



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James G. Martin, Governor
Patric Dorsey, Secretary

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

March 28, 1990

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
U.S. Department of Transportation
P. O. Box 26806
Raleigh, N.C. 27611

Re: Section 106 Consultation
US 64 from US 1/US 64 interchange to Jordan Lake,
R-2313, Wake and Chatham Counties, ER 90-7934

file Chatham

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of March 1, 1990, transmitting the report for the above project.

We have reviewed the Historic Structures Survey and Evaluation Report for this project. While we agree with the determinations of National Register eligibility and boundaries for the recorded properties, our major concerns are the justifications given for these determinations. Most of the properties determined not eligible for the National Register were found not to meet Criterion C (architecture) because they are altered examples of a common building type rather than for the reasons given in the report.

Remodeling done over fifty years ago does not necessarily compromise architectural integrity. Deterioration is only a factor when structural integrity is lost, and abandonment is not always relevant to eligibility. Criterion C may not be the only criterion for eligibility to be considered. For example, the local significance of Reverend Howell should have been addressed in the evaluation of WA 1033 since the historical background on this property indicates that he was an important local figure.

The boundaries suggested in the report will be considered as the potentially eligible boundaries since final National Register boundaries for agricultural properties can only be determined by an extensive title search and inclusion of all the acreage historically associated with the major resources on the property. Wooded land should not be excluded from eligible boundaries solely because of its usage, as is the case with the J. B. Mills House and Farm. Woods were traditionally important to agricultural operations such as the Beckwith-Goodwin Farm and the J. B. Mills House and Farm as sources of extractive resources, fuel, and as

Page Two

foraging sites for livestock. We recommend, therefore, that the exclusion of the wooded portion of the J. B. Mills House and Farm property be better justified.

From the reviewer's standpoint, a single, more concise section on geology, soils, climate, zoning, and hydrology would have sufficed for the entire project area. The historical and architectural backgrounds could also have been combined into one section given the limited extent of the project area.

According to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's procedures, findings of effect are provided only for properties that are listed in or eligible for the National Register. If there are no "historic properties" then there is no need for a finding. If there are "historic properties" a finding of effect is made for them.

In summary, we agree that the Beckwith-Goodwin Farm and J. B. Mills House and Farm in Chatham County appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report. For purposes of Section 106 there is enough information provided in the report to determine that the project will have an adverse effect upon these two properties. Consultation between our agencies and any interested parties should, therefore, begin. Also, we would ask that the final boundaries of the J. B. Mills House and Farm be reconsidered in light of our comments.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106, codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,

David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: Margaret Stephenson
Barbara Church
L. J. Ward

bc: 106
Southern/Kirkland
County
RE

HISTORIC STRUCTURES
SURVEY AND EVALUATION REPORT
US 64 FROM US 1
TO JORDAN LAKE
WAKE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA

Federal Aid Project F-28-2(15)

8.1520901

R-2318

CH 89-E-4220-0823

Submitted to
DSA Group, Inc.
Raleigh, North Carolina

Margaret Long Stephenson
Architectural Conservation Associates
301 East Broad Street
Murfreesboro, North Carolina 27855

February 1990

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Project name and summary

North Carolina Department of Transportation Proposed Widening, US 64, US 1 to B. Everett Jordan Lake, Federal Aid Project No. F-28-2(15), State Project No. 8.1520901, TIP No. R-2318, Wake and Chatham Counties.

State Clearinghouse number

CH.89-E-4220-0823

Brief statement of project purpose

The project consists of planning/engineering studies for the proposed improvements to US 64 between Cary and Jordan Lake. This contract is for the survey to determine the nature, extent, and significance of cultural resources of historical/architectural significance within the area of potential environmental impact for widening the existing route.

Summary of survey methodology

All structures located within the vicinity of existing US 64 were looked at and evaluated for significance in American architecture and culture to determine if they are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Survey files of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) were consulted and literature pertaining to the project area was searched.

Description of area of potential effects

The entire length of present US 64 from US 1 to B. Everett Jordan Lake and all of the area surrounding this corridor comprises the area of potential effects. The actual width of the area of potential effects varies along the length of the corridor due to topography and sizes of parcels of property.

Estimate of percentage or amount of project area covered by survey and description of factors limiting intensity of coverage of survey

One hundred percent of the area of potential effects of the widening of existing US 64 was surveyed.

Summary of results

1. Summary of information derived from investigations in:

WAKE COUNTY

A total of five (5) sites were recorded during the project. None (0) of the sites is considered to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The sites considered to be not eligible for the National Register include two (2) 1900-1915 triple-gable, one-story, frame dwellings; two (2) 1900-1915 side-gable, one-story, frame dwellings; and one (1) c. 1900 triple-gable, two-story, frame dwelling.

CHATHAM COUNTY

A total of three (3) sites were recorded during the project. Two (2) of the sites are considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; these include one (1) mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth century farm and one (1) c.1900-1910 house and farm. One (1) site is considered to be not eligible for the National Register. This is a (1) c.1900 triple-gable, two-story, frame dwelling.

2. List of properties considered eligible for or listed in the National Register within the project area, with page number in text where described:

NO WAKE COUNTY PROPERTIES ARE LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

NO CHATHAM COUNTY PROPERTIES ARE LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

NO WAKE COUNTY PROPERTIES APPEAR TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

CHATHAM COUNTY PROPERTIES RECORDED THAT APPEAR TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

<u>Entry Number</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
CH210	J. B. <u>Mills</u> House and Farm	72
CH214	<u>Beckwith</u> -Goodwin Farm	76

WAKE COUNTY PROPERTIES RECORDED THAT APPEAR NOT TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

<u>Entry Number</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
WA1037	<u>Mills</u> House	55
WA1036	<u>House</u>	58
WA1035	<u>Mills</u> House	61
WA1034	Lon <u>Goodwin</u> Farm	64
WA1033	Rev. Jesse <u>Howell</u> , Jr., House	67

CHATHAM COUNTY PROPERTIES RECORDED THAT APPEAR NOT TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

<u>Entry Number</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
CH212	J. B. <u>Mills</u> House No. 2	82

3. List of all properties recorded (using state historic structures site numbers if available), with page number in text where described:

WAKE COUNTY

<u>Entry Number</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
WA1037	<u>Mills</u> House	55
WA1036	<u>House</u>	58
WA1035	<u>Mills</u> House	61
WA1034	Lon <u>Goodwin</u> Farm	64
WA1033	Rev. Jesse <u>Howell</u> , Jr., House	67

CHATHAM COUNTY

<u>Entry Number</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
CH210	J. B. <u>Mills</u> House and Farm	72
CH214	<u>Beckwith</u> -Goodwin Farm	76
CH212	J. B. <u>Mills</u> House No. 2	82

4. Map illustrating the area of potential effects for the project with all eligible and listed site boundaries shown and labeled:

See Figure.1, page 4.

Summary discussion of potential effects:WAKE COUNTY

Existing US 64: Along the existing US 64 corridor no (0) properties are likely to be effected by the widening of US 64, either to the north or to the south.

CHATHAM COUNTY

Existing US 64: Along the existing US 64 corridor two (2) properties are likely to be effected by the widening of US 64. If the highway is widened to the north one (1) property, the Beckwith-Goodwin Farm (CH214), is likely to be effected; if the the highway is widened to the south two (2) properties, the J. B. Mills House and Farm (CH210) and the Beckwith-Goodwin Farm (CH214), are likely to be effected.

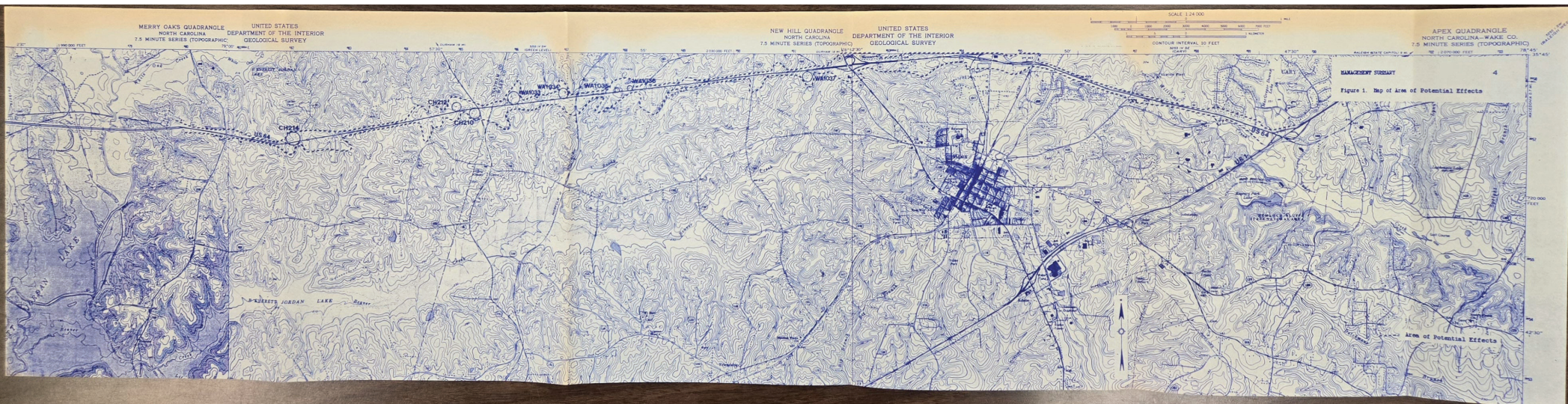
MERRY OAKS QUADRANGLE UNITED STATES
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC) GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

NEW HILL QUADRANGLE UNITED STATES
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC) GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

APEX QUADRANGLE
NORTH CAROLINA-WAKE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

SCALE 1:24,000
ELECTRIC
FEET
METERS
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000

MANAGEMENT STUDY
Figure 1. Map of Area of Potential Effects



Name of project and State Clearinghouse number

North Carolina Department of Transportation US 64 - Cary to Jordan Lake, Federal Aid Project No. F-83-2(26), State Project No. 8.1330501, TIP No. R-1030, Wake and Chatham Counties, Job No. 5152, CH 90E42200200.

Verbal description of location of project, including county(ies)

The project area is located along US 64 from Cary to Jordan Lake. The entire project area is within Wake and Chatham Counties.

Map showing general location of project

See Figure 2, page 6.

Map showing boundaries of project area in reference to important cultural or natural landmarks

See Figure 3, page 7.

Map of area of potential effects (i.e., area surveyed) and discussion of how APE was determined

See Figure 1, page 4. The area of potential effects (APE) is the area adjacent to, surrounding, and within sight of the corridor. The corridor is the entire length of present US 64 from Cary to Jordan Lake. The width of the APE varies due to topography and sizes of parcels of property.

Sponsoring agency

North Carolina Department of Transportation.

Principal Investigator and survey team

The principal investigator for the survey of cultural resources of historical/architectural significance was Margaret Long Stephenson, who holds a Master of Architectural History degree from the University of Virginia, of Architectural Conservation Associates, 301 East Broad Street, Murfreesboro, North Carolina 27855. Field assistants were John Long Stephenson, an architecture student at Tulane University, and E. Frank Stephenson, Jr., an avocational historian familiar with eastern North Carolina.

Dates of survey

Winter of 1989.

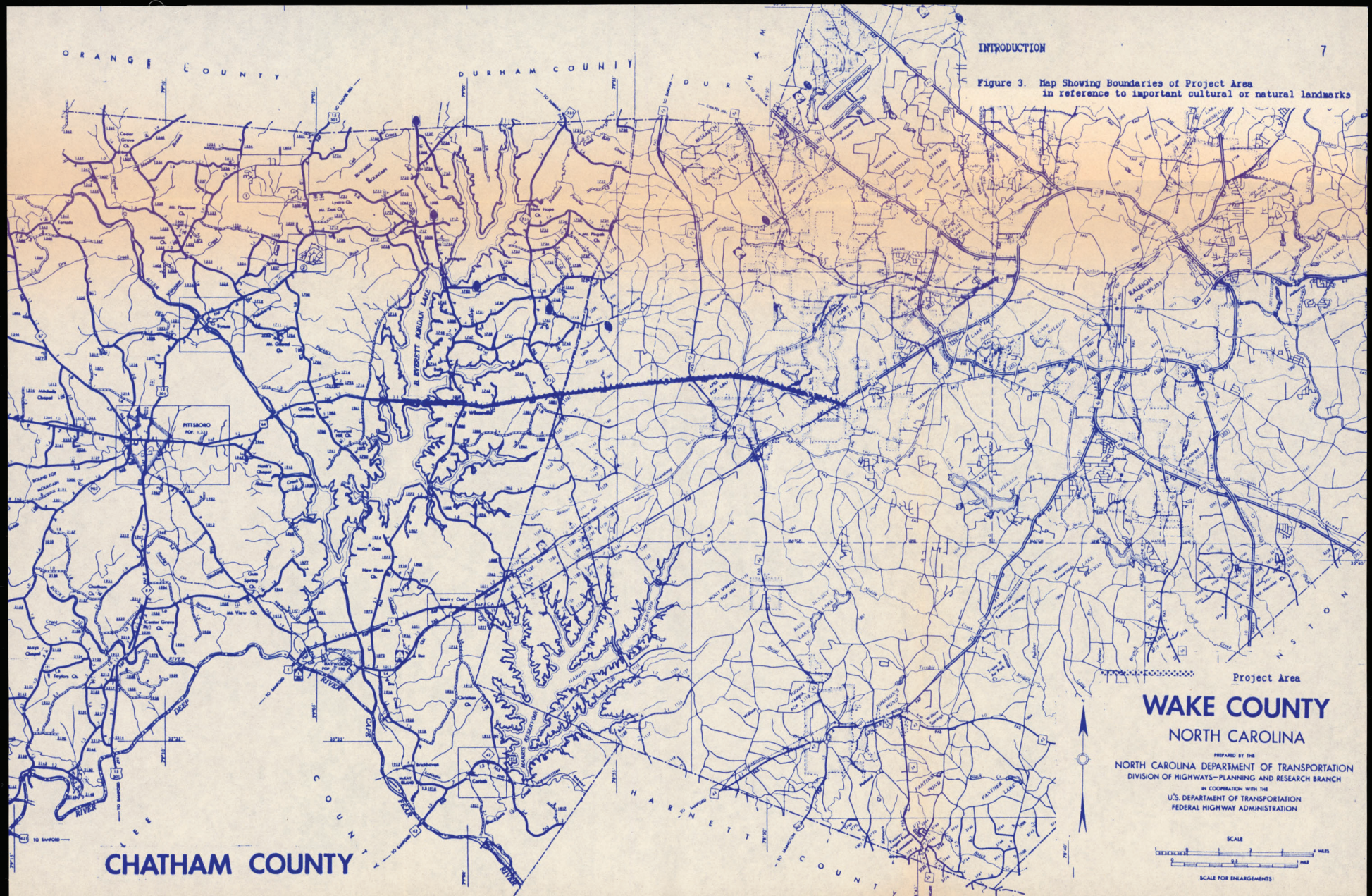
Contract specifications, scope of work, or description of project requirements

The project consists of planning/engineering studies for the proposed improvements to US 64 between Cary to Jordan Lake. This contract is for the survey to determine the nature, extent, and significance of cultural resources of historical/architectural significance within the area of potential environmental impact for the widening of US 64. The contract specifications are attached as Appendix 1.



Figure 2. Map Showing General Location of Project
(Wake and Chatham Counties)

Figure 3. Map Showing Boundaries of Project Area
in reference to important cultural or natural landmarks



Total acreage (or square miles) of project area

There are approximately 536 acres in Wake County within the project area. The total project area is approximately 758 acres in Wake and Chatham counties combined.

Effective Environment--Location

Wake County is located in the east central section of the state and is bounded on the north and northeast by Granville and Franklin counties, on the south by Johnston, Harnett, and Chatham counties, and on the west and northwest by Chatham and Durham counties.¹

Topography

Wake County lies mainly in the Piedmont Plateau region. The topography of the Piedmont Plateau section ranges from level to hilly and broken, being formed of a succession of narrow ridges and broader stream divides. The crests of the interstream areas are level to gently rolling, but become more hilly and broken as the streams are approached. Some of the more level areas occur in the vicinities of Apex, immediately to the south of the project area, and Carpenter, approximately 5 miles north of the project area. There are many watershed areas which have a surface ideally suited to farming. Noticable among these is a ridge extending from Raleigh to the Chatham County line, via Cary, Apex, and Newhill, followed by the former Seaboard Air Line Railway.²

The elevation of the county above sea level ranges from 315 feet to 497 feet. The elevations of some of the towns are as follows: Raleigh, 363 feet; Apex, 480 feet; and Cary 497 feet.³

Geology

Along the eastern edge of the Piedmont the crystalline rocks pass beneath the sedimentary rocks of the Coastal Plain. In this zone of transition, which includes the project area, the streams characteristically flow in valleys cut into the underlying crystalline rocks, but the hills are capped with mantles of Coastal Plain sediments. The Durham-Wadesboro Triassic Basin runs northeast-southwest from Oxford (Granville County) to a point in

¹ William S. Powell, The North Carolina Gazetteer (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 514, hereinafter cited as Powell, Gazetteer; and L. L. Brinkley, M. M. Kirk, Risdin T. Allen, and B. B. Derrick, Soil Survey of Wake County, North Carolina (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1916), 5, hereinafter cited as Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County.

² Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 5.

³ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 6.

South Carolina just south of Wadesboro (Anson County), passing through the project area. This is one of the three structural basins containing Triassic rocks within the Piedmont. These differ from the rest of the Piedmont in that they are underlain by unaltered sedimentary rocks. These rocks were deposited as sediments on the flood plains of streams. They were then intruded by many dikes and sills of basaltic rock.⁴

Climate

Wake County possesses a mild climate. The summers are not oppressive nor are the winters severe. The rainfall is favorably distributed, the heaviest precipitation occurring from May through August. The average annual rainfall is approximately 46 inches in the project area and the average annual snowfall is approximately 4 inches. The January average minimum temperature is approximately 32 degrees and the July average maximum temperature is approximately 90 degrees. The average date of the last freeze is April 10, and the average date of the first freeze in the fall is October 27. This gives an average frost-free season of 200 days.⁵

Soils

Wake County is traversed by the line separating the Piedmont Plateau and Coastal Plain. Approximately one-tenth of its area, or about 80 square miles, in the southeastern and extreme southern parts of the county, is within the Coastal Plain. The line of demarcation between these two regions begins where the former Southern Railway crosses the Wake-Johnston County line and extends southwesterly, passing about 3 miles to the north of former Fuquay Springs and through Holly Springs, where it makes a slight deviation toward the south.⁶

All the upland soils of the Piedmont Plateau section of the county are residual in origin, having been formed through the weathering of the various underlying rock formations. The Triassic formation, consisting predominantly of red and gray sandstones and shales, underlies the southwest corner and the western part of the county. The line separating this formation from the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont material begins near the Harnett and Chatham County line, passes near Holly Springs, west of Cary, and continues in a northwesterly direction to the Durham County line at Sycamore Creek. The project area is within this region. In addition, evidence of graphite has been observed southwest of Cary. Quartz intrudes in characteristic veins through the formations of the Piedmont Plateau, and the quartz gravel and fragments which are abundant on the

⁴ Richard E. Lonsdale, director, Atlas of North Carolina (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1976), "Land Surface", 5; and Walter H. Wheeler, "Generalized Geology", 8, from Lonsdale, Atlas of North Carolina.

⁵ J. Sullivan Gibson, "Climatic Characteristics", 27-32, from Lonsdale, Atlas of North Carolina.

⁶ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 13.

surface over considerable areas are due to the superior resistance of this mineral to weathering. Mica is abundant in the mica schist and there is a considerable content of mica in all the residual soils.⁷

In the Piedmont Plateau section of the county the Cecil, Durham, Appling, and Granville series are developed. The soils found within the project area from east to west are as follows. From the eastern end of the project area, Cary, to approximately one mile east of Apex the soils are Cecil clay loam, Cecil fine sandy loam, and Cecil sandy loam. In a crescent ranging from about one mile east of Apex to one mile west of Apex along the project area, the soil is Appling sandy loam. This is followed by a one-half mile wide band of Durham coarse sandy loam and by a one-half mile wide band of Appling coarse sandy loam. Continuing west to the Wake-Chatham County line, the remaining three-and-one-half miles is Granville sandy loam.⁸

Cecil series

The soils of the Cecil series are characterized by gray to red surface soils and red, stiff clay subsoils. The members of the series found within the project area have been formed through the weathering of medium-textured granites and gneiss, and to a small extent from schist. These rocks carry iron-bearing minerals, which upon oxidation, have imparted the red color to the soil and subsoil. The difference in the texture of these soils is due largely to surface erosion.⁹

Cotton grows well on the sandy soils of the Cecil series in the Piedmont Plateau section of the county. It makes its most rapid growth on these soils.¹⁰

Durham series

In the Durham series the surface soils are prevailingly light gray in color, and the subsoils consist of yellow, moderately friable clay. The coarse sandy loam owes its origin to the weathering of coarse-grained granites. These granites appear to be more siliceous and to contain a smaller content of iron-bearing minerals than the granites underlying the Cecil types, and the less pronounced oxidation is largely responsible for the lighter color of both the soil and the subsoil.¹¹

Durham coarse sandy loam is one of the three best tobacco

⁷ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 13-14.

⁸ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 14, "Soil Map, North Carolina, Wake County" (foldout map at back of book)

⁹ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 14.

¹⁰ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 9, 10.

