

---

# **WAKE COUNTY ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY UPDATE PHASE III**

Historic Resources in the Long- and Short-Range Urban Service Areas of Apex, Holly Springs, and Fuquay-Varina, the Apex Non-Urban Service area, and the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed of Northwest Wake County

---



Prepared by:  
Heather Wagner Slane  
hmwPreservation

Photography, Field & Research Assistance  
by Cheri LaFlamme Szcodronski

---

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Project History and Overview .....	4
Survey Methodology .....	8
Historic Context.....	10
Architectural Context.....	17
Findings .....	26
Apex Long-Range and Non-Urban Service Areas .....	26
Holly Springs Short- and Long-Range Urban Service Areas.....	30
Fuquay-Varina Short- and Long-Range Urban Service Areas.....	33
Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed .....	39
Cemeteries .....	47
Recommendations .....	48
Bibliography .....	51
Appendix A: Classifications of Surveyed Properties .....	52
Appendix B: Study List Information and Justification .....	53



# LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Apex, Holly Springs, and Fuquay-Varina Short- and Long-Range Urban Service Areas .....	6
Figure 2. Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed .....	7
Figure 3. Wilbon (WA0549) .....	11
Figure 4. Aaron Holleman House (WA1117) .....	12
Figure 5. Rock Cliff Farm (WA2258) .....	13
Figure 6. 1968 Wake County Map, Harris Lake Watershed .....	15
Figure 7. 2013 Wake County Map, Harris Lake Watershed .....	15
Figure 8. 1968 Wake County Map, Falls Lake Watershed .....	16
Figure 9. 2013 Wake County Map, Falls Lake Watershed .....	16
Figure 10. Potato House and Mule Barn, Cannady-Brogden Farm (WA1363) .....	17
Figure 11. Bungalow, Burt Farm (WA0538) .....	18
Figure 12. “Mount Vernon” porch, John Quinton Adams House (WA1157).....	19
Figure 13. 1940s House (WA7787).....	19
Figure 14. McDonald and Winnifred Weeks House (WA7785).....	20
Figure 15. David Barbour House (WA7791) .....	20
Figure 16. Concrete-block houses and duplexes (WA7786).....	21
Figure 17. Upchurch Estates (WA7798) .....	22
Figure 18. McCuller’s Pines (WA7784).....	22
Figure 19. Nina and Early Keith Store and Restaurant (WA7913) .....	23
Figure 20. Cabins, Camp Kanata (WA7821).....	23
Figure 21. Ledge Rock Baptist Church (WA7808) .....	24
Figure 22. Cemetery, Burt Farm (WA0538) .....	25
Figure 23. Obelisk, Wenworth Christian Church Cemetery (WA1220).....	25
Figure 24. Distribution of Demolished Properties in Apex LRUSA and Non-USA .....	28
Figure 25. Distribution of Demolished Properties in the New Hill NRHD .....	28
Figure 26. Distribution of Deteriorated Properties in Apex LRUSA and Non-USA .....	30
Figure 27. Distribution of Deteriorated Properties in Holly Springs SRUSA and LRUSA.....	32
Figure 28. Distribution of Demolished Properties in Fuquay-Varina SRUSA and LRUSA ....	35
Figure 29. Distribution of Deteriorated Properties in Fuquay-Varina SRUSA and LRUSA....	37
Figure 30. Distribution of Demolished Properties in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed .....	41
Figure 31. Distribution of Demolished Properties in Sandy Plain.....	41
Figure 32. Distribution of Deteriorated Properties in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed .....	45

## **LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1. Demolished Properties in Apex LRUSA and Non-USA .....	27
Table 2. Properties with Outbuilding Loss in Apex LRUSA and Non-USA .....	29
Table 3. Deteriorated Properties in Apex LRUSA and Non-USA .....	29
Table 4. Newly Surveyed Properties in Apex LRUSA and Non-USA .....	30
Table 5. Demolished Properties in Holly Springs SRUSA and LRUSA .....	31
Table 6. Properties with Outbuilding Loss in Holly Springs SRUSA and LRUSA .....	31
Table 7. Deteriorated Properties in Holly Springs SRUSA and LRUSA .....	31
Table 8. Newly Surveyed Properties in Holly Springs SRUSA and LRUSA .....	32
Table 9. Demolished Properties in Fuquay-Varina SRUSA and LRUSA .....	34
Table 10. Properties with Outbuilding Loss in Fuquay-Varina SRUSA and LRUSA .....	36
Table 11. Deteriorated Properties in Fuquay-Varina SRUSA and LRUSA .....	36
Table 12. Newly Surveyed Properties in Fuquay-Varina SRUSA and LRUSA .....	38
Table 13. Demolished Properties in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed .....	39-41
Table 14. Properties with Outbuilding Loss in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed .....	43-44
Table 15. Deteriorated Properties in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed .....	44
Table 16. Newly Surveyed Properties in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed .....	47
Table 17. Extant Family Cemeteries Associated with Demolished Properties in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed .....	48

## PROJECT HISTORY AND OVERVIEW

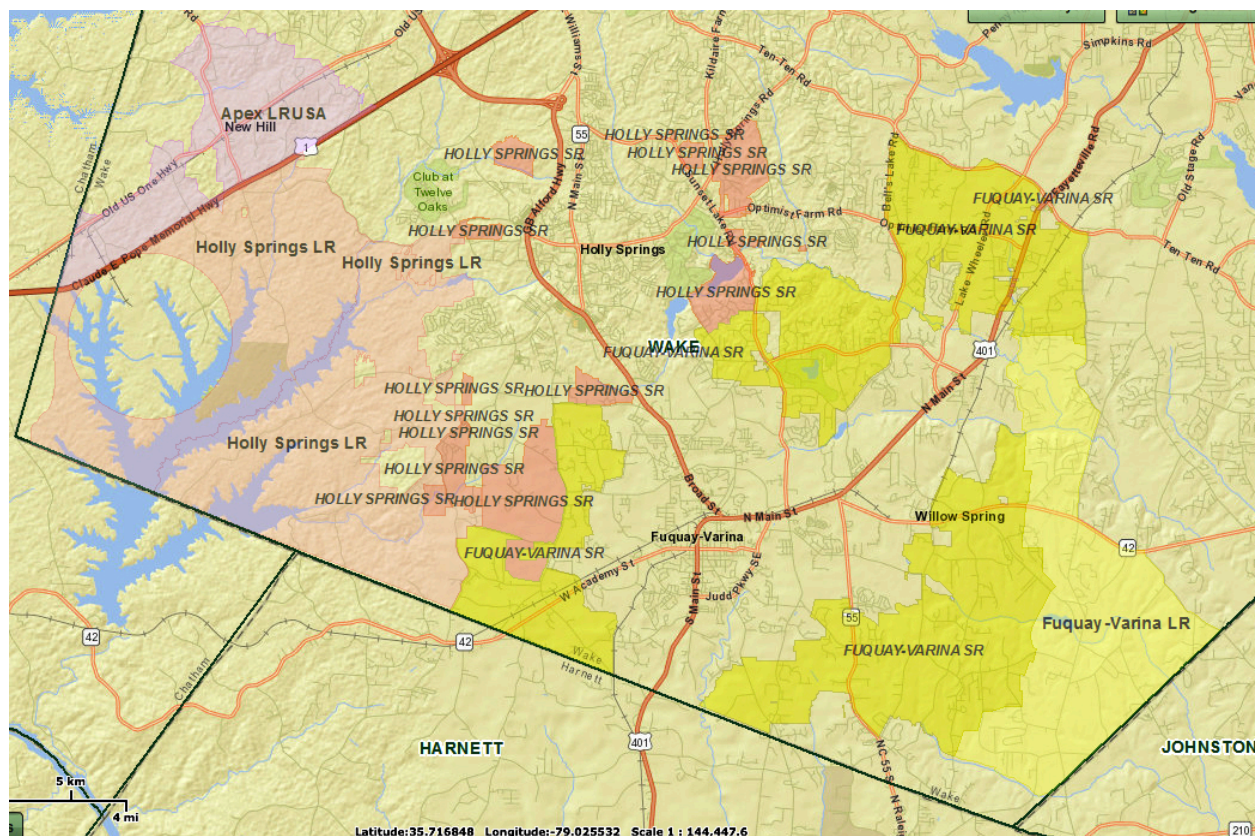
In 2017, Wake County received a Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO) and contracted with hmwPreservation to undertake an architectural survey update of historic resources in the Long- and Short-Range Urban Service Areas of Apex, Fuquay-Varina, and Holly Springs, the Apex Non-Urban Service Area, and the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed of Northwest Wake County in North Carolina (see Figures 1 and 2). The project was part of a multi-phase project aimed at updating the survey of the entire area within the jurisdiction of the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission. Earlier phases included the 2014-2015 architectural survey update of Apex, Fuquay-Varina, and Holly Springs, and a 2015-2016 architectural survey update of Knightdale, Rolesville, and Wendell.

Many historic properties in and around the survey area were first surveyed as part of the comprehensive survey of Wake County in 1988-1991, though several significant sites were surveyed as early as the 1970s or 1980s. The 1988-1991 survey, conducted by Kelly Lally, resulted in the preparation of approximately 265 individual survey files for the current survey area. The survey also led to the submission of the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) titled “Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, NC (c. 1790-1941)” by Kelly Lally and Todd Johnson, as well as the publication of the book, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina* in 1994, written by Lally.

Portions of the Long- and Short-Range Urban Service Areas of Apex, Fuquay-Varina, and Holly Springs, the Apex Non-Urban Service Area, and the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed of Northwest Wake County were also surveyed in 2005-2006 as part of an architectural survey update of the County. That survey, performed by Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., did not comprehensively resurvey the study areas, but did address survey of resources that had not been surveyed in 1988-1991 and prepared additional county-wide historic and architectural context for the 1942-1960 time period. Approximately 135 individual survey files were created as a result of this and other survey efforts since 1991. These include additional survey of the New Hill community near Apex in 2000-2001 in preparation a National Register of Historic Places nomination, which added approximately eleven individual survey files. Environmental review projects throughout the study areas also contributed additional survey files.

The primary objective of the 2017 survey of the Long- and Short-Range Urban Service Areas of Apex, Fuquay-Varina, and Holly Springs, the Apex Non-Urban Service Area, and the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed of Northwest Wake County was to update and expand the existing 400 survey files, to add significant or representative properties constructed prior to 1970, and to summarize changes to the historic fabric of these four areas.

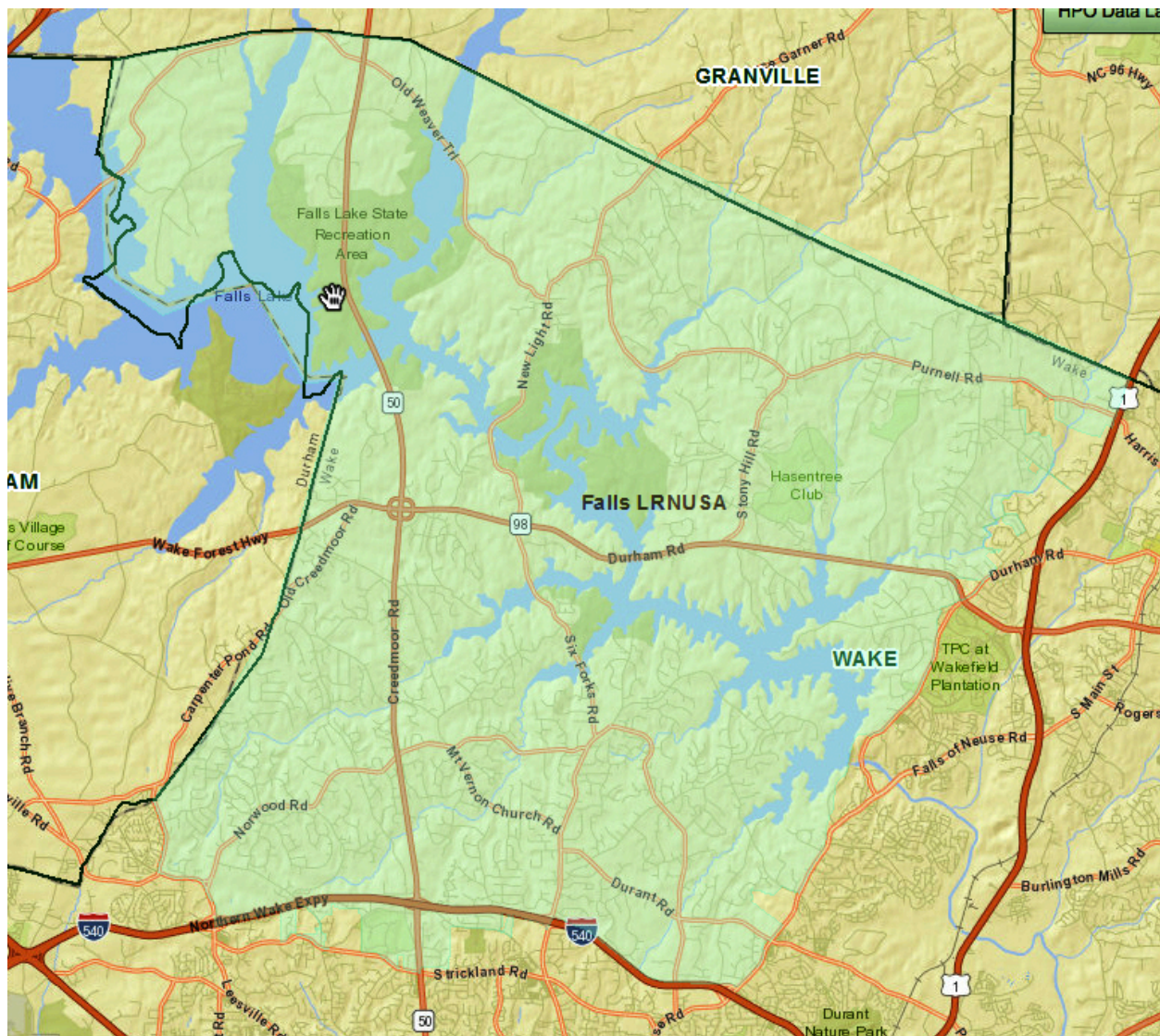
The Long- and Short-Range Urban Service Areas of Apex, Fuquay-Varina, and Holly Springs include those areas outside of the immediate extra-territorial jurisdiction of the three municipalities (which were surveyed in 2014-2015). This patchwork of study areas completes the survey update of the southern portion of the county. The study areas is shown on the map below with the Apex (purple), Holly Springs (pink), and Fuquay-Varina (yellow). The Apex Non-Urban Service Area is not shown on the map.



*Figure 1: Apex, Holly Springs, and Fuquay-Varina  
Long- and Short-Range Urban Services Areas  
Map Courtesy of North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office*



The Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed of Northwest Wake County is roughly bounded by the Durham County line on the west, the Granville County line on the north, Old Falls of Neuse Road on the east, and I-540 on the south.



*Figure 2: Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed  
Map Courtesy of North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office*

# **SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

The preparation of this architectural survey update focused on the documentation of historic resources within the August 2015 boundaries of the Long- and Short-Range Urban Service Areas of Apex, Fuquay-Varina, and Holly Springs, the Apex Non-Urban Service Area, and the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed of Northwest Wake County. Fieldwork took place from January 2017 through August 2017. Heather Slane served as the principal investigator with field and research assistance by Cheri Szcodronski.

Surveyors verified the existence and location of approximately 400 previously surveyed sites that were recorded with individual files and comprehensively resurveyed those sites with updated field survey forms, written descriptions, and digital photographs. Additionally, approximately 30 properties (including subdivisions/neighborhoods) that appear to have been constructed prior to 1970 and were not previously surveyed have been assigned survey site numbers and documented with field survey forms, brief written descriptions, and photos. Finally, twelve cemeteries associated with previously surveyed resources that have since been demolished were surveyed and assigned new survey site numbers.

Basic archival research, including the examination of plats, historic newspapers, and additional property records, was carried out as appropriate to provide additional data for significant properties and neighborhoods. On-site interviews were conducted as feasible and special notation made of properties that appear potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Material gathered during fieldwork and research was used to update and fully populate database records and paper files on updated resources and only database records on newly surveyed properties and neighborhoods. Changes to previously surveyed properties were noted as appropriate in the summaries. Newly surveyed individual buildings received brief written summaries; for newly identified neighborhoods/subdivisions, a brief written summary addressed the area overall rather than each of its components. All newly surveyed resources have limited photography.

## **Database**

Existing paper survey files (specifically sketches) and online tax records were used to code all individual buildings as No Substantial Change, Altered, Deteriorated, Demolished, Outbuilding Loss, or Moved. Written entries from the 1988-1991 survey were scanned and the content pasted into the written summary field of each database record. After the completion of the field survey and preparation of written summaries for previously surveyed resources, the HPO database was fully populated for each property or neighborhood, summaries of previously recorded properties updated, and report forms generated from the database for inclusion in the paper survey files. A digital copy of the database was presented to both the NCHPO and staff for the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission.

## **Photographs**

Digital survey photos were taken from the public right-of-way, when possible, using a digital SLR camera. Photos of both primary and secondary resources were labeled according to the NCHPO guidelines, and contact sheets printed for inclusion in the paper survey files. A DVD of

all labeled survey photos was prepared for the NCHPO and staff for the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission.

