



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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary D. Reid Wilson

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

October 17, 2023

MEMORANDUM

TO: Tamara M. Njegovan
NCDOT
Rail Division

tmnjegovan@ncdot.gov

FROM: Ramona M. Bartos, Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer

Re: for Ramona M. Bartos

SUBJECT: P-5734 Trinity Road Grade Separation, Cary, Wake County, ER 19-1879

Thank you for your September 21, 2023, email providing the visualization for the proposed grade separation at Trinity Road in Cary. We have reviewed the visualization and offer the following comments.

Given the industrial nature of the historic building, we believe that the proposed bridge will not adversely affect the National Register-eligible Aeroglide Corporation (WA6512) or the NCSU State Hygiene Facility (WA2054) WPA building if the following elements are incorporated into the bridge design.

- Use of a plain concrete parapet
- A 2-bar metal rail that is anodized (colored black) with a black chainlink fence and matching posts, or
- A 2-bar stainless steel finish rail topped with a stainless fence and matching posts.

The goal of the design is to be as sleek and modern as possible to better blend with the design of the Aeroglide building.

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

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

cc: Anamika Laad, NCDOT Rail Division
Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT EAU

alaad@ncdot.gov
mpfurr@ncdot.gov

**Phase I Architectural Survey and
Historic Structures Survey Report
Trinity Road Improvement Project,
Wake County, North Carolina**

TIP# P-5734
WBS# 48150.1.1



Prepared for:

North Carolina Department of
Transportation
Rail Division
1553 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1553

Prepared by:

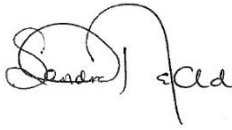
Sandra DeChard
Senior Architectural Historian

Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
1011 Boulder Springs Drive, Suite 225
Richmond, VA 23325
(804) 267-3474

December 14, 2023

Phase I Architectural Survey and Historic Structures Survey Report Trinity Road Improvement Project, Wake County, North Carolina

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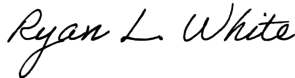
Prepared by _____
(signature)

Sandra DeChard



Reviewed by _____
(signature)

Ellen Brady



Approved by _____
(signature)

Ryan White

Approved by _____
(signature)

Enter Name

Phase I Architectural Survey and Historic Structures Survey Report Trinity Road Improvement Project, Wake County, North Carolina

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting a study for the Trinity Road Improvement Project which includes proposed improvements to the at-grade crossing of SR 1655 (Trinity Road) at the intersection with the North Carolina Railroad (NCRR) in Cary, Wake County. The proposed project consists of the closure of the current at-grade railroad crossing at Trinity Road, construction of a grade separation at the intersection of Trinity Road and the railroad tracks, and the realignment off Trinity Road to accommodate the rail crossing improvements.

The architectural assessment for the Trinity Road Improvement Project entailed a Phase I level survey of newly recorded or unevaluated resources 45 years or older within the APE. In addition, the State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm (WA2054) was documented at an intensive level to evaluate the resource's NRHP eligibility. Two resources located on the north side of the railroad tracks (WA6438 and WA8797) were surveyed at the Phase I level for this project. One resource, the State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm (WA 2054) located on the south side of the tracks was assessed at the Phase II or intensive level evaluation to evaluate the resource's potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The commercial building located at 1000 Trinity Road and the State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm have been previously recorded. The survey was conducted at the request of NCDOT by Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec).

The evaluation of each of the two Phase I level properties and the property surveyed at an intensive level utilized established NRHP criteria to determine each resource's eligibility for listing. The State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm (WA2054), the Commercial Building (WA6438) and the All Trade Contractors Building (WA8797), based on the fieldwork and subsequent research and evaluation, are recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Resource Name	HPO Survey #	Location	PIN	Date(s) of Construction	Recommendation
State Laboratory for Hygiene Facility	WA2054	950 E. Chatham Road	0774218071	1939; c. 1978 (Addition)	Not Eligible
Commercial Building	WA6438	1000 Trinity Road	0774430380	1962	Not Eligible
All Trade Contractors	WA8797	1001 Trinity Road	0774335301	1970	Not Eligible

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1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting a study for the Trinity Road Improvement Project which includes proposed improvements to the at-grade crossing of SR 1655 (Trinity Road) at the intersection with the North Carolina Railroad (NCRR) in Cary, Wake County.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of the closure of the current at-grade railroad crossing at Trinity Road, construction of a grade separation at the intersection of Trinity Road and the railroad tracks, and the realignment of Trinity Road to accommodate the rail crossing improvements (Figure 1).

