North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

July 17, 2018

Patricia Stallings, Program Manager
Brockington & Associates, Inc.

patriciastallings@brockington.com

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report, T-30 Pipeline Project, Knightdale to Clayton, Franklin and Wake Counties, ER 17-1494

Dear Ms. Stallings:

Thank you for your June 7, 2018, letter transmitting the Historic Architecture Survey Report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

The report is lacking in several respects, including the absence of an architectural context. There is a 12-page "cultural overview," but it says nothing about the types of farms in Wake and Franklin counties and what they would have looked like. What would a typical tenant tobacco farm of the late 19th or early 20th century have looked like? What sorts of buildings would it have had?

There seems to be little understanding of the built environment of these places, and consequently for each evaluation, the evaluation of eligibility under Criterion C is limited to an evaluation of integrity. If something has been altered, it is said to lack architectural significance. Thus, a farm cannot possess architectural significance without a high degree of integrity. If a building, particularly a farmhouse or other primary resource in a complex, has any sort of alteration (e.g., if replacement windows are the only change), that is enough to render the entire property ineligible due to lack of integrity. The authors erroneously and repeatedly contend that an agricultural complex cannot be eligible if it is no longer being farmed as the lack of on-going farming lowers integrity. This results in opinion that most of the properties do not meet Criterion C because they lack architectural significance, as well as their lacking integrity.

In addition to the above concerns with the author's determinations of significance and integrity, we would note that the report's format makes it difficult to read. The constant references to a property's relationship to the survey corridor, view shed, or alternate are confusing, as are references to potential effects for certain properties, which should not be included in the report. Or, if included, the effect determinations for eligible properties should be addressed separately.

The following property is eligible for listing in the National Register as described.

- FK1270, Raleigh and Gaston RR Corridor and Water Pump Station: If the Water Pump Station is within the National Register-eligible RR corridor (Criteria A for Transportation and C for Engineering), the pump station should be considered a contributing element under Criterion A, despite its loss of integrity under Criterion C.

We concur that the follow properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register:

Franklin County

- FK1269, Keith Farm: does not meet any of the Criteria, although it probably would have met Criterion C as a representative of a 19th- to 20th-century farm, if most of the frame buildings were not ruinous.
- FK1271, Moss Farm: lacks significance under any Criterion regardless of integrity.
- FK1272, Packing House and House Foundation: lacks significance under any Criterion regardless of integrity.
- FK1273, Murphy Farm Complex: lacks significance under any Criterion regardless of integrity.
- FK1274, 1547 Tarboro Road: This ranch house meets none of the Criteria. The house lacks architectural significance even if the engaged porch (not a garage) at the end of the house hadn't been enclosed.
- FK1275, Hall-Parlor House: lacks significance under any Criterion regardless of integrity.
- FK1276, Former Agricultural Complex: lacks significance under any Criterion regardless of integrity.
- FK1278, 1443 Tarboro Road: lacks significance under any Criterion regardless of integrity.
- FK1279, 1396 Tarboro Road: Ineligible due to lack of significance under Criteria A, B, and D; doesn't meet Criterion C due to loss of integrity.

Wake County

- WA1956, Ray House and Farm. Doesn't meet Criteria A, B, or D; doesn't meet Criterion C due to loss of integrity through the introduction of numerous less-than-50-year-old agricultural buildings.
- WA1957: not historic/eligible
- WA4025: demolished
- WA7651, Scarboro Farm and Tenant House (should read Scarboro Tenant Farm): lacks significance under any Criterion regardless of integrity.
- WA7844, 7316 Zebulon Road: lacks significance under any Criterion regardless of integrity.
- WA8358, Poole Farm: lacks significance under any Criterion regardless of integrity.
- WA8359, Shearon Farm: Ineligible due to lack of significance under any of the Criteria.
- WA8361, Watkins Farm: Ineligible due to lack of significance under any of the Criteria.
- WA8362, Williams Farm: Ineligible due to lack of significance under any Criterion, regardless of integrity.
- WA8363, Wall Farm: Ineligible due to lack of significance under any Criterion, regardless of integrity.
- WA8364, Woodlief Farm: Ineligible due to lack of significance under any Criterion, regardless of integrity.
- WA8365, Ellington Farm: Ineligible due to lack of significance under any Criterion, regardless of integrity.
- WA8366, Pierce Farm: Ineligible due to lack of significance under any Criterion, regardless of integrity.
- WA8368: demolished.

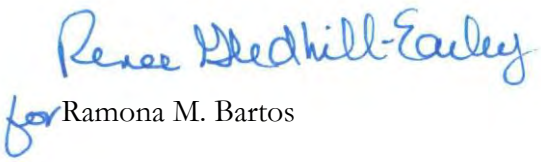
The following properties require additional research and evaluation:

- FK0584, Commercial Building: This property requires further evaluation by comparing and contrasting it to other country stores of the period to determine if it possesses architectural significance. The replacement of the main entrance doors and one of the front windows may not be enough loss of integrity to render this building ineligible. The massive tapered stone piers render the building quite distinctive. This property may be eligible pending information about the interior. Also, it should be evaluated with the house next door (FK1277 below).
- FK1277, 1432 Tarboro Road: Individually, the house does not meet any of the Criteria, regardless of integrity. However, it should be evaluated with the neighboring store, FK0584. Together they may be eligible as a rare surviving example of a rural store and house.
- WA1928, Weathers House and Farm: The farm as a whole does not meet Criteria B or D; due to loss of integrity, it does not meet Criteria A or C. The main house with its associated outbuildings, however, is eligible under Criterion C for its Craftsman design.
- WA8360: Byrum Farm: Doesn't meet Criteria A, B, or D; despite changes to the house, the overall complex may be eligible as a largely intact and increasingly rare surviving representative of a tobacco farm of the second and third quarters of the 20th century.
- WA8367, 804 Keiths Road: This property merits additional research and evaluation. It is not simply a ranch house; it's a Modernist house. It is likely the replacement of the windows, the only noted alteration, was done in-kind.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,



for Ramona M. Bartos

Received: 06/12/2018
State Historic Preservation Office

Brockington
CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTING

June 7, 2018

ER 17-1494

Due -- 7/5/18

Renee Gledhill-Earley
State Historic Preservation Office
109 East Jones Street, Room 258
Raleigh, NC 27601

H- SR Letter RUSC 7/11

Re: Section 106 Consultation for Architectural Survey of the T-30 Natural Gas Line, Franklin and Wake Counties **ER 17-1494**

Renee:

Please find the enclosed printed copy and supporting electronic materials for the report Architectural Survey of the T-30 Natural Gas Line, Franklin and Wake Counties. The archaeology report will be submitted under separate cover. This report includes results for a 24-mile segment and alternatives of the T-30 Natural Gas Line. A 12-mile segment of the gas line has already been reviewed by your office under ER 17-1494. Both segments are being permitted under the same US Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit. Brockington previously submitted a scoping document for this 24-mile segment to your office on February 22, 2018.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 678-638-4126 or patriciastallings@brockington.org. We look forward to receiving your comments and finalizing the report.

Best Regards,

Patricia Stallings
Program Manager
Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Historic Architecture Survey
T-030 Gas Line Corridor

Franklin and Wake Counties, North Carolina

ER 17-1494

April 2018

Brockington®
CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTING

Historic Architecture Survey
T-030 Gas Line Corridor

Franklin and Wake Counties, North Carolina

ER 17-1494

Draft Report

April 2018

Prepared for:
UC Synergetic, LLC
Fort Mill, North Carolina

Prepared by:
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Project Manager

and

Patricia Stallings
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Atlanta • Charleston • Jackson • Nashville • Savannah

Management Summary

From February 3 to May 14, 2015, Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington), conducted a Historic Architectural Survey for a proposed 24-mile-long natural gas line (T-030 line) corridor in Franklin and Wake Counties, North Carolina. Twelve alternate routes or tracts were also investigated as needed from 2015 through December 2017. Figures 1.1 and 1.2 are location maps of the survey corridor. Detailed survey corridor maps are also provided in Appendix A. The work was performed while under contract with UC Synergetic, LLC, on behalf of PSNC Energy. The survey is part of compliance requirements under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended through 2000) pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, as administered by the US Army Corps of Engineers. Survey tasks were performed by individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61).

The survey corridor begins at the T-030 natural gas pump station off US Highway 1 near Franklinton, North Carolina, and ends near the intersection of Knightdale Boulevard (Business 64) and Keiths Road. (see Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Construction of the T-030 natural gas line will require a 50-foot (ft)-wide permanent right-of-way (ROW). Temporary construction easements from 25 to 50 ft will also be needed. To provide project engineers flexibility in design, the Historic Architectural Survey included a broader 400-ft-wide (121.9-meter [m]) survey corridor which extended approximately 200 ft. (60.9 m) on either side of the centerline of the proposed ROW.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) includes the 400-ft-wide (121.9-m) corridor and the area immediately adjacent to the corridor. The APE also includes a broader 16.34-acre area where the corridor ends at Knightdale Boulevard (Business 64) and the immediately adjacent area. In addition, the APE includes the twelve alternate routes or tracts and the areas within 100 ft. of the alternate routes. Appendix A contains detailed maps of the architectural survey corridors and alternates.

The Historic Architectural Survey of the main survey corridor and all alternates consisted of both background research and field survey. Background research indicated that there is one previously recorded architectural resource (NC0008) located in the Franklin County portion of the survey corridor. There is also one previously recorded architectural resource (FK0584) in the viewshed of Alternate 6 in Franklin County (Figures 4.1 and 4.2 and Table 4.1). There are two previously recorded architectural resources (WA7651 and WA4025) located within the viewshed of the Wake County portion of the main survey corridor. However, WA4025 has been demolished. There are also four previously recorded resources (WA8368/WA-R110, WA1928, WA1956, and WA1957) located in the Alternate 4-A/B corridors in Wake County and one previously recorded resource (WA7844) located in the viewshed of Alternate 7 in Wake County (Figures 4.2 and 4.4 and Table 4.1). However, the WA8368/WA-R110 house has been demolished.

NC0008, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad (now CSX Transportation), is a mid-nineteenth-century railroad corridor that has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office(r) (SHPO). Except for one crossing, the resource is located outside the survey corridor and is located east of Alternate 1-A. The resource consists of the gravel rail bed, tracks, and wood crossties. In some areas, the rail bed is located on a raised earthen berm. At the crossing point, the proposed gas line would be bored under the existing rail berm and rail bed and would therefore have no adverse physical or visual effect on the resource.

As part of the current survey, WA1928, the early twentieth-century Weathers Farm main house, is recommended eligible for the NRHP. The house is part of the Weathers Farm, in Wake County. However, the resource is only located in the viewshed of Alternate 4-B. The other standing previously recorded resources (WA7651, WA1956, and WA1957) are recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

The architectural field survey recorded 23 resources in the APE of main survey corridor and the Alternate corridors. Eleven (FK1269 through FK1279) are in Franklin County and 12 (WA8358 through WA8367) are in Wake County (Figures 4.1 through 4.4 and Table 4.2). Of the 11 resources in Franklin County, only Resource FK1270 is recom-

mended eligible for the NRHP. The other 10 resources require no further cultural resources management.

Resource FK1270 consists of an early twentieth-century water pump station and water tower foundation associated with NC0008, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad corridor, which has been determined eligible for the NRHP (Figure 4.1 and Table 4.1). Resource FK1270 is considered a contributing element to NC0008 and is recommended eligible for the NRHP. However, FK1270 is only located in the project viewshed (Figure 4.1 and Table 4.2). The water pump station is located at a spring on Brandy Creek approximately 30 m west of the survey corridor. While the resource is located in the survey corridor viewshed, construction activity associated with the pipeline would take place well outside the recommended NRHP boundary of FK1270 and would have no adverse effect on the resource.

In Wake County, Resources WA8358 through WA8361 are recommended ineligible for the NRHP and require no further cultural resources management. However, a portion of WA1928, the Weathers Farm, is recommended eligible for the NRHP. The previously recorded main house at WA1928 and associated outbuildings retain sufficient integrity to be recommended eligible for the NRHP. However, the recommended NRHP boundary is located outside the survey corridor and the Alternate 4-B corridor. While the resource is located in the viewshed of Alternate 4-B, construction activity associated with the pipeline would take place outside the recommended NRHP boundary and would have no adverse effect on the resource.

Table of Contents

Management Summary iii

List of Figures vii

List of Tables xxi

1.0 Introduction and Methods of Investigation 1
1.1 Introduction 1
1.2 Project Location and Effect 4
1.3 Methods of Investigation 4
1.3.1 Background Research 4
1.3.2 Architectural Survey 5
1.3.3 Assessing NRHP Eligibility 6

2.0 Environmental Overview 9
2.1 Introduction 9
2.2 Geology and Geomorphology of the Northern Outer Piedmont 9
2.3 Climate 9
2.4 Hydrology 9
2.5 Flora and Fauna 12
2.6 Built Environment 19

3.0 Cultural Overview 21
3.1 The Historic Period (AD 1540 to present) 21
3.1.1 European Exploration and Colonization (AD 1540-1600) 21
3.1.2 Colonial North Carolina (AD 1600-1763) 21
3.1.3 The Revolution in North Carolina (1763-1789) 27
3.1.4 The Early National and Antebellum Periods in North Carolina (1789-1860) 27
3.1.5 Railroad Development in Franklin and Wake Counties 29
3.1.6 Civil War and Reconstruction (1860-1875) 30
3.1.7 Central North Carolina in the Twentieth Century (1901 to the Present) 31

4.0 Architectural Survey Results and Recommendations 35
4.1 Background Research Results 35
4.2 Architectural Field Survey Results 41
4.2.1 Resource FK1269, the Keith Farm 47
4.2.2 Resource FK1270, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad corridor (NC0008) and water pump station 59
4.2.3 Resource FK1271, the Moss Farm 63
4.2.4 Resource FK1272, Packing House and House Foundation 67
4.2.5 Resource FK1273, the Murphy Farm Complex 71
4.2.6 Resource FK1274, 1547 Tarboro Road 80
4.2.7 Resource FK0584, Commercial Building 84
4.2.8 Resource FK1275, Hall-Parlor House 88
4.2.9 Resource FK1276, Former Agricultural Complex 92
4.2.10 Resource FK1277, 1432 Tarboro Road 98

Table of Contents (continued)

4.2.11 Resource FK1278, 1443 Tarboro Road 103
4.2.12 Resource FK1279, 1396 Tarboro Road 107
4.2.13 Resource WA8358, the Poole Farm Complex 111
4.2.14 Resource WA7651, the Scarboro Farm and Tenant House 121
4.2.15 Resource WA8359, the Shearon Farm 134
4.2.16 Resource WA8360, the Byrum Farm 138
4.2.17 Resource WA8361, the Watkins Farm 149
4.2.18 Resource WA1928, the Weathers House and Farm 157
4.2.19 WA1956, the Ray House and Farm 185
4.2.20 Resource WA8362, the Williams Farm 195
4.2.21 Resource WA7844, 7316 Zebulon Road 202
4.2.22 Resource WA8363, the Wall Farm 206
4.2.23 WA8364, the Woodlief Farm 213
4.2.24 WA8365, the Ellington Farm 220
4.2.25 WA8366, the Pierce Farm 227
4.2.26 Resource WA8367, 804 Keiths Road 238

5.0 Summary and Recommendations 243

References Cited 245

Appendix A - Architecture Survey Corridor Maps

Appendix B - Resumes of the Project Principals

List of Figures

Figure 1.1 Location of the survey corridor and alternate corridors (1978 *Franklinton*, *NC* 7.5-minute US Geological Survey [USGS] topographic quadrangle; 1967 *Rolesville*, *NC* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle [photorevised 1980]; 1967 *Knightdale*, *NC* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle [photorevised 1988]. 2

Figure 1.2 Aerial location of the survey corridor and alternate corridors (Esri 2017). 3

Figure 2.1 Photograph of wetlands in the Franklin County survey corridor, looking southwest. 10

Figure 2.2 Photograph of wetlands in and near the Alternate 2 corridor, looking east. 10

Figure 2.3 Photograph of Perry Creek in the Wake County survey corridor, north of Louisburg Road, looking northwest. 11

Figure 2.4 Photograph of beaver dam and wetland in the Wake County survey corridor, north of Riley Hill Road, looking northwest. 11

Figure 2.5 Photograph of wetlands in the Wake County survey corridor south of Riley Hill School Road, looking south. 12

Figure 2.6 Photograph of pine and deciduous forest in the Franklin County survey corridor, looking southwest. 13

Figure 2.7 Photograph of planted pines in the Franklin County survey corridor, looking west....14

Figure 2.8 Photograph of clear cut and graded area in the Franklin County survey corridor, looking west. 14

Figure 2.9 Photograph of agricultural field in the Franklin County survey corridor, looking south....15

Figure 2.10 Photograph of agricultural fields in the Wake County survey corridor, looking southeast. 15

Figure 2.11 Photograph of agricultural field in the Wake County survey corridor, looking southwest. 16

Figure 2.12 Photograph of clear cut area in the Wake County survey corridor, looking southwest. 16

Figure 2.13 Photograph of granite rock outcropping in the Wake County survey corridor, looking southwest. 17

Figure 2.14 Photograph of agricultural field in the Wake County survey corridor, looking southeast. 17

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 2.15 Photograph of wooded area of immature pines and deciduous trees in the Wake County survey corridor, looking southeast. 18

Figure 2.16 Photograph of deciduous forest in the Wake County survey corridor, looking southeast. 18

Figure 2.17 Photograph of agricultural field and an early twentieth-century farmhouse in Franklin County, looking north. 20

Figure 2.18 Photograph of an agricultural field and an early twentieth-century farm complex in Wake County, Rolesville area, looking southeast. 20

Figure 3.1 The boundaries of the 1663 and 1665 Carolina Charter Granted to the Lords Proprietors (after Walbert 2008a:18). 22

Figure 3.2 A portion of Moseley's 1773 map of the Province of North Carolina showing the project corridor and early European settlements. 24

Figure 3.3 A portion of Price-Strother's (1808) map of North Carolina showing the approximate location of the survey corridor. 26

Figure 4.1 Locations of architectural resources within the survey corridor and project viewshed (1978 *Franklinton*, *NC* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle). 37

Figure 4.2 Locations of architectural resources within the survey corridor and project viewshed (1978 *Franklinton, NC* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle and 1967 *Rolesville*, *NC* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle [photorevised 1980]). 38

Figure 4.3 Locations of architectural resources within the survey corridor and project viewshed (1967 *Rolesville*, *NC* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle [photorevised 1980]). 39

Figure 4.4 Locations of architectural resources within the survey corridor and project viewshed (1967 *Rolesville, NC* 5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle [photorevised 1980] and 1967 *Knightdale*, *NC* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle (photorevised 1988). 40

Figure 4.5 Plan map of Resource FK1269, the Keith Farm. 49

Figure 4.6 Photograph FK1269, the Keith Farm, looking north in the survey corridor. 50

Figure 4.7 Photograph of a pond north of the survey corridor, looking north from the survey corridor. 50

Figure 4.8 Photograph of FK1269, the Keith farm, looking northwest from the Alternate 1 corridor. 51

Figure 4.9 Photograph of FK1269.1, northwest front elevation. 51

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 4.10 Photograph of FK1269.1, southeast elevation. 52

Figure 4.11 Photograph of FK1269.1, south oblique. 52

Figure 4.12 Photograph of FK1269.2, south front elevation. 53

Figure 4.13 Photograph of FK1269.2, southeast oblique. 53

Figure 4.14 Photograph of FK1269.2, storage addition, northwest oblique. 54

Figure 4.15 Photograph of FK1269.3, west elevation. 54

Figure 4.16 Photograph of FK1269.4, east elevation. 55

Figure 4.17 Photograph of FK1269.4, southeast oblique. 55

Figure 4.18 Photograph of FK1269.4, collapsed barn showing furnace vent, north elevation. 56

Figure 4.19 Photograph of FK1269.5, east elevation. 56

Figure 4.20 Photograph of FK1269.5, southeast oblique. 57

Figure 4.21 Photograph of FK1269.5, rear addition, northwest oblique. 57

Figure 4.22 Photograph of FK1269.6, northeast oblique. 58

Figure 4.23 Photograph of FK1269.6, west elevation. 58

Figure 4.24 Photograph of Resource FK1270, looking southeast from the Alternate 1 corridor. 60

Figure 4.25 Photograph of Resource FK1270, pump station, looking west from the survey corridor. 60

Figure 4.26 Photograph of Resource FK1270, open pump station reservoir, looking south. 61

Figure 4.27 Photograph of Resource FK1270, covered pump station reservoir, looking northwest. 61

Figure 4.28 Photograph of Resource FK1270, water tower footings, looking west toward the railroad corridor. 62

Figure 4.29 Plan map of Resource FK1271 (Esri 2016). 64

Figure 4.30 Resource FK1271, the Moss Farm, view of a pasture in the survey corridor, looking southeast. 65

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 4.31 Resource FK1271, the Moss Farm, view of a wooded area, looking northwest. 65

Figure 4.32 Photograph of Resource FK1271.1, southeast oblique. 66

Figure 4.33 Photograph of Resource FK1271.1, northwest oblique. 66

Figure 4.34 Plan map of Resource FK1272 (Esri 2017). 68

Figure 4.35 Photograph of Resource FK1272.1, south front elevation. 69

Figure 4.36 Photograph of Resource FK1272.1, southeast oblique. 69

Figure 4.37 Photograph of Resource FK1272.2, house foundation and debris, looking southeast. 70

Figure 4.38 Photograph of Resource FK1272.2, well, looking northwest. 70

Figure 4.39 Plan map of Resource FK1273 (Esri 2017). 73

Figure 4.40 Photograph of Resource FK1273.1, south front elevation. 74

Figure 4.41 Photograph of Resource FK1273.1, southwest oblique. 74

Figure 4.42 Photograph of Resource FK1273.1, rear ell, northwest oblique. 75

Figure 4.43 Photograph of Resource FK1273.1, rear ell, north elevation. 75

Figure 4.44 Photograph of Resource FK1273.1, well, northeast oblique. 76

Figure 4.45 Photograph of Resource FK1273.2, southwest oblique. 76

Figure 4.46 Photograph of Resource FK1273.3, east front elevation. 77

Figure 4.47 Photograph of Resource FK1273.3, southeast oblique. 77

Figure 4.48 Photograph of Resource FK1273.4, northeast oblique. 78

Figure 4.49 Photograph of Resource FK1273.4, southeast oblique. 78

Figure 4.50 Photograph of Resource FK1273.5, looking east. 79

Figure 4.51 Plan map of Resource FK1274 (Esri 2017). 81

Figure 4.52 Photograph of Resource FK1274, south front elevation. 82

Figure 4.53 Photograph of Resource FK1274, southwest oblique. 82

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 4.54 Photograph of Resource FK1274, non-historic outbuildings, looking north. 83

Figure 4.55 Plan map of Resource FK0584 (Esri 2017).....85

Figure 4.56 Photograph of Resource FK0584, southwest front elevation. 86

Figure 4.57 Photograph of Resource FK0584, south oblique. 86

Figure 4.58 Photograph of Resource FK0584, west oblique. 87

Figure 4.59 Photograph of Resource FK0584, northeast rear elevation. 87

Figure 4.60 Plan map of Resource FK1275 (Esri 2017).....89

Figure 4.61 Photograph of Resource FK1275, west front elevation. 90

Figure 4.62 Photograph of Resource FK1275, circa 1940 south side addition, southeast oblique.....90

Figure 4.63 Photograph of Resource FK1275, circa 1950 north side addition, northwest oblique.....91

Figure 4.64 Photograph of Resource FK1275, circa 1950 rear porch, northeast oblique.....91

Figure 4.65 Plan map of Resource FK1276 (Esri 2017).....93

Figure 4.66 Photograph of Resource FK1276.1, north oblique.....94

Figure 4.67 Photograph of Resource FK1276.1 furnace vent, southeast elevation.....94

Figure 4.68 Photograph of Resource FK1276.2, northeast front elevation. 95

Figure 4.69 Photograph of Resource FK1276.2, east oblique. 95

Figure 4.70 Photograph of Resource FK1276.3 (ordering pit), looking northwest toward FK1276.2 (pack house).....96

Figure 4.71 Photograph of Resource FK1276.4, northwest oblique. 97

Figure 4.72 Plan map of Resource FK1277 (Esri 2017).....99

Figure 4.73 Photograph of Resource FK1277, south front elevation. 100

Figure 4.74 Photograph of Resource FK1277, southeast oblique. 100

Figure 4.75 Photograph of Resource FK1277, circa 1955 rear addition, east elevation.....101

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 4.76 Photograph of Resource FK1277.1, southwest oblique. 101

Figure 4.77 Photograph of Resource FK1277.2. south front elevation. 102

Figure 4.78 Plan map of Resource FK1278 (Esri 2017)....104

Figure 4.79 Photograph of Resource FK1278, north front elevation....105

Figure 4.80 Photograph of Resource FK1278, northeast oblique (Franklin County Tax Assessor 2018). 105

Figure 4.81 Photograph of Resource FK1278.1, circa 1950 garage, north front elevation (Franklin County Tax Assessor 2018). 106

Figure 4.82 Plan map of Resource FK1279 (Esri 2017)....108

Figure 4.83 Photograph of Resource FK1279, north front elevation....109

Figure 4.84 Photograph of Resource FK1279, northwest oblique. 109

Figure 4.85 Photograph of Resource FK1279, northwest oblique. 110

Figure 4.86 Plan map of Resource WA8358, the Poole Farm complex. 113

Figure 4.87 Photograph of Resource WA8358, the Poole Farm complex, looking north from East Wait Avenue. 114

Figure 4.88 Photograph of Resource WA8358.1, east front elevation. 114

Figure 4.89 Photograph of Resource WA8358.1, southeast oblique. 115

Figure 4.90 Photograph of Resource WA8358.1, north elevation. 115

Figure 4.91 Photograph of Resource WA8358.2, south front elevation. 116

Figure 4.92 Photograph of Resource WA8358.2, east elevation. 116

Figure 4.93 Photograph of Resource WA8358.3, northwest oblique. 117

Figure 4.94 Photograph of Resource WA8358.3, north elevation. 117

Figure 4.95 Photograph of Resource WA8358.3, collapsed floor and exposed ordering pit....118

Figure 4.96 Photograph of Resource WA8358.4, north front elevation. 118

Figure 4.97 Photograph of Resource WA8358.5 brick chimney, south elevation. 119

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 4.98 Photograph of Resource WA8358.5 concrete steps, looking northeast. 120

Figure 4.99 Photograph of Resource WA8358.6 well, southeast oblique. 120

Figure 4.100 Plan map of Resource WA7651, the Scarboro Farm. 123

Figure 4.101 Photograph of Resource WA7651 tenant house, east front elevation. 124

Figure 4.102 Photograph of Resource WA7651 tenant house, northwest oblique. 124

Figure 4.103 Photograph of Resource WA7651 tenant house, southwest oblique. 125

Figure 4.104 Photograph of Resource WA7651.1, south front elevation. 125

Figure 4.105 Photograph of Resource WA7651.1, west elevation. 126

Figure 4.106 Photograph of Resource WA7651.1, southeast oblique. 126

Figure 4.107 Photograph of Resource WA7651.1, collapsed floor. 127

Figure 4.108 Photograph of Resource WA7651.1, well, looking northeast 128

Figure 4.109 Photograph of Resource WA7651.2, east elevation. 128

Figure 4.110 Photograph of Resource WA7651.2, northeast oblique. 129

Figure 4.111 Photograph of Resource WA7651.3, looking west. 129

Figure 4.112 Photograph of Resource WA7651.4, north elevation. 130

Figure 4.113 Photograph of Resource WA7651.4, southwest oblique. 130

Figure 4.114 Photograph of Resource WA7651.5, west front elevation. 131

Figure 4.115 Photograph of Resource WA7651.5, southwest oblique. 131

Figure 4.116 Photograph of Resource WA7651.6, south front elevation. 132

Figure 4.117 Photograph of Resource WA7651.6, southwest oblique. 132

Figure 4.118 Photograph of Resource WA7651, the Scarboro Farm, looking north toward the survey corridor. 133

Figure 4.119 Plan map of Resource WA8359, the Shearon Farm (Esri 2017). 135

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 4.120 Photograph of Resource WA8359, the Shearon Farm, looking northeast toward Rolesville Road. 136

Figure 4.121 Photograph of Resource WA8359.1, northwest oblique. 136

Figure 4.122 Photograph of Resource WA8359.2 (well), looking northwest. 137

Figure 4.123 Plan map of Resource WA8360, the Byrum Farm (Esri 2017). 140

Figure 4.124 Photograph of Resource WA8360, the Byrum Farm, pond and agricultural field, looking north toward WA8359, the Shearon Farm. 141

Figure 4.125 Photograph of Resource WA8360, the Byrum Farm, pond and equipment, looking southwest. 141

Figure 4.126 Photograph of Resource WA8360, the Byrum Farm, non-historic workshop and office, north elevation. 142

Figure 4.127 Photograph of Resource WA8360.1, east front elevation. 142

Figure 4.128 Photograph of Resource WA8360.1, southeast oblique. 143

Figure 4.129 Photograph of Resource WA8360.1, pump house northeast oblique. 143

Figure 4.130 Photograph of Resource WA8360.2, east elevation. 144

Figure 4.131 Photograph of Resource WA8360.2, northeast oblique. 144

Figure 4.132 Photograph of Resource WA8360.2, northwest oblique. 145

Figure 4.133 Photograph of Resource WA8360.3, north elevation. 145

Figure 4.134 Photograph of Resources WA8360.4 and WA8360.5, east elevation. 146

Figure 4.135 Photograph of Resource WA8360.6, north front elevation. 146

Figure 4.136 Photograph of Resource WA8360.6, northwest oblique. 147

Figure 4.137 Photograph of Resources WA8360.7 and WA8360.8, northwest oblique. 147

Figure 4.138 Photograph of Resource WA8360.8, northwest oblique. 148

Figure 4.139 Photograph of Resource WA8360.9, southeast oblique. 148

Figure 4.140 Plan map of Resource WA8361, the Watkins Farm (Esri 2017). 151

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 4.141 Photograph of Resource WA8361, the Watkins Farm, agricultural field and pond looking south from the survey corridor. 152

Figure 4.142 Photograph of Resource WA8361, the Watkins Farm, agricultural field and WA8361-A, looking south in the survey corridor. 152

Figure 4.143 Photograph of Resource WA8361, the Watkins Farm, non-historic cabin, northeast oblique. 153

Figure 4.144 Photograph of Resource WA8361.1, southeast oblique. 153

Figure 4.145 Photograph of Resource WA8361.1 and well, southwest oblique. 154

Figure 4.146 Photograph of Resource WA8361.1, northwest oblique. 154

Figure 4.147 Photograph of Resource WA8361.2, southwest oblique. 155

Figure 4.148 Photograph of Resource WA8361.2, west elevation. 155

Figure 4.149 Photograph of Resource WA8361.3, southeast oblique. 156

Figure 4.150 Plan map of Resource WA1928, the Weathers Farm. 162

Figure 4.151 Photograph of Resource WA1928, the Weathers Farm, agricultural field in the survey corridor, looking north. 163

Figure 4.152 Photograph of Resource WA1928, the Weathers Farm, agricultural field along Davistown Road in the Alternate 4-B corridor, looking northeast. 163

Figure 4.153 photograph of Resource WA1928.7, looking southeast. 164

Figure 4.154 photograph of Resource WA1928.8, looking northwest. 164

Figure 4.155 Photograph of Resource WA1928 (main house), northeast front elevation. 165

Figure 4.156 Photograph of Resource WA1928 (main house), southeast elevation and circa 1925 addition, southeast elevation. 165

Figure 4.157 Photograph of Resource WA1928 (main house), southwest rear elevation. 166

Figure 4.158 Photograph of Resource WA1928 (main house), circa 1958 side addition, west oblique. 166

Figure 4.159 Photograph of Resource WA1928 (main house), circa 1958 side addition, northwest elevation. 167

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 4.160 Photograph of Resource WA1928 (main house), north oblique. 167

Figure 4.161 Photograph of Resource WA1928 (main house), circa 1958 side addition, northeast front elevation.....168

Figure 4.162 Photograph of Resource WA1928.1, northeast front elevation.....168

Figure 4.163 Photograph of Resource WA1928.1, north oblique. 169

Figure 4.164 Photograph of Resource WA1928.1, east oblique. 169

Figure 4.165 Photograph of Resource WA1928.2, east oblique. 170

Figure 4.166 Photograph of Resource WA1928.2, north oblique. 170

Figure 4.167 Photograph of Resource WA1928.3, north oblique. 171

Figure 4.168 Photograph of Resource WA1928.4, east oblique. 171

Figure 4.169 Photograph of Resource WA1928.5, west oblique. 172

Figure 4.170 Photograph of Resource WA1928.5, southwest elevation.....172

Figure 4.171 Photograph of Resource WA1928.5, northeast elevation. 173

Figure 4.172 Photograph of Resource WA1928.6, southwest front elevation. 173

Figure 4.173 Photograph of Resource WA1928.6, east oblique. 174

Figure 4.174 Photograph of Resource WA1928.9, southwest front elevation. 174

Figure 4.175 Photograph of Resource WA1928.9, northwest side elevation.....175

Figure 4.176 Photograph of Resource WA1928.9, rear addition, northwest elevation. 175

Figure 4.177 Photograph of Resource WA1928.10, west oblique. 176

Figure 4.178 Photograph of Resource WA1928.11, southwest front elevation. 176

Figure 4.179 Photograph of Resource WA1928.12, southeast oblique. 177

Figure 4.180 Photograph of Resource WA1928.13, north front elevation. 177

Figure 4.181 Photograph of Resource WA1928.13, northeast oblique.....178

Figure 4.182 Photograph of Resource WA1928.13, real ell, east elevation. 178

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 4.183 Photograph of Resource WA1928.13, rear ell, southeast oblique. 179

Figure 4.184 Photograph of Resource WA1928.13, well, looking east. 179

Figure 4.185 Photograph of Resource WA1928.14, south front elevation. 180

Figure 4.186 Photograph of Resource WA1928.14, southeast oblique. 180

Figure 4.187 Photograph of Resource WA1928.15, southwest oblique. 181

Figure 4.188 Photograph of Resource WA1928.16, southwest oblique. 181

Figure 4.189 Photograph of Resource WA1928.17, southwest oblique. 182

Figure 4.190 Photograph of Resource WA1928.18, southeast oblique. 182

Figure 4.191 photograph of Resource WA1928.19, northeast oblique. 183

Figure 4.192 Photograph of Resource WA1928.20, northeast oblique. 183

Figure 4.193 Photograph of Resource WA1928.21, northeast oblique. 184

Figure 4.194 Plan map of Resource WA1956, the Ray House and Farm. 187

Figure 4.195 Photograph of the Resource WA1956 complex and associated agricultural fields, looking southwest from the Alternate 4-A corridor. 188

Figure 4.196 Resource WA1956, photograph of the pond, looking northeast from the farm complex. 188

Figure 4.197 Resource WA1956, photograph of non-historic buildings in the farm complex, southeast oblique. 189

Figure 4.198 Photograph of Resource WA1956, west front elevation. 189

Figure 4.199 Photograph of Resource WA1956, south elevation. 190

Figure 4.200 Photograph of Resource WA1956, southeast oblique. 190

Figure 4.201 Photograph of Resource WA1956, north elevation. 191

Figure 4.202 Photograph of Resource WA1956.1, southeast oblique. 191

Figure 4.203 Photograph of Resource WA1956.2, West Front elevation. 192

Figure 4.204 Photograph of Resource WA1956.2, southeast oblique. 192

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 4.205 Photograph of Resource WA1956.3, northeast oblique.....193

Figure 4.206 Photograph of Resource WA1956.4, southwest oblique. 193

Figure 4.207 Photograph of Resource WA1956.4, east elevation. 194

Figure 4.208 Photograph of Resource WA1956.5, southwest oblique. 194

Figure 4.209 Plan map of Resource WA8362 (Esri 2017).....197

Figure 4.210 Photograph of Resource WA8362.1 and agricultural fields, looking northeast from Jack Jones Road.....198

Figure 4.211 Photograph of Resource WA8362.1, south front elevation.....198

Figure 4.212 Photograph of Resource WA8362.1, southwest oblique. 199

Figure 4.213 Photograph of Resource WA8362.1, circa 1970 addition, northeast oblique.....199

Figure 4.214 Photograph of Resource WA8362.2, northeast oblique.....200

Figure 4.215 Photograph of Resource WA8362.3, south front elevation.....200

Figure 4.216 Photograph of Resource WA8362.4, southeast oblique. 201

Figure 4.217 Plan map of Resource WA7844 (Esri 2017).....203

Figure 4.218 Photograph of Resource WA7844, southwest front elevation. 204

Figure 4.219 Photograph of Resource WA7844, southeast elevation. 204

Figure 4.220 Photograph of Resource WA7844, north oblique. 205

Figure 4.221 Photograph of Resource WA7844.1, garage, south oblique.....205

Figure 4.222 Plan map of Resource WA8363 (Esri 2017).....208

Figure 4.223 Photograph of Resource WA8363.1, east elevation, showing circa1920 front addition.....209

Figure 4.224 Photograph of Resource WA8363.1, east elevation. 209

Figure 4.225 Photograph of Resource WA8363.1, southwest oblique, showing circa 1890 ell addition and circa 1960 addition. 210

Figure 4.226 Photograph of Resource WA8363.2, northwest front elevation.....210

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 4.227 Photograph of Resource WA8363.2, north oblique. 211

Figure 4.228 Photograph of Resource WA8363.2, southeast rear elevation. 211

Figure 4.229 Photograph of Resource WA8363.3, southeast oblique. 212

Figure 4.230 Plan map of Resource WA8364, the Woodlief farm (Esri 2017). 215

Figure 4.231 Photograph of Resource WA8364, the Woodlief Farm, agricultural field and pond, looking northeast. 216

Figure 4.232 Photograph of Resource WA8364, the Woodlief Farm, circa 2000 equipment warehouses, northwest oblique. 216

Figure 4.233 Photograph of Resource WA8364, the Woodlief Farm, circa 2000 garage, northwest oblique. 217

Figure 4.234 Photograph of Resource WA8364.1, southwest oblique. 217

Figure 4.235 Photograph of Resource WA8364.1, circa 2000 rear addition, southeast oblique. 218

Figure 4.236 Photograph of Resource WA8364.2, southwest oblique. 218

Figure 4.237 Photograph of Resource WA8364.3 and WA8364.4, east elevation. 219

Figure 4.238 Plan map of Resource WA8365, the Ellington Farm (Esri 2017). 222

Figure 4.239 Photograph of Resource WA8365, the Ellington Farm, looking northwest. 223

Figure 4.240 Photograph of Resource WA8365.1, west front elevation. 223

Figure 4.241 Photograph of Resource WA8365.1, rear additions, southeast oblique. 224

Figure 4.242 Photograph of Resource WA8365.2, southwest oblique. 224

Figure 4.243 Photograph of Resource WA8365.3, southwest oblique. 225

Figure 4.244 Photograph of Resource WA8365.4, southwest oblique. 225

Figure 4.245 Photograph of Resources WA8365.4 and WA8365.5, southwest oblique. 226

Figure 4.246 Photograph of Resources WA8365.4 and WA8365.5, northeast oblique. 226

Figure 4.247 Plan map of Resource WA8366, the Pierce Farm (Esri 2017). 229

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 4.248 Photograph of the Resource WA8366 agricultural fields, looking southwest toward Alternate 4-A and Davistown Road. 230

Figure 4.249 Photograph of Resource WA8366, non-historic outbuildings west of WA8366.1, south elevation. 230

Figure 4.250 Photograph of Resource WA8366.1, south front elevation. 231

Figure 4.251 Photograph of Resource WA8366.1, southeast oblique, showing circa 1925 rear/side ell addition 231

Figure 4.252 Photograph of Resource WA8366.1, southwest oblique. 232

Figure 4.253 Photograph of Resource WA8366.1, west elevation, showing circa 1930 addition. 232

Figure 4.254 Photograph of Resource WA8366.1, circa 1930 addition and pump house, northwest oblique. 233

Figure 4.255 Photograph of Resource WA8366.1, enclosed door bay, circa 1930 addition, north elevation. 233

Figure 4.256 Photograph of Resource WA8366.1, circa 1925 addition and circa 1970 carport addition, west elevation. 234

Figure 4.257 Photograph of Resource WA8366.2, southeast oblique. 234

Figure 4.258 Photograph of Resource WA8366.3, southwest oblique. 235

Figure 4.259 Photograph of Resource WA8366.4, southwest oblique. 235

Figure 4.260 Photograph of Resource WA8366.4, southeast oblique. 236

Figure 4.261 Photograph of Resource WA8366.5, east side elevation. 236

Figure 4.262 Photograph of Resource WA8366.5, circa 1930 rear addition and porch, northwest oblique. 237

Figure 4.263 Photograph of Resource WA8366.6, west front elevation. 237

Figure 4.264 Plan map of Resource WA8367 (Esri 2017) 239

Figure 4.265 Photograph of Resource WA8367, southwest oblique. 240

Figure 4.266 Photograph of Resource WA8367, northwest oblique. 240

Figure 4.267 Photograph of Resource WA8367, basement level garage door, southeast oblique. ...241

List of Tables

Table 4.1 List of previously recorded architectural resources within the project viewshed. 41

Table 4.2 List of newly recorded architectural resources located in the survey corridor and project viewshed. 43

1.0 Introduction and Methods of Investigation

1.1 Introduction

From February 3 to May 14, 2015, Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington), conducted a Historic Architectural Survey for a proposed 24-mile-long natural gas line (T-030 line) corridor in Franklin and Wake Counties, North Carolina. Twelve alternate routes or tracts were also investigated as needed from 2015 through 2017. Figures 1.1 and 1.2 are location maps of the survey corridor. Detailed survey corridor maps are also provided in Appendix A. The work was performed while under contract with UC Synergetic, LLC, on behalf of PSNC Energy. The survey is part of compliance requirements under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended through 2000) pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, as administered by the US Army Corps of Engineers. Survey tasks were performed by individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61).

The survey corridor begins at the T-030 natural gas pump station off US Highway 1 near Franklinton, North Carolina, and ends near the intersection of Knightdale Boulevard (Business 64) and Keiths Road. (see Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Construction of the T-030 natural gas line will require a 50-foot (ft)-wide permanent right-of-way (ROW). Temporary construction easements from 25 to 50 ft will also be needed. To provide project engineers flexibility in design, the Historic Architectural Survey included a broader 400-ft-wide (121.9-meter [m]) survey corridor which extended approximately 200 ft (60.9 m) on either side of the centerline of the proposed ROW.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) includes the 400-ft-wide (121.9-m) corridor and the area immediately adjacent to the corridor. The APE also includes a broader 16.34-acre area where the corridor ends at Knightdale Boulevard (Business 64) and the immediately adjacent area. In addition, the APE includes the twelve alternate routes or tracts and the areas within 100 ft of the alternate routes.

Alternate 1-A in Franklin County is 75 ft (22.8 m) wide and 1.6 miles (2.5 kilometers [km]) long. It extends east from the existing natural gas pump station and then runs south paralleling the CSX Railroad corridor until it turns southwest to tie in to the proposed main line.

Alternate 1-B in Franklin County is 90 ft (27.4 m) wide and is approximately 0.76-mile (1.2 km) long. It extends approximately 290 ft (88.3 m) west from the existing natural gas pump station and runs south, paralleling Capital Boulevard (US 1) until it turns southeast to tie in to the main survey corridor.

Alternate 2 in Wake County is 90 ft (27.4 m) wide and approximately 1.76 miles (2.8 km) long. It begins on the west side of the Rolesville Bypass at the point where the original survey corridor crosses the bypass, parallels the west side of Louisburg Road for approximately 1.69 miles (2.7 km), and then crosses to the east side of the road. It then runs through a 2.8-acre (1.1-hectare [ha]) area located on the Scarboro Farm (Parcel 119) between the survey corridor and the new Louisburg Road corridor. The entire 2.8-acre (1.1-ha) area was surveyed to determine if it is a suitable route.

Alternate 3 is located on the Shearon Farm (Parcel 123) and the Byrum Farm (Parcel 124) in Wake County. It runs through a 3.31-acre (1.3-ha) area between the survey corridor and Rolesville Road. This entire 3.31-acre (1.3-ha) area was surveyed to determine its suitability as a route. Alternate 3 includes a 75-ft- (22.8-m-) wide corridor that extends approximately 590 ft from the survey corridor south to Emily Lane, and then extends westward approximately 400 ft (121.9 m) to the survey corridor near the Rolesville Road crossing.

Alternate 4-A is a 100-ft- (30.48-m-) wide corridor that extends approximately 1.83 miles (2.9 km). It begins approximately 235 ft (71.6 m) south of Riley Hill School Road and extends south to Weathers Road, where it ties in to Alternate 4-B.

Alternate 4-B is a 50-ft- (15.2-m-) wide corridor that runs along the east side of Davistown Road and begins 0.6 miles (0.9 km) north of the Weathers Road. It extends south, paralleling Davistown Road for approximately 1.0 mile (1.6 km) to Rolesville Road. It then extends southwest and then south to tie in to the main survey corridor. It also includes a 50-ft- (15.2-m-) wide, 883-ft- (269-m-) long corridor that extends along the south side of Weathers Road from the main survey corridor to Davistown Road.

Alternate 5 is a 100-ft- (30.4-m-) wide corridor that runs south approximately 1.2 miles (1.9

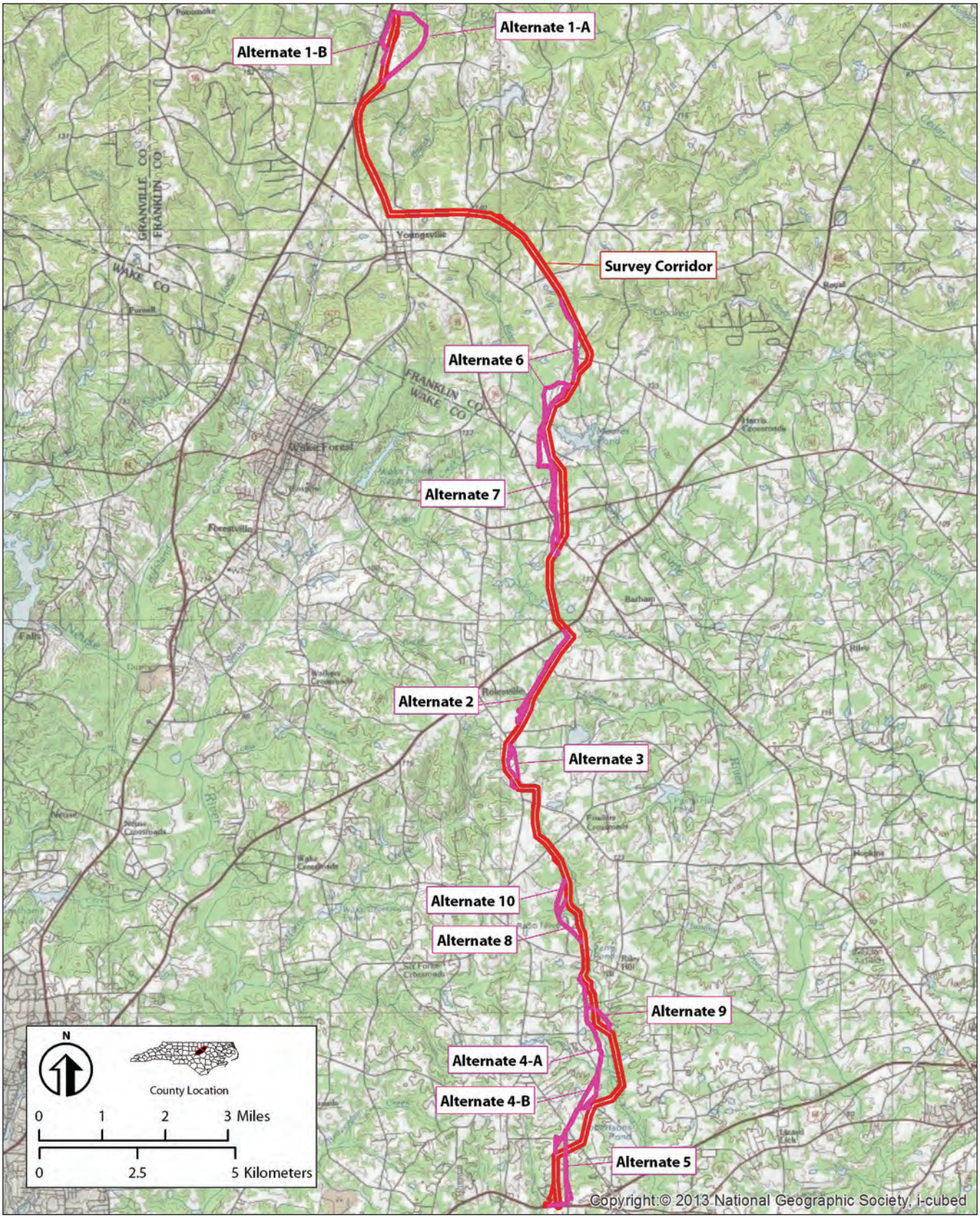

Figure 1.1 Location of the survey corridor and alternate corridors (1978 *Franklinton*, *NC* 7.5-minute US Geological Survey [USGS] topographic quadrangle; 1967 *Rolesville*, *NC* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle [photorevised 1980]; 1967 *Knightdale*, *NC* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle [photorevised 1988].

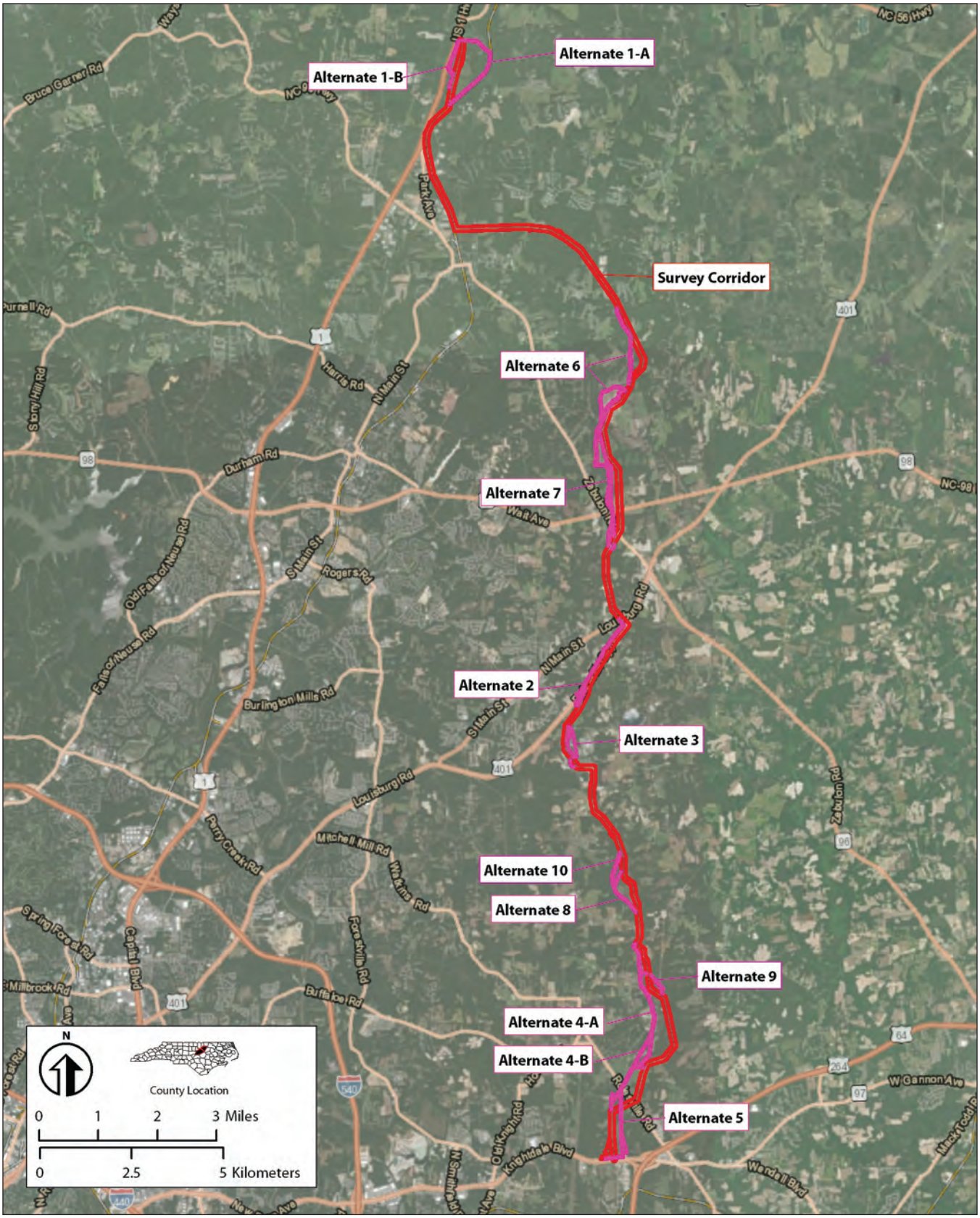

Figure 1.2 Aerial location of the survey corridor and alternate corridors (Esri 2017).

km) from Rolesville Road to Knightsdale Boulevard (Business 64), then extends west approximately 0.3 mile (0.48 km) to end east of Keiths Road. Alternate 5 also includes a 16-acre (6.4-ha) area located east of the corridor and north of Knightdale Boulevard (Business 64).

