



**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.

December 11, 2024

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap slreap@ncdot.gov
Historic Architecture Team
NC Department of Transportation

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley 
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report: Convert At-Grade Intersection to Interchange at US 64 and NC 751, TIP R-5887, WBS 48406.1.1, PA No. 24-02-0008, Wake and Chatham Counties, ER 24-2639

Thank you for your November 13, 2024, memorandum transmitting the Historic Structures Survey Report (HSSR) for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report, accepted it as final, and offer the following comments.

We concur that the Goodwin House (WA1078) and the Howell Family Cemetery (WA7915) are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under any Criteria.

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.

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

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT mfurr@ncdot.gov



Received: 11/20/2024
State Historic Preservation Office



ER-24-2639

S-Due: 12/04/2024

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

J.R. "JOEY" HOPKINS
SECRETARY

November 13, 2024

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

Dear Renee:

RE: Historic Structure Report: Convert At-Grade Intersection to Interchange at US 64 and NC 751 in Wake and Chatham Counties, TIP R-5887, WBS 48406.1.1, PA No. 24-02-0008

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve the intersection of US 64 and NC 751 in Wake and Chatham Counties. NCDOT contracted Arcadis to evaluate two properties in the project area.

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

Sincerely,

Shelby Reap
Historic Architecture Team

Attachments

Mailing Address:
NC
DEPARTMENT
OF
TRANSPORTA
TION
PDEA-HUMAN
ENVIRONMEN
T SECTION
MAIL
SERVICE
CENTER 1598
RALEIGH NC,
27699-1598

Telephone:
(919) 707-
6000
Fax: (919)
212-5785
Customer
Service: 1-
877-368-
4968
Website:
www.ncdot.gov

Location:
n:
1020
BIRCH
RIDGE
RD
RALEI
GH NC
27610

Telephone: (919) 707-6000
Fax: (919) 212-5785
Customer Service: 1-877-368-4968
Website: www.ncdot.gov

Location:
1000 BIRCH RIDGE RD
RALEIGH NC 27610

North Carolina Department of Transportation

Historic Structures Survey Report

Convert At-Grade Intersection to Interchange at US 64 and NC 751

Wake and Chatham Counties

TIP No. R-5887

WBS 48406.1.1

November 2024

Historic Structures Survey Report

Convert At-Grade Intersection to Interchange at US 64 and NC 751

Wake and Chatham Counties

TIP No. 5887 and WBS 48406.1.1

November 2024

Prepared By:

Brittany Potter
Arcadis U.S., Inc.
Transportation
175 Regency Woods Place
Suite 400
Cary, NC 27518

Prepared For:

Environmental Analysis Unit
North Carolina Department of

1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1598

Brittany Potter

Brittany Potter, Architectural Historian
Arcadis

Shelby Reap, Architectural Historian
Environmental Analysis Unit
North Carolina Department of Transportation

This document is intended only for the use of the individual or entity for which it was prepared and may contain information that is privileged, confidential and exempt from disclosure under applicable law. Any dissemination, distribution or copying of this document is strictly prohibited.

Contents

Management Summary 1

1 Methodology 1

1.1 Project Description..... 1

1.2 Area of Potential Effects 1

1.3 Methodology 3

2 Individual Property Evaluations..... 4

2.1 Goodwin House 4

2.1.1 Description 5

2.1.2 Historical and Architectural Context 10

2.1.3 Comparable Examples 14

2.1.4 National Register Evaluation 16

2.2 Howell Family Cemetery 17

2.2.1 Description 18

2.2.2 Historical and Architectural Context 19

2.2.3 Comparable Examples 20

2.2.4 National Register Evaluation 21

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to convert the at-grade crossing of United States Highway (US) 64 and North Carolina (NC) 751 to an interchange. The project would construct a bridge carrying NC 751 over US 64. This project is subject to review under the *Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects* (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USACE/USFS 2020).

The project’s Area of Potential Effects (APE), as defined by NCDOT, extends 1.8 miles along US 64 and 1.02 miles along New Hill Olive Chapel Road for a total area of 344 acres.

NCDOT contracted with ARCADIS in August 2024 to complete an intensive historic architectural resources evaluation of two potentially National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-eligible properties located within the APE for the subject project. Architectural historians Brittany Potter and Collins Anderson conducted a field survey in September 2024, photographed and mapped the resources, and authored the Historic Structures Survey Report. Primary source investigation included research at the Olivia Raney Local History Library in Raleigh, NC and online through the Wake County Deeds office website, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NCHPO) repositories, and the HPOWeb GIS platform. Representatives of the two evaluated resources were interviewed during the field survey.

ARCADIS conducted the survey and prepared this report to comply with requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, other state and federal regulations, the current *NCDOT Historic Architecture Team Procedures and Work Products* and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office’s (NCHPO’s) *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina*. After an intensive evaluation following the NRHP criteria for eligibility, neither the Goodwin House (WA1078) or Howell Family Cemetery (WA7915) were found to be eligible for listing. The two resources lack any special historic or architectural significance, and both suffer from a loss of historic integrity. This report’s findings and recommendations for NRHP eligibility are as follows:

Resource Name	NCHPO Site Survey Number	Determination of Eligibility	Criteria
Goodwin House	WA1078	Not Eligible	N/A
Howell Family Cemetery	WA7915	Not Eligible	N/A