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

The architectural assessment for the Trinity Road Improvement Project entailed a Phase I level survey of newly recorded or unevaluated resources 45 years or older within the APE. In addition, the State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm (WA2054) was documented at an intensive level to evaluate the resource's NRHP eligibility. Two resources located on the north side of the railroad tracks (WA6438 and WA8797) were surveyed at the Phase I level for this project. One resource, the State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm (WA 2054) located on the south side of the tracks was assessed at the Phase II or intensive level evaluation to evaluate the resource's potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The commercial building located at 1000 Trinity Road and the State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm have been previously recorded (Figure 2). A fourth resource, the Aeroglide Corporation Building (WA6512) has already been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP and was not resurveyed (see Figure 2). Additionally, in a letter from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NCSHPO) dated June 28, 2019, the NCSHPO has determined that the proposed project may potentially adversely affect the resource. The survey was conducted by Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) at the request of NCDOT.

The results of the National Register eligibility evaluation, based on the fieldwork, subsequent historical research, and architectural and cultural context, are presented in the following report. The eligibility evaluation of the resources was based on established NRHP criteria. The report complies with requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, Executive Order 11593, relevant sections of 36CFR60 and 36CFR800, NCDOT's *Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products* (2015), the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*, National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (USDI 2002), and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office's (HPO) *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determination of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina*.

Phase I Architectural Survey

In April 2020, Alexa Kennedy, Transportation Planner for Stantec photographed the three resources which met the age criteria of 45 years or older under the direction of Stantec's Senior Architectural Historian, Sandra DeChard. The documentation of the buildings included photographing the exterior of the three resources as well as any secondary resources located on the property at the time of the survey.

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A sketch map was also drawn depicting the resources located on the property and the relationship of the buildings to any prominent landscape features and roadways. The information gathered during the fieldwork was entered into the NCSHPO Access database.

Phase II Architectural Evaluation

Access to the interior of the State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm, now North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services Plant Protection Section was not obtained, therefore, the resource descriptions and evaluations are based on exterior features only. Exterior photographs were obtained during the survey efforts in April 2020. Similar to the Phase I survey methodology, a sketch map was also drawn for the State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm depicting the relationship of the primary resource to the extant secondary resources as well as prominent landscape features such as roads, driveways, and tree lines. The information gathered during the fieldwork was entered into the NCSHPO Access database.

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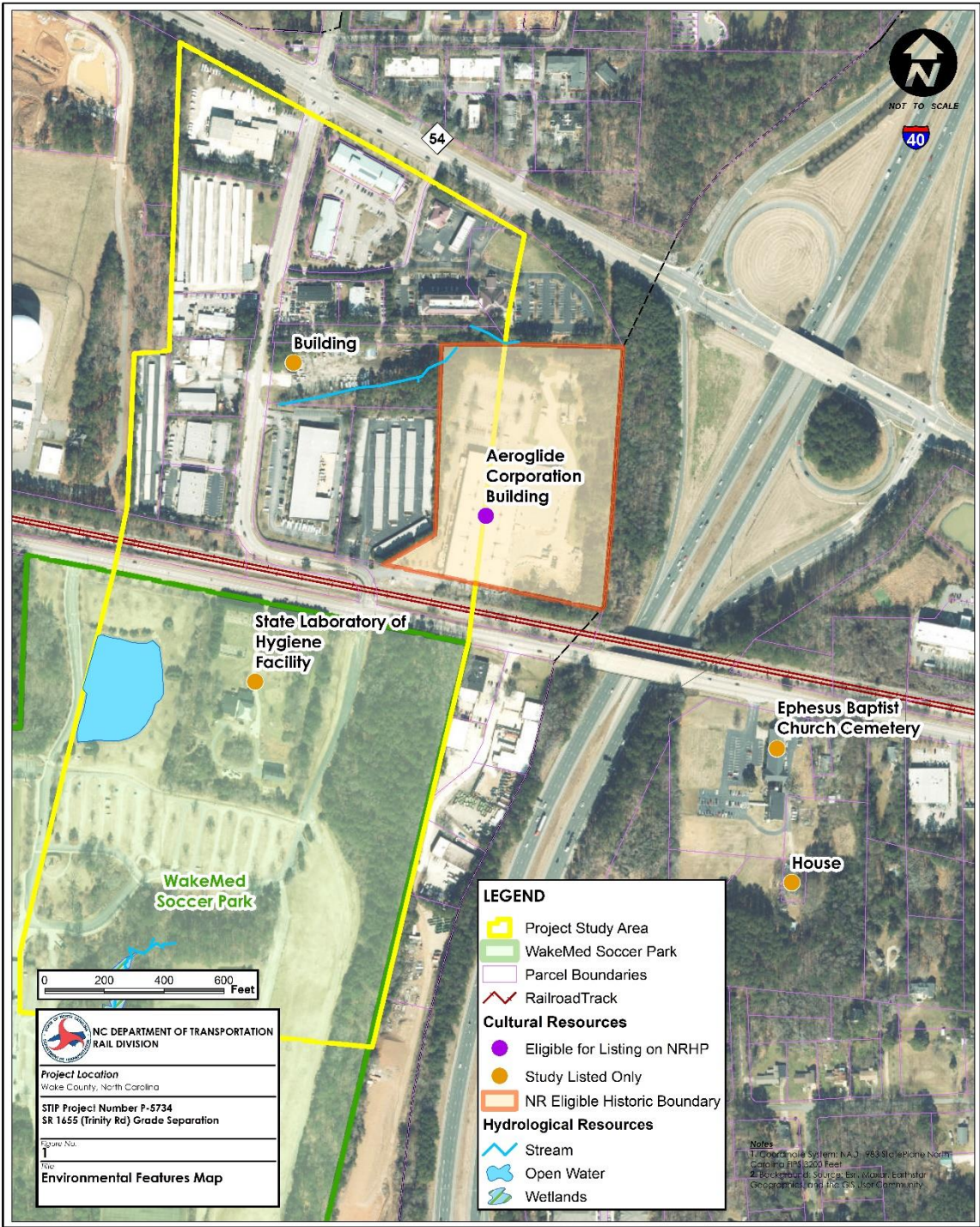