Alternate 6 is a 100-ft- (30.4-m-) wide corridor located west of the main survey corridor. It begins at a point in Franklin County approximately 1.04 miles (1.6 km) north of Tarboro Road and runs south approximately 4.05 miles to tie in to the main survey corridor north of Old Pearce Road.

Alternate 7 is a 75-ft- (22.8-m-) wide corridor located west of the main survey corridor. It begins at a point approximately 0.32 mile north of the Franklin/Wake County line and extends south approximately 2.0 miles (3.2 km) to tie in to the main survey corridor south of Old Pearce Road.

Alternate 8 is a 75-ft- (22.8-m-) wide corridor located west of the main survey corridor. It extends approximately 0.8 mile (1.2 km) to bypass the Sanchez Broadcasting radio tower property and ties in to the main survey corridor north of Riley Hill Road.

Alternate 9 is a 75-ft- (22.8-m-) wide corridor that begins west of the main survey corridor south of Riley Hill Road and extends southeast 0.63-mile (1.01 km). It crosses Riley Hill School Road and then ties back in to the main survey corridor. South of this shift, Alternate 9 also includes a small 0.39-mile (0.62-km) shift southeast of the main survey corridor. The total length of Alternate 9 is 1.02 miles (1.64 km).

Alternate 10 is a 75-ft- (22.8-m-) wide corridor that extends approximately 0.6 mile (0.9 km) north from the Alternate 8 corridor and then ties in to the west side of the main survey corridor.

The Historic Architectural Survey of the main survey corridor and all alternates consisted of both background research and field survey. Background research identified one previously recorded architectural resource (NC0008) located in the Franklin County portion of the survey corridor and one previously recorded architectural resource (FK0584) in the viewshed of Alternate 6 in Franklin County (Figures 4.1 and 4.2 and Table 4.1). Two previously recorded architectural resources are located within the viewshed of the Wake County portion of the main survey corridor (WA7651 and WA4025). However, WA4025 has been demolished. There are also four previously recorded resources (WA8368/WA-R110, WA1928, WA1956, and WA1957) located in the Alternate 4-A/B corridors in Wake County and one previously recorded resource (WA7844) located in the viewshed of Alternate 7 in Wake County (Figure 4.4 and Table 4.1). However, the WA8368/WA-R110 house has been demolished.

The architectural field survey recorded 23 resources in the APE of the survey corridor and the alternate corridors. Eleven (FK1269 through FR11279) are in Franklin County and 12 (WA8358 through WA8367) are in Wake County (Figures 4.1 through 4.4 and Table 4.2).

Chapter 2 of this report provides an environmental overview, Chapter 3 provides a historic cultural context, Chapters 4 provides the historic architectural survey results, and Chapter 5 summarizes the project results and recommendations. Appendix A contains detailed maps of the architectural survey corridor and alternate corridors. Appendix B contains the resumes of key personnel.

1.2 Project Location and Effect

The project corridor is located in the Piedmont region of North Carolina, which is crossed by the Little River and several of its tributaries as well as tributaries of the Tar River. Buffalo Creek and Crooked Creek also cross the survey corridor. Much of the corridor consists of agricultural fields, farm complexes, scattered residential houses, wetlands, and mixed pine and deciduous forests. Specific development plans for the proposed gas pipeline would involve grading and soil excavation as well as limited vegetation clearing within the preferred project corridor, once it is selected.

1.3 Methods of Investigation

1.3.1 Background Research

Background research for this project was conducted at the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources Office of Archives and History, Division of Historical Resources, Central Office, in Raleigh, North Carolina; the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (NCOSA) in Raleigh; the State Ar-

chives of North Carolina in Raleigh; the Franklin County Public Library in Louisburg; the Olivia Raney Local History Library in Raleigh; the Franklin County Tax Assessor's Office; and the Wake County Revenue Department Office.

At the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources Office of Archives and History, research consisted of an examination of historic architectural resource forms for previously recorded sites, buildings, structures, and objects in the survey corridor and project viewshed. Reports for previous undertakings conducted within or near the survey corridor were also reviewed. In addition, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) files were reviewed to identify any NRHP listed or nominated cultural resources in the survey corridor or project viewshed. At the NCOSA, an examination of archaeological site forms and previous archaeological reports for undertakings conducted within or near the survey corridor were reviewed. At the State Archives of North Carolina, county histories and historic maps were reviewed. At the Franklin County Public Library and the Olivia Raney Local History Library, county histories, cemetery records, and historic maps were reviewed. At the Franklin County Tax Assessor's Office and the Wake County Revenue Department Office, building construction dates and property boundaries of resources located within the survey corridor or project viewshed were reviewed.

Background research revealed a moderate number of previously recorded resources in the surrounding area. Comparing the environmental variables of the survey to those of resources previously recorded in the surrounding area, it was expected that any prehistoric archaeological sites encountered would be most likely found on elevated and well-drained areas near exploitable natural resources. Based on the known historic settlements previously identified in the surrounding area, the presence of historic archaeological sites was considered likely. If such sites were to be found, they would likely be associated with agriculture (e.g., yeoman farms or tenant farms).

1.3.2 Architectural Survey

An intensive architectural survey was then performed to locate all aboveground cultural resources located within the survey corridor and project viewshed. The survey was conducted by Mr. Michael Reynolds and involved driving the survey corridor with pedestrian inspection of all potentially historic resources (e.g., buildings, structures, objects over 50 years in age). Previously recorded architectural resources that are within the project viewshed were also revisited. Each resource was photographed and recorded on project maps.

The condition and architectural integrity of all potentially historic architectural resources were evaluated in the field to facilitate architectural review. Architectural resource conditions were described in the following terms:

Excellent - Recently restored or rehabilitated; well maintained;

Good - Structurally and cosmetically sound; in need of only routine maintenance;

Fair - Structurally sound but in need of cosmetic repair as well as routine maintenance;

Poor - In need of major structural as well as cosmetic repair and routine maintenance; or

Derelict - Abandoned and beyond economical restoration.

Similarly, resource integrity was described as

Excellent - All original construction materials and design elements remain intact and unchanged;

Good - The majority of original construction materials remain intact and unchanged except for roofing and other renewable architectural elements;

Fair - A substantial number of original architectural elements have been altered (e.g., aluminum, asbestos, or vinyl siding has been installed), historic windows and doors have been replaced with non-historic doors and windows,

and non-historic additions have been constructed; or

Poor - Original design has been radically altered by non-historic renovations and/or additions.

1.3.3 Assessing NRHP Eligibility

A primary goal of this investigation was to provide an accurate inventory of cultural resources within the survey corridor and viewshed and to provide sufficient data to determine if these resources are significant (i.e., eligible for the NRHP). Archaeological and architectural sites were evaluated based on the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP, as specified in the Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: *National Register of Historic Places*. According to 36 CFR Part 60.4 (Criteria for Evaluation), cultural resources (referred to as "properties" in the regulations) can be defined as significant if they

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

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, districts, or non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, or cemeteries). The eligibility of archaeological sites is most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define "historic" in the NRHP evaluation process. That is, all resources greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent resources may be considered if they display "exceptional" significance (Sherfy and Luce 1998).

Following *National Register Bulletin*: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Savage and Pope 1998), evaluation of any resource requires a two-fold process. First, the resource must be associated with an important historic context. If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both of these steps are discussed in more detail below.

Determining the association of a resource with a historic context involves five steps (Savage and Pope 1998). First, the resource must be associated with a particular facet of local, regional (state), or national history. Secondly, one must determine the significance of the identified historical facet/context with respect to the resource under evaluation. Any particular historical facet/context becomes significant for the development of the project area only if the project area contains resources that were constructed or gained their significance during that time. For example, an antebellum historic context would be significant for the development of a project area only if the project area contained buildings that were either built or gained their significance during the early nineteenth century. Similarly, the use of contexts associated with the pre-contact Native American use of a region would require the presence of pre-contact archaeological sites within the survey universe.

The third step is to demonstrate the ability of a particular resource to illustrate the context. A resource should be a component of the locales and features created or used during the historical period in question. For example, early nineteenth-century farmhouses, ruins of African American slave settlements from the 1820s, and/or field systems associated with particular antebellum plantations in the region would illustrate various aspects of the agricultural development of a region prior to the Civil War. Conversely, contemporary churches or road networks may have been used during this period but do not reflect the agricultural practices suggested by the other kinds of resources.

The fourth step is to determine the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historic context. Savage and Pope (1998) define how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a re-

source must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness [Savage and Pope 1998]). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions (Savage and Pope 1998). These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past. For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

After a resource is specifically associated with a significant historic context, one must determine which physical features of the resource are necessary to reflect its significance. One should consider the types of resources that may be associated with the context, how these resources represent the theme, and which aspects of integrity apply to the resource in question (Savage and Pope 1998). As in the example given above, a variety of resources may reflect the antebellum context (farmhouses, ruins of slave settlements, field systems, etc.). One must demonstrate how these resources reflect the context. The farmhouses represent the residences of the landowners who implemented the agricultural practices during the antebellum era. The slave settlements housed the workers who did the daily tasks necessary to plant, harvest, process, and market crops.

Once the above steps are completed and association with a historically significant context is demonstrated, one must consider the aspects of integrity applicable to a resource. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a resource; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation. These aspects are *location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling,* and *association* (36 CFR 60.4; Savage and Pope 1998). If a resource does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context. Therefore, it cannot be eligible for the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a resource must retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) with which it is associated. Under Criterion C, a resource must retain enough of its physical characteristics to reflect the style, type, or work of the artisan that it represents.

Typically, Criterion D is typically reserved for the evaluation of archaeological site. For a site to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, it must possess information bearing on an important research question (Savage and Pope 1998:21). Important research questions commonly involve testing new or former hypotheses regarding important topics in the natural sciences and/or addressing important aspects of the cultural chronology of a region. This information must be evaluated within the framework of an historic context; that is, the researcher must be able to address how the information contained within the resource is likely to affect current understanding of a particular time period. The results of the archaeological survey for this project are presented in a separate report (Reynolds and Butler 2018).

2.0 Environmental Overview

2.1 Introduction

The survey corridor is located in the Northern Outer Piedmont of North Carolina. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines the area as the Northern Outer Piedmont Level IV ecoregion. Ecoregions are defined as "…areas within which there is spatial coincidence in characteristics of geographical phenomena associated with differences in the quality, health, and integrity of ecosystems" (Omernik 2004:28). With respect to this project, the EPA Level IV ecoregions (those defined at the highest resolution, on the local level) provide the most consistent and appropriate starting point from which to discuss climatic differences and similarities, as well as those related to vegetation and fauna.

2.2 Geology and Geomorphology of the Northern Outer Piedmont

The Northern Outer Piedmont Level IV ecoregion is composed of mostly gneiss and schist rock intruded by granitic plutons and veneered with saprolite. It is lithologically distinct from adjacent Piedmont regions, as well as from the younger unconsolidated sediments of the Coastal Plain. Rocks and soils are similar to those encountered within the Carolina Slate Belt. However, the region contains more loblolly pine compared to the Virginia pine and shortleaf pine found in the Piedmont to the west, but it also contains local concentrations of mountain disjunct plant species. At the eastern boundary, the Fall Line is a broad transition zone where Piedmont rocks occur on the same landscape with Coastal Plain sediments. Some areas near this boundary have metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks similar to the Carolina Slate Belt. In the Northern Outer Piedmont, elevations range from 131.2 to 590.5 ft (40 to 180 m) amsl (above mean sea level; Omernik 2004). Elevations in the survey corridor range between approximately 300 and 500 ft (91.4 to 152.4 m) amsl.

2.3 Climate

The climate in the vicinity of Falls Lake and Jordan Lake is humid and temperate, and summers are hot. Temperatures at Jordan Lake range from an average daily minimum of 29° Fahrenheit (F) in winter to an average daily maximum of 87° F in summer. Precipitation in the region ranges from 112 to 124 cm per year. The Jordan Lake area averages 185 to 230 frost free days annually. Rain falls year-round with frontal storms common in winter and convectional thunderstorms dominant in summer; prolonged droughts are rare. Snow in the region is uncommon, and measurable accumulation is quite rare. Greater than half of the yearly rainfall total falls from the months of April to September, with most occurring in early spring and early autumn peaks. Summers are generally dry, and rains are typically brief. However, heavy downpours associated with thunderstorms are not uncommon (Cawthorn 1970; Griffith et al. 2002; Hayes 2006; Kirby 1976; McQuaid and Vrana 1997).

2.4 Hydrology

The survey corridor in Franklin County is drained by Cedar and Brandy Creeks, which are tributaries of the Tar River. The area is also drained by Crooked Creek. The survey corridor in Wake County is drained by the Little River and its tributaries, Perry Creek and Cedar Fork Creek. The area is also drained by Buffalo Creek. The Little River eventually drains into the Neuse River near Goldsboro, North Carolina. In addition, there are a significant number of wetlands in the survey corridor, particularly in Wake County. Figures 2.1 through 2.5 are photographs of the survey corridor.

Figure 2.1 Photograph of wetlands in the Franklin County survey corridor, looking southwest.

Figure 2.2 Photograph of wetlands in and near the Alternate 2 corridor, looking east.

Figure 2.3 Photograph of Perry Creek in the Wake County survey corridor, north of Louisburg Road, looking northwest.

Figure 2.4 Photograph of beaver dam and wetland in the Wake County survey corridor, north of Riley Hill Road, looking northwest.

Figure 2.5 Photograph of wetlands in the Wake County survey corridor south of Riley Hill School Road, looking south.

2.5 Flora and Fauna

The project corridor is included within the Carolinian biotic province (Dice 1943:18). This corresponds with Braun's (2001) Oak-Pine Forest Region, Atlantic Slope Section. This province includes most of the southeastern United States, including North Carolina. Vegetation in the region includes mixed oak forest and oak-hickory-pine forest. Predominant tree species include oak (black, red, southern, and white), hickory (mockernut, pignut, and southern shagbark), and pine (shortleaf, Virginia, and white). On the eastern edge of the Northern Outer Piedmont near the Coastal Plain boundary, some longleaf-shortleaf-loblolly pines predominate. In the immediate vicinity of survey corridor, current land use includes mixed forest, deciduous forest, pine plantations, cattle and hay pastures, agricultural fields for row crops, and limited residential development. Figures 2.6 through 2.16 are photographs of the survey corridor.

Common birds to the project area include anhingas, blackbirds, bluebirds, cardinals, chickadees, cormorants, crows, cuckoos, common ground and mourning doves, bald and golden eagles, egrets (cattle, great, green, and snowy), finches, flycatchers, grackles, ruffed grouse, gulls, blue and green herons, harriers, hawks (broad-winged, cooper's, red-shouldered, red-tailed, rough-legged, and sharp-shinned), hummingbirds, kestrels, kites, larks, purple martins, nighthawks, nuthatches, orioles, ospreys, owls (barn, great horned, and screech), brown and white pelicans, rails, sickens, swallows, tanagers, terns, thrushes, titmice, vireos, black and turkey vultures, wild turkeys, warblers, and wrens. Migratory waterfowl include canvasbacks, sandhill cranes, black and ringneck ducks, gadwalls, gannets, Canada and snow geese, grebes, glossy and white ibises, mallards, mergansers, petrels, pintails, plovers, sandpipers, wood storks, teals, and American widgeons.

Numerous amphibians and reptiles inhabit the project area, including frogs, lizards, newts, salamanders, skinks, black racer snakes, copperhead snakes, corn snakes, garter snakes, hog-nosed snakes, king snakes, rat snakes, northern and red-bellied water snakes, toads, box turtles, cooters, eastern snapping turtles, and yellow bellied-sliders. Invertebrate spe-

cies found in the project area of particular interest include clams and mussels. Numerous fish species inhabit the lakes and their tributaries, including major species such as largemouth bass, bluegill, common carp, catfish (blue, brown bullhead, channel, flathead, white, and yellow), black and white crappie, mosquito-fish, chain pickerel, gizzard and threadfin shad, striped bass, sunfish (green, longear, redbreast, and redear), warmouth, white bass, and white and yellow perch.

Figure 2.6 Photograph of pine and deciduous forest in the Franklin County survey corridor, looking southwest.

Figure 2.7 Photograph of planted pines in the Franklin County survey corridor, looking west.

Figure 2.8 Photograph of clear cut and graded area in the Franklin County survey corridor, looking west.

Figure 2.9 Photograph of agricultural field in the Franklin County survey corridor, looking south.

Figure 2.10 Photograph of agricultural fields in the Wake County survey corridor, looking southeast.

Figure 2.11 Photograph of agricultural field in the Wake County survey corridor, looking southwest.

Figure 2.12 Photograph of clear cut area in the Wake County survey corridor, looking southwest.

Figure 2.13 Photograph of granite rock outcropping in the Wake County survey corridor, looking southwest.

Figure 2.14 Photograph of agricultural field in the Wake County survey corridor, looking southeast.

Figure 2.15 Photograph of wooded area of immature pines and deciduous trees in the Wake County survey corridor, looking southeast.

Figure 2.16 Photograph of deciduous forest in the Wake County survey corridor, looking southeast.

2.6 Built Environment

The northern portion of the survey area is in Franklin County. The nearest town to the survey area is Franklinton (founded 1842). Franklin was founded as railroad town on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad corridor. Historic architecture resources primarily date to the late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century (Powell 1968; Legacy Research Associates, Inc. 2007). In the vicinity of the study area, the built environment of Franklin County consists of farms and farm complexes dating to the late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. The Raleigh & Gaston Railroad (now CSX) corridor also passes through the survey area. Scattered individual historic houses date to the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Scattered non-historic houses primarily date from the 1980s to 2000. East of the survey area, along Capital Boulevard (US 1), is commercial and light industrial development dating to the late twentieth century to the early twenty-first century (Figure 2.17).

The central and southern portions of the survey area are in Wake County. The nearest towns to the survey area are Youngsville (incorporated 1870), Rolesville (chartered 1937), and Wake Forest (established 1834). Youngsville was also a town on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad (now CSX) corridor. Historic commercial and residential buildings primarily date to the late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century, with scattered houses from the mid-twentieth century. While Rolesville was chartered in 1837, a fire destroyed most of the town in the early twentieth century. Most historic buildings in the town date from 1940 to the 1950s. Wake Forest was established in 1834 as Wake Forest College and was centered on the campus of the Wake Forest Institute (a Baptist seminary) (Lally 1994). The town was renamed Wake Forest in 1909 and most of the historic commercial and residential buildings in the town date to the late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century.

Near the study area, the built environment of Wake County consists of farms and farm complexes dating to the late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. Scattered individual historic houses date to the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Scattered non-historic houses primarily date from the 1950s to 2000. In addition, the area has several new residential developments dating to the early twenty-first century (Figure 2.18).

Figure 2.17 Photograph of agricultural field and an early twentieth-century farmhouse in Franklin County, looking north.

Figure 2.18 Photograph of an agricultural field and an early twentieth-century farm complex in Wake County, Rolesville area, looking southeast.

3.0 Cultural Overview

3.1 The Historic Period (AD 1540 to present)

In the following overview, the basic historical eras in the history of Central North Carolina are outlined. These include European Exploration and Colonization, Colonial North Carolina, the Revolution, the Early National period, the Antebellum period, the Civil War and Reconstruction, the New South, and the twentieth century.

3.1.1 European Exploration and Colonization (AD 1540-1600)

Well before English colonists arrived in North Carolina, Spanish authorities vied for control of the land. In 1526, Spanish explorer and planter Lucas Vásquez de Ayllón sailed north from Hispaniola and established the first European colony in the Carolinas, San Miquel de Gualdape, near present-day Georgetown, South Carolina. This ill-fated colony soon collapsed. However, the famous explorer Hernando de Soto led another expedition into Carolina 14 years later. This force, numbering over 600, was driven by the promise of gold, a new passage to China, and De Soto's iron leadership. During his travels, De Soto visited the Mississippian chiefdom Cofitachequi (near Camden, South Carolina) on the Wateree River. Traveling north along the Wateree River, De Soto's entrada reached North Carolina. During his stay in North Carolina, De Soto visited several chiefdoms, including Chalague (southwest of Charlotte), Guaquili (near Hickory), and Joara (near Morganton). De Soto moved westward through the North Carolina mountains into Tennessee following the courses of the Catawba and French Broad rivers. Although Native American groups greeted De Soto's expeditionary force with hospitality, providing food and supplies, historians note that De Soto used ruthless tactics against the natives in his quest for wealth. Sixteen years later, the Spanish established a garrison (Fort San Felipe) and settlement (Santa Elena) on present-day Parris Island, South Carolina. From December 1566 to March 1567, Spanish explorer Juan Pardo led a 125-man force from Fort San Felipe northward into North Carolina. In North Carolina, Pardo revisited the Joara chiefdom and established the garrison of Fort San Juan. Archaeologists believe that the Berry site near Morganton is the remnants of Joara and Fort San Juan (Clayton et al. 1993:113; Hudson 1990, 1994; Moore 2002; Weber 1992).

Early Spanish explorations were followed 40 years later by a failed attempt to establish an English colony on Roanoke Island in 1585. With the establishment of Jamestown in Virginia in 1607, the English gained control of the region. While English explorers and traders ventured into Central North Carolina, it was not until the granting of the Carolina Charter in 1663 that settlement in this region began in earnest (Cumming 2001; Powell 1988, 1989).

3.1.2 Colonial North Carolina (AD 1600-1763)

In 1607, the Virginia Company landed in the Chesapeake Bay, traveled up the James River, and established the first permanent English colony in North America at Jamestown. The Jamestown colony barely survived. Historian L. Marin Wood (2008a:10) summarizes the Jamestown colonists' plight:

> The lack of clean water, the fact that Jamestown was built on a swamp, the lack of food, and the men's disinterest in agriculture all contributed to a high death rate. At the end of the first year, there were only 34 men still alive, and it looked like Jamestown might suffer the same fate as Roanoke. The colony survived, but only barely. Over the next thirteen years, more than 6,000 people would immigrate to Jamestown, but only 1,300 would survive.

In 1618, local Algonquins, led by their chief Powhantan, attacked Jamestown. Other skirmishes between the Algonquins and the Jamestown colonists occurred in 1622, 1636, and 1644. However, with a steady influx of immigrants "the tide was slowly turning to the advantage of the English" (Wood 2008a:11). Jamestown colonists, led by John Rolfe (who had married Powhatan's daughter Pocahontas) began planting West Indies tobacco in Virginia. "Over the next [few] decades, tobacco became a very profitable crop," attracting new settlers, which brought inevitable expansion of the colony inland (Wood 2008a:11). Additionally, the rise of the plantation economy in

Virginia and the desire to maximize profits necessitated the use of at first indentured servants and later African slaves (Powell 1988, 1989).

While the Virginia colony expanded, Carolina remained a backcountry. Although King Charles I had granted lands in eastern North Carolina near Albemarle Sound to his attorney general, Sir Robert Heath, in 1629, the English Civil War prevented Heath from establishing a colony there. However, "by the 1660s, two changes had taken place in Virginia that led to the first permanent white settlements in North Carolina. Virginia's population began to grow, while its available land became scarcer" (Walbert 2008a:16). As more and more immigrants arrived in Virginia, many of whom were indentured servants, conditions also began to improve, leading to a more stable population.

In the 1650s, Virginians who wanted land began moving south into the Albemarle Sound region. The first documented permanent English settlement in Carolina was Nathaniel Batts' trading post on Albemarle Sound (Cumming 2001; Powell 1988, 1989; Salley 1911; Walbert 2008a). Both these early maps show an Indian trading route extending southwest from the Chesapeake through central North Carolina. This trading route is the same route followed by John Lawson when he visited an Occaneechi village on the Eno River (near present day Hillsboro).

In reward for their service, King Charles II granted eight noblemen, the Lords Proprietors, the land called Carolina, named after his father, Charles I. The 1663 Carolina Charter rewarded the Lords Proprietors all the land south of Virginia, extending between 36 and 31 degrees north (boundaries later expanded in the 1665 Charter). Figure 3.1 shows the boundaries of the 1663 and 1665 Carolina Charter (after Walbert 2008a:18). The Lords Proprietors controlled the Province of Carolina from 1663 until it became the royal colonies of North and South Carolina in 1729 (Cumming 2001; Powell 1988, 1989).

The Lords Proprietors adopted the *Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina* to govern the province. Walbert (2008b:83) summarizes the problems faced during this period:

> The complicated feudal system the Lords Proprietors had in mind had evolved over centuries in England, and Carolina was nothing like the

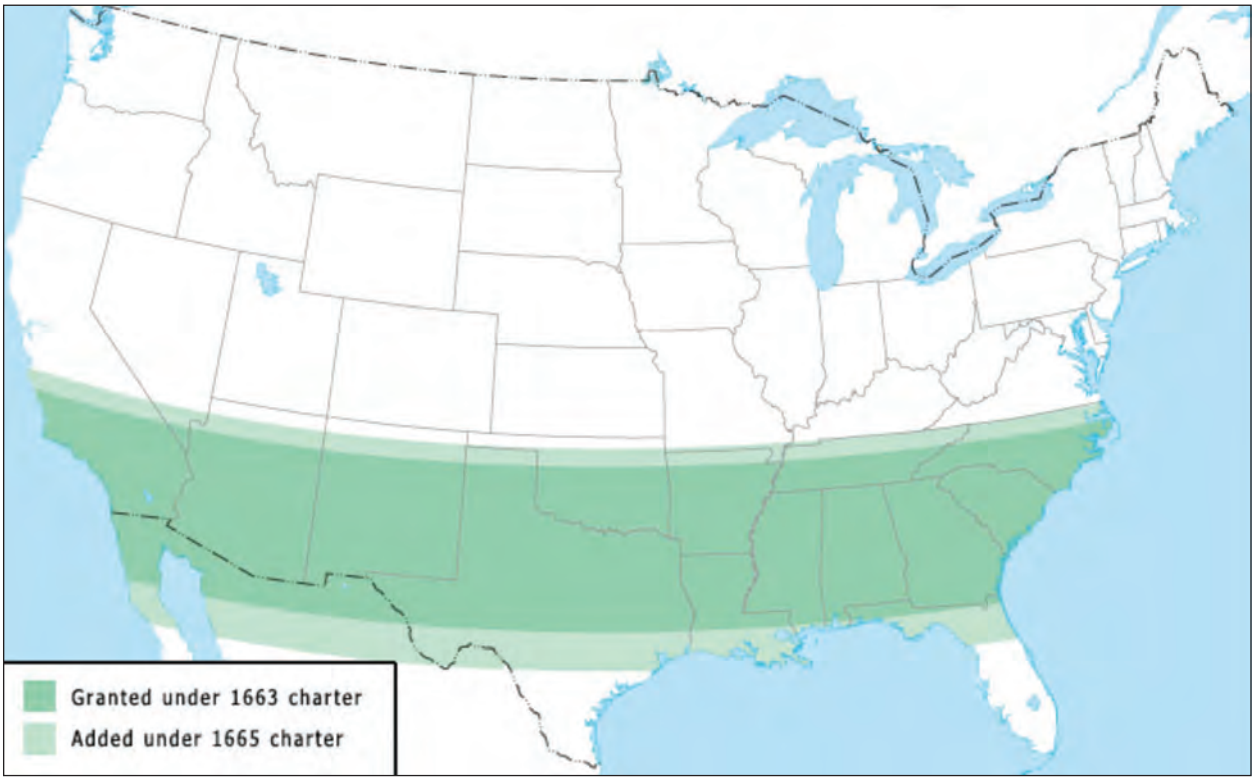

Figure 3.1 The boundaries of the 1663 and 1665 Carolina Charter Granted to the Lords Proprietors (after Walbert 2008a:18).

> England of 1663. It was already occupied by native peoples who wanted no part of a European government and partially settled by white men who had full rights to their land. At the same time, unlike Europe, where all land had been owned and controlled for centuries, Carolina had vast tracts of land that colonists could obtain cheaply and where there was no effective government. And men and women in England who had the freedom to travel to America had no desire to become hereditary serfs. A tightly controlled, hierarchical system simply wasn't going to work in colonial Carolina.

Early governance of the Carolina Province was difficult, inconsistent, and corrupt. The charter exempted early colonists from paying duties and taxes on goods bound for England for seven years. When this exemption expired in 1670, the Lords Proprietors and their representatives tried to collect. As a result, several leading citizens led by John Culpepper rebelled, forced the local government out, and held their own elections.

Quakers played an important role in early provincial politics. In 1694, the Quaker John Archdale was appointed governor of the province. In 1711, a dispute arose between Anglicans and Quakers. Known as Cary's Rebellion, the dispute was between factions following former governor Colonel Thomas Cary and newly appointed Governor Edward Hyde. These early rebellions are early indications of the desire for self-governance and democracy in North Carolina, likely foreshadowing the future rebellion during the American Revolution (Powell 1988, 1989; Walbert 2008c; Weir 2000; Wood 2008b).

In the wake of Cary's Rebellion, more troubles arose in September 1711 when the Tuscarora Indians began raiding coastal plantations near Bath. In response, Governor Edward Hyde called up the militia, but because so many settlers were Quakers, whose major tenet was pacifism, the call was largely ignored. As Tuscarora raids escalated, assistance came from South Carolina. Despite a yellow fever outbreak which claimed the life of Governor Hyde, the Tuscarora were eventually defeated and driven from North Carolina (Powell 1988, 1989).

Despite these difficulties, the Lords Proprietors promoted early exploration and settlement of the province. In the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century, a tide of settlers arrived in Central North Carolina from Europe and Virginia. Although the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina named the Church of England as the official church of the province, it also guaranteed religious freedom. This provision attracted English Quakers and Swiss Palatines. Quaker church founder George Fox visited coastal North Carolina in 1672, establishing a church in Bath. John Lawson not only explored inland portions of North Carolina but also played a prominent role in the foundation of the province, serving as the Lords Proprietors' Surveyor General in 1708 and helping to establish a settlement at New Bern. While in London, Lawson organized a group of Swiss Palatines led by Baron Christoph von Graffenried, who established New Bern in 1710. Located at the mouth of the Neuse River, New Bern became the first seat of colonial government in North Carolina and the first state capital (Cumming 2001; Powell 1988, 1989; Saunders 1886a, 1886b, 1886c; Todd 1920; Weir 2000).

In 1729, the Lords Proprietors sold their shares of North Carolina to King George II, and North Carolina became a royal colony. As a royal colony, the government proved more stable and effective. By 1729, 36,000 immigrants resided in North Carolina, mostly in the Albemarle region. However, settlement gradually spread down the coast, reaching the Cape Fear area by the mid-1720s, and inland to the Piedmont by the 1740s. Moseley's (1733) map shows Palatine and Welch settlements inland on the Cape Fear River, as well as Governor George Burrington's 30,000-acre land grant on the Haw and New Hope rivers. Figure 3.2 shows a portion of Moseley's (1733) map of the Province of North Carolina.

Settlement of Central North Carolina did not begin in earnest until after North Carolina became a royal colony. Settlement was hindered by the Fall Line, which restricted river traffic, and the lack of roads. Hendricks and Hendricks (2007:232) summarize the early settlement of the Piedmont:

> Though few roads ventured into the backcountry, two were vital to settlement of the region… the Indian Trading Path [shown on Moseley's (1733) map]… and the Great Wagon Road, which stretched from Pennsylvania through

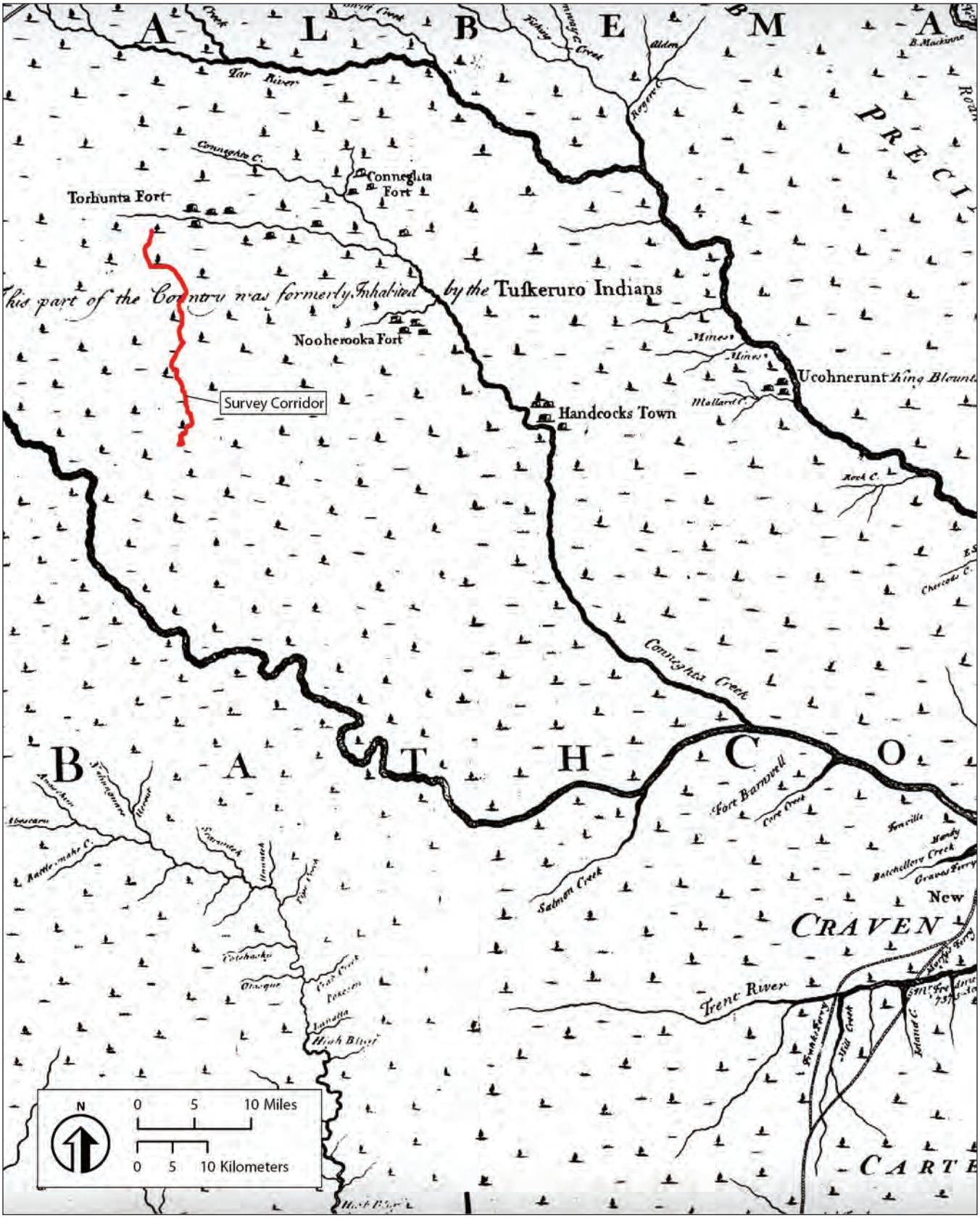

Figure 3.2 A portion of Moseley's 1773 map of the Province of North Carolina showing the project corridor and early European settlements.

> Virginia's Shenandoah Valley and into North Carolina… Early Piedmont settlers were primarily Scotch-Irish and German people who were descendants of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia settlers. These settlers came down the Great Wagon Road. Many left their home colonies because suitable land in those colonies had become scarce and expensive.

The Scotch-Irish and German settlers were all Protestants, usually of the German Reformed, Lutheran, Moravian, or Presbyterian faith. Most of these settlers established small farms and lived in close-knit communities. However, these settlers were also transporting goods to coastal markets and seaports. Several of the more successful settlers also acquired African slaves. While the majority of the population owned no slaves, most approved of the practice (Hendricks and Hendricks 2007; Powell 1988, 1989).

Continued settlement and rising prosperity in Central North Carolina was interrupted by two important events: the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) and the American Revolution (1763-1789). Beginning in the 1760s, "groups of settlers calling themselves Regulators signed petitions, refused to pay taxes, and ultimately used violence in an effort to force the colonial government to treat them fairly" (Walbert 2008d). As a result, the colonial government created new counties to help provide adequate government (Powell 1988, 1989).

During the Seven Years' War, the North Carolina militia served to assist neighboring colonies and protect its citizens. In 1754, interim Governor Matthew Rowan dispatched the militia to aid Virginia, but the force arrived too late. In 1755, Governor Arthur Dobbs sent a force west to newly established Rowan County, where a garrison was entrenched at Fort Dobbs (near present-day Statesville). Although Fort Dobbs was never engaged in any major operation, the troops stationed there provided protection for local citizens. However, after the Cherokee declared war on the British in 1759, Fort Dobbs was attacked by a Cherokee war party. In 1760, Fort Dobbs served as a staging point during the final push against the Cherokee in South Carolina (Powell 1988, 1989).

The survey corridor was once located within the Bladen and Craven precincts, which were formed in 1711 and 1734, respectively. The survey corridor lies within the early colonial counties of Johnston, Orange, Granville, and Cumberland. In 1746, Johnston County was formed from part of the Craven Precinct and was named in honor of North Carolina Governor Gabriel Johnston. Granville County was formed in 1746 and named in honor of John Carteret, Earl of Granville. Orange County was formed in 1752 from parts of Bladen Precinct (by then a County), Granville County, and Johnson County. It was named in honor of William V of Orange, the infant grandson of King George II of Great Britain. Cumberland County was formed in 1754 from part of Bladen and was named in honor of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland (Corbitt 1996; Fletcher et al. 2011).

Wake County was formed in 1770 from parts of Johnston, Cumberland, and Orange counties. Wake County was named in honor of Margaret Wake, wife of Governor William Tryon. In April 1771, Chatham County was formed from part of Orange County. The county was named "in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham" (Corbitt 1996:61).

In 1764, Bute County was formed from the eastern part of Granville County and was named in honor of John Stuart, 3rd Earl of Bute and Prime Minister of Great Britain (1762-1763). However, John Stewart was unpopular with Americans, so the county was abolished and divided into Franklin and Warren counties in 1779 (Corbitt 1950). The same act that authorized the formation of Franklin County also authorized the laying out of the courthouse in Louisburg which was to be the county seat (Davis 1948; Scholl et al. 2007). Franklin County was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin and Warren County was named in honor of Joseph Warren, a Revolutionary War patriot (North Carolina Department of Historic Resources [NCDHR] 1977; Legacy Research Associates, Inc. 2007). Figure 3.3 shows the political boundary changes that occurred in North Carolina during this time period, as well as new settlements.

Figure 3.3 A portion of Price-Strother's (1808) map of North Carolina showing the approximate location of the survey corridor.

3.1.3 The Revolution in North Carolina (1763-1789)

The British government's problems in North Carolina did not end with victory over the French and the Treaty of Peace (1763). Under Governor William Tryon (1765-1771), citizens of Central North Carolina protested local corruption, high fees and taxes, and the Stamp Act through peaceful and violent means. In the mid-1760s, the Stamp Act crisis invoked violent responses from leading citizens in eastern North Carolina (*Continuation of the North Carolina Gazette* [CNCG] 1766). "Governor William Tryon worked hard to convince North Carolinians to accept the tax, but when HMS *Diligence* arrived on November 28th bringing the tax stamps, the colonists refused to let them be brought ashore… The tension was finally eased by the repeal of the Stamp Act in March 1766" (McKown 2006:2). Some citizens refused to pay taxes and sent petitions to Governor Tryon. From the early 1760s, North Carolina Regulators continued causing trouble by refusing to pay taxes and committing violence against government officials. Purdie and Dixon (1770:2) summarize the situation in nearby Orange County:

> In short, all civil government in Orange County is relaxed, the courts of justice totally stopped, and every thing reduced to the power and controul of a set of men who call them selves regulators; but are in fact no other than a desperate and cruel banditi, actuated by principles that no laws can restrain, no honour or conscience bind.

Trouble mounted when the North Carolina Provincial Assembly passed the Johnson Riot Act on January 15, 1771 (Tryon et al. 1771). In March 1771, Governor Tryon ordered the North Carolina militia (with 1,100 men) to march against 2,000 Regulators. In May 1771, at the Battle of Alamance (near present-day Burlington, northwest of Raleigh) Governor Tryon defeated the Regulators, effectively quelling this local resistance movement (Powell 1988, 1989).

On April 12, 1776, the North Carolina Provincial Congress issued the Halifax Resolves, thus becoming the first colony to instruct its Continental Congress delegates to vote for independence. Throughout the war, fierce guerilla warfare persisted across North Carolina, pitting neighbor against neighbor. However, in 1780 the southern campaign entered North Carolina, with major battles occurring at King's Mountain and Guilford Courthouse. In October 1780, American Revolutionary forces achieved victory over the British at the Battle of Kings Mountain. After victory at Cowpens in South Carolina in January 1781, the Southern Division of the Continental Army, led by General Nathanael Greene, moved across North Carolina, engaging British General Cornwallis's army along the way. This campaign is known as The Race for the [Dan] River and it effectively demoralized and weakened the resolve of the British. At the Battle of Guilford Courthouse (near present-day Greensboro), the British achieved victory at an extreme cost. As a result, Cornwallis decided to move the army to the Virginia coast to replenish supplies, and was finally defeated at Yorktown later that year (Powell 1988, 1989).

Loyalists in Central North Carolina continued to battle even as the tide of the war changed. From July to November 1781, loyalist militias under the leadership of Colonel David Fanning terrorized Patriots in central North Carolina. Fanning's militia conducted several daring raids, taking the Chatham County Courthouse and later capturing Hillsborough, along with 200 Patriots and Governor Thomas Burke. However, when the British withdrew from Wilmington in November 1781, Fanning lost his support. At war's end, Fanning tried to negotiate amnesty for himself but was denied and fled to Canada (Powell 1988, 1989).

3.1.4 The Early National and Antebellum Periods in North Carolina (1789-1860)

The United States of America achieved independence from Great Britain in 1781. On November 21, 1789, North Carolina became the twelfth state to ratify the Constitution. After the war, the North Carolina State Legislature resolved to establish a new capital at its present location in Wake County. The central location of government had been a major divisive issue during the Colonial period, with the legislature meeting at numerous locations (Queen Anne's Creek, Edenton, Wilmington, Bath, New Bern, Kinston, Halifax, Smithfield, Hillsboro, Salem, Fayetteville, and Tarboro) between 1715 and 1787. In March 1792, the legislature voted to pay £1,378 to purchase 1,000 acres of Senator Joel Lane's

plantation in Wake County to establish the new state capital of Raleigh, named after Sir Walter Raleigh, who was responsible for sending the first colonists to North Carolina (Powell 1988, 1989).

North Carolina politics during initial statehood were dominated by Democratic Republicans, who were steadfastly opposed to centralized government. Probably the most important politician during this period was Nathaniel Macon, who served both as United States Representative and Senator for many years. Republicans promoted state's rights, harkened agrarian values, and were adamant supporters of slavery (Powell 1988, 1989).

From the beginning, North Carolina's economy was mostly agrarian. However, slavery remained largely an eastern phenomenon. The introduction of Eli Whitney's cotton gin in 1802 made cotton and slavery hugely profitable, even to small farmers in central North Carolina. For this reason, after statehood, slavery increased throughout the state (University of North Carolina Libraries [UNCL] 2010:1):

> By 1800, there were around 140,000 blacks living in North Carolina. A small number of these were free blacks, who mostly farmed or worked in skilled trades. The majority were slaves working in agriculture on small- to medium-sized farms. As in the colonial period, few North Carolina slaves lived on huge plantations. Fifty-three percent of slave owners in the state owned five or fewer slaves, and only 2.6 percent of slaves lived on farms with over 50 other slaves during the antebellum period. In fact, by 1850, only 91 slave owners in the whole state owned over 100 slaves.

During the Antebellum period, North Carolina remained overwhelmingly rural, with only one city, Wilmington, numbering close to 10,000 residents. By 1860, North Carolina's population totaled 992,662, with 629,942 of European descent, 361,522 of African descent, and 1,158 of Native American descent (United States Census Bureau [USCB] 1862). In 1860, North Carolina had 69,000 farms. Of these, 71 percent were less than 100 acres. Additionally, 72 percent of white families owned no slaves. However, African Americans amounted to one-third of the population, and most were slaves. In 1860, 71 percent of North Carolina's slaves resided in Coastal Plain counties (USCB 1862).

It was in the late 1830s that Franklinton Depot first appeared as a stop on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad corridor in Franklin County (Powell 1968). A town soon grew around the depot and the city of Franklinton was incorporated in 1842. Franklinton became a center of imports and exports and a tobacco factory and sawmill were also built in the town. In the early twentieth century, the Sterling Cotton Mill and the Washboard Manufacturing Company were also established at Franklinton (Hollar 1992; Legacy Research Associates, Inc. 2007).

Youngstown, which is approximately 0.5 mile south of the survey corridor in Franklin County, was called the village of Pacific in the late 1830s (Powell 1968). It was also a stop on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad corridor. The town was incorporated as Youngsville in 1870 (Willard 1982). It was renamed in honor of a prominent local land owner, John Young (Powell 1968; Legacy Research Associates, Inc. 2007).

Approximately 3.5 miles south of Youngsville and 4.0 miles west of the survey corridor in Wake County is the City of Wake Forest. Wake Forest, originally known as the town of Wake Forest College, was established in 1834 when the North Carolina Baptist State Convention established the Wake Forest Institute (Lally 1994). It was renamed Wake Forest College in 1838 and was incorporated as the town of Wake Forest College in 1880. However, it was not renamed Wake Forest until 1909 (Powell 1968; Pelosi 2008). The Glenn Royal Cotton Mill was built near the town in 1899 and was incorporated as its own city in 1907 (Lally 1994). However, Glenn Royal and the nearby town of Forestville were annexed by the City of Wake Forest in the 1940s (Powell 1968; Lally 1994).

Shortly after World War II, Wake Forest College announced that it planned to move to Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Also at this time, the Southern Baptist Convention founded the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, and the new seminary shared the Wake Forest Campus until Wake Forest College moved to Winston-Salem in 1956. The seminary then took full control of the Wake Forest campus (Pelosi 2008).

Forestville was founded in 1839 and was a stop on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad (Lally 1994). It

was incorporated in 1879 and had a thriving business community (Powell 1968). However, as Wake Forest grew in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the train depot was moved there and Forestville's charter was repealed in 1915. It was then annexed by Wake Forest in the 1940s (Powell 1968; Legacy Research Associates, Inc. 2007).

The town of Rolesville is located approximately 1.0 mile west of the survey corridor. It was chartered in 1837 and was the second town in Wake County to receive a charter, the first being Raleigh (Murray 1983, Powell 1968). William Roles, a Wake County justice of the peace, was the founder of the town and owned the land where the center is town is located (Murray 1983).

William Roles owned land at the intersection of two stage roads, the Oxford-Smithfield Road and the Raleigh-Louisburg Road. The intersection was at the midway point on both stage roads connecting the towns. This made the intersection a frequent travel stop. An 1822 stage road map shows "Rolle's Halfway House" at the location (Robinson 1998). Roles began developing the intersection as early as 1819. He opened a store at the intersection in the early 1820s and owned a nearby cotton gin. The third post office to open in Wake County was at Rolesville. It opened in 1825 with William Roles serving as postmaster (Murray 1983; Scholl et al. 2007).

In 1835, Roles subdivided part of his land into 30 lots and put them up for sale in hopes of developing a town. Lots began to sell in 1836; however, Roles moved to Mississippi that year to pursue other economic investments and did not return to live in the community. Due to the failure of some of his economic ventures, the property of William Roles went into trust in 1839 and was sold. However, Rolesville continued to develop. It received its charter in the late 1830s and had an economy primarily based on agriculture. The town was also designated as a Wake County polling place in the late 1830s (Murray 1983).

Based on census records, by 1870 Rolesville had a population of 553 people and was the only incorporated town in Wake County besides Raleigh. However, by 1880, the population had dropped to 381 people and it was the smallest of the seven towns that had been incorporated in the county by that time. In the early twentieth century, a fire destroyed much of Rolesville and the town charter lapsed or was surrendered. However, the town received a new charter in 1941 (Murray 1983).

3.1.5 Railroad Development in Franklin and Wake Counties

In the early 1830s, the North Carolina Legislature granted a charter to establish the Greensville & Roanoke Railroad, a branch of the Petersburg Railroad, which ran from northern Gaston, North Carolina, to Petersburg, Virginia (Prince 2000; Watkins 1941). In 1835, the North Carolina Legislature then granted a charter to establish the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad which would connect Raleigh and Gaston (Gilbert and Jefferys 1969; Peace 1955). The Raleigh & Gaston Railroad would connect Raleigh to Petersburg, Virginia, and Richmond, Virginia, via a junction of the two railroads in Gaston. Construction of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad began in 1836 which made it the second railroad to be established in North Carolina. The rail corridor was primarily constructed using slave labor. The first rails were laid in Gaston, and by 1838, the line had reached Henderson, North Carolina (Peace 1955).

The Raleigh & Gaston Railroad was completed in 1840 and spanned 86 miles. Part of this corridor is in the Franklin County portion of the survey corridor (see Figure 4.1). However, due to growing financial difficulties it was purchased by the State of North Carolina in 1845 (Clark 1877). The State returned control to the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company when it was reorganized in 1851 (Bishir 1979; Clark 1877). In the 1850s, the company made major repairs to the rail line and bridges, and in 1853, it extended the line 12 miles to link with the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad in Gaston (Prince 2000). The extension created the first direct route between Portsmouth, Virginia, and Raleigh (Griffin 1991; Prince 2000).

During the Civil War, the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad was a major Confederate transportation route for supplies and troops. However, once Richmond fell to the Union Army in 1865, Confederate forces burned the railroad bridges at Weldon, North Carolina, and Gaston, and at Cedar Creek south of Franklinton (Prince 2000). The bridge over Cedar Creek was soon rebuilt by the Union Army so their supplies and troops could be transported between

Raleigh and Weldon. The bridge at Gaston was never rebuilt (Prince 2000).

After the Civil War, the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad gained control of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad in 1871. The railroad experienced financial difficulties in the late nineteenth century (Prince 2000; Waugh 1967). The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad consolidated in the 1890s and became known as the Seaboard Air Line Railway. The Seaboard Air Line Railway connected to the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad in Norlina, North Carolina, and it began using an unused portion of the Virginia and Carolina Railroad to connect with Richmond (Griffin 1991).

In the 1880s, the Virginia and Carolina Railroad was renamed the Richmond, Petersburg, and Carolina Railroad (Griffin 1991; Prince 2000), and in 1900, the Seaboard Air Line Railway formally absorbed the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. By this time, the Seaboard Air Line Railway controlled approximately 106 railroad companies, the oldest of which was the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad (McFarland 2001; Peace 1955). In 1915, the Seaboard Air Line Railway divided its holdings into six divisions. The Virginia Division established its headquarters in Raleigh and managed all of company rail lines north of the city (Griffin 1991).

By 1946, the Seaboard Air Line Railway had reorganized and managed over 4,000 miles of railroad, with over 600 miles spanning Virginia and North Carolina. In 1967, the Seaboard Coast Line conglomerate was created with the merging of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line (Traser 1998). In 1969, it became Seaboard Coast Line Industries, Inc. The merger of Chessie System, Inc., and the Seaboard Coast Line Industries, Inc., in 1980 created the CSX Corporation which currently operates the rail line adjacent to the survey corridor.

3.1.6 Civil War and Reconstruction (1860-1875)

After considerable debate, North Carolina became the last state to secede from the Union in May 1861. During the Civil War, most major campaigns occurred in key border states such as Tennessee and Virginia. Although the eastern Coastal Plain relied upon the plantation economy and requisite slavery, the majority of the state, including the central Piedmont, was occupied by small farmers who remained ambivalent to the Confederacy. Despite this ambivalence, North Carolina supplied considerable numbers of troops and supplies to the Confederacy. After President Lincoln ordered a naval blockade of all southern ports in April 1865, Wilmington remained a viable seaport for several years. The first major Union campaign in North Carolina was led by Major General Ambrose Burnside. Lasting from September 1861 to July 1862, the Burnside Campaign sought to capture all of North Carolina's major coastal cities. After the capture of New Bern, Union forces maintained strict control over North Carolina. Except for minor skirmishes, no major battles were fought in North Carolina until Union Major General William Sherman engaged and defeated Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston's army at the Battles of Averasborough and Bentonville (approximately 35 miles southeast of Raleigh) in March 1865. Unlike in Georgia and South Carolina, Sherman's March spared North Carolina (Bradley 1995; Powell 1988, 1989). There were no Civil War battles or major skirmishes that took place in or near the survey corridor.

During the Civil War, no state provided more soldiers than North Carolina, including approximately 125,000 white Confederate soldiers, 10,000 white Union soldiers, and 5,000 black Union soldiers. By the end of the war, approximately 40,000 North Carolina soldiers had died from combat and disease. Although few major battles occurred in North Carolina, the state still experienced widespread property loss. As Reconstruction began in North Carolina, old-guard Democrats regained control of the state legislature in the election of 1866. Determined to maintain their prewar economic status, these old-guard politicians eventually developed the sharecropping system, which became omnipresent throughout the South (Powell 1988, 1989).