¹¹ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 14-15.

soils in Wake County. These three produced the best wrapper tobacco and some of the best bright tobacco grown in the county.¹²

Appling series

The Appling series comprise materials intermediate, in point of subsoil color, between the red clay of the Cecil series and the yellow clay of the Durham. The sandy loam is derived largely from granite and gneiss rocks.¹³

Granville series

The Granville series is characterized by light-gray surface soils and yellow, friable clay subsoils, which grade into a mottled Indian-red, reddish-yellow, and gray clay. The soils of this series are residual products of the Triassic formation, consisting of purplish, Indian-red, and gray sandstones and shales. The sandy loam has been derived from coarse-grained sandstones. The yellow color of the subsoil, as contrasted with the Indian-red color of the substratum, would indicate that the processes of leaching and the changes brought about in the weathering of this sandstone have removed the compounds having a greater content of iron.¹⁴

Granville sandy loam is one of the three best tobacco soils in Wake County. These three produced the best wrapper tobacco and some of the best bright tobacco grown in the county.¹⁵

Watercourses

Wake County is well drained, mainly through the Neuse River, which flows through the north and east sections of the county. The southwest part of the county, which includes the project area, is drained through a system of creeks and branches flowing in a southwesterly direction.¹⁶

The Neuse River, the primary watercourse in Wake County, is formed in west Durham County and flows southeast through Wake, Johnston, Wayne, Lenoir, and Craven counties before entering the Pamlico Sound. It was named by Arthur Barlowe for the Neusiok Indians in 1584.¹⁷

Williams Creek rises in western Wake County and flows southeast into Swift Creek.¹⁸ The project area crosses Williams Creek between Cary and Apex.

¹² Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 9.

¹³ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 15.

¹⁴ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 15.

¹⁵ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 9.

¹⁶ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 6.

¹⁷ Powell, Gazetteer, 347.

¹⁸ Powell, Gazetteer, 536.

Reedy Branch rises in western Wake County and flows southwest into Beaver Creek.¹⁹ The project area crosses Reedy Branch between Apex and the Wake-Chatham County line.

Cities and Towns

Cary, the eastern terminus of the project area, is a town in western Wake County, settled about 1863 as the site of Frank Page's lumber operation and known as Page's Turnout or Page's Tavern. Later, when the railroad was built, it became Page's Siding. The town was incorporated in 1871 as Carey and was named for Senator Samuel Fenton Carey (1814-1900) of Ohio, a Prohibition leader. The spelling became Cary as early as 1899.²⁰ The project area passes through the southern portion of present-day Cary.

Apex, which lies to the south of US 64, is a town in western Wake County on the head of Beaver Creek. It was incorporated in 1873 and named because it was supposed to be the highest point on the railroad between Richmond, Virginia, and Jacksonville, Florida. When first settled the area was an important producer of turpentine and rosin. It now produces apparel, plywood, and chemicals.²¹ The project area passes to the north of Apex.

Raleigh, located near the center of the county, is the county seat and the capital of North Carolina. Raleigh is named for Sir Walter Raleigh (1552?-1618), who sent the first English colonists to Roanoke Island. The city is located on the Neuse River²² and is several miles to the east of the project area.

Products

Wake County produces tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, cotton, poultry, dairy products, hogs, livestock, farm machinery, concrete products, baked goods, textiles, cottonseed oil, apparel, furniture, crushed stone, and fabricated metals.²³

Types of land use and zoning within the project area

The type of land use and zoning varies greatly within the Wake County portion of the project area. The eastern end of the project area is within Cary's zoning jurisdiction. The land here is suburban in character with housing developments and shopping centers. Continuing westward there is a section of the project area which is within Apex's zoning jurisdiction. This section has rural characteristics and characteristics associated with the edges of a small town in a rural area. The remainder of the project area, to the west, is within the jurisdiction of Wake County. This area is

¹⁹ Powell, Gazetteer, 408.

²⁰ Powell, Gazetteer, 91.

²¹ Powell, Gazetteer, 11.

²² Powell, Gazetteer, 402.

²³ Powell, Gazetteer, 514.

rural with the exception of the recently upgraded intersection with NC 55 which is highway commercial in character.

For the types of land use and zoning within the part of the project area lying within Wake County, see the Cary zoning map (Figure 4, p.14), the Apex zoning map (Figure 5, p.15), and the Wake County zoning map (Figure 6, p.16).

TOWN OF APEX

NORTH CAROLINA



CODE	CLASSIFICATION
CB	CONSERVATION BUS
RA	RESI AGRI
R20	RESIDENTIAL 20
R10	RESIDENTIAL 10
R6	RESIDENTIAL 6
R4	RESIDENTIAL 4
MH	MOBILE HOME
O11	OFFICE INST
O12	OFFICE INST
B1	NEIGHBORHOOD BUS
B2	DOWNTOWN BUS
SC	SHOPPING CENTER
HC	HWY. COMMERCIAL
IR	INDUSTRIAL RES
I1	LIGHT INDUSTRIAL
I2	INDUSTRIAL
PUD	PLANNED UNIT DEV
CU	CONDITIONAL USE

OFFICIAL MAP OF

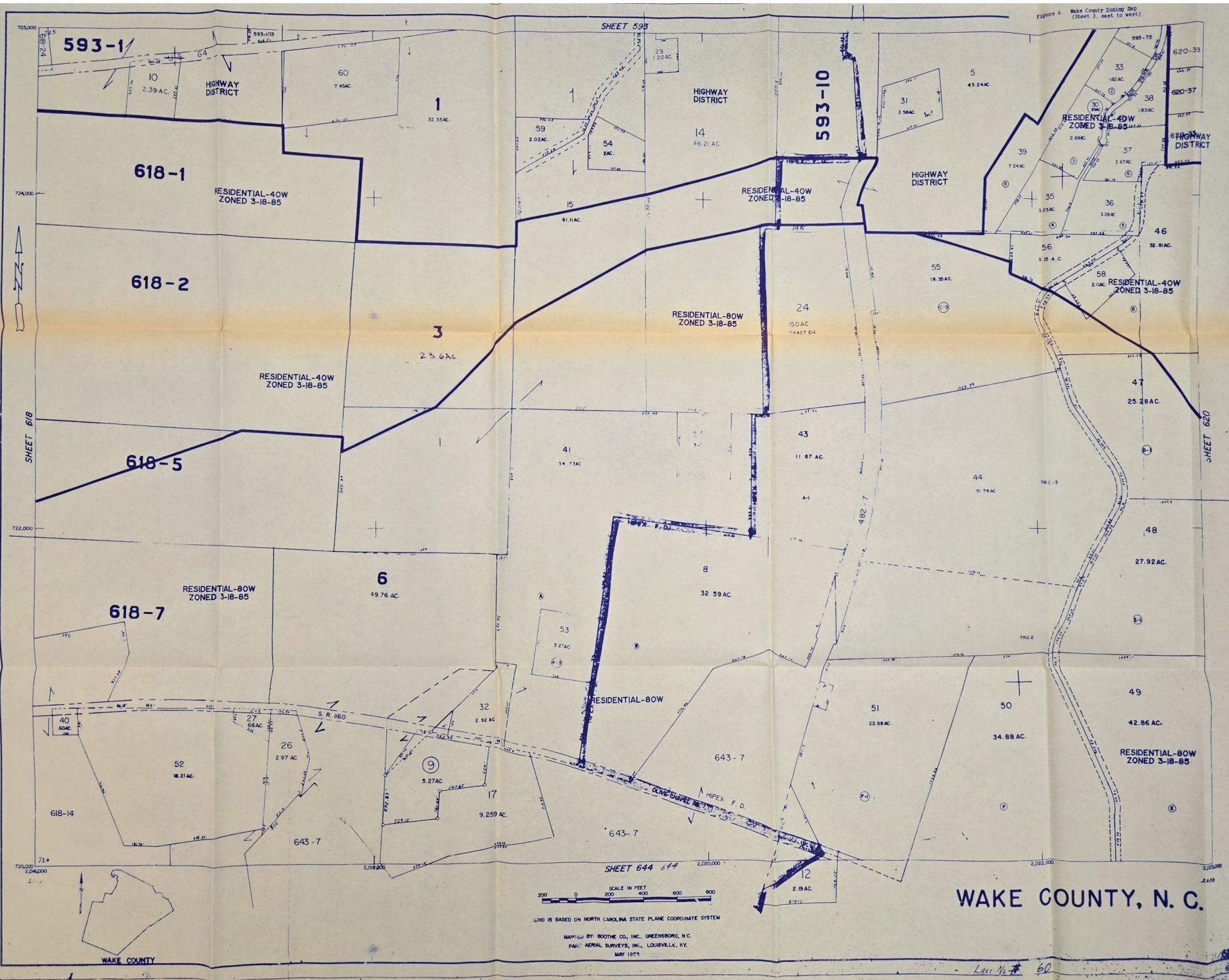
ZONING DISTRICTS

AND ZONING LIMITS

1 INCH 1000 FEET
DECEMBER 31
1988

GEOGRAPHIC DATA MANAGEMENT
CLAYTON NC 27520

REVISIONS THRU 8-B-89



SHEET 592

Figure 1. Wake County Zoning Map
(Sheet 5, east to west)

NO SHEET

SHEET 619

SHEET 643

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.

SCALE IN FEET
200 0 200 400 600 800

GRID IS BASED ON NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM

MAPPED BY: BOOTH CO., INC., GREENSBORO, N.C.
PARK AERIAL SURVEYS, INC., LOUISVILLE, KY
MAY 1968

WAKE COUNTY

LISTED IN CHATHAM COUNTY
30.11 IN CHATHAM CO.
4.38 IN WAKE CO.
35.52 ACRES TOTAL

LISTED IN CHATHAM COUNTY
10.52 IN CHATHAM CO.
7.28 IN WAKE CO.
17.80 ACRES TOTAL

Sold To
Goodwin

CHATHAM CO.
WAKE CO.

RESIDENTIAL-40W
ZONED 3-18-85

RESIDENTIAL-BOW
ZONED 3-18-85

GENERAL
BUSINESS

RESIDENTIAL-BOW
ZONED 3-18-85

14.46AC.

33.99AC.

1.90AC.

1.90AC.

1.90AC.

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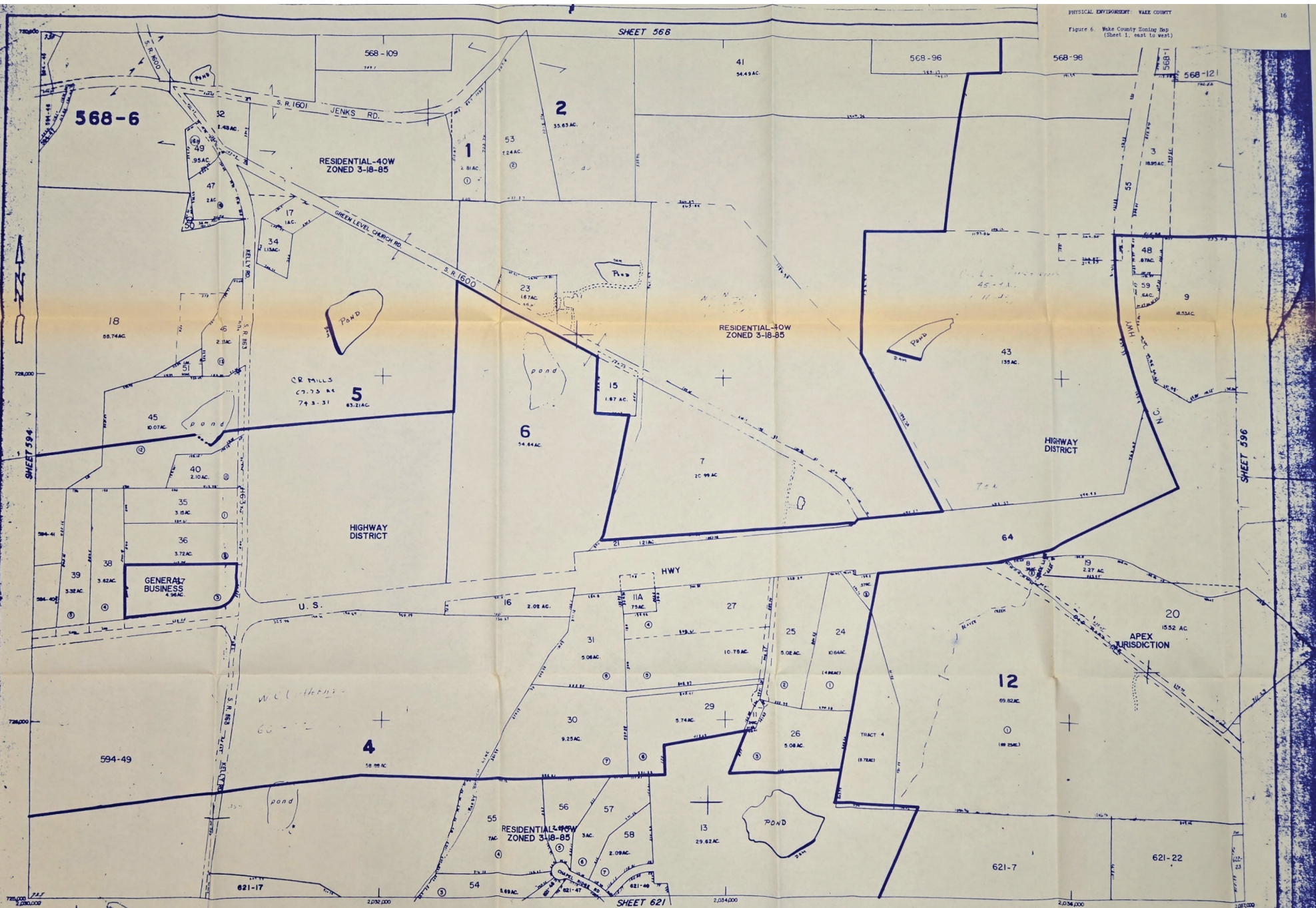
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SCALE IN FEET
0 200 400 600 800

GRID IS BASED ON NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM

MAPPED BY BOOTH CO., INC., GREENSBORO, N.C.
PAINE AERIAL SURVEYS, INC., LOUISVILLE, KY.
MAY 1988

WAKE COUNTY, N.C.

RESIDENTIAL-BOW
ZONED 3-18-85

566-14

B. EVERETT JORDAN RESERVOIR

CHATHAM COUNTY
WAKE COUNTY

SHEET 592

592-1

1

J.B. MILLS JR.
(200 AC.)

6

RESIDENTIAL-BOW
ZONED 3-18-85

8

SHEET 594

HIGHWAY DISTRICT

619-1

U.S.

HWY

HIGHWAY DISTRICT

RESIDENTIAL-40W
ZONED 3-18-85

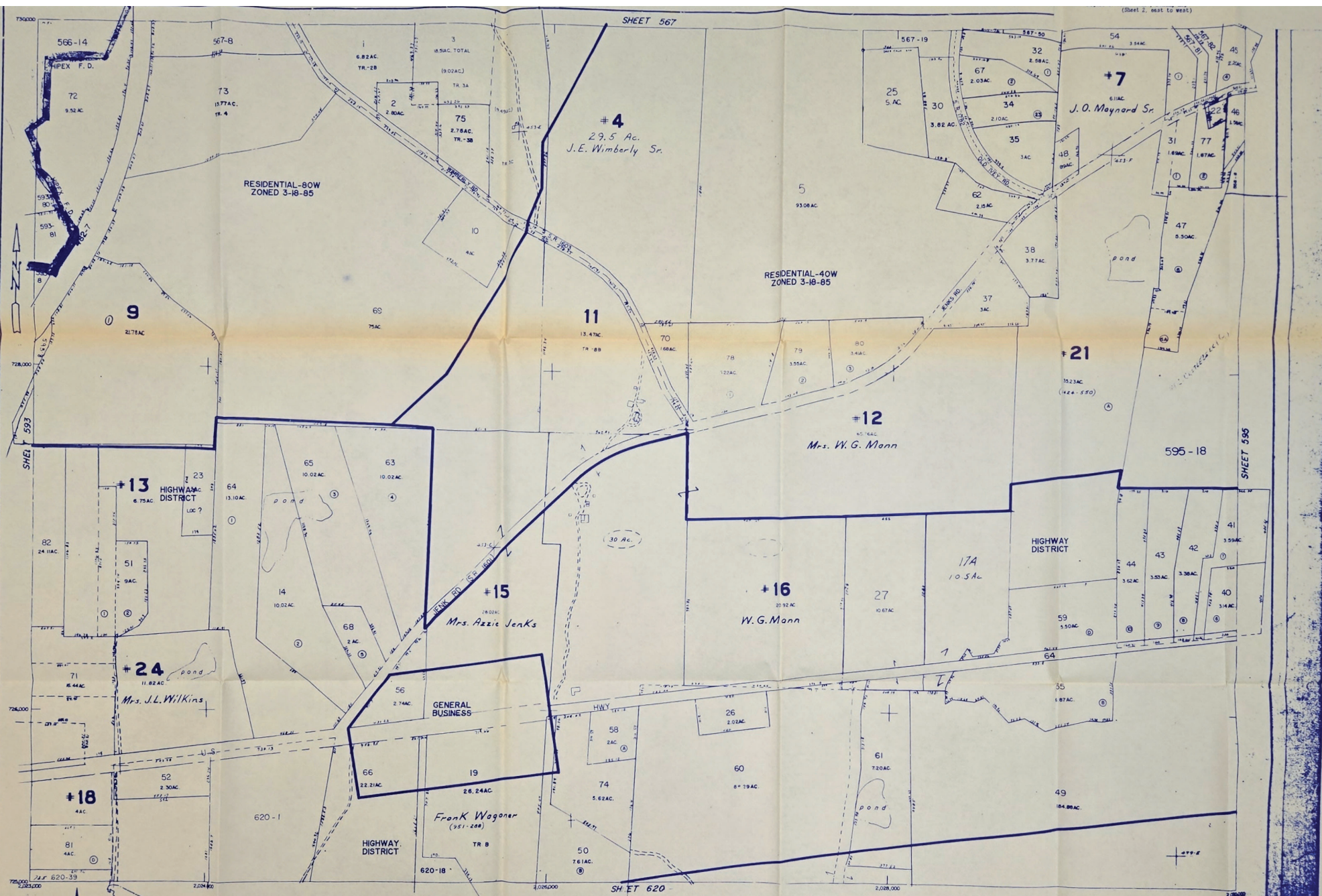
619-5

SCALE IN FEET
0 200 400 600 800

GRID IS BASED ON NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM

MADE BY ROUTE 20, INC., GREENSBORO, N.C.
FOR FISCAL SURVEYS, INC., LOUISVILLE, KY
MAY 1983

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.



WAKE COUNTY, N.C.

GRID IS BASED ON NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM
MAILED BY BOOTH CO., INC., GREENSBORO, N.C.
PARK AERIAL SURVEYS, INC., LOUISVILLE, KY.
MAY 1968

LAST NO. 82

Total acreage (or square miles) of project area

There are approximately 222 acres in Chatham County within the project area. The total project area is approximately 758 acres in Wake and Chatham counties combined.

Effective Environment--Location

Chatham County is located in the central section of the state and is bounded by Wake, Harnett, Lee, Moore, Randolph, Alamance, Orange, and Durham counties, approximately in the geographical center of North Carolina. The county is roughly rectangular in shape, the greater dimension being east and west. The Deep and Cape Fear rivers form much of the southern boundary. The area of the county is 696 square miles, or 445,440 acres.²⁴

Topography

Chatham County is a generally level plateau which has been cut by the valleys of numerous streams. Owing to the wearing away of the surface soil, the relief is varied, ranging from nearly level, undulating, and rolling to steep, hilly, and, in places, almost mountainous. The more nearly level areas are the first and second bottoms along the streams. They range in width from a few feet to about a mile. Several low mountains are in the northeastern, central, and western sections of the county.²⁵

The western boundary of an ancient sea bottom is a line beginning near the town of Moncure, in the southeast part of the county, and extending northward to the Orange County line. This old sea bottom area is about 10 miles wide²⁶ and includes the project area.

Geology

Along the eastern edge of the Piedmont the crystalline rocks pass beneath the sedimentary rocks of the Coastal Plain. In this zone of transition, which includes the project area, the streams characteristically flow in valleys cut into the underlying crystalline rocks, but the hills are capped with mantles of Coastal Plain sediments. The Durham-Wadesboro Triassic Basin runs northeast-southwest from Oxford (Granville County) to a point in

²⁴ William S. Powell, The North Carolina Gazetteer (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 100, hereinafter cited as Powell, Gazetteer; and R. C. Journey, J. T. Miller, and S. Rankin Bacon, Soil Survey of Chatham County, North Carolina (Washington, D. C.: United States Department of Agriculture, 1937), 1, 3, hereinafter cited as Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County.

²⁵ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 3.

²⁶ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 3.

South Carolina just south of Wadesboro (Anson County), passing through the project area. This is one of the three structural basins containing Triassic rocks within the Piedmont. These differ from the rest of the Piedmont in that they are underlain by unaltered sedimentary rocks. These rocks were deposited as sediments on the flood plains of streams. They were then intruded by many dikes and sills of basaltic rock. The coal deposits of the southern part of the county result from these sediments.²⁷

Climate

The county is in a section where the rainfall is ample and the mean annual temperature moderate, although there is a wide difference between the mean temperatures of summer and winter. The climate of the county is continental, as it is situated sufficiently far inland from the ocean to be out of reach of any tempering effects that the ocean might have. The average annual rainfall is approximately 46 inches in the project area and the average annual snowfall is approximately 4 inches. The January average minimum temperature is approximately 32 degrees and the July average maximum temperature is approximately 90 degrees. The average date of the last freeze is April 10, and the average date of the first freeze in the fall is October 27. This gives an average frost-free season of 200 days.²⁸

Soils

Chatham County is situated entirely in the Piedmont Plateau. The southeastern corner is only a few miles from the Coastal Plain. The underlying rock formations are varied, but, in general, they range from slate and other fine-grained rocks in the central and western parts of the county to granite and sandstones of medium to fine texture in the eastern (the project area) and southern parts. The weathering of these rocks has produced material which has given rise to a wide variety of soil types, probably a greater variety than in any other county in the Piedmont. Soil types differ greatly in chemical composition, physical structure, and crop adaption.²⁹

The county is underlain by three distinct rock formations. In the southern part and eastern part, where the project area is located, are large areas of Triassic sandstone, shale, and mudstone. With the exception of the alluvial soils along the streams, the soils have been formed, through the soil-forming process, from the weathered materials of the underlying rocks. The soils derived from decomposition of these rocks include members of the White Store

²⁷ Richard E. Lonsdale, director, Atlas of North Carolina (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1976), "Land Surface", 5; and Walter H. Wheeler, "Generalized Geology", 8, from Lonsdale, Atlas of North Carolina.