Figure 1. Project Location Map.



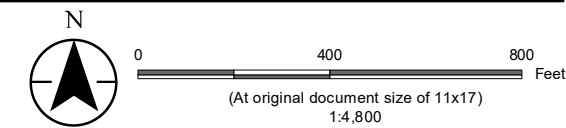
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Title
Trinity Road Grade Separation = G, P-5734

Client/Project
North Carolina Department of Transportation
STIP Project No. P-5734

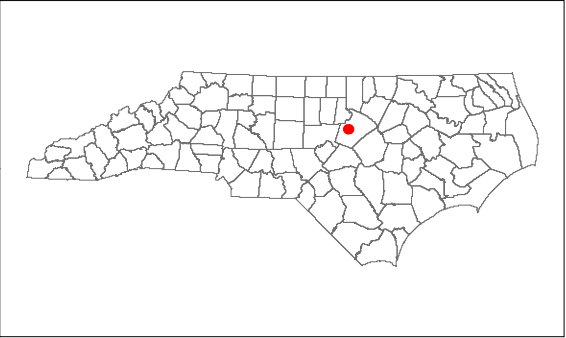
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Project Location
Wake County, North Carolina

Prepared by ECL on 2020-05-04
TR by TPS on 2020-05-05
IR by SLD on 2020-05-05



- Architectural Resource
- Study Area
- Parcel Boundary



- Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane North Carolina FIPS 3200 Feet
 2. Data Sources: Stantec, NCDOT, Wake County GIS
 3. Orthimagery © Bing Maps
 4. Microsoft product screen shot(s) reprinted with permission from Microsoft Corporation



2.0 ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FINDINGS

The architectural assessment for the Trinity Road Improvement Project entailed a Phase I level survey of newly recorded or unevaluated resources 45 years or older within the APE. In addition, the State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm (WA2054) was documented at an intensive level to evaluate the resource's NRHP eligibility. Two resources were located within the APE which met the age criteria for survey at a Phase I level and the findings are detailed below.

PHASE I LEVEL SURVEY

Commercial Building (WA6438), 1000 Trinity Road, PIN 0774430380.

The commercial building, constructed in 1962, is sited on a 2.77-acre parcel on the east side of Trinity Road and north of the railroad tracks. The one-story building features a bank of 18 narrow windows with a metal and glass commercial-style entry door. Small panels are present under each window. The banks of windows are mirrored on the rear of the building; however, the entry doors are paired, and the rear elevation features a small open shed-roofed ell. The exterior of the building is clad in brick veneer. The building also features a slightly pitched shed roof with wide overhangs characteristic of its Mid-Century style (Figure 3). A modern, open shed with metal-clad gable roof is located to the east of the primary resource. Although the resource is a relatively intact example of a Mid-Century commercial building, the building does not exhibit distinction of type or designed by a noted architect. Instead the building reflects a common design for Mid-Century structures. Therefore, the property does not appear to possess sufficient significance to be eligible for the National Register.



Figure 3 Commercial Building (WA6438), 1000 Trinity Road, Looking Northeast.

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All Trade Contractors (ATC) (WA8797), 1001 Trinity Road PIN 0774335301.