### **Paper Files**

Paper files for each previously surveyed property include the field survey notes, printed contact sheets, and printed database records, as well as any related primary sources. No paper files were prepared for newly documented resources unless the resource was proposed for the Study List.

### **Maps**

Digital maps with the boundaries of the study areas, street names, survey site numbers, and parcel data were used during the field survey to locate previously surveyed resources.

### **Survey Report**

This written report outlines the project methodology, summarizes changes to the study areas, and includes recommendations for further study. The methodology summarizes the sources used, properties surveyed, and criteria considered for selecting buildings and neighborhoods for new survey. The report also outlines changes to the study areas including demolition, deterioration, and new construction, using maps, where possible, to illustrate trends in these activities. It includes additional historic context for the Long- and Short-Range Urban Service Areas of Apex, Fuquay-Varina, and Holly Springs, the Apex Non-Urban Service Area, and the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed of Northwest Wake County, as well as an architectural context to cover the major mid-twentieth-century styles represented in the survey areas. The consultant will present the findings of the survey at up to two public information meetings in Wake County.

### **Study List Recommendations**

Included in the survey report is a list of properties considered by the consultant to be eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places, specifically those properties that appear to have exceptional historic or architectural significance and a high level of material integrity. The report explains why each property was selected. The consultant will present these properties to the North Carolina National Register Advisory Committee for consideration for listing to the NCHPO National Register Study List.

# HISTORIC CONTEXT

## Post World War II Growth, 1940-1970

Wake County was significantly impacted by substantial population growth in the second half of the twentieth century and a shift from a largely agrarian economy to one focused on industry, technology, government, higher education, and research.<sup>1</sup> The population of Wake County increased six-fold from 1940 to 2000, rising from 109,544 to 627,846 residents. It rose even more quickly in the next fourteen years, up to 998,691 residents in 2014. During this period, Raleigh and the surrounding towns annexed significant amounts of land, causing the county to lose agricultural land at an alarming rate.<sup>2</sup> In 1960 alone, the City of Raleigh annexed previously unincorporated land that added 14,000 people to its existing population of 170,000.

Despite the increase in population, and due in part to the quantities of farmland being annexed and developed, farming in the county declined during the second half of the twentieth century, specifically, tobacco, cotton, and dairy farms. While some farmers diversified their production, others simply abandoned farming for other occupations. The number of farms in the county dropped from 6,219 in 1950 to fewer than three thousand in 1964, and by 1987, only one thousand farms were in operation, though farm tenancy continued to be prevalent into the 1970s.<sup>3</sup> By the end of the twentieth century, there were only 846 active farms in the county and the abandonment of farms was visible in the deterioration or demolition of outbuildings. In some cases, significant residential construction had taken place on the former farmland.<sup>4</sup> In the words of one landowner, whose husband farmed tobacco, soybeans, and corn and had a pecan orchard just east of their 1920s house, after his death she “realized that [she] could grow houses easier than [she] could crops.”<sup>5</sup> Upon completion of the 1988-1991 county-wide survey, Kelly Lally concluded that although Wake County residents were shifting away from farming as its primary occupation, the landscape still bore strong resemblance to its eighteenth- and nineteenth-century roots.<sup>6</sup> Fifteen years later, however, Edwards-Pittman observed the farm was no longer the center of everyday life for Wake County residents.<sup>7</sup>

## A Changing Landscape, 1970-2017

Rural Wake County, specifically those areas surrounding Apex, Holly Springs, and Fuquay-Varina in the southern part of the county and the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed in the northwest part of the county, were not affected by the population growth as immediately as Raleigh and the surrounding municipalities, yet by the 1970s, the influx of residents necessitated better roads and increased water supply to support the growing population throughout the county. State highways were improved or widened in all four areas, and since 1990 there has been an increase in commercial development along these corridors, especially in the Apex, Holly Springs, and Fuquay-Varina areas. Further, the ongoing construction of I-540

---

<sup>1</sup> Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc. “Phase II: Wake County MPDF Draft Addendum, 1942-1960,” *Wake County Architectural Survey Update Phases I & II, 2005-2007*, 13 (Hereafter referred to as Edwards-Pittman, MPDF).

<sup>2</sup> Edwards-Pittman, MPDF, 12-13.

<sup>3</sup> Lally, Kelly, “Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (c. 1790-1941).” Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1993, E-78.

<sup>4</sup> Edwards-Pittman, MPDF, 6.

<sup>5</sup> Veasey, Geraldine. Interview with the author. Spring 2017.

<sup>6</sup> Lally, MPN, Section E, 78.

<sup>7</sup> Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc. “Phase I: Reconnaissance,” *Wake County Architectural Survey Update Phases I & II, 2005-2007*, 6.



in the southern part of the county and planned improvements to US 98 in the northern part of the county will continue to affect the rural landscape.

Perhaps the most significant change to the landscape was the construction of Shearon Harris Nuclear Plant, Harris Lake, and Falls Lake in the late 1970s and early 1980s to provide necessary power and water supply to the growing population of the county. Flooding to capture water for drinking, recreation, and (in the case of Harris Lake) cooling, resulted in both the moving and loss of historic structures and farmsteads, but also a loss of the connectivity among rural residents in these parts of the county (see Figures 6-9). The construction of the two lakes displaced populations and cut off crossroads communities in the southwestern and northern sections of the county and shifted the land use from farming to recreation. As a result, farms were abandoned and stores went out of business, causing the decline of once-vibrant crossroads communities. This trend has led to the availability of land for development, but so far development pressure remains relatively low in these areas due to loss of connectivity.<sup>8</sup>

### **Apex, Holly Springs, and Fuquay-Varina Long- and Short-Range Urban Service Areas and Apex Non-Urban Service Area**

The long- and short-range urban service areas include those areas immediately adjacent to the extraterritorial planning jurisdictions for Apex, Holly Springs, and Fuquay-Varina (see Figure 1). The non-urban service area includes rural land west of Apex. Historically, the southwestern part of the county was largely farmland dotted with small- to mid-sized farms, some of which remained under the ownership of a single family for generations and many of which included tenant houses in addition to the main house. Farms grew primarily tobacco, but also a variety of subsistence crops including vegetables. The development of Fuquay Springs and Varina as tobacco markets brought a local market for tobacco while driving up land prices as the town(s) grew in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.<sup>9</sup> At the same time, land in the nearby communities of Holleman's Crossroads, Needmore, and Piney Grove remained affordable for African American farmers after emancipation, largely because of the relatively poor soils and distance from Raleigh, resulting in a high percentage of African American farm owners compared to other parts of the county.<sup>10</sup> The area remained an important tobacco-farming region until the late 1990s when production dramatically decreased due to the federal tobacco buyouts. At that time, in order to combat falling tobacco prices and to stabilize tobacco supply and demand, the federal government implemented a system in which farmers were compensated for not growing tobacco.

A number of small crossroads communities are located throughout the study areas and typically contain turn-of-the-twentieth century residences, churches and cemeteries, and frame stores. Among these are the railroad communities of Bonsal (WA1091 and WA1089), New Hill (WA1101), Wilbon (WA0549) (see Figure 3), and Willow Springs (WA1120) each having been established along railroad lines constructed between the close of the Civil War and the 1890s. In the mid-1800s, the village of Friendship formed as a diverse community founded primarily by free



Figure 3: Wilbon (WA0549)

<sup>8</sup> Lally, *Historic Architecture*, 292, 365-366.

<sup>9</sup> Lally, *Historic Architecture*, 373.

<sup>10</sup> Lally, *Historic Architecture*, 535.

African Americans and Native Americans.<sup>11</sup> Other communities including Holleman's Crossroads, Needmore, Piney Grove, Kennebec, and Mount Pleasant were little more than a small collection of houses near the intersection of two county roads. The majority of these communities stagnated in the second half of the twentieth century when population growth was concentrated in Raleigh and the other urban areas of the county. Only Willow Springs and the adjacent Willow Springs Crossroads (WA1128 and WA7795) continued to grow after World War II with new houses and businesses constructed in the Crossroads community and the construction and expansion of schools, churches, and houses in Willow Springs.

Perhaps the most significant change to rural southwest Wake County was the creation of Harris Lake in the late 1970s. The lake, which was created by the impounding of Buckhorn Creek, is the source and outlet of cooling water for the Shearon Harris Nuclear Plant. The plant itself was constructed by Carolina Power and Light in 1978 and began producing power for commercial consumption in 1987. The flooding of Buckhorn Creek resulted in a 4,100-acre lake (in Wake and Chatham counties) on farmland that was largely held in Wake County by the Womble, Smith, and Holleman families who grew tobacco, cotton, peanuts, and sweet potatoes, and raised chickens, among other things (see Figures 7 and 8). While a number of homes were relocated, including the Joseph Womble House (WA4194) and the Aaron Holleman House (WA1117), other homes and outbuildings were lost.<sup>12</sup> Further, the creation of the lake decreased the physical connectivity in this part of the county, resulting in the relative isolation of numerous houses, farms, and small communities in the area (see Figure 4).



*Figure 4: Aaron Holleman House (WA1117)*

Another significant factor in the development of southwestern Wake County was the construction of NC-540, known as both the Western Wake Freeway and the Triangle Expressway. Construction on the road began in 2009 and was completed to NC-55 just north of Holly Springs in 2012. While the highway itself falls outside of the study areas, bisecting the municipalities of Apex and Holly Springs, the connectivity that the toll road provides from to other parts of Wake and Durham counties has opened up rural southern Wake County to additional residential development, especially in the Holly Springs and Fuquay-Varina areas. Proposed routes for the southeast end of the freeway, connecting Holly Springs to I-40 on the southeast side of Raleigh, have yet to be determined, although proposed routes would cut through the north part of the Fuquay-Varina Short-Range Urban Service area, affecting numerous early- and mid-twentieth-century resources. This area will continue to be significantly impacted as plans to complete I-540 come to fruition.

### **Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed**

The Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed includes the rural area in the northwest part of the county that is generally bounded by Durham County on the west, Granville County on the

<sup>11</sup> Lally, *Historic Architecture*, 365-366; Lally, MPN, Section E, 22.

<sup>12</sup> Because the creation of Harris Lake pre-dates the 1988-1991 architectural survey of the county, it is unclear exactly how many resources were lost or affected by the flooding of Buckhorn Creek in the late 1970s.

north, Old Falls of Neuse Road on the east, and I-540 on the south (see Figure 2). The soils in portions of this area are better suited to cotton than tobacco, though cotton-related outbuildings are missing from the landscape because the boll weevil infestations of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries caused farmers to shift to tobacco or dairy production. Like its southwestern counterpart in this study, this region was largely characterized by small- to mid-sized bright leaf tobacco farms clustered around crossroads communities. The Sandy Plain area (WA1372) in particular, along US 50 near the Granville County line, had numerous medium-scale tobacco farms each with several curing barns, a packhouse, and other tobacco and domestic outbuildings. Other farms in northern Wake County shifted production to dairy and the Wakefield Dairy Complex (WA1448), Bailey Dairy Farm (WA1324), and Nipper Dairy Farm (WA1323) are illustrative of this trend. However, by the end of the twentieth century even these farms were no longer in production and the buildings were deteriorated, demolished, or converted to new uses.

Unlike rural communities in the southern part of the county, those in Falls Lake did not have railroad connections, but instead were centered on a small church or single frame or concrete-block store and were subsequently much smaller. Communities like Sandy Plain (WA1372), New Light (WA1398), and Purnell (WA1425) were typical and consisted of little more than a collection of houses or farmsteads, while Olive Grove, Stony Hill, and Bayleaf were even less dense, with only a single store or church at their center.<sup>13</sup> The remote rural nature of the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed is further emphasized by the number of cemeteries found throughout the region. Nearly every farmstead included a family cemetery, many with graves dating to the mid- and late-nineteenth century, evidence that even churches and church cemeteries, centers of the rural community, were rare before the twentieth century. With so few structured communities, roads were often named for the early occupants, farms, and churches to which they led. In many instances, the buildings for which the roads were named have been lost, and with their loss, the origin of these distinctive names lost as well.

While the Neuse River and its tributaries contributed to the early economy of the area with mills prevalent along the waterways, the creation of Falls Lake in the early 1980s further exacerbated the remoteness of the far northern part of the county. In 1978, the Army Corps of Engineers began to damn the Neuse River, which had been prone to flooding, in order to create Falls Lake. The lake began to form in 1981 with the completion of the dam and grew to its current size by the mid-1980s (see Figures 8 and 9). It continues to be managed by the Army Corps of Engineers and provides drinking water to Raleigh and a number of other municipalities. Three times the size of Harris Lake, the 12,410-acre Falls Lake significantly impacted the rural landscape of northwest Wake County, necessitating the relocation or demolition of multiple resources. In addition to the lake itself, approximately 5,000 acres along the shoreline, mostly in potential flood zones, have been designated as state or county recreation areas and have been cleared of buildings except for the historically significant James Mangum House (WA0030) and Rock Cliff Farm (WA2258) (see Figure 5). The scale and configuration of the lake, following multiple



Figure 5: Rock Cliff Farm (WA2258)

<sup>13</sup> Lally, *Historic Architecture*, 292; Lally, MPN, Section E, 58-59.

branches of creeks and rivers that flow into the Neuse River, resulted in a loss of connectivity between the rural areas, with numerous roadways rerouted or simply dead-ending into the lake where they once connected to other communities.

While the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed was historically rural and remote, its location between Durham, Raleigh, and Wake Forest has led to significant residential development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as those communities experienced unprecedented growth and significant demand for housing. Farmland no longer in use for cotton, tobacco, or dairy production quickly became valuable as acreage for residential developments. The construction of I-540 along the southern border of the study areas, completed in 2001, further contributed to development and resulting loss of historic resources by opening up travel between Raleigh, Durham, and Wake Forest. Other subdivisions are located primarily along state highways NC-50 and NC-98, but also along Norwood Road, Durant Road, Six Forks Road, and Falls of Neuse Road with the most intense development happening at the south end of the study areas, nearest I-540.



## Harris Lake Watershed

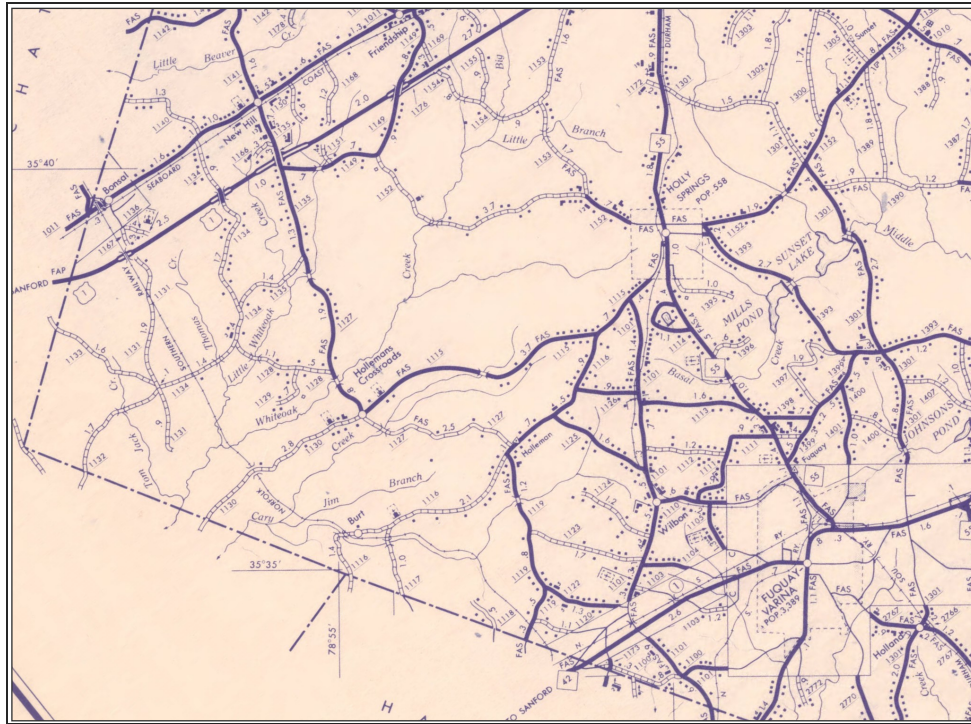


Figure 6: 1968 Wake County Map, Harris Lake Watershed  
Map Courtesy of North Carolina State Archives)