²⁸ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 1, 5; and J. Sullivan Gibson, "Climatic Characteristics", 27-32, from Lonsdale, Atlas of North Carolina.

²⁹ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 10.

series, which includes all of the soils in the project area within Chatham County. The White Store soil types comprise 43,392 acres or 9.7 percent of the total area of Chatham County.³⁰ The soil on the ridges is White Store sandy loam, while the soil between the ridges is White Store fine sandy loam eroded phase.

The soils have developed under forest cover, and, with the exception of the bottom lands, all are deficient in organic matter. They range from slightly acid to strongly acid. Practically all of the soils require application of fertilizer for the successful production of crops.³¹

There are two main groups of agricultural soils in Chatham County -- the red-land soils and the gray-land soils. The red-land soils have light-colored or red surface soils and, in most places, red clay subsoils; and the gray-land soils have light-colored surface soils and yellow or reddish-yellow clay subsoils. The largest areas of gray-land soils are in the southern and southeastern parts of the county. These soils are known locally as gray sandy land and white gravelly land. The group of gray-land soils includes members of the White Store series, which has a smooth or gently rolling relief.³²

The surface texture of most of the gray-land soils is coarser than that of the red-land soils, and for this reason they can be cultivated more easily and, in the porous sandy soils, sooner after rains. The light sandy soils warm earlier in the spring than the fine-textured soils of the red-land group. However, the subsoils of the White Store are heavy plastic clays, and because of this, internal drainage is somewhat retarded.³³

Most of the tobacco is grown on the gray-land soils, including the White Store soils. White Store soils are well suited to the production of bright-leaf tobacco. Practically all of the sweet potatoes produced for sale are grown on the gray-land soils with White Store soils being one of the three primary sweet potato-producing soils. A much larger acreage of the gray-land soils is used for cotton than of the red-land soils.³⁴

In 1937, the soils were very low in organic matter, and they ranged from slightly to strongly acid. Most of the soluble plant nutrients had been leached from the soil, and, because of the rolling relief, most of the soils were subject to erosion when improperly managed. To hold the expense of supplying plant

³⁰ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 1, 13, 14.

³¹ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 2.

³² Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 2, 23-24.

³³ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 24.

³⁴ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 2.

nutrients to a minimum. many farmers grew legumes and turned under green-manure crops, although nearly all the land required fertilizer in some form. Because of the Great Depression, many farmers reduced the amount of fertilizer purchased, or did not use any, resulting in only fair crop yields. Complete fertilizers are especially necessary for satisfactory yields in the production of cotton and tobacco.³⁵

White Store sandy loam

The surface of this soil consists of a layer of grayish-yellow or slightly brownish-yellow friable sandy loam 8 to 10 inches thick, underlain by a layer of yellow friable heavy sandy loam or light sandy clay 6 to 8 inches thick. The subsoil is mottled brownish-yellow, yellow, bright-red, and gray heavy tough clay which is very plastic when wet and contains very little sand. At a depth ranging from 34 to 40 inches, the subsoil is underlain by mottled, brownish-yellow, purple, bright-red, and gray somewhat friable soil material derived mainly from shale and sandstone. Internal drainage in the subsoil is slow, owing to the high percentage and denseness of the clay.³⁶

This soil occurs only in the eastern part of the county, most of it east of the former New Hope River. This is an important agricultual soil which is used extensively for the production of bright-leaf tobacco and sweet potatoes. In 1937 approximately 80 percent of the land was farmed. It occupies broad smooth interstream ridges.³⁷

White Store fine sandy loam

The 6- to 8- inch surface layer of this soil consists of grayish-yellow, pale-yellow, or brownish-yellow friable fine sandy loam. This is underlain by a subsurface layer of yellow friable fine sandy clay from 3 to 5 inches thick. The subsoil is mottled brownish-yellow, yellow, bright-red, and light-gray heavy plastic clay to a depth ranging from 28 to 34 inches, where it is underlain by a more friable mottled brownish-yellow, purple, purplish-red, and gray soil material. The heavy subsoil hinders the movement of soil moisture.³⁸

This soil is found in the southern, southeastern, and northeastern parts of the county. Because of its finer texture, this soil is not as open and porous in the surface layer as is White Store sandy loam, and not as large a proportion of it is farmed. In 1937 only about 35 percent of it was cleared and used for crops.³⁹

³⁵ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 10-11.

³⁶ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 30.

³⁷ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 30.

³⁸ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 31.

³⁹ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 31.

Watercourses

Whiteoak Creek, which is north of and approximately parallel to US 64 near the western end of the project area, rises in western Wake County and flows southwest into Chatham County where it enters New Hope River,⁴⁰ which is now inundated by B. Everett Jordan Lake.

New Hope River was the name applied to New Hope Creek in eastern Chatham County from the mouth of Whiteoak Creek to its confluence with Haw River, a distance of approximately 8 miles.⁴¹

The Haw River rises in northeast Forsyth County and flows southeast through Guilford and Rockingham counties and across Alamance and Chatham counties to join the Deep River on the Chatham-Lee County line to form the Cape Fear River. It is approximately 130 miles long. In 1709 John Lawson called it the Hau River and said that it was named for the Sissipahau Indians who lived along its banks. It was called the Saxaphaw River on the Moseley map, in 1733, but was called the Haw on the Collet map, of 1770. The junction of the Haw and Deep rivers was one of six sites suggested in 1788 for the location of the state capital.⁴²

The Cape Fear River is formed by the confluence of the Haw and Deep rivers on the Chatham-Lee County line. It then flows southeast along the Chatham-Lee County line and through Harnett County, south through Cumberland County, southeast through Bladen County, and along the Columbus-Pender, Brunswick-Pender, and Brunswick-New Hanover County lines into the Atlantic Ocean. It had a succession of names after it was first discovered by Europeans, in 1526, when Spanish explorers named it Rio Jordan. In 1664 an English colony named it Charles River, and from 1733 onward, beginning with the Moseley map, it was called the Cape Fear River.⁴³

Cities and Towns

Wilsonville is a community in east central Chatham County named for Cecil Wilson, owner of a store there.⁴⁴ It is at the crossroads of US 64 and SR 1008, near the west end of the project area.

Pittsboro is a town in central Chatham County and is the county seat. In 1787 land at the present site was acquired following some difficulty since 1778 in finding a permanent location. The town was named for William Pitt, Earl of Chatham (1708-78), defender of American rights in the British Parliament.

⁴⁰ Powell, Gazetteer, 530.

⁴¹ Powell, Gazetteer, 349.

⁴² Powell, Gazetteer, 218.

⁴³ Powell, Gazetteer, 87.

⁴⁴ Powell, Gazetteer, 538.

Its altitude is 409 feet; and it produces textiles, hosiery and poultry.⁴⁵

Products

Chatham County produces wheat, oats, corn, livestock, poultry, furniture, textiles, hosiery, crushed stone, and clay for brick.⁴⁶

Types of land use and zoning within the project area

The land within the project area is rural and is all in agricultural use except at the Wilsonville crossroads. There are a couple of typical convenience stores there.

With the exception of Pittsboro and Siler City, the only part of Chatham County that is zoned is the portion of the county lying north of US 1 and east of the Haw River. Within the project area all of the land is zoned RA-40 except three (3) parcels at Wilsonville, which are zoned Business. For the types of land use and zoning within the part of the project area lying within Chatham County, see the zoning map of Chatham County (Figure 7, page 23).

⁴⁵ Powell, Gazetteer, 387.

⁴⁶ Powell, Gazetteer, 100.

CHATHAM COUNTY

PROPERTY MAP SCALE: 1" = 400'



9793	0703	0713
9792	0702	0712
9791	0701	0711

LANDMARK ENGINEERING CO., INC.
P.O. BOX 950, CARY, N.C.

CHATHAM COUNTY

PROPERTY MAP SCALE: 1" = 400'



0703	0713	
0702	0712	
0701	0711	

SHEET NO. 0712

Aboriginal Inhabitants

The aboriginal inhabitants of the project area were members of the Tuscarora tribe, who were Iroquoian.⁴⁷ The Pee Dee Indian trail passed through Wake and Chatham counties to the south of the project area. It ran from Union County northeastward to Northampton County.⁴⁸

Formation of County

Wake County was formed in 1771 from parts of Johnston, Cumberland, and Orange counties. It was named for Margaret Wake (1733-1819), wife of Governor William Tryon. The first courthouse was erected at Bloomsbury, which was called Wake County Court House until 1792, when Raleigh was established and made the capital of the state. Raleigh was named for Sir Walter Raleigh, the Englishman who was responsible for sending the first English colonists to Roanoke Island.⁴⁹

Settlement

The earliest settler in the western part of Wake County within the project area may have been a member of the Olive family. A member of that family was living in Wake County in 1760 and the name seems to have appeared for the first time in the records between 1750 and 1760.⁵⁰

Land grants for territory now included in Wake County were issued as early as 1744. The early settlers were largely of English descent, with some Scotch. Some of the English settlers came up the Neuse River from Johnston and other eastern counties, while others came from the Albemarle region, in the northeast section of the state. The English settled along the Neuse and in the central part of the county, and the Scotch in the southern part. Later

⁴⁷ Bennie C. Keel, "Aboriginal North Carolina", 33-34, from Richard E. Lonsdale, director, Atlas of North Carolina (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1976), hereinafter cited as Lonsdale, Atlas of North Carolina.

⁴⁸ John L. Humber, "Transportation in 1775", 39, from Lonsdale, Atlas of North Carolina.

⁴⁹ David Leroy Corbitt, The Formation of the North Carolina Counties 1663-1943 (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1950), 212, hereinafter cited as Corbitt, Formation of Counties; William S. Powell, The North Carolina Gazetteer (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 514, hereinafter cited as Powell, Gazetteer; and John L. Cheney, Jr., North Carolina Government 1585-1979 (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State, 1981), 1295, hereinafter cited as Cheney, North Carolina Government.

⁵⁰ Elizabeth Reid Murray, Wake: Capital County of North Carolina, vol I (Raleigh: Capital County Publishing Company, 1983), 19-20, hereinafter cited as Murray, Wake.

immigrants came from Virginia and Pennsylvania.⁵¹

There were far fewer large plantations in Wake County than in some of the eastern counties. Small landowners lived on and cultivated their own land, and possessed few slaves, or none at all.⁵²

Revolutionary War

No actual battle with the British took place within Wake County.⁵³ The closest activity were the marches of Cornwallis and Greene through southern Chatham and Wake counties in 1780-81 passing through Ramsey's Mill.⁵⁴

Early Communities in Western Wake County

Cary and Apex are mid-nineteenth-century towns that developed in White Oak Township. Cary originated near a former crossroads inn called Bradford's Ordinary, which had existed in the 1790s. John Bradford and his family were among their earliest settlers of the western section of Wake County. The vicinity in which Apex was settled after the Civil War apparently had no early commerce at all, but at the time of its establishment was the property of descendants of Ellingtons whose name was associated with a former community between Green Level and the Chatham County line. Olive Chapel, a community also near the western edge of the county, took its name from a family who had owned land there since the 1790s. The Upchurch family was in the general vicinity of the community with that name as early as the 1780s.⁵⁵

First Third of the Nineteenth Century

The ratio of slaves to whites in the 1800 U. S. Census indicates the extent to which the farmers of Wake County operated their relatively small farms by their own family labor, as compared with many eastern counties having large plantations and many times the proportion of slaves. In addition with only 669 residents of Raleigh, the vast majority, 12,768 people, lived in rural Wake County.⁵⁶

During the first third of the nineteenth century North Carolina was so undeveloped, backward, and indifferent to its

⁵¹ L. L. Brinkley, N. M. Kirk, Risdin T. Allen, and B. B. Derrick, Soil Survey of Wake County, North Carolina (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1916), 8 and 6, hereinafter cited as Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County.

⁵² Murray, Wake, 19-20.

⁵³ Murray, Wake, 65.

⁵⁴ William S. Powell, "The Revolutionary War", 48, from Lonsdale, Atlas of North Carolina.

⁵⁵ Murray, Wake, 103.

⁵⁶ Murray, Wake, 127.

condition that it was called the "Rip Van Winkle" state. Wake County was no exception. Here, as elsewhere, the roads were little more than paths marked out across fields and through woods. They were virtually impassable in wet weather. Land transportation was slow, difficult, and expensive. One Wake County farmer declared that there was no money in raising corn because it cost too much to get it to market.⁵⁷ This was the case in the project area, western Wake County, and it resulted in subsistence farming.

The Piedmont and the Mountains were the poorest and most backward sections of the state during this period. In the central (from north to south) portion of the Piedmont the small-farm economy of diversified crops prevailed. Primitive methods of cultivation with crude tools and with little fertilization or conservation of the soil, lack of adequate land and water transportation to markets, and high prices of necessary articles which could not be produced on the farm -- all these resulted in soil exhaustion, low per capita wealth and income (the lowest of all the states in the nation), a low standard of living, and a reputation and a condition of extreme backwardness. Without profitable staple crops and adequate water outlets to markets, the Piedmont areas had little trade, few slaves, and a small-farm subsistence economy based on free white labor and the production of corn, wheat, fruits, cattle, hogs, and whiskey.⁵⁸

There was considerable outmigration during the first third of the nineteenth century. This was due to a number of causes, some national, some regional, and some local. The weather was among the primary local causes. In 1807 one particular storm brought western Wake County farmers, within the project area, extensive damage adding to the already existing "present season of scarcity". That storm leveled to the ground almost every chimney in its course. It also blew down many buildings, fences, and trees, particularly fruit trees, totally destroying some orchards. Hail storms in 1811 and a drought in the spring and summer of 1826 were additional causes for much suffering within the county. All of these and more resulted in people leaving the county looking for a better place.⁵⁹

Mid-Nineteenth Century

In the rural areas of Wake County the citizens created their own diversions. These included some of the more active spectator and participant sports, such as horse races, athletic contests, cockfights, and gander-pulling. A western Wake community near the Chatham County line, and near the project area, was known by the name of New Ruin. For several years prior to the mid-nineteenth

⁵⁷ Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsom, The History of a Southern State: North Carolina, third edition (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1973), 316, hereinafter cited as Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina.

⁵⁸ Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 315.

⁵⁹ Murray, Wake, 130.

century its primary place of business was a tavern, which was the Saturday night place to gather and dance to fiddle music. Old-timers were quoted for generations after the tavern closed as knowing first-hand of the dances, as well as drinking and gambling, and of the horse races, wrestling matches, cockfights, and gander pulls that took place nearby. The road from Cotten's Crossroads in Chatham County to the tavern in Wake served as a straightaway race track a mile in length. People from neighboring communities, and some from Raleigh, would come to race their horses and bet on the other events at New Ruin. A 1844 newspaper notice announced that a cockfight would take place at Jef. Utley's on the half-way ground between Chatham and Wake. Also in 1844, Willie Henderson was granted a liquor license at New Ruin.⁶⁰

Several families living in the vicinity of New Ruin organized a Baptist congregation in 1850 and about midway the racetrack road built Olive's or Olive Chapel Baptist Church, named for Rev. Johnson Olive, their neighbor and first pastor. The influence of the church on the community became so strong that it was not many years before the bar at the tavern closed, the betting on races ceased, and the promoters of both either moved into the church or out of the community. The tavern building became a store operated by John Upchurch and his descendents.⁶¹

The Olive Chapel community, in the western edge of Wake County approximately a half-mile south of US 64 on the Wake-Chatham County line, took an active interest in education through their Baptist church in the 1850s. Elder Johnson Olive originated a school in 1854 that eventually became a college-preparatory institution and continued to be supported and sponsored by the congregation of Olive Chapel Baptist Church well into the twentieth century. Olive had taught earlier, in the 1840s, with his mentor and friend, Rev. Patrick William Dowd, in Dowd's home farther east on the Apex-Macedonia Road, then known as Haywood Road. Mrs. Dowd, the former Martha Austin of Tarboro, continued a successful boarding school for small girls in her home, which was known as Shepard's Vineyard, for some years. Olive Chapel school's later (c. 1897) main building eventually became the community building and was still standing as late as 1977, but was demolished soon thereafter. Also standing as late as 1982, though considerably altered architecturally, was Shepard's Vineyard, the Dowd's home.⁶²

By 1860 Wake County was one of only five counties in the state with more than 10,000 slaves.⁶³ This was probably due to two factors: the continuation of the Coastal Plain into the eastern half of the county and the relatively large total population of Wake

⁶⁰ Murray, Wake, 356-57.

⁶¹ Murray, Wake, 358.

⁶² Murray, Wake, [307].

⁶³ Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 423.

County. There were fewer slaves in the Piedmont part of the county, including the project area, where the tracts of land were smaller.

Civil War

The project area saw no fighting during the Civil War,⁶⁴ probably because there was nothing of particular strategic value there.

Henry C. Olive, of the Olive Chapel community, immediately south of the project area, recorded his family's and neighbors' experiences at the close of the Civil War, just prior to the surrender of General Johnston to General Sherman at Bennett Place, in Durham County. Olive wrote that southwestern Wake County had suffered some from the ravages of the Confederate forces which passed through the area, "but the dregs of the cup were fully tested when the Sherman army arrived." He noted that their behavior in southwest Wake was no exception to their general bad behavior. He did write that there were many noble men among Sherman's troops, but there were "some as low and mean as the world ever knew." The only time the families in the area could rest was at night because from sunrise to sunset the troops went to every house, every road, lane, yard, and field taking everything they wanted, from common brass pins to horses or wagons, plundering every drawer, room, and outbuilding, killing cattle (sometimes for just a steak), and leaving the remainder to rot. Olive also described the cunning with which his father, the Rev. Johnson Olive, hung bacon in the tops of trees forty or fifty feet high and not a piece was lost because the looters did not look up to the treetops. He also wrote that a family slave named George had assisted in hiding almost everything but did not reveal where things were hidden even though he was asked to repeatedly. He added that George remained with the family for some time after he was free to leave.⁶⁵

Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries

One of the changes in the postwar years was the voluntary separation of black members from formerly integrated churches in several denominations. This resulted in an increase in the number of congregations in Wake County towns and communities. Churches tended to be segregated after 1865. In 1866 Friendship church was formed by black members separating from Olive Chapel church, near Green Level. Some of the earliest of these separate black congregations began as "brush arbor" churches; others first met in rough log or plank buildings.⁶⁶

After the Civil War the congregation of Olive Grove Baptist Church in western Wake County reopened a school that was adjacent to

⁶⁴ William S. Powell, "The Civil War", 51, from Lonsdale, Atlas of North Carolina

⁶⁵ Murray, Wake, 526.

⁶⁶ Murray, Wake, 615, 618.

the church. W. H. Merritt was its teacher for several years; then A. D. Hunter taught there in the later 1870s.⁶⁷

In spite of numerous efforts there was little success toward the industrialization of Wake County and agriculture remained, as it had always been, the primary occupation of the overwhelming majority of Wake County citizens for the entire nineteenth century and well into the twentieth.⁶⁸

In 1910 many of the rural districts were considered to be well settled, but there were still many large tracts of land which awaited development, and there were many abandoned fields that could be easily reclaimed. Apex had a population of 681 and Raleigh's population was 19,218 in 1910.⁶⁹

Agriculture

The first farmers in Wake County grew corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, and a little cotton on the uplands, while on the grass lands along the streams they raised cattle and hogs. The implements used in cultivation were crude and most of the work was done by hand resulting in light yields. Most of the farmers had mills for making meal and flour, and distilleries for using the surplus grain and fruit. They also made turpentine and tar to a small extent. At first there was little exportation, but later the settlers began trading with New Bern, selling flour, pork, and tobacco, and taking in exchange commodities they could not produce. Still later commercial navigation on the Cape Fear River began and Fayetteville became the market for the southern and western parts of the county, which includes the project area.⁷⁰

The major cash crops in North Carolina during the first quarter of the twentieth century were tobacco, cotton, corn, hay, and peanuts. Cotton usually furnished the largest single source of income prior to 1920 and tobacco after that date. Wake was usually among the leading cotton producing counties.⁷¹

The first flue cure tobacco barn in Wake County is said to have been built by William B. Upchurch, of Upchurch in western Wake County approximately 2.5 to 3 miles north of Apex and US 64 just east of NC 55. The community of Upchurch grew around William B. Upchurch's farm after a railway station was built there.⁷²

⁶⁷ Murray, Wake, 604.

⁶⁸ Murray, Wake, 138.

⁶⁹ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 6.

⁷⁰ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 8.

⁷¹ Lefler and Newsom, North Carolina, 577.

⁷² Powell, Gazetteer 508

The following tables show agricultural production in Wake County from 1879 through 1909.

<u>1879</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>yield</u>
cotton	59,916	30,115 bales
corn	53,172	
wheat	14,738	
oats	13,948	
tobacco	230	

Sweet potatoes, hay, tobacco, and rye were grown to a small extent.

<u>1889</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>yield</u>
tobacco	1,378	

Production of cotton, corn, wheat decreased.

Production of oats, rye, sweet potatoes, and hay gained greatly. Cowpeas, beans, Canada peas, Irish potatoes, buckwheat, peanuts, fruits, and garden vegetables grown to some extent.

1900

Production of cotton, wheat, and oats decreased.

Tobacco became an important money crop.

Corn made a considerable gain.

Livestock, dairy products, poultry, and fruits were important.

<u>1909</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>yield</u>
cotton	48,664	27,458 bales
corn	51,886	686,991 bushels
oats		39,809 bushels
wheat		25,377 bushels
peas		20,661 bushels
sweet potatoes		233,585 bushels
Irish potatoes		17,809 bushels
peanuts		6,201 bushels
rye		172 bushels
hay and forage		6,060 tons
sorghum		491 tons
tobacco	8,101	4,478,073 pounds ⁷³

Raleigh was a good market in 1910 for such products as cotton, truck crops, fruits, berries, pork, beef, and poultry and dairy products. Apex was a market for tobacco and to some extent for other products.⁷⁴

In 1909 cotton was the most important money crop and with proper fertilization and cultivation it produced good yields on all the well-drained soil types. It was most extensively grown on the sandy soils of the Cecil series in the Piedmont Plateau section of the county, which includes the project area. Tobacco was second as a cash crop in 1909. A large acreage was devoted to this crop in

⁷³ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 8,9.