Following the Civil War, a lack of farm labor to work plantations brought about the creation of new agricultural labor systems, including tenant farming and sharecropping. In general, farms decreased in size in the years after the war to adapt to the new labor systems and economic condition in the South. Nearly two-thirds of the farms in Franklin County were operated by tenants by the close of the nineteenth century (Piehl 1979). Wake County saw similar conditions; however, more industries were established there. The 1870 census indicated that there were 27

manufacturing businesses in Wake County. In addition, Branson's 1872 directory reported that Wake County was the home of 68 mills of various types. However, Wake County was still predominately agricultural in the late nineteenth century (Murray 1983).

Additionally, after the Civil War, Confederate states such as North Carolina were required by the federal government to develop new constitutions providing for universal male suffrage and the ratification of the 14th Amendment. On July 4, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 14, 1866), North Carolina's state legislature ratified the 14th Amendment. However, North Carolina would not draft a new constitution until April 1868. By the late 1870s, reconstruction efforts had lost steam as North Carolina Democrats gained resounding victories in both the governor's office and the legislature. In 1875, the North Carolina General Assembly passed 30 amendments that restored much of the Assembly's former power, required segregation in schools, and prohibited marriage between blacks and whites. The last years of the nineteenth century saw North Carolina and the rest of the South return to old economic and political systems. The 1880s brought a rapid increase in the cotton textile industry in central North Carolina. Entrepreneurs were attracted to the South's low wage scale, the proximity of cotton-producing lands, and cheap hydroelectric energy (Foner 2007; Powell 1988, 1989).

3.1.7 Central North Carolina in the Twentieth Century (1901 to the Present)

The end of the nineteenth century brought the end of the Gilded Age, a time of unbridled economic expansion and unscrupulous business practices. However, southern states like North Carolina remained entrenched in a tradition of bigotry and racism. Slavery was gone but sharecropping and tenant farming proved almost as cumbersome, not only for African Americans but also for poor white farmers. Rapid expansion of railroads tied North Carolina into the national economy. During this period, the most important crops were cotton and tobacco. Eventually, through the leadership of entrepreneurs such as James Cannon, the southern textile industry surpassed that of New England.

In the early twentieth century, Progressives sought major reforms to North Carolina's status quo, including agriculture, education, prohibition, transportation, and women's suffrage. However, these measures were hampered not only by political resistance but also by the Great Depression, World Wars I and II, and natural catastrophes. In 1919, North Carolina voters approved the 18th Amendment, the prohibition of alcohol. However, the 19th Amendment, the right for women to vote in primary elections, was not formally approved in North Carolina until 1971, despite the fact that nationwide, women had already won universal suffrage when Tennessee became the 35th state to ratify the amendment in August 1920.

Early twentieth-century reformers sought to ameliorate the devastating economic toll of sharecropping on poor North Carolinians, but to little avail. New Deal reforms helped reform North Carolina's agriculture, as government programs were introduced to reduce the total acreage of cotton and tobacco and diversify small farms. Reformers changed the way education was funded by devising a series of new taxes. In 1913, the state government formed the state highway department in an effort to improve transportation in rural areas of the state (Powell 1988, 1989).

The issue of frequent destructive floods and periodic droughts was not unique to North Carolina, but the interaction of gulf moisture with weather systems moving from the west often made these events particularly severe in the region. After decades of political debate, the landmark 1824 Supreme Court decision *Gibbons v. Ogden* enabled the federal government to construct and finance river improvements (Arnold 1988:4). "This decision launched the federal government, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), on a program of river improvements that began in the 1820s and continues today" (Arnold 1988:preface). Since that time, a series of flood control measures have been enacted in response to major flood catastrophes. These include the Swamp Land Acts of 1849 and 1850, the creation of the Mississippi River Commission in 1879, the establishment of the House Committee on Flood Control in 1916, the Flood Control Act of 1917, the River and Harbor Act of 1927, and finally, the Flood Control Act of 1936 (Arnold 1988:preface).

In response to the River and Harbor Acts of 1927, the Corps of Engineers developed 308 reports for the Cape Fear River and Neuse River basins.

Made under the provisions of House Document No. 308, 69th Congress, these reports investigated flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power, and other water resources needed in each of the basins. However, it was not until after World War II that these reports were reviewed in earnest (Hartzer 1984).

The 1936 Flood Control Act gave the USACE unprecedented responsibility in curtailing disastrous floods, improving vital transportation routes, and empowering agrarian sectors of the United States. Arnold (1988:preface) summarizes the importance of the act:

> In 1936, in response to public demands for federal aid for flood-prone areas of the country and for work relief in the midst of the Great Depression, Congress passed and President Roosevelt signed the first general flood control bill - the first piece of legislation to provide for flood relief throughout the country and to recognize that flood control "is a proper activity of the Federal Government." Most of the responsibility for planning and designing federal flood control projects was assigned to the Army Corps of Engineers, an agency that had been continuously involved with water resources projects since 1824**.** Under the authority of the Flood Control Act of 1936, the Corps has developed into the foremost flood control agency in the nation and has shared its knowledge with many organizations in this country and abroad.
>
> The hundreds of reservoir, levee, and channelization projects that resulted from the 1936 act and subsequent amendments have literally changed the face of the nation. The projects have contributed to both the growth of towns and the protection of rural farmlands. Secondary purposes, such as recreation and water supply, have become more important to an increasingly urbanized nation. There are few areas of the United States that have not received the benefits of these flood control projects.

The Cape Fear River flood of 1945 devastated the city of Fayetteville and initiated governmental flood control programs in eastern North Carolina, including the Cape Fear River and Neuse River basins. Congress authorized the USACE to begin preliminary investigations of the Cape Fear basin in May 1946. Similar studies followed for the Neuse River basin. However, these inquiries were bogged down with the advent of the Korean Conflict in 1950 and in the wake of bitter disputes by local citizens and politicians. Not until the 1950s were these projects revived again, largely by North Carolina Governor Terry Sanford and Senators B. Everett Jordan and William Kerr Scott (Hartzer 1984).

In February 1957, the USACE presented its plan for a reservoir in the Cape Fear basin on the New Hope River in eastern Chatham County. Residents opposed to the measure formed the New Hope Valley Association (NHVA), which lobbied hard in opposition to the proposed reservoir. The NHVA's strongest ally was senior North Carolina U.S. Representative Harold Cooley, who was Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee. Over the next six years, a bitter debate ensued. Finally, Senator Jordan suggested a compromise, including construction of a scaled-down New River dam and at least two smaller dams on the Deep River. After much debate and with a "$900 million Water Projects Authorization Bill hanging in the balance," (Hartzer 1984:124) Representative Cooley and the NHVA relented. Congress authorized the New Hope project in 1963, and it took nearly 20 years to complete. In 1982, Governor James B. Hunt dedicated the newly finished dam and named the lake after Senator B. Everett Jordan (Hartzer 1984).

A similar story follows for Falls Lake in Wake County. In 1956, "Senator Kerr Scott sponsored an appropriation and resolution requesting the Wilmington District to review the [Neuse River] 308 reports…to determine whether improvements for water control or conservation of water resources in the interest of water supply were necessary" (Hartzer 1984:126). After another prolonged dispute involving local citizens, who formed the Neuse River Association, and local politicians, an agreement was reached on construction of a dam at Falls Village. In 1966, Congress approved the Falls of the Neuse project. The project was completed 16 years later and named Falls Lake (Fletcher et al. 2011).

As of 2013, Franklin County had an estimated population of 62,275. Of this total estimated population, 63.6 percent are Caucasian; 26.9 percent are

African American; and 7.9 percent are Hispanic (USCB 2015). The largest private employer in the county is Novozymes North America (food and industrial-grade enzymes provider) with a staff of 516. Other major employers in Franklin County are Amcor Rigid Plastics USA; Captiveair Systems (commercial kitchen ventilation); CenturyLink (telecommunications); Electrical Power Systems, Inc. (electrical transformers); Eaton Corporation (commercial roofing and wall panel systems); K-Flex USA (elastomeric foam insulation products); Louisburg College; Novant Health-Franklin Medical Center; Sirchie Acquisitions Company (products for worldwide law enforcement); and Truelite Glass & Aluminum Solutions (Franklin County, North Carolina 2018).

As of 2013, Wake County had an estimated population of 975,024. Of this total estimated population, 61.3 percent are Caucasian; 21.4 percent are African American; 10 percent are Hispanic; and 6.1 percent are Asian (USCB 2015). The largest private employer in the county is the IBM Corporation with 10,000 employees. Other large private employers are WakeMed Health and Hospitals; Cisco Systems (IT Products and Solutions); Rex Healthcare; SAS Institute, Inc. (Analytics Software); GlaxoSmithKline (pharmaceuticals); and Duke Energy (Wake County Economic Development 2015).

4.0 Architectural Survey Results and Recommendations

4.1 Background Research Results

Background research indicated that there are nine previously recorded architectural resources located within the project viewshed: NC0008, FK0584, WA7651, WA1956, WA4025, WA1928, WA1957, and WA8368. These resources were recorded during county surveys funded by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources and the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT). Figures 4.1 through 4.4 provide the locations of previously recorded and newly recorded architectural resources in the survey corridor and the project viewshed. Table 4.1 provides a list of previously recorded architectural resources within the survey corridor and within the project viewshed. Appendix C contains detailed maps of the architectural survey corridor and alternate corridors.

Resource NC0008, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad (now CSX Transportation) corridor, is a mid-nineteenth-century railroad corridor that has been determined NRHP-eligible by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Except for one crossing, the resource is located outside the survey corridor and is located west of Alternate 1 (see Figure 4.1). A full description of the resource, as well as a description and evaluation of an associated early twentieth-century water pump station and water tower foundation, is provided in the Architectural Field Survey Results section of this chapter (Section 4.2.2).

Resource FK0584 is a circa 1920 general store and gas station building located on the 1432 Tarboro Road property, and is associated with the Murphy family. The resource is located outside the survey corridor but is within the viewshed of Alternate 6 (see Figure 4.2). The resource had an unknown NRHP eligibility. However, as part of the current survey, the resource is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. A full description and evaluation of the resource is provided in the Architectural Field Survey Results section of this chapter (Section 4.2.7).

Resource WA7651 is an early twentieth-century tenant house associated with the Scarboro Farm in Wake County and is within the project viewshed (see Figure 4.3). The resource had an unknown NRHP eligibility. However, as part of the current survey, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP. A full description and evaluation of the resource is provided as part of the evaluation of Resource WA2, the Scarboro Farm, in the Architectural Field Survey Results section of this chapter (Section 4.2.14).

Resource WA1956, The Ray Farm, is a circa 1900 I-house and farm complex located at 2121 Davistown Road. It was previously recorded during a North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources county survey. The resource is located outside the survey corridor but is within the Alternate 4-A corridor (see Figure 4.4). However, the house and farm complex buildings are only located in the viewshed of Alternate 4-A. The resource had an unknown NRHP eligibility. As part of the current survey, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP. A full description and evaluation of the resource is provided in the Architectural Field Survey Results section of this chapter (Section 4.2.19).

Resource WA4025 was an early twentieth-century tenant house associated with the Weathers Farm in Wake County and was in the project viewshed (see Figure 4.4). During the current survey it was found that the resource had been demolished. The resource was associated with Resource WA1928, the Weathers Farm, which is discussed in the Architectural Field Survey Results section of this chapter (Section 4.2.18).

Resource WA1928 is an early to mid-twentieth-century farm house associated with the Weathers Farm in Wake County. The resource is located outside the survey corridor but is in the viewshed of Alternate 4-B (see Figure 4.4). The resource had an unknown NRHP eligibility. However, as part of the current survey, the resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP. A full description and evaluation of the resource is provided as part of the evaluation of Resource WA1928, the Weathers Farm, in the Architectural Field Survey Results section of this chapter (Section 4.2.18).

Resource WA1957 (WA1928.14) is a two-story circa 1915 tobacco packing house that was converted into a house circa 1995. It was previously recorded during a North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources county survey prior to its conversion. While the resource is part of WA1928, the Weathers

Farm, it is outside the survey corridor and the Alternate 4-B corridor (see Figure 4.4). A full description and evaluation of the resource is provided as part of the evaluation of Resource WA1928, the Weathers Farm, in the Architectural Field Survey Results section of this chapter (Section 4.2.18).

Resource WA7844 is a 1955 Linear Ranch House located in the viewshed of Alternate 7 at 7316 Zebulon Road (see Figure 4.2). It was previously recorded during a NCDOT Section 106 survey in 2016 and determined ineligible for the NRHP by the NC SHPO (Brown 2016) (Section 4.2.21).

Resource WA8368 (WA-R110) is a circa 1900 house and farm complex located at 1809 Davistown Road (see Figure 4.4). The resource is located outside the survey corridor on the west side of Davistown Road, west of Alternate 4-A. The house has been demolished, the farmland has reverted to woods, and the remaining outbuildings are not in the project viewshed.

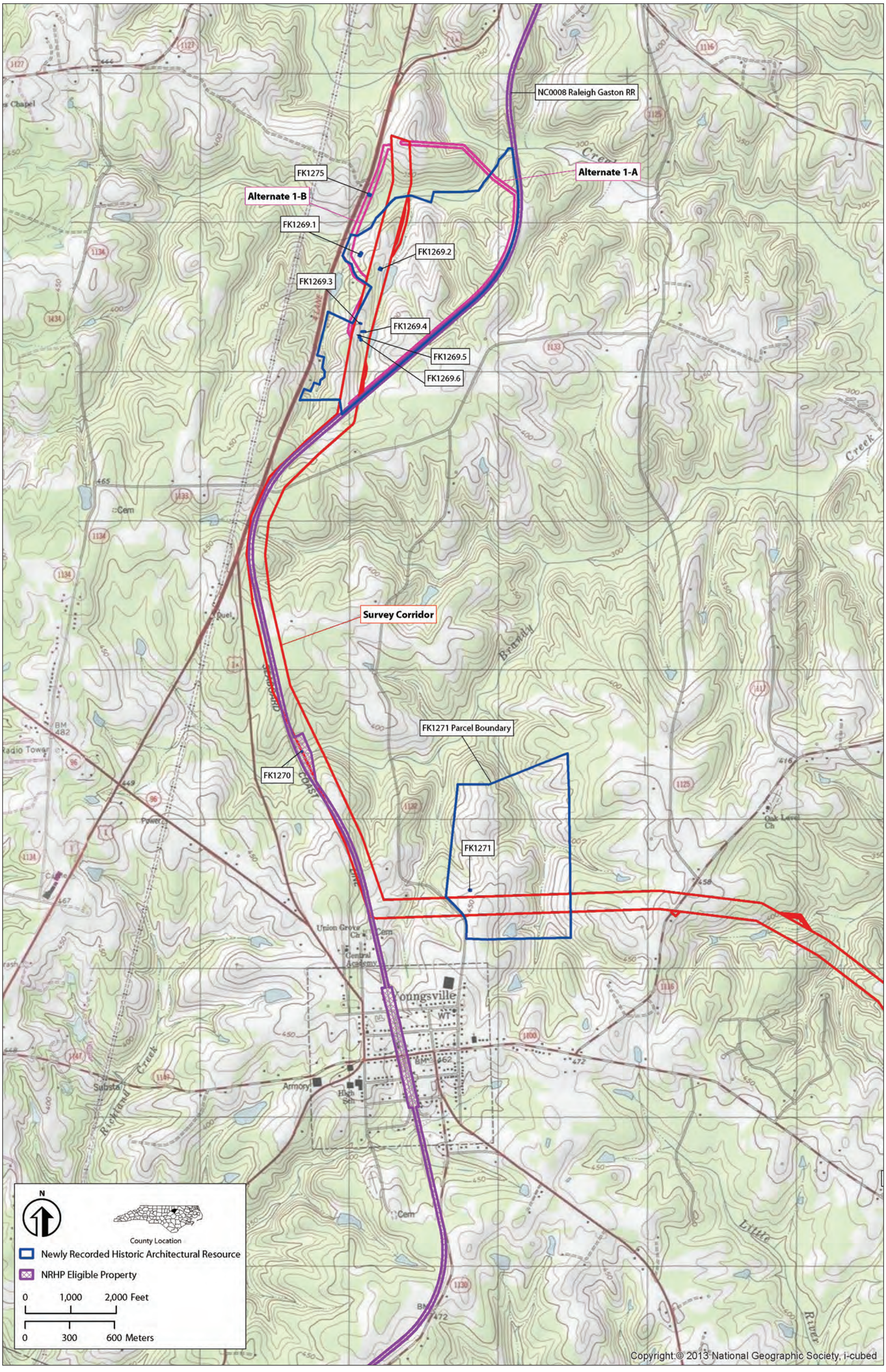

Figure 4.1 Locations of architectural resources within the survey corridor and project viewshed (1978 *Franklinton*, *NC* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle).

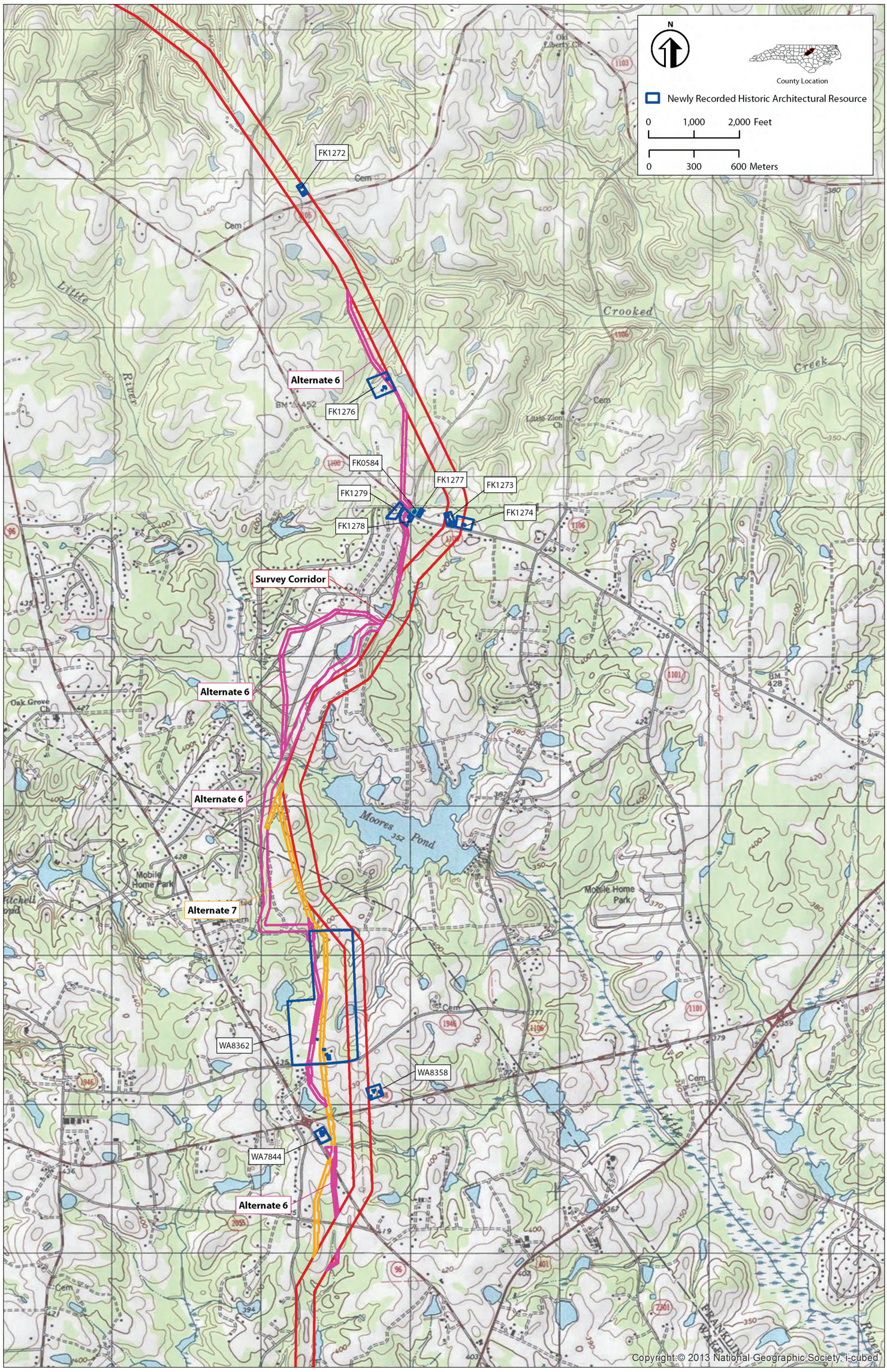

Figure 4.2 Locations of architectural resources within the survey corridor and project viewshed (1978 *Franklinton, NC* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle and 1967 *Rolesville*, *NC* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle [photorevised 1980]).

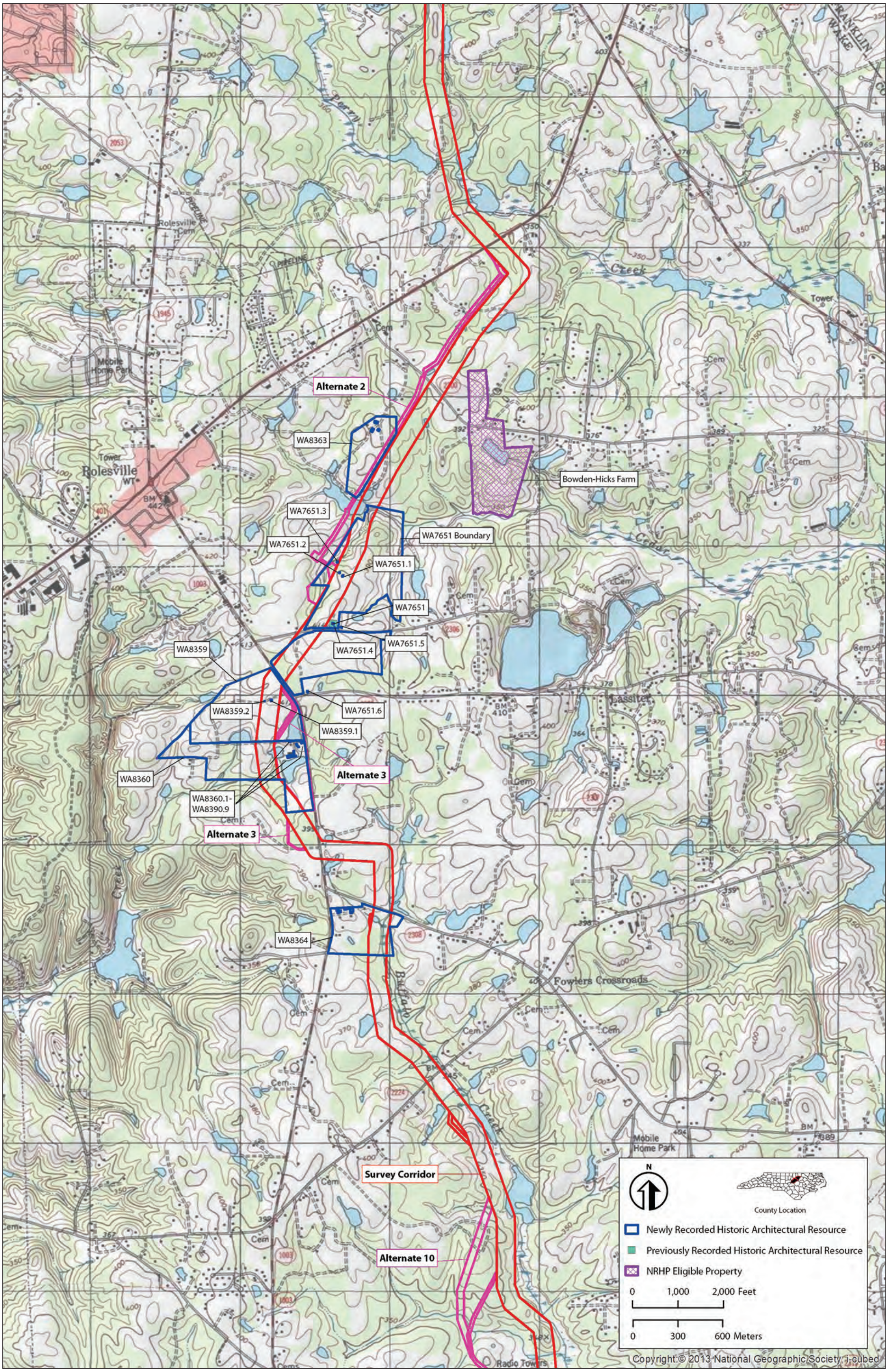

Figure 4.3 Locations of architectural resources within the survey corridor and project viewshed (1967 *Rolesville*, *NC* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle [photorevised 1980]).

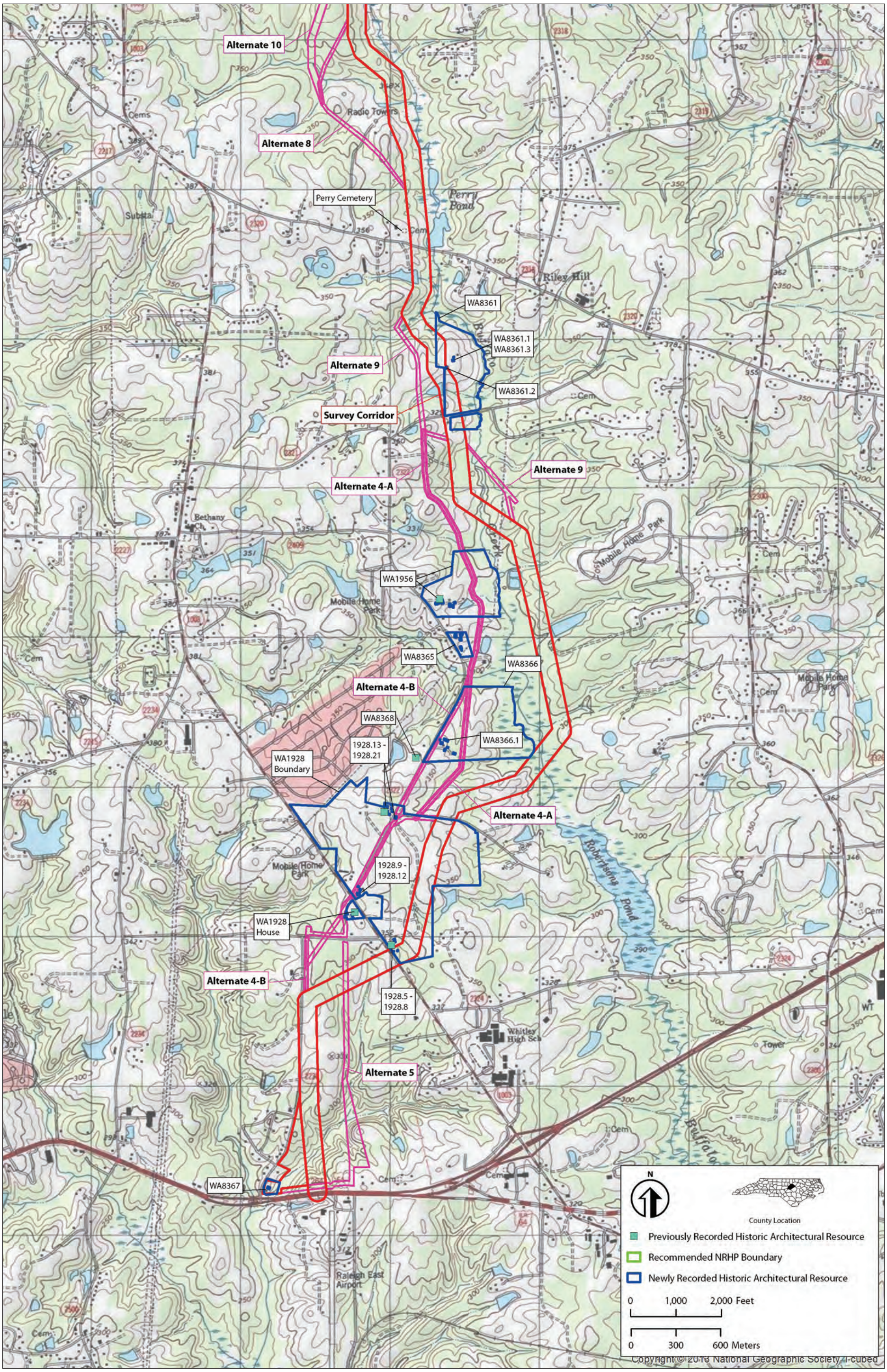

Figure 4.4 Locations of architectural resources within the survey corridor and project viewshed (1967 *Rolesville, NC* 5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle [photorevised 1980] and 1967 *Knightdale*, *NC* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle (photorevised 1988).

Table 4.1 List of previously recorded architectural resources within the project viewshed.

Architectural Resource Name	Resource Location	Resource Type	Resource National Register Recommendation	NRHP Criteria
FK0584	Part of Murphy Property, 1432 Tarboro Road, Alternate 6 viewshed	Circa 1920 general store and gas station building	Potentially Eligible	Criterion A
NC0008-The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad corridor (now CSX Transportation)	Railroad ROW outside survey corridor except at one crossing	Mid-nineteenth-century railroad corridor	**Determined Eligible**	**Criterion A**
WA8368 (WA-R110)	1809 Davistown Road (Wood Property) Alternate 4 viewshed	Circa 1900 house and farm complex	Ineligible (house demolished)	None
WA7651 (WA-R127) Scarboro Farm	Parcel 119 (Scarboro) in survey corridor viewshed	Early twentieth-century tenant house	Ineligible	None
WA1928 Weathers Farm	Lot 88 (Nutall-Weathers property) in Alternate 4 viewshed	Early to mid-twentieth-century farm house	**Eligible**	**Criterion C**
WA4025 Weathers Farm	Parcel 188 Lot 85 at Rolesville Road (Nutall-Weathers) in Alternate 4 viewshed	Early twentieth-century house	Ineligible (demolished)	None
WA1957/WA1928.14 Weathers Farm	West of Davistown Road outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 viewshed (Weathers)	Early twentieth-century tobacco packing house converted into a house	Ineligible	None
WA1956, The Ray Farm	2121 Davistown Road (Ray Farm), buildings in Alternate 4 viewshed	Circa 1900 I-house and farm complex	Ineligible	None
WA7844	7316 Zebulon Road in Alternate 7 viewshed	1955 Ranch House	Determined Ineligible	None

4.2 Architectural Field Survey Results

As described in Chapter 1, the architectural field survey consisted of a vehicular and pedestrian inspection of the survey corridor and project viewshed. At total of 23 newly recorded resources were identified during the survey (see Figures 4.1 through 4.4). The resources include 10 farms, five agricultural building complexes, one barn and house foundation, one railroad pump station, two Ranch houses, and one hall-parlor house. Six of the newly recorded resources (FK1269 through FK1274) are located in the APE of the main survey corridor in Franklin County, and five of the newly recorded resources (FK1275 through FK1279) are located in the APE of the Alternate 1-B corridor and the northern portion of Alternate 6 in Franklin County (see Figures 4.1 and 4.2 and Table 4.2).

In addition, six of newly recorded resources (WA1928 and WA8358 through WA8361) are located in the APE of the main survey corridor in Wake County, and six newly recorded resources (WA8362 through WA8367) are located in the APE of alternate corridors in Wake County (see Figures 4.2 through 4.4 and Table 4.2).

The main house and associated outbuildings at the Weathers Farm (WA1928-main house) is recommended eligible for the NRHP. All other architectural resources are recommended ineligible for the NRHP. Table 4.2 provides a list of architectural resources in the APE as well as NRHP recommendations. Descriptions and NRHP evaluations of all Franklin and Wake County resources are provided below.

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Table 4.2 List of newly recorded architectural resources located in the survey corridor and project viewshed.

Architectural Resource Name*	Resource Location	Resource Type	Resource National Register Recommendation	NRHP Criteria
FK1269 Keith Farm (FK1)	Parcel 7 (Keith) inside survey corridor	Late nineteenth-century to mid-twentieth-century farm	Ineligible	None
FK1269.1	Parcel 7 (Keith) outside survey corridor	1962 Ranch house-Keith Farm	Ineligible	None
FK1269.2	Parcel 7 (Keith) inside survey corridor	Late nineteenth-century house converted to barn	Ineligible	None
FK1269.3	Parcel 7 (Keith) inside survey corridor	Mid-twentieth-century silos	Ineligible	None
FK1269.4	Parcel 7 (Keith) inside survey corridor	Early to mid-twentieth-century tobacco barn and collapsed tobacco barn	Ineligible	None
FK1269.5	Parcel 7 (Keith) inside survey corridor	Early to mid-twentieth-century pack house	Ineligible	None
FK1269.6	Parcel 7 (Keith) inside survey corridor	Early to mid-twentieth-century silo and tobacco barn ruin	Ineligible	None
FK1270-The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad (now CSX Transportation) pump station (FK2)	In railroad ROW outside survey corridor	Early twentieth-century water pump station	**Eligible**	**Criteria A and C**
FK1271 Moss Farm (FK3)	Parcel 42 Lot 42 (Moss) inside survey corridor	Early twentieth-century farm	Ineligible	None
FK1271.1	Parcel 42 Lot 42 (Moss) outside survey corridor	Early twentieth-century tobacco barn	Ineligible	None
FK1272 (FK4)	Parcel 59 (Hill) outside survey corridor	Former agricultural property	Ineligible	None
FK1272.1	Parcel 59 (Hill) outside survey corridor	Early twentieth-century tobacco pack house	Ineligible	None
FK1272.2	Parcel 59 (Hill) outside survey corridor	Early twentieth-century house foundation	Ineligible	None
FK1273 Murphy Farm Complex (FK5)	Parcels 72-73 Lots 134 and 136 (Murphy) inside survey corridor	Late nineteenth-century to early twentieth-century farm complex	Ineligible	None
FK1273.1	Parcel 72 (Murphy) inside survey corridor	Late nineteenth-century I-house and well	Ineligible	None
FK1273.2	Parcel 73 (Murphy) inside survey corridor	Early twentieth-century garage	Ineligible	None
FK1273.3	Parcel 72 (Murphy) inside survey corridor	Early twentieth-century storage building	Ineligible	None
FK1273.4	Parcel 72 (Murphy) inside survey corridor	Late nineteenth-century barn	Ineligible	None
FK1273.5	Parcel 72 (Murphy) inside survey corridor	Late nineteenth-century root cellar or ordering	Ineligible	None
FK1274 (FK6)	Parcel 74 (Timberlake) outside survey corridor	1956 Ranch house	Ineligible	None
FK1275 (FK7)	(Sayer) US 1 outside survey corridor and inside Alternate 1-B corridor	Early twentieth-century Hall-Parlor house/store	Ineligible	None
FK1276 (FK8)	(Baily/Pierce) off Murphy Road outside survey corridor and partially within Alternate 6 corridor	Early twentieth-century abandoned farm buildings (pack house and collapsed tobacco barn)	Ineligible	None
FK1277 (FK9)	(George Murphy) 1432-A Tarboro Road outside corridor and within the viewshed of Alternate 6	Circa 1925 front gable bungalow	Ineligible	None
FK1278 (FK10)	(Mary Murphy) 1432 Tarboro Road outside survey corridor and within viewshed of Alternate 6 corridor	1920 front gable bungalow	Ineligible	None
FK1279 (FK11)	(Lynton property) 1396 Tarboro Road outside survey corridor within viewshed of Alternate 6 corridor	1953 side gable bungalow	Ineligible	None
WA8358 Poole Farm Complex (WA1)	Parcel 84 (Poole) outside survey corridor	Early to mid-twentieth-century farm complex remnant	Ineligible	None
WA8358.1	Parcel 84 Lot 53 (Poole) outside survey corridor	Early twentieth-century tobacco packing house	Ineligible	None
WA8358.2	Parcel 84 Lot 53 (Poole) outside survey corridor	Early twentieth-century tobacco packing house	Ineligible	None
WA8358.3	Parcel 84 Lot 53 (Poole) outside survey corridor	Early to mid-twentieth-century storage building and ordering pit	Ineligible	None
WA8358.4	Parcel 84 Lot 53 (Poole) outside survey corridor	Early to mid-twentieth-century pump house	Ineligible	None
WA8358.5	Parcel 84 Lot 53 (Poole) outside survey corridor	Early twentieth-century house foundation and chimney	Ineligible	None
WA8358.6	Parcel 84 Lot 53 (Poole) outside survey corridor	Early twentieth-century well	Ineligible	None
WA7651 Scarboro Farm and Tenant House (WA-R127)	Parcel 119 Lot 163 (Scarboro) inside survey corridor	Late nineteenth-century to early twentieth-century farm and circa 1930 tenant house	Ineligible	None
WA7651.1	Parcel 119 (Scarboro) inside survey corridor	Late nineteenth-century tenant house and well	Ineligible	None
WA7651.2	Parcel 119 (Scarboro) inside survey corridor	Late nineteenth-century to early twentieth-century barn	Ineligible	None
WA7651.3	Parcel 119 (Scarboro) outside survey corridor and Alternate 2 corridor	Early twentieth-century building foundation	Ineligible	None
WA7651.4	Parcel 119 (Scarboro) outside survey corridor and Alternate 2 corridor	Early twentieth-century storage building and ordering pit	Ineligible	None
WA7651.5	(Scarboro) outside survey corridor and Alternate 2 corridor	Early twentieth-century tobacco packing house	Ineligible	None
WA7651.6	(Scarboro) outside survey corridor and Alternate 2 corridor	Early twentieth-century tobacco packing house	Ineligible	None
WA8359 Shearon Farm (WA3)	Parcel 123 Lot 64 inside survey corridor and Alternate 3 corridor	Early to mid-twentieth-century farm	Ineligible	None
WA8359.1	Parcel 123 (Shearon) inside survey corridor	Early to mid-twentieth-century tobacco packing house	Ineligible	None
WA8359.2	Parcel 123 (Shearon) inside survey corridor	Early twentieth-century well	Ineligible	None
WA8360 Byrum Farm (WA4)	Parcel 124 inside survey corridor and Alternate 3 corridor	Early to mid-twentieth-century farm	Ineligible	None

(continued)

Table 4.2 List of newly recorded architectural resources located in the survey corridor and project viewshed (continued).

Architectural Resource Name*	Resource Location	Resource Type	Resource National Register Recommendation	NRHP Criteria
WA8360.1	Parcel 124 (Byrum) inside Alternate 3 corridor	Early twentieth-century bungalow and pump house	Ineligible	None
WA8360.2	Parcel 124 (Byrum) inside Alternate 3 corridor	Early twentieth-century tobacco packing house/barn	Ineligible	None
WA8360.3	Parcel 124 (Byrum) inside Alternate 3 corridor	Mid-twentieth century silo	Ineligible	None
WA8360.4	Parcel 124 (Byrum) inside Alternate 3 corridor	Mid-twentieth century silo	Ineligible	None
WA8360.5	Parcel 124 (Byrum) inside Alternate 3 corridor	Mid-twentieth century silo	Ineligible	None
WA8360.6	Parcel 124 (Byrum) inside Alternate 3 corridor	Early twentieth-century storage building and ordering pit	Ineligible	None
WA8360.7	Parcel 124 (Byrum) inside Alternate 3 corridor	Early twentieth-century tobacco barn	Ineligible	None
WA8360.8	Parcel 124 (Byrum) inside Alternate 3 corridor	Early twentieth-century tobacco barn	Ineligible	None
WA8360.9	Parcel 124 (Byrum) inside Alternate 3 corridor	Mid-twentieth-century storage facility	Ineligible	None
WA8361 Watkins Farm (WA5)	Parcels 169 and 170 inside survey corridor	Early twentieth-century farm	Ineligible	None
WA8361.1	Parcel 170 (Watkins) outside survey corridor	Early twentieth-century tenant house and well	Ineligible	None
WA8361.2	Parcel 169 (Watkins) inside survey corridor	Early twentieth-century tobacco barn	Ineligible	None
WA8361.3	Parcel 170 (Watkins) outside survey corridor	Early twentieth-century storage building	Ineligible	None
WA1928 Weathers Farm (WA6)	Parcels 187 and 188 (Weathers-Nutall) inside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor	Early to mid-twentieth-century farm	Ineligible	None
WA1928 Weathers Farm House	Lot 88 (Nutall-Weathers property) outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor	Early to mid-twentieth-century farm house	**Eligible**	**Criterion C**
WA1928.1	Lot 88 (Nutall-Weathers property) outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor	Early twentieth-century barn	**Eligible**	**Criterion C**
WA1928.2	Lot 88 (Nutall-Weathers property) outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor	Early to mid-twentieth-century workshop	**Eligible**	**Criterion C**
WA1928.3	Lot 88 (Nutall-Weathers property) outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor	Early twentieth-century storage building	**Eligible**	**Criterion C**
WA1928.4	Lot 88 (Nutall-Weathers property) outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor	Mid-twentieth-century storage building	**Eligible**	**Criterion C**
WA1928.5	Parcel 188 Lot 85 (Nutall-Weathers property) outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor	Early twentieth-century tenant house	Ineligible	None
WA1928.6	Parcel 188 Lot 85 (Nutall-Weathers property) outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor	Early twentieth-century tobacco packing house	Ineligible	None
WA1928.7	Parcel 188 Lot 85 (Nutall-Weathers property) inside survey corridor	Early twentieth-century tobacco barn foundation	Ineligible	None
WA1928.8	Parcel 188 Lot 85 (Nutall-Weathers property) inside survey corridor	Early twentieth-century storage building foundation	Ineligible	None
WA1928.9	East of Davistown Road at Rolesville Road (Nutall-Weathers property) outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor	Mid-twentieth-century Ranch house	Ineligible	None
WA1928.10	East of Davistown Road at Rolesville Road (Nutall-Weathers property) outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor	Mid-twentieth-century pump house	Ineligible	None
WA1928.11	East of Davistown Road at Rolesville Road (Nutall-Weathers property) outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor	Mid-twentieth-century garage	Ineligible	None
WA1928.12	East of Davistown Road at Rolesville Road (Nutall-Weathers property) inside Alternate 4 corridor and outside preferred corridor	Mid-twentieth-century storage building	Ineligible	None
WA1928.13	East of Davistown Road at Weathers Road (Nutall-Weathers property) outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor	Early twentieth-century tenant house and well	Ineligible	None
WA1928.14 (WA1957)	West of Davistown Road outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor (Weathers)	Early twentieth-century tobacco packing house converted into a house	Ineligible	None
WA1928.15	West of Davistown Road outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor (Weathers)	Early twentieth-century storage building and ordering pit	Ineligible	None
WA1928.16	West of Davistown Road outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor (Weathers)	Early twentieth-century farm equipment building	Ineligible	None
WA1928.17	West of Davistown Road outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor (Weathers)	Early to mid-twentieth-century tobacco barn	Ineligible	None
WA1928.18	West of Davistown Road outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor (Weathers)	Mid-twentieth-century tobacco barn	Ineligible	None
WA1928.19	West of Davistown Road outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor (Weathers)	Mid-twentieth-century tobacco barn	Ineligible	None
WA1928.20	West of Davistown Road outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor (Weathers)	Early to mid-twentieth-century tobacco barn	Ineligible	None
WA1928.21	West of Davistown Road outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor (Weathers)	Mid-twentieth-century tobacco barn	Ineligible	None
WA4025 Weathers Farm	Parcel 188 Lot 85 at Rolesville Road (Nutall-Weathers) outside survey corridor and Alternate 4 corridor	Early twentieth-century house (Demolished)	Ineligible	None
WA8362, the Williams Farm (WA7)	5809 Jack Jones Road, buildings in Alternates 6 and 7 viewsheds	Circa 1930 farm	Ineligible	None
WA8362.1	5809 Jack Jones Road, in Alternates 6 and 7 viewsheds	Pyramidal Cottage	Ineligible	None
WA8362.2	Alternates 6 and 7 viewsheds	Circa 1930 workshop	Ineligible	None

Table 4.2 List of newly recorded architectural resources located in the survey corridor and project viewshed (continued)**.**

Architectural Resource Name*	Resource Location	Resource Type	Resource National Register Recommendation	NRHP Criteria
WA8362.3	Alternates 6 and 7 viewsheds	Circa 1940 pack house	Ineligible	
WA8362.4	Alternates 6 and 7 viewsheds	Circa 1940 tobacco barn	Ineligible	None
WA8363, the Wall Farm (WA9)	South of Pulleytown Road and Northwest of Rolesville bypass, buildings in Alternate 2 viewshed	1860 farm house and farm support buildings	Ineligible	None
WA8363.1	Alternate 2 viewshed	1860 Four-Square house	Ineligible	None
WA8363.2	Alternate 2 viewshed	Circa 1940 workshop	Ineligible	None
WA8363.3	Alternate 2 viewshed	Circa 1960 storage building	Ineligible	None
WA8364, the Woodlief Farm (WA10)	1321 Rolesville Road buildings in main survey corridor viewshed	1958 Ranch house and farm support buildings	Ineligible	None
WA8364.1	1321 Rolesville Road, in main survey corridor viewshed	1958 Ranch house	Ineligible	None
WA8364.2	In main survey corridor viewshed	Circa 1958 pack house	Ineligible	None
WA8364.3	In main survey corridor viewshed	Circa 1955 tobacco barn	Ineligible	None
WA8364.4	In main survey corridor viewshed	Circa 1955 tobacco barn	Ineligible	None
WA8365, the Ellington Farm (WA11)	2048 Davistown Road, buildings in Alternate 4 viewshed	Circa 1940 farm complex	Ineligible	None
WA8365.1	2048 Davistown Road, in Alternate 4 viewshed	Circa 1940 hall-parlor plan house	Ineligible	None
WA8365.2	Alternate 4 viewshed	Circa 1930 storage shed	Ineligible	None
WA8365.3	Alternate 4 viewshed	Circa 1940 pack house	Ineligible	None
WA8365.4	Alternate 4 viewshed	Circa 1930 tobacco barn	Ineligible	None
WA8365.5	Alternate 4 viewshed	Circa 1930 storage building	Ineligible	None
WA8366, the Pierce Farm (WA12)	1824 Davistown Road, Alternates 4-A and 4-B. House and complex in viewsheds	Early-to-mid-twentieth century farm complex	Ineligible	None
WA8366.1	1824 Davistown Road, Alternates 4-A and 4-B viewsheds	Circa 1918 central hall house	Ineligible	None
WA8366.2	Alternates 4-A and 4-B viewsheds	Circa 1960 pump house	Ineligible	None
WA8366.3	Alternates 4-A and 4-B viewsheds	Circa 1920 tobacco barn	Ineligible	None
WA8366.4	Alternates 4-A and 4-B viewsheds	Circa 1920 transverse crib barn	Ineligible	None
WA8366.5	Alternates 4-A and 4-B viewsheds	Circa 1918 central hall house (moved)	Ineligible	None
WA8366.6	Alternates 4-A and 4-B viewsheds	Circa 1930 tobacco barn	Ineligible	None
WA8367 (WA13)	804 Keiths Road (Knott Property) inside Alternate 5 corridor	1967 Ranch house	Ineligible	None

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4.2.1 Resource FK1269, the Keith Farm

Resource FK1269, the Keith Farm, is located in the Franklin County portion of the survey corridor and in the Alternate 1 corridor (see Figure 4.1 and Table 4.2). The resource is a 287-acre operating farm consisting of pastures, wooded areas, two ponds, a mid-twentieth-century house (FK1269.1), three buildings dating to the late nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century (FK1269.2, FK1269.4 and FK1269.5), three mid-twentieth-century silos (FK1269.3), and a collapsed silo and tobacco barn (FK1269.6) (see Table 4.2). Except for the mid-twentieth-century house (FK1269.1), all architectural resources are located in the survey corridor. Figure 4.5 is a plan map of the resource. Figures 4.6 through 4.8 are images of the farm.

FK1269.1 is a Ranch house located at 2402 Capital Boulevard (US 1; see Figure 4.5 and Table 4.2). According to tax records, it was built in 1960. It has a concrete slab foundation, a partial basement with concrete block walls, a wood frame, a hip asphalt single roof with an interior ridgeling chimney, and an exterior brick veneer. Figures 4.9 through 4.11 are images of the resource. The house has aluminum frame double hung and Jalousie windows, and a single wood front door with a fan window. On the north side elevation is a single bay integral carport with decorative cast iron supports. On the south elevation, there are two parking bays in the basement with metal roll-up doors. On the rear of the house is a shed roof room with a brick veneer and aluminum frame sliding glass doors. While this room could be an addition, the window types and brick veneer match the rest of the house. Resource FK1269.1 is in good condition and retains excellent integrity. However, it does not represent a unique or unusual example of a circa 1960 Ranch house.

FK1269.2 is a two-story late nineteenth-century house which is likely the original house on the Keith Farm. It is located east of Resource FK1269.1 and is within the survey corridor (see Figure 4.5 and Table 4.2). Currently, the house is being used for hay storage. Figures 4.12 through 4.14 are images of the resource. It has a stone pier foundation, a milled lumber frame, a side gable V-crimp metal roof, and weatherboard siding. Both cut and wire nails are visible in the house frame and siding. The house has a single front entry bay on the south elevation, and there is an exterior fieldstone chimney on the north elevation that has collapsed.

All windows and doors have been removed from the building, and most of the second floor and east elevation have collapsed. On the north and west elevations are circa 1955 partially enclosed hip roof additions. These additions have square wood post supports and are used for general storage. On the south elevation are two circa 1960 shed roof additions with wood post supports. One is used for general storage and the other is a livestock shelter. Resource FK1269.2 is in derelict condition and possesses fair integrity.

FK1269.3 consists of three circa 1955 metal feed silos located along a field road within the survey corridor (see Figure 4.5 and Table 4.2). Figure 4.15 is an image of the resource. The silos are in good condition and retain excellent integrity.

FK1269.4 is an early twentieth-century tobacco barn located along a field road within the survey corridor (see Figure 4.5 and Table 4.2). Currently, the resource is being used as a mule barn. It has a wood frame and a side gable V-crimp metal roof. The barn was connected to a second tobacco barn by a gable roof shelter where tobacco was bundled. Figures 4.16 through 4.18 are images of the resource. The shelter has now collapsed, and the second barn is no longer extant. The extant barn has a circa 1965 rebuilt foundation and a furnace vent made of extruded bricks. While the foundation for the adjacent collapsed tobacco barn is made of fieldstones, the surviving furnace vent is made of extruded brick. Resource FK1269.4 is in good condition and possesses fair integrity.

FK1269.5 is an early twentieth-century tobacco packing house located along a field road within the survey corridor (see Figure 4.5 and Table 4.2). It has a stone pier foundation, a wood frame, a front gable V-crimp metal roof, and weatherboard siding. Figures 4.19 through 4.21 are images of the resource. It has a single entry bay and a small loft with a single loft door. On the south elevation, the resource has a circa 1950 wood frame shed roof addition with concrete block piers, board and batten siding, and a single flushboard door. Attached to the addition is an open shed roof farm equipment storage area with wood posts supports. On the rear of the building is a circa 1955 wood frame shed roof addition with con-

crete block piers and horizontal and vertical flushboard siding covered with asphalt roll (insulbrick). Currently, the resource is no longer in use; it is in fair condition and possesses good integrity.

FK1269.6 is a collapsed tobacco barn and collapsed metal silo located along a field road within the survey corridor (see Figure 4.5 and Table 4.2). The resource is derelict and has poor integrity. Figures 4.22 and 4.23 are images of the resource.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

Originally, Resource FK1269, the Keith Farm, was a tobacco farm; however, at present, it is a cattle farm. The original house is no longer in use, and the later house (FK1269.1) was built some distance from the historic farm buildings, changing the configuration of the complex. Due to the varying ages of the buildings, a change in the orientation of the complex, and a change in agricultural use, the resource does not reflect a particular period in North Carolina agricultural history. Therefore, the resource lacks sufficient integrity and significance to be eligible for the NRHP as an agricultural property. In addition, there are no known associations with significant events for Resource FK1269, the Keith Farm. As a result, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*events*).

There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource FK1269. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person)*. As an architectural resource, FK1269 is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. In addition, no archaeological deposits were identified within the survey corridor on the FK1269 property. Therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential)*.

The buildings on Resource FK1269 range in condition from good to derelict and possess good to poor integrity. The resource retains integrity in the area of location because the buildings on the property do not appear to have been moved. The property consists of grass lawn, pastures, a pond, two historic houses (one of which is derelict), and historic agricultural outbuildings. The area surrounding the resource consists of woods and scattered agricultural properties. While the general rural setting of the resource remains intact, the orientation of the farm complex has changed, as well as the use of some of the buildings and the agricultural use of the property. Therefore, the resource has lost integrity of setting and association.