The commercial building, constructed in 1970 on approximately 1.55 acres, is located on the west side of Trinity Road. The structure is one story with four bays and a shallow pitched front gable roof. The exterior walls have been recently clad in metal siding (Figure 4). Fenestration includes a single-leaf metal entry door and single-light rectangular fixed windows. The tax parcel also includes a warehouse building (c. 1980) immediately to the west of the commercial building, a large vehicle shed (c. 1980) with off-set garage bay to the southwest (991 Trinity Road), and a large warehouse (c. 2000) also to the southwest (981 Trinity Road). The three secondary resources are clad in metal siding and feature gable roofs. The building constructed in 1970 has been altered with the addition of the metal siding and does not appear to possess sufficient significance or integrity to be eligible for the National Register.



Figure 4 ATC Building (WA8797), 1001 Trinity Road, Looking North.

CONCLUSIONS

The architectural assessment for the Trinity Road Improvement Project entailed a Phase I level survey of two resources: the Commercial Building (WA6438) at 1000 Trinity Road, PIN 0774430380 and the All Trade Contractors (ATC) (WA8797) building at 1001 Trinity Road PIN 0774335301. Neither resource retains sufficient integrity for listing on the NRHP. It is recommended that the resources are not eligible for listing and that no further work is required.

3.0 NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION (INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY)

STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE FARM (WA2054)

Resource Name	State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm	
HPO Survey Site #	WA2054	
Location	950 E. Chatham Road	
PIN	0774218071	
Date(s) of Construction	1939; c.1978 (addition)	
Recommendation	Not Eligible	

DESCRIPTION

Setting

The facility sits back from the road on a relatively level lot and is accessed by a paved driveway which leads past the main laboratory building to the barn to the southeast. According to aerial photographs, the driveway was originally circular but was modified between 1972 and 1983 (Nationwide Environmental 2020). The current landscape features a tree line surrounding the state agricultural complex, which comprises approximately 7 acres (Figure 5). To the south/southwest of the complex is a large recreational area with paved parking, playing fields, and soccer stadium constructed around 2000. Prior to the installation of the soccer complex, the parcel consisted of open and wooded areas (Nationwide Environmental 2020). To the north of the agricultural complex, across E. Chatham Road, is an area of mid-twentieth century and modern commercial and industrial development.



Figure 5. Aerial Depicting Landscape Surrounding Resource WA2054 (Bing Maps 2020).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND – NC BOARD OF HEALTH

The beginnings of the state's public health work had its roots in the North Carolina State Medical Society, which was formed in 1849. In 1877, the efforts of the medical society were brought to the forefront and through an act by the General Assembly of that year, the North Carolina State Board of Health was established, and was one of 12 boards of health created by this time nationwide (North Carolina Board of Health 1938:7; North Carolina Medical Society 2020).

Two years after its formation, the General Assembly reorganized the board to include nine members serving a five-year term. Six of the members were to be appointed by the governor and three were appointed by the State Medical Society. The state board also was tasked with organizing county boards of health composed of practicing physicians, the mayor of the principle town within the county, county surveyor, and the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. Additionally, money was allocated for publishing pamphlets on various health topics pertaining to issues of the day (North Carolina Board of Health 1938:7).

Further initiatives in advancing the health of North Carolina's citizens came through legislation in 1893 which were designed to improve reporting efforts of contagious diseases and protecting school-age children from epidemics and the state's public water supplies from contamination. The safety of water supplies during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century was an important issue and in 1896, a resolution was passed by the State Board that required the testing of public water supplies for chemical and bacterial impurities. Two years later, with the continuing high levels of smallpox cases within the state, the General Assembly once again voted to improve the laws which protected potable water and provided funds to send consultants out to areas within the state to advise on how to provide citizens with better sanitary conditions in order to prevent diseases (1938:8).

In its continuing efforts to prevent diseases, particularly resulting from contaminated water supplies, the General Assembly established the State Laboratory of Hygiene in 1905. As part of the legislation, the laboratory received \$600 in funding on an annual basis, and a tax of \$64 was imposed on public water companies throughout the state. In 1907, appropriations for the State Laboratory of Hygiene were increased to \$2,000 (North Carolina Board of Health 1938:9).

Through much of the first half of the twentieth century, the State Laboratory of Hygiene was tasked with the research of infectious diseases, developing vaccines to combat the diseases, and providing education to the general public on personal hygiene. The laboratory also worked with the other agencies such as the Red Cross, and during World War I, the Public Health Service and the Army (North Carolina Board of Health 1938:14). Among the research projects developed after World War I entailed the eradication of malaria, particularly in the eastern portion of North Carolina. Efforts in 1920 to educate residents to the dangers of malaria were touted as some of the most successful programs undertaken by the Public Health Service. Between the years 1920 and 1922 the allocated budget totaled just over \$117,950.00 and likely reflects the recognition of the laboratory's success and importance in the field of immunology (North Carolina Board of Health 1938:18 and 20).