⁷⁴ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 7.

the western and southern parts of the county, the location of the project area. The yields ranged from about 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre, depending upon the soil and the methods of fertilization and cultivation. Corn was the first crop in point of acreage, and was produced in all parts of the county. Oats and wheat were not grown extensively throughout the county; rye was seeded to provide winter pasturage. Cultivated legumes, which include cowpeas, peanuts and various clovers, were grown in all parts of the county.⁷⁵

Sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbage, turnips, tomatoes, watermelons, and cantaloupes were the principal vegetable crops of Wake County in 1909. They were grown in all sections of the county, but usually only in sufficient quantity to supply the needs of the family. It was only in the vicinity of Raleigh that trucking was carried on. Sweet potatoes were among the most important of the vegetable crops. They yielded 75 to 300 bushels per acre, the wide range in yields being due to differences in type of soil as well as in methods of cultivation and fertilization. Fruits were not grown in the county, except for the surplus production of small orchards disposed of in the markets of near-by towns. Peaches and apples were the most important fruits. Grapes (Scuppernong and Misch) and figs were less extensively cultivated. Pears, cherries, and strawberries were minor fruit crops.⁷⁶

The animal industries of Wake County were not well developed, although the county was surpassed by only two others in North Carolina in value of domestic animals. The 1910 census reported 12,405 cattle, of which over half were dairy cows. Horses and mules numbered about 8,000 and hogs 17,000. Cattle and hogs were raised on nearly every farm, usually only in sufficient numbers to supply domestic requirements. In some sections, particularly near some of the towns, livestock was raised on a large enough scale to permit the marketing of a few head annually. Flocks of sheep and goats were rare. Poultry, consisting of chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys, were raised on practically every farm. Dairying was engaged in to some extent in all sections, but the county did not rank high in the production of butter and cheese. The sale of dairy products was largely confined to the vicinity of Raleigh.⁷⁷

There was, in 1909, no systematic crop rotation in general practice, although the best farmers followed some definite plan of crop arrangement. Most farmers recognized the value of certain types of soil for the production of specific crops. Fertilizers were widely used in Wake County. A large part of the fertilizer used was purchased as complete mixtures, but many farmers either did their own mixing or had their fertilizer put up at the factories

⁷⁵ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 9-10.

⁷⁶ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 10.

⁷⁷ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 10-11.

according to special formulas.⁷⁸

In 1909 farm labor was scarce throughout the county, especially in the vicinity of the towns, owing to the demand for labor in the many lumber mills and manufacturing plants, where the wages were higher and certain other conditions more attractive. For farm work, men received from \$1 to \$1.50, and women and children from 50 cents to \$1, a day.⁷⁹

Farms varied considerably in size in 1909. Many farms comprised 20 to 40 acres, while on the other hand there were plantations ranging in size from 300 to 600 acres, and a few holdings of 800 to 900 acres. The average size of farms for the county was 78.4 acres, tabulating each tenancy as a distinct farm. Within the recently preceding years many large tracts had been subdivided and sold. Approximately 45 percent of the farms in Wake County were operated by owners. On those most of the work was done by the farmers and their families. Nearly all of the remaining 3,390 farms were operated by tenants. Many systems of leasing were employed. Land values had increased appreciably in the last few years prior to 1909, owing to the construction of railroads through remote parts of the county, the establishment of new towns, and the building of good highways.⁸⁰

Transportation and Communication

In 1910 considerable interest was manifested in road improvement. The Central Highway, reaching from the coast to the western part of the state had recently been extended through the county. Good roads, of that day, had been built in many other sections. Road work was carried on mainly by convict labor. The county was considered to be well supplied with rural mail delivery routes and telephone lines.⁸¹

There were five railroad lines through the county in 1910. They were the main lines of the Seaboard Air Line Railway and the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, the Greensboro-Goldsboro Branch of the Southern Railway, the Durham & Southern Railway, and the Durham & South Carolina Railroad.⁸²

Population Statistics

The following table of population statistics shows the relationship between Wake County's rural and urban populations through 1950. Through 1940, the cut-off year for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, the percentage of rural

⁷⁸ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 11-12.

⁷⁹ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 12.

⁸⁰ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 12-13.

⁸¹ Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 7.

⁸² Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County, 7.

population remained over 50 percent. It was not until after World War II that Raleigh began to grow at a greater rate than the rural population was growing and push the urban population ahead of the rural.⁸³

CENSUS YEAR	URBAN POPULATION		RURAL POPULATION		TOTAL POPULATION			
	Number	%NW	Number	%NW	Number	%U	%R	%NW
1790	—	—	10,192	25.9	10,192	—	100	25.9
1800	—	—	13,437	34.0	13,437	—	100	34.0
1810	—	—	17,086	37.4	17,086	—	100	37.4
1820	2,674	56.0	20,102	40.5	17,480	13.3	100	38.2
1830	—	—	20,398	43.8	20,398	—	100	43.8
1840	—	—	21,118	42.6	20,118	—	100	42.6
1850	4,518	50.1	20,370	41.5	24,888	18.2	81.8	43.1
1860	4,780	43.6	23,847	42.3	28,627	16.7	83.3	42.5
1870	7,790	52.5	27,827	43.4	35,617	21.9	78.1	45.5
1880	9,265	46.9	38,674	49.9	47,939	19.3	80.7	49.3
1890	12,678	50.1	36,529	45.9	49,207	25.8	74.2	47.0
1900	13,643	41.9	40,983	45.5	54,626	25.0	75.0	44.6
1900	19,218	38.4	44,011	42.0	63,229	30.4	69.6	40.9
1920	24,418	35.1	50,737	40.7	75,155	32.5	67.5	38.9
1930	37,379	33.6	57,378	37.2	94,757	39.4	60.6	35.8
1940	46,897	33.7	62,647	33.5	109,544	42.8	57.2	33.6
1950	72,447	25.8	64,003	33.3	136,450	53.1	46.9	29.3
1960	106,791	23.0	62,291	31.3	169,082	63.2	36.8	26.1
1970	159,013	—	69,440	—	228,453	69.6	30.4	22.6
1980								

⁸³ Cheney, North Carolina Government, 1298.

Aboriginal Inhabitants

The aboriginal inhabitants of the project area were members of the Tuscarora tribe, who were Iroquoian.⁸⁴ The Pee Dee Indian trail passed through Chatham and Wake counties to the south of the project area. It ran from Union County northeastward to Northampton County.⁸⁵

Formation of County

Chatham County was formed in 1771 from Orange County and was named in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham who was a most eloquent defender of the American cause in the English Parliament during the Revolution. In the act creating the county the Colonial Assembly provided for the courts to be held at the house of Stephen Poe. The town of Chatham was established in 1778 on land previously belonging to Ambrose Edwards where the courthouse was situated. In 1787, following a land controversy, the town of Pittsboro was established as the county seat on land formerly belonging to William Petty. It was named in honor of William Pitt the elder. The territory was also St. Bartholomew's Parish. In 1907 Lee County was formed from Moore and Chatham counties.⁸⁶

Settlement

The early settlers in the southeast part of the county were Scotchmen who came in from the lower Cape Fear River country. People mainly of English descent came from sections farther north in the state and settled in the central and northern parts. In 1937 the population consisted of descendants of the early settlers and people who had moved in from nearby places. At that time the population was fairly evenly distributed but was more dense near the towns.⁸⁷

Scotch immigrants settled along the lower Cape Fear River by

⁸⁴ Bennie C. Keel, "Aboriginal North Carolina", 33-34, from Richard E. Lonsdale, director, Atlas of North Carolina (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1976), hereinafter cited as Lonsdale, Atlas of North Carolina

⁸⁵ John L. Humber, "Transportation in 1775", 39, from Lonsdale, Atlas of North Carolina

⁸⁶ David Leroy Corbitt, The Formation of the North Carolina Counties 1663-1943 (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1950), 61, 62, hereinafter cited as Corbitt, Formation of North Carolina Counties; and John L. Cheney, Jr., editor, North Carolina Government 1585-1979 (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State, 1981), 1093, hereinafter cited as Cheney, North Carolina Government.

⁸⁷ R. C. Journey, J. T. Miller, and S. Rankin Bacon, Soil Survey of Chatham County, North Carolina (Washington, D. C.: United States Department of Agriculture, 1937), 5, hereinafter cited as Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County.

the thousands about 1739, and soon afterward many of them moved up the river and located along the Haw and Deep rivers, which unite in southeast Chatham County to form the Cape Fear River.⁸⁸ Approximately 4 miles above (north of) the confluence of the Haw and Deep rivers, the New Hope River flowed into the Haw River. The B. Everett Jordan Lake, the western terminus of the project area, now covers the former New Hope River basin.

After 1750 Quakers migrated from Pennsylvania and New Jersey and settled in the central part of the colony including the western part of present Chatham County. The growth of Quakerism continued until the outbreak of the Revolution, when Quaker immigration almost stopped, and when the sect's opposition to the war caused the Friends to go through "a time of suffering", and a decline in membership. However, Quakerism was strong enough in the 1824 election for Chatham County to be one of the "Quaker counties".⁸⁹

The early settlers first farmed the rich bottom lands along the rivers. From its beginning on the fertile alluvial soils and the strong upland soils, farming gradually spread to all sections of the county, and, with the exception of the very steep land and some of the interstream flats, practically all the land at some time has been under cultivation. Prior to the Civil War, large plantations were located in the central part of the county,⁹⁰ around Pittsboro, the county seat.

Revolutionary War

No major Revolutionary War action occurred within the project area. The closest activity were the marches of Cornwallis and Greene through southern Chatham and Wake counties in 1780-81 passing through Ramsey's Mill.⁹¹

First Third of the Nineteenth Century

During the first third of the nineteenth century North Carolina was so undeveloped, backward, and indifferent to its condition that it was called the "Rip Van Winkle" state. Chatham County was no exception. Here, as elsewhere, the roads were little more than paths marked out across fields and through woods. They were virtually impassable in wet weather. Land transportation was slow, difficult, and expensive. One Wake County farmer declared that there was no money in raising corn because it cost too much to

⁸⁸ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 6.

⁸⁹ Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, The History of a Southern State: North Carolina, third edition, (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1973), 137, 342, hereinafter cited as Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina.

⁹⁰ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 6-7.

⁹¹ William S. Powell, "The Revolutionary War", 48, from Lonsdale, Atlas of North Carolina

get it to market.⁹² This was the case in the project area, western Wake County, and it resulted in subsistence farming.

The Piedmont and the Mountains were the poorest and most backward sections of the state during this period. In the central (from north to south) portion of the Piedmont the small-farm economy of diversified crops prevailed. Primitive methods of cultivation with crude tools and with little fertilization or conservation of the soil, lack of adequate land and water transportation to markets, and high prices of necessary articles which could not be produced on the farm -- all these resulted in soil exhaustion, low per capita wealth and income (the lowest of all the states in the nation), a low standard of living, and a reputation and a condition of extreme backwardness. Without profitable staple crops and adequate water outlets to markets, the Piedmont areas had little trade, few slaves, and a small-farm subsistence economy based on free white labor and the production of corn, wheat, fruits, cattle, hogs, and whiskey.⁹³

Early Industry

In 1840 there were twenty-five cotton mills in the state including mills in Chatham County. The North Carolina mills were small and isolated, and they served only adjacent local areas. As a whole, despite the establishment of small factories the state was becoming less self-sufficient in manufacturing and increasingly dependent on the North -- an economic colony purchasing northern goods with the proceeds of the South's expanding sales of tobacco and cotton.⁹⁴

In 1852 the Western Railroad Company was chartered to build a rail line from Fayetteville to the coal regions of Chatham and Moore counties; construction began in 1854, but, because of financial difficulties, the railroad was completed only to the Egypt mines, in southern Chatham County.⁹⁵

Mid-Nineteenth Century

In the rural areas of Chatham County the citizens created their own diversions. These included some of the more active spectator and participant sports, such as horse races, athletic contests, cockfights, and gander-pulling. A western Wake community near the Chatham County line, and near the project area, was known by the name of New Ruin. For several years prior to the mid-nineteenth century its primary place of business was a tavern, which was the Saturday night place to gather and dance to fiddle music. Old-timers were quoted for generations after the tavern closed as knowing first-hand of the dances, as well as drinking and gambling, and of the horse races, wrestling matches, cockfights, and gander

⁹² Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 316.

⁹³ Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 315.

⁹⁴ Lefler and Newsom, North Carolina, 318.

⁹⁵ Lefler and Newsom, North Carolina, 380.

pulls that took place nearby. The road from Cotten's Crossroads in Chatham County to the tavern in Wake served as a straightaway race track a mile in length. People from neighboring communities, and some from Raleigh, would come to race their horses and bet on the other events at New Ruin. A 1844 newspaper notice announced that a cockfight would take place at Jef. Utley's on the half-way ground between Chatham and Wake. Also in 1844, Willie Henderson was granted a liquor license at New Ruin.⁹⁶

Several families living in the vicinity of New Ruin organized a Baptist congregation in 1850 and about midway the racetrack road built Olive's or Olive Chapel Baptist Church, named for Rev. Johnson Olive, their neighbor and first pastor. The influence of the church on the community became so strong that it was not many years before the bar at the tavern closed, the betting on races ceased, and the promoters of both either moved into the church or out of the community. The tavern building became a store operated by John Upchurch and his descendents.⁹⁷

Civil War

The project area saw no battles during the Civil War.⁹⁸

Agricultural History

Farming operations in the area now included in Chatham County began many years before the Revolutionary War. The rich bottom lands along the streams and the red upland soils were the first to be farmed. Before the introduction of guano and complete fertilizers, the growth of crops depended largely on the natural fertility of the soils, and when the natural fertility was exhausted, new land was cleared. Owing to this system of farming, practically all the arable land has been farmed at some time. Much of it has been turned back to forest.⁹⁹

Before the arrival of the white man, the territory in which Chatham County is located was covered with forests of pine and oak. Virtually all of the original timber has been removed for lumber, and the present forests consist of later-growth pine and oak, with pine predominating in the southern part and eastern part (the project area) of the county. In 1937 approximately 70 percent of the land was forested with trees in various stages of growth, and much of it was growing on land formerly cultivated.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁶ Elizabeth Reid Murray, Wake: Capital County of North Carolina (Raleigh: Capital County Publishing Company, 1983), 356-57, hereinafter cited as Murray, Wake.

⁹⁷ Murray, Wake, 358.

⁹⁸ William S. Powell, "The Civil War", 51, from Lonsdale, Atlas of North Carolina.

⁹⁹ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 1.

¹⁰⁰ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 1, 10.

Agriculture has been the chief industry since the time of the early settlers. At one time coal mining attained some importance in the southern part of the county. In former years iron ore was mined at Ore Hill and manufactured into pots, plow points, and other articles for local use.¹⁰¹

Before the introduction of Peruvian guano and commercial fertilizers, crops depended on the natural fertility of the soil, with the addition of stable manure only. A common practice was to farm the land until the natural fertility was exhausted through cropping and subsequent erosion of the surface soil, and, when the production of crops was no longer profitable, the land was abandoned, and forested land was cleared for crop use. This practice was continued until the early twentieth century. In 1937 evidence of recent land abandonment still could be seen in the central, southern, and eastern parts of the county where second-growth pine trees cover much land formerly cultivated. In many places old furrows were discernible, although the land was covered by pine forest.¹⁰²

The early agriculture consisted in the production of corn, wheat, oats, rye, hemp, flax, sweet potatoes, and vegetables, together with the raising of cattle, sheep, and hogs. Wild game was abundant in the forests. Cotton and wool were spun in the homes for a supply of cloth, and hides were tanned into leather for shoes and harnesses. Farm implements were made on the farms, and grain was ground into flour or meal at local gristmills for home supply of bread.¹⁰³

Peruvian guano was introduced some years before the Civil War, and it was applied by many farmers on land used for the production of wheat and corn. The use of commercial fertilizers began about the year 1870. Improved farm implements and machinery came into use about 1895.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰¹ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 6.

¹⁰² Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 7, 10.

¹⁰³ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 7.

¹⁰⁴ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 7.

The following table, compiled from Federal census reports, shows the acreage devoted to the more important crops in 1879, 1889, 1899, 1909, 1919, 1929, and 1934.

Acreage of the principal crops grown in Chatham County, N. C., in stated years

Crop	1879	1889	1899	1909	1919	1929	1934
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Corn.....	43,087	40,346	43,790	37,699	34,509	23,121	28,485
Wheat.....	28,930	30,148	27,299	18,489	23,390	12,641	17,565
Cotton.....	13,478	18,520	12,329	13,916	12,802	12,996	-----
Tobacco.....	141	1,173	759	1,110	2,281	3,070	2,442
Hay and forage.....	67	2,762	1,896	2,746	5,307	8,524	8,061
Oats.....	19,861	16,162	7,362	7,764	3,278	1,521	2,869
Dry peas.....	-----	-----	667	1,030	1,054	680	-----
Sweetpotatoes.....	622	793	708	570	604	496	900
Sorgo.....	-----	454	406	294	634	104	-----

As shown in the table, the acreage in corn remained fairly constant during the period from 1879 to 1909, but decreased after that time. Wheat and cotton showed a tendency toward a smaller acreage. Tobacco showed a large, but irregular, increase in acreage. A very large increase occurred in the acreage devoted to hay and forage crops. The acreage of oats decreased decidedly. The acreage in sweet potatoes remained fairly constant.¹⁰⁵

1937

In 1937 agriculture was diversified and no single crop predominated. A good balance between cash crops and feed, grain, and subsistence crops was maintained throughout most of the county. Although cotton and tobacco were produced as cash crops, neither of those was grown generally, but they were segregated in several sections of the county. Comparatively large numbers of hogs were raised. Improved farm machinery was used on nearly all farms. The production of legumes was increasing, and, due to economic necessity, much attention was given to conservation of the soil.¹⁰⁶

At that time agriculture consisted in the production of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, hay and forage crops, and tobacco as the leading crops; and rye, barley, sweet potatoes, cowpeas, vetch, Austrian Winter peas, and alfalfa as minor crops. Corn was grown as a subsistence crop for cattle, hogs, and work animals, and a small proportion was ground into meal to be made into bread. Corn was produced in all parts of the county. Cotton was the main cash crop and was grown in nearly all sections of the county, but its distribution was uneven with most of the production being in the southern and western parts. In the central and eastern (the project area) parts, the acreage was comparatively small. Wheat, hay, sorgo (sweet sorghum) were produced primarily in the central and western

¹⁰⁵ Jurney and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 7-8.

¹⁰⁶ Jurney and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 10.

parts of the county.¹⁰⁷

Tobacco was an important cash crop in the eastern part of the county, especially in William (northeast corner) and New Hope (east central) townships. The project area is located entirely within New Hope Township. Tobacco was produced on gray sandy land including the White Store soils, which comprise the entire project area within Chatham County. The tobacco grown was a bright-leaf variety. Most of it was sold in Durham, although some was marketed at Sanford and other markets.¹⁰⁸

Sweet potatoes were a cash crop in the eastern part of the county, where the project area is located. White Store soils, the soil type of the entire project area within Chatham County, are well suited to this crop, and large yields are obtained.¹⁰⁹

Lespedeza, which was grown in all sections of the county, and was sown in nearly all pastures, was the principal legume grown for hay and soil building, and it occupied a large acreage. Rye was used as a cover crop for tobacco and cotton land in many places.¹¹⁰

On nearly every farm, snap beans, English peas, tomatoes, cabbage, sweet corn, okra, and strawberries were produced for summer use, and turnips, collards, and kale for the winter. Some farmers sold small quantities of vegetables locally or at nearby markets. Many farmers had cantaloupe and watermelon patches, and most of them had home orchards of apple, peach, plum, and cherry trees. A large number had small fields of sorgo (sorghum cane) for a home supply of sirup.¹¹¹

Only 18.4 percent of the farms in the county reported the hiring of labor in 1929. In 1937 additional help was hired on comparatively few farms. Farm labor was plentiful, and both white and black help was employed. The price paid for labor depended on the economic conditions at the time.¹¹²

In 1935 there were 3,243 farms, an increase of 52 over the number in 1930. Most of the farms were between 20 and 200 acres in size, but the average was 95.5 acres. The proportion of tenant-operated farms was comparatively low. Approximately 69 percent of the farms were operated by owners and part-owners, and 31 percent by tenants. Practically all of the tenant farms were rented on the share-crop basis. Three systems were in use, depending on the kind

¹⁰⁷ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 11.

¹⁰⁸ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 11.

¹⁰⁹ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 12.

¹¹⁰ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 12.

¹¹¹ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 12.

¹¹² Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 8.

of crop grown.¹¹³

Transportation and Communication

Before the railroad was extended from Fayetteville to Sanford (in Lee County, south of Chatham County), a steamboat plied the Cape Fear River from Fayetteville, an important shipping and trading point, to Lockport, near Moncure (in the southeast corner of the county), providing an outlet for surplus products¹¹⁴ and a way of importing goods which could not be produced locally.