Additionally, most of the buildings on the property have lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The original house on the farm (FK1269.2) is in derelict condition and has lost architectural integrity. The current occupied house on the property is a 1960 Ranch house that lacks architectural significance and is not contemporary to the majority of the other buildings. As a result, the complex no longer retains integrity under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Therefore, due to a lack of integrity and historical significance, Resource FK1269, the Keith Farm, is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

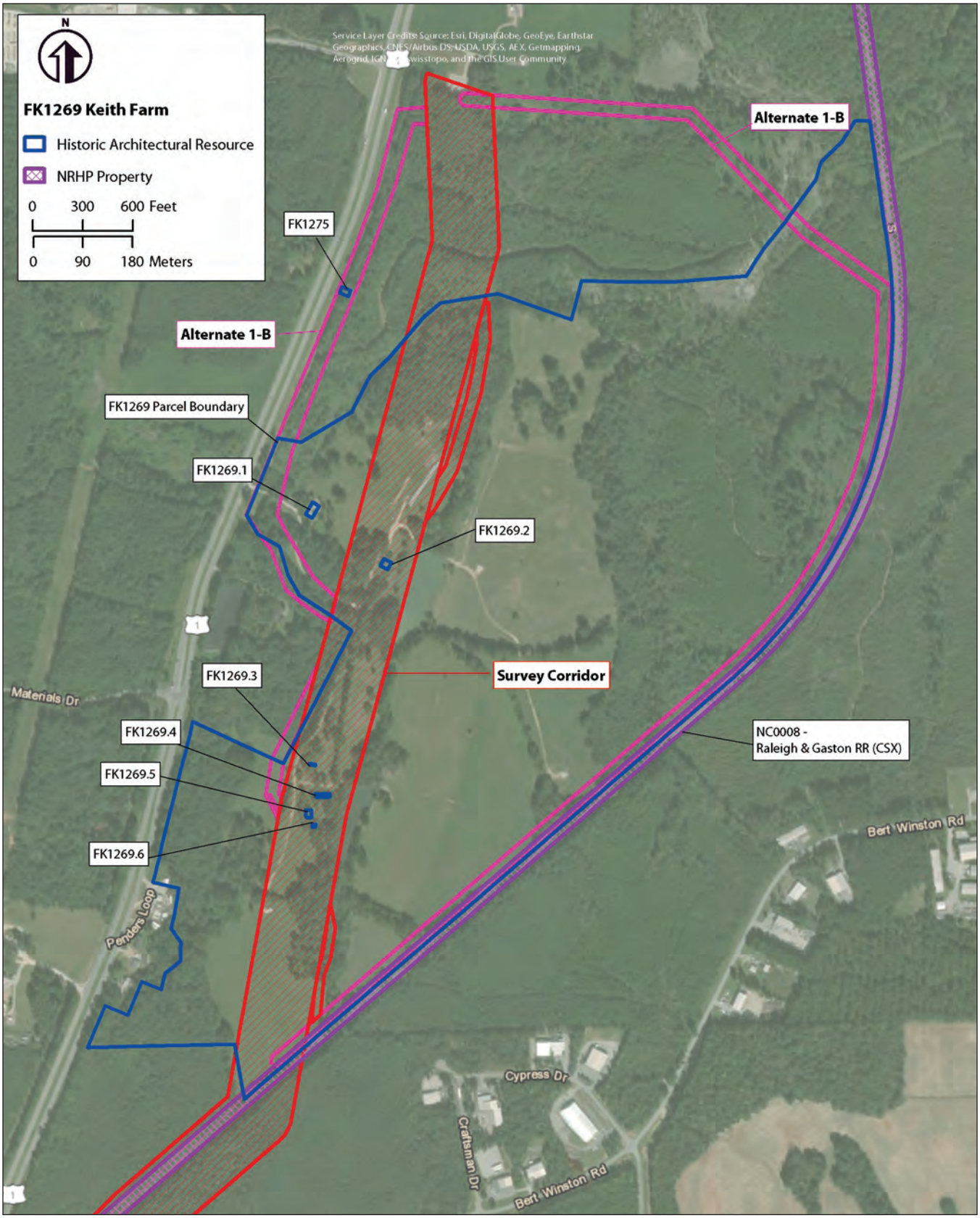

Figure 4.5 Plan map of Resource FK1269, the Keith Farm.

Figure 4.6 Photograph FK1269, the Keith Farm, looking north in the survey corridor.

Figure 4.7 Photograph of a pond north of the survey corridor, looking north from the survey corridor.

Figure 4.8 Photograph of FK1269, the Keith farm, looking northwest from the Alternate 1 corridor.

Figure 4.9 Photograph of FK1269.1, northwest front elevation.

Figure 4.10 Photograph of FK1269.1, southeast elevation.

Figure 4.11 Photograph of FK1269.1, south oblique.

Figure 4.12 Photograph of FK1269.2, south front elevation.

Figure 4.13 Photograph of FK1269.2, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.14 Photograph of FK1269.2, storage addition, northwest oblique.

Figure 4.15 Photograph of FK1269.3, west elevation.

Figure 4.16 Photograph of FK1269.4, east elevation.

Figure 4.17 Photograph of FK1269.4, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.18 Photograph of FK1269.4, collapsed barn showing furnace vent, north elevation.

Figure 4.19 Photograph of FK1269.5, east elevation.

Figure 4.20 Photograph of FK1269.5, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.21 Photograph of FK1269.5, rear addition, northwest oblique.

Figure 4.22 Photograph of FK1269.6, northeast oblique.

Figure 4.23 Photograph of FK1269.6, west elevation.

4.2.2 Resource FK1270, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad corridor (NC0008) and water pump station

Resource FK1270 is a water pump station associated with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad corridor (now CSX Transportation). The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad corridor was previously identified and determined NRHP-eligible by the North Carolina SHPO and is designated Resource NC0008 (see Table 4.1). The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad corridor was built in the mid-nineteenth century and is still active. While the railroad corridor crosses the survey corridor in one location in Franklin County, the majority of the resource is only in the project viewshed east of survey corridor and west of the Alternate 1 corridor in Franklin County (see Figure 4.1). At the crossing point, the proposed gas line would be bored under the existing rail bed. The resource consists of the gravel rail bed, tracks, and wood crossties. In some areas, the rail bed is located on a raised earthen berm. Figure 4.24 is photograph of the resource.

In addition, the remnants of an early twentieth-century water pump station and water tower foundation (Resource FK1270) are associated with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad corridor. However, they are only located in the project viewshed (see Figure 4.1 and Table 4.2). The water pump station is located at a spring on Brandy Creek approximately 30 m west of the survey corridor and consists of an open reservoir and a smaller covered reservoir. The opened reservoir is constructed of poured concrete and cut stones. The covered reservoir is also constructed of poured concrete and cut stone and has a wood frame and sheet metal roof. However, the roof is now covered with a dense layer of straw and leaves. Figures 4.25 through 4.28 are photographs of the resource. Water was pumped from this station to a water tower that serviced steam locomotives. However, the pump station and water tower are no longer operational. Because the railroad corridor is located on a high berm at the spring, the water was pumped from the spring 0.7 mile south to a location where the water tower could be constructed immediately adjacent to the tracks (Henry Parrish, personal communication, 2015). Currently, the pipes that extend into the spring are disconnected and, except for the concrete footings, the water tower has been demolished.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad corridor (NC0008) was previously identified and determined NRHP-eligible by the North Carolina SHPO. While the pump station is no longer operational and only the water tower foundation remains, Resource FK1270 would be considered a contributing element to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad corridor and would therefore be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*events*) in the area of transportation and under Criterion C (*design/construction*) in the area of engineering.

Figure 4.24 Photograph of Resource FK1270, looking southeast from the Alternate 1 corridor.

Figure 4.25 Photograph of Resource FK1270, pump station, looking west from the survey corridor.

Figure 4.26 Photograph of Resource FK1270, open pump station reservoir, looking south.

Figure 4.27 Photograph of Resource FK1270, covered pump station reservoir, looking northwest.

Figure 4.28 Photograph of Resource FK1270, water tower footings, looking west toward the railroad corridor.

4.2.3 Resource FK1271, the Moss Farm

Resource FK1271, the Moss Farm, is located in the Franklin County portion of the survey corridor (see Figure 4.1 and Table 4.2). The resource is a 224.7-acre farm consisting of pastures, wooded areas, and one early twentieth-century tobacco barn (FK1271.1) which is located outside of the survey corridor in the project viewshed. Figure 4.29 is a plan map of the resource. Figures 4.30 and 4.31 are images of the farm. According to the property owner, the main house was never located on the tract. The family home was located on a separate agricultural tract (William Moss, personal communication, April 2015).

FK1271.1 has a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, and a side gable V-crimp metal roof. The barn has one entry bay, vertical flushboard siding, and a fieldstone furnace vent. Portions of the V-crimp metal roofing are missing, and the west gable of the barn has partially collapsed. In addition, the furnace has been removed from the interior of the barn. The tobacco barn is in fair condition and possesses fair integrity. Figures 4.32 and 4.33 are images of the resource.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

Resource FK1271, the Moss Farm, consists of a 224.7-acre farm, including a tobacco barn (Resource FK1271.1). Originally Resource FK1271 was a tobacco farm; however, at present, it is a cattle farm. There are no other historic agricultural buildings, and no historic houses are located on the tract. There are also no modern (post-1965) buildings on the property. Due to the minimal number of historic agricultural buildings on the property and a change in agricultural use, Resource FK1271 lacks sufficient integrity and significance to be eligible for the NRHP as an agricultural property. In addition, there are no known associations with other significant events for Resource FK1271. Therefore, Resource FK1271 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*event)*. There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource FK1271 and it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person)*. In addition, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential)*.

Resource FK1271 retains integrity in the area of location because the tobacco barn has not been moved. The property consists of pastures, wooded areas, and the early twentieth-century tobacco barn (FK1271.1). The area surrounding the resource consists of woods and scattered agricultural properties. While the general rural setting of the resource remains intact, the agricultural use of the resource has changed and FK1271.1 is no longer used as a tobacco barn. Therefore, Resource FK1271 has lost integrity of setting and association. Due to alterations, FK1271.1 has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Except for FK1271.1, there are no other buildings on the property. As a result, the resource no longer retains integrity under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Therefore, due to a lack of integrity and historical significance, Resource FK1271, the Moss Farm, is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

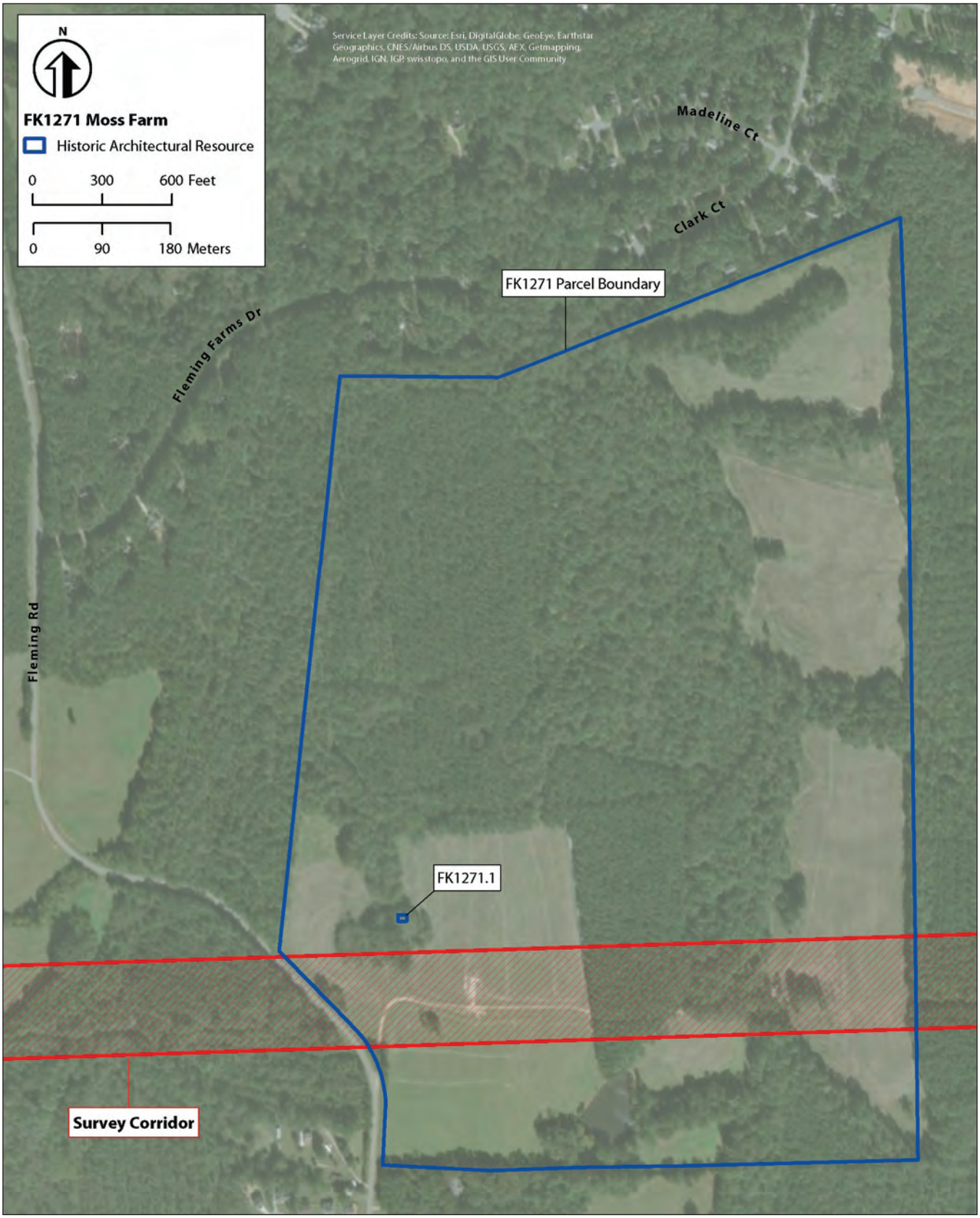

Figure 4.29 Plan map of Resource FK1271 (Esri 2016).

Figure 4.30 Resource FK1271, the Moss Farm, view of a pasture in the survey corridor, looking southeast.

Figure 4.31 Resource FK1271, the Moss Farm, view of a wooded area, looking northwest.

Figure 4.32 Photograph of Resource FK1271.1, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.33 Photograph of Resource FK1271.1, northwest oblique.

4.2.4 Resource FK1272, Packing House and House Foundation

Resource FK1272 is located in the viewshed of the Franklin County portion of the survey corridor on the north side of Mays Crossroads Road (see Figure 4.2 and Table 4.2). The resource consists of an early twentieth-century tobacco packing house (FK1272.1) and house foundation and well (FK1272.2). Figure 4.34 is a plan map of the resource.

FK1272.1 has a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, a front gable V-crimp metal roof, and horizontal plank siding. Figures 4.35 and 4.36 are photographs of the resource. The resource has a single front entry bay, but the door has been removed. In the front gable is a single Z-frame vertical plank loft door. On the west elevation is an original shed roof storage area with horizontal plank siding. The resource has several circa 1965 concrete block foundation piers and the remnants of a circa 1965 shed roof side addition with V-crimp metal siding. The resource is in fair condition and possesses fair architectural integrity.

FK1272.2 consisted of an early twentieth-century house that has been demolished and a concrete-lined well. Several brick and concrete block piers remain, as well as concrete steps and a concrete-lined well surrounded by concrete block walls. Figures 4.37 and 4.38 are photographs of the resource. A great deal of building debris remains in the area of the house foundation. Late twentieth-century trash, some of which appears to have been dumped, is near the house foundation. The setting of the resource consists of an area overgrown with weeds around the packing house; beyond this, the property is wooded.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

Resource FK1272 consists of an early twentieth-century tobacco packing house (FK1272.1) and house foundation (FK1272.2) located on a 33-acre wooded property that is no longer used for agricultural purposes. The property does not possess significance in the area of agriculture. Further, there are no known associations with other significant events for Resource FK1272. Therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*event*). There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource FK1272 and the property is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person*). As an architectural resource, it does not have potential to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential*).

Resource FK1272 retains integrity of location because the tobacco packing house has not been moved. However, due to non-historic alterations to the packing house, the resource has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Due to the demolition of the house and because the property is no longer used for agricultural purposes, FK1272 has lost integrity of feeling, setting, and association, and is recommend ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Therefore, Resource FK1272 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Figure 4.34 Plan map of Resource FK1272 (Esri 2017).

Figure 4.35 Photograph of Resource FK1272.1, south front elevation.

Figure 4.36 Photograph of Resource FK1272.1, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.37 Photograph of Resource FK1272.2, house foundation and debris, looking southeast.

Figure 4.38 Photograph of Resource FK1272.2, well, looking northwest.

4.2.5 Resource FK1273, the Murphy Farm Complex

Resource FK1273, the Murphy Farm Complex, is a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century farm complex located in the Franklin County portion of the survey corridor on the north side of Tarboro Road (see Figure 4.2 and Table 4.2). It consists of an I-house (FK1273.1), a garage (FK1273.2), a storage shed (FK1273.3), a transverse crib barn (FK1273.4), and a collapsed root cellar (FK1273.5). Figure 4.39 is a plan map of the resource. Currently, the complex is not in use and the house is vacant.

FK1273.1, a circa 1890 I-house, has a stone pier foundation, a wood frame, a side gable tin shingle roof and weatherboard siding. Figures 4.40 through 4.44 are images of the resource. On the front elevation is a cross gable dormer with a diamond air vent and a single story shed roof front porch which has collapsed. The house has a single wood front door and wood frame, flat headed double hung windows, with 4/4 pane configurations. However, most of the window sashes are no longer present and much of the exterior weatherboard is deteriorated or missing. On the west side elevation is a ghost mark where a chimney has been removed. On the rear elevation is one exterior brick stove flue and a small shed roof porch. Also on the rear elevation is a circa 1910 rear ell addition. The rear ell has fieldstone and concrete block foundation piers, a wood frame, a tin shingle gable roof, and weatherboard siding, much of which is missing. The rear ell has wood frame, flat headed double hung windows, with 4/4 pane configurations. However, most of the window panes are missing. On the east elevation of the ell is a small shed roof service porch. In addition, north of the house is a concrete lined well (Figure 4.44). Resource FK1273.1 is in fair condition and possesses fair integrity.

FK1273.2 is a circa 1940 single-bay garage. It has a brick pier foundation, a wood frame, a front gable V-crimp metal roof, and weatherboard siding. Figure 4.45 is a photograph of the resource. On the rear of the garage is a circa 1960 hip roof open-sided addition used for storage. However, the addition is structurally unstable. Resource FK1273.2 is in fair condition and possesses good integrity.

FK1273.3 is a circa 1920 log storage building. Figures 4.46 and 4.47 are photographs of the resource. It has a stone pier foundation and a front gable V-crimp metal roof. The resource has weatherboard siding in the roof gables and vertical flushboard siding on the north elevation. In addition, there are remnants of the vertical flushboard siding on the other elevations. The resource has a single entry bay that no longer has a door, and on the south side elevation is an open window bay. The resource is in fair condition and possesses fair integrity.

FK1273.4, a circa 1890 transverse crib barn, has a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, a front gable V-crimp metal roof, and weatherboard and vertical flushboard siding. Figures 4.48 and 4.49 are photographs of the resource. On the north and south side elevations are shed roof storage rooms covered with weatherboard siding. The resource is in good condition and possesses good integrity.

FK1273.5 is a collapsed late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century root cellar or ordering pit. Figure 4.50 is a photograph of the resource. The resource is in poor condition and has poor integrity.

The setting of FK1273 consists of the house and outbuildings, a yard overgrown with weeds and underbrush, and woods. West of the complex is a non-historic house (built 1993). East of the complex is FK1274, a Ranch house built in 1956.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

Resource FK1273 consists of a circa 1890 I-house and three outbuildings, a well, and collapsed root cellar. The complex is located on two tracts owned by the Murphy family totaling 129 acres. Except for several small areas of planted pines, the tracts are no longer used for agricultural purposes. The property does not possess significance in the area of agriculture and there are no known associations with other significant events for Resource FK1273. Therefore, resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*event*). There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource FK1273 and it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person*). As an architectural property, it is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. In addition, no archaeological deposits were identified within the survey corridor on the FK1273 property. Therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential)*.

Resource FK1273 retains integrity of location because the house and outbuildings have not been

moved. However, the complex does not possess integrity in the areas of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Specifically, the main house (FK1273.1) lacks many of its key character-defining features, such as most of the windows, much of the exterior weatherboard, the west elevation chimney, and the front porch. Similarly, the storage building (FK1273.3) also lacks key features such as its door, window, and much of its exterior siding. Only the transverse crib barn and the garage (resources FK1273.2 and FK1273.4) retain their material integrity, but neither is used for their original purposes. Because the property is no longer an operational farm and consists primarily of woods, Resource FK1273 has also lost integrity of setting and association. As a whole, Resource FK1273 no longer retains integrity under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Therefore, due to a lack of integrity and historical significance, Resource FK1273, the Murphy Farm Complex, is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

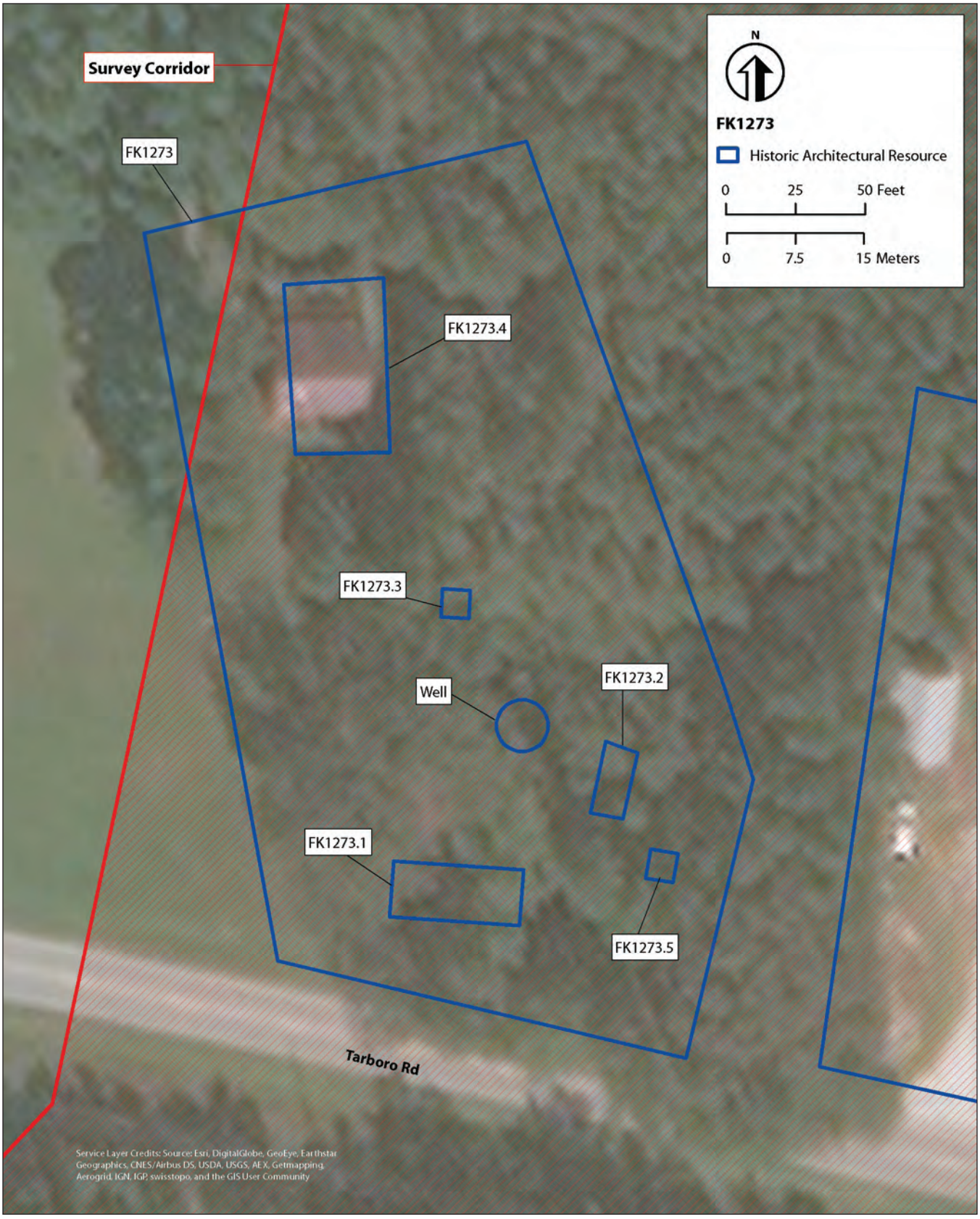

Figure 4.39 Plan map of Resource FK1273 (Esri 2017).

Figure 4.40 Photograph of Resource FK1273.1, south front elevation.

Figure 4.41 Photograph of Resource FK1273.1, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.42 Photograph of Resource FK1273.1, rear ell, northwest oblique.

Figure 4.43 Photograph of Resource FK1273.1, rear ell, north elevation.

Figure 4.44 Photograph of Resource FK1273.1, well, northeast oblique.

Figure 4.45 Photograph of Resource FK1273.2, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.46 Photograph of Resource FK1273.3, east front elevation.

Figure 4.47 Photograph of Resource FK1273.3, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.48 Photograph of Resource FK1273.4, northeast oblique.

Figure 4.49 Photograph of Resource FK1273.4, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.50 Photograph of Resource FK1273.5, looking east.

4.2.6 Resource FK1274, 1547 Tarboro Road

Resource FK1274 is a Ranch house located in the viewshed of the Franklin County portion of the survey corridor at 1547 Tarboro Road (see Figure 4.2 and Table 4.2). Figure 4.51 is a plan map of the resource. However, a small portion of the house lot is located in the survey corridor. According to the tax assessor's records, the house was built in 1956. It has a concrete block foundation, a wood frame, a hip asphalt shingle roof with one interior brick chimney, and a brick veneer exterior. The house has an original wood front door with three fixed horizontal windows. On the front elevation is a picture window with two double hung sidelights. Figures 4.52 through 4.54 are photographs of the resource.

The house originally had an attached hip roof carport that was enclosed circa 2010 for an additional room. The enclosure has vinyl siding and aluminum frame vinyl coated windows. The original windows in the house have been replaced with circa 2010 aluminum frame vinyl coated windows with false muntins, including the double hung sidelights for the picture window. The resource is in excellent condition and retains only fair integrity.

The setting of the resource consists of grass lawn, a gravel driveway, a circa 1970 concrete block workshop, and a circa 1970 wood frame vinyl clad shed. North of the house are woods and to the south are Tarboro Road and an agricultural field on another property. East of the house is a non-historic house, and Resource FK1273, the Murphy Farm Complex, lies to the west of the house.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant events for Resource FK1274 and the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*event)*. There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource FK1274 and it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person)*. In addition, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential)*.

The house is in excellent condition and possesses only fair integrity. The resource retains integrity in the area of location because it has not been moved. The resource has been and continues to be a rural residential property in a rural setting. Therefore, the resource retains integrity of setting and association. However, due to non-historic alterations (specifically the enclosure of its front-facing garage), the resource has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. As a result, Resource FK1274 no longer retains integrity or architectural significance under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Therefore, Resource FK1274 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

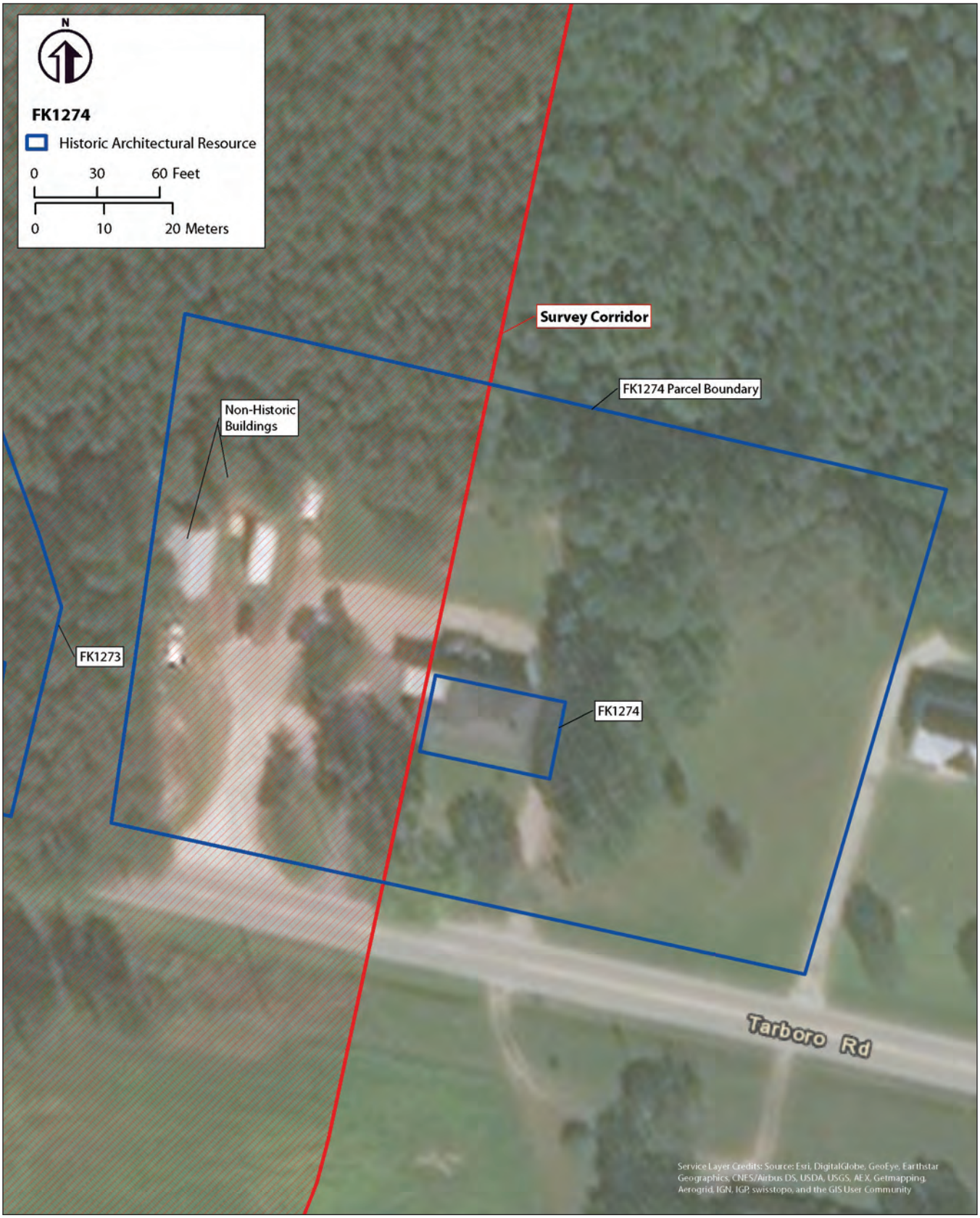

Figure 4.51 Plan map of Resource FK1274 (Esri 2017).

Figure 4.52 Photograph of Resource FK1274, south front elevation.

Figure 4.53 Photograph of Resource FK1274, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.54 Photograph of Resource FK1274, non-historic outbuildings, looking north.

4.2.7 Resource FK0584, Commercial Building

Resource FK0584 is a circa 1920 general store and gas station building located at 1439 Tarboro Road (see Figure 4.2 and Table 4.1). Figure 4.55 is a plan map of the resource. The resource is located outside the survey corridor but is within the viewshed of Alternate 6. The resource was previously recorded by the North Carolina SHPO and is documented with an unknown NRHP eligibility.

Resource FK0584 has a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, weatherboard siding, and a front gable V-crimp metal roof. On the front elevation is a *porte cochere* with battered cut stone supports which once covered a gas pump island. However, no gas pumps are currently present. The building has double front doors, a concrete block front step, and wood frame flat headed double hung windows with 6/6 pane configurations. On the rear of the building is a vertical plank door. Figures 4.56 through 4.59 are photographs of the resource.

Alterations include circa 1980 wood frame double front doors covered with vertical panel siding. In addition, one of the windows on the front elevation has been replaced with a circa 1980 French door with metal muntins. The gas pumps have also been removed from the front of the building.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

While there are no known significant historical events that are associated with Resource FK0584, it is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*event*) in the areas of commerce and community development. There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource FK0584. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (*person*). The property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion D (*information potential*).

Resource FK0584 was evaluated under Criterion C (*design/construction*). The resource is in fair condition and possesses fair integrity. The resource has not been moved and the landscape features remain unaltered. Therefore, the resource retains integrity of location, setting, and association. However, due to non-historic alterations such as the removal of the gas pumps, a circa 1970 front door, and the replacement of one of the front elevation windows with a French door, the resource has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Therefore, Resource FK0584 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Figure 4.55 Plan map of Resource FK0584 (Esri 2017).

Figure 4.56 Photograph of Resource FK0584, southwest front elevation.

Figure 4.57 Photograph of Resource FK0584, south oblique.

Figure 4.58 Photograph of Resource FK0584, west oblique.

Figure 4.59 Photograph of Resource FK0584, northeast rear elevation.

4.2.8 Resource FK1275, Hall-Parlor House

Resource FK1275 is a circa 1910 hall-parlor house in the Alternate 1-B corridor. It is on the east side of Capital Boulevard (US 1) northwest of FK1269, the Keith Farm (see Figure 4.1 and Table 4.2). Figure 4.60 is a plan map of the resource. Currently the resource is abandoned. It has a poured concrete pier foundation, a wood frame, and a side gable V-crimp metal roof. While only a portion of the wood front door survives, it appears to be recessed panel. Although damaged, the one remaining window is wood frame flat headed double hung with a 2/1 vertical pane configuration. The other windows in the original portion of the house have been removed. While covered with board and batten siding on the facade, the original weatherboard siding is visible on the other elevations. The setting of the resource consists of woods and a gravel parking area adjacent to US 1. The area surrounding the resource consists of woods and scattered agricultural properties. Figures 4.61 through 4.64 are photographs of the resource.

Alterations include removed windows, boarded-over window bays, and circa 1950 board and batten siding of the facade. There is no evidence of the chimney or stove flue. The house has three additions, and the interior of the main block of the house is now one large open room. However, there is no evidence of a kitchen in the house or in the additions. On the south side elevation is a circa 1940 addition. It has a concrete block pier foundation, a wood frame, a V-crimp metal gable roof, weatherboard siding, and four wood framed flat headed double hung windows with 4/1 vertical pane configurations. On the north side elevation is a circa 1950 addition that contains two restrooms that can be accessed from both the interior and the exterior of the building. It has concrete a block pier foundation, a wood frame, a V-crimp metal shed roof, and weatherboard siding. On the rear of the house is a circa 1950 screened porch. It has a concrete block foundation, a wood frame, a V-crimp metal shed roof. It appears that around 1950 the house was converted into a commercial property, possibly a store.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known significant historical events that are associated with Resource FK1275. Therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*event*). There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource FK1275. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person*). The property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion D (*information potential*).

Resource FK1275 was evaluated under Criterion C (*design/construction)*. The resource is in poor condition and possesses fair integrity. The resource has not been moved and therefore retains integrity of location. The resource has been and continues to be in a rural setting and retains integrity of setting. However, alterations such as the removal of most of the windows and doors and the circa 1950 board and batten siding on the facade have changed the original appearance of the house. It also appears that at least one interior wall has been removed. The circa 1954 and circa 1950 additions have changed the original massing of the house. As a result, the resource has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and is not a good intact representative example of a hall-parlor plan house. Resource FK1275 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Figure 4.60 Plan map of Resource FK1275 (Esri 2017).

Figure 4.61 Photograph of Resource FK1275, west front elevation.

Figure 4.62 Photograph of Resource FK1275, circa 1940 south side addition, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.63 Photograph of Resource FK1275, circa 1950 north side addition, northwest oblique.

Figure 4.64 Photograph of Resource FK1275, circa 1950 rear porch, northeast oblique.

4.2.9 Resource FK1276, Former Agricultural Complex

Resource FK1276 is an early twentieth-century former agricultural complex consisting of a circa 1925 collapsed tobacco barn (FK1276.1) located in the Alternate 6 corridor northwest of Murphy Road, as well as an early twentieth-century tobacco pack house (FK1276.2), a circa 1925 ordering pit (FK1276.3), and a circa 1955 outhouse (FK1276.4), all of which are located in the viewshed of Alternate 6. The buildings have been abandoned and are located on a 139.4-acre wooded tract. Figure 4.65 is a plan map of the resource. No evidence of a main house was observed on the tract.

FK1276.1. Based on an inspection of the building remains, FK1276.1 has a fieldstone pier foundation, a log frame, a front gable V-crimp metal roof, and weatherboard siding. On the southeast side of the barn foundation is a machine-made brick and mortar furnace vent. In addition, the log frame appears to have been cut with a circular saw. Figures 4.66 and 4.67 are photographs of FK1276.1.

FK1276.2 is a circa 1925 pack house. It has a fieldstone pier foundation, a log frame, and a front gable V-crimp metal roof with weatherboard in the gables. The building also has remnants of V-crimp metal and rough-cut plank siding. In addition, the log frame appears to have been cut with a circular saw. There are two circa 1940 additions on the side elevations with fieldstone pier foundations, V-crimp metal shed roofs, and weatherboard siding. Currently, the doors on the pack house and the additions are missing. Figures 4.68 and 4.69 are photographs of FK1276.2. The resource is in fair condition and possesses fair architectural integrity.

FK1276.3 is a circa 1925 ordering pit located southeast of pack house. It has a log frame V-crimp metal cover. Scattered around the pit is non-historic trash consisting of clear molded bottle glass and plastic fragments. Figure 4.70 is a photograph of the ordering pit.

FK1276.4 is a circa 1955 outhouse. It has a wood frame, a corrugated metal shed roof, and asphalt roll siding. The resource is in fair condition and possesses good architectural integrity. Figure 4.71 is a photograph of the FK1276.4.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

Resource FK1276 consists of an early twentieth-century collapsed tobacco barn, pack house, rendering pit, and a circa 1955 outhouse located on a 139.4-acre wooded tract that is no longer used for agricultural purposes. Therefore, property does not possess significance in the area of agriculture. Further, there are no known associations with other significant events for Resource FK1276. The resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*event*). There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource FK1276 and the property is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person*). As an architectural resource, it does not have potential to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential*).

Resource FK1276 retains integrity of location because the buildings have not been moved. However, the tobacco barn has collapsed, the packing house has undergone alterations, and the property is no longer used for agricultural proposes and can no longer convey its period of significance or its original function. As a result, Resource FK1276 has lost integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and is recommend ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Resource FK1276 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

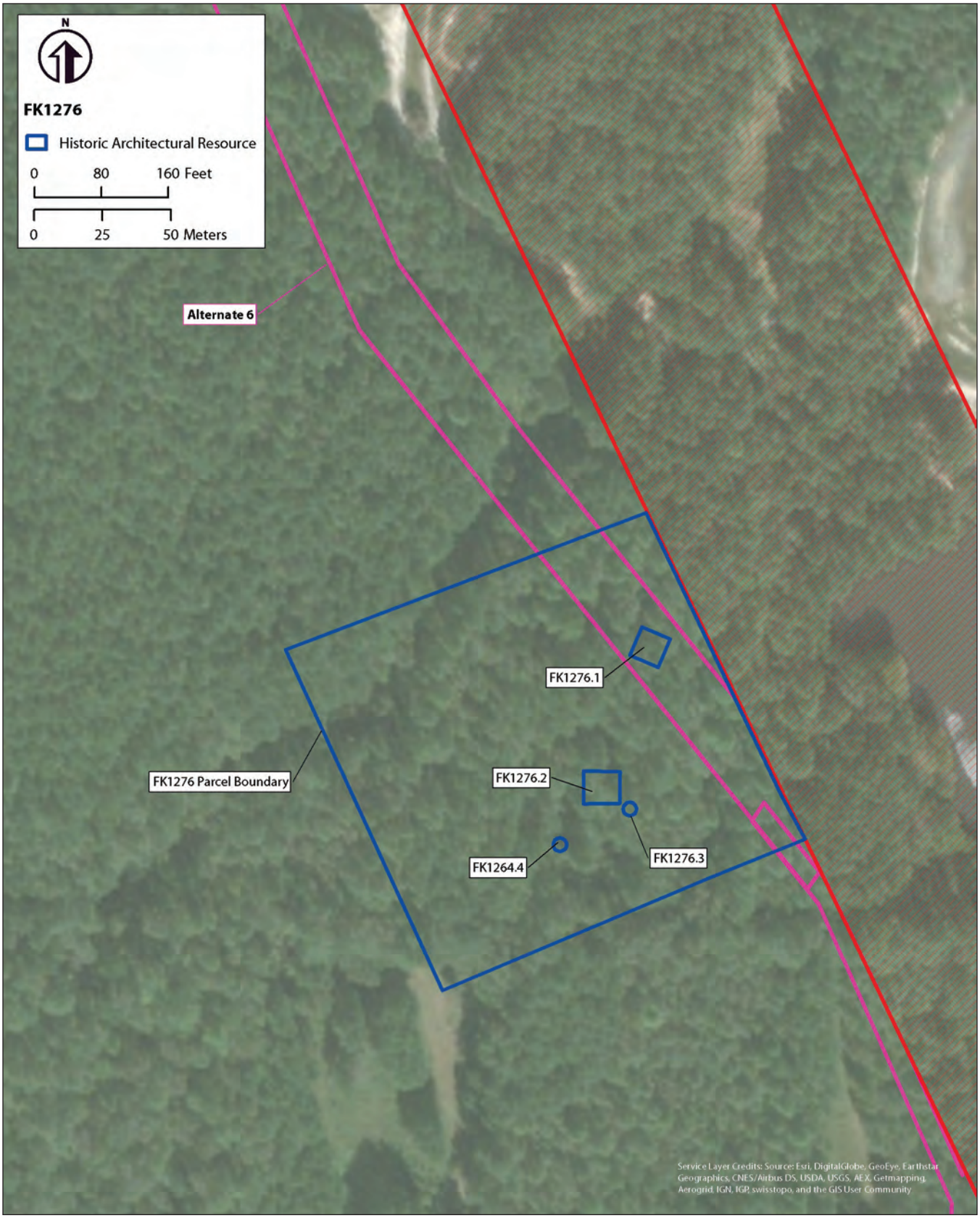

Figure 4.65 Plan map of Resource FK1276 (Esri 2017).

Figure 4.66 Photograph of Resource FK1276.1, north oblique.

Figure 4.67 Photograph of Resource FK1276.1 furnace vent, southeast elevation.

Figure 4.68 Photograph of Resource FK1276.2, northeast front elevation.

Figure 4.69 Photograph of Resource FK1276.2, east oblique.

Figure 4.70 Photograph of Resource FK1276.3 (ordering pit), looking northwest toward FK1276.2 (pack house).

Figure 4.71 Photograph of Resource FK1276.4, northwest oblique.

4.2.10 Resource FK1277, 1432 Tarboro Road

Resource FK1277 is a circa 1925 front gable bungalow located at 1432 Tarboro Road. The resource is located in the viewshed of Alternate 6 (see Figure 4.2 and Table 4.2). Figure 4.72 is a plan map of Resource FK1277. It has a brick pier foundation with brick infill, a wood frame, a front gable asphalt shingle roof, and one exterior brick chimney. The house has a French front door and wood frame flat headed double hung windows with 6/1 pane configurations. On the front elevation is a hip roof porch with a brick pier foundation, a wood plank floor, and battered supports on brick piers. Figures 4.73 through 4.75 are photographs of the resource.

Alterations include circa 1995 storm windows, circa 1995 vinyl window shutters, and circa 1995 vinyl siding. In addition, the front porch battered supports have been covered with aluminum siding. On the rear of the house is a circa 1955 gable roof rear addition. It has wood frame flat headed double hung widows with 2/2 horizontal pane configurations and vinyl siding. The setting of the resource consists of grassed lawn, deciduous trees, ornamental shrubs, and a hedgerow that defines the boundary of the front yard.

Behind the house is a circa 1940 tool shed (FK1277.1). It has a continuous concrete block foundation, a wood frame, and a front gable V-crimp metal roof. The building has weatherboard siding and a damaged raised panel wood door. Also behind the house is a circa 1950 tool shed (FK1277.2) with a brick pier foundation, a wood frame, and a front gable asphalt shingle roof. The building has weatherboard siding, a raised panel wood door, and a circa 1960 shed roof addition. Figures 4.76 and 4.77 are photographs of the outbuildings. The setting outside the resource boundary is consists of residential housing and wooded tracts.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant events for Resource FK1277 and the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*event)*. There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource FK1277 and it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person)*. In addition, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential)*.

The house is in good condition but possesses only fair architectural integrity. The resource retains integrity in the area of location because it has not been moved. Although one non-historic neighborhood has been built near the property, the resource has been and continues to be a residential property in a primarily rural setting. Therefore, the resource retains integrity of setting and association. However, due to non-historic alterations such as circa 1995 storm windows, vinyl windows shutters, vinyl siding, and aluminum clad battered porch supports, the resource has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. As a result, Resource FK1277 no longer retains integrity or architectural significance under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Resource FK1277 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Figure 4.72 Plan map of Resource FK1277 (Esri 2017).

Figure 4.73 Photograph of Resource FK1277, south front elevation.

Figure 4.74 Photograph of Resource FK1277, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.75 Photograph of Resource FK1277, circa 1955 rear addition, east elevation.

Figure 4.76 Photograph of Resource FK1277.1, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.77 Photograph of Resource FK1277.2. south front elevation.

4.2.11 Resource FK1278, 1443 Tarboro Road

Resource FK1278 is a circa 1920 front gable bungalow located at 1443 Tarboro Road. The resource is located in the viewshed of Alternate 6 (see Figure 4.2 and Table 4.2). Figure 4.78 is a plan map of Resource FK1278. It has brick pier foundation with brick infill, a wood frame, a front gable asphalt shingle roof, and one interior brick chimney. The house has a single wood front door and wood frame flat headed double hung windows with 6/1 pane configurations. On the front and east elevation is a gable roof wrap-around porch with a brick pier foundation, a wood plank floor, and battered supports on brick piers. Figures 4.79 and 4.80 are photographs of the resource. The setting of the resource consists of grassed lawn, deciduous trees, pine trees, and ornamental shrubs. Behind the house is a circa 1950 two-bay detached garage with a wood frame and a side gable asphalt shingle roof (FK1278.1) (Figure 4.81). At the request of the property owner, only photographs from Tarboro Road were taken.

Alterations include circa 2000 vinyl siding. In addition, the battered porch supports have been covered with aluminum siding. On the west side elevation is a circa 1940 gable roof addition. It has one exterior brick chimney on the front elevation, wood frame flat headed double hung widows with 6/2 horizontal pane configurations, and vinyl siding.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant events for Resource FK1278; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*event)*. There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource FK1278 and it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person)*. In addition, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential)*.

The house is in good condition and possesses only fair integrity. The resource retains integrity in the area of location because it has not been moved. Although one non-historic neighborhood has been built near the property, the resource has been and continues to be a residential property in a primarily rural setting. Therefore, the resource retains integrity of setting and association. However, due to non-historic alterations such as circa 2000 vinyl siding and aluminum clad battered porch supports, the resource has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. As a result, Resource FK1278 no longer retains integrity or architectural significance under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Therefore, Resource FK1278 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

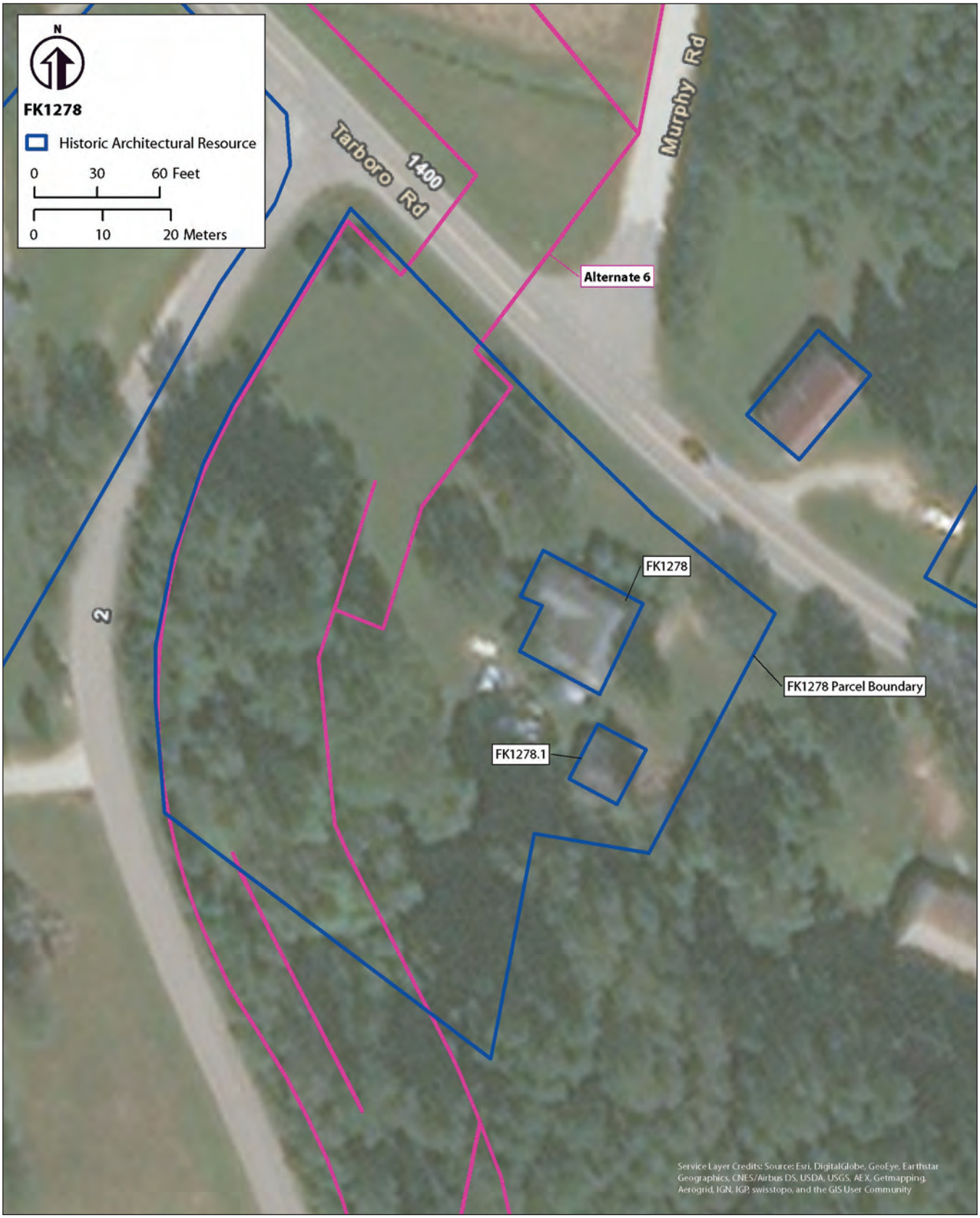

Figure 4.78 Plan map of Resource FK1278 (Esri 2017).

Figure 4.79 Photograph of Resource FK1278, north front elevation.

Figure 4.80 Photograph of Resource FK1278, northeast oblique (Franklin County Tax Assessor 2018).

Figure 4.81 Photograph of Resource FK1278.1, circa 1950 garage, north front elevation (Franklin County Tax Assessor 2018).

4.2.12 Resource FK1279, 1396 Tarboro Road

Resource FK1279 is a circa 1925 side gable bungalow located at 1396 Tarboro Road. The resource is located in the viewshed of Alternate 6 (see Figure 4.2 and Table 4.2). Figure 4.82 is a plan map of Resource FK1279. It has a brick pier foundation with brick infill, a wood frame, and a side gable asphalt shingle roof with two gable dormers. The house has one exterior brick chimney, replacement weatherboard siding, and an original French front door. On the front elevation is an integral front porch with exposed rafter tails. It has a continuous brick foundation, a wood plank floor, and wood post supports on brick piers. On the west end of the porch is a gable roof *porte cochere* with wood post supports on brick piers. Figures 4.83 through 4.85 are photographs of the resource. The setting of the resource consists of grassed lawn, deciduous trees, pine trees, and ornamental shrubs. Behind the house are three circa 2005 metal storage buildings. The setting outside the resource boundary consists of residential housing and wooded tracts.

Alterations include circa 2000 aluminum frame double hung windows with false muntins. The windows in the dormer are also circa 2000 double hung replacements. On the rear of the house is a large circa 1940 gable roof addition. The building also has replacement weatherboard siding, exposed rafter tails in the roof eaves, circa 2000 aluminum frame double hung windows with false muntins, and vinyl siding on the dormers.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant events for Resource FK1279 and the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*event)*. There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource FK1279; therefore, it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person)*. In addition, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential)*.