During the 1930s, the state saw a decline in deaths due to typhoid fever as well as infant mortality and diphtheria as a result of improvements to public health even during the depression years. The decade of

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the 1930s also saw the creation of a public health department at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, part of the university's School of Medicine (North Carolina State Board of Health 1938:27, 34).

During the 1950s, challenges were still being faced by the spread of communicable diseases in communities with overcrowding, although progress was made in curbing certain diseases such as Tuberculosis, intestinal and insect-borne diseases, and pneumonia. The focus seems to shift in the Biennial Report of 1958 to addressing non-infectious diseases such as cancer, heart disease, and diabetes among others, although not at the expense of previous efforts to continue to decrease the frequency of communicable diseases such as Typhoid, among others. In addition, improvements in public health through education and sanitation programs, particularly in schools, hospitals, and hotels/motels, shifted some of the focus from rural areas to urban and fringe areas in order to improve septic and sewer systems by advising municipalities to update ordinances (North Carolina State Board of Health 1958:51,59 and 116; North Carolina State Board of Health 1956:115-116). The State Board of Health's research and educational efforts continued along the same lines through the second half of the twentieth century in much the same capacity and continues to present day.

HISTORY OF THE STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

The State Laboratory of Hygiene in Raleigh, completed in 1940, was constructed as two complexes. The main Central Laboratory building was located at 214 West Jones Street in downtown Raleigh while the State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm was located six miles to the west, now 950 E. Chatham Road (Figures 6 and 7). The Central Laboratory was a four-story brick building. The first floor comprised the mail room, dishwashing and sterilizing room, small animal room, machine shop, and media preparation room. The second-floor housed offices, library, auditorium and the water and microscopic laboratories. The third and fourth floors were mainly reserved for testing of syphilis and diphtheria and the studies for typhoid, smallpox, and pertussis vaccines. The new laboratory was funded by the sale of Revenue Bonds totaling \$160,000 and by a Public Works Administration (PWA) Free Grant totaling \$130,909 (North Carolina State Board of Health 1938:95; North Carolina State Board of Health 1942:42).

The State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm property was purchased between 1936 and 1938. The property comprised 280 acres, 80 acres of which were under active cultivation, with wooded areas making up the remaining acreage. The farm buildings on the site included the farm laboratory (the present two-story brick building), "two horse barns, one sheep barn, two small animal buildings" (North Carolina State Board of Health 1940:91), wooden sheds, a root cellar, and a smallpox vaccine building. The farm functioned as a research facility for rabies and smallpox vaccines and preparation for antitoxins. To facilitate the research, mice, rabbits, and guinea pigs were raised in the small animal buildings for testing purposes. Additionally, the farm grew crops to feed the animals housed at the facility (North Carolina State Board of Health 1940:92). The farm's small animal population exceeded expectations during the 1940 to 1942 biennial reporting period and some profit was made by selling the surplus to other institutions. Funding sources for the State Laboratory of Hygiene for the years 1940 to 1942 came from the Rockefeller Foundation, the United States Public Health Service, and Children's Bureau, among others, while the National Youth Administration and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) provided personnel for the facility's laboratories (North Carolina State Board of Health 1942:151).

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Reports in the North Carolina State Board of Health Biennial reports specifically mentioning the Farm appear to have ceased by 1954, with the exception of a small paragraph clarifying the sale of surplus animals as well as the sale of wool from its sheep in the 1952 and 1954 reports. This lack of reporting suggests that perhaps the farm was outdated and only limitedly used. It appears from the 1954 Biennial that the State Laboratory of Hygiene was experiencing budget cuts and the rate of infectious diseases was decreasing. The farm at this point may have only been used for raising animals for experimental purposes, as suggested by the statement regarding the sale of animals and wool, with its research on rabies and smallpox moved to the main laboratory building in downtown Raleigh (North Carolina State Board of Health 1954:108; North Carolina State Board of Health 1952:116).

The main building currently houses the North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services' (NCDS&CS) Plant Industry Division's Biological Control Services Department. The department was founded in 1970 for the purpose of managing exotic pests by utilizing its natural enemies. Originally, the department focused on the researching and establishing a natural way to combat the gypsy moths. The program expanded by 2010 to focus on a range of exotic pests. As part of research efforts, the department hatches insects, does controlled releases of natural predators to the pests, and operates a United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) quarantine facility (North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Plant Industry Division 2010:6; North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services 2020a).