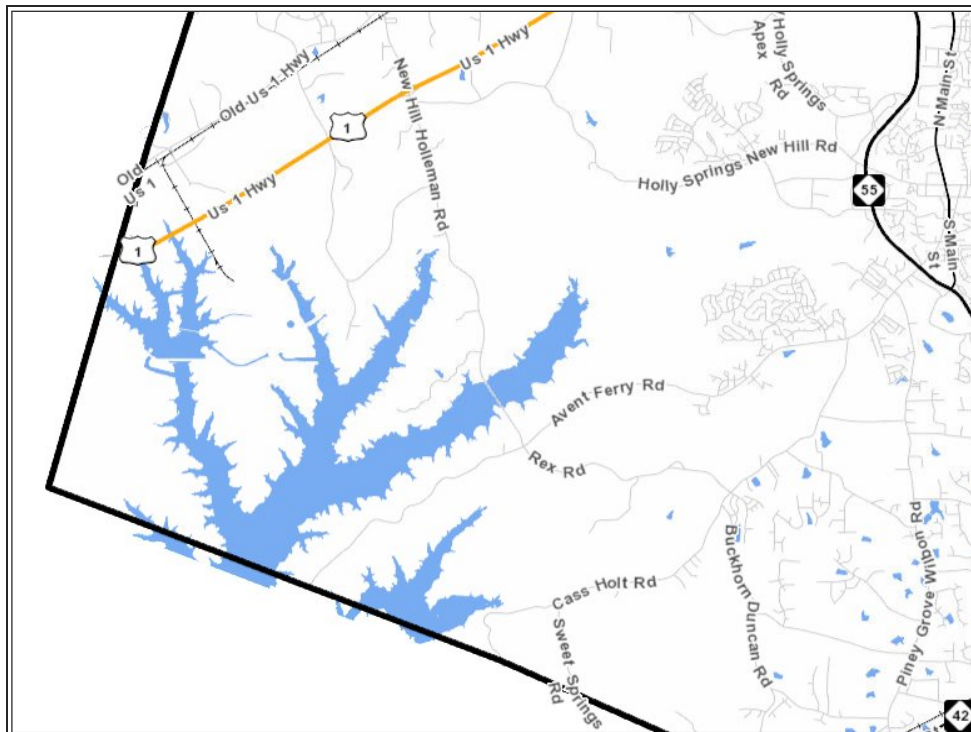


Figure 7: 2013 Wake County Map, Harris Lake Watershed  
Map Courtesy of Raleigh and Wake County iMaps

### Falls Lake Watershed

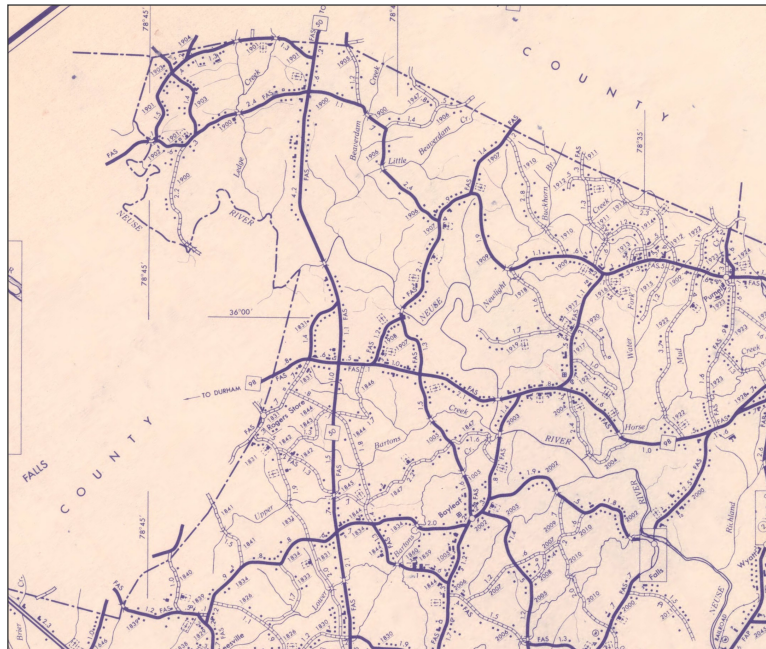


Figure 8: 1968 Wake County Map, Falls Lake Watershed  
Map Courtesy of North Carolina State Archives

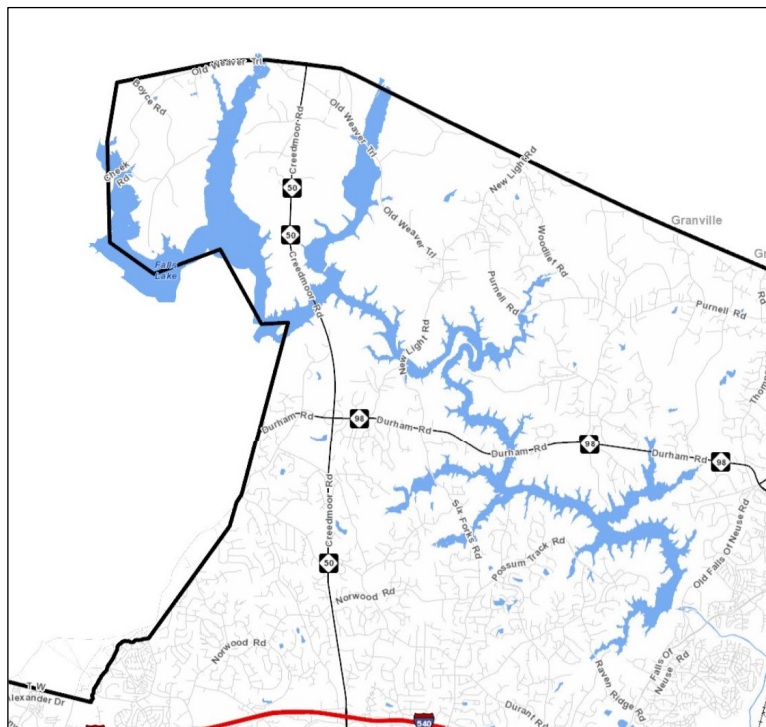


Figure 9: 2013 Wake County Map, Falls Lake Watershed  
Map Courtesy of Raleigh and Wake County iMaps

## ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Raleigh and the surrounding municipalities experienced significant growth in the early twentieth century with unprecedented construction in the 1920s and again in the years immediately following the close of World War II. Meanwhile, the rural parts of the county experienced less growth and were slower to break with traditional building forms and materials, which they used well into the middle of the twentieth century. Farming remained common with farms adapting to new technologies and diversifying to new crops throughout the century. Consequently, the historic architecture of the study areas is directly tied to the farms and the small communities they supported including the houses, churches, commercial buildings, and cemeteries.

### Agricultural Architecture

The agricultural economy on which rural Wake County was based continued into the late-twentieth century. Tobacco remained the cash crop of choice in much of the study areas with frame and concrete block tobacco barns constructed from the 1940s through the 1960s and metal bulk barns becoming popular by the end of the century. Despite their materials, mid-century curing barns and packhouses shared the same appearance and function as earlier buildings, lending visual continuity to the agrarian landscape.<sup>14</sup> Following World War II, tobacco farms continued to become smaller and more numerous, though tenant farming remained common into the 1970s with a number of frame and concrete block tenant houses constructed in the study areas from the 1940s through the 1970s. Thus, intact farmsteads tend to have houses and agricultural outbuildings constructed over several decades and may include buildings of log, frame, and concrete-block construction.

With the loss of the cotton industry in the 1920s and the impact of the Granville Wilt (a tobacco plant disease) on the tobacco industry in the 1930s, some farmers found success by diversifying their crops with chickens, hogs, sweet potatoes, grapes, soybeans, and pecans supplement or replace tobacco and cotton.<sup>15</sup> The result in many cases was the construction of new buildings or the conversion of existing buildings to new uses. In Sandy Plain, many farmers who originally grew tobacco began to grow potatoes or raise chickens, including the Cannady-Brogden Farm (WA1363) (see Figure 10). Others converted to dairy operations. The Wakefield Dairy Complex (WA1448), Bailey Dairy Farm (WA1324), and Nipper Dairy Farm (WA1323) are all illustrative of this trend, though by the end of the twentieth century even these farms were no longer in production and the buildings have been deteriorated, demolished, or converted to new uses.



*Figure 10: Potato House and Mule Barn, Cannady-Brogden Farm (WA1363)*

With the ultimate decline of the tobacco industry in the 1990s, several farms further diversified, but many simply ceased production, participating in crop reduction programs in which they

---

<sup>14</sup> Edwards-Pittman, MPDF, 17, 19.

<sup>15</sup> Lally, MPN, Section E, 71-73.



sold farmland in exchange for government compensation.<sup>16</sup> An exception is the Perry-Emory-Brinkley Farm (WA1392, WA7805, and WA7806) which remains in operation today, though production has shifted from tobacco to chickens and finally to vegetables, generally re-using tobacco-related buildings for new purposes. By the late twentieth century, a demand for pasture and boarding facilities for horses became common, especially in the Fuquay-Varina area and in parts of the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed. The Burt Farm (WA0583) and Marshall Partin House (WA1131) illustrate this trend with modern horse barns constructed and older barns re-used for hay storage and other equine-related uses.

### **Residential Architecture**

The earliest surviving houses in the study areas date to the antebellum era and include both frame and log examples. Frame houses from this period are rare and usually survive without their associated outbuildings, as is the case with the James Mangum House (WA0030). From the 1970s through the early 2000s, a number of antebellum houses were moved into or within the study areas, including the John O'Rorke House (WA5546) in 1981, and the Thompson House (WA1447) in 2004. Log houses from this period are even more rare, as families routinely enlarged, replaced, or reused these early buildings as outbuildings.<sup>17</sup> Several remaining in the study areas are now used for storage rather than residences and include the Nash-Weathers House (WA1029), the Weeks House (WA1162), and the Davis House (WA1428).

The one-room-deep triple-A-roofed house was by far the most common house form in the study areas with many one-story, one-and-a-half-story, and two-story examples from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries remaining extant. The one-story, front-gabled house was also common from the 1920s to the 1940s and tends to have originated as tenant housing. Both forms have been routinely updated with replacement windows, siding, and porch posts to make them seem more modern and stylish.

While the bungalow was among the most common house type in Wake County's municipalities in the 1920s, it was not as prevalent in the rural study areas. Those that were constructed either replaced an earlier farmhouse, as is the case with the Burt Farm (WA0538) (see Figure 11), were the central house for a new small-scale farm like the Weeks-Veasey House (WA0592), or were tenant houses for larger nearby farms (Adams-Blalock Tenant House, WA7863). Also common was the installation of Craftsman-style post-on-pier supports on an earlier structure, like those on the tenant house associated with the C. B. Sorrell House (WA0602).



*Figure 11: Bungalow, Burt Farm (WA0538)*

---

<sup>16</sup> Lally, MPN, Section E, 76-77; Edwards-Pittman, MPDF, 3-4.

<sup>17</sup> Lally, MPN, Section F, 124-126.



Similarly, examples of Colonial Revival-style architecture, common in urban areas from the 1920s through the 1960s, are rare in the study areas, where traditional forms with minimal detailing continued to be the norm. More often the Colonial Revival style appeared through remodeling. Several two-story houses were updated in the 1940s and 1950s with replacement or modified porches. For example, the John Quinton Adams House (WA1157) (see Figure 12) and the Partin-Womble House (WA1130) were each modified with the construction of a two-story-tall “Mount Vernon” replacement porch partially obscuring the center gable and the house at 9315 Lake Wheeler Road (WA7788) was modified with replacement square columns supporting a nearly flat roof. The latter house also had paneled aprons installed under the windows. The c. 1952 brick dwelling at 13328 Norwood Road (WA7919) is a rare example in the study areas of a house constructed in the Colonial Revival style. Here, a minimal, side-gabled form has gabled dormers, paired windows, and a small, front-gabled entrance porch typical of the style.



*Figure 12: “Mount Vernon” porch, John Quinton Adams House (WA1157)*

Post-World War II housing in the study areas is similar to that throughout the county, though naturally in much smaller quantities than in urban areas where jobs and educational opportunities were most prevalent. Among the housing types constructed from 1945 to 1970 are Period Cottages, Minimal Traditional-style houses, Ranch houses, and several examples of Modern residences.

Smaller and more common than Colonial Revival-style houses in the study areas are small- to medium-scale Period Cottages, often with decorative gables and classical or Colonial details blended with mid-century details like two-over-two horizontal-pane windows, picture windows, and attached carports. While urban examples appear as early as the 1920s, later examples from the 1940s and 1950s are more common in the rural study areas. The c. 1930 White-Dean House (WA1457) is probably the most distinctive example of the style, with steeply pitched gables that give the house a storybook feel. The c. 1959 Leon and Allie Pearce House (WA7781) is more typical of Period Cottages in rural Wake County, with a simple front-gabled form with projecting wings on the side elevation elongating the façade, brick veneer, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, a classical door surround, and attached carport supported by decorative metal posts.

Characterized by a very simple rectangular, side-gabled form, flush eaves, and a lack of architectural detail, Minimal Traditional-style houses were a response to the limited resources of the depression and World War II and the rapid home building after the war. The 1940s house at 9708 Fayetteville Road (WA7787) (see Figure 13) is an example of the style with a brick veneer, double-hung windows, and only a small overhang sheltering the entrance. The style, because it was generally limited to late 1940s



*Figure 13: 1940s House (WA7787)*

post-War development is not common in rural Wake County, though several other examples are located in the Willow Springs Crossroad community (WA7795).

Far more common in the study areas are Ranch houses, built nationally beginning in the 1950s. The wide, low, one-story houses were suitable to farms and rural lots with large acreage and the brick veneers were attractive to farm families as a low-maintenance alternative to siding, which required regular repainting. Additionally, the open floor plans with centrally located kitchens represented the family-centered focus of the 1950s, a direct response to the fragmentation of rooms separated by hallways that the earlier I-houses provided. Ranch homes often replaced older farmhouses, as was the case with the William Brinkley Farm (WA7805), or provided an additional residence for a younger generation of the farm family, as seen in the Burt Farm (WA0538) and the Stephenson Houses (WA7793).

There are a significant number of Ranch houses in the project area, most with typical stylistic features including side-gabled or hipped roofs, brick veneers, picture windows defining the public space of the house, and smaller double-hung or slider windows marking the bedrooms, though few are of exceptional significance. The c. 1967 Ranch at 2517 Old NC 98 (WA7911) is typical of the study areas, with a side-gabled rectangular form, brick veneer, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and an inset carport on one end. The c.1971 Blanche and Bruce Booth House (WA7780) is slightly more elaborate with a low-hipped roof and wide, but shallow, inset porch supported by decorative cast iron porch supports. The 1959 McDonald and Winnifred Weeks House (WA7785) (see Figure 14) is well-detailed with a Roman brick veneer, a three-part window with integrated brick planter, large brick chimney, and multiple different brick bonds marking different bays on the façade.



*Figure 14: McDonald and Winnifred Weeks House (WA7785)*

Modernism was introduced to North Carolinians in the late 1940s, but like most architectural styles was delayed and diluted by the time it reached the rural areas in the 1960s and 1970s. Few truly Modern homes were constructed in the study areas. Instead, Modern details including flat and shed roofs with deep overhangs, exposed roof beams and purlins, large banks of windows, recessed entries, and natural materials were applied to Ranch forms in an attempt to integrate the house with the site and to blur the boundary between interior and exterior spaces. The 1960 Gerald Cochran House (WA7107) features a concrete-block exterior with grouped windows, stacked windows, a front-gabled wing veneered in Roman brick, and decorative concrete-block screening at the front porch and carport. The 1965 Lineau House (WA7779) is a rare example of Modern architecture in the rural Apex area and is distinctive for its grouped windows, Roman brick veneer, decorative brickwork in the



*Figure 15: David Barbour House (WA7791)*

The 1965 Lineau House (WA7779) is a rare example of Modern architecture in the rural Apex area and is distinctive for its grouped windows, Roman brick veneer, decorative brickwork in the



front gable, and deep eaves with large exposed purlins. The c. 1967 David Barbour House (WA7791) (see Figure 15) features an asymmetrical gabled roof over a split-level form with prowd eaves, exposed purlins, and an inset entrance with transom that extends up to the roofline, giving the house a distinctly Modern feel.

Several Modern-style houses were constructed in concrete-block, a material that was used throughout rural Wake County for rental and tenant housing from the 1940s through the 1970s. When combined with Modern forms and details, the concrete blocks contribute to the clean lines of the Modern aesthetic. Companies such as the Adams Concrete Products Company, based in Fuquay-Varina, offered concrete and cinder blocks as well as home plans.<sup>18</sup> The c. 1954 Woodward House (WA4825) features a T-shaped plan with deep eaves, clerestory windows, and an integrated carport. The 1957 Ann and Thomas Allen House (WA4805) features a wide, asymmetrical, front-gabled form with exposed purlins and an inset carport. Both homes were constructed with Adams Block.<sup>19</sup>

### **Residential Development**

Housing construction throughout the county soared in the 1940s and 1950s as veterans returned home, new lots became available for building, building materials became easier to obtain, and home loans targeted veterans.<sup>20</sup> The most significant growth was centered in Raleigh and the surrounding municipalities where jobs and educational opportunities were plentiful. However, the rural areas included in this study saw the construction of a number of housing developments, several of them constructed as rental housing for workers of local mills and other businesses.

Among the earliest of these is the collection of concrete-block houses and duplexes at the intersection of Panther Lake and Old Stage Roads (WA7786) (see Figure 16). The one-story, side-gabled, buildings may have been built as employee housing for Myatt's Mill in the 1940s and are minimally detailed with metal-framed windows and 5V roofs with shallow overhangs or awnings sheltering the entrances. Other groups of concrete-block houses in the study areas were also likely constructed as rental housing and include the pair of houses on Ransdell Road at Fayetteville Road (WA7789) and several within the small rural community of Purnell (WA1425), all with hipped roofs and vinyl windows.