The house is in good condition and possesses only fair integrity. The resource retains integrity in the area of location because it has not been moved. Although one non-historic neighborhood has been built near the property, the resource has been and continues to be a residential property in a primarily rural setting. Therefore, the resource retains integrity of setting and association. However, due to non-historic alterations such as circa 2000 vinyl siding and aluminum clad battered porch supports, the resource has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. As a result, Resource FK1279 no longer retains integrity or architectural significance under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Therefore, Resource FK1279 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

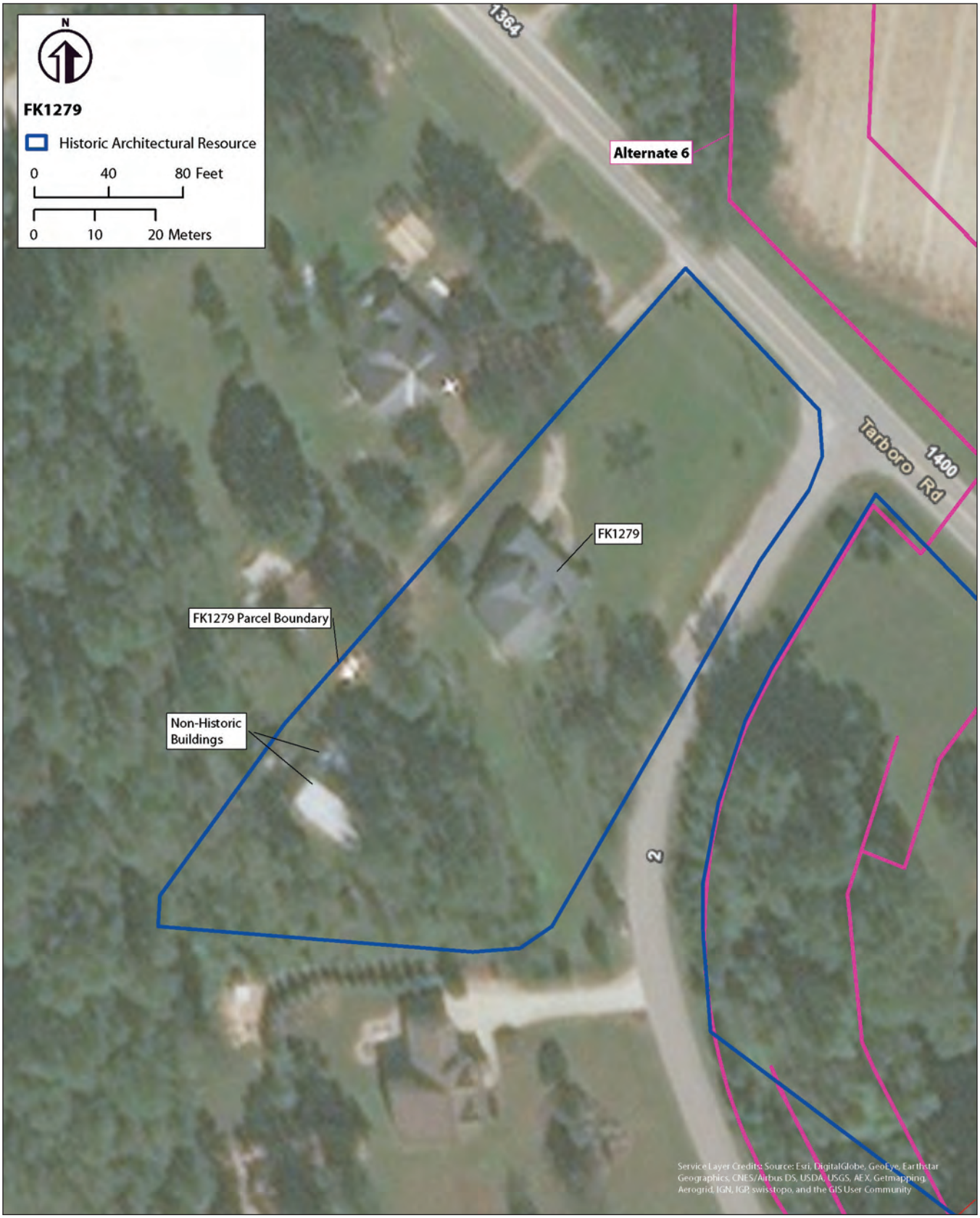

Figure 4.82 Plan map of Resource FK1279 (Esri 2017).

Figure 4.83 Photograph of Resource FK1279, north front elevation.

Figure 4.84 Photograph of Resource FK1279, northwest oblique.

Figure 4.85 Photograph of Resource FK1279, northwest oblique.

4.2.13 Resource WA8358, the Poole Farm Complex

Resource WA8358, the Poole Farm complex, is located in a stand of trees in the viewshed of the Wake County portion of the survey corridor north of East Wait Avenue (see Figure 4.2 and Table 4.2). The resource is an early to mid-twentieth-century farm complex remnant consisting of two barns (WA8358.1 and WA8358.2), a storage building and ordering pit (WA8358.3), a pump house (WA8358.4), a house foundation and chimney (WA8358.5), and a well (WA8358.6). Currently the complex is not in use and there is no extant house in the complex. Figure 4.86 is a plan map of the resource, and Figure 4.87 is a photograph of the Poole Farm complex.

WA8358.1 is an early twentieth-century tobacco packing house. Figures 4.88 through 4.90 are photographs of the resource. It has a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, a front gable V-crimp metal roof, weatherboard siding, and a vertical plank loft door in the front gable. On the south elevation is a shed roof storage room with horizontal plank siding. On the rear of the resource is a circa 1960 open-sided shed roof addition with wood post supports. Currently, the door to the front entry bay has been removed. Resource WA8358.1 is in fair condition and possesses good architectural integrity.

WA8358.2 is an early twentieth century tobacco packing house. Figures 4.91 and 4.92 are photographs of the resource. It has a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, a front gable V-crimp metal roof, and V-crimp metal siding. On the front elevation are a vertical plank door and a vertical plank loft door. On the east elevation is a shed roof storage room with a combination of V-crimp metal and horizontal plank siding. However, the door to the storage room is missing. Resource WA8358.2 is in fair condition and possesses good architectural integrity.

WA8358.3 is a storage building and tobacco ordering pit. Figures 4.93 through 4.95 are photographs of the resource. The ordering pit has a poured concrete foundation and the upper storage building has a wood frame, a V-crimp metal shed roof, and horizontal plank exterior siding covered with asphalt roll (insulbrick) siding. The storage building has a large window bay on the north elevation; however, the window has been removed. A portion of the roof is missing and part of the floor above the ordering pit has collapsed. The resource is in poor condition and possesses fair integrity.

WA8358.4 is and an early to mid-twentieth-century pump house. Figure 4.96 is a photograph of the resource. It has brick walls and a V-crimp metal shed roof. The pump is no longer present and the entry door has been removed. The resource is in fair condition and possesses good integrity.

WA8358.5 is an early twentieth-century house foundation and brick chimney. Figures 4.97 and 4.98 are photographs of the resource. The house foundation consists of brick piers, and there are two sets of poured concrete steps. Adjacent to the house foundation is a stone lined well (Resource WA8358.6) with an upper concrete lining. There are four brick piers near the well that likely supported a well cover (Figure 4.99).

The setting of WA8358 consists of a stand of trees in an agricultural field (see Figure 4.87). South of the field is East Wait Avenue, and to the north is Jack Jones Road. A small wooded area and pond lie east of the field, and to the west are more agricultural fields.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

Resource WA8358, the Poole Farm complex, consists of two barns (WA8358.1 and WA8358.2), a storage building and root cellar (WA8358.3), a pump house (WA8358.4), a house foundation and chimney (WA8358.5), and a well (WA8358.6). Currently, the complex is not in use and there is no extant house in the complex. The 42-acre tract on which the WA8358 complex is located consists of agricultural fields, wooded areas, and a pond. However, this appears to be a remnant of a farm that has been subdivided. There are no other extant buildings on the tract. Therefore, the property does not possess significance in the area of agriculture and there are no known associations with other significant events for Resource WA8358. Therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*event)*.

There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource WA8358, and it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person*). As an architectural resource, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is ineligible under Criterion D (*information potential)*.

Resource WA8358 retains integrity of location because the extant buildings in the complex have not been moved. The resources in the complex are in poor to fair condition and possess fair to good integrity. However, the main house is no longer extant and the complex is no longer used for agricultural purposes. Therefore, the resource has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association. As a whole, the complex no longer retains integrity under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Therefore, due to a lack of integrity and historical significance, Resource WA8358, the Poole Farm Complex, is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

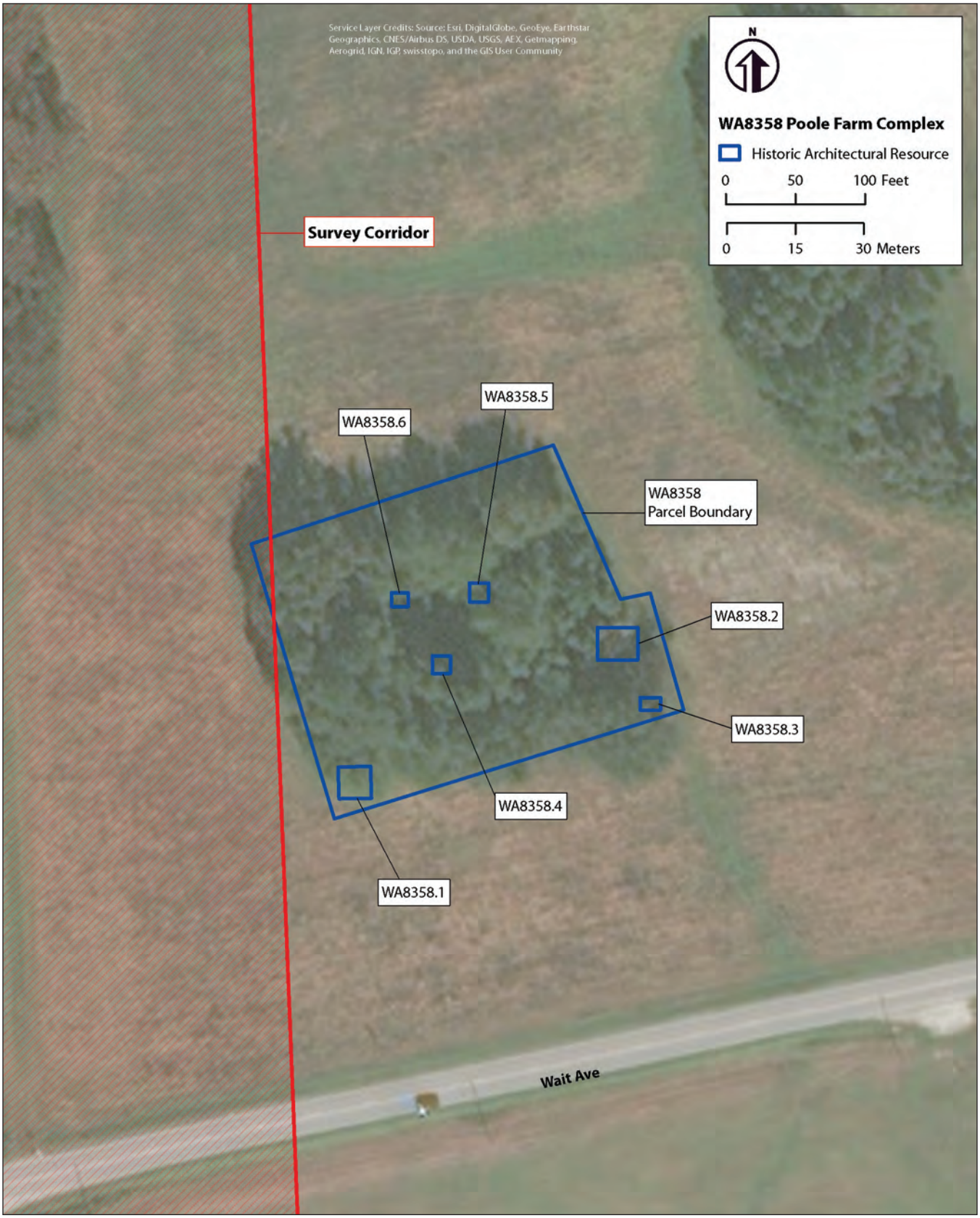

Figure 4.86 Plan map of Resource WA8358, the Poole Farm complex.

Figure 4.87 Photograph of Resource WA8358, the Poole Farm complex, looking north from East Wait Avenue.

Figure 4.88 Photograph of Resource WA8358.1, east front elevation.

Figure 4.89 Photograph of Resource WA8358.1, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.90 Photograph of Resource WA8358.1, north elevation.

Figure 4.91 Photograph of Resource WA8358.2, south front elevation.

Figure 4.92 Photograph of Resource WA8358.2, east elevation.

Figure 4.93 Photograph of Resource WA8358.3, northwest oblique.

Figure 4.94 Photograph of Resource WA8358.3, north elevation.

Figure 4.95 Photograph of Resource WA8358.3, collapsed floor and exposed ordering pit.

Figure 4.96 Photograph of Resource WA8358.4, north front elevation.

Figure 4.97 Photograph of Resource WA8358.5 brick chimney, south elevation.

Figure 4.98 Photograph of Resource WA8358.5 concrete steps, looking northeast.

Figure 4.99 Photograph of Resource WA8358.6 well, southeast oblique.

4.2.14 Resource WA7651, the Scarboro Farm and Tenant House

Resource WA7651, the Scarboro Farm, is located both in the Wake County portion of the survey corridor and in the Alternate 2 corridor (see Figure 4.3 and Table 4.2). The resource is a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century 144.8-acre farm. The resource consists of agricultural fields, wooded areas, a pond, an early twentieth-century tenant house (WA7651), a late nineteenth-century tenant house and well (WA7651.1), a late nineteenth-century barn (WA7651.2), an early twentieth-century building foundation (WA7651.3), an early twentieth-century storage building (WA7651.4), and two early twentieth-century tobacco barns (WA7651.5 and WA7651.6). The tenant house (WA7651) is the only previously recorded resource on the farm. According to the property owner, the Scarboro family home was in Rolesville, and only tenant houses were located on the farm. Only Resources WA7651.1 and WA7651.2 are located inside the survey corridor.

An additional tenant house, two tobacco barns, and two packing houses were once located on the property south of Century Farm Road, but have been demolished. (Glenn Scarboro, personal communication, April 2015). Archaeological Site 31WA2112** is likely the remnant of these buildings. However, as part of the archaeological survey for this project, 31WA2112** (FS-5) is recommended ineligible for the NRHP. The archaeological survey results for this project are presented in a separate report (see Reynolds and Butler 2018). Figure 4.100 is a plan map of the resource. There are no historic buildings in the Alternate 2 corridor.

WA7651 (previously WA-R127) was previously recorded in a North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources Wake County Survey and is located in the survey corridor viewshed. Figures 4.101 through 4.103 are photographs of the resource. The resource is a circa 1930 tenant house with a saddlebag plan. It has a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, a side gable V-crimp metal roof with one interior brick stove flue, and weatherboard siding. The windows are wood frame, flat headed double hung with 4/4 pane configurations. The house has two front entry doors and a full shed roof front porch with exposed rafter tails. The porch has fieldstone piers, a wood plank floor, and wood post supports.

On the rear of the house is circa 1940 small shed roof room extension with a brick stove flue and weatherboard siding. Also on the rear of the house is a larger circa 1950 shed roof addition with a concrete block pier foundation, weatherboard siding, and a V-crimp metal roof. The house has circa 1970 hollow front doors and many of the windows are covered with circa 1980 aluminum frame storm windows. In addition, small portions of the V-crimp roofing and weatherboard siding are missing. Resource WA7651 is in fair condition and possesses fair integrity.

WA7651.1 is a late nineteenth-century double-pen house and concrete-lined well located in the survey corridor. Figures 4.104 through 4.108 are photographs of the resource. It has a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, a side gable V-crimp metal roof, one exterior gable-end stone chimney, and weatherboard exterior siding. The house has two front entry bays, and both cut and wire nails could be seen in the wood frame and siding. On the rear of the house are a shed roof extension with a brick stove flue and a small shed roof service porch which has partially collapsed.

Currently the house is missing the chimney stack and all windows and doors. The floor in one of the rear rooms has collapsed. In addition, portions of the V-crimp metal roof are missing and the shed roof front porch has collapsed. The resource is in poor condition and possesses fair integrity.

WA7651.2 is a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century barn. Figures 4.109 and 4.110 are photographs of the resource. It has a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, a front gable V-crimp metal roof and weatherboard siding. The barn has partially collapsed, and a shed roof extension on the south side of the barn has also collapsed. The barn is in poor condition and possesses fair integrity.

WA7651.3 is an early twentieth-century foundation located within the project viewshed. Figure 4.111 is a photograph of the resource. It is constructed of poured concrete and mortared fieldstones. There is also a small scatter of bricks on the ground surface inside the foundation footprint.

WA7651.4 is a circa 1935 storage building and ordering pit located in the survey corridor viewshed. Figures 4.112 and 4.113 are photographs of the resource. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, a wood frame, a front gable asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter tails, one brick stove flue, and flush-board siding covered with asphalt roll (insulbrick). On the front elevation are a large window bay and a single

wood door covered with insulbrick. The window bay likely had an awning door (now missing) that could be lifted so that tobacco could be passed through. The northwest corner of the building, near the front door, is very deteriorated and a portion of the wall is missing. The building, which is no longer in use, is in poor condition and possesses good integrity.

WA7651.5 is a circa 1935 tobacco packing house that is located outside the survey corridor and project viewshed but is associated with the Scarboro Farm (see Figure 4.100). Figures 4.114 and 4.115 are photographs of the resource. It has a concrete pier foundation, a wood frame, a front gable V-crimp metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and flushboard siding covered with asphalt roll (insulbrick). The building has a single entry bay and loft bay on the front gable end. However, the doors have been removed. The building is currently being used for hay storage. The building is in fair condition and possesses good integrity. While WA7651.5 is now on a separate parcel, it was associated with the Scarboro Farm and the parcel is owned by the Scarboro family.

WA7651.6 is a circa 1910 tobacco packing house that is located outside the survey corridor and project viewshed (see Figure 4.100). Figure 4.116 and 4.117 are photographs of the resource. It has a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, a front gable V-crimp metal roof, and weatherboard siding covered with circa 1955 V-crimp metal. The building has a single vertical plank door and a vertical plank loft door on the front gable end. The building is currently being used for general storage. The building is in fair condition and possesses good integrity. While WA7651.6 is now on a separate parcel, it was associated with the Scarboro Farm and the parcel is associated with the Scarboro family.

The setting of the Resource WA7651 consists of the tenant houses and agricultural outbuildings, agricultural fields, and woods (Figure 4.118). Century Farm Road passes through the property and the new Louisburg Road corridor is located west of the property (see Figure 4.100).

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

While Resource WA7651, the Scarboro Farm, is an operational farm with tobacco as one of its cash crops, the tobacco ordering pit (WA7651.4) and the tobacco packing houses (WA7651.5 and WA7651.6) are no longer used for processing or storing tobacco and lack individual architectural integrity and/or significance. In addition, the tenant houses on the property (WA7651 and WA7651.2) no longer house agricultural workers and lack individual architectural integrity. Therefore, the resource lacks sufficient integrity and significance to be eligible for the NRHP for its agricultural associations. There are no other known significant historical associations for this property, and the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*event*).

There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource WA7651, and it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person*). As an architectural resource, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential)*. As part of the current survey, two historic archaeological sites were identified in the survey corridor on the WA7651 property: 31WA2111** (FS-4) and 31WA2112** (FS-5). However, as part of the archaeological survey for this project, sites 31WA2111** and 31WA2112** are recommended ineligible for the NRHP. The archaeological survey results for this project are presented in a separate report (see Reynolds and Butler 2018).

Resource WA7651 retains integrity in the area of location because the buildings on the property do not appear to have been moved. The resource has been and continues to be a rural agricultural property in a rural setting; therefore, the resource retains integrity of setting and association. The individual buildings on Resource WA7651, the Scarboro Farm, are in poor to fair condition and possess fair to good integrity. In general, many key character-defining features are missing (siding, windows, doors, roofing materials). While the remaining individual resources on the Scarboro Farm retain varying levels of architectural integrity, as a whole, WA7651 no longer retains sufficient integrity to be considered an eligible property under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Therefore, due to a lack of integrity and historical significance, Resource WA7651, the Scarboro Farm, is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

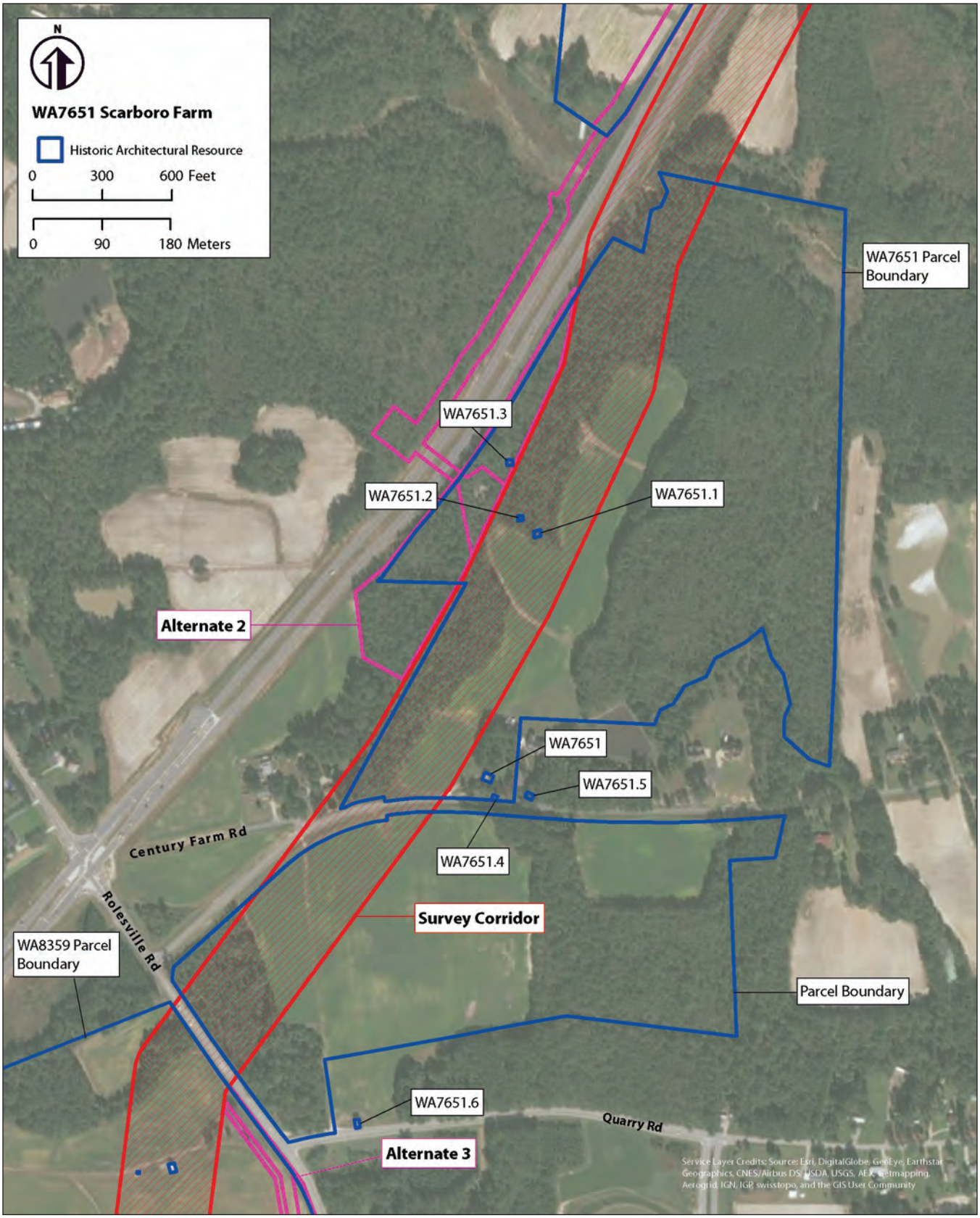

Figure 4.100 Plan map of Resource WA7651, the Scarboro Farm.

Figure 4.101 Photograph of Resource WA7651 tenant house, east front elevation.

Figure 4.102 Photograph of Resource WA7651 tenant house, northwest oblique.

Figure 4.103 Photograph of Resource WA7651 tenant house, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.104 Photograph of Resource WA7651.1, south front elevation.

Figure 4.105 Photograph of Resource WA7651.1, west elevation.

Figure 4.106 Photograph of Resource WA7651.1, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.107 Photograph of Resource WA7651.1, collapsed floor.

Figure 4.108 Photograph of Resource WA7651.1, well, looking northeast.

Figure 4.109 Photograph of Resource WA7651.2, east elevation.

Figure 4.110 Photograph of Resource WA7651.2, northeast oblique.

Figure 4.111 Photograph of Resource WA7651.3, looking west.

Figure 4.112 Photograph of Resource WA7651.4, north elevation.

Figure 4.113 Photograph of Resource WA7651.4, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.114 Photograph of Resource WA7651.5, west front elevation.

Figure 4.115 Photograph of Resource WA7651.5, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.116 Photograph of Resource WA7651.6, south front elevation.

Figure 4.117 Photograph of Resource WA7651.6, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.118 Photograph of Resource WA7651, the Scarboro Farm, looking north toward the survey corridor.

4.2.15 Resource WA8359, the Shearon Farm

Resource WA8359, the Shearon Farm, is located both in the Wake County portion of the survey corridor and in the Alternate 3 corridor (see Figure 4.3 and Table 4.2). The resource is an early to mid-twentieth-century 65.2-acre farm. Figure 4.119 is an aerial plan map of the resource. Resource WA8359 consists of a mid-twentieth-century tobacco packing house (WA8359.1) and an early twentieth-century well (WA8359.2). However, tobacco is currently not a cash crop on the farm. Resources WA8359.1 and WA8359.2 are in the survey corridor. The pond is located in the Alternate 3 corridor. According to the property owner, the main house and outbuildings were near Resource WA8359.2 (the well) and were demolished (bulldozed) circa 2008 (Cameron Shearon, personal communication, April 2015). The remnant of the main house and outbuildings are likely archaeological site 31WA2110** (FS-3), an early to mid-twentieth-century artifact scatter (see Reynolds and Butler 2018). The setting of the resource within the property boundary consists of agricultural fields, wooded areas, and a pond (see Figure 4.120). The setting beyond the WA8359 property boundary consists of wooded areas, ponds, and agricultural fields.

WA8359.1 is a circa 1940 tobacco packing house. It has a concrete block foundation, a wood frame, a front gable V-crimp metal roof, and corrugated metal siding. On the north front elevation is a wood frame corrugated metal door; above the door is a wood frame corrugated metal loft door. Figure 4.121 is a photograph of the resource. The resource is in good condition and possesses good integrity.

WA8359.2 is an early twentieth-century well with a concrete cap (Figure 4.122). The house and outbuildings it was associated with have been demolished.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

Resource WA8359, the Shearon Farm, consists of 65.2 acres including agricultural fields, a pond, a tobacco packing house (Resource WA8359.1), and a well (WA8359.2). However, no other historic agricultural buildings and no historic houses are located on the tract. The main house and outbuildings were demolished circa 2008. There are also no modern (post-1965) buildings on the property. Therefore, the property does not possess significance in the area of agriculture. There are no other known significant historical associations; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*event)*.

There are no known associations with significant persons, and it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person)*. Additionally, as an architectural resource, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and it is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential)*. As part of the current survey, one historic archaeological site was identified in the survey corridor on the WA8359 property: 31WA2110** (FS-3). However, as part of the archaeological survey for this project, Site 31WA2110** is recommended ineligible for the NRHP. The archaeological survey results for this project are presented in a separate report (see Reynolds and Butler 2018).

Resource WA8359, the Shearon Farm, retains integrity in the area of location because the tobacco packing house has not been moved. The area surrounding the resource consists of woods and scattered agricultural properties. While the general rural setting of the resource remains intact, the majority of the farm complex has been demolished. Therefore, the resource has lost integrity of setting and association. Except for WA8359.1, there are no other buildings on the property. While the tobacco packing house retains good integrity, due to a loss of the main house and outbuildings, the resource as a whole has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Due to a lack of integrity and historical significance, Resource WA8359, the Shearon Farm, is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

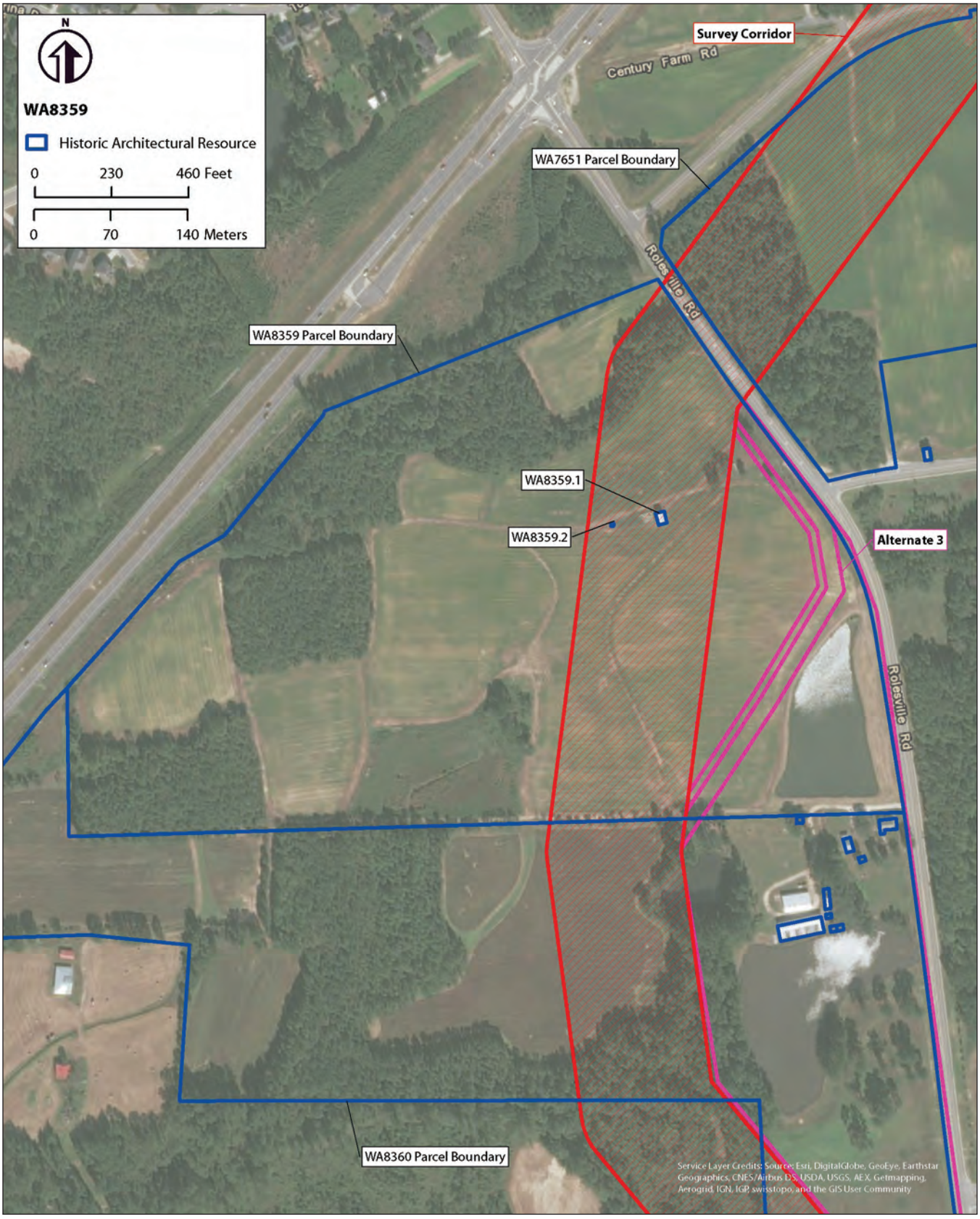

Figure 4.119 Plan map of Resource WA8359, the Shearon Farm (Esri 2017).

Figure 4.120 Photograph of Resource WA8359, the Shearon Farm, looking northeast toward Rolesville Road.

Figure 4.121 Photograph of Resource WA8359.1, northwest oblique.

Figure 4.122 Photograph of Resource WA8359.2 (well), looking northwest.

4.2.16 Resource WA8360, the Byrum Farm

Resource WA8360, the Byrum Farm, is located both in the Wake County portion of the survey corridor and in the Alternate 3 corridor in Wake County (see Figure 4.3 and Table 4.2). The resource is an early to mid-twentieth-century 104.1-acre farm and agricultural complex, which consists of an early twentieth-century farm house (WA8360.1), an early twentieth-century barn (WA8360.2), three early twentieth-century silos (WA8360.3, WA8360.4, WA8360.5), an early twentieth-century storage building (WA8360.6), and two early twentieth-century tobacco barns (WA8360.7 and WA8360.8). The setting of the resource inside the property boundary consists of agricultural fields, wooded areas, and two ponds. There is also a large circa 1990 workshop and office, and a circa 1990 farm equipment shed on the property. The setting beyond the property boundary consists of wooded areas, ponds, and agricultural fields. Figure 4.123 is a plan map of the resource, and Figures 4.124 through 4.126 are photographs of the farm. While a portion of one pond is located in the survey corridor, the other larger pond and all associated architectural resources are in the Alternate 3 corridor.

WA8360.1 is a circa 1925 front gable bungalow and pump house located at 1004 Rolesville Road. The resource is located in the Alternate 3 corridor and is in the viewshed of the survey corridor (see Figure 4.123). Figures 4.127 through 4.129 are photographs of the resource. It has a continuous brick foundation, a wood frame, and front gable asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter tails in the eaves. The resource has one interior brick chimney and an original wood front door with a six-pane fixed window. On the front elevation is a full shed roof porch with a continuous brick foundation, a concrete slab floor, and circa 1950 decorative cast iron supports. On the south elevation of the house is a circa 1950 screened porch with a continuous concrete block foundation and an asphalt shingle shed roof. Non-historic alterations include metal frame vinyl coated replacement widows with false muntins and cement board (hardiplank) siding. Behind the house is a small concrete block pump house with a V-crimp metal shed roof. Resource WA8360.1 is in good condition and retains fair integrity.

WA8360.2 is a circa 1925 tobacco packing house that has been converted to a barn. The resource is located in the Alternate 3 corridor and is in the viewshed of the survey corridor (see Figure 4.123). Figures 4.130 through 4.132 are photographs of the resource. It has a brick pier foundation, a wood frame, a front gable V-crimp metal roof with exposed rafter tails in the roof eaves, and weatherboard siding covered with corrugated metal. On the east front elevation is a wood frame corrugated metal door and a similar loft door. On the south elevation is a two-story shed roof enclosure with a brick pier foundation and weatherboard siding covered with corrugated metal. On the north elevation is a circa 1950 single story shed roof addition with a single farm equipment parking bay and corrugated metal siding. The resource is in good condition and possesses fair integrity.

WA8360.3 is a circa 1955 metal silo on a concrete block foundation located in the Alternate 3 corridor and in the viewshed of the survey corridor (see Figure 4.123). Figure 4.133 is a photograph of the resource. The resource is in fair condition and possesses good integrity.

WA8360.4 and *WA8360.5* are two circa 1955 metal silos on a concrete slab foundation. The resources are located in the Alternate 3 corridor and are in the viewshed of the survey corridor (see Figure 4.123). Figure 4.134 is a photograph of these resources. The resources are in good condition and possess good integrity.

WA8360.6 is a circa 1925 storage building and ordering pit located in the Alternate 3 corridor and in the viewshed of the survey corridor (see Figure 4.123). Currently, WA8360-F is no longer in use. Figures 4.135 and 4.136 are photographs of the resource. It has a continuous brick foundation, a wood frame, a front gable V-crimp metal roof, and vertical flushboard siding covered with asphalt roll. On the front elevation is a vertical plank door and a large window bay covered with V-crimp metal. The resource is in good condition and possesses good integrity.

WA8360.7 and *WA8360.8* are circa 1925 tobacco barns located in the Alternate 3 corridor and in the viewshed of the survey corridor (see Figure 4.123). Currently the barns are used for general storage. They have continuous fieldstone foundations, wood frames, side gable V-crimp metal roofs, and vertical flushboard siding covered with asphalt roll. Both barns have weatherboard in the roof

gables and single sheet metal doors. Metal furnace vents are visible on WA8360.7 but are not visible on WA8360.8. The barns are connected by a circa 1960 gable roof open sided shelter likely used for tobacco bundling. Figures 4.137 and 4.138 are photographs of the resources. The resources are in fair condition and possess good integrity.

WA8360.9 is a row of five circa 1965 storage and tobacco curing buildings located in the Alternate 3 corridor and in the viewshed of the survey corridor (see Figure 4.123). Figure 4.139 is a photograph of the resource. They have concrete slab floors, metal frames, front gable V-crimp metal roofs and V-crimp or corrugated metal siding. The buildings have single or double metal doors with metal vents. The buildings are in good condition and possess good integrity.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant events for Resource WA8360, the Byrum Farm. While the resource is an operational tobacco farm, the main house has undergone non-historic alterations, and the tobacco packing house and original tobacco barns have been converted into non-tobacco storage buildings. Therefore, the resource lacks sufficient integrity and significance to be eligible for the NRHP as an agricultural property. As a result, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*events*).

There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource WA8360, the Byrum Farm and it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person*). In addition, as an architectural resource, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and it is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential)*. As part of the current project, an archaeological survey was conducted within the survey corridor and the Alternate 3 corridor. No archaeological sites were identified as a result of the survey. Therefore, as an archaeological resource, WA8360 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

The individual buildings on Resource WA8360, the Byrum Farm, are in fair to good condition and possess fair to good integrity. As a whole, the resource retains integrity in the area of location because the buildings on the property do not appear to have been moved. The property consists of agricultural fields, wooded areas, two ponds, an early twentieth-century farmhouse, tobacco barns, silos, and other small agricultural support buildings. The area surrounding the resource consists of woods and agricultural properties. The resource has been and continues to be a rural agricultural property in a rural setting. Therefore, the resource retains integrity of setting and association. However, the setting within the farm complex itself has been compromised by the introduction of a large circa 1990 workshop and office (see Figure 4.123 and Figure 4.126). The main house has non-historic replacement windows and siding; the former packing house has a non-historic addition; and one of the tobacco barns is missing its furnace. While the individual resources remaining on the Byrum Farm retain varying levels of architectural integrity, none of the historic farm buildings are used for tobacco storage or processing. As a whole, the resource no longer retains integrity under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Therefore, due to a lack of integrity and historical significance, Resource WA8360, the Byrum Farm, is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

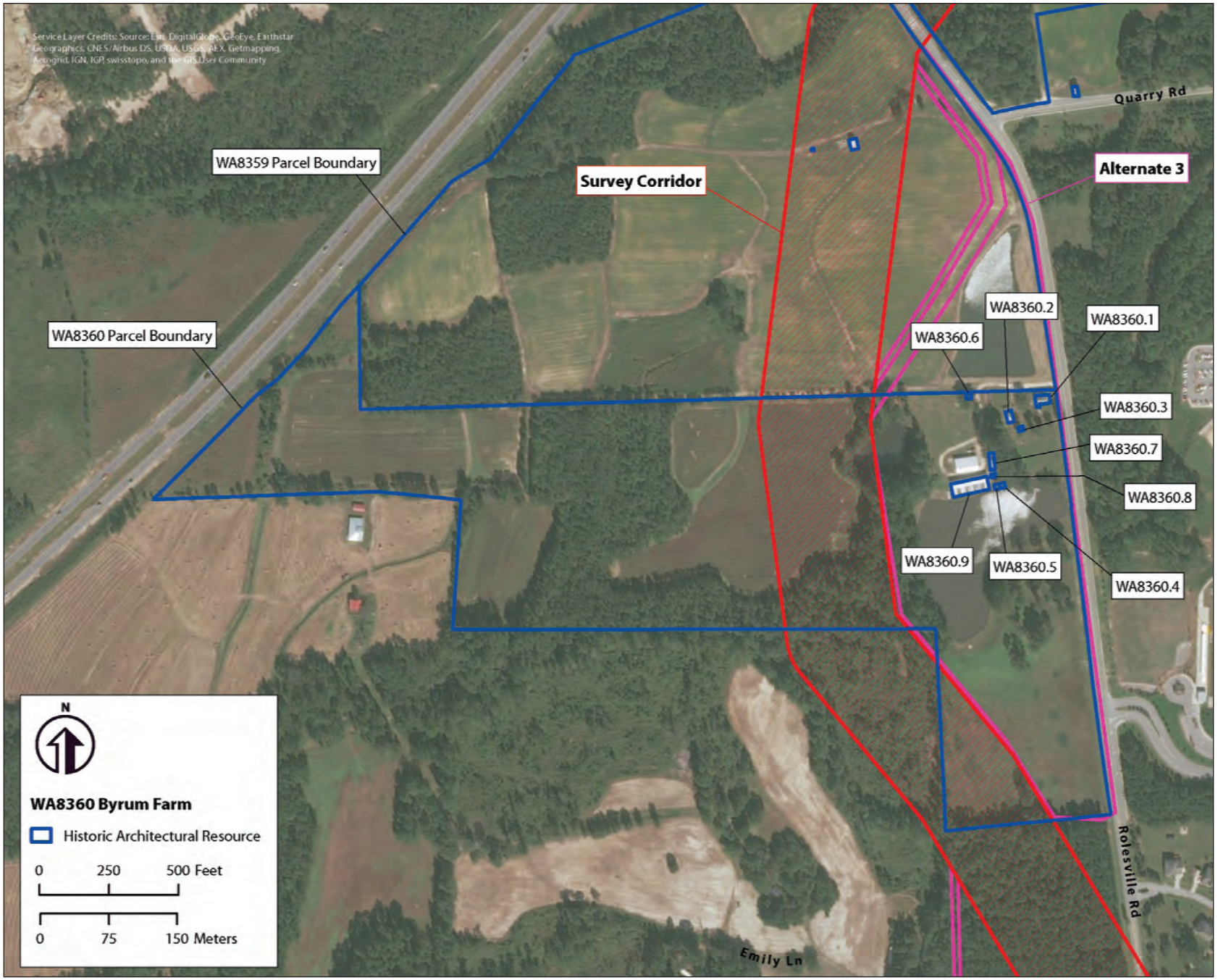

Figure 4.123 Plan map of Resource WA8360, the Byrum Farm (Esri 2017).

Figure 4.124 Photograph of Resource WA8360, the Byrum Farm, pond and agricultural field, looking north toward WA8359, the Shearon Farm.

Figure 4.125 Photograph of Resource WA8360, the Byrum Farm, pond and equipment, looking southwest.

Figure 4.126 Photograph of Resource WA8360, the Byrum Farm, non-historic workshop and office, north elevation.

Figure 4.127 Photograph of Resource WA8360.1, east front elevation.

Figure 4.128 Photograph of Resource WA8360.1, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.129 Photograph of Resource WA8360.1, pump house northeast oblique.

Figure 4.130 Photograph of Resource WA8360.2, east elevation.

Figure 4.131 Photograph of Resource WA8360.2, northeast oblique.

Figure 4.132 Photograph of Resource WA8360.2, northwest oblique.

Figure 4.133 Photograph of Resource WA8360.3, north elevation.

Figure 4.134 Photograph of Resources WA8360.4 and WA8360.5, east elevation.

Figure 4.135 Photograph of Resource WA8360.6, north front elevation.

Figure 4.136 Photograph of Resource WA8360.6, northwest oblique.

Figure 4.137 Photograph of Resources WA8360.7 and WA8360.8, northwest oblique.

Figure 4.138 Photograph of Resource WA8360.8, northwest oblique.

Figure 4.139 Photograph of Resource WA8360.9, southeast oblique.

4.2.17 Resource WA8361, the Watkins Farm

Resource WA8361, the Watkins Farm, is located in the Wake County portion of the survey corridor north of Riley Hill School Road (see Figure 4.4 and Table 4.2). The resource is an early twentieth-century 73.71-acre farm and agricultural complex. The resource consists an early twentieth-century tenant house (WA8361.1), an early twentieth-century tobacco barn (WA8361.2), and an early twentieth-century storage building (WA8361.3). Figure 4.140 is a plan map of the resource. The setting of the resource inside the property boundary consists of agricultural fields and wooded areas (see Figures 4.141 through 4.142). A circa 1970 cabin (see Figure 4.143) and circa 1970 storage building are also on the property. The setting beyond the property boundary consists of wooded areas, a pond, and agricultural fields. Resource WA836.2 is in the survey corridor, while the other resources are in the project viewshed.

According to the property owners, only tenant houses were located on this farm, and tobacco is not currently a cash crop. The family home was on another farm off Davistown Road (Betty Friedman, Margarite Watkins, and William Watkins, personal communication, May-June 2015). In addition, the farm originally belonged to Mr. Watkins' wife's family (the Ray family) and was called the Ray Farm. The farm currently consists of two tracts owned by family members.

WA8361.1 is a circa 1930 double shotgun house and well. Figures 4.144 through 4.146 are photographs of the resource. It has a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, a front gable V-crimp metal roof with one interior ridgeline brick stove flue, and weatherboard siding. On the front elevation are two original raised panel wood doors. The windows are wood frame, flat headed double hung with 4/4 pane configurations. On the rear of the house is a small shed-roof room with a service porch that appears to be original to the house. The porch is accessed by concrete steps. While the widows on the front and east elevations are intact, the other windows are not and the bays are covered over with V-crimp metal. The house has a circa 1990 replacement front porch. It has a concrete block pier foundation, a wood plank floor, and a V-crimp metal roof supported by square wood posts. The resource is in good condition and possesses fair integrity.

WA8361.2 is a circa 1940 tobacco barn located in the survey corridor. Figures 4.147 and 4.148 are photographs of the resource. It has a concrete block foundation, a wood frame, a side gable V-crimp metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and vertical flushboard siding. The barn has horizontal flushboards covered with asphalt roll (insulbrick) in the roof gables. On the south elevation is a wood frame flushboard door, and on the north elevation is an open-sided shed roof cover for farm equipment storage and tobacco bundle preparation. On the east elevation is a metal vent for a tobacco furnace. Resource WA8361.2 is in good condition and possesses good integrity.

WA8361.3 is a circa 1930 storage shed located in the viewshed of the survey corridor. Figure 4.149 is a photograph of the resource. It has a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, a front gable V-crimp metal roof, and weatherboard siding. The resource has a single wood frame vertical flushboard door and a shed roof farm equipment storage area on the east elevation. The resource is in good condition and possesses good integrity.

The setting of the resource consists of the tenant house and agricultural outbuildings, two non-historic buildings, agricultural fields, a pond, and woods (see Figures 4.141 through 4.143). The property is surrounded by other farms and wooded areas. South of the property is Riley Hill School Road.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

While Resource WA8361 is an operational farm, there is only one tenant house left on the property and few other agricultural buildings. In addition, tobacco is not currently a cash crop on the farm. Therefore, the resource lacks sufficient integrity and significance to be eligible for the NRHP as an agricultural property, nor are there any other known significant historical associations with this property. As a result, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*events*).

There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource WA8361; therefore, the property is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person*). In addition, as an architectural resource, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion

D (*information potential)*. Additionally, during the archaeological survey portion of this project, the property was also investigated for cultural material. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey. Therefore, WA8361 does not have the potential to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential).*

The buildings on Resource WA8361, the Watkins Farm, are in fair to good condition and possess fair to good integrity. The resource retains integrity in the area of location because the buildings on the property do not appear to have been moved. The resource has been and continues to be a rural agricultural property in a rural setting. Therefore, the resource retains integrity of setting and association. While the few individual resources on the Watkins Farm retain varying levels of architectural integrity, as a whole, the resource no longer retains integrity under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Therefore, due to a lack of integrity and historical significance, Resource WA8361, the Watkins Farm, is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

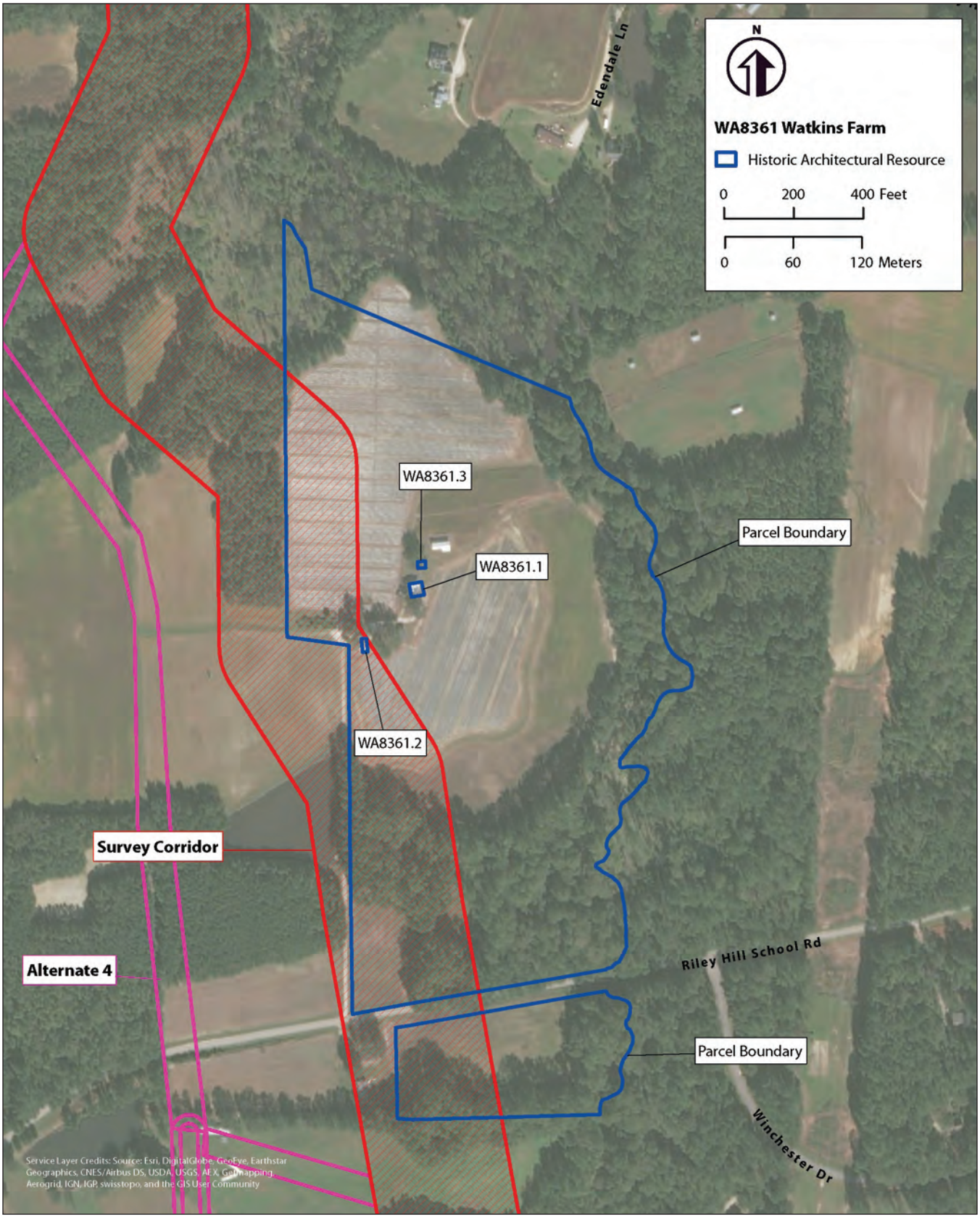

Figure 4.140 Plan map of Resource WA8361, the Watkins Farm (Esri 2017).

Figure 4.141 Photograph of Resource WA8361, the Watkins Farm, agricultural field and pond looking south from the survey corridor.

Figure 4.142 Photograph of Resource WA8361, the Watkins Farm, agricultural field and WA8361-A, looking south in the survey corridor.

Figure 4.143 Photograph of Resource WA8361, the Watkins Farm, non-historic cabin, northeast oblique.

Figure 4.144 Photograph of Resource WA8361.1, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.145 Photograph of Resource WA8361.1 and well, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.146 Photograph of Resource WA8361.1, northwest oblique.

Figure 4.147 Photograph of Resource WA8361.2, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.148 Photograph of Resource WA8361.2, west elevation.

Figure 4.149 Photograph of Resource WA8361.3, southeast oblique.

4.2.18 Resource WA1928, the Weathers House and Farm

Resource WA1928, the Weathers Farm, is located in the Wake County portion of the survey corridor and the Alternate 4-B corridor. It is located along Rolesville Road, Davistown Road, and Weathers Road (see Figure 4.4 and Tables 4.1 and 4.2). The resource is an early to mid-twentieth-century 188.48-acre farm that consists of agricultural fields and wooded areas. The majority of the architectural resources are located outside the survey corridor. However, on the northeast side of Rolesville Road is a collapsed early twentieth-century tobacco barn (WA1928.7) and a collapsed early twentieth-century storage building (WA1928.8). These resources are on the northwestern edge of the survey corridor but are outside the Alternate 4-B corridor and the Alternate 4-B viewshed. The setting of the resource inside the property boundary consists of agricultural fields and wooded areas. The setting beyond the property boundary consist of wooded areas, agricultural fields, and non-historic housing developments. Figure 4.150 is a plan map of the resource. Figures 4.151 and 4.152 are photographs of WA1928, the Weathers Farm.

It should also be noted that approximately 25 m northwest of the survey corridor, near Rolesville Road, was a previously recorded early twentieth-century house (WA4025) (see Figure 4.4). However, the house has been demolished. Approximately 40 m northwest of the survey corridor is an early twentieth century-tenant house (WA1928.5) and an early twentieth-century barn (WA1928.6). However, WA1928.5 is outside the survey corridor, the Alternate 4-B corridor, and the project viewshed (see Figure 4.150). Resource WA1928.6 is in the project viewshed of the survey corridor.