The facility located at 950 E. Chatham Road also houses the NCSD&CS's quarantine facility within the Beneficial Insect Laboratory. The laboratory has six quarantine rooms and two environmental chambers which are available to researchers. The main building also has enacted strict controls for the containment and prevention of releasing any exotic pests into the environment and includes inspection stations, and shower facilities (North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services 2020b).

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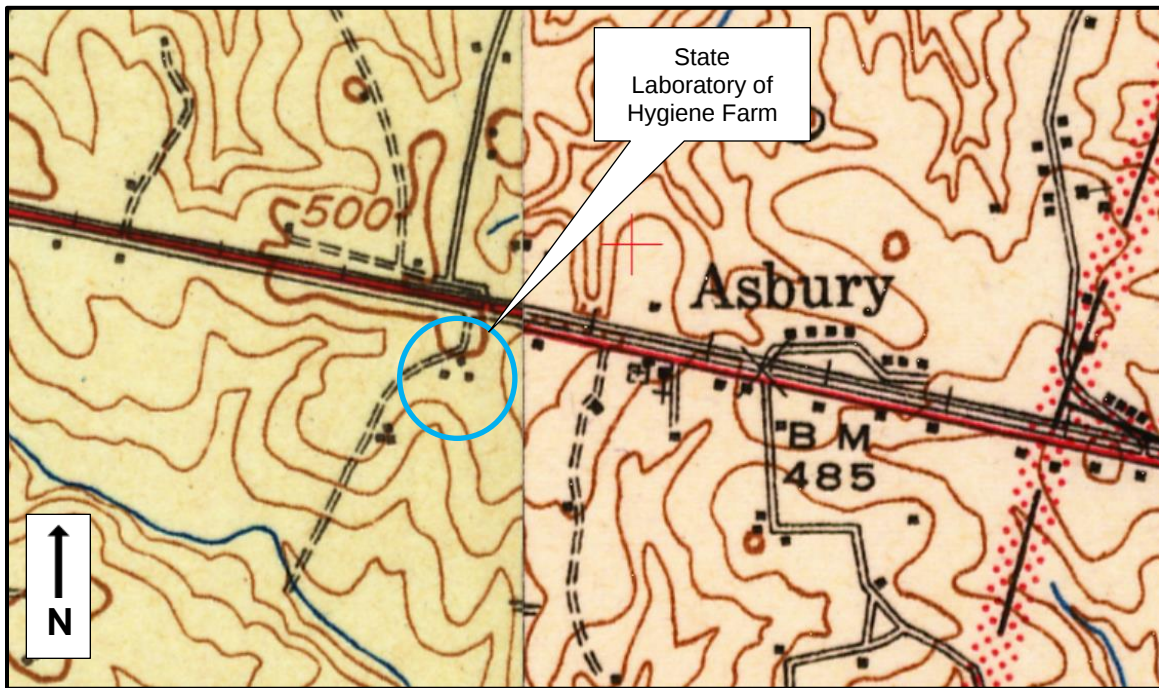


Figure 6 Detail of *Durham South, NC* and *Raleigh, NC* USGS Topographic Maps (1943) (<https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>).