*Figure 16: Concrete-block houses and duplexes (WA7786)*

The post-war years saw the growth of several crossroads communities while others stagnated as new residents flocked to the large cities and towns in the county. Willow Springs Crossroads (WA1128), just south of the Willow Springs community (WA1120), was one of the few crossroads communities that saw significant growth in the mid-twentieth century. The west end of the community, along Kennebec Road, is anchored by open farmland with a c.1930 house and a tobacco barn. Several Ranch houses extend to the north along Kennebec and to

---

<sup>18</sup> Lally, MPN, Section F, 138; Edwards-Pittman, MPDF, 12.

<sup>19</sup> Edwards-Pittman, MPDF, 18.

<sup>20</sup> Edwards-Pittman, MPDF, 11.

its east is commercial and residential development with several 1940s-1950s stores and approximately twenty residences, including several concrete block houses, period cottages, and ranch houses dating from the 1940s to the 1970s (WA7795).

In other areas, farmland was platted and sold specifically for residential development. As mid-century neighborhoods were typically constructed immediately adjacent to existing cities or towns, this type of development is relatively rare in the rural study areas, and Upchurch Estates (WA7798) (see Figure 17) and McCuller's Pines (WA7794) are the only developments that were largely constructed by the early to mid-1970s. Built on land subdivided by G. W. Upchurch, Upchurch Estates is located on the east end of Rex Road, near Holly Springs, and contains fifteen Ranch houses constructed between 1970 and 1971 and initially inhabited by African Americans. The repetition of forms and details indicates that the houses were built speculatively. The builder's use of the Ranch form, aluminum siding, and two-over-two horizontal-sash windows, typical in 1950s neighborhoods, is indicative of the slow speed with which new architectural forms and styles were adopted in rural areas.



*Figure 17: Upchurch Estates (WA7798)*

The most impressive residential development in the study areas is McCuller's Pines (WA7794) (see Figure 18), a large neighborhood straddling Fayetteville Road east of Holly Springs and northeast of Fuquay-Varina. The development has about 65 houses, 29 on the east side of Fayetteville Road and about 36 houses on the west side. The earliest houses, such as the architecturally distinctive Gerald Cochran House (WA7107), were built starting in 1960. Development spread from Fayetteville Road to the interior of the neighborhood, with the west end containing a number of split-level houses from the late 1970s and early 1980s. Most of the Ranch houses were built by the mid-1970s with brick veneers in varying colors, double-hung and picture windows, and open carports or garages. (See Appendix B for further description).



*Figure 18: McCullers Pines (WA7794)*

Farmland continued to be sold off and subdivided for residential development throughout the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, especially in the Fuquay-Varina and Falls Lake areas. While the developments sometimes incorporated the turn-of-the-twentieth-century farmhouses, in most instances, historic resources (with the exception of cemeteries) were removed to accommodate the new development.

### **Commercial Architecture**

Rural commercial buildings in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were typically frame stores located adjacent to residences or as part of farmsteads. Small communities sometimes grew up around them, as was the case with the Davis-Adcock Store (WA0548), the Alexander



T. Stevens House and Store (WA0544), and the Lowery Store and House (WA1309). With the rise in automobile ownership in the early twentieth century, by the 1940s and 1950s small stores, gas stations, and service stations began to be erected at intersections throughout rural Wake County, many lending their names to the roads on which they sat, including Barbour Store Road, Rogers Store Road, and Keith Store Road among others. These mid-century commercial buildings continued to be built adjacent to the proprietor's home. The c. 1934 Nina and Early Keith Store (WA7913) (see Figure 19) includes both a hip-roofed frame store and a front-gabled service station that was converted to a restaurant in the 1970s. The 1950s concrete-block Tutor Store (WA7790) features wide picture windows with transoms and retains a front-gabled canopy, though the gas pumps have been removed. In both examples, the owner's house remains on the same parcel or an adjoining property and the stores remain in business, a rarity in rural Wake County where many historic store buildings have been abandoned or demolished.



*Figure 19: Nina and Early Keith Store and Restaurant (WA7913)*

### **Recreational Architecture**

Waterways played an important role in the county's early rural history as mill sites, but by the 1920s local grist mills were no longer necessary due to increased mobility and the availability of commercial feed and flour. By this time, rural residents were also able to invest in recreational opportunities and often repurposed former mill sites.<sup>21</sup> Myatt's Mill (WA1139) is one such site. Here, a defunct mill was converted to an office for the swimming and fishing on the former mill pond (Panther Lake), a concrete-block store and service station were constructed on the site to cater to those visiting the area to hunt and fish, and two nearby houses served for a time as the Panther Lake hunting and fishing clubhouses.

The most prominent type of post-war recreation construction in the study areas is children's camp. Camp Kanata (WA7821) and Camp Edgerton (WA4812), both in the Falls Lake area, were created to offer overnight camping and nature recreation for boys.<sup>22</sup> Camp Edgerton, in operation as a private camp prior to World War II, was given to the YMCA by the Edgerton family in 1945 and was subsequently expanded in the post-war years. The land for Camp Kanata, another YMCA camp, was purchased in 1946 and construction of the original thirteen buildings completed in 1954 (see Figure 20). Both camps have sleeping cabins, dining halls, activity buildings, and other Rustic Revival-style buildings for children's camping, education, and recreational activities. The buildings are gable- or hip-roofed frame buildings with



*Figure 20: Cabins, Camp Kanata (WA7821)*

<sup>21</sup> Lally, MPN, Section E, 67.

<sup>22</sup> North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office File WA4812, Raleigh, North Carolina; Clarence Whitefield, "Camp Kanata Dedication," *Durham Morning Herald*, June 20, 1954.

weatherboard or board-and-batten sheathing, typically painted brown to blend in with their wooded setting.

Finally, the creation of Harris Lake and Falls Lake in the 1980s contributed additional land for recreational use in rural northwest and southwest Wake County. Thousands of acres were either flooded to create the lakes or are located within the flood zones and were thus cleared of historic structures and reserved for state and county parks that accommodate fishing, boating, camping, hiking, and the like. The only the structures that remain in the parks are the James Mangum House (WA0030), now a park ranger's house, and Rock Cliff Farm (WA2258), used as an interpretive site with the surrounding land reserved for group camping.

### Religious Architecture

Rural churches are located throughout the study areas and often spawned small crossroads communities that relied on the churches as social centers. Many rural churches throughout the county updated their simple frame buildings, added educational wings, or built new buildings altogether by the mid-twentieth century.<sup>23</sup> Olive Grove Baptist Church (WA7800) was constructed as a front-gabled, frame church in 1929 and was updated with a brick veneer and two-story education wing in 1965. Willow Springs Baptist Church, on the other hand, converted its original 1870s church building to a private home (WA1151) and built a Modern church building in the 1960s (WA1150).

In the mid-twentieth century, a number of new churches were constructed, mostly in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed. They all exhibit the front-gabled form so common on earlier rural churches, but with Modern details such as vertical bands of windows, deep eaves, and prowed gables exemplified by the 1970 Ridge Crest Baptist Church (WA7826). Here, narrow vertical windows are centered on a projecting bay on the façade, their verticality further emphasized by the louvers of the bell tower. The 1973 Union Baptist Church (WA7799) also has a vertical emphasis similar to that of Gothic Revival-style churches, but with Modern stained glass windows, separated by pilasters, that extend all the way up to the roofline. The 1978 Ledge Rock Baptist Church (WA7808) (see Figure 21) has a similar vertical band of windows on the façade that extends to the roofline, but the deep eaves make the building feel lower to the ground. A tall and slender steeply on the building seems out of scale and may be a later addition.



*Figure 21: Ledge Rock Baptist Church (WA7808)*

### Cemeteries

There are a large number of rural cemeteries in the project area. Centrally located community cemeteries, or those affiliated with churches, were common in the southern part of the study areas, where a number of existing church buildings date to the early 1800s with cemeteries of the same vintage. However, those in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed—including Bent Road Cemetery (WA7812) and New Light Cemetery (WA7824)—date from the 1880s or later. Many more cemeteries in the northern study are small family cemeteries located on farmsteads or within residential developments where the cemetery is all that remains from the farmstead.

---

<sup>23</sup> Lally, MPN, Section E, 73.

These family cemeteries vary in age from the earliest land grant farms in the late 1700s to early-twentieth-century graves, after which churchyard cemeteries were more common in the area. Cemeteries vary in size from a single generation of a single family to several generations of a single family to several generations of an entire community.

Cemetery settings vary from fields to forested areas, but all follow similar patterns in appearance. Graves are laid out in rows generally following a north-south line, with headstones positioned facing either east or west. Traditional plantings such as cedar, yucca, and various ground cover are commonplace, as seen at the Burt Farm (WA0538) (see Figure 22). Fences are also common, especially at well-maintained family graveyards. Neglected cemeteries are often unfenced, leaving borders unclear, and in some cases the forest encroaches on unmarked graves, as seen at Sweet Springs Baptist Church (WA1028).



Figure 22: Cemetery, Burt Farm (WA0538)

The designs of the cemeteries and markers demonstrate typical trends in mortuary practice and art. Gravemarkers are typically traditional headstone and footstones, obelisks, or pedestal-tombs, as exemplified by the Allen Family Cemetery (WA7807) and the Wentworth Christian Church Cemetery (WA1220) (see Figure 23), although some ledgers, box-tombs, and vaults are also found.<sup>24</sup> Headstones and footstones also follow typical trends in tympanum shape, with curved shapes dominating through the early to mid-1800s followed by rectangular, pointed arch, and segmented arch forms into the twentieth century.<sup>25</sup>



Figure 23: Obelisk, Wentworth Christian Church Cemetery (WA1220)

Cemeteries include all types of stone from uncut or roughly cut field stones to vernacular hand-carved limestone and granite to professionally cut marble. Workable stone combined with strong traditions in folk art resulted in vibrant mortuary art in the Piedmont.<sup>26</sup> All types of cemeteries, even the smallest family graveyards, demonstrate these traditions with symbolism including the tree of life, willow and urn, lambs for children's graves, sunburst, and doves.<sup>27</sup> Military insignia, religious symbols, and coats-of-arms are also commonly found. The Bailey-Ray Cemetery (WA7825), which dates from 1876, contains dozens of markers, many of which are hand-carved. The Piper Family Cemetery (WA7817) is much smaller with about nineteen early-twentieth century graves, all with manufactured markers.

<sup>24</sup> Ruth Little, *Sticks & Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1998, 5.

<sup>25</sup> Little, 13.

<sup>26</sup> Little, 71.

<sup>27</sup> Little, 21.



## FINDINGS

The Apex, Holly Springs, and Fuquay-Varina Short- and Long-Range Urban Service Areas, the Apex Non-Urban Service Area, and the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed remain predominantly rural, having not been annexed into a municipality. The most significant changes to the rural landscapes occurred in the 1970s and 1980 with the creation of Harris Lake and Falls Lake and the associated demolition of houses and farms, flooding of farm land, and re-routing of roads in those parts of the county. To a lesser extent the expansion of state highways has led to some demolition, but more importantly has increased connectivity to these rural areas, resulting in an influx of residents and residential development.

Since the 1988-1991 architectural survey, the most substantial changes have occurred in crossroads communities where commercial buildings have been lost or at the very least have closed, resulting in areas that have lost their sense of community and physical focus. With many roads named for the stores or family homes at their intersections, the loss of these buildings has created a disconnect between the physical places and place names in rural Wake County. The loss of farmhouses and farmsteads have also been significant, especially in the areas closest to Raleigh.

In order to get a complete overview of the changes to historic resources in the project area, each previously surveyed property, as well as each individual property in a Multiple Structures file, was coded as No Change, Altered, Deteriorated, Demolished, Outbuilding Loss, or Moved (see Appendix A). The classifications were made based on the photos present in the 1988-1991 survey files. While some changes may have taken place prior to the 2005-2006 survey update, full photography from that survey was not available for comparison. The majority of resources fall into the No Change category, with very few Altered properties and no Moved properties (though a number were moved prior to the 1988 survey). Thus, the tables, maps, and summaries for each municipality are focused on the Deteriorated and Demolished properties as these changes have the most significant impact on both the individual resources and the historic context of each municipality, as well as those with Outbuilding Loss indicating a general decline in the farming tradition of the study areas and, in some cases, signaling a shift toward residential use and development of the land. Newly surveyed resources are also listed.

### Apex

#### **Long-Range and Non-Urban Service Areas (LRUSA and Non-USA)**

Located southwest of Raleigh, Apex was incorporated in 1873, named for being the highest point on the Chatham Railroad, which extended between Richmond, VA, and Jacksonville, FL.<sup>28</sup> The Long-Range and Non-Urban Service Areas extend west and southwest of Apex, along US-1, Old US-1, US-64, and New Hill-Olive Chapel Road and includes the rural communities of New Hill, Olive Chapel, and Bonsal (see Figure 1), within which most of the 66 previously surveyed properties were located.

Despite being located less than five miles from downtown Apex, the area has seen little new development compared with the new housing developments and commercial strips found in other areas of the county. It has also seen little investment in existing historic properties and communities, with significant loss of commercial buildings at crossroads communities.

---

<sup>28</sup> Murray, 416, 427, 574, 651-654



Seventeen historic resources—three of which were surveyed as part of multiple structures files—have been demolished since the 1988-1991 survey, accounting for a total of 26% of the surveyed resources. The demolished resources are disproportionately located in the New Hill community, including two mid-twentieth-century stores (WA4195 and WA4196), a gas station associated with the W.T Roundy Complex (WA1102), the Duncan Lashley House (WA1104), and the Gardner House III (WA4200).

**Table 1. Demolished Properties in Apex LRUSA and Non-USA**

<b>Survey Site #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Property Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
WA0996	728 Wimberly Road	Mills-Sears House	mid-1800s
WA0997	824 Wimberly Road	Nathan Mills House	1890-1900
WA1033	1505 Two Pond Lane	Rev. Jesse Howell House	1900-1915
WA1034	3542 US 64 Hwy	Lon Goodwin Farm	c. 1900
WA1073	3100 Olive Farm Road	Olive House	c. 1885
WA1074	2508 Old US 1 Hwy	House	c. 1900
WA1080	541 New Hill-Olive Chapel Road	Mills-Goodwin House	c. 1900
WA1085	8917 Barker Road	D. Lawrence House	c. 1900
WA1089*	4009 Bonsal	Bonsal Road Houses	
WA1089*	5029 Cooper	Bonsal Road Houses	
WA1090	7634 Old US 1 Hwy	Ennis House	1840-1860
WA1091*	5004 Old US 1 Hwy	Bonsal Stores and Houses	
WA1104	3614 Old US 1 Hwy	Duncan Lashley House	c. 1860
WA1113	3104 New Hill-Holleman Road	Western Wake Colored School	1930-1940
WA4195	3527 Old US 1 Hwy	Commercial Building	1920-1930
WA4196	3529 Old US 1 Hwy	Commercial Building	c. 1930
WA4200	3616 Old US 1 Hwy	Gardner House III	c. 1948

\*Individual buildings located within surveyed multiple structures files.



Figure 24: Distribution of Demolished Properties in Apex LRUSA and Non-USA

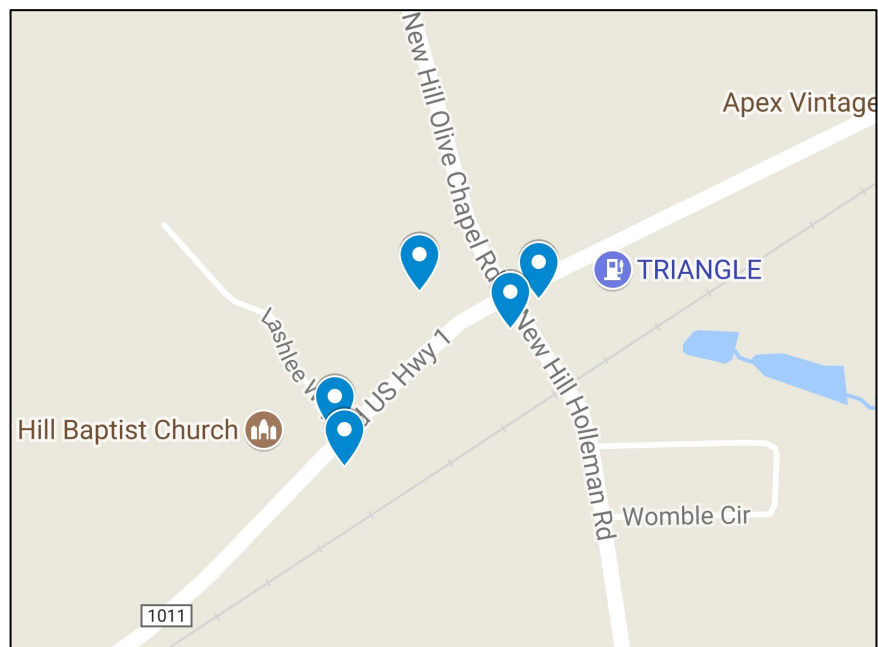


Figure 25: Distribution of Demolished Properties in the New Hill NRHD

At least fourteen properties retain their primary resources but have experienced outbuilding loss since the 1988-1991 survey, indicative of the continued decline of farming in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. Four of these are located within the New Hill National Register Historic District.