In 1937 railroad facilities were considered adequate, and nearly all sections of the county were within easy reach of a railway station. The Norfolk Southern Railroad served the southern and eastern part of the county, including the project area, as did the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which served the southeastern and east central section. Hard-surfaced state highways crossed the county in several places, providing easy access to improved roads for most sections. In addition to the hard-surfaced roads, the state maintained an excellent system of earth and gravel roads which extended to all parts of the county, and most of the farms were located on or not too distant from one of these roads which were kept in good condition for travel throughout the year. Telephone lines and rural mail routes served nearly all sections of the county.¹¹⁵

Population Statistics

The following table of population statistics shows that Chatham County was considered to be a rural county through 1940, the time period of consideration for eligibility of architectural and historical resources to the National Register of Historic Places.¹¹⁶

CENSUS YEAR	URBAN POPULATION		RURAL POPULATION		TOTAL POPULATION			
	Number	%NW	Number	%NW	Number	%U	%R	%NW
1790	—	—	9,221	17.8	9,221	—	100	17.8
1800	—	—	11,861	24.5	11,861	—	100	24.5
1810	—	—	12,977	29.9	12,977	—	100	29.9
1820	—	—	12,661	31.5	12,661	—	100	31.5
1830	—	—	15,405	34.6	15,405	—	100	34.6
1840	—	—	16,242	34.7	16,242	—	100	34.7
1850	—	—	18,449	34.1	18,449	—	100	34.1
1860	—	—	19,101	34.3	19,101	—	100	34.3
1870	—	—	19,723	34.6	19,723	—	100	34.6
1880	—	—	23,453	33.9	23,453	—	100	33.9
1890	—	—	25,413	32.3	25,413	—	100	32.3
1900	—	—	23,912	34.9	23,912	—	100	34.9
1910	—	—	22,635	33.9	22,635	—	100	33.9
1920	—	—	23,814	32.8	23,814	—	100	32.8
1930	—	—	24,177	33.2	24,177	—	100	33.2
1940	—	—	24,726	32.0	24,726	—	100	32.0
1950	2,501	6.1	22,891	34.8	25,392	9.9	90.1	32.1
1960	4,455	20.8	22,330	33.7	26,785	16.6	83.4	31.4
1970	4,689	—	24,865	—	29,554	15.9	84.1	30.6
1980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹¹³ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 8.

¹¹⁴ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 7.

¹¹⁵ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 5.

¹¹⁶ Cheney, North Carolina Government, 1095.

Wake County Architectural Inventory

The Wake County architectural inventory is currently in progress. It was begun in 1988 and its projected completion date is 1991. Kelly Lally is the principal investigator and Todd Johnson is the historian for the survey.¹¹⁷ Ms. Lally has graciously provided access to the information generated by her inventory even though it is not completed.

Oldest Known House in Wake County

The Joel Lane House, now located at 728 West Hargett Street, in Raleigh, is the oldest known surviving residence in Wake County. In the 1760s this small home of Joel Lane was the center of Lane's extensive estate, Bloomsbury. The house was originally located some 800 yards to the east of its present site. It is a story-and-a-half gambrel-roofed, frame dwelling, which is considered to be small by today's standards, but was quite comodious when it was constructed on what was then the frontier of Piedmont North Carolina. The first session of the Wake County Court convened there in June 1771, as did the North Carolina General Assembly a decade later during the Revolutionary War.¹¹⁸

"Country Homes": Other Older Wake County Houses

In 1983 Margaret Reid Murray wrote that those few examples of eighteenth-century country houses that had survived with less than complete remodeling revealed much about the lifestyles as well as the architecture in those early years. She gave as examples two additional Lane family houses, the 1775 Joseph Lane house and the c.1785 Henry Lane house. Joseph Lane, a brother of Joel Lane, built a house several miles west of Joel's house; it became known by the name of later owners as the Bennett House. The house was moved in 1980 by its owner, Ruth Little, to a site in western Wake County near Umstead Park. The Henry Lane house was built by Joel's son. It is today the north (rear) portion of the house known as the Mordecai House and is located on its original site, approximately one mile north of the Capitol in Raleigh. Other examples given by Murray were a 1790s Hinton house called Beaverdam in eastern Wake County; and possibly the Crabtree Jones House, on the west side of Old Wake Forest Road north of Crabtree Creek; and the rear portion of the Ransom Sutherland house, Home Acres, west of Wake Forest.¹¹⁹

Twentieth Century

In 1916 Wake County was considered to have good schoolhouses

¹¹⁷ Margaret Long Stephenson telephone interview with Kelly Lally, 11 February 1990.

¹¹⁸ Elizabeth Reid Murray, Wake: Capital County of North Carolina, vol. I, (Raleigh: Capital County Publishing Company, 1983), 46, hereinafter cited as Murray, Wake.

¹¹⁹ Murray, Wake, 120.

and churches located throughout the county.¹²⁰

Conclusion

Some research has been conducted on buildings in Raleigh over the past twenty-eight years by the Raleigh Historic Properties Commission, and some of the results have been published. However, Raleigh's urban architecture bears no resemblance to the rural architecture of the western edge of Wake County, where the project area is. Consequently, the information generated by research on Raleigh's buildings has no bearing on the structures found in the project area.

In addition, the Wake County Historical Society has conducted research on Wake County's architecture over the years and this information is being shared with Ms. Lally for the Wake County architectural inventory. However, in the past, the Wake County Historical Society's research has been concentrated on landmark buildings and sites, not on ordinary dwellings and farms. Therefore, not as much is known about the everyday architecture of Wake County, except what is being currently generated by the Wake County architectural inventory.

¹²⁰ L. L. Brinkley, N. M. Kirk, Risdin T. Allen, and B. B. Derrick, Soil Survey of Wake County, North Carolina (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1916), 7, hereinafter cited as Brinkley and others, Soil Survey of Wake County.

Architectural development of Chatham County

The character of Chatham County's architecture from the late eighteenth century through the mid-twentieth century is that of a local, often vernacular, building tradition, molded, altered, and finally supplanted by national trends and styles. It is the architecture of a rural area in which are located two towns and several communities.¹²¹ The project area from the Chatham-Wake County line almost to Jordan Lake is rural and is and has been used for agriculture.

Earliest Known Houses

The earliest known structure in the county is the 1787 Patrick St. Lawrence House in Pittsboro, although the earliest structure may be the log Hatch-Farrell House (CH369), just east of Pittsboro. The Hatch-Farrell House dates from the eighteenth century, but log construction *per se* is often difficult to date. The majority of the dwellings and outbuildings constructed in the county at that time were built of logs as Methodist Bishop Frances Asbury noted during his 1780 visit. He wrote that there was "little else but cabins in these parts built with poles."¹²²

Log and Vernacular Architecture

The first building materials utilized by settlers are those locally available. In the case of the project area, those materials were wood and stone. Horizontal log construction as a building tradition has been attributed by most as originating with German settlers, who brought log building traditions to Pennsylvania as a part of their cultural experience. Scotch-Irish settlers arriving in the eighteenth century quickly adopted horizontal log construction, and employed it in building single-pen dwellings traditional in the British Isles. The log house was thus introduced along the frontier by the Scotch-Irish and German settlers who had arrived in Chatham County by 1750. Horizontal log construction of dwellings and outbuildings was used in the South well into the twentieth century. Examples of log construction were noted within the B. Everett Jordan Dam and Lake study area, which includes the project area, in eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century contexts.¹²³

¹²¹ Chatham County Multiple Resources (National Register) Nomination, "Description", 2, hereinafter cited as Chatham County Multiple Resources Nomination, "Description".

¹²² Chatham County Multiple Resources Nomination, "Description", 5, 6.

¹²³ John R. Kern and Charles E. Cantley, Archeological Investigations of the Areas of Proposed Recreational Development and Proposed Wildlife Subimpoundments at B. Everett Jordan Dam and Lake, North Carolina (Wilmington, N. C.: U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1983), 38, hereinafter cited as Kern and Cantley, Archeological Investigations at Jordan Lake.

Variables are observed on remains of log structures which provide clues to their age and to the possible ethnicity of their builders. Logs used during the initial settlement of an area tend to be massive, due to the availability of virgin stands of timber. Log structures observed in the Kern and Cantley study confirmed this. The largest logs observed were in the eighteenth-century example, with progressively smaller logs used in more recent log construction.¹²⁴

An important element in horizontal log construction is the corner notch. Notching styles are determined by such variables as structural function, ethnicity, and skill of the builder [and perhaps era of construction]. Notching styles are distributed regionally, reflecting historic settlement patterns. Eight notching styles have been observed in the United States. The Kern and Cantley study survey, in 1982, recorded three types in the Jordan Lake study area: half-dovetail, saddle, and square.¹²⁵ In addition to these, diamond notching was used at the Beckwith-Goodwin Farm, in the project area.

Half-dovetail notching was derived from the full dovetail technique, but is easier to cut than the full dovetail. Half-dovetail retains the stability provided by the full dovetail, and the outward slope of the notch allows rainwater to drain before the moisture can cause decomposition of the wood. These advantages made the half-dovetail a favored notching style. Architectural historians have associated the half-dovetail notch with builders of English descent. An example of this notching was encountered during the Kern and Cantley survey on a building very likely constructed shortly after the Revolutionary by John A. Mason.¹²⁶

Saddle notching is a relatively simple notching method which was brought into the Carolinas by the Scotch-Irish. It is often used on log outbuildings as it does not require a high degree of craftsmanship. Saddle notching became the notching method employed in examples dating from the twentieth century. All saddle-notched structures in the Kern and Cantley study sample were constructed of thin logs, some of which retained their bark. These structures yielded artifactual evidence confirming twentieth-century construction.¹²⁷

Square notching is the easiest to make. This style was frequently used as a type of frame construction, since when used alone its notching will not lock the logs in place to prevent lateral slippage. Most of the square-notched houses were built between 1790 and 1820, when the frontier was moving rapidly

¹²⁴ Kern and Cantley, Archeological Investigations at Jordan Lake, 38.

¹²⁵ Kern and Cantley, Archeological Investigations at Jordan Lake, 39.

¹²⁶ Kern and Cantley, Archeological Investigations at Jordan Lake, 39.

¹²⁷ Kern and Cantley, Archeological Investigations at Jordan Lake, 39.

westward. Square notching was a substitute for mortise-and-tenon frame construction, which was used in finer quality houses built prior to 1840. A shortage of skilled labor and tools on the frontier made square-notched houses an attractive construction method, especially since square notching assured square corners over which clapboards could be nailed, thus securing the frame. Three examples of square-notched structures located in the Kern and Cantley survey featured remnants of exterior clapboards. Two of the sites yielded artifactual evidence consistent with eighteenth or early-nineteenth century occupation.¹²⁸

Fieldstone is readily available in the Piedmont of North Carolina and was used for the support piers for log and frame buildings. The earlier piers were constructed without mortar between the stones. Later, mortar was used between the stones, and, in the twentieth century, cement was used also. Later and more elaborate structures were built on mortared brick piers. Wooden piers were observed in some cases in the Kern and Cantley survey, which included the project area, but they concluded that the wood piers represented repair episodes rather than the initial mode of construction.¹²⁹

Fieldstone was also utilized in chimney construction where it was held in place by lime or clay mortar. It was found to be the predominant chimney material in the Kern and Cantley survey; 14 of 16 homesites recorded had fieldstone chimneys. Chimneys tended to be massive in size, a characteristic typical of chimneys through the first half of the nineteenth century since they served the dual functions of cooking and heating. Chimneys recorded during the Kern and Cantley survey averaged six-feet wide. Wood lintels are another sign of early construction, as lintels were of stone and brick in later structures. As the frontier became more economically integrated with the east, brick became the favored material for chimney construction. Twentieth century brick chimneys are relatively diminutive in size and are bonded by cement.¹³⁰

Kern and Cantley found that historic homesites encountered during their survey were variants of four basic folk house types. The four types were:

- 1) single pen -- a one-bay rectangular structure with a gable-end chimney;
- 2) dogtrot -- two pens with at least one gable-end chimney and the pens aligned, gable to gable, but separated by a roofed-over passageway between the pens;
- 3) double pen -- two pens with at least one gable-end chimney and the pens abutted gable to gable;
- 4) I-house -- a two-story dwelling at least two rooms wide but only

¹²⁸ Kern and Cantley, Archeological Investigations at Jordan Lake, 39.

¹²⁹ Kern and Cantley, Archeological Investigations at Jordan Lake, 40.

¹³⁰ Kern and Cantley, Archeological Investigations at Jordan Lake, 40.

one room deep, with the main entrance on the logs side.¹³¹

The single-pen log house was undoubtedly the earliest historic folk house type in the region. Built prior to 1840, first-generation single-pens used stone or wood piers. On the piers were placed square-hewn sill logs, which were at least 12 inches on each side in cross section. The sills extended the length of the walls and established the dimensions of the structure. Log sleepers, hewn flat on the top and flat notched on the ends, were placed at right angles between the longer front and rear sills to support the floor boards. The wall logs were hewn so that they had a vertical height of 6 to 8 inches and were joined usually with half-dovetail or square corners. Loft joists were mortised into and lay between the logs of the front and rear walls 7 to 9 feet above the floor. The walls usually extended two or more feet above the loft joists to provide more loft space. Access to the loft was usually by a small corner stairway. Progressively shorter gable-end logs supported roof ribs, which reached a peak at the ridge pole. Roofing was clapboards held in place by weight poles. Fieldstone chimneys were centered on the outside of the gable-end wall, and partly enclosed by the gable eave. Doors were centered on the longer front and rear walls and one or two windows were set on one or both sides of the gable-end chimney.¹³²

Second-generation log single-pen buildings, constructed between 1840 and 1880, continued to use piers, square-hewn sills, and log floor sleepers, and continued to feature a gable roof with the roof ridge parallel to the front and rear sills and a gable-end chimney centered on the outside wall. Front and rear doors were centered on the long walls. However, these structures used brick instead of fieldstone for piers and chimneys and employed thinner logs to construct a somewhat smaller pen with additional space provided by frame appendages. Gable-end logs and roof ribs were replaced by vertical poles, horizontal gable boards, and rafters which were nailed to form a gable roof frame.¹³³

Third-generation single-pen houses, built after 1875, were of frame and weatherboard construction. Lumber was not hewn, but was milled. These houses were usually ceiled and had no loft access. Rear and side sheds were often added to the single room.¹³⁴

The evolution of the single-pen, from first generation log to second generation log and frame to third generation frame construction also applies to the evolution of dogtrot buildings.

¹³¹ Kern and Cantley, Archeological Investigations at Jordan Lake, 40.

¹³² Kern and Cantley, Archeological Investigations at Jordan Lake, 40, 43.

¹³³ Kern and Cantley, Archeological Investigations at Jordan Lake, 43.

¹³⁴ Kern and Cantley, Archeological Investigations at Jordan Lake, 43.

The doors of the two pens were usually centered on the front and rear walls and the only windows were usually placed at the chimney-gable ends.¹³⁵

Second-generation dogtrot houses, built between 1840 and 1880, were constructed of smaller and more nearly square log pens. Often one of the pens was entered by a door centered on the dogtrot gable end, with a window replacing the front facade centered door.¹³⁶

Third-generation dogtrot houses, built between 1875 and 1920, were of frame construction. Both pens were usually entered through gable-end doors centered in the passageway; and large, centreed windows replaced the front facade entrances. As with the third generation single-pen houses, frame dogtrot houses frequently featured additions.¹³⁷

The evolutionary development of double-pen houses has not been well established, perhaps due to the fact that pens were often added to what was originally a single-pen dwelling. When nineteenth-century double-pen houses have pens of unequal length, the larger pen was usually constructed earlier.¹³⁸

I-houses evolved from English folk housing tradition to become the dominant house type throughout the upland south beginning late in the eighteenth century. I-houses were symbolic of success in an agrarian society. Its popularity is attributed to the success

1937 Farm

In 1937 R. C. Journey and others in Soil Survey of Chatham County, North Carolina described the farms of that time. They wrote that farm homes on the owner-operated farms were substantial, and many were of the modern suburban type. By modern suburban type they were undoubtedly referring to bungalows, and possibly a small number of picturesque style. They wrote that, by contrast, most of the tenant houses were small. Barns were of good construction and were large enough for the care of the livestock. In addition most farms had several outbuildings for storage purposes. Most of the fences were of barbed wire, some were of woven wire, and a few rail fences were in use.¹³⁹

On a few farms there were power-driven tractors and tractor

¹³⁵ Kern and Cantley, Archeological Investigations at Jordan Lake, 43.

¹³⁶ Kern and Cantley, Archeological Investigations at Jordan Lake, 43.

¹³⁷ Kern and Cantley, Archeological Investigations at Jordan Lake, 43.

¹³⁸ Kern and Cantley, Archeological Investigations at Jordan Lake, 43-44.

¹³⁹ R. C. Journey, J. T. Miller, and S. Rankin Bacon, Soil Survey of Chatham County, North Carolina (Washington, D. C.: United States Department of Agriculture, 1937), 8-9, hereinafter cited as Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County.

equipment, but on most farms both horses and mules served as work animals, mules predominating. The average farm equipment included a moldboard turning plow, shovel plows, walking cultivators, a spike-tooth harrow, a corn sheller, a corn planter, and a cotton planter. On many farms the equipment included two-horse walking shovel and twin plows, riding cultivators, single-shovel plows, disk harrows, fertilizer distributors, cotton and corn planters, mowing machines, hayrakes, hay balers, manure spreaders, lime spreaders, grain drillers, reapers, and binders. A few soybean harvesters were used, and threshing machines traveled from farm to farm to thresh grain.¹⁴⁰ All of this equipment needed outbuildings to store it and to protect it from the weather.

The number of cows kept on a farm ranged from one to six. In the cotton and tobacco (the project area) sections, the number of cows kept on the individual farm was smaller than in the grain sections. Most of the cows were grade Jerseys. Hogs were kept on nearly all the farms, the larger number in the grain sections. Hogs were raised, not only for a home supply of meat and lard, but to produce for sale in nearby cities. Hogs were least numerous in the tobacco sections (the project area). Chickens were kept on nearly every farm, and cash revenue was derived from the sale of chickens and eggs.¹⁴¹

Sweet potatoes were stored in special houses or dirt banks. They were grown as a cash crop in the eastern part of the county,¹⁴² in which the project area is located. Also, since tobacco was an important cash crop in the eastern part of the county¹⁴³ (the project area), there were tobacco barns there.

Countywide 1937

Churches were located at convenient places throughout the county. Most of the schoolhouses, which were considered modern, were located in the towns and villages, and the pupils were conveyed to and from school in busses.¹⁴⁴

There was considerable wild game in the county. Quail and rabbits were the most plentiful, and there were some squirrels and wild turkeys. Chatham County was noted for wild rabbits. Several hunting lodges and much leased land for quail hunting were in the central part of the county.¹⁴⁵

¹⁴⁰ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 9.

¹⁴¹ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 9.

¹⁴² Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 12.

¹⁴³ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 11.

¹⁴⁴ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 5.

¹⁴⁵ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 9.

Throughout the rural sections, sawmills operated from time to time, depending on the demand for lumber. Many farmers cut cedar wood and cross ties when the market demanded.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴⁶ Journey and others, Soil Survey of Chatham County, 5.

Primary and secondary sources reviewed:PRIMARY SOURCES

None.

SECONDARY SOURCES

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Previous architectural or historic structures surveys and results

The Wake County architectural inventory is currently in progress. It was begun in 1988 and its projected completion date is 1991. Kelly Lally is the principal investigator and Todd Johnson is the historian for the inventory. Ms. Lally has graciously provided access to the information generated by her inventory even though it is not completed. The inventory is being sponsored by Wake County in conjunction with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. The final results of the inventory have not been published, since the inventory is still in progress, and will not be published until at least 1991. There is some information on the Wake County portion of the project area in the Tar-Neuse survey and in miscellaneous files in the Survey and Planning Branch of the SHPO.

A comprehensive historic structures inventory has been completed for Chatham County. The maps and files prepared during the survey are at the Survey and Planning Branch of the SHPO. The "Chatham County Multiple Resources Nomination" is on file there, along with the individual survey files.

Local authorities and historical groups contacted

Margaret Long Stephenson, the principal investigator for this historic structures survey and evaluation report, talked several times during the winter of 1989-1990 with Kelly Lally, who is the principal investigator for the Wake County architectural inventory, and discussed the architecture of the project area to gain general knowledge about the development patterns and architecture of that area and to put the US 64 project into a county-wide perspective. Ms. Lally works out of the Wake County Planning Department.

Description of survey techniques and intensity (including interiors, if recorded)

Survey techniques consisted of having a field crew comprised of Margaret Stephenson, sometimes accompanied by John Long Stephenson, an architecture student, or E. Frank Stephenson, Jr., an avocational historian familiar with North Carolina architecture, drive US 64 and all other NC highways and all secondary roads with maps looking at all structures, domestic and non-domestic, to determine if the structures appear to meet the National Register of Historic Places criteria for inclusion in the National Register. The field crew carried with them United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey quadrangle (USGS quad) maps which included the project area and blue-line prints of a set of thirteen (13) maps of US 64 at 1" = 100' scale of the project area, which were provided by DSA Group, Inc. The sites of all structures shown on the maps within sight or hearing of US 64 were located and evaluated regarding the potential effect of the widening on each site.

Structures deemed potentially eligible for the National Register were photographed and recorded on North Carolina Historic Structure Data Sheet (blue), North Carolina Historic Structures Short Data Sheet (yellow), and/or North Carolina Multiple Structures Form (green), as appropriate.

Interiors were recorded for properties thought to be eligible when it was possible to gain entry.

NO WAKE COUNTY PROPERTIES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA ARE LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

NO WAKE COUNTY PROPERTIES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA APPEAR TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

WAKE COUNTY PROPERTIES RECORDED WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA THAT APPEAR NOT TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

<u>Entry Number</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
WA1037	<u>Mills</u> House	55
WA1036	<u>House</u>	58
WA1035	<u>Mills</u> House	61
WA1034	Lon <u>Goodwin</u> Farm	64
WA1033	Rev. Jesse <u>Howell</u> , Jr., House	67

List of all Wake County properties recorded (using state historic structures site numbers if available), with page number in text where described:

<u>Entry Number</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
WA1034	Lon <u>Goodwin</u> Farm	64
WA1036	<u>House</u>	58
WA1033	Rev. Jesse <u>Howell</u> , Jr., House	67
WA1037	<u>Mills</u> House	55
WA1035	<u>Mills</u> House	61

Wake County Properties recorded that appear to be not eligible for the National Register

ENTRY WA1037

Name: Mills House

Location: S side US 64 0.1 mi. W of jct. w/SR 1600 (0.1 mi from highway down private dirt road), Apex vic.