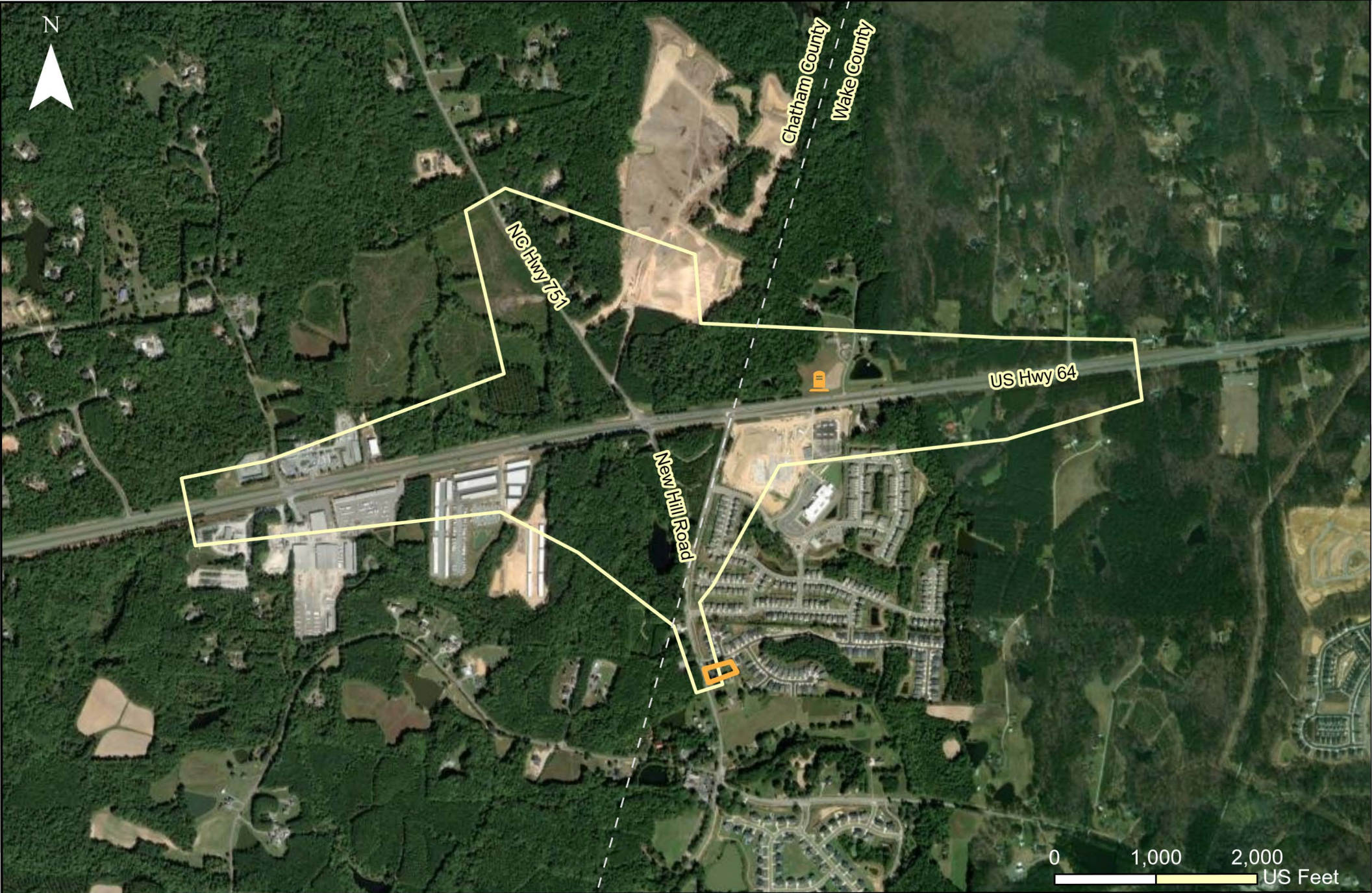
1 Methodology

1.1 Project Description

The NCDOT proposes to convert the at-grade crossing of US 64 and NC 751 to an interchange in Wake and Chatham Counties (see Project Location Map). The project would construct a bridge carrying NC 751 over US 64. This project is subject to review under the *Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects* (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USACE/USFS 2020).

1.2 Area of Potential Effects

An NCDOT architectural historian defined an APE and identified and assessed all resources of approximately fifty years of age or more within the APE (see Figure 1. Project and Resources Location Map). The APE extends 1.8 miles along US 64 and 1.02 miles along New Hill Olive Chapel Road for a total area of 344 acres. Following this initial survey, NCDOT identified the two resources warranting an intensive evaluation of individual eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). NCDOT determined that all other properties in the APE did not merit further study and evaluation due to the lack of historical significance and/or integrity.



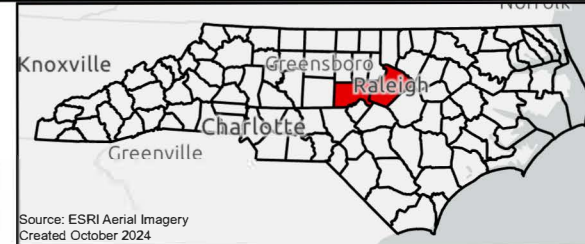
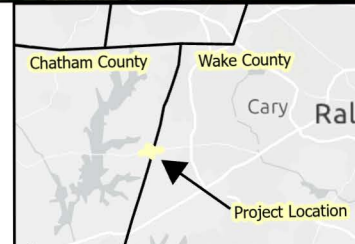
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
DIVISIONS 5 & 8

US 64 at NC 751
Intersection Upgrade to Interchange
Wake and Chatham Counties, North Carolina
STIP No. R-5887

Figure 1. Project and Resources Location Map

Legend

- Area of Potential Effects
- County Boundary
- Howell Family Cemetery
- Goodwin House



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery
Created October 2024

1.3 Methodology

ARCADIS conducted the survey and prepared this report to comply with requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, other state and federal regulations, the current *NCDOT Historic Architecture Team Procedures and Work Products*, and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office's (NCHPO's) *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina*. Architectural historians Brittany Potter and Collins Anderson, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for architectural history as outlined in 36 CFR Part 61, conducted fieldwork on September 9, 2024, and two historic resources, the Goodwin House and the Howell Family Cemetery, were documented. Photography and informal interviews with current property owners were conducted on site.

Project research focused on the two resources surveyed including shared themes, such as agricultural history, residential architecture, and funerary monuments. Archival research was conducted at the Olivia Raney Local History Library in Raleigh, NC, online through the Wake County Deeds office website, the NCHPO repositories, and the HPOWeb GIS platform.

Primary and secondary resources include:

- Previous historic surveys and site forms
- Historic plat maps and aerial images
- Newspapers
- Online materials
- Special collections at local libraries
- Contextual histories of Wake County and North Carolina architecture

2 Individual Property Evaluations

2.1 Goodwin House

Resource Name	Goodwin House
HPO Survey Site Number	WA1078
Location	501 New Hill Olive Chapel Road Apex, NC 27502-7304
PIN/Parcel Number	0712526227
Construction Date	circa 1920
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Not Eligible