On the southwest side of Rolesville Road is the previously recorded early to mid-twentieth-century main house for the Weathers Farm (WA1928). Associated outbuildings include an early twentieth-century barn (WA1928.1), an early to mid-twentieth-century workshop (WA1928.2), an early twentieth-century storage building (WA1928.3), and a mid-twentieth-century storage building (WA1928.4). These resources are outside the survey corridor and the Alternate 4-B corridor but are in the Alternate 4-B viewshed (see Figure 4.150).

Resources at the intersection of Rolesville Road and Davistown Road include a mid-twentieth-century Ranch house (WA1928.9) and outbuildings. The outbuildings include a mid-twentieth-century pump house (WA1928.10), a mid-twentieth-century garage (WA1928.11), and a mid-twentieth-century storage building (WA1928.12.). These resources are outside the survey corridor and its viewshed. Resource WA1928.12 is in the Alternate 4-B corridor. The remainder of the buildings are in the Alternate 4-B viewshed. (see Figure 4.150).

At the southeast corner of Weathers Road and Davistown Road is an early twentieth-century tenant house and well (WA1928.13). This resource is outside the survey corridor and its viewshed. However, it is in the Alternate 4-B viewshed. (see Figure 4.150).

On the west side of Davistown Road is an early twentieth-century tobacco packing house that has been converted into a residence (WA1928.14); an early twentieth-century storage building and root cellar (WA1928.15); and an early twentieth-century farm equipment storage building (WA1928.16). There are also five tobacco barns near the former packing house dating to the early to mid-twentieth-century (WA1928.17, WA1928.18, WA1928.19, WA1928.20, and WA1928.21) (see Figure 4.150). These resources are outside the survey corridor and its viewshed but several of them are within the viewshed of Alternate 4-B. Detailed descriptions of each resource on the Weathers Farm are provided below.

WA1928.7 is an early twentieth-century tobacco barn foundation located within the survey corridor (see Figure 4.150). Figure 4.153 is a photograph of the resource. The resource consists of a continuous fieldstone foundation and the remnants of a brick furnace vent and a metal furnace vent. Approximately 15 m north of the tobacco barn foundation is a 12-by-15-ft. depression which is possibly the remnants of an ordering pit. The pit is approximately 10 ft. deep.

WA1928.8 is an early twentieth century storage building foundation located within the survey corridor (see Figure 4.150). Figure 4.154 is a photograph of the resource. The resource consists of a 10-by-12-ft. continuous fieldstone foundation.

WA1928, the Weathers house, was previously recorded during a North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources county survey as Resource

WA1928. It is located in the viewshed of Alternate 4-B at 4508 Rolesville Road (see Figure 4.150). Figures 4.155 through 4.161 are photographs of the resource. According to the property owner, the house was built in the early twentieth century (circa 1915). In 1958, there was a fire and the house was remodeled and additions were made, although many original features were retained (Amy Nutall, personal communication, April 2015).

The house is a circa 1915 side gable craftsman bungalow. It has a continuous brick foundation, a brick veneer exterior, a wood frame, and a side gable asphalt shingle roof with one brick exterior chimney. The house has a single wood front door, and wood frame flat headed double hung windows with 6/6 pane configurations. The original portion of the front porch has a front gable roof, a concrete slab floor, two brick column supports and a single round column support on a brick pier. Craftsman elements include the porch supports, three decorative windows in the porch gable, exposed rafter tails in the roof eaves of the house and porch, and decorative brackets in the roof gables. On the front elevation are two craftsman gable roof dormers with decorative brackets in the gables, wood shingle siding, and six-pane casement windows. A similar dormer is on the east elevation of the house, but it has a double hung window.

On the southeast side elevation is a circa 1925 gable roof addition (see Figure 4.156). It has a continuous brick foundation, a brick veneer, and exposed rafter tails in the roof eaves. The windows are wood frame flat headed double hung with 6/6 pane configurations. On the northeast front elevation, a section of stacked stone veneer was added circa 1958.

The 1958-1959 additions include a portico and carport on the front elevation that are attached to the original front porch. It has a flat asphalt roll roof with one brick column support and one round column on a brick pier support. The addition has a decorative cornice in the roof eave. Attached to the northwest elevation of the house and to the carport is a circa 1958 multi-room addition. It has a continuous brick foundation, a wood frame, a flat asphalt roll roof with a decorative wood cornice, and a brick veneer exterior. It also has one interior brick chimney. On the front elevation, the addition has a stacked stone veneer and a single wood entry door that is accessed through the carport. The windows are wood frame flat headed double hung with 2/2 pane configurations (see Figure 4.159). Non-historic alterations include circa 1980 storm windows. The resource is in excellent condition and possesses good integrity.

While the house has historic additions, the brick in the 1925 addition matches the original brick of the house, and the brick in the circa 1958 addition is similar in appearance to the original brick. While the stacked stone used on the additions distinguishes them from the original portion of the house, it does not detract from the overall feeling of the resource as a side gable craftsman bungalow.

WA1928.1 is a circa 1915 transverse crib barn. Figures 4.162 through 4.164 are photographs of the resource. It has a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, front gable V-crimp metal roof, weatherboard siding, and a hay loft with single bay openings on the front and rear elevations. The barn has two shed roof storage areas on the side elevations covered with weatherboard siding. The resource is in good condition and possesses good integrity.

WA1928.2 is a circa 1930 workshop. Figures 4.165 and 4.166 are photographs of the resource. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, a wood frame, a side gable V-crimp metal roof, and weatherboard siding. It has a metal stove flue, a brick stove flue, and a wood door on the southeast front elevation. On the northeast gable end is a wood frame double hung window with 4/4 pane configurations. On the southeast gable end is a window bay that has been boarded over. The resource is in good condition and possesses fair integrity.

WA1928.3 is an early twentieth-century storage building. Figure 4.167 is a photograph of the resource. It has a brick pier foundation, a wood frame, a hip V-crimp metal roof, and weatherboard siding. On the northeast elevation is a signal vertical flushboard door, and behind the resource is a concrete pylon of unknown use. The building is in excellent condition and possesses good integrity.

WA1928.4 is a circa 1958 storage building. Figure 4.168 is a photograph of the resource. It has a concrete slab floor, concrete block walls, and a side gable V-crimp roof with drop siding in the gables. On the front elevation is a single wood door with a fixed three-pane window. On the side elevation are

single wood frame windows. They are double hung with 2/2 pane configurations. The resource is in excellent condition and possesses good integrity.

WA1928.5 is a circa 1930 double pen tenant house located approximately 40 m northwest of the survey corridor (see Figure 4.150). Figures 4.169 through 4.171 are images of the resource. The resource is currently unoccupied. It has a concrete block pier foundation, a wood frame, and a side gable V-crimp metal roof with weather board in the gables. It has one metal stove flue in the roof and asphalt roll exterior siding. The windows and door are missing and the bays are covered with V-crimp metal. On the rear west elevation of the house is a circa 1965 shed roof addition with asphalt roll exterior siding. The windows are also missing from the addition. The resource is in fair condition and possesses fair integrity.

WA1928.6 is a circa 1930 tobacco packing house associated with WA1928.5. It is located approximately 30 m northwest of the survey corridor but is in the project viewshed (see Figure 4.150). Figures 4.172 and 4.173 are photographs of the resource. It has a concrete block foundation, a wood frame, a front gable V-crimp metal roof, and vertical plank siding. On the front gable end is a single entry bay with a missing door. On the side elevation is a shed roof storage area that has collapsed. The storage area appears to have been open-sided. The resource is in poor condition and possesses good integrity.

WA1928.9 is a Ranch house located at 4501 Rolesville Road near its intersection with Davistown Road. It is located in the viewshed of the Alternate 4-B corridor (see Figure 4.150). Figures 4.174 through 4.176 are photographs of the resource. According to tax records, the house was built in 1961. It has a concrete slab foundation, concrete block walls, and a side gable asphalt shingle roof with drop siding in the gables. The resource has a single wood front door with a 9-pane fixed window. The windows of the resource are wood frame flat headed double hung with 2/2 horizontal pane configurations and decorative metal shutters. Alterations include circa 1980 storm windows and a storm door. On the rear of the house is a circa 1975 gable roof addition with a small integral side porch and a combination of vertical wood panel exterior siding and vinyl siding. The resource is in good condition and possesses fair integrity.

WA1928.10 is a circa 1962 pump house and storage building located in the backyard of WA1928.9 (see Figure 4.150). Figure 4.177 is a photograph of the resource. It has a concrete slab foundation, concrete block walls, a front gable asphalt shingle roof with drop siding in the gables, and a single wood entry door. The resource is in good condition has possesses good integrity.

WA1928.11 is a circa 1962 free-standing, single-bay garage located in the viewshed of the Alternate 4-B corridor and in the side yard of WA1928.9 (see Figure 4.150). Figure 4.178 is a photograph of the resource. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, a wood frame, a front gable V-crimp metal roof, and V-crimp metal siding. It has two window bays on the rear elevation and a single pedestrian entrance on the northwest side addition. However, all windows and doors have been removed. The resource is in fair condition and possesses good integrity.

WA1928.12 is a circa 1960 storage building located in the Alternate 4-B corridor, 30 m northwest of WA1928.9 (see Figure 4.150). Figure 4.179 is a photograph of the resource. It has a wood pier foundation, a wood frame, a V-crimp metal side gable roof, and V-crimp metal siding. It has a single wood frame V-crimp metal entry door and a similar loft door on the southwest front elevation. The resource is in fair condition and possesses good integrity.

WA1928.13 is a circa 1915 tenant house with a hall-parlor plan located in the viewshed of the Alternate 4-B corridor (see Figure 4.150). Figures 4.180 through 4.184 are photographs of the currently unoccupied resource. It has a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, a side gable V-crimp metal roof, one exterior rough-cut stone chimney, and weatherboard siding. The house has one raised panel wood front door and a full shed roof front porch. The porch has fieldstone piers, a wood plank floor, and wood post supports. On the rear of the house is a circa 1925 ell addition with a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, a V-crimp gable roof, and weatherboard siding. It has one remaining original wood frame double hung window. Although damaged, it appears to have 4/4 pane configurations. On the east side of the ell is a shed roof service porch with a wood plank floors and wood post supports. Adjacent to the house is a well with a concrete cap surrounded by a concrete block wall. Alterations to the house include a circa

1970 wood frame plywood enclosure on the service porch for a hot water heater and circa 1975 wood frame double hung replacement windows with 6/6 pane configurations. The resource is in fair condition and possesses fair integrity.

WA1928.14 (WA1957) is a circa 1915 two-story tobacco packing house that was converted into a house circa 1995. It was previously recorded during a North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources county survey prior to its conversion and designated WA1957. The resource is located on the Weathers Farm outside the APE of the survey corridor but is within the viewshed of the Alternate 4-B corridor (see Figure 4.150). Figures 4.185 and 4.186 are photographs of the resource. It has a rough-cut stone pier foundation with concrete block infill, a wood frame, a side gable V-crimp metal roof, and weatherboard siding. The resource now has a sub-divided interior space and windows and doors that were added circa 1995. On the front elevation is a circa 1995 one-story porch. It has a concrete block pier foundation, a wood plank floor, and a shed V-crimp metal roof supported by wood posts. The resource is in good condition and has possesses poor integrity.

WA1928.15 is a circa 1915 storage building and ordering pit. While it is located on the Weathers Farm, the resource is located outside the survey corridor, the Alternate 4-B corridor, and the project viewshed (see Figure 4.150). Figure 4.187 is a photograph of the resource. It has fieldstone pier foundation, log walls, a front gable V-crimp metal roof with weatherboard in the gables, and asphalt roll exterior siding. The resource has a single entrance on the front gable end; however, the door is missing. The resource is in fair condition and possesses good integrity.

WA1928.16 is a circa 1925 farm equipment storage building located in the viewshed of the Alternate 4-B corridor (see Figure 4.150). Figure 4.188 is a photograph of the resource. It has a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, and a front gable V-crimp metal roof with weatherboard in the gables. On the west elevation is a single parking bay with a V-crimp metal door. Attached to the south elevation is a circa 1980 open sided shed roof addition with telephone pole supports. The resource is in fair condition and possesses fair integrity.

WA1928.17 is a circa 1930 tobacco barn. While it is located on the Weathers Farm, the resource is located outside the survey corridor, the Alternate 4-B corridor, and the project viewshed (see Figure 4.150). Figure 4.189 is a photograph of the resource. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, a wood frame, a side gable V-crimp metal roof, and V-crimp metal siding. On the south elevation is a single metal-frame V-crimp metal door. However, a furnace vent is not visible on the barn. The resource is in fair condition and possesses good integrity.

WA1928.18 is a circa 1950 tobacco barn located in the viewshed of the Alternate 4-B corridor (see Figure 4.150). Figure 4.190 is a photograph of the resource. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, a wood frame, a side gable V-crimp metal roof, and horizontal tongue-in-groove siding covered with asphalt roll (insulbrick). On the south elevation is a single tongue-in-groove door. However, a furnace vent is not visible on the barn. The resource is in fair condition and possesses good integrity.

WA1928.19 is a circa 1950 tobacco barn located in the viewshed of the Alternate 4-B corridor (see Figure 4.150). Figure 4.191 is a photograph of the resource. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, concrete block walls, and a side gable V-crimp metal roof. On the north elevation is a single entry bay, but the door is missing. On the east gable end are two brick furnace vents and a larger sealed bay that appears to have been the location of a larger vent. There is also a ghost mark of what was likely a shed roof on the east gable end of the barn. The resource is in fair condition has possesses fair integrity.

WA1928.20 is a circa is a circa 1950 tobacco barn located in the viewshed of the Alternate 4-B corridor (see Figure 4.150). Figure 4.192 is a photograph of the resource. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, a wood frame, a side gable V-crimp metal roof, and V-crimp metal siding. On the north elevation is a single tongue and groove door and on the west elevation is a metal furnace vent. The resource is in good condition has possesses good integrity.

WA1928.21 is a circa 1950 tobacco barn. While it is located on the Weathers Farm, the resource is located outside the survey corridor, the Alternate 4-B corridor, and the project viewshed (see Figure 4.150). Figure 4.193 is a photograph of the resource. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, concrete block walls, and a side gable V-crimp metal

roof with cement board in the gables. On the north elevation is a single-entry bay; however, the door is missing. On the west elevation are three metal furnace vents. The resource is in fair condition and possesses good integrity.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant events for Resource WA1928, the Weathers Farm. While the resource is an operational farm, tobacco is not currently a cash crop. Many of the buildings are no longer in use and have undergone non-historic alterations such as the conversions of the packing house (WA1928.14) into a residence, the loss of doors and furnaces in most of the tobacco barns, and the loss or replacement of doors and windows in the tenant houses. A tobacco barn, a tenant house, and storage building have been demolished (WA1928.7, WA192889, and WA4025). According to the property owner, there were three additional tobacco barns near Resource WA1928.9 (outside the survey corridor and the Alternate 4-B corridor) that have been demolished. Therefore, the resource lacks sufficient integrity and significance to be eligible for the NRHP as an agricultural property. The resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*events*).

There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource WA1928 and it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person*). In addition, as an architectural resource the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Further, during the archaeological survey portion of the project, no sites were identified within the survey corridor near Resource WA1928. Therefore, WA1928 does not qualify for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential)* and it is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

The agricultural buildings on Resource WA1928, the Weathers Farm, are in poor to good condition and possess poor to good integrity. The tenant houses are in fair condition and possess fair integrity. The resource retains integrity in the area of location because the buildings on the property do not appear to have been moved. The resource has been and continues to be a rural agricultural property in a rural setting. Therefore, the resource retains integrity of setting and association. While the individual resources on the Weathers Farm retain varying levels of architectural integrity, as a whole, the farm no longer retains integrity under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Therefore, due to a lack of integrity and historical significance, Resource WA2, the Weathers Farm, is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

However, Resource WA1928 (main house) and its associated outbuildings (WA1928.1, WA1928.2, WA1928.3, and WA1928.4) retain sufficient integrity in the areas of location, design, setting, material, workmanship feeling, and association to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*design/construction*) at the local level of significance. The recommended NRHP boundary is a visual boundary and consists of 2.5 acres. The recommended NRHP boundary is outside the survey corridor and its viewshed and is only in the viewshed of the Alternate 4-B corridor. It should also be noted that because the pipeline would be placed underground in a nearby field, there would be no aboveground vegetation grubbing and no adverse visual effects are anticipated for Resource WA1928 (main house) and its associated outbuildings.

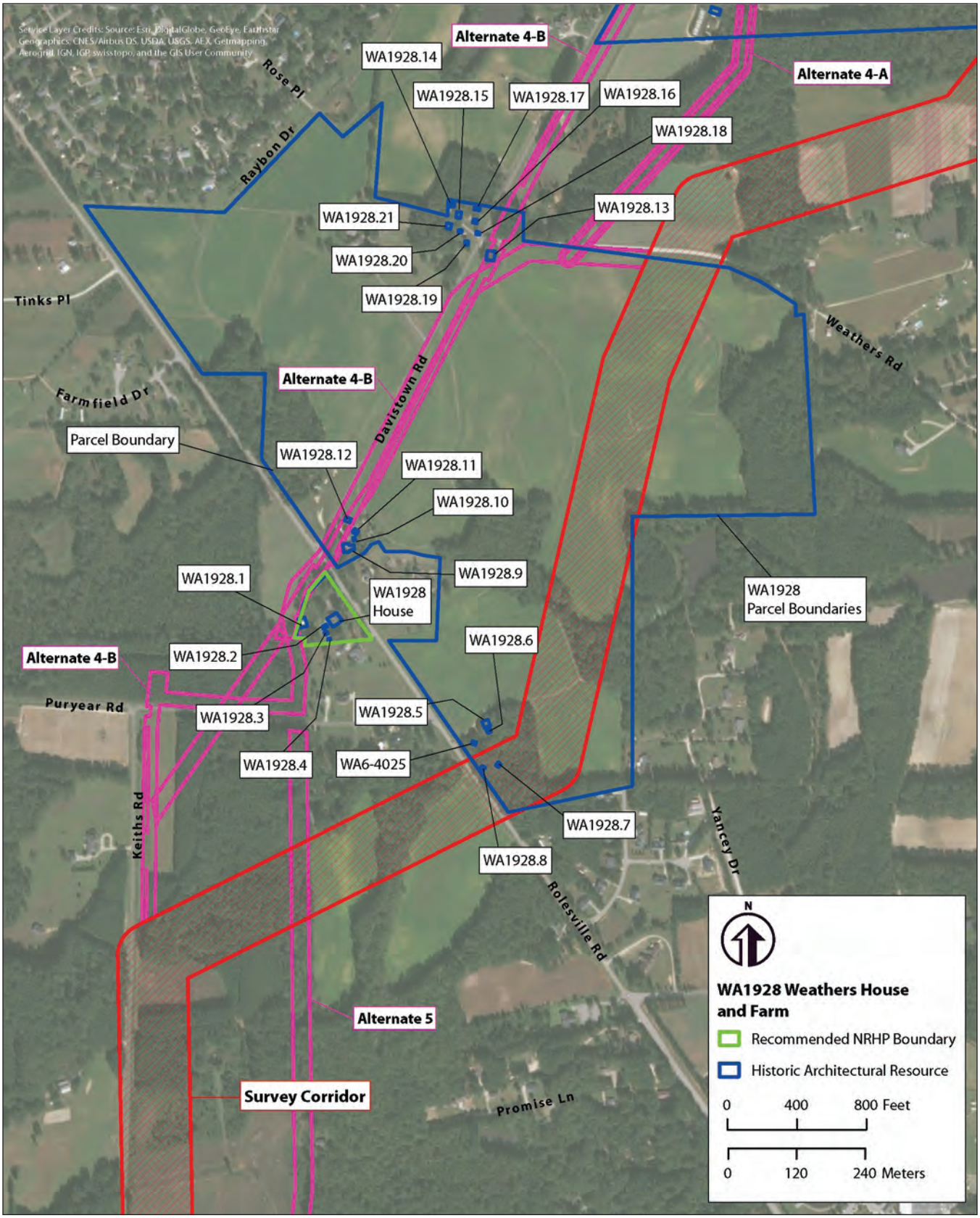

Figure 4.150 Plan map of Resource WA1928, the Weathers Farm.

Figure 4.151 Photograph of Resource WA1928, the Weathers Farm, agricultural field in the survey corridor, looking north.

Figure 4.152 Photograph of Resource WA1928, the Weathers Farm, agricultural field along Davistown Road in the Alternate 4-B corridor, looking northeast.

Figure 4.153 photograph of Resource WA1928.7, looking southeast.

Figure 4.154 photograph of Resource WA1928.8, looking northwest.

Figure 4.155 Photograph of Resource WA1928 (main house), northeast front elevation.

Figure 4.156 Photograph of Resource WA1928 (main house), southeast elevation and circa 1925 addition, southeast elevation.

Figure 4.157 Photograph of Resource WA1928 (main house), southwest rear elevation.

Figure 4.158 Photograph of Resource WA1928 (main house), circa 1958 side addition, west oblique.

Figure 4.159 Photograph of Resource WA1928 (main house), circa 1958 side addition, northwest elevation.

Figure 4.160 Photograph of Resource WA1928 (main house), north oblique.

Figure 4.161 Photograph of Resource WA1928 (main house), circa 1958 side addition, northeast front elevation.

Figure 4.162 Photograph of Resource WA1928.1, northeast front elevation.

Figure 4.163 Photograph of Resource WA1928.1, north oblique.

Figure 4.164 Photograph of Resource WA1928.1, east oblique.

Figure 4.165 Photograph of Resource WA1928.2, east oblique.

Figure 4.166 Photograph of Resource WA1928.2, north oblique.

Figure 4.167 Photograph of Resource WA1928.3, north oblique.

Figure 4.168 Photograph of Resource WA1928.4, east oblique.

Figure 4.169 Photograph of Resource WA1928.5, west oblique.

Figure 4.170 Photograph of Resource WA1928.5, southwest elevation.

Figure 4.171 Photograph of Resource WA1928.5, northeast elevation.

Figure 4.172 Photograph of Resource WA1928.6, southwest front elevation.

Figure 4.173 Photograph of Resource WA1928.6, east oblique.

Figure 4.174 Photograph of Resource WA1928.9, southwest front elevation.

Figure 4.175 Photograph of Resource WA1928.9, northwest side elevation.

Figure 4.176 Photograph of Resource WA1928.9, rear addition, northwest elevation.

Figure 4.177 Photograph of Resource WA1928.10, west oblique.

Figure 4.178 Photograph of Resource WA1928.11, southwest front elevation.

Figure 4.179 Photograph of Resource WA1928.12, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.180 Photograph of Resource WA1928.13, north front elevation.

Figure 4.181 Photograph of Resource WA1928.13, northeast oblique.

Figure 4.182 Photograph of Resource WA1928.13, real ell, east elevation.

Figure 4.183 Photograph of Resource WA1928.13, rear ell, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.184 Photograph of Resource WA1928.13, well, looking east.

Figure 4.185 Photograph of Resource WA1928.14, south front elevation.

Figure 4.186 Photograph of Resource WA1928.14, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.187 Photograph of Resource WA1928.15, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.188 Photograph of Resource WA1928.16, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.189 Photograph of Resource WA1928.17, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.190 Photograph of Resource WA1928.18, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.191 photograph of Resource WA1928.19, northeast oblique.

Figure 4.192 Photograph of Resource WA1928.20, northeast oblique.

Figure 4.193 Photograph of Resource WA1928.21, northeast oblique.

4.2.19 WA1956, the Ray House and Farm

Resource WA1956, the Ray Farm, is located outside the survey corridor but is within the Alternate 4-A corridor. However, the house and farm complex buildings are located in the viewshed of Alternate 4-A (see Figure 4.4 and Table 4.1). The resource was previously recorded during a North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources county survey and had an unknown NRHP eligibility.

Resource WA1956, the Ray Farm, is a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century 43.40-acre farm and agricultural complex consisting of a circa 1900 farm house (WA1956), a circa 1920 storage building (WA1956.1), a circa 1900 barn (WA1956.2), two circa 1900 tobacco barns (WA1956.3 and WA1956.4), and a circa 1956 pole barn (WA1956.5). The setting of the resource inside the property boundary consists of agricultural fields, wooded areas, and a pond. There are also approximately eight non-historic farm buildings one the property built from the 1970 to the 1990s. The setting beyond the property boundary consists of wooded areas, agricultural fields, and a mix of historic and non-historic housing. Figure 4.194 is a plan map of the resource, and Figures 4.195 through 4.197 are photographs of the farm.

WA1956 is a circa 1900 I-house located at 2121 Davistown Road. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, a wood frame, one exterior brick chimney, and a side gable V-crimp metal roof with a cross gable dormer on the front elevation. The house has a symmetrical facade with single front door and a hip roof front porch. The first-floor windows on the north and south side elevations appear to be original and are wood frame flat headed double hung with 4/4 pane configurations. Figures 4.198 through 4.201 are photographs of the resource.

Historic alterations include circa 1930 windows on the first-floor front elevation. They are wood frame flat headed double hung with 4/1 vertical pane configurations. The wood front door is a circa 1930 replacement and has a fixed window with four vertical panes. The windows on the second floor also appear to be historic replacements and are wood frame flat headed double hung with 6/6 pane configurations. The front porch has circa 1930 alterations which include a concrete slab floor and brick piers for the post supports.

On the rear of the house is a circa 1910 single-story addition with a brick pier foundation and concrete block infill, a wood frame, and a V-crimp metal shed roof. Attached to the shed roof addition is a circa 1930 addition with a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill, a wood frame, and a gable V-crimp metal roof. The addition has a single wood door with a shed roof stoop cover and wood frame flat headed double hung windows with 4/1 vertical pane configurations. There are also two large fixed widows in the addition. Attached to the circa 1930 addition is a circa 1950 addition with a concrete pier foundation with concrete block infill, a wood frame, a V-crimp metal hip roof, one interior brick chimney, and wood frame flat headed double hung windows with 6/6 pane configurations. Non-historic alterations include circa 1995 aluminum siding on the house and the additions, circa 1995 decorative aluminum window shutters, and circa 1995 storm windows. The resource is in excellent condition and possess fair integrity.

Adjacent to the house is a circa 1930 pump-house with concrete block walls, a V-crimp metal shed roof, and a vertical plank door. Figure 4.200 provides a photograph of the pump house.

WA1956.1 is a circa 1920 storage building located northeast of the house (see Figure 4.194). It has a concrete block pier foundation, a wood frame, and a front gable V-crimp metal roof. The building has weatherboard siding and a vertical plank door. On the west elevation is a circa 1940 wood frame addition with a V-crimp metal shed roof and a combination of weatherboard and V-crimp metal siding. The resource is in good condition and possesses fair integrity. Figure 4.202 is a photograph of the resource.

WA1956.2 is a circa 1900 double crib barn located east of the house (see Figure 4.194). It has a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, and a front gable V-crimp metal roof. The barn has weatherboard siding and single vertical plank central passage doors on the east and west elevations. The barn also has an additional vertical plank door on the west elevation and single vertical plank loft doors on the east and west elevations. On the east elevation is a circa 1960 open-sided shed roof addition that is in poor condition. The resource is in fair condition and possess fair integrity. Figures 4.203 and 4.204 are photographs of the resource.

WA1956.3 is a circa 1920 tobacco barn located east of WA1956-C (see Figure 4.194). It has a continuous brick foundation, a wood frame, and a side gable V-crimp metal roof. The barn has vertical plank siding, and on the north elevation is a single vertical plank door. On the south elevation is a circa 1970 open-sided shed roof addition with wood post supports. The resource is in fair condition and possesses fair integrity. Figure 4.205 is a photograph of the resource.

WA1956.4 is a circa 1900 tobacco barn located east of WA1956.3 and WA1956.4 (see Figure 4.194). It has a continuous brick foundation, a wood frame, and a side gable V-crimp metal roof. The barn has vertical plank siding, and on the south elevation is a single vertical plank door. On the east elevation are two brick furnace vents, and on the north and south elevations are circa 1970 open-sided shed roof additions with wood post supports. The resource is in fair condition and possess fair integrity. Figures 4.206 and 4.207 are photographs of the resource.

WA1956.5 is a circa 1960 pole barn located northeast of WA1956.5 (see Figure 4.194). It has wood pole supports and a gable V-crimp metal roof. While most of the barn is open-sided and contains wood frame stalls, the north quarter of barn is enclosed with vertical plank siding. Figure 4.208 is a photograph of the resource.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant events for Resource WA1956, the Ray Farm. While the resource is an operational farm, the main house has undergone non-historic alterations and most of the historic tobacco-related buildings have been converted into non-tobacco storage buildings. Therefore, the resource lacks sufficient integrity and significance to be eligible for the NRHP as an agricultural property. As a result, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*events*).

There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource WA1956, the Ray Farm, and it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person*). In addition, as an architectural resource, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and it is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential).* As part of the current project, an archaeological survey was conducted within the survey corridor and the Alternate 3 corridor. No archaeological sites were identified as a result of the survey. Therefore, as an archaeological resource, WA1956 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential).*

The individual buildings on Resource WA1956, the Ray Farm, are in fair to good condition and possess fair to good integrity. As a whole, the resource retains integrity in the area of location because the buildings on the property do not appear to have been moved. The property consists of agricultural fields, wooded areas, a pond, an early twentieth-century farmhouse, a barn, two tobacco barns, and other small agricultural support buildings. The area surrounding the resource consists of woods and agricultural properties. The resource has been and continues to be a rural agricultural property in a rural setting. Therefore, the resource retains integrity of setting and association.

The individual buildings on WA1956 property are in good condition and possess fair to good integrity. The main house has undergone significant non-historic alterations such as aluminum siding, aluminum replacement window shutters, and storm windows. While the remaining individual resources on the Ray Farm retain varying levels of architectural integrity, as a whole, WA1956 no longer retains sufficient integrity to be considered an eligible property under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Therefore, due to a lack of integrity and historical significance, Resource WA1956, the Ray Farm, is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

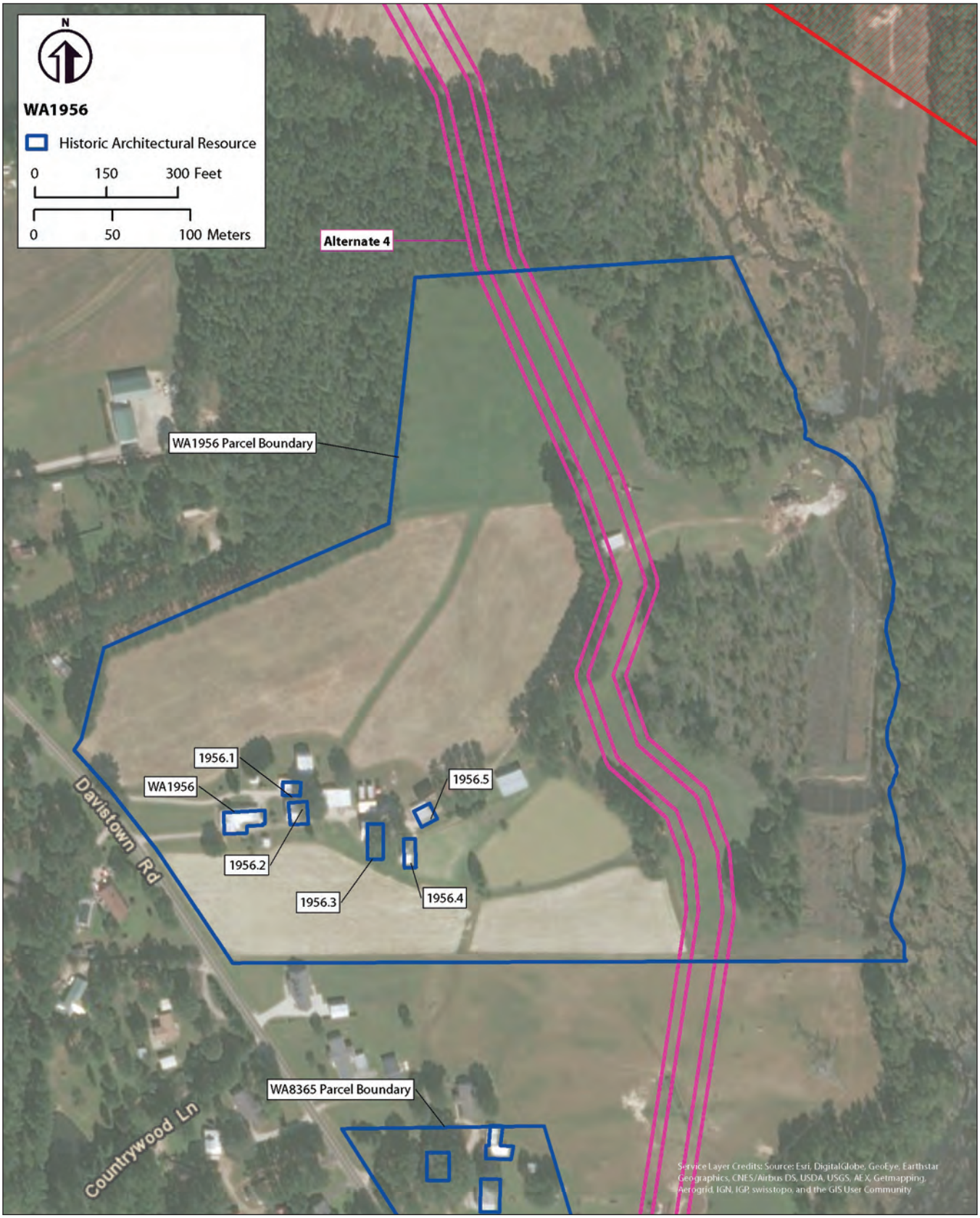

Figure 4.194 Plan map of Resource WA1956, the Ray House and Farm.

Figure 4.195 Photograph of the Resource WA1956 complex and associated agricultural fields, looking southwest from the Alternate 4-A corridor.

Figure 4.196 Resource WA1956, photograph of the pond, looking northeast from the farm complex.

Figure 4.197 Resource WA1956, photograph of non-historic buildings in the farm complex, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.198 Photograph of Resource WA1956, west front elevation.

Figure 4.199 Photograph of Resource WA1956, south elevation.

Figure 4.200 Photograph of Resource WA1956, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.201 Photograph of Resource WA1956, north elevation.

Figure 4.202 Photograph of Resource WA1956.1, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.203 Photograph of Resource WA1956.2, West Front elevation.

Figure 4.204 Photograph of Resource WA1956.2, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.205 Photograph of Resource WA1956.3, northeast oblique.

Figure 4.206 Photograph of Resource WA1956.4, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.207 Photograph of Resource WA1956.4, east elevation.

Figure 4.208 Photograph of Resource WA1956.5, southwest oblique.

4.2.20 Resource WA8362, the Williams Farm

Resource WA8362, the Williams Farm, is located outside the survey corridor but is within the Alternate 6 and Alternate 7 corridors. However, the house and associated agricultural buildings are only located in the viewshed of both alternates (see Figure 4.2 and Table 4.2). Resource WA8362, the Williams Farm, is an early twentieth-century 76.11-acre farm which consists of a 1930 pyramidal cottage (WA8362.1), a circa 1930 workshop (WA8362.2), a circa 1940 pack house (WA8362.3), and a circa 1940 tobacco barn (WA8362.4). There is also one circa 1980 equipment shed on the property. The setting of the resource inside the property boundary consists of agricultural fields and wooded areas. The setting beyond the property boundary consists of wooded areas, agricultural fields, and scattered residential housing. Figure 4.209 is a plan map of the resource, and Figure 4.210 is a photograph of the farm.

WA8362.1 is a pyramidal cottage located at 5809 Jack Jones Road. According to tax records, it was built in 1930. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, a wood frame, and an asphalt shingle pyramidal roof. It has a single front door with concrete block steps and composite shingle siding. Figures 4.211 through 4.213 are photographs of the resource.

Alterations include circa 1960 aluminum frame awning windows, a circa 1960 wood front door with a large jalousie window, and a circa 1960 shed roof stoop cover with metal post supports. On the rear of the house is a large circa 1970 addition with concrete block walls and an asphalt shingle shed roof. On the east elevation of the addition is a single wood door with a concrete slab stoop and a flat roof stoop cover with decorative cast iron supports. On the rear of the addition is a vinyl-clad wall and a vinyl-clad box chimney. Attached to the west side of the addition is a single bay shed roof carport. The resource is in fair condition and possesses fair integrity.

WA8362.2 is a circa 1930 workshop. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, a wood frame, a side gable V-crimp metal roof, and one exterior brick chimney flue. The building is clad with weatherboard covered with insulbrick siding, and there is single vertical plank front door on the front elevation. On the west rear elevation are two wood frame six-pane windows. On the south and west elevations are circa 1970 storage area additions with V-crimp metal shed roofs with wood post supports. The resource is in fair condition and possesses fair integrity. Figure 4.214 is a photograph of the resource.

WA8362.3 is a circa 1940 pack house with a concrete block pier foundation, a wood frame, and a front gable V-crimp metal roof. The building is clad with weatherboard with remnants of insulbrick siding. On the front elevation is a single wood frame door clad with V-crimp metal and a vertical plank loft door. On the east elevation is a circa 1950 shed roof addition with V-crimp metal cladding and a wood frame V-crimp metal clad door. Attached to the addition is a circa 1960 equipment parking bay with a V-crimp metal shed roof and V-crimp metal cladding. The resource is in fair condition and possesses fair integrity. Figure 4.215 is a photograph of the resource.

WA8362.4 is a circa 1940 tobacco barn. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, a wood frame, and a side gable V-crimp metal roof. The barn has vertical plank siding covered with asphalt roll. On the north elevation is a single vertical plank door, and on the west elevation is a metal fuel tank. The resource is in fair condition and possesses good integrity. Figure 4.216 is a photograph of the resource.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant events for Resource WA8362, the Williams Farm. While the resource is an operational farm, the main house has undergone significant alterations and most of the historic tobacco-related buildings have been converted into non-tobacco storage buildings. Therefore, the resource lacks sufficient integrity and significance to be eligible for the NRHP as an agricultural property. As a result, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*events*).

There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource WA8362, the Williams Farm, and it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person*). In addition, as an architectural resource the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and it is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential)*. As part of the current project an archaeological survey was conducted within the Alternate 6 and Alternate 7 corridors. No archaeological sites were identified as a result of the survey. Therefore,

as an archaeological resource, WA8362 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential)*.

The individual buildings on Resource WA8362, the Williams Farm, are in fair to good condition and possess fair to good integrity. As a whole, the resource retains integrity in the area of location because the buildings on the property do not appear to have been moved. The property consists of agricultural fields and wooded areas, an early twentieth-century farmhouse, and former agricultural support buildings. The area surrounding the resource consists of woods and agricultural properties. The resource has been and continues to be a rural agricultural property in a rural setting. Therefore, the resource retains integrity of setting and association.

The individual buildings on WA8362 are in fair to good condition and possess fair to good integrity. The main house has undergone significant alterations, such as aluminum awning windows and a replacement front door. The house also has a large non-historic addition that has significantly changed the massing and historic appearance of the house. While the remaining individual resources on the Williams Farm retain varying levels of architectural integrity, as a whole, WA8362 no longer retains sufficient integrity to be considered an eligible property under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Therefore, due to a lack of architectural integrity and historical significance, Resource WA8362, the Williams Farm, is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

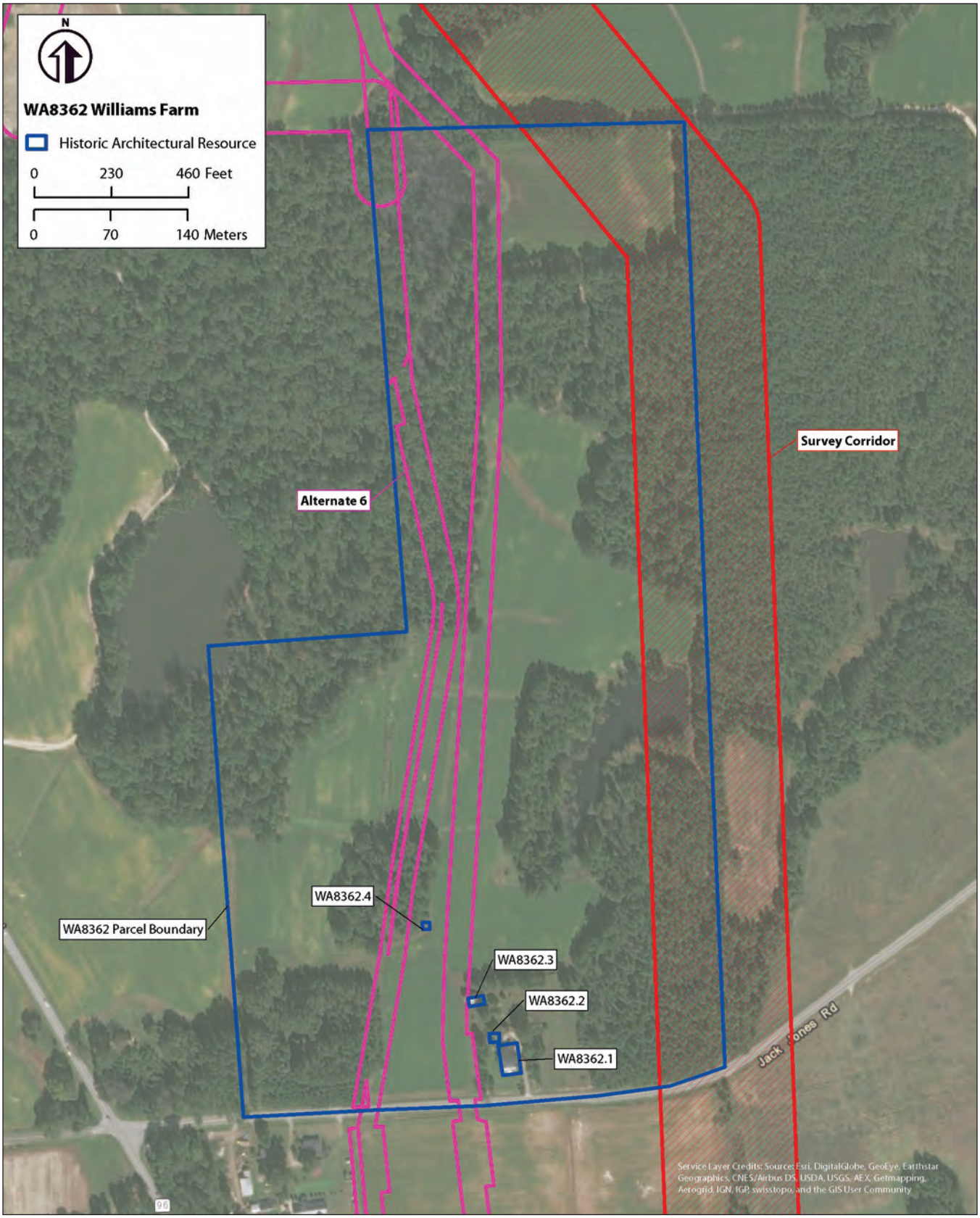

Figure 4.209 Plan map of Resource WA8362 (Esri 2017).

Figure 4.210 Photograph of Resource WA8362.1 and agricultural fields, looking northeast from Jack Jones Road.

Figure 4.211 Photograph of Resource WA8362.1, south front elevation.

Figure 4.212 Photograph of Resource WA8362.1, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.213 Photograph of Resource WA8362.1, circa 1970 addition, northeast oblique.

Figure 4.214 Photograph of Resource WA8362.2, northeast oblique.

Figure 4.215 Photograph of Resource WA8362.3, south front elevation.

Figure 4.216 Photograph of Resource WA8362.4, southeast oblique.

4.2.21 Resource WA7844, 7316 Zebulon Road

WA7844 is a Linear Ranch house located in the viewshed of Alternate 7 at 7316 Zebulon Road (see Figure 4.2 and Table 4.2). It was previously recorded during a Section 106 survey in 2016 and determined ineligible for the NRHP by the NC SHPO (Brown 2016). Figure 4.217 is a plan map of the resource. According to tax records, the house it was built in 1955. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, a partial basement, a wood frame, a brick veneer, one interior brick chimney, and a side gable V-crimp meal roof. The house has a single raised panel wood front door with sidelights. The door has a brick stoop with brick steps and a shed roof stoop cover. Adjacent to the front door is a large picture window with side windows. On the northwest side elevation is an integral porch and single bay garage with an overhead metal door on the rear elevation. There is also an overhead metal door that accesses the basement. Only one original window remains, and it is on the front elevation of the garage. It is wood frame flat headed double hung with 2/2 horizontal pane configurations. Figures 4.218 through 4.220 are photographs of the resource.

Alterations include a circa 1970 aluminum shed roof front stoop cover and a circa 2000 V-crimp metal roof. The house also has aluminum frame vinyl coated double hung windows. The integral porch has also been enclosed with the same circa 2000 double hung windows and a storm door. On the south elevation is a circa 1980 storage room addition. It has a wood frame, asphalt shingle and asphalt roll siding, and a V-crimp metal shed roof. The resource is in excellent condition and possesses fair integrity.

Behind the house is a circa 1955 detached single bay garage (WA7844.1). It has a wood frame, vinyl siding, and a front gable V-crimp metal roof. On the south elevation is a vinyl clad circa 1970 shed roof addition that provides an additional parking bay. The resource is in excellent condition and possesses fair integrity. Figure 4.221 is a photograph of the resource. The setting of Resource WA7844 consists of grassed lawn, several deciduous trees, a magnolia tree, and ornamental shrubs. The setting outside the property boundary consists of agricultural fields, wooded areas, and one commercial property (auto shop).

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant events for Resource WA7844 and the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*event)*. There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource WA7844 and it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person)*. In addition, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential)*.

The house is in excellent condition but possesses only fair architectural integrity. The resource retains integrity in the area of location because it has not been moved. The resource has been and continues to be a rural residential property in a rural setting. Therefore, the resource retains integrity of setting and association. However, due to non-historic alterations, such as circa 2000 replacement windows, an enclosed porch, and a circa 1980 side addition, the resource has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. As a result, Resource WA7844 no longer retains integrity or architectural significance under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Therefore, Resource WA7844 is ineligible for the NRHP.

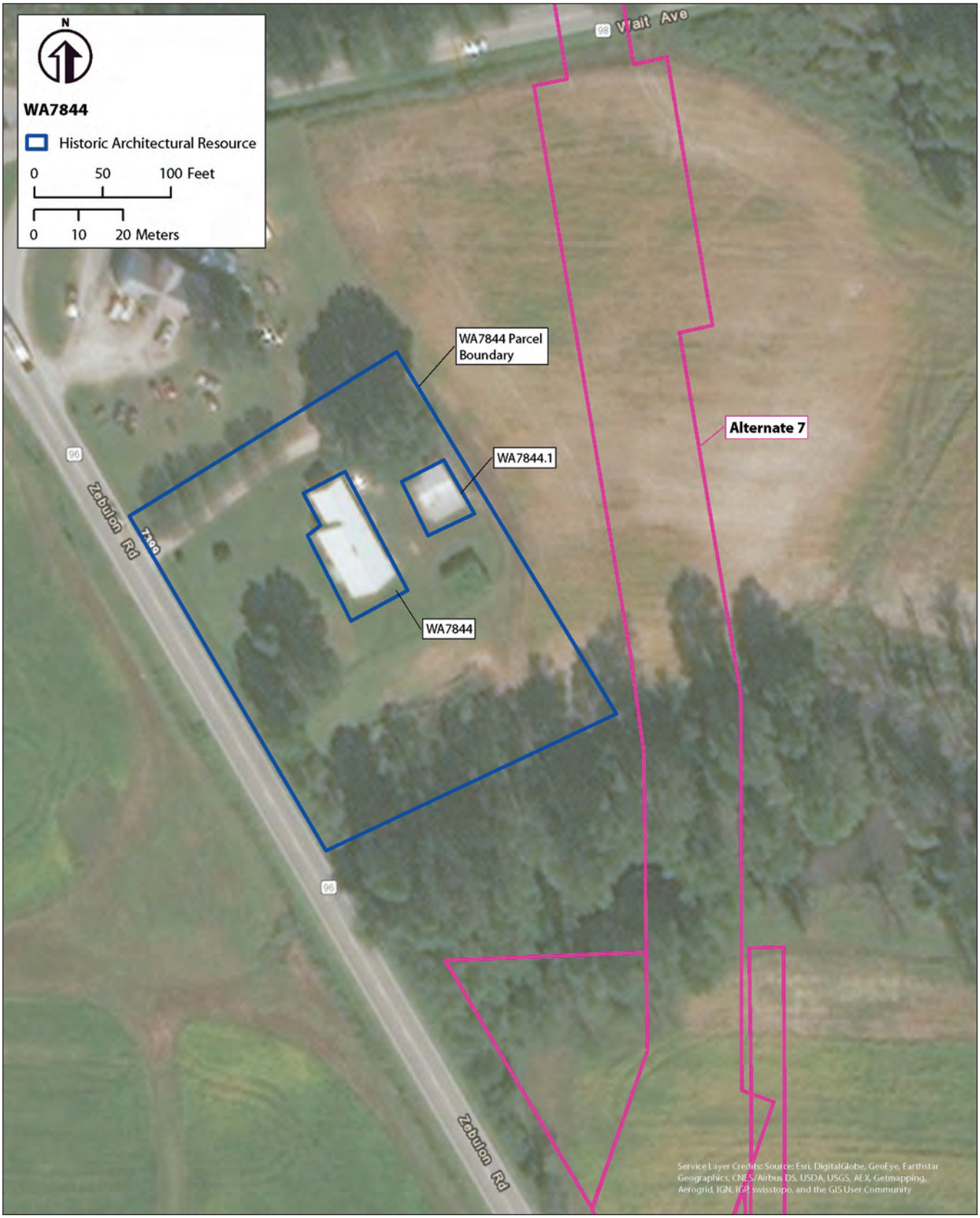

Figure 4.217 Plan map of Resource WA7844 (Esri 2017).

Figure 4.218 Photograph of Resource WA7844, southwest front elevation.

Figure 4.219 Photograph of Resource WA7844, southeast elevation.

Figure 4.220 Photograph of Resource WA7844, north oblique.

Figure 4.221 Photograph of Resource WA7844.1, garage, south oblique.

4.2.22 Resource WA8363, the Wall Farm

Resource WA8363, the Wall Farm, is located outside the survey corridor but is within the Alternate 2 corridor. However, the house and associated agricultural buildings are only located in the viewshed of Alternate 2 (see Figure 4.3 and Table 4.2). Resource WA8363, the Wall Farm, is a 35.30-acre farm which consists of an abandoned house (WA8363.1), a workshop (WA8363.2), and an equipment storage building (WA8363.3). Figure 4.222 is a plan map of the resource. The setting of the resource inside the property boundary consists of agricultural fields and wooded areas. The setting beyond the property boundary consists of wooded areas, agricultural fields, scattered residential housing, and the new Louisburg Road corridor which was recently completed. According to the property owner, the farm was much larger in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. It has since been subdivided and the new Louisburg Road corridor now runs through the eastern portion the farm. Many of the historic agricultural outbuildings are no longer extant (Joseph Wall, personal communication, June 2017).

WA8363.1 is a two-story, four-square house. According to the property owner, the house has been in has family since it was built circa 1860. It has a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, a side gable tin shingle roof, weatherboard siding, and a gable-end exterior fieldstone chimney. Only one window remains completely intact and is located on the north front elevation. It is wood frame flat headed double hung with a 4/4 pane configuration. Figures 4.223 through 4.225 are photographs of the resource.

Alterations include the removal of exterior doors and heavily damaged or missing windows. On the rear of the house is a circa 1890 ell addition. It has a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, weatherboard siding, and a gable tin shingle roof with one exterior stone chimney. However, the windows and doors are missing from the addition. Attached to the ell addition is a circa 1960 storage room and carport addition. It has a wood frame, a V-crimp metal roof, and V-crimp metal siding. On the front elevation is a large two-story circa 1920 addition that is centered on the front elevation of the house. It has a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, and a front gable tin shingle roof. However, the windows and the door are missing from the addition. On the west elevation is what appears to be a porch that has collapsed and the east side of the addition has partially collapsed. The resource is in poor condition and possesses poor integrity.

WA8363.2 is a circa 1940 workshop. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, a wood frame, and a front gable V-crimp metal roof with weatherboard in the gables. On the rear of the building is a circa 1950 addition with continuous concrete block foundation, a wood frame, a V-crimp metal roof, V-crimp metal siding, and one four-pane fixed window. On the southwest side elevation is a circa 1960 addition that is open on two sides with corrugated metal cladding on the southeast rear elevation. It has wood post supports and a V-crimp metal shed roof. On the northeast side elevation is a circa 1970 addition with a concrete slab foundation, a wood frame, a V-crimp metal roof, and V-crimp meal siding. The resource is in good condition and possesses fair integrity. Figures 4.226 through 4.228 are photographs of the resource.

WA8363.3 is a circa 1960 equipment storage building. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, a wood frame, a front gable V-crimp metal roof, and corrugated metal siding. On the northeast elevation is a circa 1985 open-sided shed addition. It has wood post supports and a V-crimp metal roof. The resource is in fair condition and possesses fair integrity. Figure 4.229 is a photograph of the resource.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

While Resource WA8363, the Wall Farm, still has active agricultural fields, the main house has undergone significant alterations, most the historic support buildings are no longer extant, and the property has been subdivided. Therefore, the resource lacks sufficient integrity and significance to be eligible for the NRHP as an agricultural property. As a result, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*events*).