**Table 2. Properties with Outbuilding Loss in Apex LRUSA**

<b>Survey Site #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Property Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
WA1044	2820 Olive Chapel Road	C. F. Williams House	1890-1900
WA1047	3228 Olive Chapel Road	H. T. Lawrence Farm	1890s
WA1071	8321 Ragan Road	James E. Ragan Farm	c. 1938
WA1082	8929 Olive Dairy Road	Olive Dairy Farm	1900-1910
WA1083	3228 Grand Oak Lane	B. C. Poole Farm	1850-1860
WA1086	8820 Humie Olive Road	Humie Olive Farm	1900-1910
WA1087	2620 New Hill-Olive Chapel Road	House	c. 1900
WA1089	4000 Block of Bonsal Road	Bonsal Road Houses	1903
WA1097	4028 Old US 1 Hwy	Allie Lawrence Farm	1920
WA1098	3724 Old US 1 Hwy	Utleigh-Horton Farm	c. 1920
WA1099	3701 Old US 1 Hwy	Glass-Gardner House	c. 1890
WA1102	3528 Old US 1 Hwy	W.T. Roundy House and Commercial Complex	c. 1928
WA1109	3000 New Hill-Holleman Road	A.F. Stewart House	c. 1900
WA4787	537 New Hill-Olive Chapel Road	Olive Chapel Baptist Church	1940

Seven properties in the Apex LRUSA and Non-USA have become significantly deteriorated since they were recorded in 1988-1991. These are clustered in the New Hill and Bonsal communities and illustrate a general disinvestment in the crossroads communities.

**Table 3. Deteriorated Properties in Apex LRUSA**

<b>Survey Site #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Property Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
WA1071	8321 Ragan Road	James E. Ragan House	c. 1938
WA1076	3412 Old US 1 Hwy	House	1910-1920
WA1084	9120 Barker Road	House	1850-1900
WA1091	5100 Old US 1 Hwy	Bonsal Stores & Houses	1920-1940
WA1103	2729 New Hill-Holleman Road	C.J. Bright Store	c. 1890
WA1111	3024 New Hill-Holleman Road	Evans House	1900-1910
WA2260	933 New Hill-Olive Chapel Road	New Ruin Tavern	1850-1860



Figure 26: Distribution of Deteriorated Properties in Apex LRUSA

Only six newly surveyed properties are in the Apex LRUSA and Non-USA. Post-World War II growth was slow to reach the rural areas of the county, with limited new construction occurring from the 1950s through the 1970s. The c. 1971 Blanche & Bruce Booth House is representative of the typical Ranch house being constructed throughout the rural county, while the c.1965 Maude & Oscar Lineau House contains more Modern detailing.

**Table 4. Newly Surveyed Properties in Apex LRUSA and Non-USA**

Survey Site #	Address	Property Name/Type	Date
WA7778	8324 Humie Olive Road	Seymour Olive House	1850s
WA7779	4501 Friendship Road	Maude & Oscar Lienau House	c. 1965
WA7780	8401 Humie Olive Road	Blanche & Bruce Booth House	1971
WA7915	1505 Two Pond Lane	Howell Family Cemetery	1895
WA7916	1900 New Hill-Olive Chapel Road	Depot	c. 1900
WA7917	1400 New Hill-Olive Chapel Road	House	1930s

**Holly Springs  
Short-Range Urban Service Area (SRUSA)  
and Long-Range Urban Service Area (LRUSA)**

Southwest of Raleigh and south of Apex, Holly Springs was established with a post office that opened in 1833, but was not incorporated until after the Civil War, when the railroad was constructed through the area.<sup>29</sup> The Short Range Urban Service Area includes pockets of land north and east of Holly Springs, as well as land south of town, extending west from Piney Grove-Wilbon Road. The Long Range Urban Service Area covers much of the southwest corner of the county south of US-1 and west of Holly Springs, including the Harris Lake area and Holleman's Crossroads (see Figure 1). The 28 previously surveyed properties are distributed throughout the survey area with clusters of buildings located only at Holleman's Crossroads.

Like the Apex study areas, much of the Holly Springs study areas lies within 5 miles of downtown Holly Springs, yet has seen little commercial or residential development. Only one historic resource has been demolished since the 1988-1991 survey, accounting for 4% of the total resources in the study areas, the lowest percentage of demolitions in the four areas in this study.

**Table 5. Demolished Properties in Holly Springs SRUSA and LRUSA**

<b>Survey Site #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Property Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
WA1030	3525 Bartley Holleman Road	Collins House	1840-1860

However, many farms have been abandoned, resulting in deterioration or loss of historic resources throughout the study areas. Since the 1988-1991 survey, at least four properties retain their primary resources but have experienced outbuilding loss. Four properties have become significantly deteriorated. These changes illustrate the general decline of the agricultural economy, the shift to new types of farming (typically horse boarding) which require different types of outbuildings, and the loss small-scale country stores to larger retailers in nearby municipalities.

**Table 6. Properties with Outbuilding Loss in Holly Springs SRUSA and LRUSA**

<b>Survey Site #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Property Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
WA0601	8600 Pierce Olive Road	Wes Jones Farm	c. 1850
WA0538	6600 Buckhorn-Duncan Road	Burt Farm	c. 1924
WA0546	2200 Piney Grove-Wilbon Road	Alexander T. Stevens House (#2)	1900-1910
WA1031	2329 Avent Ferry Road	John Norris House	1830-1840
WA1117	7434 Ironrod Way	Aaron Holleman House	c. 1917

**Table 7. Deteriorated Properties in Holly Springs SRUSA and LRUSA**

<sup>29</sup> Murray, 424.

Survey Site #	Address	Property Name/Type	Date
WA0601	8600 Pierce Olive Road	Wes Jones Farm	c. 1850
WA1025	3504 Bartley Holleman Road	Collins Store	1930s
WA1029	8208 Tutor-Stephens Road	Nash-Weathers House	1820s
WA1115	3701 New Hill-Holleman Road	Darius Lashley House	1840-1850

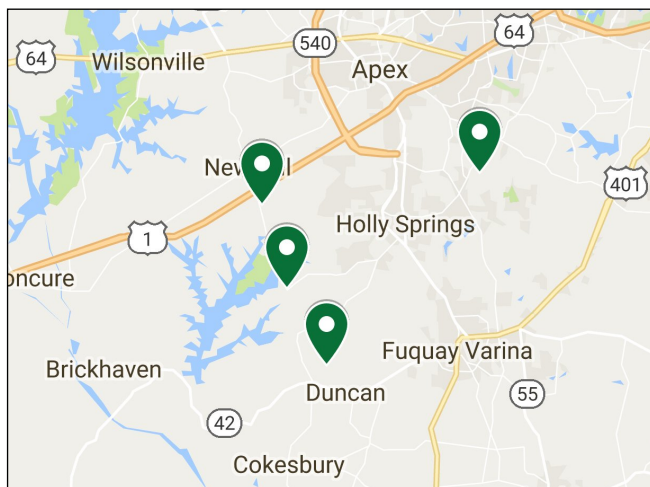


Figure 27: Distribution of Deteriorated Properties in Holly Springs SRUSA and LRUSA

Like Apex, post-World War II growth came slowly to rural Holly Springs with few houses constructed, none of them of architectural significance. However, Upchurch Estates (WA7798) represents a rare 1970s development in rural Holly Springs. The neighborhood of fifteen ranch houses built between 1970 and 1972 is typical of neighborhoods built closer to town in the 1950s and 1960s. The speculatively built houses were initially inhabited by African Americans.

Table 8. Newly Survey Properties in Holly Springs SRUSA and LRUSA

Survey Site #	Address	Property Name/Type	Date
WA7796	8125 Cass Holt Road	Rollins Mill Site	c. 1870
WA7797	3082 Avent Ferry Road	Jones Family Cemetery	1894
WA7798	6600 Rex Road	Upchurch Estates	1970-1971

**Fuquay-Varina**  
**Short-Range Urban Service Area (SRUSA)**  
**and Long-Range Urban Service Area (LRUSA)**

The adjacent towns of Fuquay Springs and Varina, merged and incorporated to Fuquay-Varina in 1909.<sup>30</sup> The Short Range Urban Service Area extends west of Fuquay-Varina, including the communities of Piney Grove and Wilbon, which abuts the Holly Springs SRUSA; to the east of town, including the Willow Springs community and Willow Springs Crossroads; and to the northeast of town, including McCullers Crossroads. The Long Range Urban Service Area covers much of the southeast corner of the county south of NC-42 to the Johnston County Line, including the Myatt's Mill community (see Figure 1). The 114 previously surveyed properties are distributed throughout the study areas, with clusters of resources located in the small crossroads communities.

The Fuquay-Varina SRUSA and LRUSA have seen more commercial and residential development than the Apex and Holly Springs study areas. Numerous residential developments and significant commercial development has occurred along Fayetteville Road (US-401) and Ten Ten Road in the northern part of the study areas closest to Raleigh. The southeast and southwest portions of the Fuquay-Varina SRUSA and LRUSA have seen less development, but a high number of demolitions and deteriorated resources were found throughout the entire SRUSA and LRUSA.

Twenty-eight historic resources – ten of which were surveyed as part of multiple structures files—have been demolished since the 1988-1991 survey, accounting for a total of 16% of the individually surveyed resources. The demolished resources are located throughout the study areas, though land in the southern part of the county is more likely to remain vacant, while buildings lost in the northern part of the study areas, especially surrounding McCullers Crossroads, usually were removed to accommodate new development.

---

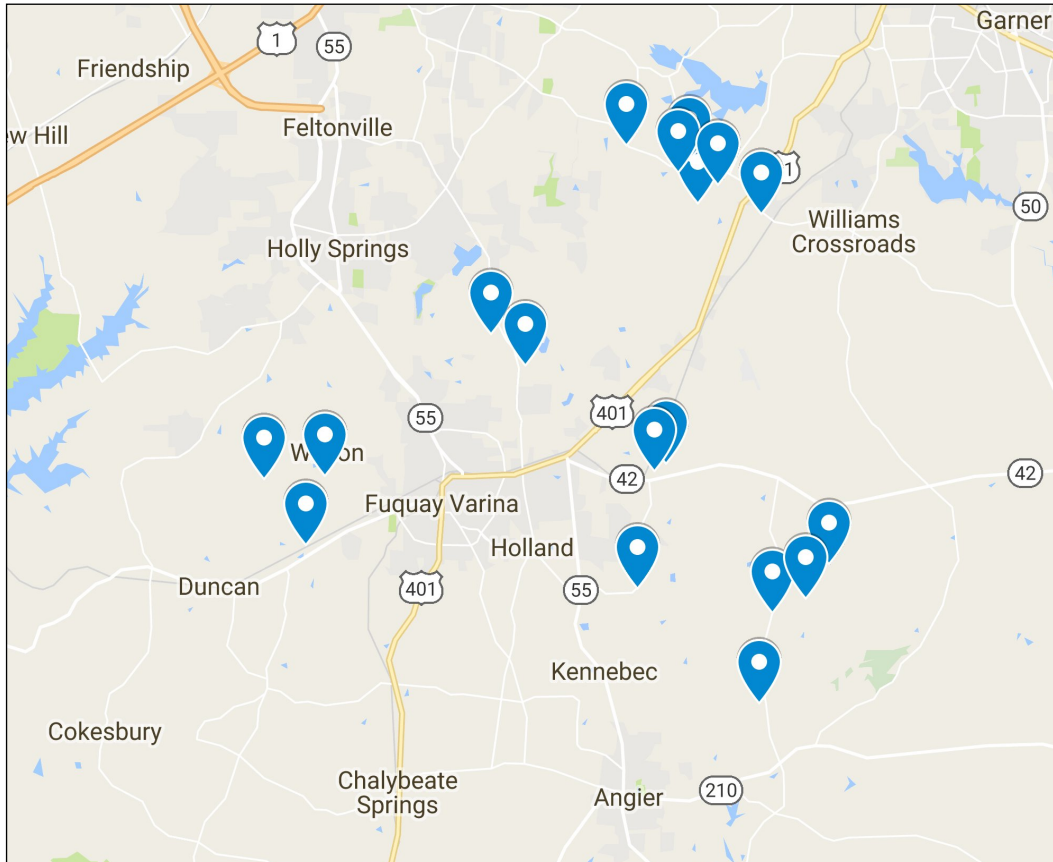
<sup>30</sup> Murray, 427; Murray, Vol II, 575-576.

**Table 9. Demolished Properties in Fuquay-Varina SRUSA and LRUSA**

<b>Survey Site #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Property Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
WA0539*	6307 Mims Road	Houses	
WA0539*	6229 Mims Road	Houses	
WA0539*	5944 Rounder Lane	Houses	
WA0545	5529 Prescott Downs Drive	Wilson-Stevens House	c. 1900
WA0549*	2004 Piney Grove Wilbon Road	Wilbon Community	
WA0549*	2117 Piney Grove Wilbon Road	Wilbon Community	
WA0593	1837 Bass Lake Road	Maynard House	1850-1900
WA1120*	Dwight Rowland Road	Willow Springs	
WA1123	6805 Dwight Rowland Road	Tom Allen House	c. 1900
WA1128*	7088 Kennebec Road	Willow Springs Crossroads	
WA1128*	208 Misty Moonlight Drive	Willow Springs Crossroads	
WA1129	7069 Kennebec Road	Curran House	c. 1906
WA1143	13052 Old Stage Road	Honeycutt House	1826-1865
WA1144	13920 Old Stage Road	Fish House	1916-1930
WA1161	8260 Mount Pleasant Church Road	House	c. 1900
WA1163	8595 Mount Pleasant Church Road	Weeks House	c. 1900
WA1221	8008 Old McCullers Road	McCullers School	c. 1900
WA1222*	1000 Travern Drive	McCullers Site 2	
WA1222*	1005 Travern Drive	McCullers Site 2	
WA1235	8608 Lake Wheeler Road	Sugg House	c. 1900
WA1241	6921 Ten Ten Road	Sorrell Farm	c. 1900
WA1243	3724 Johnson Pond Road	Atkins House	c. 1910
WA1249	3717 Highland Creek Road	Rhodes-Bell Farm	1900-1915
WA1274	8220 Lake Wheeler Road	Matthews Store	1920s
WA3670	7501 Maude Stewart Road	Linwood Fuquay House	1840s
WA4041	6532 Wilshire Drive	House	1820-1850
WA4784	5829 Duncan Cook Road	House and Store	c. 1920
WA7901	3124 Piney Grove-Wilbon Road	Bridge No. 492	

\*Individual buildings located within surveyed multiple structures files.





*Figure 28: Distribution of Demolished Properties in Fuquay-Varina SRUSA and LRUSA*

Additionally, at least nineteen properties retain their primary resources but have experienced outbuilding loss since the 1988-1991 survey, indicative of the continued decline of farming in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. While outbuilding loss is seen throughout the Fuquay-Varina study areas, this phenomenon, like the deterioration of properties, is more likely to occur in the southern portion of the Fuquay-Varina SRUSA and LRUSA where development pressure is less and the primary historic resources remain.