Image 1. Goodwin House facade, facing east

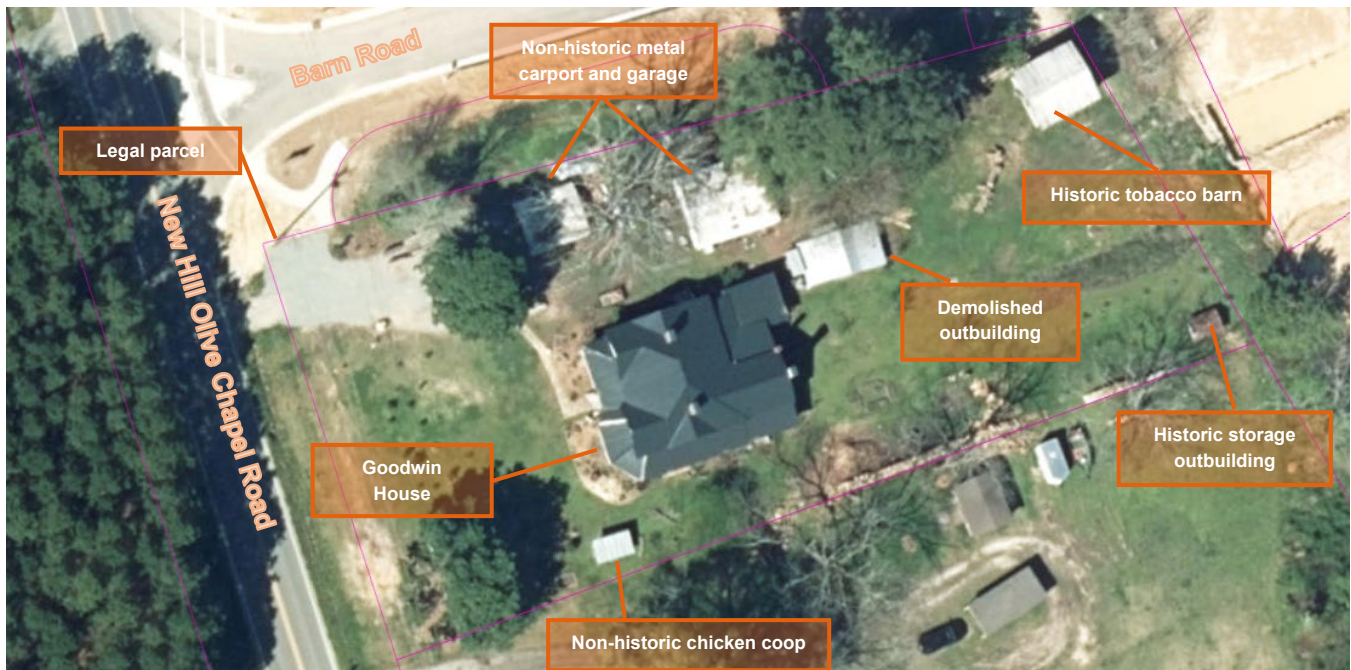


Image 2. Goodwin House Site Plan (Image from HPOWeb)

2.1.1 Description

The Goodwin House (WA1078), the associated, relocated tobacco barn, and small storage outbuilding, are all that remain of a larger family-owned and operated farm south of US 64 in a community called Olive Grove. The 0.96-acre parcel is surrounded by dense modern residential development to the north and east but retains a rural setting to the west and south. The house sits approximately 100 feet east of New Hill Olive Chapel Road, and the tobacco barn sits in the rear yard, on the northeast corner of the parcel, approximately 50 feet south of Olive Glen Drive, a road associated with the adjacent non-historic residential development. The small storage outbuilding is located at the rear of the property, east of the house. Two non-historic metal structures are located north of the house; one is an open carport, and the other is an enclosed garage. A non-historic chicken coop is located south of the house. The house is accessed from New Hill Olive Chapel Road via a gravel driveway, and a non-historic stamped walkway connects the driveway with the façade entrance. The grassed front lawn features informal landscaping with flower beds, bushes, and trees. Twin magnolias are present near the road (Image 19).

Constructed circa 1920, the one-and-a-half story Goodwin House is a frame cottage with minimal late Queen Anne stylistic elements such as diamond gable vents and corbelled brick chimneys. The square core of the house is covered by a non-historic metal hipped roof that is pierced by twin interior corbelled brick chimneys. Cross gables are present on the north and south elevations, twin projecting gables are present at the asymmetrical façade. The roof features an overhang, and sharp corner returns mark the gables. The exterior of the house has recently been altered by the nearly comprehensive installation of non-historic 1/1 windows, replacement front door, and comprehensive application of vinyl siding. The asymmetrical façade features a partial wrap-around shed roof porch carried on historic tapered wood columns. Non-historic front doors are set within the center, and a projecting bay is present at the southeast corner. Based on the size of the front door opening, the original door likely possessed flanking sidelights. The porch is accessed by brick stairs, the ceiling is covered with historic beadboard, and the porch floor appears to be a combination of historic and non-historic tongue and groove wood (Images 1, 3-4).



Image 3. Façade replacement doors and windows



Image 4. Façade porch detail



Image 5. Rear oblique, facing southwest

The north elevation is plain with two windows at the first floor and a smaller window in the upper half story (Image 5).

Viewing the house from the rear (east elevation) reveals design alterations to the original footprint. A historic, and likely original, projecting rear ell extends from the southeastern corner with enclosed shed roof extensions on either side. The enclosed shed roof extensions are symmetrical and were likely open porches when constructed. The ell is capped by an exterior brick chimney which has been repointed from the roofline up and is flanked by non-historic windows. The corbelling of that chimney is identical

to the two interior chimneys within the core of the house. A smaller square chimney is at the northeastern corner of the rear ell and likely corresponds with the shed roof extension at the same location. Presumably a porch enclosure, this section features large, single pane windows, and a non-historic door opens to a shed roof screened porch addition. A non-historic stamped concrete patio has been constructed along the rear of the house for cooking and entertaining (Images 6-7).

The south elevation also reveals design alterations. A break in the foundation and continuation of the tongue-and-groove flooring beneath the non-historic windows suggests that part of the wrap-around porch has been enclosed as a sunroom. Review of Google Streetview imagery revealed that this portion of the porch was enclosed and reopened several times before this latest alteration. The southern shed roof extension on the original projecting rear ell breaks from the sunroom portion (note the change in roofline) and contains non-historic double multi-light doors leading to short brick steps and the only historic wood window on the house. This second porch enclosure features the same roof pitch as the porch enclosure on the rear ell and was also likely an open porch when it was first constructed.

Original elements of the house are present along the south elevation (Images 7-9). Portions of the original wood weatherboard siding were visible at the time of field survey as renovations are underway. Stucco



Image 6. Rear oblique, facing southwest



Image 7. Rear oblique, facing northwest

foundation parging has worn away at one area and the original wood porch deck beam is visible above a potentially historic-age vented brick screening.



Image 8. Exposed original wood weatherboard siding



Image 9. Foundation detail at south elevation

The owner declined interior photography; however, real estate photography from 2022 was available online (Images 10-15). The interior is organized around a wide central hall with rooms on either side and a kitchen at the rear. According to the owner and based on the 2022 images, most interior doors and fireplace surrounds are original. The kitchen and bathrooms have been remodeled.