There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource WA8363, the Wall Farm, and it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person*). In addition, as an architectural resource the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and it is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential)*. As part of the current

project, an archaeological survey was conducted within the Alternate 6 and Alternate 7 corridors. No archaeological sites were identified as a result of the survey. Therefore, as an archaeological resource, WA8363 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential).*

The individual buildings on Resource WA8363, the Wall Farm, are in poor to good condition and possess poor to fair integrity. As a whole, the resource retains integrity in the area of location because the buildings on the property do not appear to have been moved. The property consists of agricultural fields and wooded areas, a mid-nineteenth-century farmhouse, and two support buildings. The area surrounding the resource consists of wooded areas, agricultural fields, and scattered residential housing. However, due to the loss of many of the agricultural support buildings, the subdivision of the farm, and the construction of the new Louisburg Road corridor, the resource has lost integrity of setting.

The main house is abandoned and has undergone significant alterations, such as a large addition on the front elevation that has changed the original massing and appearance of the house. The doors and almost all the windows are missing. The two support buildings also have large additions. As a result, the resource has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As a whole, WA8363 no longer retains sufficient integrity to be considered an eligible property under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Therefore, Resource WA8363, the Wall Farm, is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

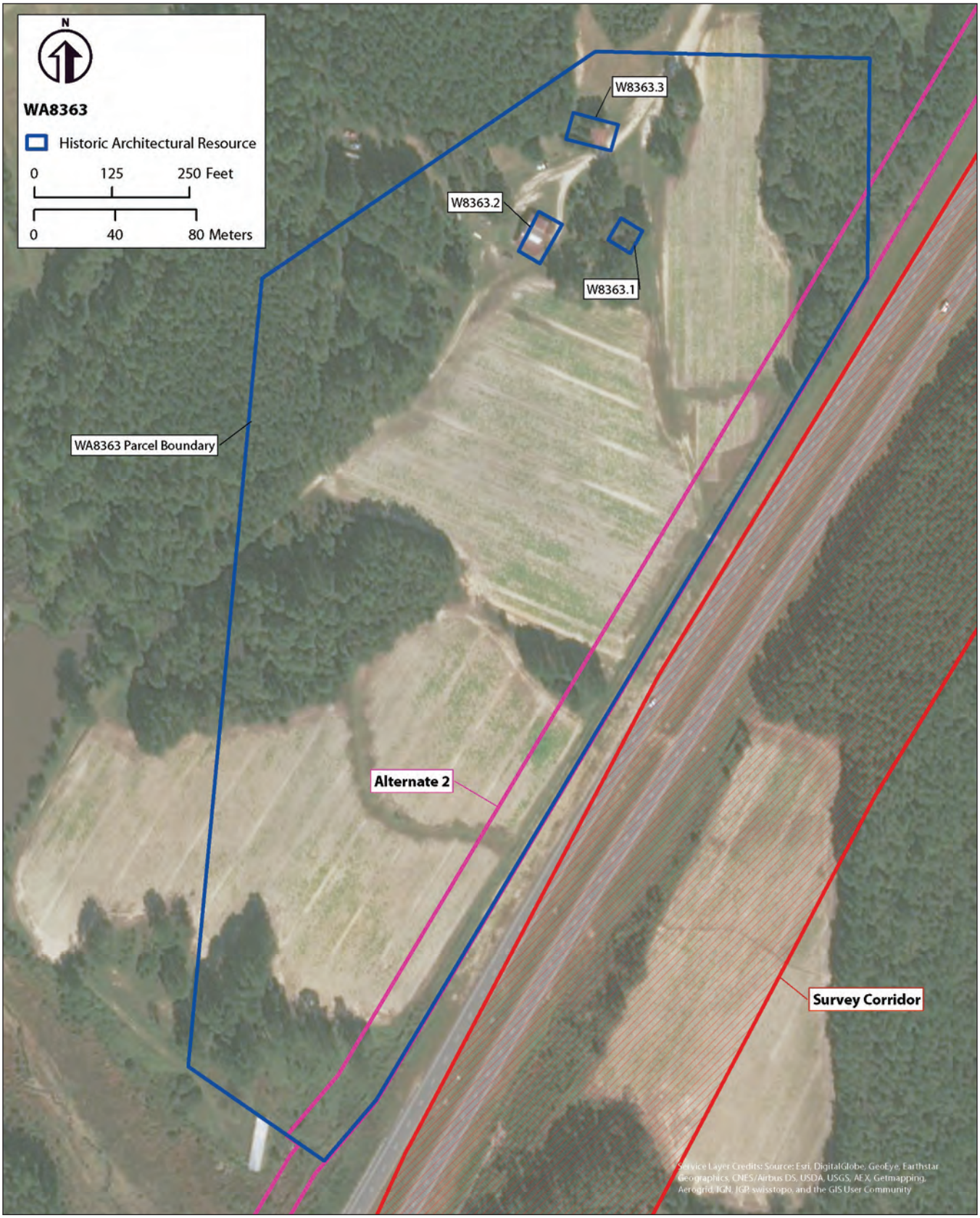

Figure 4.222 Plan map of Resource WA8363 (Esri 2017).

Figure 4.223 Photograph of Resource WA8363.1, east elevation, showing circa1920 front addition.

Figure 4.224 Photograph of Resource WA8363.1, east elevation.

Figure 4.225 Photograph of Resource WA8363.1, southwest oblique, showing circa 1890 ell addition and circa 1960 addition.

Figure 4.226 Photograph of Resource WA8363.2, northwest front elevation.

Figure 4.227 Photograph of Resource WA8363.2, north oblique.

Figure 4.228 Photograph of Resource WA8363.2, southeast rear elevation.

Figure 4.229 Photograph of Resource WA8363.3, southeast oblique.

4.2.23 WA8364, the Woodlief Farm

WA8364, the Woodlief Farm, is located in the Wake County portion of the survey corridor, but the associated house and agricultural support buildings are only located in the viewshed of a realignment area of the main survey corridor (see Figure 4.3 and Table 4.2). The resource is a 38.29-acre early to mid-twentieth-century farm which consists of a mid-twentieth-century Ranch house (WA8364.1), a storage building (WA8364.2), and two tobacco barns (WA8364.3 and WA8364.4). The setting of the resource inside the property boundary consists of agricultural fields, wooded areas, and a pond. There are also two circa 2000 detached garages, two circa 2000 equipment storage buildings, a circa 1975 house trailer, and a circa 2010 prefabricated building on the property. The setting beyond the property boundary consists of wooded areas, agricultural fields, and scatted residential housing. Figure 4.230 is a plan map of the resource and Figures 4.231 through 4.233 are photographs of the farm.

WA8364.1 is a linear Ranch house located at 1321 Rolesville Road. According to tax records, it was built in 1958 and has a continuous brick foundation, a wood frame, a brick veneer, and a side gable asphalt shingle roof. The house has one exterior brick chimney on the front elevation and a single wood front door. On the front elevation is a gable roof porch with a continuous brick foundation, a concrete slab floor, and wood column supports. The resource is in excellent condition and possesses fair integrity. Figures 4.234 and 4.235 are photographs of the resource.

Alterations include circa 2010 aluminum frame flat headed double hung windows with single false muntins and vinyl siding in the front porch gable. On the rear of the house is a large circa 2000 addition which contains an additional room and a two-bay garage. It has a wood frame, an asphalt shingle gable roof, vinyl siding, and two aluminum overhead garage doors. The resource is in good condition and possesses fair integrity.

WA8364.2 is a circa 1958 small pack house converted to a general storage building (see Figure 4.236). It has a concrete block pier foundation, a wood frame, and a front gable V-crimp metal roof. It has a vertical plank door and two vertical plank loft doors. On the rear of the building, the original weatherboard siding is visible and it is partially covered with insulbrick. Alterations include circa 2000 cement board siding on the front and side elevations. On the rear of the building is a circa 2000 shed roof addition with wood post supports and corrugated metal siding. The resource is in good condition and possesses fair integrity.

WA8364.3 and *WA8364.4* are two circa 1955 tobacco barns located east of the Ranch house (see Figure 4.237). Currently the barns are used for general storage. They have continuous concrete block foundations, wood frames, side gable V-crimp metal roofs, and vertical flushboard siding covered with insulbrick and plain asphalt roll. Both barns have weatherboard in the roof gables and single vertical plank doors. However, furnace vents are no longer visible. WA8364.4 has a circa 1980 open-sided shed roof addition. A circa 1990 gable roof open-sided shelter connects the barns and is used for farm equipment storage. Both additions have wood post supports and V-crimp metal roofs. The resources are in fair condition and possess fair integrity.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant events for WA8364, the Woodlief Farm, While the resource is an operational farm, the main house (WA8364) has undergone non-historic alterations, and the tobacco packinghouse and original tobacco barns have been converted into non-tobacco storage buildings. Therefore, the resource lacks sufficient integrity and significance to be eligible for the NRHP as an agricultural property. As a result, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*events*).

There are no known associations with significant persons for WA8364, the Woodlief Farm, and it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person*). In addition, as an architectural resource the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and it is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential)*. As part of the current project, an archaeological survey was conducted within the survey corridor. No archaeological sites were identified as a result of the survey. Therefore, as an archaeological resource, WA8364 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential)*.

The individual buildings on WA8364, the Woodlief Farm, are in fair to good condition and possess fair integrity. As a whole, the resource retains integrity in the area of location because the buildings on the property do not appear to have been moved. While the general setting beyond the resource boundary has not significantly changed, the setting within the farm complex itself has been compromised by the introduction of two large circa 2000 storage buildings (see Figures 4.230 and 4.232). The main house has non-historic replacement windows and a large circa 2000 addition that has changed the original massing of the house. The outbuildings also have non-historic additions. As a whole, the resource no longer retains integrity under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Therefore, due to a lack of integrity and historical significance, WA8364, the Woodlief Farm, is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

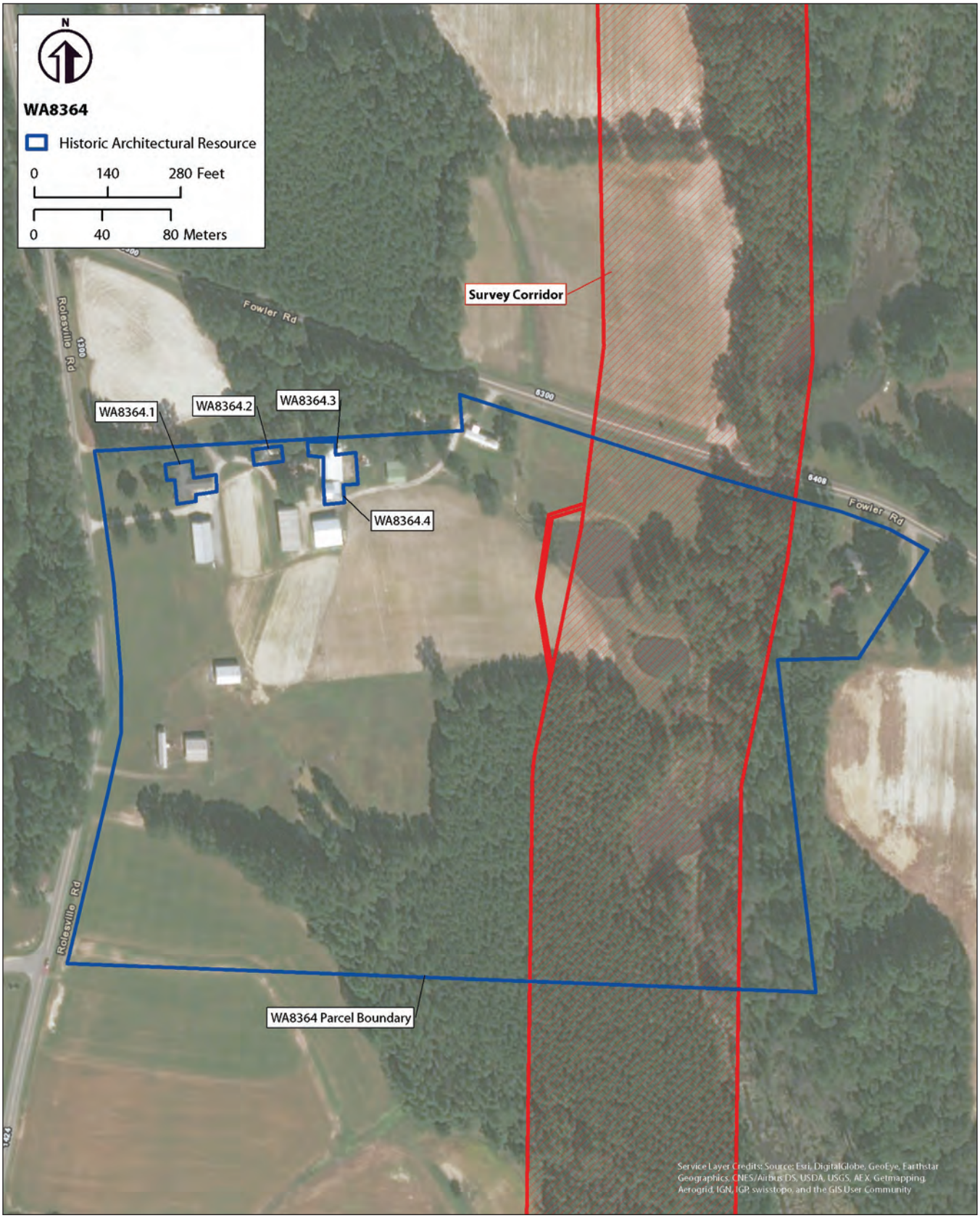

Figure 4.230 Plan map of Resource WA8364, the Woodlief farm (Esri 2017).

Figure 4.231 Photograph of Resource WA8364, the Woodlief Farm, agricultural field and pond, looking northeast.

Figure 4.232 Photograph of Resource WA8364, the Woodlief Farm, circa 2000 equipment warehouses, northwest oblique.

Figure 4.233 Photograph of Resource WA8364, the Woodlief Farm, circa 2000 garage, northwest oblique.

Figure 4.234 Photograph of Resource WA8364.1, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.235 Photograph of Resource WA8364.1, circa 2000 rear addition, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.236 Photograph of Resource WA8364.2, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.237 Photograph of Resource WA8364.3 and WA8364.4, east elevation.

4.2.24 WA8365, the Ellington Farm

Resource WA8365, the Ellington Farm, is located outside the survey corridor, but is within the Alternate 4-A corridor. However, the house and support buildings are only located in the viewshed of the corridor (see Figure 4.4 and Table 4.2). Resource WA8365, the Ellington Farm, is an early twentieth-century 13.76-acre farm which consists of a circa 1930 farm house (WA8365.1), a circa 1930 storage building (WA8365.2), a circa 1930 pack house (WA8365.3), a circa 1930 tobacco barn (WA8365.4), and a circa 1930 storage building (WA8365.5). Currently, the property is a horse farm. The setting of the resource inside the property boundary consists of horse pastures, a horse corral, wooded areas, and a pond. There are approximately five non-historic (circa 1980s) farm buildings on the property. While the Ellington Farm consists of 13.76 acres, the farm complex is located on a 4.45-acre parcel that is part of the total farm acreage. The setting beyond the property boundary consists of wooded areas, agricultural fields, and a mix of historic and non-historic housing. Figure 4.238 is a plan map of the resource, and Figure 4.239 is a photograph of the farm.

WA8365.1 is a circa 1930 hall-parlor house located at 2048 Davistown Road (see Figure 4.238). It has a brick pier foundation with preformed concrete infill, a wood frame, a side gable V-crimp metal roof, and one interior brick stove flue. The house has a single recessed panel wood door and a front porch. The porch has a concrete slab foundation and a V-crimp metal shed roof with decorative cast iron supports. Figures 4.240 and 4.241 are photographs of the resource.

Alterations include circa 2000 vinyl siding and circa 2000 aluminum frame vinyl coated double hung windows with false muntins. On the rear of the house is a large circa 1950 ell addition. It has a preformed concrete foundation, a wood frame, and a V-crimp gable roof. It is also clad in vinyl and has circa 2000 double hung replacement windows. On the south elevation of the ell addition is a circa 2000 sun porch with aluminum frame vinyl coated double hung windows with false muntins. The resource is in good condition and possesses fair integrity.

WA8365.2 is a circa 1930 storage shed with a brick pier foundation, a wood frame, and a V-crimp metal shed roof. The building has vertical plank siding covered with insulbrick. Alterations include a plywood door. The resource is in fair condition and possesses fair integrity. Figure 4.242 is a photograph of the resource.

WA8365.3 is a circa 1940 pack house converted into a workshop. It has a concrete pier foundation, a wood frame, V-crimp metal siding, and a front gable V-crimp metal roof with exposed rafter tails. On the front elevation is an aluminum overhead door and a wood frame V-crimp metal loft door. On the north side elevation is a circa 1980 addition with a concrete slab foundation, a wood frame, vertical panel wood siding, and a V-crimp metal shed roof. Figure 4.243 is a photograph of the resource.

WA8365.4 is a circa 1930 tobacco barn that has been incorporated into a circa 1980 horse stable. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, a wood frame, and a side gable asphalt shingle roof. The barn has vertical plank siding covered with insulbrick and a vertical plank door. Alterations include the creation of two floors in the barn. On the east rear elevation, a large circa 1980 stall door has been created. A circa 1980 shed roof cover has also been added to the rear elevation. The second floor is accessed through a circa 1980 wood door with exterior wood stairs. On the north elevation is a large circa 1980 horse stall addition. It has a poured concrete foundation, a wood frame, vertical plank siding, and a V-crimp shed roof. On the east elevation are five horse stalls that open onto a circa 1980 horse coral. Shading the stall doors is a circa 1980 V-crimp metal shed roof supported by wood posts. The resource is in good condition and possesses fair integrity. Figures 4.244 through 4.246 are photographs of the resource.

WA8365.5 is a circa 1930 storage building. It has a concrete block pier foundation, a wood frame, and a front gable V-crimp metal roof. The building has vertical plank siding covered with insulbrick, and on the east front elevation is a vertical plank door covered with insulbrick. On the south elevation is a circa 1970 wood frame addition with vertical wood panel siding and a V-crimp metal shed roof (see Figures 4.245 and 4.246). The resource is in fair condition and possess fair integrity.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant events for Resource WA8365, the Ellington Farm. The resource is currently a horse farm and no tobacco or other row crops are grown on the property. The main house has undergone non-historic alterations and additions, and historic tobacco-related buildings have been converted into support buildings for the horse farm. This includes the conversion of the tobacco barn into a horse stable. Therefore, the resource lacks sufficient integrity and significance to be eligible for the NRHP as an agricultural property. As a result, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*events*).

There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource WA8365, the Ellington Farm, and it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person*). In addition, as an architectural resource the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and it is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential)*. As part of the current project an archaeological survey was conducted within the Alternate 4-A corridor. No archaeological sites were identified as a result of the survey. Therefore, as an archaeological resource, WA8365 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential)*.

The individual buildings on Resource WA8365, the Ellington Farm, are in fair to good condition and possess fair to good integrity. The resource retains integrity in the area of location because the buildings on the property do not appear to have been moved. The property consists of agricultural fields, wooded areas, a pond, an early twentieth-century farmhouse, and former agricultural support buildings. The area surrounding the resource consists of woods, agricultural properties, and scattered residential housing. The resource has been and continues to be a rural agricultural property in a rural setting. Therefore, the resource retains integrity of setting.

The individual buildings on WA8365 are in good condition and possess fair integrity. The main house has undergone significant alterations such as vinyl siding and replacement windows and a large rear addition. In addition, the historic tobacco-related buildings have been converted into support buildings for the horse farm, including the conversion of the tobacco barn into a horse stable. As a result, WA8365 no longer retains sufficient integrity to be considered an eligible property under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Therefore, due to a lack of integrity and historical significance, Resource WA8365, the Ellington Farm, is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

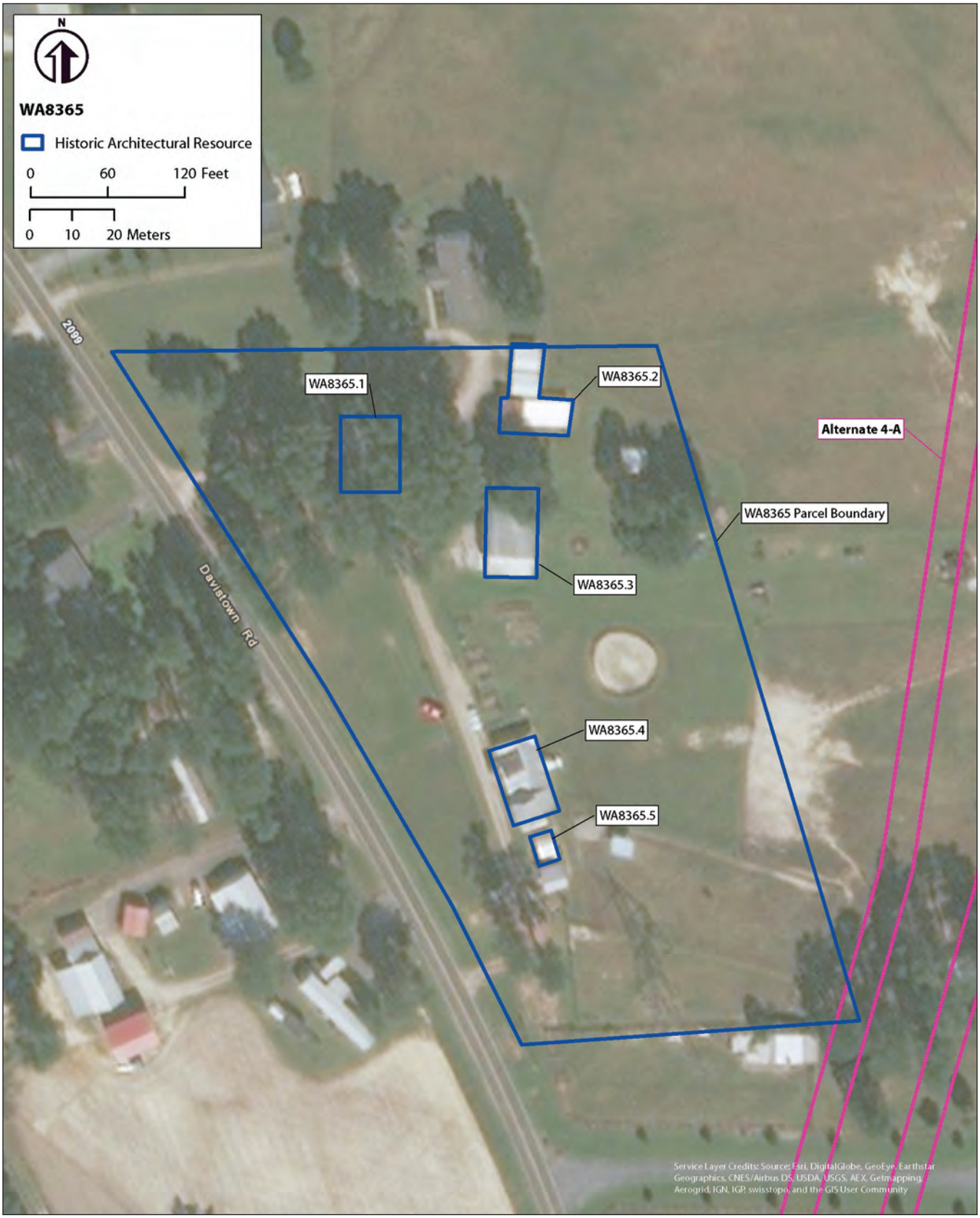

Figure 4.238 Plan map of Resource WA8365, the Ellington Farm (Esri 2017).

Figure 4.239 Photograph of Resource WA8365, the Ellington Farm, looking northwest.

Figure 4.240 Photograph of Resource WA8365.1, west front elevation.

Figure 4.241 Photograph of Resource WA8365.1, rear additions, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.242 Photograph of Resource WA8365.2, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.243 Photograph of Resource WA8365.3, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.244 Photograph of Resource WA8365.4, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.245 Photograph of Resources WA8365.4 and WA8365.5, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.246 Photograph of Resources WA8365.4 and WA8365.5, northeast oblique.

4.2.25 WA8366, the Pierce Farm

Resource WA8366, the Pierce Farm, is located outside the survey corridor but is within the Alternates 4-A and 4-B corridors. However, the house and historic farm complex buildings are only located in the viewshed the corridors (see Figure 4.4 and Table 4.2). Resource WA8366, the Pierce Farm, is an early twentieth-century 61.44-acre farm and agricultural complex which consists of a 1918 farm house (WA8366.1), a circa 1960 storage building (WA8366.2), a circa 1920 tobacco barn (WA8366.3), a circa 1920 barn (WA8366.4), a circa 1918 house (WA8366.5), and a circa 1930 tobacco barn (WA8366.6). The setting of the resource inside the property boundary consists of agricultural fields and wooded areas. There are also approximately six non-historic (circa 1970s to early 1980s) farm buildings on the property. The setting beyond the property boundary consists of wooded areas, agricultural fields, and a mix of historic and non-historic housing. Figure 4.247 is a plan map of the resource, and Figures 4.248 and 4.249 are photographs of the farm.

WA8366.1 is a circa 1918 central hall house located at 1824 Davistown Road (see Figure 4.247). Currently, the house is vacant. It has a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill, a wood frame, one interior brick chimney, weatherboard siding, and a side gable asphalt shingle roof with a cross gable dormer on the front elevation. The house has a symmetrical facade with a single front door. The windows are wood frame flat headed double hung with 2/2 pane configurations, and most have decorative wood shutters. Figures 4.250 through 4.256 are photographs of the resource.

Historic alterations include a circa 1940 poured concrete front stoop that has a gable roof stoop cover with wood post supports. The house also has a circa 1960 wood front door. On the rear of the house is a circa 1925 shed roof ell addition that also extends approximately six ft. beyond the east elevation of the original house footprint. It has a concrete pier foundation with concrete block infill, a wood frame, and an asphalt shingle shed roof. The addition has weatherboard siding and wood frame flat headed double hung windows with 2/2 and 6/6 pane configurations. On the rear of the ell addition is a circa 1970 carport addition with a V-crimp metal roof and wood post supports. However, it is now structurally unsound.

Also on the rear of the house is a circa 1930 addition. It has a concrete block foundation, a wood frame, an asphalt shingle shed roof, and circa 1950 composite shingle siding. The windows are wood frame flat headed double hung with 2/2 and 6/6 pane configurations. It appears that there was a rear entry bay on the addition that was covered over with the composite shingle siding, but the concrete steps are still present. Adjacent to the rear wall of the circa 1930 addition is a well and pump house. It has brick walls and a V-crimp metal shed roof (see Figure 4.254). Resource WA8366.1 is in fair condition and possesses fair integrity.

WA8366.2 is a circa 1960 pump house. It has a concrete block pier foundation, a wood frame, vertical wood panel siding, and a V-crimp metal shed roof. The single door is vertical plank and the one window is wood frame flat headed double hung with 2/2 horizontal pane configurations. The resource is in fair condition and possesses good integrity. Figure 4.257 is a photograph of the resource.

WA8366.3 is a circa 1920 tobacco barn that has been converted into a storage building. It has continuous concrete block foundation, a wood frame, and a side gable V-crimp metal roof with weatherboard in the gables. Alterations include circa 1990 V-crimp metal siding and a circa 1990 wood door with a six-pane fixed window. On the rear of the barn is a circa 1960 open-sided shed roof addition. It has a V-crimp metal roof and wood post supports. The resource is in good condition and possesses fair integrity. Figure 2.258 is a photograph of the resource.

WA8366.4 is a circa 1920 transverse crib barn located behind the house (see Figure 4.247) It has a fieldstone pier foundation, a wood frame, V-crimp metal siding, and a front gable V-crimp metal roof. On the front (south) and rear (north) elevations are single wood frame V-crimp metal central passage doors. On the north front elevation is a wood frame V-crimp metal loft door. In addition, the barn has two shed roof extensions. The east extension contains a parking bay and the south extension contains storage areas. The east extension has a vertical plank door on the south front elevation, as well as a wood frame V-crimp metal loft door. The resource is in fair condition and possesses good integrity. Figures 4.259 and 2.560 are photographs of the resource.

WA8366.5 is a circa 1918 central hall house located in an agricultural field south of the WA8366.1 house (see Figure 4.247). Currently, the front elevation of the house is completely obscured by underbrush. After a review of historic and recent aerial photographs, it appears that the house was once located at the far east side of the field and was moved to its current location circa 1990. It has a concrete pier foundation, a wood frame, and a side gable V-crimp metal roof. The house has weatherboard siding, a wood front door, and wood frame double hung windows with 2/2 pane configurations. There is no evidence of a chimney or stove flue.

On the rear of the house is circa 1930 rear addition. It has a concrete pier foundation, a wood frame, a V-crimp metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and one interior brick stove flue. On the east side elevation and on the north rear elevation are wood doors with fixed windows. On the west elevation is a shed roof porch with a wood plank floor and wood post supports. The resource is in fair condition and possesses poor integrity. Figures 4.261 and 4.262 are photographs of the resource.

WA8366.6 is a circa 1930 tobacco barn that has been converted into a storage building. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, a wood frame, insulbrick siding, and a side gable V-crimp metal roof with exposed rafter tails and weatherboard in the gables. The door on the front elevation is obscured by what appears to be a collapsed shed roof. Alterations include circa 1990 open-sided shed roof addition. It has a V-crimp metal roof, wood post supports, and V-crimp metal siding. Adjacent to the resource is a circa 1970 shed. It has corrugated metal siding and a V-crimp metal shed roof. The resource is in fair condition and possesses fair integrity. Figure 4.263 is a photograph of the resource.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant events for Resource WA8366, the Pierce Farm. While Resource WA8366 is an operational farm, the main house has undergone numerous alterations and most of the historic tobacco-related buildings have been converted into non-tobacco storage buildings. Therefore, the resource lacks sufficient integrity and significance to be eligible for the NRHP as an agricultural property. As a result, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*events*).

There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource WA8366, the Pierce Farm, and it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person*). In addition, as an architectural resource the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and it is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential)*. As part of the current project an archaeological survey was conducted within the Alternate 4-A corridor. No archaeological sites were identified as a result of the survey. Therefore, as an archaeological resource, WA8366 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential).*

The individual buildings on Resource WA8366, the Pierce Farm, are in fair to good condition and possess fair to good integrity. Although one building has been moved, the resource as a whole retains integrity in the area of location. The property consists of agricultural fields and wooded areas. The area surrounding the resource consists of woods, agricultural fields, and a mix of historic and non-historic housing. The resource has been and continues to be a rural agricultural property in a rural setting. Therefore, the resource retains integrity of setting and association.

The individual buildings on WA8366 property are in good condition and but possess only poor to good integrity. The main house has two large additions that have changed its original massing, and Resource WA8366.5 has been moved from its original location. While the remaining individual resources on the Pierce Farm retain varying levels of architectural integrity, as a whole, WA8366 no longer retains sufficient integrity to be considered an eligible property under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Therefore, due to a lack of integrity and historical significance, Resource WA8366, the Pierce Farm, is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

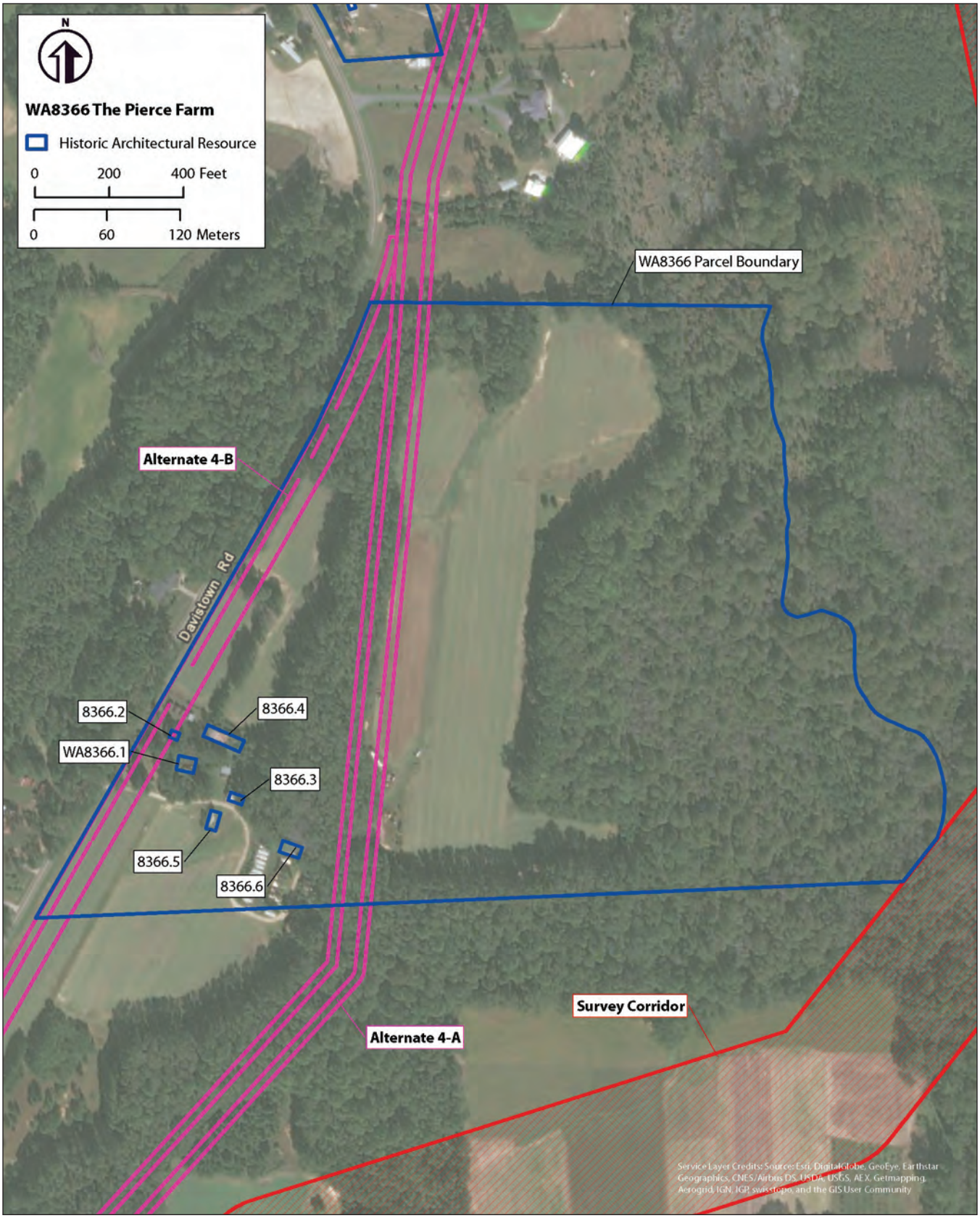

Figure 4.247 Plan map of Resource WA8366, the Pierce Farm (Esri 2017).

Figure 4.248 Photograph of the Resource WA8366 agricultural fields, looking southwest toward Alternate 4-A and Davistown Road.

Figure 4.249 Photograph of Resource WA8366, non-historic outbuildings west of WA8366.1, south elevation.

Figure 4.250 Photograph of Resource WA8366.1, south front elevation.

Figure 4.251 Photograph of Resource WA8366.1, southeast oblique, showing circa 1925 rear/side ell addition

Figure 4.252 Photograph of Resource WA8366.1, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.253 Photograph of Resource WA8366.1, west elevation, showing circa 1930 addition.

Figure 4.254 Photograph of Resource WA8366.1, circa 1930 addition and pump house, northwest oblique.

Figure 4.255 Photograph of Resource WA8366.1, enclosed door bay, circa 1930 addition, north elevation.

Figure 4.256 Photograph of Resource WA8366.1, circa 1925 addition and circa 1970 carport addition, west elevation.

Figure 4.257 Photograph of Resource WA8366.2, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.258 Photograph of Resource WA8366.3, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.259 Photograph of Resource WA8366.4, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.260 Photograph of Resource WA8366.4, southeast oblique.

Figure 4.261 Photograph of Resource WA8366.5, east side elevation.

Figure 4.262 Photograph of Resource WA8366.5, circa 1930 rear addition and porch, northwest oblique.

Figure 4.263 Photograph of Resource WA8366.6, west front elevation.

4.2.26 Resource WA8367, 804 Keiths Road

Resource WA8367 is a Ranch house located at 804 Keiths Road in the Alternate 5 corridor in Wake County (see Figure 4.4 and Table 4.2). Figure 4.264 is a plan map of the resource. According to the tax assessor's records, the house was built in 1967. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, a partial basement, a wood frame, and a cross gable asphalt shingle roof with one exterior brick chimney. The house has a combination of brick veneer and board and batten siding. It has a single wood front door with a concrete stoop of brick steps. On the projecting front gable room is a decorative wood screen flanked by brick pilasters. On the rear of the house is a wood deck accessed from the house by aluminum frame sliding glass doors. In addition, there is an aluminum overhead garage door on the south elevation of the basement level. The setting of the resource consists of grassed lawn, a concrete driveway, deciduous trees, and ornamental shrubs. The setting of the resource outside the property boundary consists of wooded areas and non-historic residential housing. Alterations include circa 1985 aluminum frame vinyl coated sliding and casement windows. The resource is in good condition and possesses fair integrity. Figures 4.265 through 4.267 are photographs of the resource.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant events for Resource WA8367, and the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (*event*). There are no known associations with significant persons for Resource WA8367; therefore, it is recommended ineligible under Criterion B (*person*). Additionally, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (*information potential*).

The house is in excellent condition and possesses fair integrity. The resource retains integrity in the area of location because it has not been moved. The resource has been and continues to be a residential property in a residential setting. Therefore, the resource retains integrity of setting and association. However, due to non-historic alterations (specifically the circa 1985 replacement windows), the resource has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. As a result, Resource WA8367 no longer retains integrity or architectural significance under Criterion C (*design/construction*). Therefore, Resource WA8367 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Figure 4.264 Plan map of Resource WA8367 (Esri 2017).

Figure 4.265 Photograph of Resource WA8367, southwest oblique.

Figure 4.266 Photograph of Resource WA8367, northwest oblique.

Figure 4.267 Photograph of Resource WA8367, basement level garage door, southeast oblique.

5.0 Summary and Recommendations

From February 3 to May 14, 2015, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a Historic Architectural Survey for a proposed natural gas line (T-030 line) corridor in Franklin and Wake Counties, North Carolina. The survey included the 24-mile long survey corridor and 12 shorter alternate corridors or tracts, some of which were surveyed in 2016 and 2017.

Background research indicated that there is one previously recorded architectural resource (NC0008) located in the Franklin County portion of the survey corridor. There is also one previously recorded architectural resource (FK0584) in the viewshed of Alternate 6 in Franklin County. There are two previously recorded architectural resources (WA7651 and WA4025) located within the viewshed of the Wake County portion of the main survey corridor. However, WA4025 has been demolished. There are also four previously recorded resources (WA8368/WA-R110, WA1928, WA1956, and WA1957) located in the Alternate 4-A/B corridors in Wake County and one previously recorded resource (WA7844) located in the viewshed of Alternate 7 in Wake County. However, the WA8368/WA-R110 house has been demolished.

NC0008, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad (now CSX Transportation), is a mid-nineteenth-century railroad corridor that has been determined NRHP-eligible by the North Carolina SHPO. Except for one crossing, the resource is located outside the survey corridor and is located east of Alternate 1-A. The resource consists of the gravel rail bed, tracks, and wood crossties. In some areas, the rail bed is located on a raised earthen berm. At the crossing point, the proposed gas line would be bored under the existing rail berm and rail bed and would therefore have no adverse physical or visual effect on the resource.

As part of the current survey WA1928, the early twentieth-century Weathers Farm main house, is recommended eligible for the NRHP. The house is part of WA1928, the Weathers Farm, in Wake County. However, the resource is only located in the viewshed of Alternate 4-B. The other standing previously recorded resources (WA7651, WA1956, and WA1957) are recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

The historic architectural field survey recorded 23 resources in the APE of the main survey corridor and the Alternate corridors. Eleven are in Franklin County (FK1269 through FK1279) and 12 are in Wake County (WA8358 through WA8367). Of the 11 resources in Franklin County, only Resource FK1270 is recommended eligible for the NRHP. The other 10 resources require no further cultural resources management.

Resource FK1270 consists of the remnants of an early twentieth-century water pump station and water tower foundation associated with NC0008, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad corridor, which has been determined eligible for the NRHP. Resource FK1270 is considered a contributing element to NC0008 and is recommended eligible for the NRHP. However, FK1270 is only located in the project viewshed. The water pump station is located at a spring on Brandy Creek approximately 30 m west of the survey corridor. While the resource is located in the survey corridor viewshed, construction activity associated with the pipeline would take place well outside the recommended NRHP boundary of FK1270 and would have no adverse effect on the resource.

In Wake County, Resources WA8358 through WA8361 are recommended ineligible for the NRHP and require no further cultural resources management. However, a portion of WA1928, the Weathers Farm, is recommended eligible for the NRHP. The previously recorded main house at WA1928 and associated outbuildings retain sufficient integrity to be recommended eligible for the NRHP. However, the recommended NRHP boundary is located outside the survey corridor and the Alternate 4-B corridor. While the resource is located in the viewshed of Alternate 4-B, construction activity associated with the pipeline would take place outside the recommended NRHP boundary and would have no adverse effect on the resource.

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2008b Land and Work in Carolina. In *Grand Visions, Rough Realities: The Development of Colonial North Carolina*, edited by David Walbert, pp. 81-86. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Walbert, David (continued)
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2008d Governing the Piedmont. In *Grand Visions, Rough Realities: The Development of Colonial North Carolina*, edited by David Walbert, pp. 261-264. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

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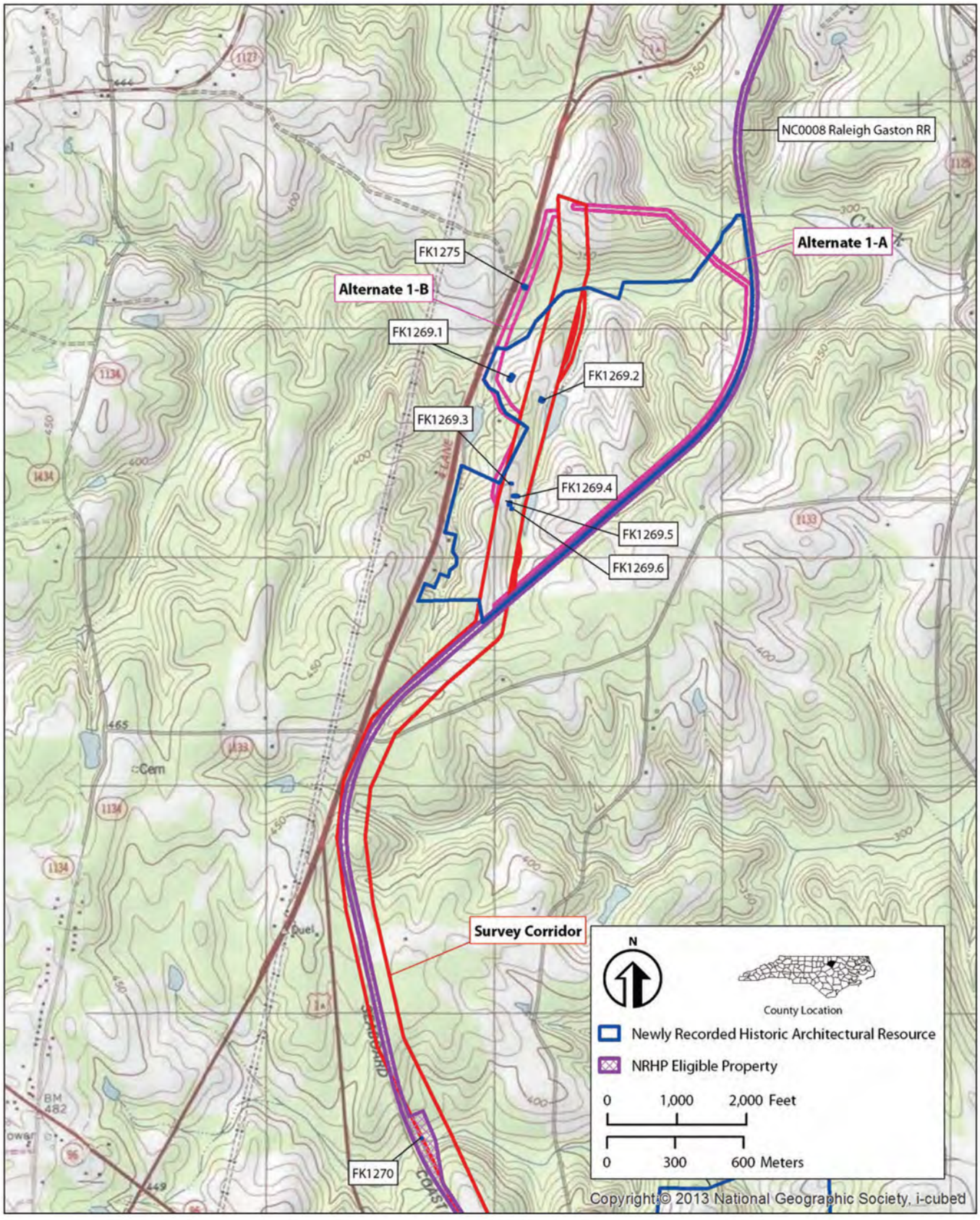
Appendix A
Architecture Survey Corridor Maps


NC0008 Raleigh Gaston RR
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Alternate 1-B
FK1275
FK1269.1
FK1269.2
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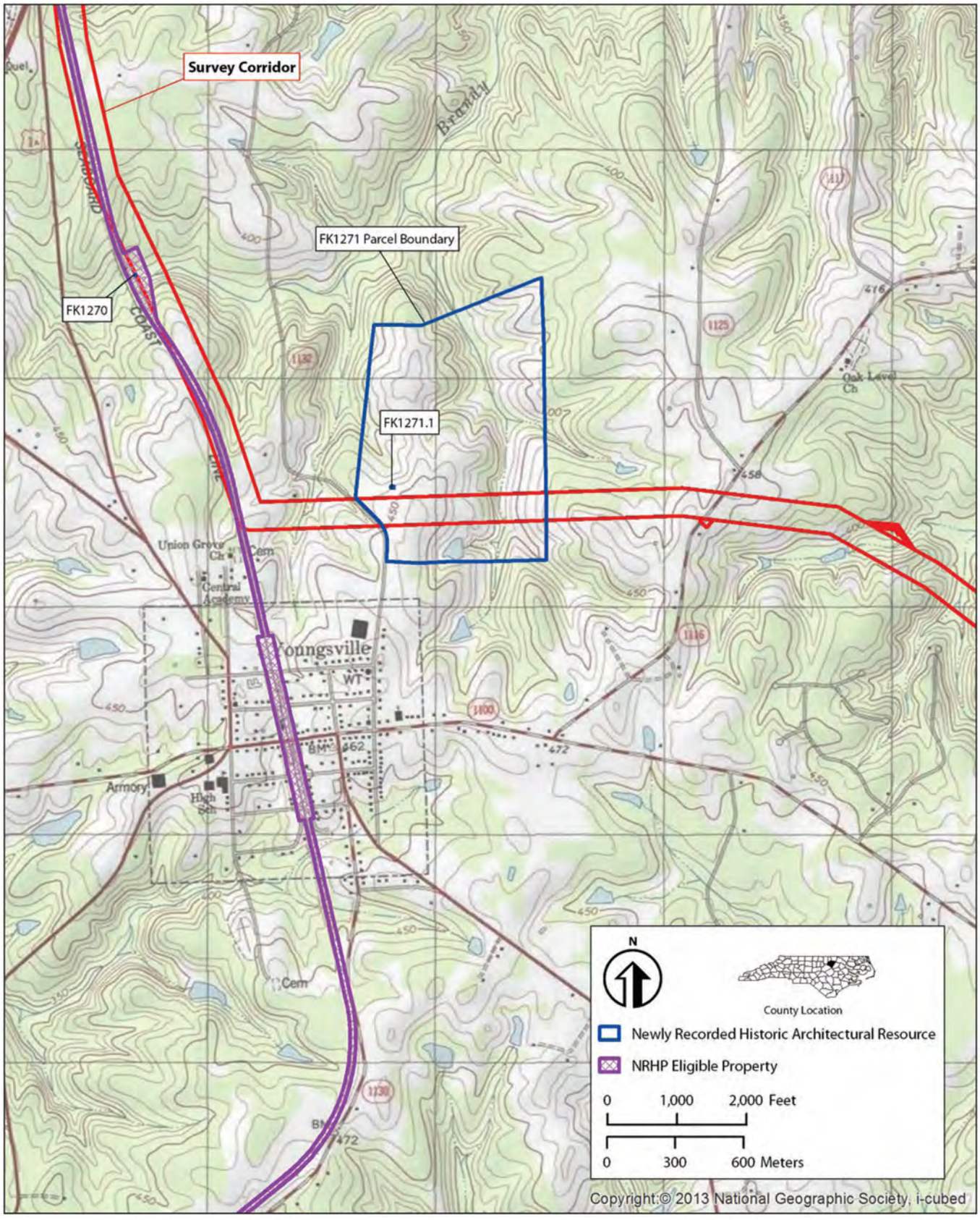
FK1269.4
FK1269.5
FK1269.6
Survey Corridor
FK1270
N
County Location
Newly Recorded Historic Architectural Resource
NRHP Eligible Property
0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 300 600 Meters
Copyright© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed


