally had an attached full-facade portico with turned posts (thought to have been added about the turn of the twentieth century, now removed).
- E. Integrity: The Dunn House has unfortunately been thoroughly vandalized and left completely exposed to the elements; it appears to be on the verge of collapse. All of its windows are broken, the portico has been removed (as have the doors), the roof is caved in, and the interior appears to have been partially burned. All of

the mantelpieces have been removed, along with most if not all of its decorative trim. The Dunn House has suffered a complete loss of integrity of historic material and appearance.

- E. Evaluation: Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the context of the history of the area. There are no historical events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county. If the Dunn House had survived in almost any acceptable condition or manner it would probably have been a respectable example of antebellum Wake County Greek Revival architecture. As it exists today in its completely dilapidated and ruinous condition it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D in that respect. For consideration of the eligibility of the archaeological component of this property see the archaeology report.



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL
BRANCH

R-2809 Wake Co.
Wake Forest Bypass from West of
SR 1923 to East of SR 2053

Map, Area of Potential Effect

— Area of Potential Effect
- - - Proposed Construction

Figure 1

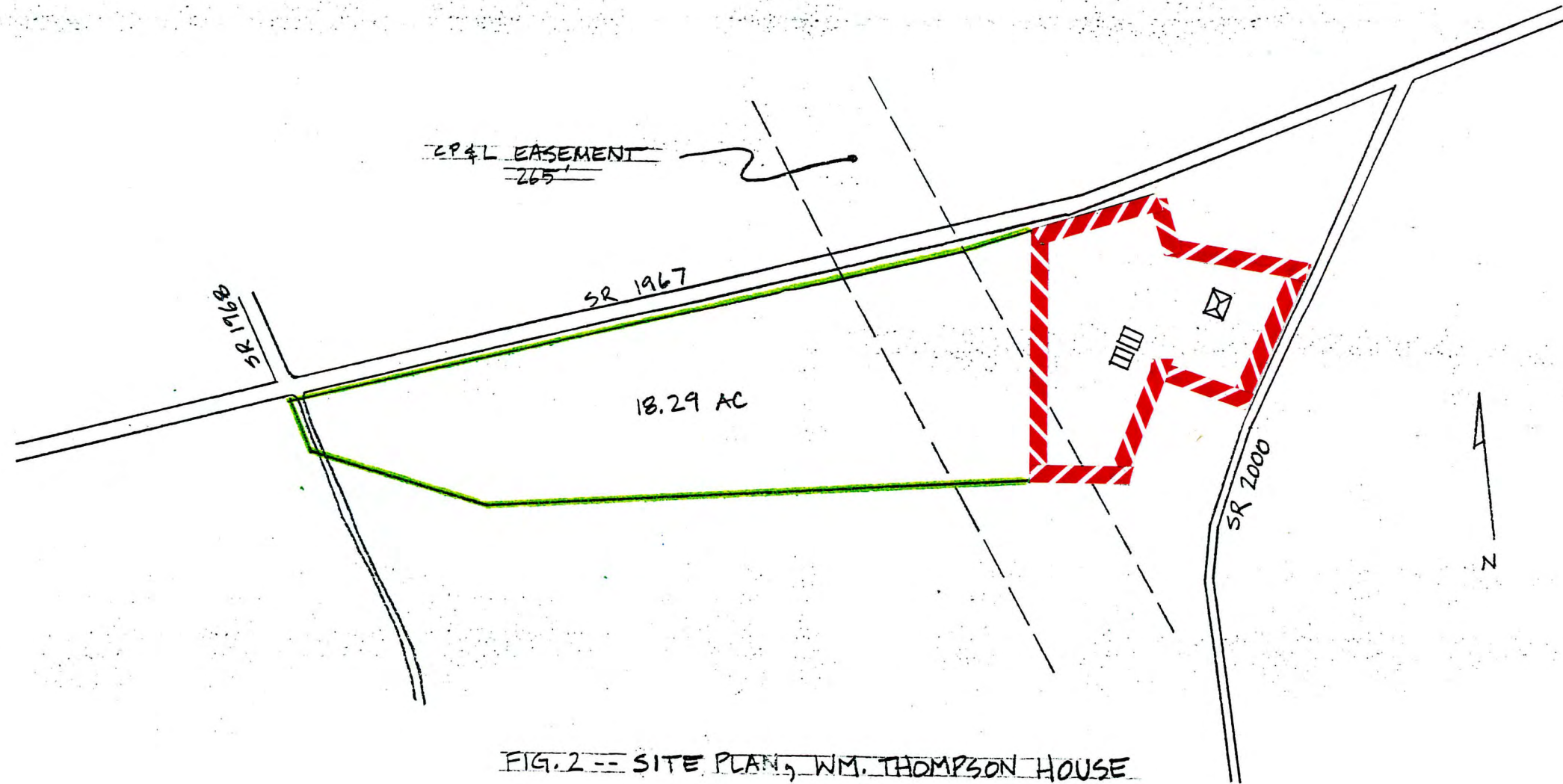
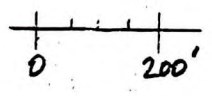
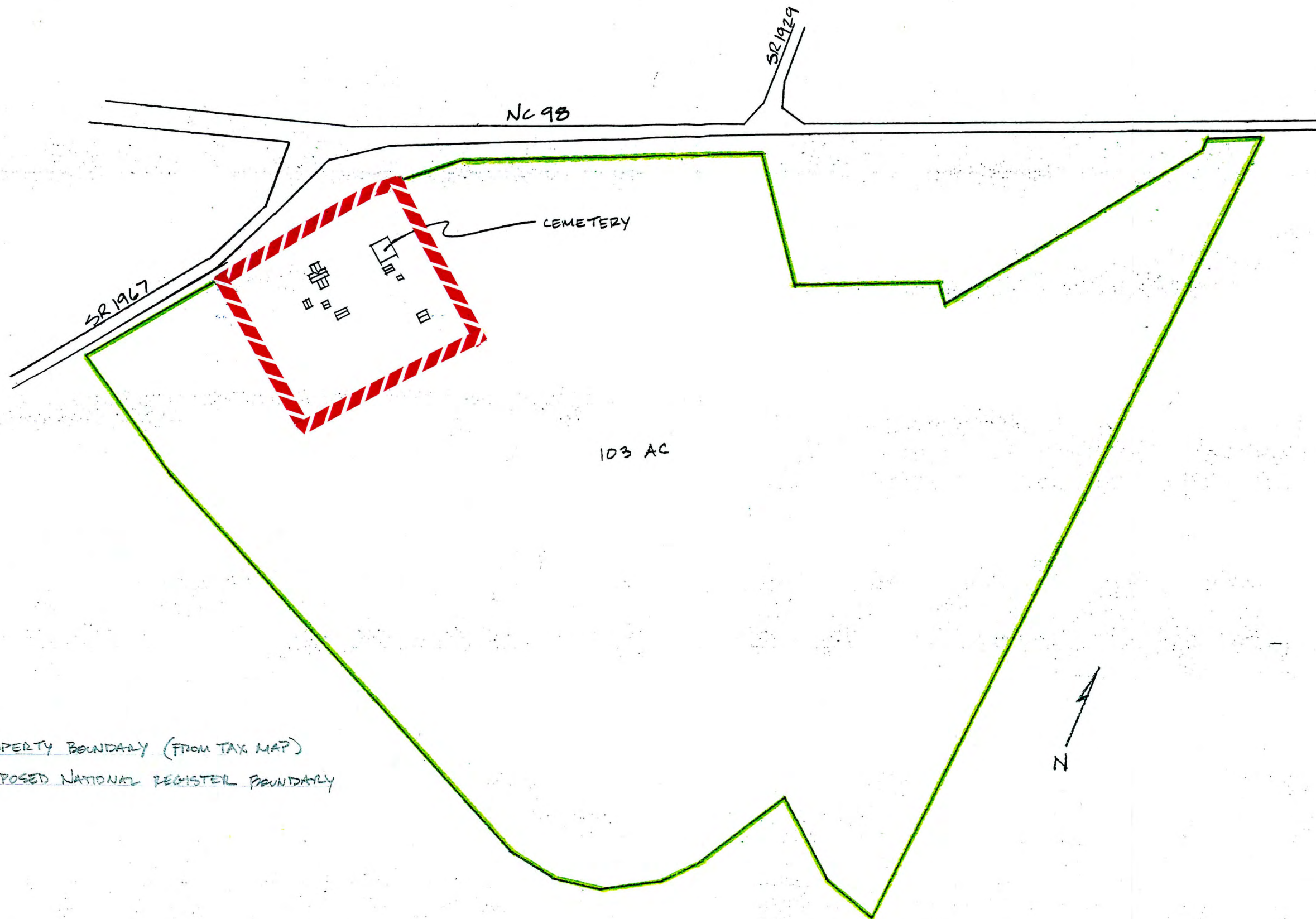


FIG. 2 -- SITE PLAN, WM. THOMPSON HOUSE

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY (FROM TAX MAP)
- PROPOSED NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY





— PROPERTY BOUNDARY (FROM TAX MAP)
- - - PROPOSED NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY

FIG 3 -- SITE PLAN, CRENSHAW HALL

0 200'