Image 10. Downstairs bedroom (Image from Canopy)



Image 11. Downstairs bedroom (Image from Canopy)



Image 12. Dining Room (Image from Canopy)



Image 13. Remodelled Kitchen (Image from Canopy)



Image 14. Remodelled Bathroom (Image from Canopy)



Image 15. Upstairs (Image from Canopy)

The Goodwin tobacco barn is located at the northeast corner of the parcel (Images 16-17). While the date of construction for the barn was not determined, it is consistent with local agricultural construction well into the 20th century, consisting of log construction, which was inexpensive and practical for retaining heat to cure tobacco. The structure is further identifiable as an older tobacco barn based on its small size and ventilators in the gable ends.¹ According to a 2022 real estate listing for the property and review of aerial imagery, the barn was relocated approximately 90 feet to the west from its historic location to accommodate adjacent residential development. Aerial imagery reveals that at its former location, the barn once featured shed roof extensions at the north and east elevations. These were removed by 2020, prior to its relocation. Field survey observations, specifically the presence of wood boards that the shed

¹ Turco, Ellen, Phillip A. Hayden, Debbie Bevin, and Olivia Heckendorf. *Wake County Historic Farm Context (1918-1968) and Survey Update*. Wake Forest, North Carolina: Richard Grubb & Associates, 2022.

extensions would have been attached to, support that this structure is the same as the structure viewed in the 2018 aerial. The structure rests on a replacement, non-historic concrete block foundation with door openings at the front and rear (east and west elevations). The building features a metal roof and a mixture of historic chinking and modern concrete between some of the logs. The interior of the building is open and there are 3 vertical rows of 6 wood poles to hang tobacco (three rooms wide and six tiers tall).²



Image 16. Tobacco barn, facing south



Image 17. Tobacco barn interior

A small wood outbuilding with a historic metal roof is at the southeastern portion of the property (Image 18). The exact use of the building is unknown, but it appears to have been used for storage as there is an enclosed portion at the west and an open portion at the east. A non-historic wood frame chicken coop is located south of the house in the front yard. The rear yard is partially enclosed by a non-historic wood and wire fence; there are no outbuildings located within the fenced area. Review of aerial imagery indicates a non-historic metal garage, and a non-historic metal carport were installed circa 2004.³



Image 18. Historic storage outbuilding, facing northwest



Image 19. Front lawn from road, facing east

² Lally, Kelly. *The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina*. Raleigh: Wake County Government, 1994.

³ Google Earth Historical Imagery. Accessed online.

2.1.2 Historical and Architectural Context

Wake County was comprehensively surveyed in 1988-1991 by Kelly Lally. Lally's survey informed a 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, by Lally.⁴ Wake County was surveyed and contextualized again in 2005-2006 by Edwards-Pitman Environmental Inc. In 2017, select areas of Wake County were surveyed and contextualized by hmwPreservation as part of 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. While documented by all three survey and reporting efforts, the Goodwin House was not recommended for further study or as a NRHP-eligible resource (Images 20-21).



Image 20. 1989 Photograph (Image from WA1078 Survey Form)



Image 21. 2015 Photograph (Image from WA1078 Survey Form)

The once rural and agricultural area of western Wake County is transitioning to a suburban environment as new commercial and residential developments are completed due to the cost of living and lack of available land in Raleigh and Durham. This trend began in post-World War II years, as the historically agrarian economy shifted to an economy inclusive of industry, technology, government, higher education, and research.⁵ The number of farms in Wake County rapidly decreased over the second half of the 20th century (see Table 1).⁶ As architectural historians have noted with each county survey update, the once agricultural landscape of the area has largely been lost to new construction and deterioration of remaining

⁴ hmwPreservation. *Wake County Architectural Survey Update Phase III. 2017. North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 2017.* <https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/historic-preservation-office/survey-and-national-register/surveyreports/WakeCountySurveyUpdate-2017.pdf>

⁵ 2017 Wake County Survey

⁶ 2017 Wake County Survey

farmsteads. Like the Goodwin House, most remaining small family-operated farms are diminished in size with few, if any, historic agricultural outbuildings.

Table 1. Wake County Farms

Year	Number of Farms	Percentage Decrease
1950	6,219	-
1964	>3,000	52%
1987	1,000	67%
2000	846	15%

Robert “Duke” Goodwin purchased a 41.25-acre lot from E.A. Stephens and wife Mary B. in 1918, identified as “Tract 3” on a 1917 plat of A. D. Kelley’s lands (Image 22). As shown on the plat, most of the land was located on the east side of modern-day New Hill Olive Chapel Road, but some land was located to the west of the road. According to a review of tax assessor data and informal interviews with local residents, the Goodwin family was extensive and owned many property tracts in the area.

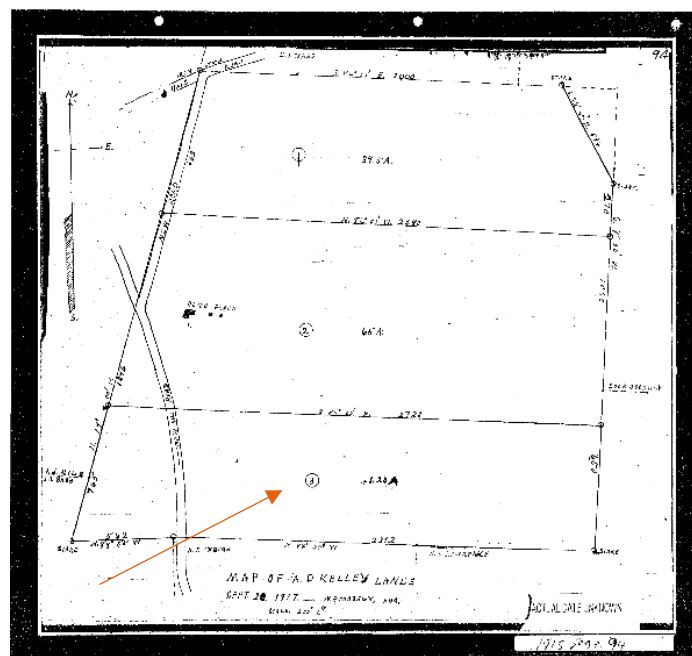


Image 22. 1917 Plat - Goodwin land is Tract 3 (From Wake County Deed Office)

While the traditional building form and minimal Queen Anne stylistic elements (complex roof system, wraparound porch, and diamond gable vents) could indicate an earlier construction date than 1918, there is no evidence to support construction prior to Goodwin’s ownership of the property. According to the 2017 Wake County survey, it was common for rural parts of the county to continue traditional construction methods longer than urban areas.⁷ The Wake County tax assessor’s records indicate the house was constructed in 1920. Therefore, a circa 1920 date of construction is presumed for the house.