Summary of physical description: The house is a frame, three-bay wide, one-story, triple-A dwelling with a rear ell. The front block has its right (west) original exterior end brick chimney and has a habitable attic. The front block is said to have been added to the rear section, which is said to have been an earlier two-room dwelling. A few four-over-four sash survive on the rear section and a few two-over-two sash survive on the front block. Two turned pilasters survive on the front porch; the remainder are replacements. There are later additions at the rear.

Date of construction: front block c.1915, rear 19th century

Style: regional vernacular

Associated outbuildings: A log tobacco barn to the north (front) of the house is said to have been renovated for use as an office. However, if this is the case, it has been altered beyond recognition from the exterior into a contemporary art gallery.

Setting and landscaping: The house is sited approximately 0.1 mi. south of present US 64, which was built after 1917. A two-story building is located north of the house, toward the highway. There are a few mature trees around the house. The private road passes close to the house to its west.

Integrity: The site and the buildings do not retain their integrity. The house has been heavily remodeled inside and out by the present owner. A mantel and some interior woodwork in the front block is intact, but the interior of the rear section has been completely altered. The site has a new house across the private road to the west, facing east.

Historical background: The house reportedly was a part of the Mills family property. Richard C. Farrell is the present owner.

Evaluation: The property does not appear to meet the National Register criteria due to the extensive alterations.

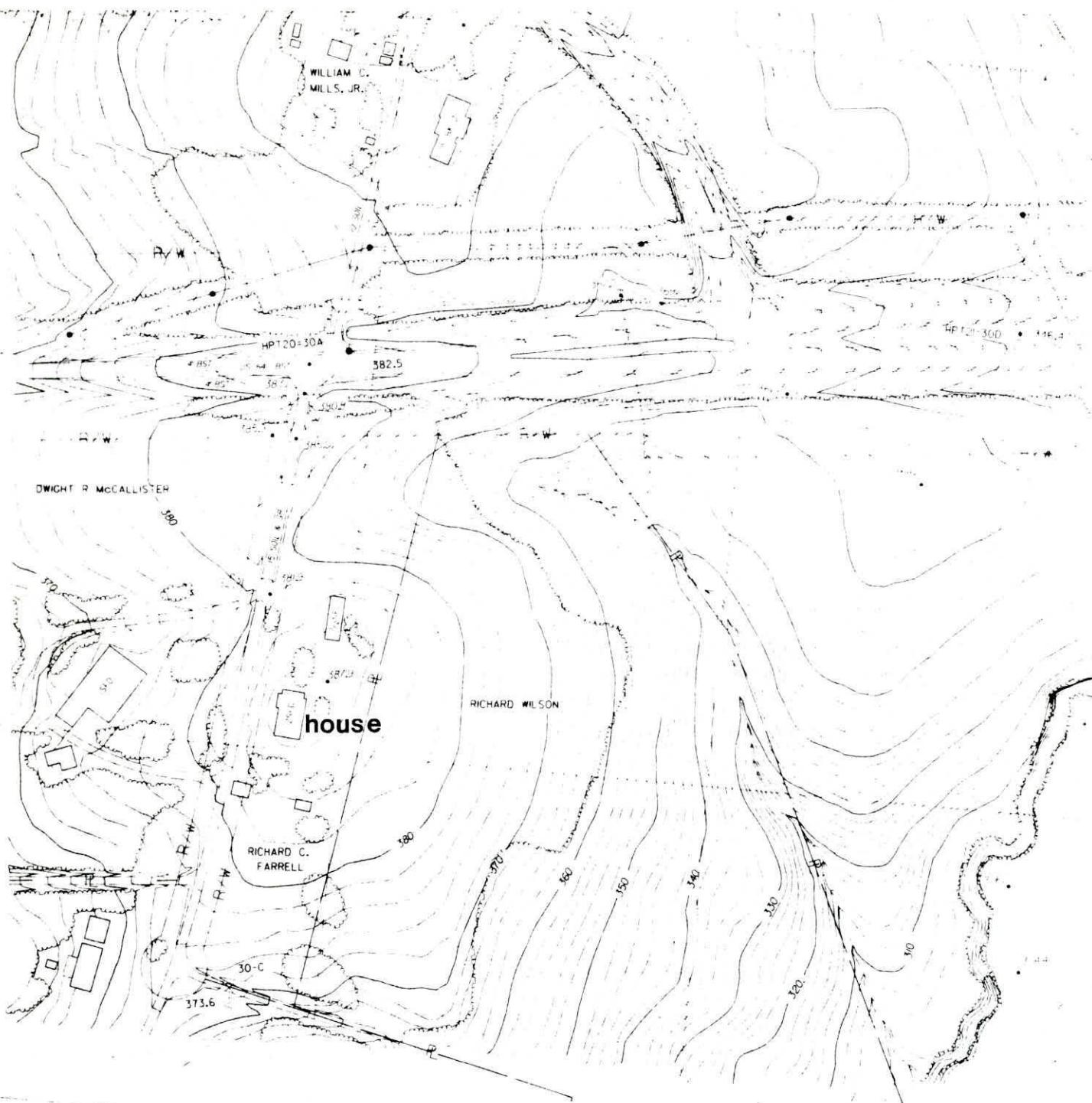
Photographs: See following page.

Site Plan: See second following page.

Figure 8: Photographs of Mills House (Entry WA1037)



Figure 9: Site Plan of Mills House (Entry WA1037)



STATE PROJECT: 8.1520901 ID: R-2318B
 F. A. PROJECT: ROUTE: US 64
 DESCRIPTION: US 64 WAKE CO.

SCALE: 1" 100' CONTOUR INTERVAL: 2'
 MAP COMPILED: 8-89 BY STEREO PHOTOGRAMMETRIC METHODS
 NCDOT DIV. HIGHWAYS PHOTOGRAMMETRY UNIT
 JOHN C. SHERBERT-STATE PHOTOGRAMMETRIC ENGINEER
 MISSION: 2353 PHOTOS: 31,30,29,28 DATE: 2-2-89
 MANUSCRIPT 1 OF 5

Wake County Properties recorded that appear to be not eligible for the National Register

ENTRY VA1036

Name: House

Location: N side US 64 0.2 mi. W of jct. w/SR 1601, Apex vic.

Summary of physical description: The house is a frame, three-bay wide, one-story, side-gable dwelling with a rear ell. A small, three-bay wide, slightly later wing is attached to the right (east) side of the ell. The gable of the front block has returns. The front block and ell have six-over-six sash; the wing has large four-over-four sash. The original interior chimney is located at the junction of the front block with the rear ell. The roofing is metal shingles. The front (south) and side-wing porches are supported by turned posts with simple sawn spandrels.

Date of construction: c.1900

Style: regional vernacular

Associated outbuildings: none

Setting and landscaping: The house is sited off of the highway down a short dirt path at a lower elevation than the highway. It is surrounded by overgrown, formerly cultivated fields with a young growth of trees to the rear (north) of the house. There is no landscaping around the house.

Integrity: The house retains its integrity, but has been abandoned as a residence. The yard and landscape around the house have been lost, and thus lack integrity.

Historical background: M. W. Wilkins is the present owner.

Evaluation: The property does not appear to meet the National Register criteria due to its abandonment and loss of sense of place and time.

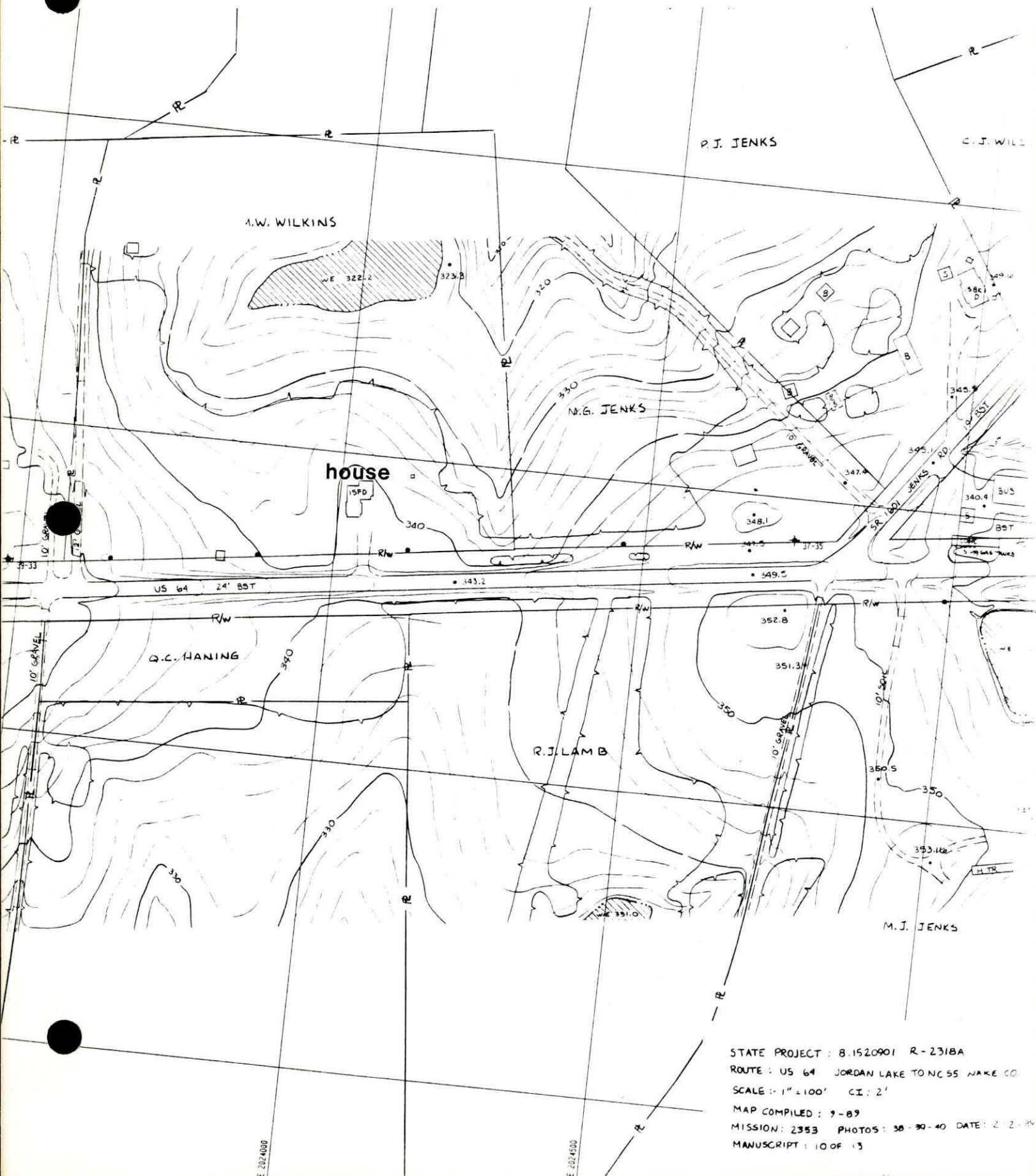
Photographs: See following page.

Site Plan: See second following page.

Figure 10: Photographs of House (Entry WA1036)



Figure 11: Site Plan of House (Entry WA1036)



STATE PROJECT : 8.1520901 R-2318A

ROUTE : US 64 JORDAN LAKE TO NC 55 WAKE CO

SCALE : 1" = 100' CI : 2'

MAP COMPILED : 9-89

MISSION : 2353 PHOTOS : 38-39-40 DATE : 2-2-89

MANUSCRIPT : 10 OF 13

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS: WAKE COUNTY

61

Wake County Properties recorded that appear to be not eligible for the National Register

ENTRY WA1035

Name: Mills House

Location: N side US 64 0.3 mi. W of jct. w/SR 1601, Apex vic.

Summary of physical description: The house is a three-bay wide, one-story, side-gable dwelling with a rear ell and a side (east) wing. The main block has a habitable attic. The house has exposed rafter ends. The original siding is covered by asbestos shingles and the roofing is replacement five-V tin. The house has four-over-four sash. There are no original chimneys, but utilitarian replacements. Some stone piers are intact. There is a shed-roof porch on the front (south) which shelters the door and front windows.

Date of construction: probably early twentieth century

Style: regional vernacular

Associated outbuildings: none

Setting and landscaping: The house is sited fairly close to the highway. A house trailer is located behind and to the right (to the northeast) of the house and a pond is behind the house to the left (northwest).

Integrity: The house and site do not retain their integrity. The house has been renovated over the years by unsympathetic repairs which have destroyed its integrity.

Historical background: The house reportedly has been owned by the Mills family for many years. M. L. Mills is the present owner.

Evaluation: The property does not appear to meet the National Register criteria due to its extensive, cumulative, unsympathetic alterations.

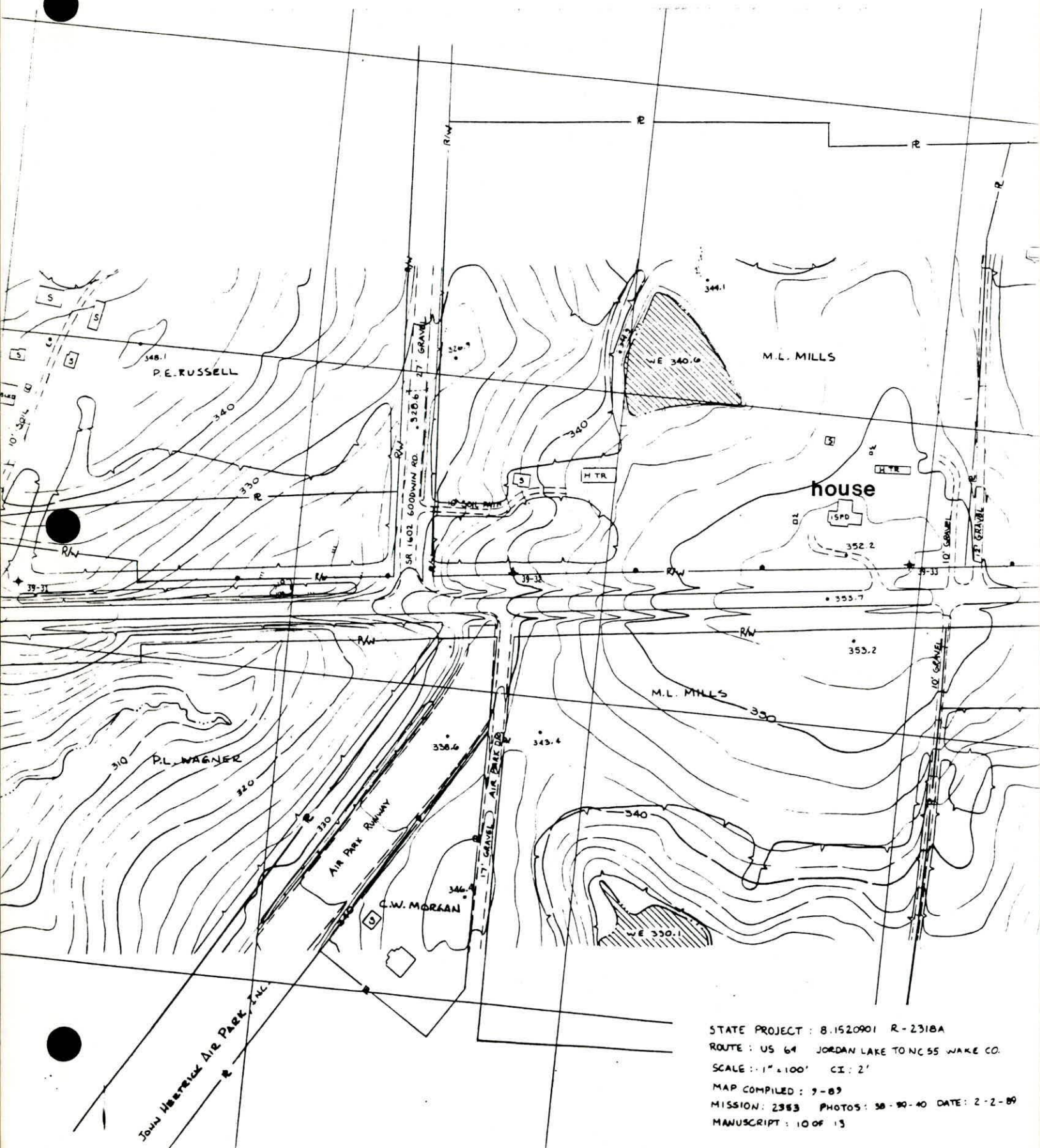
Photographs: See following page.

Site Plan: See second following page.

Figure 12: Photographs of Mills House (Entry WA1035)



Figure 13: Site Plan of Mills House (Entry WA1035)



Wake County Properties recorded that appear to be not eligible for the National Register

ENTRY VA1034

Name: Lon Goodwin Farm

Location: N side US 64 0.9 mi. E of Chatham County line, Apex vic.

Summary of physical description: The house is a frame, three-bay wide, one-story, triple-A dwelling with a rear ell. The front block has a habitable attic. The front gable is covered with wood shingles laid in a decorative pattern and has an elaborate louvered vent. The front and side gables have returns. The front block has an original exterior end, common-bond brick chimney. Some four-over-four and two-over-two sash survive. The front (south) porch posts are metal replacements. There are later additions at the rear.

The log house has saddle V-notching and a fieldstone chimney with a brick stack. It has four-over-four sash. A frame kitchen wing and a shed are additions. It has a shed-roof porch.

Date of construction: triple-A house c.1900; log house late nineteenth century; outbuildings twentieth century

Style: regional vernacular

Associated outbuildings: In addition to the log house, there are several other outbuildings. These include a row of frame outbuildings, a well, an equipment shed, a packhouse(?), and another couple of frame outbuildings.

Setting and landscaping: The triple-A house faces the highway. The outbuildings are behind (north of) the house. The log house is to the northeast. There are a number of mature trees around the house and site. A brick rancher is located immediately to the west of the house. A dirt path leads into the woods to the east of the house.

Integrity: The rear portion of the site and the outbuildings retain their integrity. The house has been somewhat remodeled and has had several additions which compromise its integrity as does the proximity of the brick ranch house.

Historical background: The log dwelling is said to have been the first home built by Lon Goodwin (b. 1870s, d. 1960s) on the property. Then around the turn of the century he built the frame dwelling that is the current residence on the property. Goodwin's granddaughter, Rena G. Holder, is the present owner.

Evaluation: The property does not appear to meet the National Register criteria due to the alterations to the house and the proximity of the newer house.

Figure 14: Photographs of Lon Goodwin Farm (Entry WA1034)

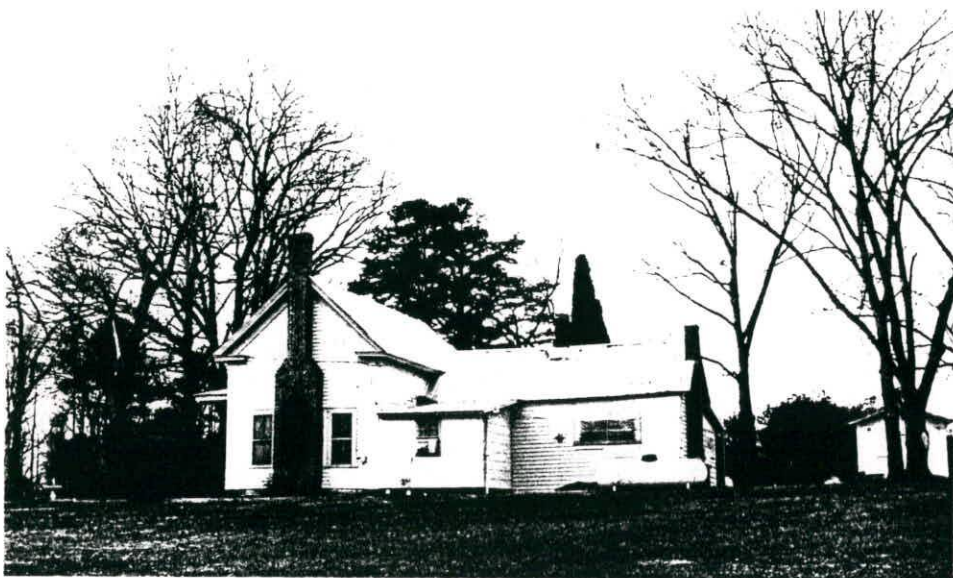
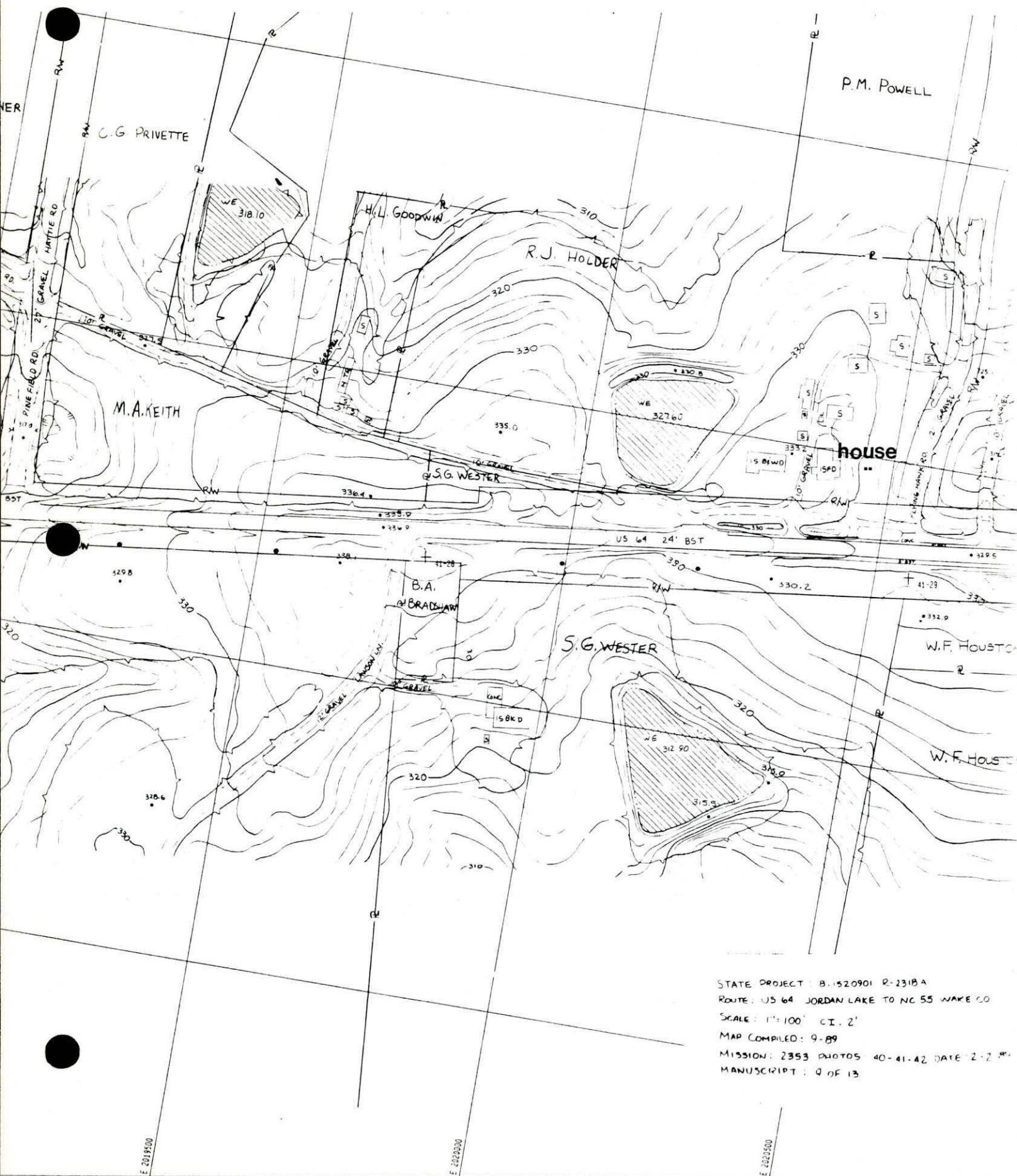


Figure 15: Site Plan of Lon Goodwin Farm (Entry WA1034)



Wake County Properties recorded that appear to be not eligible for the National Register

ENTRY WA1033

Name: Rev. Jesse Howell, Jr. House

Location: N side US 64 0.3 mi. E of Chatham County line, Apex vic.