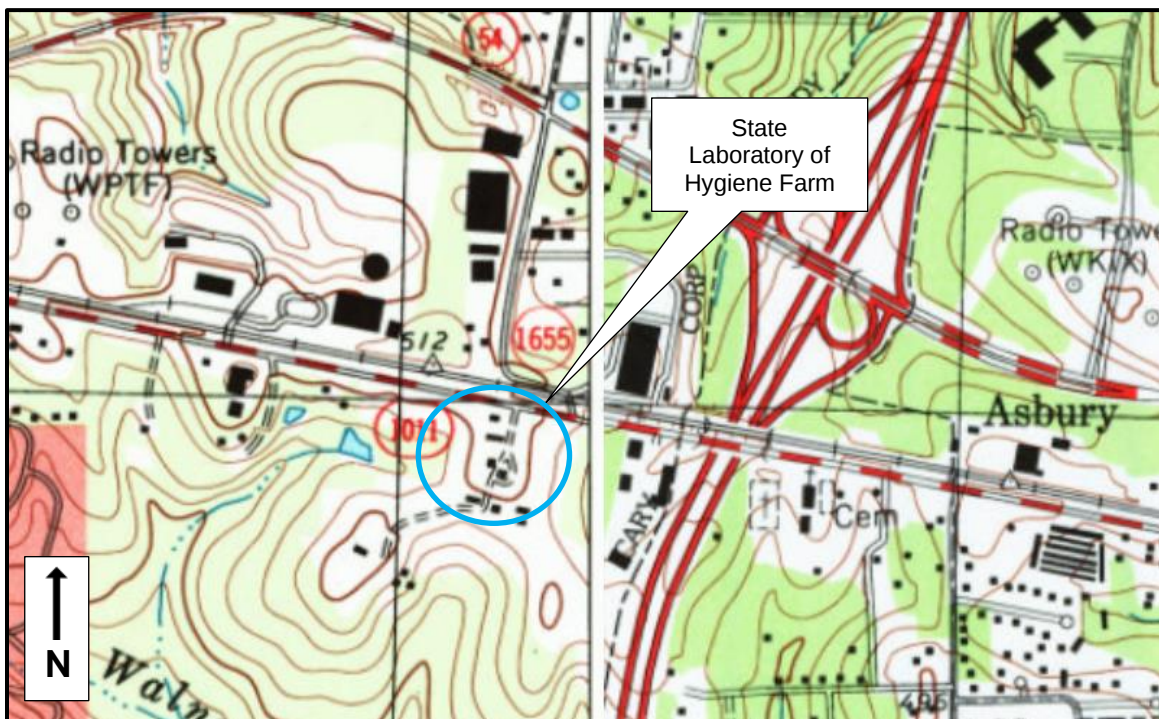


Figure 7 Detail of *Cary, NC* and *Raleigh West, NC* 1:24000 USGS Topographic Maps (1993) (<https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>).

ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION

Structures

State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm (1939; Additions c. 1978)

The main laboratory building for the former Hygiene Farm is a two-story, brick building with asphalt shingle-clad hip roof. The brick walls are laid in a Flemish bond pattern. The building, designed in the Colonial Revival style, features an interior central brick chimney, wood cornice, and six-over-six wood sash windows with masonry sills. On the south elevation is a garage bay door and a fire escape which is accessed by a single-leaf metal door with transom. Between 1972 and 1983, the one-story addition was constructed onto the north and west elevations after the facility was transferred to the North Carolina Department of Agriculture's Plant Industry Division. The addition features brick clad exterior walls, shed roof, and tall, paired fixed metal windows (Figures 8-12).



Figure 8 State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm's Main Laboratory Building, Looking South.

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Figure 9 State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm's Main Laboratory Building, Looking West.



Figure 10 State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm's Main Laboratory Building, Looking Northwest.

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Figure 11 State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm's Main Laboratory Building, Looking Southwest.



Figure 12 State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm's Main Laboratory Building, Looking Northeast.

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Barn (c. 1939)

According to documentary research, two horse barns were originally constructed on the property. It is likely that the surviving barn on the property served as one of the barns. The second barn was located to the west/northwest and was demolished around 2000 for the construction of the soccer complex (Nationwide Environmental 2020).

The surviving barn is a two-story brick structure with exterior walls laid in a Flemish bond pattern, similar to the main laboratory building, with the exterior walls of the loft clad in weatherboards. The building features a steep gambrel roof clad in asphalt shingles with two metal vents projecting from the ridgeline. The western end of the barn features three bays on the first floor consisting of central paired corrugated metal doors flanked by six-over-six wood sash windows with brick sills. A plywood hay loft door, with remnants of the pulley system, is located above the sliding doors. The eastern end of the building also features paired sliding doors with a hay loft door above; however, no windows are present. Along the north and south elevations of the barn are small, wood three-light hopper windows located just below the level of the second floor (Figure 13).



Figure 13. Barn, Looking Southeast.

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Barn (c. 1940)

Remnants of a building are located to the west/northwest of the surviving horse barn. The building, specified as a milk house in the tax data, may have functioned as the original sheep barn, which was constructed at the same time as the horse barns and main laboratory building. The building is one story; however, the roof is no longer extant. The walls are cinder block with brick veneer laid in a Flemish bond pattern and the floor is poured concrete. The northern elevation of the building features seven bays. The second bay features a single-leaf pedestrian entry door with transom above, while the fifth bay houses paired metal doors with sliding doors. The remaining bays are nine-light wood hopper windows with brick sills. Mirroring the paired doors on the north elevation is a filled in concrete block section of wall on the south elevation, which appears to have originally been the location of livestock doors (Figure 14).



Figure 14 Remains of a Barn, Looking Southeast.

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Greenhouse 1 (c. 1985)

The greenhouse, according to aerial photographs, was constructed between 1983 and 1993. The building is a one-story, metal frame building with the remnants of a fiberglass end wall on the eastern end of the structure. The eastern end also features a central entry, metal vents which project above the roofline, and louvered wall vents. The building has been abandoned (Figure 15).