According to United States Census data, Goodwin had established a family-operated farm by 1930, as his occupation is listed as a farmer.⁸ Aerial photography of the property during this period shows terraced fields, row crops, and several outbuildings (Image 23). While specific metrics and identification of crops grown on the Goodwin property were not determined, tobacco was presumably the primary crop due to the presence of the extant tobacco barn. This presumption is further supported by the 2017 Wake County

⁷ 2017 Wake County Survey

⁸ United States Census Records for North Carolina. 1920-1940. Accessed online.

survey which states that farms in this area primarily grew tobacco but did also grow a variety of subsistence crops, including vegetables.



Image 23. 1938 (Image from UNC University Libraries)

Consistent with national trends, the farm was subdivided over the years amongst Goodwin's heirs. Approximately 0.81-acre was subdivided from the farm in 1952 and deeded to Robert Lee Goodwin, who subsequently constructed a house on the parcel in 1953, south of the Goodwin House. A Minimal Traditional House, Robert Lee's house has been heavily altered through the comprehensive installation of non-historic materials and a porch addition (Image 24). Robert Lee Goodwin died in 1993. This subdivided portion of the property has not functioned as part of the original landholdings since its subdivision from the original farm tract during the 1950s and has therefore not been included as part of the Goodwin House evaluation.



*Image 24. Robert Lee Goodwin's House
(Image from Wake County Tax Assessor)*

Aerial photography indicates minimal changes to the topography and field arrangements between 1938 and 1959 (Images 23 and 25). However, the creation of two ponds and the construction of additional supporting agricultural outbuildings, some of which were associated with Robert Lee's house occurred.

Robert "Duke" Goodwin died in 1959. Following his death, the property west of New Hill Olive Chapel Road was sold outside the family. The property was further subdivided between his heirs and currently comprises less than an acre. By 1971, there were approximately 10 outbuildings present, but the fields had begun to show signs of disuse through the presence of random tree growth. One rectangular field, presumably for row crops, remained in the immediate rear yard of the Goodwin House. In 1972 a small house was constructed just north of the Goodwin House; it is unknown if the house and land were subdivided from the Goodwin estate. The 1972 house has been demolished. Agricultural use of the property appears to have ceased around the turn of the 21st century, and by 2020, most of the

outbuildings were torn down due to encroaching residential development north of the house (Image 2 and 26).

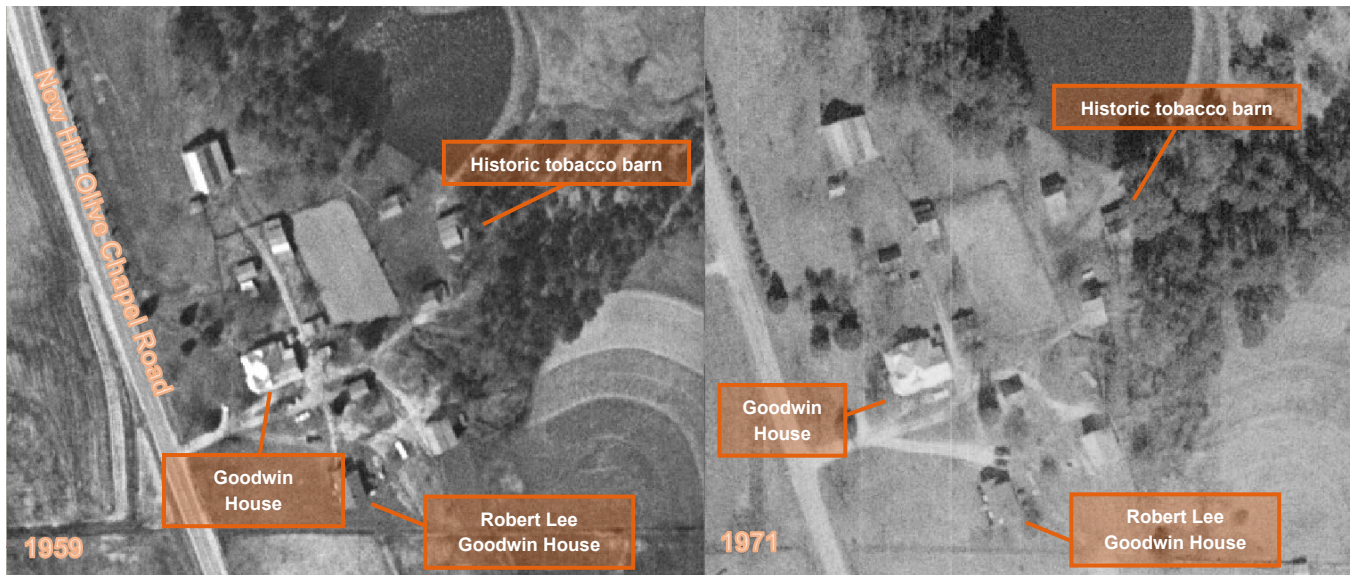


Image 25. Aerial Imagery (Images from UNC University Libraries)