Summary of physical description: The house is a frame, six-bay wide, two-story, triple-A, side-gable dwelling with a rear ell. The front block has four bays at its second level. The front gable is covered with wood shingles laid in a decorative pattern and has a diamond louvered vent. The gables do not have returns. The front block does not have any original chimneys. The rear ell has an old, brick flue. Some four-over-four sash survive. There is a front (south), hip-roofed porch with wood replacement posts. The west half of the front, two-story block of the house is not as deep as the east half, resulting in a "cut-off" looking west elevation at the rear of the house.

The house appears to have reached its present form c.1900 when it was extensively remodeled. The east section of the house is said to have log sills and may be the oldest part of the structure. It also has smaller windows on its first floor front elevation.

Date of construction: as triple-A house c.1900

Style: regional vernacular

Associated outbuildings: barn, shed, tobacco barn

Setting and landscaping: The house faces the highway to the south. A large, frame barn is to the west of the house on the crest of the low hill, and frame shed is south of the barn. A house trailer is in front of (south of) the house. There is only one mature tree near the house; it is to the southwest. A long, dirt path leads to the house from the highway curving around and staying to the west of the pond, which is between the trailer and the highway. A tobacco barn is to the east of the path, between the path and the pond. The cemetery, in which Rev. Jesse Howell is buried, is southwest of the house nearer the highway. The headstones date from the late nineteenth century to the twenty-teens.

Integrity: The site retains some of its integrity. The house and the outbuildings have been neglected and are deteriorated. The house has been somewhat remodeled, which compromises its integrity, as does the proximity of the house trailer. On the whole, its integrity is impaired.

Historical background: The property is associated with Reverend Jesse Howell, Jr. (1811-1896), a Baptist circuit rider, whose grave is located in a field southwest of the house. Howell is said to have helped to organize several churches in western Wake County.

including the nearby Olive Chapel Baptist Church (WA1081), which was organized around 1850, and Shady Grove Baptist Church (WA1088). John Mills, father of the present owner, purchased the property about 55 years ago (1934).

Jesse Howell, Jr.'s parents, Jesse Sr. (1785-1850) and Sarah Cook, lived in the Olive Chapel neighborhood. Jesse, Sr., bought land from Joseph Lane in 1805 (Wake County Deed Book T, p. 3).¹⁴⁷

Evaluation: The property does not appear to meet the National Register criteria due to the alterations to the house and the proximity of the newer house.

Photographs: See following page.

Site Plan: See second following page.

¹⁴⁷ Irma Ragan Holland, "The Reverend Jesse Howell, Jr. Family", Wake County Heritage (Wake County Genealogical Society), 279-80.

Figure 16: Photographs of Rev. Jesse Howell, Jr. House (Entry
WA1033)



NO CHATHAM COUNTY PROPERTIES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA ARE LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

CHATHAM COUNTY PROPERTIES RECORDED WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA THAT APPEAR TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

<u>Entry Number</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
CH210	J. B. <u>Mills</u> House and Farm	72
CH214	<u>Beckwith</u> -Goodwin Farm	76

CHATHAM COUNTY PROPERTIES RECORDED WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA THAT APPEAR NOT TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

<u>Entry Number</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
CH212	J. B. <u>Mills</u> House No. 2	82

List of all Chatham County properties recorded (using state historic structures site numbers if available), with page number in text where described:

CHATHAM COUNTY

<u>Entry Number</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
CH210	J. B. <u>Mills</u> House and Farm	72
CH214	<u>Beckwith</u> -Goodwin Farm	76
CH212	J. B. <u>Mills</u> House No. 2	82

Properties recorded that appear to be eligible for the National Register

ENTRY CH210

Name: J. B. Mills House(48) and Farm

Location: S side US 64 on E and W sides of SR 1001, Wilsonville (Bells) vic.

Summary of physical description: This site is a farm complex. The house is, in its present form, a large two-and-a-half story, two-room deep frame dwelling with a one-story rear wing at its southeast corner. The imposing Queen Anne-style house has an irregular plan and is non-symmetrical. It has a porch across the front (north) elevation and a rear porch in the corner formed by the rear wing. The one-story rear wing is a Federal-style dwelling, with a Flemish-bond brick chimney, which was remodeled and incorporated into the present house. In addition to the house there is a second architecturally important building on the site; it is a two-story frame barn, which has a door in the center of its front (north) elevation. The barn is located behind and a little to the west of the house. There is also a crib on the site.

Date of construction: Main body of house c. 1900-1910¹⁴⁹; rear wing before 1830; barn c. 1900.

Style: Main body of house is Queen Anne; rear wing is remodeled from Federal style.

Associated outbuildings: A large, two-and-one-half-story frame barn described above; a crib; a shelter, behind the house; and a tobacco barn, west of the house in the woods.

Setting and landscaping: The setting is rural and undisturbed. The house and associated outbuildings are located relatively close to the highway; the house is approximately seventy-five feet (75') from the highway. The house is sited on a low ridge and is elevated above the highway. The area to the west of the house is wooded. The dirt path to the house enters from both the highway, just west of the house, and from the secondary road, SR 1001, to the east of the house. The path from the east is lined by trees and separates the small field east of the house from the larger field behind (south of) the tree line. Further away from the house, beyond the field to the south, there is a pond and beyond that woods and another field. The largest open field area on the property is across (east of) SR 1001. The remainder of the tract is a smaller

¹⁴⁸ Chatham County inventory files, State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Chatham County inventory files.

¹⁴⁹ Chatham County inventory files.

wooded area across (north of) US 64 which completely surrounds a small field.

Integrity: The site and the buildings retain their integrity.

Historical background: The original house on the property, the rear (southeast) wing of the present house, belonged to Dr. Cotton, who lived there 160 years ago. His office stood in the woods west of the house. J. B. Mills owned this house and farm as well as a house across US 64 to the west.¹⁵⁰

Evaluation: The rear wing of the house is one of the very few examples of Federal-style architecture remaining in eastern Chatham County.¹⁵¹ In addition the house, in its present form is, clearly shows the height of the Queen Anne style for the eastern part of the county.¹⁵² The barn is the largest and most architecturally sophisticated barn in the study area. The house and barn are significant examples of their type, period, and style of architecture and the farm complex taken as a whole exemplifies the development of a somewhat prosperous eastern Chatham County farm from the early nineteenth century through the early twentieth centuries.

Photographs: See following page.

Site Plan and Boundaries: The site plan and boundaries are shown on the second following page. The portion of the parcel south of US 64 appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is Chatham County parcel number 5356 and is found on Chatham County Property Ownership Map number 0712. The deed acreage of the entire property is 92.00 acres; the calculated acreage of the entire property is 81.16 acres. The small, mostly wooded portion of the property which lies north of US 64 does not contribute to the agricultural character of the farm, therefore it is not deemed to be eligible for the National Register. The exact acreage of this portion is not known.

¹⁵⁰ Chatham County inventory files.

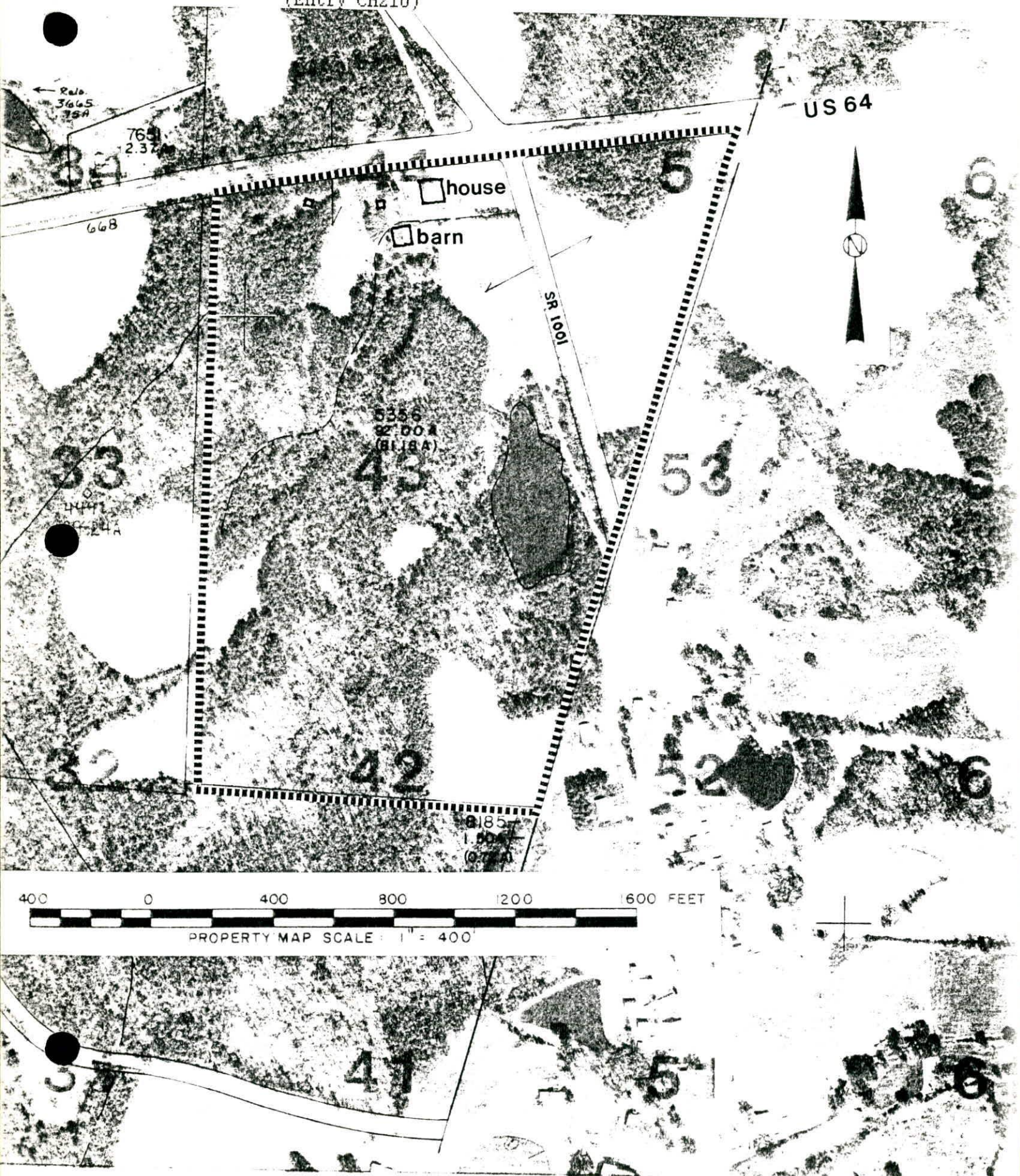
¹⁵¹ Chatham County inventory files.

¹⁵² Chatham County inventory files.

Fig. 18: Photographs of J. B. Mills House and Farm (Entry CH210)



Fig. 19: Site Plan and Boundaries of J. B. Mills House and Farm
(Entry CH210)



Properties recorded that appear to be eligible for the National Register

ENTRY CH214

Name: Beckwith-Goodwin Farm

Location: N and S sides US 64 on W side of jct. w/SR 1745 (John Horton Road), Wilsonville (Bells) vic.

Summary of physical description: This site is a farm complex and straddles present US 64. There are two houses in the complex, both of which are said to be log construction and are covered by asbestos shingles and five-V tin roofing. Both have stone chimneys with brick stacks. The smaller house, *Structure A*, has two rooms, the main pen to the south with a shed room at the rear (north). The larger house, *Structure B*, has a similar plan, but has two rooms in the rear (north) shed and a porch across its front (south) facade. It has its original four-over-four sash windows and two-vertical-panel front (south) door. On the site there are also a log potato house, *Structure C*, two log cribs, *Structures D*, a wooden barn, *Structure E*, a wooden shed, *Structure F*, a wooden barn, *Structure G*, and two log tobacco barns, which are covered with tin, *Structures H*. The family cemetery is located across the highway, to the south. The log outbuildings display diamond, saddle, square, and half-dovetail notching.

Structure A, the smaller, one-story, house, was probably originally the kitchen. It has a relatively low-pitched roof and a two-bay facade consisting of a vertical-board door covered by a small shed roof, in the center, and a long, horizontal window, which has been altered to contain an air conditioner, to the east. The stone, lower portion of the chimney, on the east elevation, is twelve feet (12') wide. The interior of the structure is very plain and is devoid of stylistic detail. The wooden mantel, which consists of a plain surround with a projecting shelf, is intact, but most of the interior has been covered or destroyed by the installation of a modern kitchen and floor and wall tile. An early, flush, vertical-board door, with bracing and iron strap hinges, leads to the rear shed room.¹⁵³

Structure B, the larger house, is a one-and-a-half story dwelling with a one-story shed across the rear (north). It has a two-bay facade with a two-vertical-panel door in the center and a four-over-four-sash window to the east. The rear door is in the center of its elevation and is batten boards with beads. The door is flanked on both sides by windows which contain four-over-four sash. The chimney is stone and is located on the east elevation in the center of the story-and-a-half block. The chimney has a very

¹⁵³ Ray Manieri, State of North Carolina, Division of Archives and History, Individual Property Form for "Beckwith-Goodwin Farm", July 1983, hereinafter cited as Manieri, "Beckwith-Goodwin Farm".

unusual, if not unique to the area, brick-lined firebox in its exterior face. This feature has been repaired but appears to be original to the chimney. According to Manieri, Henry Glassie in Patterns in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States wrote that this feature was quite popular in the northern Virginia Valley. Glassie reportedly stated that this opening was used during laundering, soap making, and butchering; and this feature is quite rare outside the Virginia Valley.¹⁵⁴ In addition to having the stone chimney, the house sits on stone piers.

The interior of Structure B is well preserved, though simple. The plan of the house consists of a single room in the main block with two small rooms at the ends of the rear shed with a short hallway, which leads to the rear door, running between them. The main room, the hall, features a simple mantel and an enclosed, single-turn stair in the opposite rear corner (northwest) of the room.¹⁵⁵

Date of construction: Structure A (smaller house) prior to 1839¹⁵⁶; Structure B (larger house) first half 19th century¹⁵⁷; other structures date from the nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries

Style: Vernacular

Associated outbuildings: See summary of physical description, first paragraph, above. The log and frame outbuildings demonstrate various types of construction techniques. A group of small log cribs west of the houses feature diamond and half-diamond notching and iron strap hinges. A large barn west of the houses, *Structure E*, and a smaller shed just behind the houses, *Structure F*, are frame construction sheathed with plain board siding and have iron hinges and square-headed nails. The shed has a wooden body lock. The log potato house, *Structure C*, features square notching. It is said that the barn was moved into the complex during the 1880s. According to Alice Goodwin the principal cash crop in the twentieth century was tobacco, hence the two log tobacco barns. Tobacco was grown in the field just northwest of the tobacco barns and in the field across (south of) US 64.

Setting and landscaping: The setting is rural and relatively undisturbed. The houses are approximately three hundred feet (300') from the highway and the associated outbuildings are located approximately two hundred feet to four hundred feet (200' to 400') from the highway. The path leading to the house from the highway cuts through a cluster of pine trees with some underbrush, just as the path leaves the road. The path runs relatively straight to the

¹⁵⁴ Manieri, "Beckwith-Goodwin Farm".

¹⁵⁵ Manieri, "Beckwith-Goodwin Farm".

¹⁵⁶ Chatham County inventory files.

¹⁵⁷ Chatham County inventory files.

two houses and then bends to the east passing behind the larger house and in front of the smaller one. The path then continues to the east through a field then intersects with SR 1745, John Horton Road. To the north and west the open fields and lots are surrounded by woods. There is a field northwest of the tobacco barns and another field is across (south of) the highway. The family cemetery is south of the highway near the edge of the field.

Integrity: The site and the buildings retain their integrity.

Historical background: The property is part of a tract of land that was once owned by Silas Beckwith, a Chatham County farmer. Family tradition states that the smaller house, Structure A, had already been constructed when Silas Beckwith built the larger house, Structure B, in 1839. It is known that Silas Beckwith owned the land which is now the Beckwith-Goodwin Farm. How or when he actually came into possession of the land has not been determined. Family tradition claims that Beckwith married Matilda Holland in 1839 and built the larger house for himself and his bride at that time. Matilda's father, Chatham County farmer Wiley Holland, owned land south of White Oak Creek, now beneath Jordan Lake north of the property. In 1841 Silas and Matilda's only son, Sire Manly (S. M.) Beckwith, was born. A daughter, Lurena, was born in 1850, and another daughter, Alice, was born in 1871. Silas Beckwith continued to farm into the 1880s. He purchased fifty acres in 1876 and one hundred acres in 1879. Chatham County tax records reveal that by 1880, Beckwith owned 187 acres of land. He continued to farm until his death, in the late 1880s or 1890. S. M. served as the administrator of his father's estate. He transferred the farm to his sister Lurena. According to family tradition Lurena transferred it to her younger sister, Alice, who married H. C. Council in 1896, at age twenty-five. The farm then passed to the Councils' daughter, Alice Floyd Council, who married Earlie R. Goodwin in 1919. The Goodwins passed the farm on to their son, Earlie C. Goodwin in 1977, but held a life estate on it. Today Alice Floyd Council Goodwin still occupies the smaller house on the property¹⁵⁸, which is all now owned by her daughter-in-law, Kathleen Goodwin, Earlie C. Goodwin's widow.¹⁵⁹

Evaluation: The Beckwith-Goodwin Farm is an intact, virtually complete, self-sustaining, small farm in piedmont North Carolina dating from the first part of the nineteenth century through the middle of the twentieth century. Log structures and farm complexes were once common in Chatham County and the piedmont, but are now quite rare. This farm complex represents the subsistence farm in the agrarian economy and society which existed in North Carolina

¹⁵⁸ Manieri, "Beckwith-Goodwin Farm".

¹⁵⁹ Chatham County Tax Records; and Margaret Long Stephenson interview with Alice Floyd Council Goodwin, Chatham County, November, 1989, hereinafter cited as Goodwin interview.

through the end of World War II. The structures in the farm complex embody the history of vernacular architecture, building practice, and available technology in rural piedmont North Carolina during the period from the early nineteenth century through the middle of the twentieth century.

Photographs: See following page, and below.

Site Plan and Boundaries: The site plan and boundaries are shown on the second following page. The entire parcel appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, since the field across the highway has always contributed to the farm's production. The property is Chatham County parcel number 6508 and is found on Chatham County Property Ownership Map number 0702. The deed acreage of the property is 95.40 acres; the calculated acreage is 84.39 acres.



Fig. 20: Photographs of Beckwith-Goodwin Farm (Entry CH214)



Fig. 21: Site Plan and Boundaries of Beckwith-Goodwin Farm
(Entry CH214)



Properties recorded that appear to be not eligible for the National Register

ENTRY CH212

Name: J. B. Mills House No. 2 160

Location: N side US 64 0.2 mi. W of NC 751, Wilsonville (Bells) vic.

Summary of physical description: The house is a two-story, three-bay wide, frame, I-house with a triple-A gable on the second story of the front (south) elevation. The gables contains diamond-shaped wood shingles and round-headed, louvered vents; the cornice returns. It has a one-story rear ell and a nearly flat-roofed replacement porch over the entrance on the front elevation; the porch has turned posts and sawnwork ornamentation. There is a shed-room in the corner formed by the rear ell and there are rear porches and on the east and west sides of the ell. The house has two (2) interior, brick chimneys. The house sits on brick foundation piers and has a standing-seam roof.

Date of construction: c.1900

Style: regional vernacular

Associated outbuildings: frame outbuildings

Setting and landscaping: The site is a farm complex. The setting is rural and relatively undisturbed. The house is located close to the highway. The dirt driveway enters the yard to the east of the house. A row of small shrubs separates the front yard from the highway, and there are small foundation plantings around the front of the house. There are a few mature trees around the house and outbuildings and an open field behind (to the north).