Figure 15 Greenhouse 1, Looking Northwest.

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Greenhouse 2 (c. 1985)

The greenhouse (2), according to aerial photographs, was constructed between 1983 and 1993. The building, located to the south of Greenhouse 1, is a one-story, metal frame building with the remnants of a fiberglass end wall on the eastern end of the structure. The eastern end also features a central entry, metal vents which project above the roofline, and louvered wall vents. Along the southern elevation of the structure is a series of low concrete block cold frames. The building has been abandoned (Figure 16).



Figure 16 Greenhouse 2, Looking Northwest.

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Greenhouse 3 (c. 1985)

The greenhouse (3), according to aerial photographs, was constructed between 1983 and 1993. The building is similar to greenhouses 1 and 2 and is a one-story, metal frame building; however, the structure appears to be broader in width. The building also has remnants of a fiberglass end wall on the western end of the structure and features a central entry, metal vents which project above the roofline, and louvered wall vents. The building has been abandoned (Figure 17).



Figure 17 Greenhouse 3, Looking Southeast.

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Sheds (c. 1980)

The sheds, which are located in a wooded area to the south of the barn, include a pre-fabricated shed with corrugated metal walls and gable roof and a corrugated metal shed with a shed roof. The latter is partially engulfed in vines (Figure 18).



Figure 18 Sheds, Looking Northeast.

INTEGRITY

The State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm (WA2054) possesses integrity of location. The main laboratory building sits on its original location and retains its spatial relationship to the road and maintains its original set-back. However, the resource's integrity of setting has been compromised. Between 1998 and 2002, a large recreational soccer complex was constructed on the parcel which includes paved parking areas and a soccer stadium. The modern construction has reduced the original 280-acre parcel, which comprised open fields and wooded areas, to approximately 7 acres immediately surrounding the extant buildings within the agricultural complex. Additionally, the complex no longer serves as part of the Board of Health's

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vaccine research farm laboratory compromising the resource's integrity of association. However, the complex does house a division of the state's agricultural department. A number of the original farm buildings, with the exception of the horse barn and ruins of the possible sheep barn have been demolished and the complex has lost its associated secondary resources. The greenhouses, although also now ruinous, were part of the 1980s updates to the state's Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services Plant Industry division facility now housed on the site. Although the main laboratory overall retains its architectural elements, the addition off the north and west elevations in the late 1970s has altered the massing of the original building and diminished its integrity of design as well as compromised the historic fabric on the first floor of the laboratory.

EVALUATION

Criterion A: Under Criterion A, a property can be eligible for listing on the NRHP if there is an association with a significant event or broad pattern in history at a local, state, or national level. State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm, under NRHP Criterion A, appears to be a secondary research facility to the North Carolina State Board of Health's main laboratory in downtown Raleigh. The farm, although it provided research into rabies and smallpox vaccines, mainly supplied animals for infectious disease research. Available information on the farm also suggests that by the mid-1950s, the facility diminished in importance. By the 1970s the complex housed the NCDA&CS Plant Industry Division's Biological Control Services Department. In addition, a majority of the farm buildings have been demolished and the property no longer reflects its original use. Therefore, it is recommended that the State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A.

Criterion B: Under Criterion B, the State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm can be considered eligible if it is associated with a person or persons of significance within the context of the community, state, or nation. The known persons associated with the farm do not appear to have been of transcendent importance within historic contexts on a local, state or national level. Therefore, it is recommended that the resource does not meet the criteria necessary for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B.

Criterion C: The State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm, to be eligible under Criterion C, must "embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value" (NRHP 1997:2 and 17). The main laboratory building has been altered by the construction of the one-story addition off the north and west elevations in the 1970s. The building also does not embody distinctive characteristics of style and utilizes typical construction methods from the time period. It is therefore recommended that the property does not meet the criteria necessary for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C.

Criterion D: Criterion D, according to NRHP Bulletin 15 addresses those properties that can only answer questions important to "human history that can only be answered by the physical material of cultural resources." Resources considered for evaluation under Criterion D are typically "properties that have the potential to answer, in whole or in part, those types of research questions" (NRHP 1997:2 and 21). The State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm is unlikely to yield information not available from primary sources and therefore is not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion D.

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The State Laboratory of Hygiene Farm, as a resource, no longer reflects its original use as a support facility to the North Carolina State Board of Health's main laboratory. A majority of the farm buildings have been demolished, the complex is not associated with any known person or persons of transcendent importance, and architecturally, the design, materials, and workmanship of the main building has been compromised by the late nineteenth century addition. It is therefore recommended, based on the current survey, that the resource is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, and D.

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