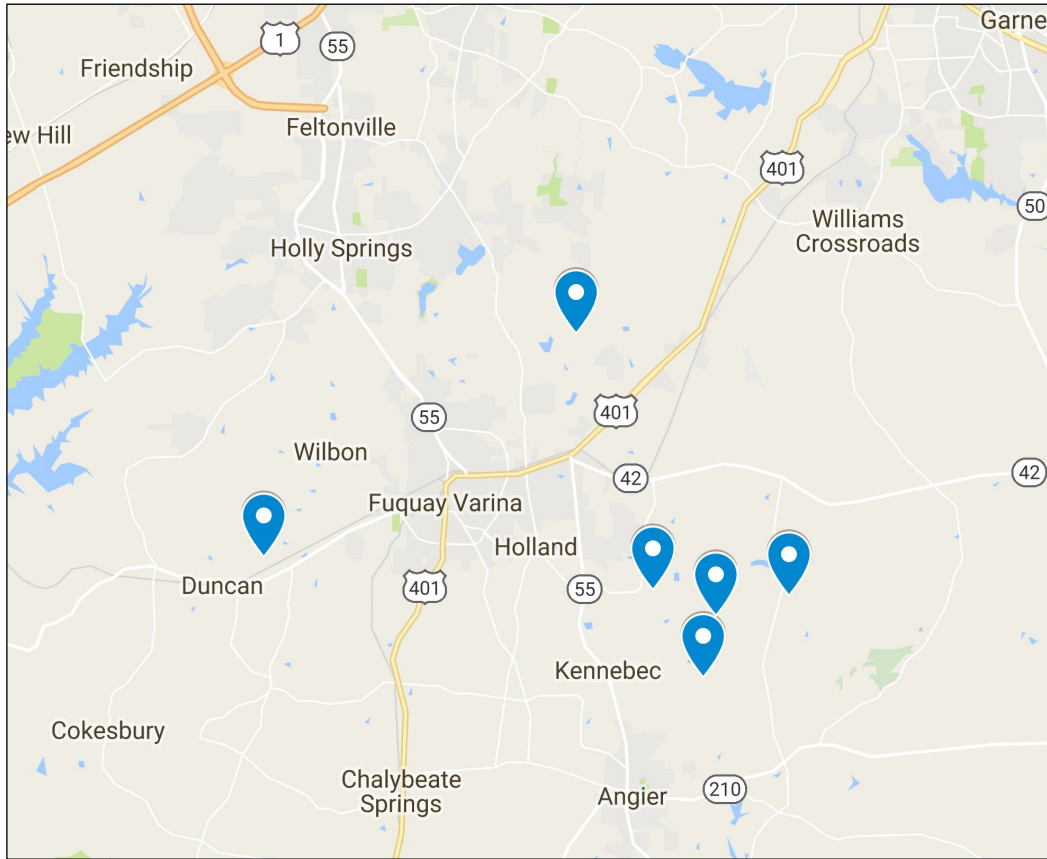
**Table 10. Properties with Outbuilding Loss in Fuquay-Varina SRUSA and LRUSA**

<b>Survey Site #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Property Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
WA0535	1221 Wagstaff Road	Robert Allen House	1900-1910
WA0549	Piney Grove-Wilbon	Wilbon Community	1900-1915
WA0597	6109 Sunset Lake Road	Thomas House	1910s
WA1124	6955 Dwight Rowland Road	Coley-Howard House	1910s
WA1136	9115 Kennebec Road	Lewis Henry Dupree Complex	1890-1900
WA1137	2112 Saddletree Lane	Stephenson House	c. 1900
WA1138	7691 Panther Lake Road	Wilkerson House	c. 1923
WA1141	12800 Old Stage Road	J.W. Pegram House	c. 1902
WA1142	13025 Old Stage Road	Ogburn-Honeycutt House	c. 1935
WA1148	7930 Barbour Store Road	House	1900-1915
WA1159	6840 Mount Pleasant Road	Joseph Calvin Ogburn Farm	1860-1870
WA1232	2300 Donny Brook Road	House	c. 1900
WA1236	8536 Lake Wheeler Road	John B. Strain House	1860s
WA6305	3708 Gelder Drive	Daddy Road Houses	c. 1930
WA1127	6910 Kennebec Road	Charles Rowland House	c. 1900
WA1149	2393 Bud Lipscomb Road	Bud Lipscomb Farm	1919
WA1133	8301 Kennebec Road	Paul Rambaut House	c. 1910
WA1140	12835 Old Stage Road	Pegram-Adams House	c. 1901
WA1147	7651 Barbour Store Road	Myatt House	c. 1890

Six properties in the Fuquay-Varina SRUSA and LRUSA have become significantly deteriorated since they were recorded in 1988-1991. These are generally located in the eastern part of the study areas, southeast of Fuquay-Varina. Properties in this area are under less development pressure, so are more likely to be abandoned and deteriorated rather than demolished for new construction.

**Table 11. Deteriorated Properties in Fuquay-Varina SRUSA and LRUSA**

<b>Survey Site #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Property Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
WA0540	6312 OC Hester Road	Dempsey Powell House	1890-1900
WA0591	5229 Hilltop Needmore Road	James Suggs House	c. 1918
WA1133	8301 Kennebec Road	Paul Rambaut House	c. 1910
WA1140	12835 Old Stage Road	Pegram-Adams House	c. 1901
WA1145	7645 James Austin Road	Austin House	c. 1850
WA1147	7651 Barbour Store Road	Myatt House	c. 1890



*Figure 29: Distribution of Deteriorated Properties in Fuquay-Varina SRUSA and LRUSA*

The Fuquay-Varina SRUSA and LRUSA experienced more mid-century development than the Apex or Holly Springs study areas, in part because the study areas itself is larger, but also because of the proximity of the northern portion of the SRUSA to Raleigh (less than ten miles), which was experiencing exponential growth in the 1950s and 1960s. Among the newly surveyed resources from the 1950s are concrete-block rental houses (including a group of houses and duplexes near Myatt's Mill (WA7786)), period cottages, and Ranch houses. Willow Springs Crossroads (WA7795), east of Fuquay-Varina, grew significantly from 1948 to 1973 with examples of all three housing types common in the small community.

The Ranch house in particular was very common in the study areas, but few are individually of architectural significance. Rather, their importance usually lies in their grouping as neighborhoods, although these are few. Notable individual Ranch houses are the McDonald and Winnifred Weeks House (WA7785) with nicely patterned brickwork. It is typical of Ranch houses in the Fuquay-Varina SRUSA and LRUSA in its elongated form modest detailing, while the Beaman Kelley House (WA7792) and the David Barbour House (WA7791) have Modern details including grouped windows that extend to the gabled roofline, deep eaves, and exposed purlins.

Groups of Ranch houses include the Stephenson Houses (WA7793), built from 1968 to 1987 for members of the Stephenson family who grew up on the adjacent farm. However, the most impressive group of Ranch houses, not only in the Fuquay-Varina SRUSA and LRUSA but in the entire survey area, is the McCuller's Pines neighborhood. Built from 1960 to the mid-1970s, the development, which straddles Fayetteville Road in the northeast corner of the study areas,

includes approximately 65 Ranch and split-level houses. While the forms, siting, and setback are relatively consistent, variations in the color of the brick veneer and the use of both Colonial and Modern detailing lend visual interest to the neighborhood.

**Table 12. Newly Surveyed Properties in Fuquay-Varina SRUSA and LRUSA**

<b>Survey Site #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Property Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
WA7781	6312 OC Hester Road	Allie & Leon Pearce House	1959
WA7782	1729 Angier Road	Scott Family Cemetery	1930s
WA7783	1701 Bud Lipscomb Road	Fellowship Baptist Church	1963, 1991
WA7784	2409 Bud Lipscomb Road	Page-Wood Cemetery	1927
WA7785	2695 Carlie Adams Road	McDonald & Winnifred Weeks House	1959
WA7786	12600 Old Stage Road	Concrete Block Houses & Duplexes	c. 1940
WA7787	9708 Fayetteville Road	Stephens House	1940s
WA7788	9315 Lake Wheeler Road	Cotton House	1910s
WA7789	9410 & 9412 Ransdell Road	Stephens Houses	1950s
WA7790	8501 Kennebec Road	Jones-Tutor Store & House	1940s
WA7791	13500 Old Stage Road	David Barbour House	1967
WA7792	9020 Lake Wheeler Road	Beaman Kelley House	1973
WA7793	13320, 13451, & 13460 Old Stage Rd	Stephenson Houses	1968- 1987
WA7794	Fayetteville Road at Allen Road	McCuller's Pines	1960- 1990
WA7795	NC 42 Highway at Kennebec Rd	Willow Springs Crossroads Houses	1948- 1973

### Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed

The Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed includes most of the northwest part of Wake County and is roughly bounded by the Durham County line on the west, the Granville County line on the north, Old Falls of Neuse Road on the east, and I-540 on the south (see Figure 2). The area includes the rural communities of Sandy Plain, New Light, Purnell, Olive Grove, Stony Hill, and Bayleaf. The 171 previously surveyed properties are distributed throughout the study areas, with clusters of resources located in these small crossroads communities.

Centered between Durham, Raleigh, and Wake Forest, the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed has experienced considerably more residential development than the study areas in the southern part of the county, especially on the south end of the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed, nearest I-540. As a result, this area has also seen significantly more demolition, deterioration, and outbuilding loss than the southern portion of the study areas, as tobacco farming ceased by the 1990s and the neighboring municipalities of Durham, Raleigh, and Wake Forest have seen considerable growth in the last two decades.

Fifty-four historic resources – eight of which were surveyed as part of multiple structures files – have been demolished since the 1988-1991 survey, accounting for a total of 27% of the individually surveyed resources. In the Sandy Plain community alone, more than one-half of the early-twentieth-century resources documented in the 1988-1991 survey have been lost, with the result that the Study List district no longer appears eligible for the National Register as it now includes more Ranch houses and mid-century resources than early twentieth-century tobacco farms. The New Light community was similarly affected, losing about 40% of its building stock since the 1988-1991 survey. Properties along major roads, including NC-98, were also lost at a higher rate, generally for the construction of new residential developments.

**Table 13. Demolished Properties in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed**

Survey Site #	Address	Property Name/Type	Date
WA1306	12900 Durant Road	Honeycutt House	c. 1890
WA1308	208 Mt. Vernon Church Road	Minta Lowery House	c. 1900
WA1311	11804 Possum Track Road	House	1880-1900
WA1314	6100 Crescent Knoll Drive	Z.A. Jackson House	1880-1900
WA1317	3500 Durham Road	Wiley Glenn Farm	c. 1900
WA1319	7305 River Glen Court	Glenn House	1850-1900
WA1320	3912 Durham Road	House	1840-1860
WA1321	11000 Creedmoor Road	Gresham's Landing Store	1920s-30s
WA1322	5800 Norwood Oaks Drive	Ina Barham Ayscue House	1920s
WA1324	14032 Norwood Road	Bailey Dairy Farm	1930s
WA1327	11821 Peed Road	Allen Farm Tenant House	1866-1885
WA1328	1016 Margarets Lane	Peed House	1840-1860
WA1332	1428 Brodgen Woods Drive	Goldston Lumber Supply Building	1928
WA1334	1501 Sweet Meadow Lane	Melvin Arnold Farm	c. 1890
WA1335	12617 Shooting Club Road	Beck-Brogden-Smith House	

WA1340	10233 Lobley Hill Lane	Valon Ray House	1890-1900
WA1342	11400 Hickory Grove Church Road	Flint Ridge School	1886-1915
WA1343	10700 Leesville Road	Dr. Holloway House	
WA1352	14801 New Light Road	James Estes House	
WA1357	15633 New Light Road	Gus Wilson House	
WA1360	880 Beaver Dam Road	Farm Complex	1840-1860
WA1361	9712 Whitt Road	Whitt House	c. 1900
WA1365	2808 Old Weaver Trail	Charles Foster Beck Farm	c. 1890
WA1368	15316 Creedmoor Road	Robertson-O'Briant Farm	c. 1900
WA1369	15229 Creedmoor Road	Sandling Complex	c. 1900
WA1370	15224 Creedmoor Road	Keith House	1890s
WA1371	15125 Creedmoor Road	Sandy Plain School	1885
WA1375	1906 Boyce Bridge Road	Milt Allen Farm	c. 1900
WA1377	3425 Old Weaver Trail	Cash Farm	1860-1880
WA1379	4021 Old Weaver Trail	House	c. 1900
WA1387	3300 Olive Grove Church Road	James Richard Jones Tenant House	1890-1900
WA1389	9809 Boyce Road	House	c. 1900
WA1393	13832 Old Creedmoor Road	House	1880-1900
WA1398*	4509 Purnell Rd	New Light	
WA1398*	4516 Purnell Rd	New Light	
WA1398*	4524 Purnell Rd	New Light	
WA1398*	4620 Purnell Rd	New Light	
WA1398*	4624 Purnell Rd	New Light	
WA1399	8213 Mangum Dairy Road	Cedar Grove Primitive Baptist Church	1880-1900
WA1404	1001 Caudle Woods Drive	House	1900-1915
WA1409	13913 Bold Run Hill Road	Farm Complex	1900-1915
WA1410	13028 Bold Run Hill Road	James Mangum House	c. 1850
WA1411	12944 Bold Run Hill Road	Bridges Houses	c. 1880
WA1416	13136 Garffe Sherron Road	Sidney Little House	1880-1900
WA1420*	3316 Purnell Rd	Houses & Store	
WA1420*	2333 Paddstowe Main Way	Houses & Store	
WA1422	3020 Domaine Drive	Farm Complex	c. 1895
WA1425*	Purnell Rd	Purnell	
WA1430	11920 O'Neal Drive	O'Neal Farm	1880-1900
WA1433	7200 Baya Vista Way	Albert Ray Farm	c. 1900
WA1439	7028 Stony Hill Road	Jethro Harrison House &	c. 1900

		Store	
WA1440	7116 Stony Hill Road	House	c. 1910
WA1442	7145 Incline Drive	Keith Farm	c. 1900
WA3678	9908 Homestead Lake Road	Bryant Keith House	1840-1860

\*Individual buildings located within surveyed multiple structures files.

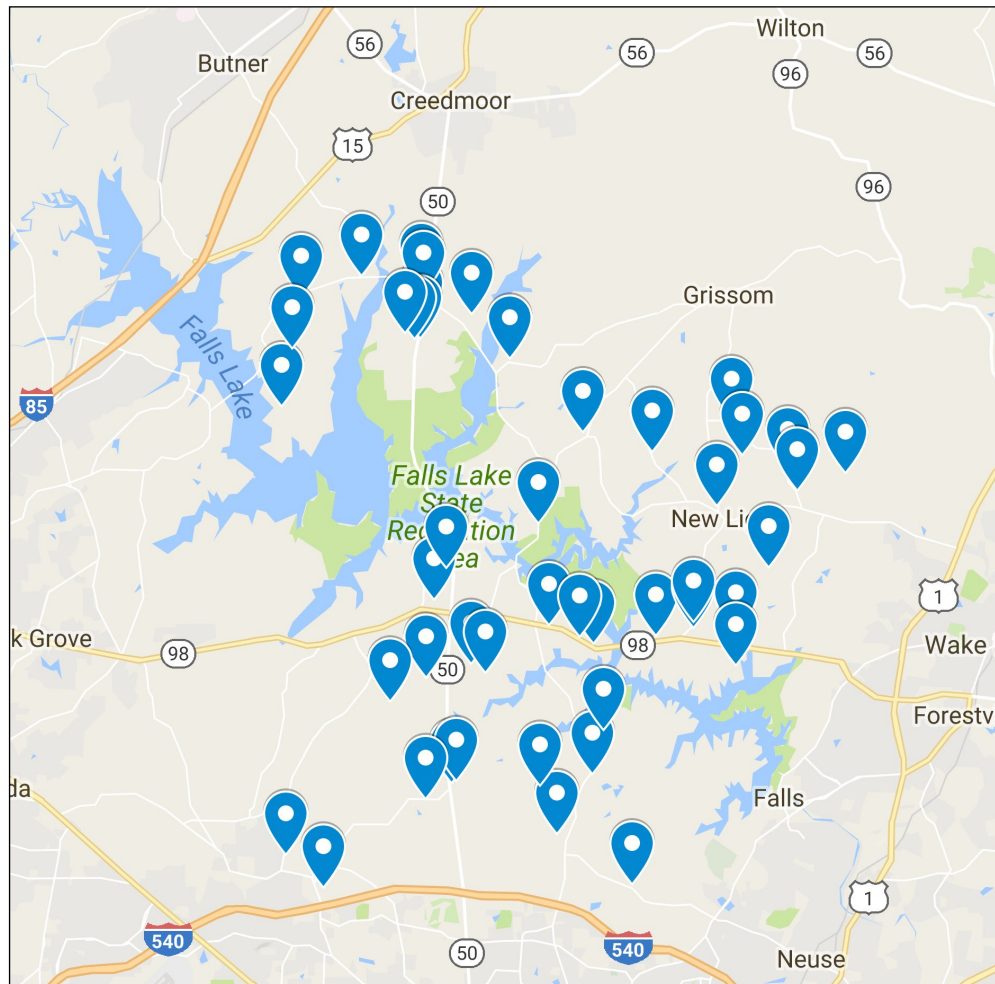
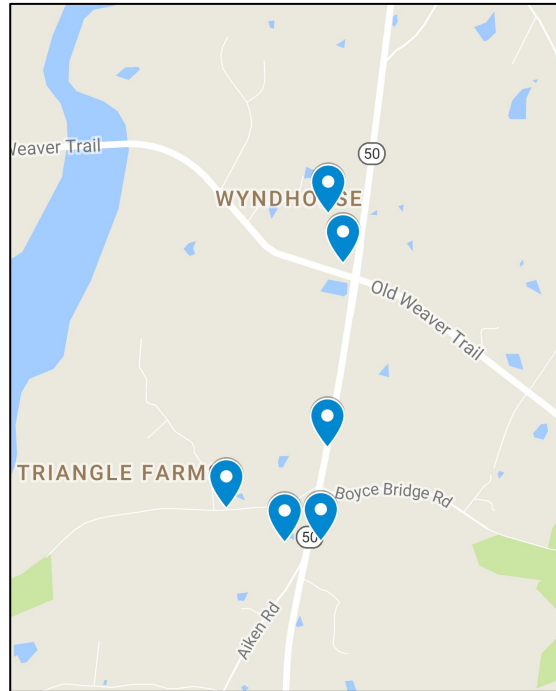


Figure 30: Distribution of Demolished Properties in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed



*Figure 31: Distribution of Demolished Properties in Sandy Plain*

Small and medium-sized farms throughout the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed have been abandoned and at least thirty-eight properties (22% of the total) retain their primary resources, but have experienced outbuilding loss since the 1988-1991 survey. While the loss of outbuildings is distributed throughout the study areas, it is more likely to occur in the northern portion of the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed, where development pressure is less and the primary historic resources remain. Further, thirteen properties (8% of the total) have become significantly deteriorated since the 1988-1991 survey. This abandonment and deterioration of buildings illustrates the general decline of the agricultural economy and is again more common in the northern, less developed part of the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed.