Integrity: The site and the buildings have been maintained over the years, but not all of the repairs have been as sympathetic as they could have been. However, the house and site are nearly intact.

Historical background: Local tradition has it that J. B. Mills, whose family was from across the Wake County line (to the east), lived in this house as well as in the larger Queen Anne-style house to the east across US 64 161

Evaluation: The alterations, although not extensive, have caused

the house to loose its sense of time and place. Therefore, the property does not appear to be eligible to the National Register.

Photographs: See following page.

Site Plan: See second following page.

Fig. 22: Photographs of J. B. Mills House No. 2 (Entry CH212)



Fig. 23: Site Plan of J. B. Mills House No. 2 (Entry CH212)



NO EFFECT

Since the following properties appear to be not eligible for the National Register, there will be no effect on the following properties.

WAKE COUNTY PROPERTIES RECORDED THAT APPEAR NOT TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER:

<u>Entry Number</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
WA1037	<u>Mills House</u>	55
WA1036	<u>House</u>	58
WA1035	<u>Mills House</u>	61
WA1034	<u>Lon Goodwin Farm</u>	64
WA1033	<u>Rev. Jesse Howell, Jr., House</u>	67

CHATHAM COUNTY PROPERTIES RECORDED THAT APPEAR NOT TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER:

<u>Entry Number</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
CH212	<u>J. B. Mills House No. 2</u>	82

POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Since the following properties appear to be eligible for the National Register, there could be effects on the following properties.

CHATHAM COUNTY PROPERTIES RECORDED THAT APPEAR TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER:

<u>Entry Number</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
CH210	<u>J. B. Mills House and Farm</u>	72
CH214	<u>Beckwith-Goodwin Farm</u>	76

Summary discussion of potential effects:**CHATHAM COUNTY**

North of Existing US 64: In the corridor to the north of the existing US 64 corridor one (1) individual property, the Beckwith-Goodwin Farm (CH214), will be effected.

South of Existing US 64: In the corridor to the south of the existing US 64 corridor two (2) individual properties, the J. B. Mills House and Farm (CH210) and the Beckwith-Goodwin Farm (CH214), will be effected.

DISCUSSION OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS**CHATHAM COUNTY**

The J. B. Mills House and Farm will be adversely effected if US 64 is widened to the south of the existing roadway. The house is close to the highway and is elevated above it. Widening to the south would entail extensive cutting and would place the highway virtually in the front door of the house. This would have a major negative impact upon the character of the house.

The Beckwith-Goodwin Farm will be effected whether US 64 is widened to the north or to the south of the existing roadway. The two houses and all of the outbuildings except the log potato house are at least three hundred feet (300') north of the existing roadway. Widening to the north would remove a pine thicket which is next to the highway. However, this could be replanted closer to the building complex to offer both visual and auditory screening for the complex. This would have an effect on the property, but would not be a worst-case scenerio. Widening to the south would still have an effect on the property, as the property straddles the highway. The traffic volume will be the same with either choice and the highway will not be much further from the complex if widened to the south than if it is widened to the north. This is because widening to the north would still entail right-of-way upgrading that would have the effect of bringing the highway closer to the house. An open field and the family cemetery are south of the highway. The cemetery would have to be moved if the highway is widened to the south. The cemetery contains approximately fifty (50) graves, about half of them are marked.

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Appendix 1. A Cultural Resource Survey (Phase 1), US 64, Cary to
Lake Jordan, Wake and Chatham Counties

A Cultural Resource Survey (Phase I).

US 64, Cary to Lake Jordan,

Wake and Chatham Counties, North Carolina.

Introduction

This proposal has been written by Archaeological Research Consultants, Inc. (ARC) for the performance of an archaeological survey of the proposed highway widening for US 64 Highway, located in western Wake and eastern Chatham Counties, North Carolina County, North Carolina. For this investigation, we have proposed an Intensive, or Phase I, Survey, designed to survey the areas potentially altered by new construction and locate archaeological and historical properties within those areas. Following a phase of background research and consultations, the archaeologists and architectural historians would conduct a survey of both sides of the highway, outline archaeologically sensitive areas or sites, evaluate all sites not requiring Phase II investigations (such as large-scale test excavations), and recommend management plans for the affected archaeological resources in a later Phase II (including larger test excavations for archaeological sites or National Register nominations for structures, if necessary).

Prehistoric and Historic Background Research

The survey of the project area will begin with an archaeological and historical overview of the project area and its region. The "overview" is defined by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer's description of archaeological survey types:

The purpose of an overview is basically to consolidate all of the available information about the nature, distribution, and significance of the known archaeological resources and past archaeological record in the region...The overview should result in a document which can be used by both archaeologists and non-archaeologists in developing preservation plans, land use plans, and plans for future archaeological research.

In *Archaeological Surveys: Practical Advice for Grant Projects*
(pages 3-4), by Mark Mathis and Dolores Hall, North
Carolina Division of Archives and History.

This phase of the work will require archival research in the North Carolina State Archives, in the North Carolina Collection at U.N.C.-Chapel Hill, and in local historical sources in Wake and Chatham Counties. Research will include examinations of primary sources (chiefly maps) and secondary sources in the North Carolina Collection at UNC-Chapel Hill and in the State Archives in Raleigh, which curates most of the older records for the two counties. We will also consult with the staff of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History and interview local historians,

archaeologists, and collectors for the locations of known or suspected sites and structures in the area. The overview will include a review of previous archaeological and architectural reports and site forms (on file with the North Carolina Division of Archives and History) from this section of the state in order to locate known sites in the vicinity and to help put the project area and its sites into a regional context, which is necessary for an evaluation of the significance of sites recorded during the survey. Environmental data will be gathered from a variety of sources (for example, the Soil Conservation Service, the State Geological Survey, and the libraries of North Carolina State University and the University of North Carolina).

Field Work

In areas with exposed ground surfaces, the archaeological surveyors will cross the exposed ground with systematic, closely spaced transects to check for prehistoric and historic artifacts on the surface. Since the ground surface visibility in much of the survey area is likely to be relatively low, the chances are small that archaeologists will find artifacts from every site exposed on the surface. In areas without ground surface visibility, the survey will have to use systematic shovel tests at intervals of 30 meters or 100 feet in areas on both sides of the existing highway. The soil from each shovel test will be screened through 1/4 inch mesh, which improves artifact recovery and cuts down on individual surveyor error. Shovel tests will not be excavated where standing water is present or where the slopes are too steep for habitation (Slopes will of course be checked for quarry sites or rockshelters). Each shovel test will measure approximately 30 centimeters on a side and will be excavated to the subsoil. Each shovel test will be backfilled after its excavation.

If the surveyors find an unrecorded site within the project area, the field crew will then define the boundaries of the site by examining exposed ground surfaces and by digging and screening additional shovel tests at right angles to the transect. We will also attempt to locate and record any previously recorded sites in the corridor's immediate vicinity, as well as sites or structures mentioned in the historical records or shown on historical maps.

In high-density sites with good surface exposure, the survey strategy will include intensive examination of the exposed areas and controlled surface collections to obtain a representative sample of artifacts. The surveyors will make these controlled surface collections within two meter or four meter circles placed at regular intervals across the sites to sample the range of artifact variability and density. The use of a standard collection unit size will allow later for more meaningful comparisons of sites recorded through surface collections.

On historic sites encountered in the sample areas, the methods described above will be used, but the surveyors will also make an effort to map and photograph visible surface remains (e.g. foundations, wells, chimneys, milldams). In historic cemeteries with visible markers, sinks, or other surface indications (e.g. ground-covering periwinkle), we will record inscriptions and attempt to estimate the number of graves present, as well as the size of the cemetery.

For the purposes of this survey, we will define a prehistoric site as one that contains one or more artifacts dating to the prehistoric period (unless the artifact was placed in its find spot through modern disturbances, such as the placement of fill

dirt). An historic site will be defined as the remains of an occupation or activity showing patterned, purposeful behavior before 1938 (the cut-off date for National Register eligibility is 50 years). Isolated historic artifacts (for example, single fragments of bottle glass or ironstone) will not be recorded as historic sites.

Severely disturbed areas (e.g., existing road shoulders or embankments, borrow areas, etc.) and wetlands will be eliminated from the survey. These unsurveyed areas will be indicated on maps in the final report.

We need to emphasize that the fieldwork described here is designed to locate sites and structures; it does not include an intensive test phase, or the drafting of National Register nominations, which are reserved for Phase II investigations. Some evidence of intact archaeological deposits can occasionally be found in shovel tests, but the most reliable evaluations of a site's importance, if significant deposits are suspected from survey data, usually must come from excavations of larger areas during a test phase. Tests, based on excavations of several one-meter or two-meter squares, would only come later (if at all), in a separate phase of work following the survey's identification of a site with evidence of intact archaeological remains. Examples of sites that might be recommended for tests would be a prehistoric village or campsite with evidence of intact cultural features, or a historic house or industrial site with structural and artifactual remains that might give us significant information about life in North Carolina during the centuries between English colonization and 1938.

Analysis

Prehistoric ceramics will be measured and classified according to attributes such as inclusions ("temper type"), surface treatments, rim forms, and thickness. Lithic and ceramic analysis will use the Piedmont projectile point and ceramic types described by Coe (1964) and a standard classificatory system of other lithic artifacts. In addition to the chrono-logical placement of artifacts from each site, we will attempt to place each site in its environmental setting in order to develop models or describe patterns of prehistoric settlement systems and land-use. We will attempt to use the survey data and the synthesis of previous work in the area to advance our understanding of Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland cultures and their use of the Piedmont.

Historic artifacts will be analyzed according to classificatory systems such as those described by South (1977), Noel Hume (1976), Munsey (1970), and Zug (1981). As far as possible, the analysis of historic artifacts and their sites will attempt to relate the remains to the documentary record (and vice versa) and to historical questions about the area's settlement by European and African ethnic groups and the evolution of small farms, plantations, and industries in the Piedmont.

Curation

Each artifact will be washed and then numbered in ink with accession numbers obtained from the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. We have facilities for short-term curation of these artifacts, but arrangements for their permanent curation as a study collection will be made with a local institution following the conclusion of the project.

Evaluations of Significance

We will judge each prehistoric and historic site recorded during the survey according to the criteria of significance of the National Register of Historic Places. Most of the sites that we will encounter can be evaluated with survey data, but occasionally a site is too large or complex to be evaluated with survey data. At that point, a test excavation is necessary. This survey will not include the Phase II intensive testing needed for some sites, since we cannot predict in advance whether we will find such sites. The intensive research and architectural recording needed for National Register nominations of architectural properties will also be reserved for Phase II.

Our evaluations of archaeological significance rely on the published criteria of the National Register of Historic Places for establishing historic significance for structures, sites, or objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, craft, feeling, and association and that:

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinctions; or
- D. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(National Park Service 1977)

Normally exempted from National Register eligibility are items less than 50 years in age, churches, cemeteries, and structures that have been moved from their original locations or substantially altered. Cemeteries are extended protection through state laws on human burials and skeletal remains, however.

Project Impacts

Each archaeological site and historic structure will be analyzed with respect to the proposed road's impact on site preservation.

Reports

Within 10 working days after the conclusion of the fieldwork, we will submit a management summary, listing the recorded sites and the project's impact on each. The draft and final versions of the report of archaeological investigations will follow the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Reports of Archaeological Surveys and Evaluations*, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office issued by the Office of State Archaeology (1982). The full, illustrated report will have a complete description

of our background research and its results, our survey methods and any sites recorded, methods of artifact analysis and site interpretation, standards of site significance with documented evaluations of site potential (as far as can be determined from survey data), and statements about the relative sensitivity of various areas from an archaeological viewpoint. Any recommendations for or against further work in a later Phase II, including archaeological work (such as test excavations), the drafting National Register nominations of historic properties, or for preservation of individual sites will be supported with evidence from the survey and with reference to specific, identifiable areas of prehistoric and historic knowledge that would benefit from further attention to the site. Any recommendations made against further work or for specific, additional work on the sites will be subject to review by the State Historic Preservation Officer in the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. With the report, we will also provide the state with the required computerized forms describing the sites and structures located during the Phase I survey.

Personnel

The Principal Investigator will be Thomas H. Hargrove, who has a Master's degree in Anthropology from George Washington University and a Bachelor's degree in the same field from the University of New Mexico.

References

Coe, Joffre L.

1964 The formative cultures of the Carolina Piedmont. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* 54(5):1-130.

Munsey, Cecil

1970 *The illustrated guide to collecting bottles*. Hawthorn Books, New York.

National Park Service

1977 How to complete National Register forms. *National Park Service, Publication* 171.

Noel Hume, Ivor

1976 *A guide to the artifacts of colonial America*. Knopf, New York.

Office of State Archaeology

1982 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Reports of Archaeological Surveys and Evaluations, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office*. North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina.

South, Stanley A.

1977 *Method and theory in historical archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Zug, Charles G.

1981 *The traditional pottery of North Carolina*. Ackland Art Museum, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Appendix 2. GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF REPORTS
 OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEYS AND EVALUATIONS
 SUBMITTED TO THE
 NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Title Page

Table of Contents

The table of contents must contain the items and follow the format specified in Appendix A.

List of maps, illustrations, and figures with page reference.

Management Summary

The management summary should provide the project sponsor, the report reviewer, and other interested parties with a succinct but complete synopsis of the project. A management summary is similar to but generally more detailed than an abstract. The length of a report dictates the length of its management summary; in most instances, the summary should be presented in less than two pages.

Checklist for Management Summary:

Project name and summary.

State Clearinghouse number (if available)

A brief statement of project purposes (e.g., to widen US 17 from 2 to 5 lanes, to provide 24 new units of elderly housing, expand county landfill).

A summary of the survey methodology.

A description of the area of potential effect.

An estimate of the percentage or amount of the project area actually covered by the survey (for architectural surveys this usually should be 100 percent of the area of potential effect) and description of factors limiting the intensity or coverage of the survey.

A summary of the results, including:

1. A summary of the information derived from the investigations (e.g., a total of 20 sites were recorded during the project, representing 5 late 19th century residences, 6 early 20th century commercial structures, 7 late 19th to early 20th century farmsteads, 1 residential historic district, and 1 metal truss bridge. Three of the sites are considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places).

2. A list of properties considered eligible for or listed in the National Register, with page number in the text where described.
3. A list of all properties recorded (using state historic structures site numbers if available), with page number in the text where described.
4. A map illustrating the area of potential effect for the project with all eligible and listed site boundaries shown and labeled.

Summary discussion of the potential effects, if any, each alternative is likely to have on each property that has been identified as listed in or eligible for the National Register. This is not intended to be a Finding of Effects, but to provide the project sponsor, report reviewer, and interested parties with the benefit of the principal investigator's thinking.

Introduction

This section provides detailed information pertinent to the location of the architectural investigations, the reasons for the work, personnel, and dates of the work. A brief summary of the scope of work should be included, with the entire scope of work or description of project requirements included as an appendix. If formal contract specifications or scope of work do not exist or cannot be provided, some statement concerning the verbal or written agreement made between the contracting agency and the principal investigator should be provided. We stress the importance of complete documentation to ensure fulfillment of the needs of the sponsoring agency, timely and accurate report review, and the protection of architectural and historic resources.

Maps should be included within the Introduction which show precisely, and in a scale easily readable, the location of: (a) the general project area; (b) the exact boundaries of the project area in reference to important cultural or natural landmarks; and (c) the area of potential effect (the exact areas surveyed) with a discussion of how this area was determined. (In the case of highway projects, these maps should also depict the project corridor(s).) THE INCLUDED MAPS, WHEREVER THEY OCCUR IN THE REPORT, SHOULD ALLOW THIS REPORT TO STAND ALONE AS A REFERENCE DOCUMENT.

It is suggested that the project area and surveyed areas be depicted on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps of 7.5' scale.

Checklist for Introduction:

Name of the project and State Clearinghouse number (if applicable).

Verbal description of the location of project, including the county(ies).

Map showing general location of project.

Map showing boundaries of project area in reference to important cultural or natural landmarks.

APPENDICES

Map of the area of potential effect (i.e., area surveyed) and discussion of how "APE" was determined.

Sponsoring agency.

Principal Investigator and survey team.

Dates of survey.

Contract specifications, scope of work, or description of project requirements. (Contract specifications or scope of work may be summarized in this section but should appear elsewhere as an appendix; description of project requirements should be substituted only when contract specifications or scope of work are nonexistent.)

Physical Environment

See "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation," Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 190, September 29, 1983, pp. 44720-44726.

The effective environment of the project area should be addressed. The effective environment describes the environmental setting considering relevant factors such as geology, vegetation, and topography in as broad a context as possible. Frames of reference should be contemporary and historical. Emphasis should be placed on the relationship of the environmental setting to the development of the built environment and the evolution of architectural patterns.

The project area and areas surveyed should be described in terms of acreage (or square miles) and the present land use (pasture, forest, modern tract housing, strip development, trailer parks, etc.) within each.

Checklist for Physical Environment:

Total acreage (or square miles) of project area.

Effective Environment--should consider historic topographic setting and character of the landscape so as to give an overview of what the project area is like and environmental factors that influenced the development of the built environment or evolution of architectural patterns.

Types of land use and zoning within the project area (an overlay or map delineating these areas is requested).

Other environmental factors considered, as deemed relevant by the principal investigator.

Architectural and Historical Background

This section creates the historic contexts for the research, evaluates the significance of the historic or architectural properties, and provides justification for the protection of significant properties. This section gives the sponsoring agency an understanding of the history, development, and architectural patterns of the area.

Many times projects are located where no previous survey or research has been conducted. Historic contexts should still be presented in such cases. These contexts are necessary even if a regional perspective is the appropriate frame of reference. The length of this section will vary according to the project requirements.

Rather than being a county history, this discussion should focus on the area under investigation. It should identify events which affected the built environment, patterns of settlement or migration, major industries or agricultural practices, and prominent families or persons who might have lived in the area. The correlation between these people/events and surviving examples of historic properties associated with them should be noted and discussed. A property with little architectural significance may gain historical significance through its connection with important persons or events.

Checklist for Architectural and Historical Background:

General overview of history and development of the project area.

Discussion of the architectural history of the project area, including the evolution of building types, functions and architectural patterns (past and present).

Methodology

This section of the report explains the methods and techniques used during the survey to locate and evaluate properties. It is essential that discussions be as specific and comprehensive as possible. This section should detail previous surveys of the project area, primary and secondary sources reviewed, and local authorities and historical groups contacted. It should also describe the intensity of the survey and indicate if and to what extent interiors were examined.

Checklist for Methodology:

Primary and secondary sources reviewed.

Previous architectural or historic structures surveys and results.

Local authorities and historical groups contacted.

Description of survey techniques and intensity (including interiors, if recorded).

Property Inventory and Evaluations

This section lists, describes, and evaluates properties identified and recorded during the survey following the format in Appendix B.

Checklist for Property Inventory and Evaluations:

Total properties. These should be individually and alphabetically listed.

APPENDICES

Individual property descriptions and evaluations (using Appendix B format). Properties should be separated into

1. Properties recorded that are listed in or that appear to be eligible for the National Register.
2. Properties recorded that appear to be not eligible for the National Register.

Potential Effects on Properties

This should be an expansion of the summary observations about effects made in the Management Summary. It should discuss the potential effects, if any, each alternative is likely to have on each property that has been identified as listed in or eligible for the National Register. This is not intended to be a Finding of Effects, but to provide the project sponsor, report reviewer, and interested parties with the benefit of the principal investigator's thinking.

Bibliography

Checklist for Bibliography:

Are all references cited in text present in bibliography?

Are citations complete and consistent in form?

Appendices

Maps (including historic maps), figures, or tables, etc., may be presented as appendices. Appendices may also include administrative documents (e.g., scope of work, contract).

Structures Forms

Computerized site forms have been developed for recording individual and multiple historic structures. Most contract specifications or scopes of work specify the use of these forms. Copies may be obtained upon request from the Survey and Planning Branch. Forms should be completed in full for each recorded property and forwarded to the Survey and Planning Branch. THESE FORMS SHOULD NOT BE MADE AN APPENDIX OR A PART OF THE REPORT.

Checklist for Site Forms:

Completed, original North Carolina Historic Structures or Multiple Structures computer forms forwarded to Survey and Planning Branch.

APPENDIX A
ITEMS AND FORMAT FOR
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

- I. List of maps, illustrations, and figures
- II. Management Summary
- III. Introduction
- IV. Physical Environment
- V. Architectural and Historical Background
- VI. Methodology
- VII. Property Inventory and Evaluations
 - A. List of recorded properties considered eligible for or listed in the National Register.
 - B. List of recorded properties not eligible for the National Register.
- VIII. Potential Effects on Properties
- IX. Bibliography
- X. Appendices

APPENDICES

APPENDIX B

10461

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION FORMAT FOR REPORTING
RECORDED ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC PROPERTIES

1. Entry Name, location, summary of physical description, date of construction, style, associated outbuildings, setting and landscaping, integrity, and historical background.
2. Evaluation An evaluation of each historic structure or property recorded during the survey, according to the criteria for inclusion in the National Register.

Justifications for all determinations of "significant" and "insignificant" in terms of historic contexts applicable to the project area.
3. Photographs (Black and white prints no smaller than 2 1/4" x 2 1/4"; standard snapshot format of 3 1/2" x 5" is preferable)

Selections from the following required photos should be photocopied here:

Exterior views showing each elevation clearly
View of building within its setting
Exterior details
Views of outbuildings and associated features
Interior views, if available
4. Site Plan Not necessarily to scale; may be sketch map. Must identify the location and type of historic resources, major natural features, and any manmade elements (including roadways, contemporary structures, and landscaping). Must be keyed to Entry and Photos.
5. Boundaries Tax map or aerial photo with boundaries marked for each property considered eligible for or listed in the National Register.

Note: North Carolina Historic or Multiple Structure(s) form and photographs must be submitted for each property recorded in project area. These materials will be entered into the permanent sites files of the Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History.