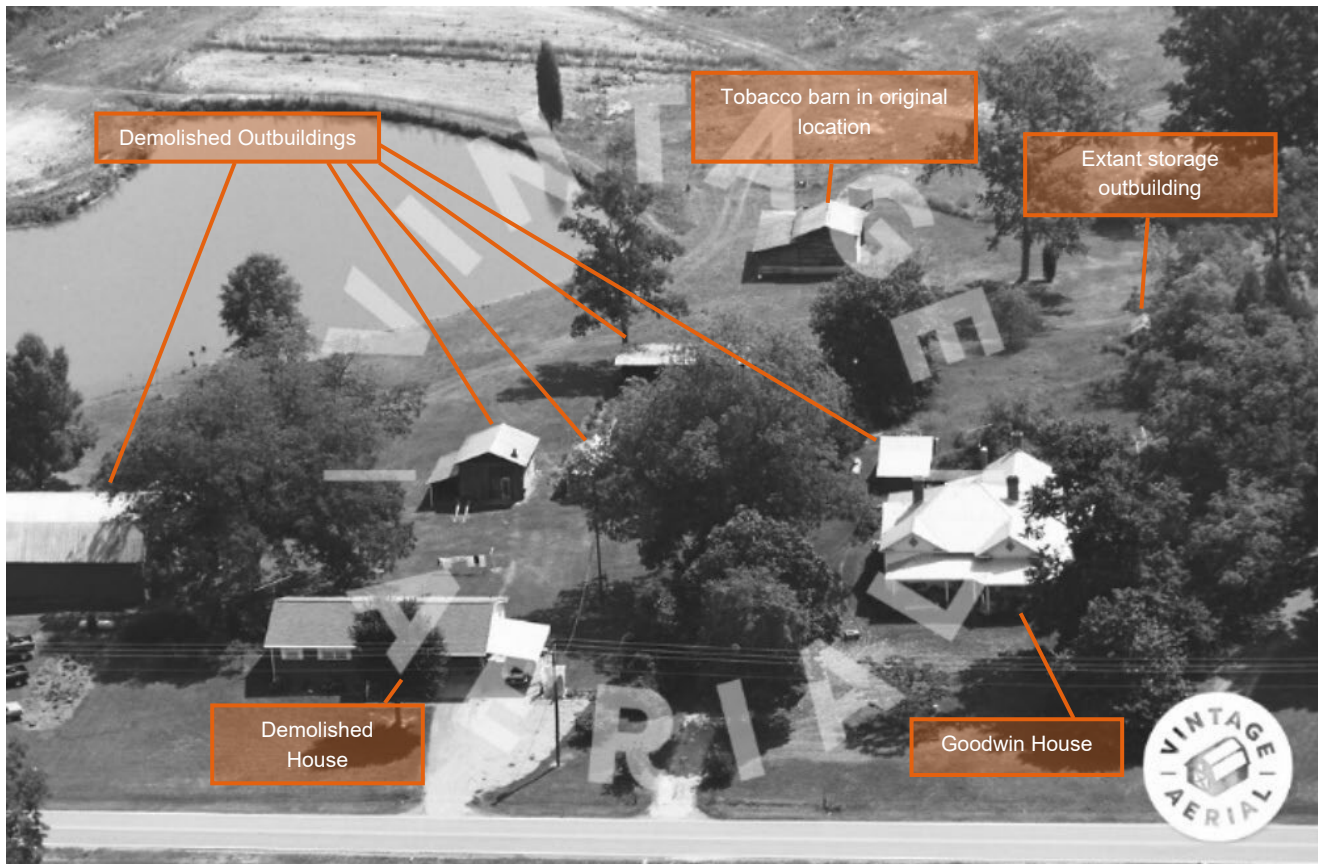


Image 26. 1999 aerial (Image from Vintage Aerial)

2.1.3 Comparable Examples



Image 27. Allie Lawrence Farm (WA1097)

The Allie Lawrence Farm (WA1097) at 4028 Old US 1 Highway is a nearby, state-listed early-20th century farm complex that retains numerous agricultural outbuildings, house, and cemetery (Image 27). The hip-roofed house was constructed around 1915 and features tall interior corbelled brick chimneys, a partial wraparound porch, gable returns at the roofline, a bay window, and façade door flanked by sidelights. Like the Goodwin House, windows have been replaced. However, the house possesses higher material integrity through the retained front door and sidelights and exposed original novelty board siding. Of the

outbuildings, there are three tobacco barns in their original locations but are covered by overgrown vegetation.⁹

Located approximately four miles north of the Goodwin House, CH222 is an early one-and-a-half story 20th century frame cottage (Image 28). Minimal Queen Anne stylistic elements are present, including a tall, corbelled brick interior chimneys, partial wraparound porch, and a complex hipped roofline with projecting gables. The design of CH222 is more modest compared to the Goodwin House, as it lacks a bay window and appears to have never featured sidelights at the façade door. At the time of the 1982 field survey, side porch additions, like those on the Goodwin House, had not been enclosed.¹⁰ However, 2007 Google Streetview imagery reveals both enclosure and removal of side porches at the south elevation. Based on the 2022 Chatham County Tax Assessor's photo, the façade windows appear to be historic 1/1 wood frame units and the façade door is a non-historic wood and lead glass replacement.



Image 28. CH 222 (Image from Chatham County Tax Assessor)



Image 29. Excel and Elsie Green Farm Tobacco Barn (WA7194) (2022 Image from Wake County Historic Farm Context (1918-1968) and Survey Update)

The log tobacco barn with stone foundation associated with the Excel and Elsie Green Farm (WA7194) is typical of early 20th century tobacco barn construction in Wake County (Image 29). Like the Goodwin tobacco barn, this example features a shed roof extension at the north side. The Excel and Elsie Green Farm consisted of a 50-acre farm with a 1925 Craftsman Bungalow and various agricultural outbuildings surrounding it at the time it was surveyed in 2011.¹¹ However, like many small farmsteads in the area, this resource has been recently razed to make room for new development. According to aerial imagery, the log tobacco barn is the only remaining structure.

⁹ HPO Survey Files. WA1097. North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Accessed online.

¹⁰ HPO Survey Files. CH222. North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Accessed online.

¹¹ HPO Survey Files. WA7194. North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Accessed online.

2.1.4 National Register Evaluation

Integrity

The Goodwin House occupies its original location on the east side of New Hill Olive Chapel Road and therefore retains integrity of location. However, the surrounding area, which was historically farmland and contained agricultural buildings associated with the house and Goodwin family, has been sold off and developed as a dense residential neighborhood. Therefore, the resource does not retain integrity of setting or association. Integrity of design and materials of the house have been greatly compromised through the nearly comprehensive application of non-historic materials, partial enclosure of the wraparound porch, enclosure of shed roof porch extensions, and rear porch addition. As a result, these changes prevent the resource from expressing historic workmanship, and the resource no longer possesses the feeling and aesthetic of a rural early-20th century house or farmstead.

Criterion A: *History*, the property must be associated with events or trends that have made a significant contribution to local, state, or national history. Although the resource has a history of tobacco cultivation and farming in southern Wake County, it no longer serves its original purpose and lacks integrity to convey its period of construction. Research did not indicate that this individual residence or family farm was important to the growth or development of Olive Chapel, White Oak Township, or Wake County. As such, the resource does not possess significance under Criterion A.

Criterion B: *Significant Person*, a property must be associated with the lives of individuals who have made a significant contribution to local, state, or national history. No associations with persons singularly influential or historically significant were identified with the resource. Therefore, the property does not possess significance under Criterion B.

Criterion C: *Architecture*, a property must represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, and/or embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction. While the Goodwin House is one of few remaining historic farmhouses in this western part of Wake County and retains minimal Queen Anne character-defining features such as a complex roof, corbelled interior brick chimneys, and decorative gable vents, the house has been significantly altered through the nearly comprehensive application of non-historic materials. Without material evidence of historic workmanship, the resource is a weak example of its period of construction. Furthermore, while the house was formerly part of a farmstead, only one agricultural outbuilding remains, it has been relocated and suffered the loss of shed roof extensions. Therefore, the resource does not retain architectural association and does not possess significance under Criterion C.