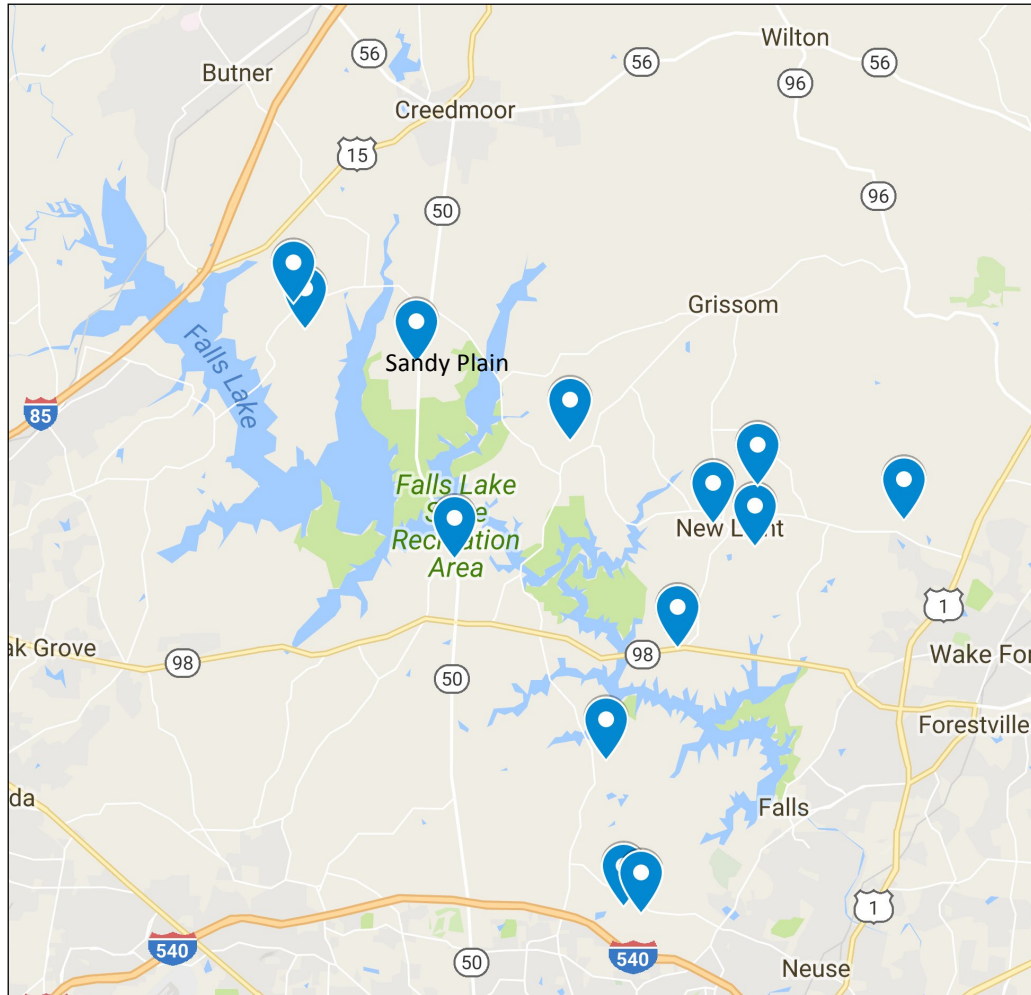
**Table 14. Properties with Outbuilding Loss in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed**

<b>Survey Site #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Property Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
WA1318	3523 & 3525 Durham Road	James Glenn Farm	c. 1900
WA1325	14032 Norwood Road	Anderson Yancey Bailey House	1959
WA1329	13728 New Light Road	Holloway House	c. 1900
WA1331	13516 Old Creedmoor Road	James Carter House & Store	c. 1925
WA1337	12401 Boyce Mill Road	Ray Complex	c. 1850
WA1362	9816 Whitt Road	Byrd-Whitt Farm	1890-1900
WA1364	2732 Old Weaver Trail	Beck-Jones-Woodlief House	1890-1900
WA1366	15408 Creedmoor Road	June Beck Farm	c. 1890
WA1374	15128 Creedmoor Road	Vada Keith Farm	1913
WA1376	1376 Old Weaver Trail	Allen Farm	c. 1900
WA1381	4332 Old Weaver Trail	Paul Horton Farm	c. 1936
WA1383	4533 Old Weaver Trail	William Brinkley Farm	c. 1900
WA1384	4433 Old Weaver Trail	Morris Brinkley House	1915
WA1385	5401 Old Weaver Trail	Lucy Keith House	1886-1915
WA1386	3213 Olive Grove Church Road	James Richard Jones Farm	c. 1900
WA1388	3052 Olive Grove Church Rd	Hicks-Wilkins Farm	1876
WA1392	10225 Boyce Road	Perry-Emory-Brinkley Farm	c. 1895
WA1396	7905 Stony Hill Road	J.S. Bailey Farm	c. 1900
WA1397	7917 Stony Hill Road	Presley Bailey House	c. 1900
WA1401	4816 Purnell Road	Powell Farm	c. 1900
WA1403	4929 Purnell Road	James Powell Farm	c. 1910
WA1405	8321 Mangum Dairy Road	Mangum Farm	c. 1890
WA1407	14333 Bold Hill Run Road	Pelic Dillard Farm	c. 1890
WA1413	13032 Powell Road	Wiley Powell House	c. 1890
WA1419	3416 Purnell Road	Estes House	c. 1830
WA1424	3000 Purnell Road	Louis Pleasants House	c. 1895
WA1431	2929 Durham Road	Vernon Keith, Sr Farm	1920s
WA1432	7016 Averige Drive	Livian & Averige Lowery House	c. 1920
WA1435	2727 Durham Road	Harrison House & Cemetery	1850-1900
WA1436	7117 Choplin Road	Marian Roscoe House	c. 1895
WA1437	7025 Choplin Road	Harrison House	c. 1910
WA1438	1321 Old Keith Road	House	c. 1910
WA1443	2502 Kearney Road	William Francis Kearney House	c. 1898
WA7805	10224 Boyce Road	William Brinkley Farm	1961

WA7806	10204 Boyce Road	Brinkley Tenant House	1940s
WA1367	15505 Creedmoor Road	Wilber O'Briant Farm	c. 1935
WA1304	13201 Durant Road	Honeycutt-Bailey Farm Tenant House	c. 1890
WA1390	10024 Boyce Road	Chappell-Duke Farm	1890-1900

**Table 15. Deteriorated Properties in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed**

<b>Survey Site #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Property Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
WA1304	13201 Durant Road	Honeycutt-Bailey Farm Tenant House	c. 1890
WA1305	12801 Durant Road	Honeycutt-Bailey Farm	c. 1840
WA1312	12221 Possum Track Road	House	c. 1900
WA1356	15413 New Light Road	Woodlief House	c. 1890
WA1373	15041 Creedmoor Road	Frank Aiken House	1810
WA1390	10024 Boyce Road	Chappell-Duke Farm	1890-1900
WA1394	13932 Old Creedmoor Road	George Washington Ray House	1890-1900
WA1400	4633 Purnell Road	Herman Davis House	c. 1900
WA1417	7000 Hinton Road	Charlie Davis House	c. 1910
WA1428	2600 Purnell Road	Davis House	1825-1850
WA1434	2727 Durham Road	Jessie Lincoln Ray House	c. 1923
WA4788	14028 Stool Tree Road	Hobgood Farm	c. 1900
WA4826	12801 Garffe Sherron Road	Powell House	c. 1850



*Figure 32: Distribution of Deteriorated Properties in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed*

Thirty resources in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed were surveyed for the first time. Of these, five are houses or churches constructed prior to 1930 that were not included on previous surveys and eight are cemeteries, several of which were originally part of historic farmsteads, but are now solitary elements in the landscape (see Cemeteries). The remaining seventeen resources were constructed between 1930 and 1978 and include several houses, churches, one store, and a YMCA camp.

The newly surveyed houses are representative of the gradual development of northern Wake County in the early and mid-twentieth century and include several houses constructed in each of the major styles of the early twentieth century. Craftsman-style bungalows include a one-and-a-half-story house on Stony Hill Road (WA7810) and the Harrison-Kearney House (WA7823). Far more common, and in varying degrees of deterioration, are the front-gabled houses constructed throughout the area, often used for tenant houses or the main house of small farms (WA7813 and WA7819). Rare in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed are Colonial Revival and Rustic Revival houses, though the House at 13328 Norwood (WA7919) and the Layton Ray House (WA7814) illustrate the respective styles. Ranch houses, like the one on Old NC 98 near Keith Store Road (WA7911), are located throughout the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed but are not of architectural significance.

Commercial and recreational properties in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed include the Keith Store (WA7913) and Camp Kanata (WA7821). In 1934 Nina and Early Keith constructed a frame store across Old NC-98 from their house. The property also has an adjacent service station that was later converted to a restaurant and a smokehouse for preparing meat to sell on-site. Still in use, the rural store was a vital part of the NC-98 corridor, but, like many mid-century stores, has declined with the re-routing of major roads in the county. Camp Kanata was opened in 1954 with the original thirteen buildings constructed in the Rustic Revival, or “camp” style and nestled beneath the large trees on 150 acres that include two ponds that are part of the Mud Branch of Falls Lake. The property points to an increased interest in outdoor recreation that occurred nationwide in the 1950s and for which the vast tracts of undeveloped land in northern Wake County were particularly suited.

As residential development increased in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed in the early 1970s, several new church buildings were erected to serve the growing population. The Union Baptist Church (WA7799), Ledge Rock Baptist Church (WA7808), and the Ridgecrest Baptist Church (WA7826) each employed traditional front-gabled forms, but with vertical bands of windows, deep overhangs, and exposed purlins common in mid-century Modern architecture. These stylistic details projected an outward symbol of the modernity of the new churches.

**Table 16: Newly Surveyed Properties in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed**

<b>Survey Site #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Property Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>
WA7799	4024 Old Weaver Trail	Union Baptist Church	1973
WA7800	3024 Olive Grove Church Rd	Olive Grove Baptist Church	1929
WA7804	1056 Rogers Quarter Road	House	1900-1920
WA7807	11324 John Allen Road	Allen Cemetery	1808
WA7808	4300 Durham Road	Ledge Rock Baptist Church	1978
WA7809	1004 Keith Road	Jones Cemetery	1918
WA7810	7425 Stony Hill Road	House	c. 1930
WA7811	1548 Bent Road	House	c. 1925
WA7812	1611 Bent Road	Bent Road Cemetery	1884
WA7813	1009 Old Keith Road	House	1930s
WA7814	12429 Norwood Road	Layton Ray House	1940s
WA7815	12600 Bayleaf Church Road	Lyon-Hester Family Cemetery	1896
WA7817	10505 Six Forks Road	Piper Family Cemetery	1904
WA7818	2005 Purnell Road	House	1920s
WA7819	12017 Tharrington Road	Keith House	1930s
WA7821	13524 Camp Kanata Road	Camp Kanata	1954
WA7823	8000 Thompson Mill Road	Harrison-Kearney House	c. 1937
WA7824	8030 Hinton Road	New Light Cemetery	1899
WA7826	2817 Durham Road	Ridgecrest Baptist Church and Cemetery	1970
WA7908	13300 Camp Kanata Road	Lowery Family Cemetery	1895
WA7910	1713 Slater Drive	House	c. 1900
WA7911	2517 Old NC 98 Highway	House	1967
WA7912	2501 Old NC 98 Highway	Nina & Early Keith House	c. 1934
WA7913	13041 Keith Store	Nina & Early Keith Store and Restaurant	1942
WA7914	13044 Keith Store	Keith Houses	1950
WA7919	13328 Norwood Road	House	1952
WA7920	9305 & 9309 Creedmoor Road	Lassiter Farm	1950
WA7921	9804 Ray Road	House	c. 1950
WA7922	11400 Hickory Grove Church Road	Hickory Grove Christian Church and Cemetery	1971
WA7923	11101 Crestmont Drive	Jones Cemetery	1900

## Cemeteries

Cemeteries in the southern part of the county are typically churchyard cemeteries, most still in use and still associated with their historic congregations. In some cases, as with Shady Grove Cemetery (WA1088) and Bethel Christian Church Cemetery (WA1024), the church is no longer extant, but the cemetery remains well maintained. In the northern part of the county, a small number of community cemeteries, such as New Light Cemetery (WA7824) and Bent Road Cemetery (WA7812), exist, though often ownership of these cemeteries is unclear and they remain in various stages of neglect.

The Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed includes a significant number of family cemeteries, possibly because it remained extensively rural until the late twentieth century, with fewer church and municipal cemeteries in the area. Many of the farmsteads surveyed in the 1988-1991 survey have small to medium-sized family plots with three to fifteen graves, though a number have upwards of 80 or 90 graves holding multiple generations. With the loss of so many historic houses and farmsteads in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed, many of these cemeteries remain as the only surviving element of a changing landscape. These include the Smith-Ray Cemetery (WA7827) and the Ray-Allen Cemetery (WA7906), both associated with the Albert Ray Farm (WA1433), which was demolished for a new housing development, and the Rogers-Mangum Cemetery (WA7803), whose associated house was removed for the construction of a new fire station. In total eleven cemeteries, part of previously recorded resources, were assigned new site numbers, indicating that their primary resource is no longer extant. These graveyards are in various stages of neglect and are not always accessible.

Only one family cemetery in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed was relocated to accommodate new development. The cemetery associated with the Keith Farm (WA1442) was removed to Stony Hill Baptist Church (WA1441).

**Table 17: Extant Family Cemeteries Associated with Demolished Properties in the Falls Lake Water Supply Watershed**

Survey Site #	Address	Property Name/Type	Date
WA7801	10024 Boyce Road	Chappell Family Cemetery	1908
WA7802	3501 Old Weaver Trail	Beck Family Cemetery	1902
WA7803	15633 New Light Road	Rogers-Mangum Cemetery	1860
WA7816	1001 & 1005 Caudle Woods Drive	Caudle Family Cemetery	mid-late 1800s
WA7820	3049 Woodland Church Road	Allen Family Cemetery	1906
WA7822	13132 Garffe Sherron Road	Little-Bailey Cemetery	1907
WA7825	4816 Purnell Road	Bailey-Ray Cemetery	1770
WA7827	7200 Baya Vista Way	Smith-Ray Cemetery	1907
WA7906	7300 Costa Verda Court	Ray-Allen Cemetery	late 1800s
WA7907	11920 O'Neal Road	O'Neal Family Cemetery	1907
WA7909	9913 Homestead Lake Drive	Keith Cemetery	late 1800s

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### **NATIONAL REGISTER STUDY LIST**

The following resources are proposed for placement on the North Carolina National Register Study List as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places:

WA0538 – Burt Farm (Fuquay-Varina vicinity)  
WA1366 – June Beck Farm (Creedmoor vicinity)  
WA1431 – Vernon Keith Sr. Farm (Wake Forest vicinity)  
WA7821 – Camp Kanata (Wake Forest vicinity)  
WA7794 – McCullers Pines (Fuquay-Varina vicinity)

A description of each property and its significance under the National Register Criteria for Evaluation is located in Appendix B.

### **ADDITIONAL RESEARCH**

A number of properties have histories that are complicated or unclear, possess unusual architectural forms or details, or are likely to produce archaeological information, and thus require further study. These properties include:

#### **WA1096 – Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant Visitors Center and Buildings**

3932 New Hill Holleman Road (Holly Springs vicinity)

The distinctive architecture of the 1980s Visitors Center—with six wedge-shaped sections separated by textured concrete walls—is a rare example of high-style Modernist architecture in rural southwest Wake County. The building may be architecturally significant and eligible for listing on the National Register, however, the architect is currently unknown and the interior of the building was not accessible.

#### **WA1109 – A. F. Stewart Complex**

3000 New Hill Holleman Road (Apex vicinity)

The house and outbuildings have been altered and several related commercial buildings across New Hill-Holleman Road have been demolished. However, the property is associated with members of the Tuscarora tribe and may yield archaeological findings. “According to local historian, Carl Holleman, this small complex, along with nearby New Hill First Missionary Baptist Church, represent the community of Indians and local free-born blacks who intermarried and settled in New Hill and nearby Friendship. A. F. Stewart, who owned and operated the store across the road from his home, was the grandson of Tommy Stewart, who emigrated to western Wake County in 1850 from an Indian community in West Virginia.” (Lally).

#### **WA1378 – Buck Jones House**

3716 Old Weaver Trail (Falls lake)

While the house has been altered with the installation of vinyl siding and windows, the house retains a decorative porch with turned posts and sawn brackets that are very similar to the Cannady-Brogden Farm (WA1363) just a few miles east, and was likely constructed by the same local builder, Edgar Gooch. The interior is remarkably intact with a wide, center-hall plan, original wood floors throughout, beadboard ceilings and walls of flush wood sheathing on the second-floor rooms, and an original decorative mantel in the first-floor parlor. The entry hall is especially impressive with unpainted beadboard sheathing above vertical wainscot and an

original newel and railing. The site includes a curing house (relatively unusual in northern Wake County where smokehouses were more common) and several barns, though most of the tobacco-related resources historically associated with the property are now located on an adjacent parcel. The interior displays evidence that the house was constructed in phases, likely starting with the rear ell, though further study of the interior and the structural features of the house, as well as context on Buck Jones, are necessary to develop a full construction history.