Survey Corridor
FK1271 Parcel Boundary
FK1270
FK1271.1
COAST
Youngsville
Union Grove Ch
Central Academy
Armory
High Sch
Oak Level Ch
Brandy
N
County Location
Newly Recorded Historic Architectural Resource
NRHP Eligible Property
0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 300 600 Meters
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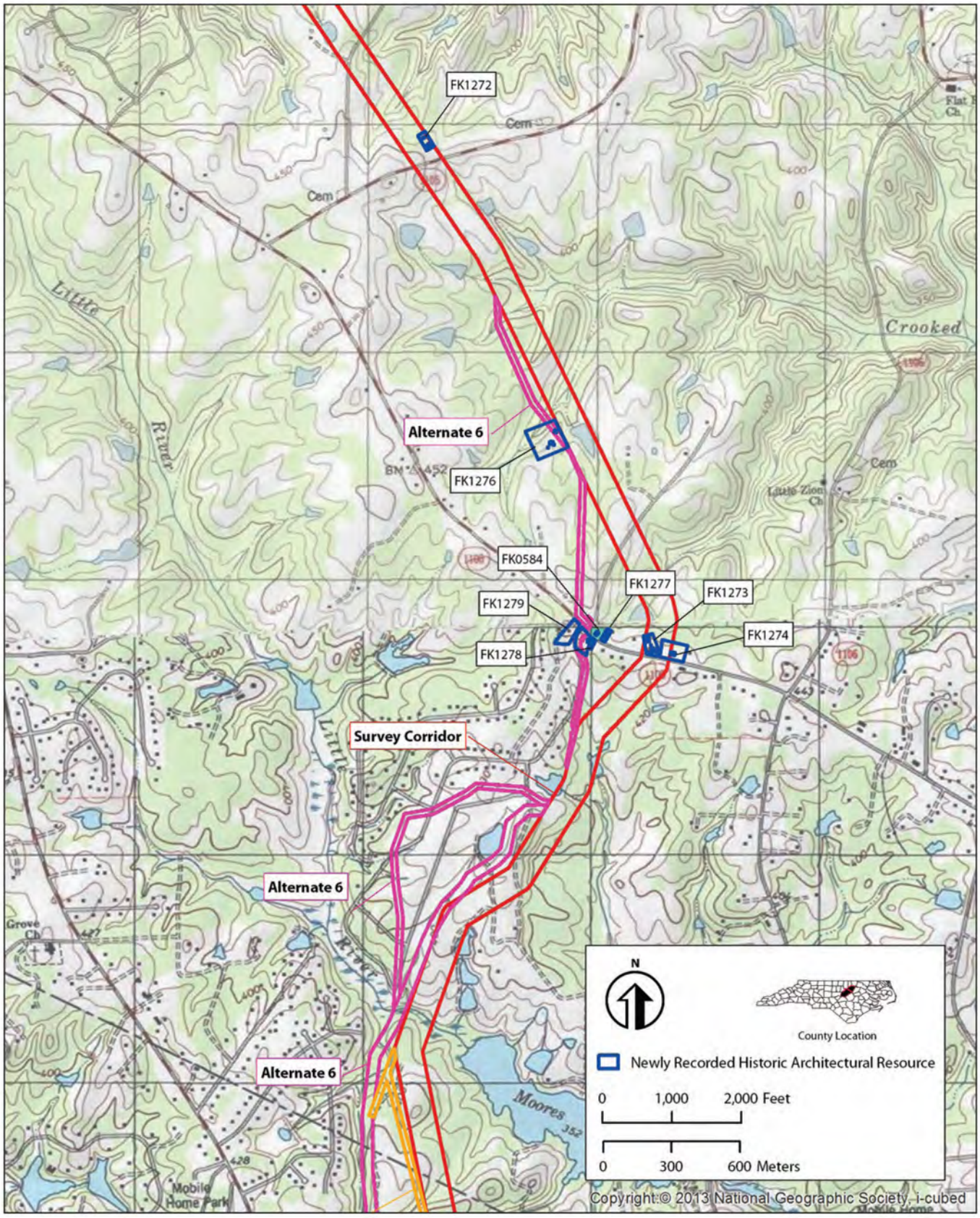
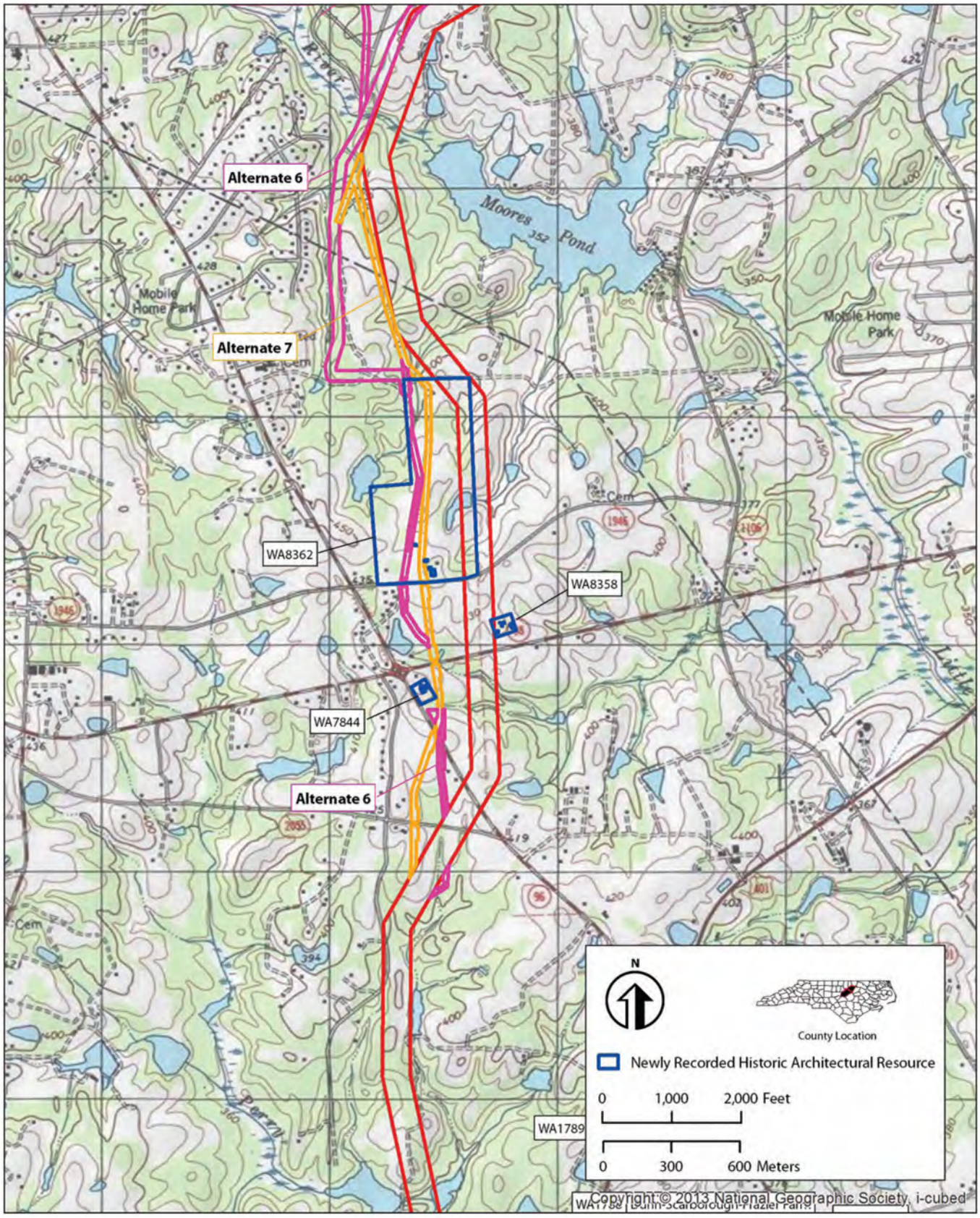

FK1272
Alternate 6
FK1276
FK0584
FK1277
FK1273
FK1279
FK1274
FK1278
Survey Corridor
Alternate 6
Alternate 6
Little River
Crooked
Moores
Cem
Grove Ch
Mobile Home Park
N
County Location
Newly Recorded Historic Architectural Resource
0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 300 600 Meters
Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed


Alternate 6
Alternate 7
Alternate 6
Moores Pond
Mobile Home Park
Mobile Home Park
WA8362
WA8358
WA7844
WA1789
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County Location
Newly Recorded Historic Architectural Resource
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0 300 600 Meters
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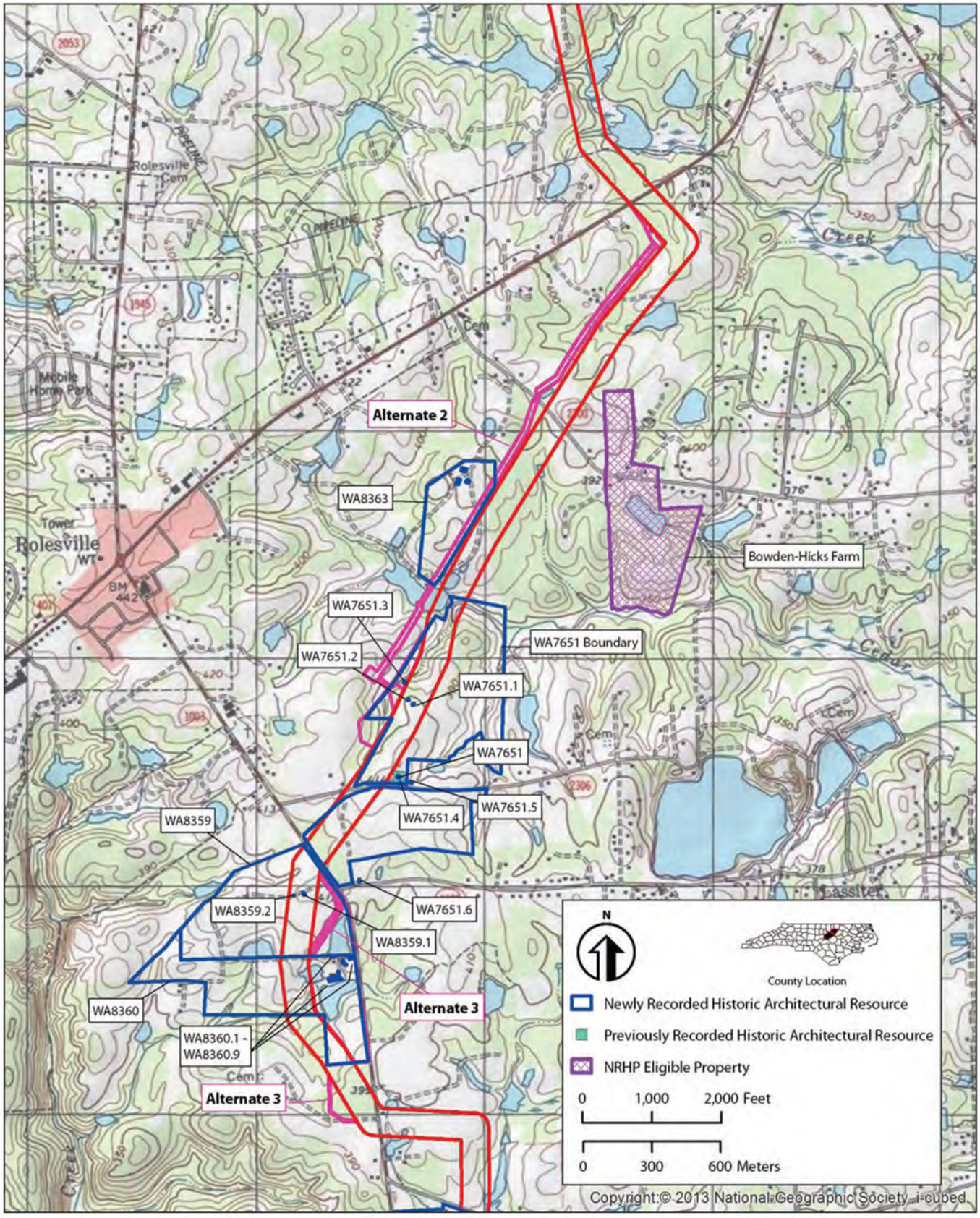
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WA8363
Bowden-Hicks Farm
WA7651.3
WA7651 Boundary
WA7651.2
WA7651.1
WA7651
WA7651.4
WA7651.5
WA8359
WA8359.2
WA7651.6
WA8359.1
Alternate 3
WA8360
WA8360.1 - WA8360.9
Alternate 3
Rolesville
Tower
Mobile Home Park
Rolesville Cem
PIPELINE
Creek
Cem
Cedar
Bassiter
N
County Location
Newly Recorded Historic Architectural Resource
Previously Recorded Historic Architectural Resource
NRHP Eligible Property
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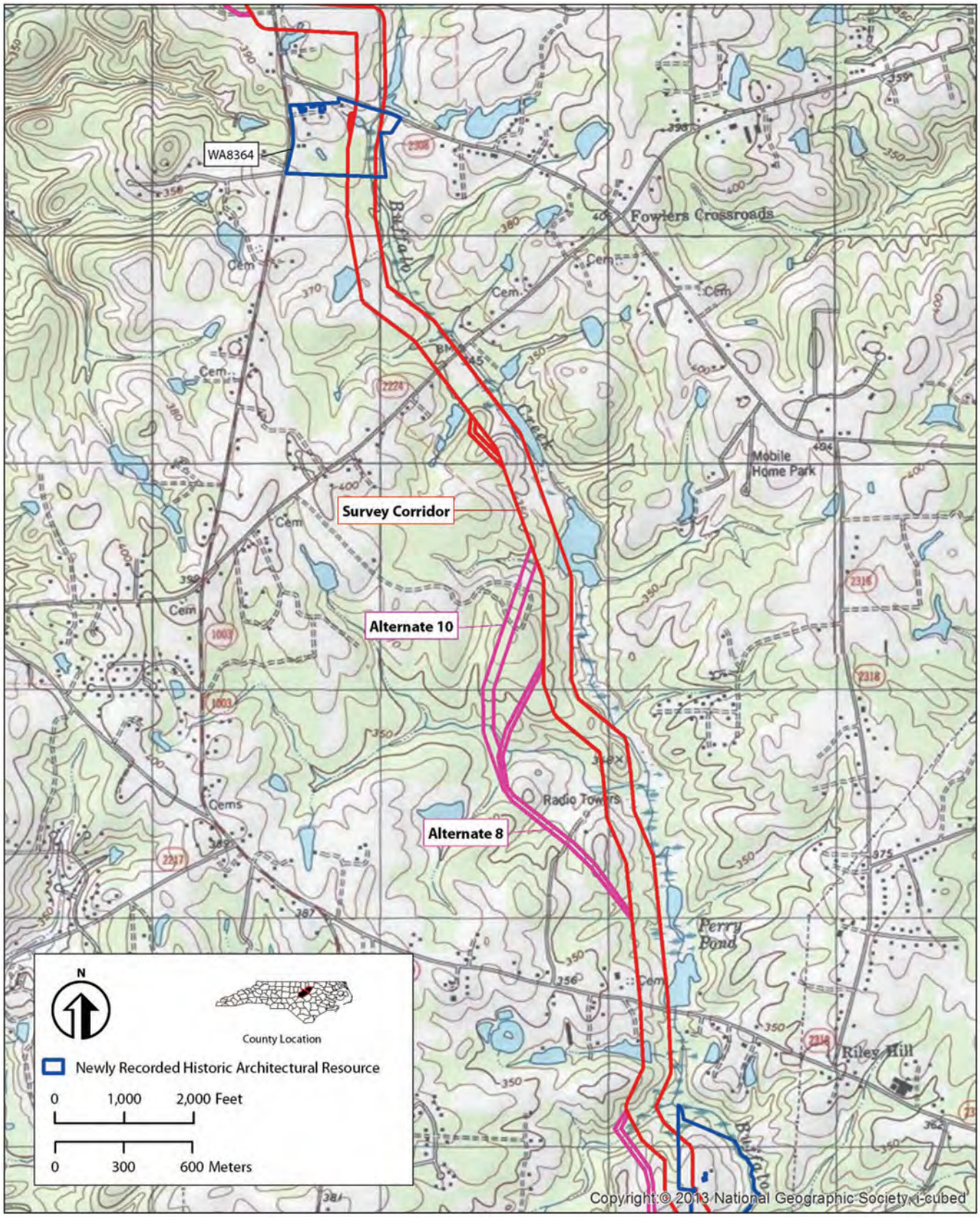
WA8364
Survey Corridor
Alternate 10
Alternate 8
Fowlers Crossroads
Mobile Home Park
Radio Towers
Perry Pond
Riley Hill
Buffalo Creek
N
County Location
Newly Recorded Historic Architectural Resource
0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 300 600 Meters
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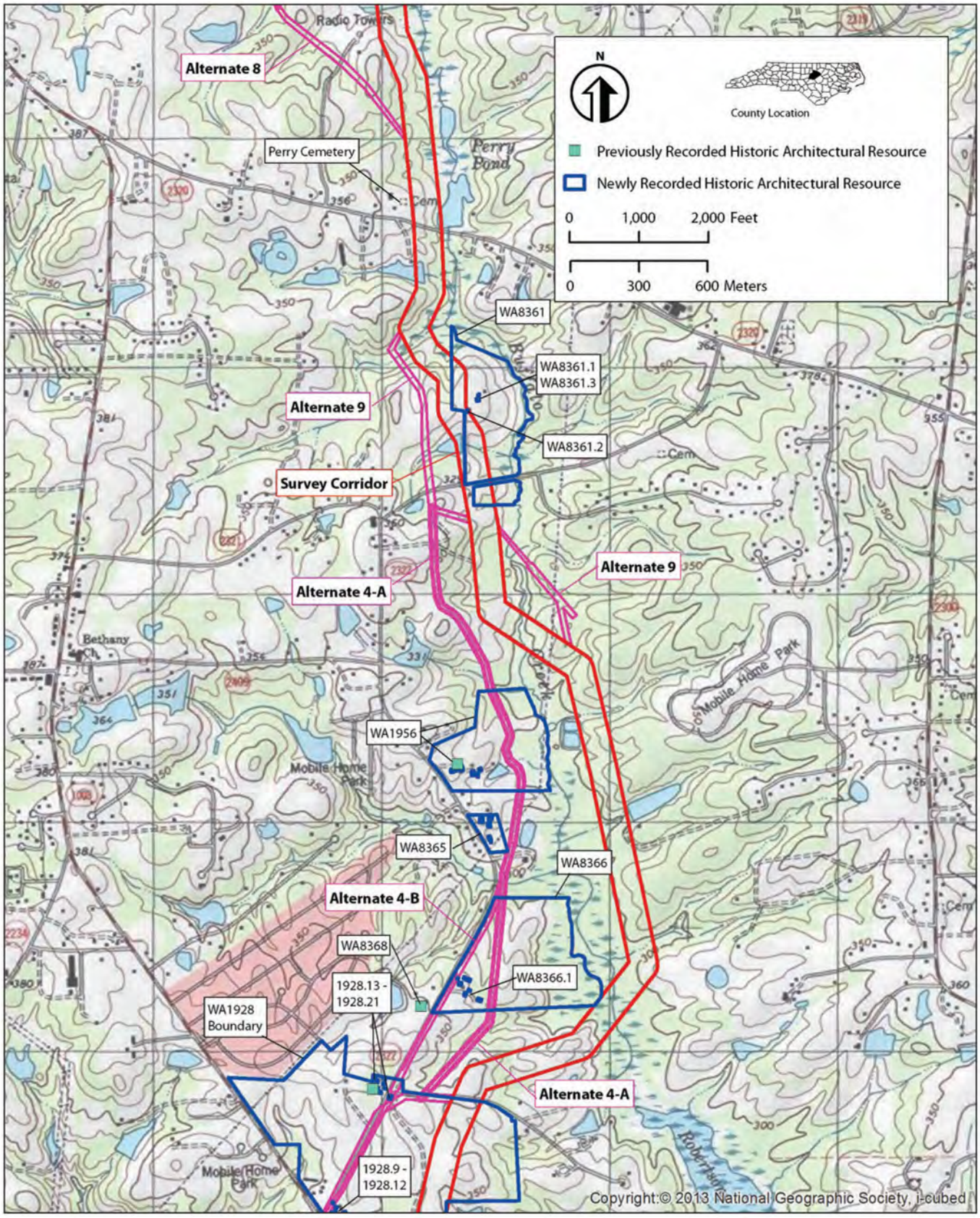
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County Location
Previously Recorded Historic Architectural Resource
Newly Recorded Historic Architectural Resource
0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 300 600 Meters
Alternate 8
Perry Cemetery
Perry Pond
WA8361
WA8361.1
WA8361.3
Alternate 9
WA8361.2
Survey Corridor
Alternate 9
Alternate 4-A
Bethany Ch.
Mobile Home Park
WA1956
WA8365
WA8366
Alternate 4-B
WA8368
1928.13 - 1928.21
WA8366.1
WA1928 Boundary
Alternate 4-A
1928.9 - 1928.12
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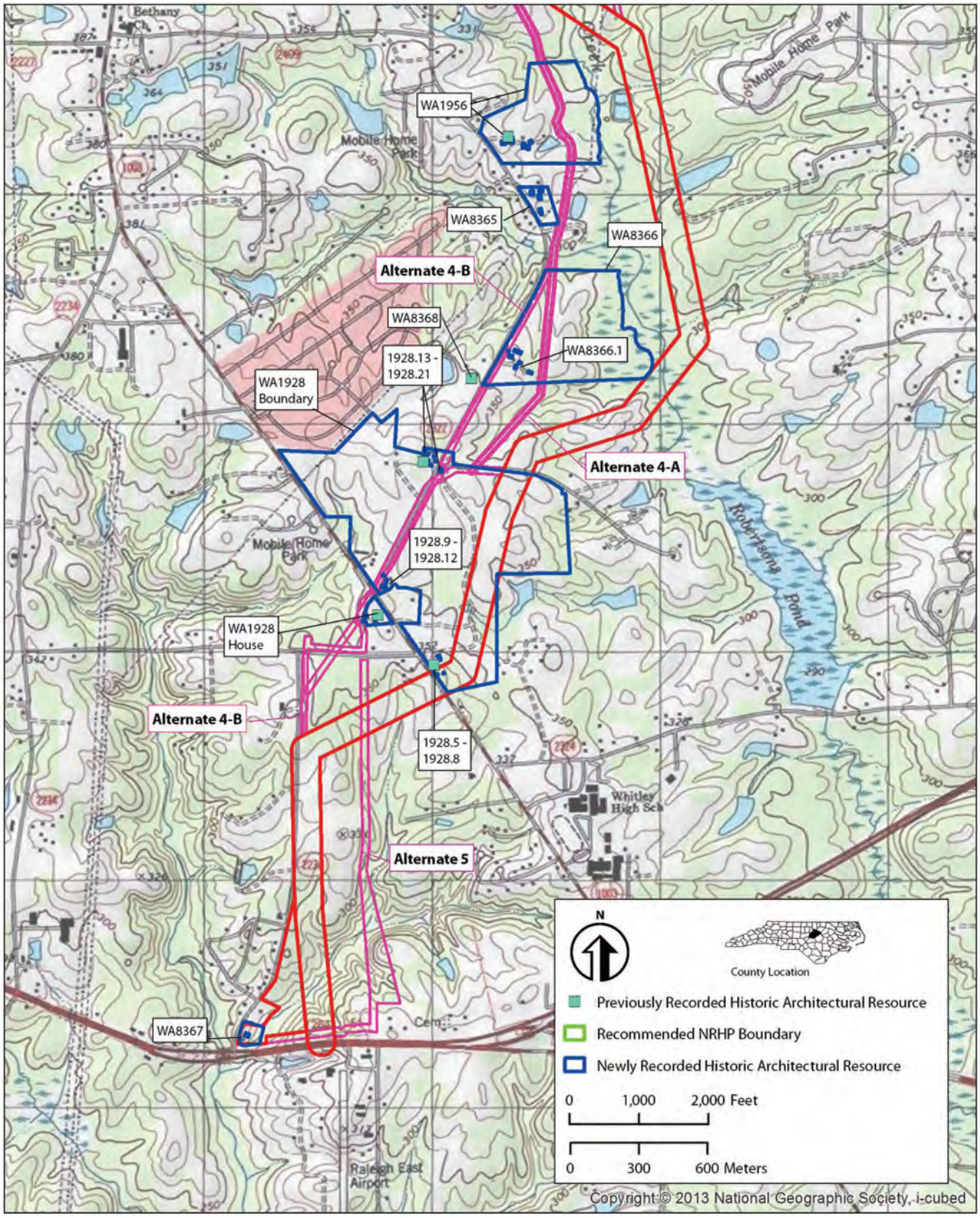
WA1956
WA8365
WA8366
Alternate 4-B
WA8368
WA8366.1
1928.13 - 1928.21
WA1928 Boundary
Alternate 4-A
1928.9 - 1928.12
WA1928 House
Alternate 4-B
1928.5 - 1928.8
Alternate 5
WA8367
Mobile Home Park
Robertsons Pond
Whitley High Sch
Raleigh East Airport
N
County Location
Previously Recorded Historic Architectural Resource
Recommended NRHP Boundary
Newly Recorded Historic Architectural Resource
0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 300 600 Meters
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Appendix B
Resumes of the Project Principals

Brockington
CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTING

CHRISTOPHER SCOTT BUTLER
SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST/ATLANTA BRANCH CHIEF/VICE PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR OF THE FLANK COMPANY, MILITARY STUDIES DIVISION

EDUCATION

M.A. in Historic Preservation (1992), University of Georgia
B.S. in Archaeological Sciences (1988), University of Georgia

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

Military History
Archaeological Investigations
Cultural Resources Management
Architectural Survey and Documentation
Historic Records Research

AWARDS

2008 Exemplary Human Environment Initiative. Awarded by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) for Fishdam Ford Revolutionary War Battle Site Project.

PROFESSIONAL, COMMITTEE, AND BOARD MEMBERSHIPS

Register of Professional Archaeologists (2001-present)
National Trust for Historic Preservation (1991-present)
Georgia Council for Professional Archaeologists, Board of Georgia Professional Standards Committee (2013-present)
Society for Historical Archaeology (1995-present)
Society for Georgia Archaeology (1995-present)
Company of Military Historians (1995-present)

PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS

Brockington and Associates Inc.: Senior Archaeologist, Senior Historian, Vice President, Atlanta Office Branch Chief (2010-present); Senior Archaeologist, Senior Historian (2000-2010); Architectural Historian, Archaeologist (1990-2000)

SELECT PROJECTS AND EXPERIENCE

2016 Principal Investigator, *Background Research and Phase I Site Delineation of John Lamar's Fairfield Plantation (9PM2438), Putnam County, Georgia*. Prepared for Georgia Power Company.

2016 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the Proposed FedEx Ground Hub, Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee (draft)*. Prepared for Stantec Inc. on behalf of Federal Express.

2016 Principal Investigator, *Data Recovery Investigations at Curtright Village (9GE37), Structures 28-35, Greene County, Georgia*. Prepared for Reynolds Plantation.

2016 Principal Investigator, *Phase II Archaeological Testing at 9GE2720 "33 Rock Pile Site", Greene County, Georgia*. Prepared for Lake Oconee Academy Foundation.

2016 Principal Investigator, *Section 110 Survey of Thirteen U.S. Army Reserve Facilities in Mississippi*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2016 Principal Investigator, *Section 110 Survey of Thirteen U.S. Army Reserve Facilities in Georgia*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2016 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Archaeological Backhoe Survey of the 0.97-Acre Hutchinson Island Slip 1 Project Tract, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Savannah Harbor Associates, LLC.

2015 Principal Investigator, *Background Research and Cultural Resources Investigations of the 115/25kV Buckhead Substation, Morgan County, Georgia*. Prepared for Georgia Power Corporation.

2015 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 37.73 Acres of the Beaufort County Airport Beaufort, South Carolina*. Prepared for Talbot, Bright & Ellington, Inc.

2015 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey for Rebuild of the Jack McDonough to Peachtree 230kV "Hairpin" Transmission Line, Cobb and Fulton Counties, Georgia*. Prepared for Georgia Power Corporation.

2015 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Phase II Testing-9FU565 Fulton County Airport-Brown Field Hangar Development Project, Fulton County Georgia*. Prepared for Michael Baker Corporation.

2015 Co-Principal Investigator, *Additional Archeological Investigations of the Congaree Creek Battlefield, 14-15 February 1865 Cayce, Lexington County, South Carolina*. Prepared for the National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program.

2014 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Data Recovery Investigations at 9GE2085: A Late Eighteenth to Early Nineteenth Century Farmstead at Reynolds Plantation, Greene County, Georgia*. Prepared for Reynolds Lake Oconee.

2014 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Data Recovery at Curtright Mill Village, 9GE37, Green County, Georgia*. Prepared for Reynolds Lake Oconee.

2014 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Site Evaluation of Battery Burnside (38BU1872), City of Beaufort, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Greenway Residential Development, LLC.

2013 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey of the New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam Fish Passage Tract, Aiken County, South Carolina and Richmond County, Georgia*. Prepared for Tetra Tech, Inc. and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

2013 Principal Investigator, *Data Recovery at Mitchelville (38BU2301), Hilton Head Island Airport Improvements Study Area, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Talbot, Bright & Ellington, Inc.

2013 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Survey of the Union Mill Transmission Line, McDowell and Rutherford Counties, North Carolina*. Prepared for Clearwater Environmental Consultants.

2012 Flank Company Director, *City of Smyrna Cox Civil War Artifact Collection Inventory, Cobb County, Georgia*. Prepared for the City of Smyrna, Georgia.

2012 Flank Company Director, *Metal Detecting Survey of the Congaree Creek Battlefield, Richland County, South Carolina*. Prepared for the National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program.

2012 Principal Investigator, *National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the Chattahoochee River Line Battlefield, Cobb County, Georgia*. Prepared for Mableton Improvement Coalition and the National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program.

2012 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Hilton Head Island Airport Improvements Study Area, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Talbot, Bright & Ellington, Inc.

2011 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Sullivan's Island Elementary School Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Cummings & McCrady, Inc.

2011 Flank Company Director, *Metal Detecting Survey of a Waterline in the San Jacinto Battlefield State Historical Site, Harris County, Texas*. Prepared for Moore Archaeological and Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

2011 Flank Company Director, *Metal Detecting Survey of the Bostco Tank Farm Tract, San Jacinto Battlefield, Harris County, Texas*. Moore Archaeological and Bostco, LLC.

2011 Atlanta Branch Chief (Logistics Coordinator), *Archaeological Survey of the Proposed I-85 Extension Alternate 31, Dallas, Hale, Lowndes, Marengo, Montgomery, Perry, and Sumter Counties, Alabama*. Prepared for Volkert Associates, Inc. and the Alabama Department of Transportation.

2010 Principal Investigator, *Archeology Inventory and GIS Analysis for the Chattahoochee River Line Battlefield (July 5-10, 1864), Cobb County Georgia*. Prepared for Mableton Improvement Coalition and the National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program.

2010 Principal Investigator, *Metal Detector Survey and Battlefield Delineation of the Buford's Massacre (Waxhaws) Revolutionary War Battlefield, Lancaster County, South Carolina*. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation.

2010 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Evaluation of 193 Sites within the Wallisville Reservoir Study Area, Chambers and Liberty Counties, Texas*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Galveston District.

2009 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 3899 Acres at Fort Stewart Military Reservation, Liberty County, Georgia*. Prepared for Louis Berger Group and the U.S. Army Environmental Command.

2009 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey of the S-128 North Pacolet River (Earle's Ford) Bridge Replacement, Spartanburg County, South Carolina*. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation.

2009 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Data Recovery Investigations at 9CB567 (Germany House): An Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Plantation Site in the Riverwood Plantation Development Tract, Columbia County, Georgia*. Prepared for Pollard Land Company.

2009 Co-Principal Investigator, *Background Research and Archaeological Investigations at the San Jacinto Battlefield State Historical Site, Harris County, Texas*. Prepared for HDR, Inc. and PDG Architects.

2008 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Survey and Phase II Testing at the Rockingham Tract, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Rockingham Investment Group.

2008 Principal Investigator, *Phase III Data Recovery Excavations of 9HK253, Granite Hill Plantation, Hancock County, Georgia*. Prepared for Hodges, Harbin, Newberry & Tribble.

2008 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Aggregates USA-Macon, East Tract, Jones County, Georgia*. Prepared for Hodges, Harbin, Newberry & Tribble.

2008 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Evaluation of the Folly Island and Cumming Point Tracts, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Prepared for The Jaeger Company.

2007 Principal Investigator, *Phase III Data Recovery at 9GE2084, The 19 Rock Piles Site. Greene County, Georgia*. Prepared for Reynolds Plantation, LLC.

2007 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Survey of a 10.16-Acre Tract adjacent to Fort Frederica, St. Simons Island, Camden County, Georgia*. Prepared for Sea Island Company.

2007 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Georgia-Pacific Pipemakers Canal Tract, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Sligh Environmental Consultants.

2007 Principal Investigator, *Phase II Archaeological Testing of Nine Sites at the Granite Hill Tract, Hancock County, Georgia*. Prepared for Hodges, Harbin, Newberry & Tribble.

2006 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Ocean Inlet Development Tract, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Ocean Inlet Development, LLC.

2006 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Reynoldsboro Survey Tracts, Greene County, Georgia*. Prepared for Reynolds Plantation, LLC.

2006 Principal Investigator, *Metal Detecting and Battlefield Evaluation of Buford's Massacre Site, Lancaster County, South Carolina*. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation.

2006 Principal Investigator, *Phase III Data Recovery of the Miller Iron Foundry (9CH1094), City of Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Sligh Environmental Consultants.

2006 Principal Investigator, *Battlefield Survey and Archeological Investigations at the Eutaw Springs, South Carolina Revolutionary War Battleground (8 September 1781), Orangeburg County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Palmetto Conservation Foundation and the National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program.

2006 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey Lancaster County Sport Complex Survey, South Carolina*. Prepared for Lancaster County, South Carolina Parks and Recreation.

2006 Principal Investigator, *Phase II Archaeological Testing of Eight Sites at the Carey Station Tract, Greene County, Georgia*. Prepared for Reynolds Plantation, LLC.

2006 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Savannah Riverwalk Extension, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Sligh Environmental Consultants.

2006 Principal Investigator, *Phase II Archaeological Testing at Serenity Point 9LC705, Lincoln County, Georgia*. Prepared for Serenity Point, LLC.

2005 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Survey and Site Evaluation of Additional Areas in the Stones River Greenway, Davidson County, Tennessee*. Prepared for Lose Associates.

2005 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Hardin Tract at Reynolds Plantation, Greene County, Georgia*. Prepared for Reynolds Plantation, LLC.

2005 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Assessment Brushy Mountain-Shiloh III, Cobb County, Georgia*.

2004 Principal Investigator, *Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at Point Peter (9CM244 and 9CM245), Camden County, Georgia*. Prepared for Land Resources Companies.

2004 Principal Investigator, *Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at Pikes Bluff (9GN199), St. Simons Island, Glynn County, Georgia*. Prepared for Sea Island Company.

2003 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Phase II Archaeological Testing of Five Sites at the Cumberland Harbour Tract, St. Mary's Island, Camden County, Georgia*. Prepared for Land Resources Companies.

2003 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Survey of the SR 72/121/215 Broad River Bridge Replacement (Fish Dam Ford Battlefield), Chester and Union Counties, South Carolina*. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation.

2003 Principal Investigator, *Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at the St. Anne's Slave Settlement (9GN197), St. Simons Island, Glynn County, Georgia*. Prepared for Sea Island Company.

2002 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Evaluation of the John I Stoddard House (38BU1960), Daufuskie Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Daufuskie Island Properties, LLC.

2002 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Garrows Bend Tract, Mobile County, Alabama*. Prepared for Volkert Associates, Inc. and the Alabama State Ports Authority.

2002 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Federal Aviation Authority Tract in Cartersville, Bartow County, Georgia*. Prepared for Rhodes Engineering Systems, Inc.

2002 Principal Investigator, *Additional Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Testing, Beaufort Naval Hospital, Base Housing Improvements, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

2002 Principal Investigator, *Phase II Testing at the Riverwood Plantation Development Tract, Columbia County, Georgia*. Prepared for Riverwood Plantation, LLC.

2001 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Investigations at the Dill Tract-Phase 2, James Island, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Riverland II, LLC.

2001 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Investigations at the Resaca Civil War Battlefield, Gordon County, Georgia*. Prepared for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

2001 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Survey of the proposed Balls Ferry State Park, Wilkinson County, Georgia*. Prepared for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

2001 Principal Investigator, *Large Format Photographic Documentation of the Harris Hightower Textile Engineering Building, Georgia Tech Campus, Fulton County, Georgia*. Prepared for the Georgia Board of Regents.

2000 Principal Investigator, *Phase III Data Recovery Investigations at Dublin/Richmond Plantation (9BN44 and 9BN177), Bryan County, Georgia*. Prepared for Ford Plantation, LLC.

2000 Principal Investigator, *HABS Photographic Documentation of the Henry Ford Plantation (Richmond Hill), Bryan County, Georgia*. Prepared for Ford Plantation, LLC.

2000 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Investigation of the Aluminum Recycling Technologies Tract, Greene County, Tennessee*. Prepared for Traditional Enterprises.

2000 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Separable Lands, Tennessee-Tombigbee Wildlife Mitigation Project, Itawamba, Monroe, and Neshoba Counties, Mississippi*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2000 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Stones River Greenway, Davidson County, Tennessee*. Prepared for Lose Associates.

Brockington
CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTING

PATRICIA STALLINGS
PROGRAM MANAGER/SENIOR HISTORIAN

EDUCATION/WORKSHOPS

B.A. in History (1997), North Georgia College
M.A. in History (2002), University of Georgia
Preservation Studies Certificate (2002), University of Georgia
Advanced Section 106 Seminar, Kansas City, Missouri (2008)
Mid-Twentieth Century Architecture Seminar, Atlanta, Georgia (2009)
Applying the NEPA Process, Norcross, Georgia (2009)
Institute for Georgia Environmental Leadership (2009)
Renewable Energy Development: Impacts to Cultural Resources, Austin, TX (2012)

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

Archival Research
Narrative History Preparation
Architectural Documentation and Evaluation
Southern U.S. Agricultural History
Environmental History
Military History
Hydropower History

PROFESSIONAL AND COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIPS

Southern Historical Association
Agricultural History Society
Company of Military Historians
Georgia Historical Society
Board of Directors, Barrow Preservation Society (2009-present)
Historic Preservation Commission, City of Winder, Georgia, (2010-present)

PROFESSIONAL POSITION

Brockington and Associates, Inc.: History Program Manager, Senior Historian, Senior Architectural Historian (2002-present)
Shields-Ethridge Heritage Farm: Volunteer Interpreter/Guide (1998-2002)

SELECT PROJECTS, PUBLICATIONS, PRESENTATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

2016 Principal Investigator and Senior Historian, *Cold War Inventory of MacDill Air Force Base*, Hillsborough County, Florida. Prepared for the 6th Civil Engineer Service, MacDill Air Force Base.

2016 Program Manager, *Section 110 Archaeological Inventories of 81st RSC U.S. Army Reserve Centers in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Tennessee.* Prepared for the 81st Regional Support Command and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, under contracts with Tetra Tech, Inc. and Atkins Global.

2016 Principal Investigator, *Architectural Survey of Five US Army Reserve Centers in Louisiana and Puerto Rico.* Prepared for the 81st Regional Support Command and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District under contract with Tetra Tech, Inc.

2016 Senior Historian, *Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment of MI020/Livonia U.S. Army Reserve Center/Area Maintenance Support Activity #134 and NRHP Evaluation of Site 20OK519 at the MI029/Southfield U.S. Army Reserve Center Oakland and Wayne Counties, Michigan*. Prepared for the 88th Regional Support Command under contract to AEM, Inc.

2016 Principal Investigator, *Architectural Survey for the Summer Shade Bypass, Barren and Metcalfe Counties, Kentucky*. Prepared for Qk4, Inc. and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet.

2016 Author, *Historic Properties Management Plan for the Proposed Kentucky River Lock and Dam No. 11 Hydroelectric Project, Madison County, Kentucky*. Prepared for Gomez and Sullivan and Rye Development

2015/16 Program Manager, *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Updates* for the 81st Regional Support Command, Fort Jackson, South Carolina and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District under contract with Tetra Tech, Inc. and the Vernadro Group, Inc. Authored ICRMPs for Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Puerto Rico.

2015 Principal Investigator, *Historic Architectural Survey for the Proposed Kentucky River Lock and Dam No. 11 Hydroelectric Project, Madison County, Kentucky*. Prepared for Gomez and Sullivan and Rye Development.

2015 Project Historian and Photographer, *Minnesota Historic Property Record (MHPR) Documentation of the MN047/Henry H. Sibley U.S. Army Reserve Center, Winthrop, Sibley County, Minnesota*. Prepared for the 88th Regional Support Command.

2015 Program Manager, *Architectural Survey of Sixteen US Army Reserve Centers in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina and Puerto Rico*. Prepared for the 81st Regional Support Command and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District under contract with Tetra Tech, Inc.

2015 Project Historian, *Architectural Assessment of Effects for the Proposed Nature-Like Fishway at the York Haven Hydroelectric Project, York and Dauphin Counties, Pennsylvania*. Prepared for HDR, Inc. and the York Haven Power Company, LLC.

2014 *Project Historian, Historic Properties Report for the Styline Drive Connector and Railroad Overpass, City of Huntingburg, Dubois County, Indiana*. Prepared for the City of Huntingburg, Indiana and the Indiana Department of Transportation under contract with DLZ, South Bend, Indiana.

2014 Principal Investigator, *Architectural Inventory of Fort Rucker, Alabama*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Center of Aviation Excellence and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District under contract with Tetra Tech, Inc.

2014 Principal Investigator, *Evaluation of Four U.S. Army Reserve Centers in Iowa and Minnesota*. Prepared for the 88th Regional Support Command.

2013 Principal Investigator, *Architectural Survey of Five USARCs in Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina*. Prepared for the 81st Regional Support Command, Fort Jackson, South Carolina, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2013 Senior Historian, *Archaeological Data Recovery at Mitchelville (38BU2301), Hilton Head Island Airport Improvements Study Area, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Talbert, Bright and Ellington, Inc. and Beaufort County, South Carolina.

2013 Co-Author, *The US Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Captured Enemy Ammunition and Coalition Munitions Clearance Mission, 2003-2008*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville.

2012 Author, *History of the Southeastern Power Administration, 1990-2010*. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy and the Southeastern Power Administration.

2012 Principal Investigator, *Historic Building Management Plan for the New Century USARC/ASF #37 Building 21, Operations Hangar and Control Tower*, Johnson County, Kansas. Prepared for the 88th Regional Support Command and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2012 Principal Investigator, *Mitigation for the Closure of Fort McPherson and Fort Gillem*, Prepared with Parsons Corporation for the U.S. Department of the Army and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2012 Co-Author, *History of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, South Atlantic Division, 1945-2012*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, South Atlantic Division and Mobile District.

2011 Principal Investigator, *Mitigation for the Charles E. Kelly Support Facility*, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Prepared with Parsons Corporation for the C.E. Kelly Support Facility and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2011 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Assessments of five U.S. Army Reserve Centers in the States of Vermont, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia*. Prepared for Ageiss, Inc., the 99th Regional Support Command, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2011 Principal Investigator, *Architectural Survey of 28 US Army Reserve Centers in the States of Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and New Mexico*. Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District and the 63rd Regional Support Command.

2011 Principal Investigator, *Architectural Survey and Inventory of the Newport Chemical Depot, Vermillion County, Indiana*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District and the Newport Chemical Depot.

2011 *History of the Captured Enemy Ammunition and Coalition Munitions Clearance Program, Operation Iraqi Freedom*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville.

2010 *Archival and Photographic Documentation of the Former Clarksville Base Nuclear Storage Site, Fort Campbell, Kentucky*. Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District and the Department of the Army, Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

2010 *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan of the Anniston Army Depot, Calhoun County, Alabama. Update 2010-2015*. Prepared for the Anniston Army Depot and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District).

2010 "Point Peter and Georgia's Forgotten Role in the War of 1812." Presentation for the Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Conference. Amelia Island, Florida, January 2010.

2010 *Cultural Resources Assessment for Base Realignment and Closure Actions (BRAC) at the Camp Kilmer U.S. Army Reserve Center in Edison, New Jersey*. Prepared for Ageiss, Inc. and the 99th Regional Support Command, Fort Dix, New Jersey.

2010 *Cultural Resources Assessment for Base Realignment and Closure Actions (BRAC) at the North Penn U.S. Army Reserve Center in Norristown, Pennsylvania*. Prepared for Ageiss, Inc. and the 99th Regional Support Command, Fort Dix, New Jersey.

2009 Co-Author, *One Door to the Corps: Historical Update of the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, 1998-2007*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville.

2009 "From Shermans to Strykers: The Historical Narrative as Creative Mitigation." Presentation for the Sustaining Military Readiness Conference. Phoenix, Arizona, August 2009.

2008 with David M. Franz
Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Middletown Armed Forces Reserve Center, Middlesex County, Connecticut. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2008 Historian, *Photographic Documentation of the LANCE Missile Fueling Facility*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District and the Anniston Army Depot.

2007 Author, *From Shermans to Strykers: Industrial Maintenance at the Anniston Army Depot, 1940-2007*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District and the Anniston Army Depot.

2007 Principal Investigator, *Historic Structures Review of Twenty Facilities for the Missouri Army National Guard* (statewide). Prepared for the Missouri Army National Guard.

2007 *Intensive Architectural Survey and Cold War Assessment of the Anniston Army Depot, Calhoun County, Alabama*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District and the Anniston Army Depot.

2006 Principal Investigator, *Phase II Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Lawrence Wastewater Treatment Plant, Douglas County, Kansas*. Prepared for Black and Veatch Corporation and the City of Lawrence, Kansas.

2005 *Intensive Architectural Survey of Three Buildings at New Century USARTC, New Century Airfield, Johnson County, Kansas*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District and the 88th Regional Readiness Command.

2005 with Jeffrey W. Gardner and Thomas G. Whitley

Cultural and Historic Context: Former Spencer Artillery Range, Bledsoe, Sequatchie, Van Buren and Warren Counties, Tennessee. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2005 with Thomas G. Whitley and Michael Reynolds

Intensive Architectural Survey of the Anniston Army Depot, Calhoun County, Alabama. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2004 with Alex Sweeney and Thomas G. Whitley

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey: Training Areas S4 and S5, and S3 Camp Blanding Joint Training Center, Clay County Florida. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District and the Anniston Army Depot.

2004 with John Beaty and Bruce G. Harvey

Intensive Architectural Survey of Selected Facilities, 81st Regional Support Command: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. Prepared for EEG, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.

Brockington
CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTING

MICHAEL REYNOLDS
HISTORIAN/ARCHAEOLOGIST

EDUCATION

M.A. in Heritage Preservation, Georgia State University (2006)
B.A. in Anthropology, Georgia State University 91988)

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

Architectural survey
Archival research
Archaeological survey and testing
Genealogical research
Cemetery survey, delineation, relocation

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP

Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists
Georgia Municipal Cemetery Association
Society of Historical Archaeology
Society for Georgia Archaeology
Society of Architectural Historians
Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation

PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS

Architectural Historian, Brockington and Associates, (1999-present)
Archaeologist, Brockington and Associates, (1999-present)
Archaeological Technician, Brockington and Associates, (1990-1998)

SELECT PROJECTS, PUBLICATIONS, PRESENTATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

2017 Historian, *Architectural Survey*, *Old Lair Road at South Licking Creek Bridge Replacement, Harrison County, Kentucky*. Work performed for Strand Associates and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet.

2017 Archaeologist and Historian, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Timberbrook Tract, Coweta County Georgia*. Work performed for AES, Atlanta, Georgia.

2017 Historian, Historic Context for *Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), State Route 18 Bridge at Bayou Pierre, Copiah County Mississippi*. Work performed for the Mississippi Department of Transportation.

2017 Archaeologist and Historian, *Grave Relocation, Wix Hoard Cemetery, Harlan County Kentucky*. Work performed for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville District.

2016 Historian, *Cultural Historic Literature Review and Reconnaissance for the KY 115/US41 Improvements Corridor Study, Christian County, Kentucky*. Work performed for Qk4, Inc. and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet.

2016 Archaeologist, *Phase II Archaeological Testing of Site FS-2. Ramey Local Training Area (LTA) Tract, Aguadilla, Puerto Rico.* Prepared for the 81st Regional Support Command and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District under contract with Tetra Tech, Inc.

2016 Archaeologist, *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Eight U.S. Army Reserve Centers in Puerto Rico*. Prepared for the 81st Regional Support Command and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District under contract with Tetra Tech, Inc.

2016 Historian, *Architectural Survey of Four U.S. Army Reserve Centers in Puerto Rico*. Prepared for the 81st Regional Support Command and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District under contract with Tetra Tech, Inc.

2016 Archaeologist, *Relocation of the Sudderth Family Cemetery, Gwinnett County, Georgia*. Prepared for the City of Buford, Georgia.

2016 Historian, *Architectural Survey and Assessment of Effects of the Rural Mount Property, Hamblen County, Tennessee.* Prepared for BDY Environmental, Nashville, Tennessee.

2016 Historian, *Union Bethel A.M.E. Church Cemetery Relocation Permit Application Permit, Clayton County, Georgia.* Prepared for Stephens Industries, LP, College Park, Georgia.

2016 Archaeologist and Historian, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the 24-Mile UC Synergetic Pipeline Corridor, Franklin and Wake Counties, North Carolina*. Prepared for UC Synergetic, Mount Airy, North Carolina and SCANA Energy, Columbia, South Carolina.

2015 Archaeologist, *Relocation of the Sentell Cemetery, Sandy Springs, Georgia*. Prepared for the City of Sandy Springs, Georgia.

2015 Historian, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Phase II Testing of 9FU565. Fulton County Airport-Brown Field Hangar Development Tract, Fulton County, Georgia*. Prepared for Michael Baker International and the Fulton County Airport Authority.

2014 Archaeologist and Historian, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Windsor Parkway at Roswell Road Intersection Improvements Project, Sandy Springs, Georgia*. Prepared for Michael Baker International and the City of Sandy Springs, Georgia.

2014 Archaeologist and Historian, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Haws Crossroads Weekend Training (WET) Site, Washington County, Tennessee*. Work performed for the U.S. Army Reserve.

2014 Archaeologist and Historian, *Cultural Resources Survey of the MSG Deonisio M. Claudio U.S. Army Reserve Center, Caguas, Puerto Rico*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District and CH2M HILL Denver, Colorado

2014 Archaeologist and Historian, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ramey Local Training Area (LTA) Tract Aguadilla, Puerto Rico*. Prepared for the: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District and CH2M HILL Denver, Colorado.

2013 Archaeologist C*ultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Deep Testing, New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam Fish Passage Tract*, Aiken County South Carolina and Richmond County, Georgia. Work performed for Tetra Tech and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savanah District.

2013 Archaeologist, *Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Walther Boulevard Grade Separation, Gwinnett County, Georgia*. Prepared for Atkins North America.

2013 Historian, *Permanent Archival Record (PAR) Documentation of Resource WD-482, the Jordan House, Whitfield County, Georgia*. Prepared for Michel Baker, Jr. International.

2012 Historian, *Architectural Survey of the Heart of Georgia Railroad Corridor, Sumter, Crisp, and Webster Counties, Georgia*. Prepared for Crouch Engineering.

2012 Historian, *Context Development and Public Outreach Document Preparation for the Former Lorenzo Benn Youth Development Center, Fulton County, Georgia*. Prepared for the Georgia Army National Guard.

2012 Historian, *Assessment of Effects, Former Lorenzo Benn Youth Development Center, Fulton County, Georgia*. Prepared for Northwind, Inc. and the Georgia Army National Guard.

2012 Archaeologist and Historian, *Cultural Resources Survey Reevaluation of the Clairmont Road Sidewalks Corridor, DeKalb County, Georgia*. Prepared for Arcadis U.S. and the Georgia Department of Transportation.

2012 Historian, *Assessment of Effects, Eastman Bust Depot Rehabilitation, Eastman, Georgia*. Prepared for the Heat of Georgia Altamaha Regional Commission.

2012 Historian, *Permanent Archival Record (PAR) Documentation of Buildings 89 and 91, Fort Street, Atlanta Georgia*. Prepared for Georgia State University.

2011 Historian, *Historic Hydro Engineering Resources Survey for the Bartletts Ferry Hydroelectric Project (FERC # 485)*, Harris County Georgia and Lee County, Alabama. Work performed for Georgia Power, A Southern Company.

2011 Historian, *Assessment of Effects, Former Georgia School for the Blind, Macon RTI Tract, Macon, Georgia*. Prepared for Northwind, Inc. and the Georgia Army National Guard.

2011 Archaeologist, *Archaeological Survey for the Sylvester Georgia Streetscape Project (South Isabella Street and West Kelly Street)*. Prepared for TTL, Inc.

2011 Archaeologist and Historian, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed State Industrial Access Road for the Wacker Industrial Park, Bradley County, Tennessee*. Prepared for Volkert and Associates, Inc., Chattanooga, Tennessee and the Tennessee Department of Transportation.

2010 Archaeologist and Historian, *Relocation of the Rambo Family Cemetery, Floyd County, Georgia*. Work performed for PBS&J, Atlanta, Georgia and the Georgia Department of Transportation

2010 Historian, *Architectural Survey State Industrial Access (SIA) Road From SR 308, Lauderdale Memorial Highway to Old Lower River Road, Bradley County, Tennessee*. Prepared for Volkert, Inc and the Tennessee Department of Transportation.

2010 Archaeologist, *Archaeological Survey State Industrial Access (SIA) Road From SR 308, Lauderdale Memorial Highway to Old Lower River Road.* Prepared for Volkert, Inc and the Tennessee Department of Transportation.

2010 Archaeologist and Historian, *Assessment of Effects: Alternative 3 Site for the Proposed Improvements to or Replacement of the Griffin-Spalding County Airport Spalding County, Georgia.* Prepared for the LPA Group, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

2010 Archaeologist and Historian, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Preferred Build Alterative Site for the Proposed Griffin-Spalding County Airport Spalding County, Georgia.* Prepared for the LPA Group, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

2010 Archaeologist and Historian, *Cultural Resources Survey of the SR 611 Improvements Corridor, Jackson County, Mississippi.* Prepared for Pritchett Engineering & Planning, LLC, Flowood, Mississippi.

2009 Archaeologist and Historian, *Cultural Resource Survey of the S64, Anderson Mill Road ,Bridge over the North Tyger River Replacement Project, Spartanburg County, South Carolina.* Prepared for SCDOT, Columbia, South Carolina.

2008 Archaeologist and Historian, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Ponce de Leon Avenue/Scott Boulevard Sidewalks Corridor, DeKalb County, Georgia.* Prepared for ARCADIS, Atlanta, Georgia.

2008 Archaeologist and Historian, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Clairmont Road Sidewalks Corridor, DeKalb County, Georgia.* Prepared for ARCADIS, Atlanta, Georgia.

2008 Historian, *Riverside Cemetery Descendant Notification Plan and Cemetery Application Packet, Macon, Bibb County, Georgia.* Prepared for GDOT, Atlanta, Georgia.

2008 Archaeologist and Historian, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Aggregates USA-Macon East Tract, Jones County, Georgia.*

2008 Archaeologist and Historian, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Habersham County Airport Improvements Areas, Habersham County, Georgia.* Prepared for Michael Baker International, Norcross, Georgia.

2007 *Archaeological Testing of Eight Sites, Carey Station Tract, Greene County, Georgia.* Work performed for Reynolds Plantation, LLC.

2006 *Architectural Survey of the West Point Economic Development Tract, Troup County, Georgia.* Work Performed for the Georgia Department of Economic Development.

2006 *Cemetery Relocation and Genealogical Research, West Point Economic Development Tract, Troup County, Georgia.* Work Performed for the Georgia Department of Economic Development.

2006 *Cultural Resources Survey of the West Point I-85 Interchange, Troup County, Georgia.* Work Performed for the Georgia Department of Economic Development.

2005 *Architectural Survey of the Sierra Lake Tract, Forsyth County, Georgia.*

2004 *Architectural Survey and Historical Background Report for the J.A. Jones Construction Company Brunswick Shipyard, Glynn County, Georgia.* Work performed for the U.S. Coast Guard and the Brunswick Foreign Trade Zone, Inc.

2003 *Architectural Resources Survey of the Dekalb-Peachtree Airport Study Area, Dekalb County, Georgia.* Work performed for the LPA Group.

2003 *Architectural Survey and Historical Background Report for the Anniston Army Depot, Anniston, Alabama.* Work performed to the U.S Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.