Criterion D: *Information Potential*, a property must have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The resource is unlikely to yield information about the past that is not otherwise accessible from other resources and written records, making it not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

Recommendation: Not eligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

2.2 Howell Family Cemetery

Resource Name	Howell Family Cemetery
HPO Survey Site Number	WA7915
Location	1412 Two Pond Lane Apex, NC 27523-8044
PIN/Parcel Number	0712665194
Construction Date	Late 19 th -early 20 th centuries
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Not Eligible



Image 30. Howell Family Cemetery, facing east



Image 31. Howell Family Cemetery Site Plan (Image from HPOWeb)

2.2.1 Description

The Howell Family Cemetery (WA7915) is located in a field, approximately 130 feet north of US 64 (Images 30-31). The land was formerly owned by the Howell family, which included a circa 1900 two story triple-A house and some agricultural outbuildings (WA1033). The house has been razed but the barn is extant. Non-historic houses and outbuildings have recently been constructed near the original building locations, north of the cemetery. According to the property owner, the headstones were recently cleaned by a restorationist. Additionally, the owner noted that footstones have been moved next to headstones to allow for mowing. All markers are oriented to the west and there is no apparent plan or formal landscaping present.



Image 32. Floral detail (Image from Overton)



Image 33. Vine detail (Image from Overton)



Image 34. Obelisk detail (Image from Overton)

While the small family cemetery consists of three grave markers, a single gneiss obelisk and two markers of professionally cut marble and granite, at least five people are believed to be interred based on inscriptions on the grave markers. The obelisk marks both Jesse Howell Jr. and wife Eliza Wilson Howell's burials. The obelisk bears inscriptions on all sides. The base of the obelisk reads "Erected by their friends to the memory of Rev. Jesse Howell and Wife." Additional text on the obelisk reads "Rev Jesse Howell 60 years a missionary Baptist minister died Oct 28, 1896, aged 85 years" (Image 34). Eliza's life is marked as ending on November 10, 1895, aged 82 years. The tower of the obelisk was broken but has been repaired.

A white marble tombstone immediately north of the obelisk marks Sylvia Catherine Perry's (1836-1918) grave, the daughter of Jesse and Eliza (Image 30 and 33). The crowned tablet marker features inscribed ivy and vine above the text inscriptions. The marker appears to have been broken and repaired.

Farther east is a granite rounded square tablet headstone for Henry C. Howell (1853-1929) and his wife Abby C. Lassiter (1855-1917) (Image 32). The marker features inscribed floral reliefs flanking the surname.



Image 35. Cemetery overview, facing west



Image 36. Scale of obelisk, facing south

2.2.2 Historical and Architectural Context

The Howell Family Cemetery is part of what was formally the Howell family property which included a circa 1900 two story triple-A house and some agricultural outbuildings (WA1033). The property was associated with Reverend Jesse Howell Jr., (1811-1896), a circuit-riding Baptist minister whose grave is located in a field southwest of where the c. 1900 house once stood. Reverend Howell is attributed with the organization of several churches in the western part of Wake County, including Shade Grove Baptist Church (WA1088) and nearby Olive Chapel Church (WA 1081).¹² He is also attributed with organizing the First Baptist Church of Durham.¹³ The property has been owned by the Mills family since the 1930s. According to aerial imagery, the house and most outbuildings were demolished between 1989-2002. A circa 1900 front-gabled barn and the cemetery are all that remain of the Howell family's association with the property.

Jesse Howell Jr. and Eliza had nine children (eight girls and one boy (Henry)), all married except one daughter. The unmarried daughter died in 1939, following the sale of the property to the Mills, which may explain why she is likely not interred with her parents.¹⁴ It's unknown why Sylvia was buried with her parents, as she did marry.

¹² HPO Survey Files. WA 1033. North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Accessed online.

¹³ The New Baptist Church." *The News and Observer*, 1895.

<https://newspapers.digitalnc.org/lccn/sn85042104/1895-10-13/ed-1/seq-6/#words=Howell+Jesse+Rev>

¹⁴ Belvin, Lynne, and Harriette Riggs. *The Heritage of Wake County North Carolina*. Winston-Salem, North Carolina: Hunter Publishing Company, 1983.

Wake County was comprehensively surveyed in 1988-1991 by Kelly Lally. Lally's survey informed a 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, by Lally.¹⁵ Wake County was surveyed and contextualized again in 2005-2006 by Edwards-Pitman Environmental Inc. In 2017, select areas of Wake County were surveyed and contextualized by hmwPreservation as part of 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. While documented by all three survey and reporting efforts, neither the Howell house nor cemetery were recommended for further study or as NRHP-eligible resources.

The Wake County Genealogical Society's Wake County Cemetery Project, a digitization effort of the Wake County Survey by Township circa 1978, captured 45 cemeteries in the White Oak Township, 37 of which appear to be individual or small family cemeteries.¹⁶

In the rural communities of Wake County, most farmsteads included family cemeteries up until the 20th century. According to the 2017 Wake County Survey, cemeteries often vary in size from a single generation to several generations of a single family to several generations of an entire community. Designs and grave markers are representative of national trends in mortuary practice and art, ranging from vernacular hand-carved markers to professionally cut marble with traditional headstone and footstones and obelisks. Symbolism is utilized throughout cemeteries of all sizes and demographics. Typical settings include fields to forested areas, but all adhere to a similar pattern of appearance. Graves are generally laid out in north-south rows, with headstones facing either west or east. Some cemeteries feature traditional plantings and fencing, while others do not.¹⁷ The Howell Family Cemetery is consistent with other local cemeteries, with its three markers demonstrating the typical trends noted.

2.2.3 Comparable Examples

The Allie Lawrence Farm (WA1097) at 4028 Old US 1 Highway is a nearby, state-listed early-20th century farm complex that retains numerous agricultural outbuildings, house, and cemetery. Those interred at the cemetery are members of the Bennett family, prior owners before the Lawrences. The cemetery sits across the street from the house, near agricultural buildings, and is enclosed by a chain link fence. Like the Howell Family Cemetery, the Bennett Cemetery contains a variety of headstone types, with six markers with inscriptions dating between 1900-1937, and is laid out in rows with markers facing southeast (Image 37).

¹⁵ 2017 Wake County Survey

¹⁶ "Wake Cemetery Project." *Wake County Genealogical Society*, 2024. <https://wakecogen.org/cpage.php?pt=49>.