#### **WA1391 – Tom Perry House and Store**

10136 Boyce Road (Creedmoor vicinity)

The unusual form of this house is said to have a log one-room building at its core. That section was enlarged first with a frame wing, and then expanded again in the 1930s with the addition of two front-gabled side wings connected to the original structure by open breezeways. The use of engaged porches to connect three structures that have no interior connection is unusual, and the fact that the breezeways have remained open for nearly one hundred years is surprising. The construction history and the unusual form warrant further study.

#### **WA7796 – Rollins Mill Site**

7922 Cass Holt Road (Holly Springs vicinity)

The mill site, located just north of the Harnett County Line, includes a stone dam with stone buttresses, a mill race on the east side, and a number of stone and concrete piers north of the dam and just south of the bridge that likely held some portion of the mill. The stone dam is impressive, approximately eight feet high and partially upheld by stone buttresses covered with concrete, though the west end of the dam appears to have crumbled, routing the water through that side and leaving the mill race on the east side of the creek dry. The 1870 and 1880 census lists Thomas B. Rollins with a grist/flour mill, and the street name changes to Rollins Mill Road as it crosses the Harnett County line. The flow of water was no doubt altered with the creation of Shearon Harris Lake in the 1980s, so the original layout of the mill, dam, and mill race is unclear. Further archaeological study is recommended for this rare nineteenth-century mill site.

Finally, subdivisions surveyed for this project were limited to those that had the majority of their construction prior to 1970. However, a number of new developments platted in the 1970s and 1980s, as well as earlier developments that were fully built out in the 1970s or 1980s, should be evaluated in the coming years as they become fifty years old.

### **WAKE COUNTY LANDMARKS**

All of the properties either currently listed or proposed for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or the North Carolina Study List may be considered for Wake County Landmark designation. In addition, several properties within National Register Historic Districts or those that have had material alterations that preclude National Register listing may be eligible as Landmarks. These include:

#### **WA1098 – Utley-Horton Farm**

3720 Old US Hwy 1 (Apex)

Located within the New Hill Historic District, the Utley-Horton Farm retains a high level of material integrity with an intact side-gabled, one-and-a-half-story bungalow, with a metal shingle roof, exposed rafter tails, two-over-two windows, and an engaged wrap-around porch supported by tapered square posts on brick piers. The farm complex retains a significant number of 1920s and 1930s agricultural outbuildings, including a smokehouse/washhouse, woodshed, pack house, chicken house, tobacco barns, and an animal and hay barn. The



adjacent c.1940 Nommie Horton House is also associated with this farm. Together the houses and outbuildings represent one of the most intact farmsteads in southwestern Wake County.

#### **WA7825 – Bailey-Ray Cemetery**

4816 Purnell Road (Wake Forest vicinity)

The Bailey-Ray Cemetery is one of the oldest, largest, and best-preserved family cemeteries in northern Wake County and is representative of regional burial traditions in northern Wake County. Rather than community or churchyard cemeteries, small family graveyards on farmsteads are the most prevalent burial tradition in this region. The cemetery is laid out in neat rows across the grassy landscape. It features headstone/footstone style markers made of uncut or roughly cut field stone, traditional locally-made and hand-carved markers made of limestone and granite, and commercially cut and carved marble markers. While the oldest known burial dates to 1876, the cemetery is associated with, and contains members of, the Bailey and Ray families, who purchased land in New Light in the 1760s. The cemetery contains approximately 53 marked graves and an unknown number of unmarked graves. Further, while nearly all other family cemeteries fell out of use by the mid-1900s, the Bailey-Ray Cemetery is still in use. Further research and ground-penetrating radar are recommended to further document and date the burials.

#### **WA1392, WA7805, and WA7806 – Perry-Emory-Brinkley Farm**

10204, 10224, and 10225 Boyce Road

The Perry-Emory-Brinkley Farm consists of a historic farmhouse that was moved across Boyce Road in the 1950s to accommodate the construction of a Ranch house at the center of the historic farm complex. The turn-of-the-twentieth-century I-house with an earlier rear ell is typical of farmhouses in the area, though it has been altered with vinyl siding. The significant complex of farm buildings, largely developed in the late 1930s and 1940s, includes more than twenty outbuildings, most of them tobacco related, that are largely still in use, though the farm has shifted production to vegetables. A tenant house is located on the east end of the property and a second tenant house (WA7806) is located immediately east on Boyce Road with six additional tobacco and general farm outbuildings. The Perry-Emory-Brinkley Farm stands on what was Cameron land in northern Wake County. Historically it comprised at least 130 acres. As the Brinkley family continues to own land throughout the area, a full chain of title would be necessary to determine the original acreage. It is a rare example of a farmstead in the Falls Lake area that remains in use with a significant collection of early twentieth-century outbuildings.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. Wake County Architectural Survey Update Phases I & II, 2005-2007. [www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/surveyreports/WakeCountySurveyUpdatePhI&II-2007.pdf](http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/surveyreports/WakeCountySurveyUpdatePhI&II-2007.pdf)

Johnson, K. Todd and Elizabeth Reid Murray. *Wake: Capital County of North Carolina, Vol. 2*. Raleigh: Wake County, North Carolina, 2008.

Lally, Kelly A. *The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina*. Raleigh: Wake County Government, 1994.

Lally, Kelly, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (c. 1790-1941)." Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1993.  
<http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/WA7244.pdf>

Ruth Little, *Sticks & Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1998.

Murray, Elizabeth Reid. *Wake: Capital County of North Carolina, Vol. 1*. Raleigh: Capital Publishing Company, 1983.

## **APPENDIX A: CLASSIFICATIONS OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES**

No Change: Many properties experienced minor alterations including changes to the porch posts or railings and additions to the rear. These changes, while they frequently involved the removal of historic material, did not significantly change the historic form or interpretation of the historic structure, so were not considered alterations for the purpose of this survey.

Altered: Changes that significantly altered the historic structure include the addition of synthetic siding, windows, and/or doors, changes in the fenestration, the enclosure of porches, changes to the roofline, additions to the façade, or prominently placed side additions.

Deteriorated: While many buildings have suffered from deferred maintenance, these resources are significantly deteriorated. Many of them are abandoned, overgrown, and open to the elements due to missing windows, doors, or roofing material. While some are already in a ruinous state, the classification is specifically meant to note buildings that are likely to be lost in the coming years if action is not taken to stabilize them.

Demolished: These buildings have been removed from their documented locations. While there is the possibility that the buildings were simply moved and not destroyed, the buildings could not be located within the survey area. In addition to the demolition of primary resources, many of the rural resources experienced outbuilding loss.

Outbuilding Loss: These properties have seen the loss of one or more outbuildings and in rare cases, nearly an entire farmstead, though the primary resource remains in place. This classification was also used to denote building loss in areas previously surveyed using multiple structures forms. Outbuilding loss can be a sign of the shift away from agriculture as well as an indicator of future commercial or residential development.

Moved: The relocation of resources happens for a variety of reasons. Most of the relocated buildings were rehabilitated after their move, while others may be classified as both moved and deteriorated.

New Survey: Resources that were newly identified as part of this survey.

## **APPENDIX B:**

### **STUDY LIST INFORMATION AND JUSTIFICATION**

#### **WA0538 – Burt Farm (Holly Springs vicinity)**

6600 Buckhorn-Duncan Road

The Burt Farm is significant as a remarkably intact mid-size farm with resources dating from the 1860s through the 1970s. It is significant under Criterion A for Agriculture and Criterion C for Architecture as a multi-generational farm that has been in constant operation for over 100 years and includes buildings that illustrate multiple building periods. The property includes two family farmhouses surrounded by mature trees with outbuildings arranged in clusters and extending north along both sides of Buckhorn-Duncan Road. Among these are eighteen historic agricultural outbuildings, two tenant houses, and a family cemetery. The c.1924 farmhouse, a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow has aluminum siding, but is otherwise largely intact with original four-over-one Craftsman-style windows and a full-width, engaged porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A c.1952 ranch house with brick veneer, two chimneys, and six-over-six wood-sash windows is located to its south.

Agricultural outbuildings include two 1860s corn cribs, a 1940s dairy, several mid-1900s tobacco curing, tying, and storage barns, and modern horse barns. Concrete block tenant houses dating to 1962 and 1970 are located north of the main complex. The Burt Family Cemetery is also located at the north end of the farm, and includes marked graves from 1855 to 1946. Markers include fieldstones, traditional hand-carved stones, and small commercial stones. Despite a number of material alterations, the buildings and site retain integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The landscape illustrates the evolution of the farm through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The family farmed tobacco until 1990, then switched to hay for the local horse market. The farm now includes 800 total acres with approximately 400 acres of timber, 300 acres of cropland, and 100 acres of pasture for grazing. Aerial photos confirm the cultivated field patterns date to at least 1938.

In considering the boundaries for the Burt Farm, it should be noted that the historic resources are located on six parcels that encompass about 615 contiguous acres. However, a quarry west of the house and beyond a treeline, as well as the land beyond the quarry, should be excluded from the boundary. The result is an approximate 415-acre tract on six parcels.

#### **WA1366 – June Beck Farm (Creedmoor vicinity)**

15408 Creedmoor Road

The June Beck Farm is significant as a highly intact rural farmstead in the Sandy Plain community in the far northwest corner of Wake County. It is significant under Criterion A for Agriculture and Criterion C for Architecture as a typical mid-sized tobacco complex, an example of a type once found throughout Wake County, but now far less common. The farm has an I-house with rear ell at the center of the complex and twelve extant outbuildings. Domestic outbuildings southeast of the house include two wellhouses, an equipment shed, corn crib, hen house, wood shed, and smokehouse. There is a feed barn south of the house

and tobacco-related resources, including a packhouse and three tobacco curing barns, are arranged along a farm road extending north of the house. The house has been altered with the installation of aluminum siding and vinyl windows, but retains the original double-leaf front door and metal tile roof. Commonalities between the porch posts and brackets and those on the Cannady-Brodgen Farm indicate that it was likely built by local builder Edgar Gooch.

The Sandy Plain Rural Historic District, placed on the Study List in 1991, included seven farm complexes and multiple individual resources, including the June Beck Farm. However, the proposed district has seen significant building loss and deterioration, making it no longer eligible for listing on the National Register. Despite material alterations to the house, the June Beck Farm remains one of the most intact farm complexes in both Sandy Plain and in the entire Falls Lake area, and retains integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. Aerial photos confirm the cultivated field patterns date to at least 1938.

In considering the boundaries for the June Beck Farm, it should be noted that the historic resources are located on a single 32-acre parcel. However, adjacent parcels to the north were historically associated with the farm and remain under the same ownership. Further, a Beck Family Cemetery is located across Creedmoor Road to the west and should be considered for inclusion within the boundary of the June Beck Farm. The proposed boundary includes approximately 60 acres.

#### **WA1431 – Vernon Keith Sr. Farm (Wake Forest vicinity)**

2929 Durham Road

The Vernon Keith Sr. Farm is significant as an intact early-to mid-twentieth-century farmstead, a once common property type in the northern part of the county. It is significant under Criterion A for Agriculture and Criterion C for Architecture as an illustration of evolving house forms and styles over sixty years, as well as for the collection of outbuildings in a rural setting. It may also be eligible under Criterion A for Commerce for its retention of a front-gable-with-canopy frame store. The farm complex is centered around a 1940s one-and-a-half-story bungalow with three-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, a nine-light Craftsman-style door, aluminum siding, and an engaged shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts on brick piers.

The house is surrounded by three additional farmhouses and eleven domestic and agricultural resources that altogether represent four generations of the Keith family on this farm. The original 1920s farmhouse, a one-story, side-gabled frame house with original plain weatherboards in deteriorated condition, has been moved immediately west of its original location to allow for the construction of the 1940s house. A 1950s ranch house built for Vernon Keith, Jr., is located just east of the farmhouse with brick veneer, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and an inset porch with decorative metal posts. A 1980s ranch house is located southwest of the farmhouse and, while non-contributing due its age, does not detract from the overall landscape. The houses are surrounded by domestic outbuildings including a 1920s kitchen, washhouse, smokehouse, and grape arbor, as well as agricultural outbuildings including several sheds and 1920s chicken houses. At the northwest end of the farm complex, adjacent to NC-98 is a 1930s front-gabled store with plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, diagonally-laid batten doors, and an engaged front-gabled canopy supported by dressed timbers. A dry-stack stone wall extends from the west end of the store to the northwest corner of the parcel.

Despite material alterations to the 1940s farmhouse and the relocation of the 1920s house, the Vernon Keith Sr. Farm retains integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association with aerial photos confirming that the cultivated field patterns date to at least 1938. In considering the boundaries for the Vernon Keith, Sr., Farm, it should be noted that the farm complex encompasses a total of sixty acres on three parcels. While the farm is no longer active in agricultural production, the acreage immediately surrounding the four generational houses, store, and outbuildings, approximately 18.5 acres, retains sufficient setting and context.

#### **WA7821 – Camp Kanata (Wake Forest vicinity)**

13524 Camp Kanata Road

Opened in 1954 as a YMCA camp, Camp Kanata retains approximately thirty buildings on the wooded 149-acre campus. It is significant under Criterion A for Recreation, illustrating a nationwide trend toward outdoor recreation and education for youth, especially young boys, in the 1950s. It is also significant under Criterion C for Architecture as all of the original Rustic Revival-style buildings are intact and other, later buildings were constructed with similar forms and materials. According to a newspaper article from June 1954, the original camp included thirteen buildings (eight of them cabins) on 80 acres. The camp retains those lodges, cabins, dining hall, arts and crafts building, and bathhouse from the 1954 construction, as well as an office constructed in the 1960s and additional cabins built from the 1960s to the 1980s. The interiors of several buildings, including the bathrooms and dining hall, have been altered over time, though few changes to the exteriors of the buildings have been made.

Nine cabins are of more recent construction but echo the form and simplicity of the original cabins, and five of them are located away from the main cluster of cabins in a separate grouping. Landscape features added over time include an amphitheater on the banks of Teer Lake, an outdoor chapel to its east, a low stage in front of Pine Knoll Lodge, and a modern swimming pool added between 2005 and 2010.

The site is largely wooded with buildings nestled within the trees. Two small lakes, created after 1938 by damming Mud Branch, were likely extant by 1954, as a newspaper article about the opening of the camp notes that they “reworked a dam that had just about washed away.” The two lakes provide areas for recreation, and a path between the lakes leads through the woods to a tree registered as the second oldest tree in North Carolina.

Camp Kanata retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is one of two camps in northern Wake County, the other being Camp Edgerton, placed on the Study List in 2007, though significant changes are planned for the latter. The boundaries of Camp Kanata are easily defined by the 149-acre tax parcel, which includes all of the historic resources and significant landscape features, as well as the remote rural setting.

#### **WA7794 – McCullers Pines (Fuquay-Varina vicinity)**

Fayetteville, Red Bud, Camellia, Allen, Oakvale, Oakdale, Lobelia, and Marigold streets

McCullers Pines is among the largest and most intact mid-twentieth century residential developments in southern Wake County. It is significant under Criterion C for architecture. Located on both sides of Fayetteville Road, approximately 7.5 miles northeast of Fuquay-

Varina, this development of Ranch houses was platted in two phases with McCullers Pines #1, east of Fayetteville Road, platted first and McCullers #2 and #3, west of Fayetteville Road, platted together in 1965. Streets are laid out with gentle curves at the intersections and contain no sidewalks or curbs. Houses are set back on the lots with gracious front lawns, paved driveways to the garage or carport, and mature pine trees, especially in the interior of the neighborhood.

The development retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with few significant alterations or additions to the historic structures. It contains about 67 houses (27 on the east side of Fayetteville Road and 40 on the west side) with later development on the west and south ends of the neighborhood. Most have red or yellow brick veneers and a surprisingly high number retain original two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows and open carports, a rare find for this era of house. Some display Colonial influences in multi-light windows and shed-roofed porches with dentil molding, while others have more modern detailing such as asymmetrical gables, decorative brick or concrete-block, and purlins in the gables. Houses along Fayetteville Road were generally constructed earliest, beginning in 1960, with the interiors of the neighborhood constructed from the mid-1960s through the mid-1970s. Sixty-one of the sixty-seven houses within the original development were constructed by 1975.

According to long-time resident Mattie Gregory (3801 W. Allen Street), the development was begun by a Mr. VonCannon, a developer out of Fuquay-Varina who laid out the north side of West Allen before going bankrupt and selling the properties off to Mr. Wagstaff. The land was graded prior to development though still drops down significantly to the west where the development backs up to a watershed. Some of the houses, especially along the north side of West Allen, were built speculatively or as rental properties, while some (including 3705 West Allen) were physically built by the owners for their own residence. Others, like Ms. Gregory's, were erected by local builders (in her case Connor Wood Williams out of Angier, NC) according to plans purchased from the Standard Homes Plans Service in Fuquay-Varina. Gregory, a retired school teacher, notes that her house was the fourth built in the neighborhood, which was predominantly white middle-class residents, and in the 1960s there were many children in the neighborhood, though the demographic has shifted considerably as the original owners have died or moved away.

The period of significance for the proposed district extends from 1960 to 1975 and the boundaries are easily defined using historic plat maps. According to National Register guidelines, the period of significance for a subdivision can be extended beyond 50 years ago if there is a continuity of design and construction and a clear end to this trend, as demonstrated here.