¹⁷ 2017 Wake County Survey



Image 37. Bennett Family Cemetery (WA 1097)



Image 38. Jones Family Cemetery (WA 7797) (Image from 2017 Survey Form)

Dating to 1894, the Jones Family Cemetery (WA7797) is located approximately 10 miles north of the Howell Family Cemetery, along the north side of Avent Ferry Road, just east of New Hill-Holleman Road. Like the Howell Family Cemetery, any buildings associated with those interred in the cemetery are no longer extant, though the land remains in the Jones family. The Jones Family Cemetery contains the burials of William Benton Jones (1827-1884) and Martha M. A. Norris (1834-1910), both of which are marked by partially above-ground concrete vaults, which have been enclosed by a non-historic metal fence (Image 38). A modern, manufactured grave marker has been added to mark the burials.¹⁸

2.2.4 National Register Evaluation

Criterion Consideration D: A cemetery is not considered for listing in the NRHP unless it is eligible under the Criteria listed below and possesses integrity. Additionally, it must derive its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with important events.

Integrity

The Howell Family cemetery occupies its original location on the north side of US 64 and therefore retains integrity of location. However, the surrounding area, which was historically farmland and contained a historic house and agricultural buildings associated with the Howell family has changed through the loss of buildings and circulation patterns of the property. Therefore, the resource does not retain integrity of setting, and the feeling and association of a late 20th century residential cemetery can no longer be conveyed. No changes to the headstones or their arrangement were observed, leaving integrity of design, materials, workmanship intact.

Criterion A: History, the property must be associated with events or trends that have made a significant contribution to local, state, or national history. Research did not indicate that this individual cemetery or

¹⁸ HPO Survey Files. WA 7977. North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Accessed online.

family farm was important to the growth or development of Olive Chapel, White Oak Township, or Wake County. It is one of many representative examples of interring family members on family property during the late 20th century in Wake County. Any other tangible linkage to the Howell family on the parcel has been demolished, preventing the resource from conveying association to the time of its creation or association with settlement in the area. As such, the resource does not possess significance under Criterion A.

Criterion B: *Significant Person*, a property must be associated with the lives of individuals who have made a significant contribution to local, state, or national history. Although the resource has an association with Jesse Howell Jr., a circuit-riding minister that served the area for 60 years, the former house and any buildings associated with his life are no longer extant. There is no evidence to support that anyone interred in the cemetery was a person of “transcendent importance” to Olive Chapel, White Oak Township, or Wake County. As the resource is a cemetery, the funerary markers are not associated with the active lives of those interred. Therefore, the property does not possess significance under Criterion B.

Criterion C: *Art and landscape architecture*, a property must represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, and/or embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction. The Howell Family Cemetery is residential cemetery comprising only three markers, all of which are professionally cut marble and granite types. While less common in family cemeteries, obelisks are common in Oak Grove. Traditional symbolism, including flowers and vines, are evidenced on the markers, consistent with local cemeteries.¹⁹ Any buildings associated with the Howell family have been demolished and there is no formal landscaping or plantings associated with the cemetery to separate it from the field in which it sits. Neither individually or collectively do the markers appear to be noteworthy or significant representations of funerary art. As a result, the resource does not possess significance under Criterion C.

Criterion D: *Information Potential*, a property must have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The resource is unlikely to yield information about the past that is not otherwise accessible from other resources and written records, making it not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

Recommendation: Not eligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D with Criterion Consideration D.

¹⁹ 2017 Wake County Survey

Bibliography

Belvin, Lynne, and Harriette Riggs. *The Heritage of Wake County North Carolina*. Winston-Salem, North Carolina: Hunter Publishing Company, 1983.

Compass. "501 New Olive Hill Chapel Road." *Compass*, 2024. <https://www.compass.com/listing/501-new-hill-olive-chapel-road-apex-nc-27502/1020195619889200273/>.

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. *Wake County Architectural Survey Update Phases I & II*. n.d. North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 2007.
www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/surveyreports/WakeCountySurveyUpdatePhI&II-2007.pdf

Goodwin, Jerry T. *The Goodwin Family of Central North Carolina*. Ormond Beach, Florida: T.J. Goodwin, 2009.

Google Earth Historical Imagery. Accessed online.

hmvPreservation. *Wake County Architectural Survey Update Phase III*. 2017. North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 2017. <https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/historic-preservation-office/survey-and-national-register/surveyreports/WakeCountySurveyUpdate-2017.pdf>

HPO Survey Files. North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Accessed online.

Johnson, K. Todd, and Elizabeth Reid Murray. *Wake: Capital County of North Carolina. Volume I: Prehistory through Centennial*. Raleigh, North Carolina: Capital County Publishing Company, 1983.

Johnson, Todd and Elizabeth Reid Murray. *Wake, Capital County of North Carolina: Volume II, Reconstruction to 1920*. Raleigh, North Carolina, Wake County, North Carolina, 2008.

Lally, Kelly. "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (c. 1790- 1941)." *North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office*, 1993. <https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/nr/WA7244.pdf>.

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

"Little, M. Ruth. *Sticks and Stones Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1998.

"The New Baptist Church." *The News and Observer*, 1895.
<https://newspapers.digitalnc.org/lccn/sn85042104/1895-10-13/ed-1/seq-6/#words=Howell+Jesse+Rev>

United States Census Records for North Carolina. 1920-1940. Accessed online.

USDA Historical Aerial Photos. Accessed online at www.library.unc.edu.

Turco, Ellen, Phillip A. Hayden, Debbie Bevin, and Olivia Heckendorf. *Wake County Historic Farm Context (1918-1968) and Survey Update*. Wake Forest, North Carolina: Richard Grubb & Associates, 2022.

Historic Structures Survey Report
Convert At-Grade Intersection to Interchange at US 64 and NC 751
TIP No. R-5887

Wake County, North Carolina Register of Deeds. "*Consolidated Property Index.*" Wake County Register of Deeds, 2024. <https://rodcrpi.wakegov.com/Booksweb/GenExtSearch.aspx>.

"Wake Cemetery Project." *Wake County Genealogical Society*, 2024.
<https://wakecogen.org/cpage.php?pt=49>.

Warren Lee Holleman et al. *Pluck, Perseverance and Paint: Apex, North Carolina: Beginnings to 1941*. Houston, Texas., *Halcyon Press, Ltd*, 2010.

Arcadis U.S., Inc.
175 Regency Woods Place
Suite 400
Cary, NC 27518
Phone: 401 738 3887
Fax: 401 732 1686
www.arcadis.com