North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary D. Reid Wilson

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

September 14, 2022

Olivia Heckendorf oheckendorf@rgaincorporated.com
Richard Grubb & Associates
525 Wait Avenue
Wake Forest, NC 27587

Re: Construct Verida mixed-use commercial development, 3012 Veridea Parkway, Apex, Wake County, ER 21-2334

Dear Ms. Heckendorf:

Thank you for your letter of August 22, 2022, transmitting the Historic Structure Survey Report (HSSR), "Hunter-Prince House (WA0686), 3009 Veridea Parkway, Apex, Wake County, North Carolina," prepared by Richard Grubb & Associates. We have reviewed the HSSR and offer the following comments.

After reviewing the HSSR evaluating the National Register eligibility of the Hunter-Prince House, we concur that the property is not eligible for the reasons listed in the report. We do not recommend changes to the HSSR and accept this version as final. We have determined that there will be no historic structures affected by the proposed project.

However, it appears that the electronic survey database that was provided was based on the empty shell available for newly recorded properties. We would like to remind you that we are able to provide a populated survey database shell for properties that have been previously recorded. Additional information can be found at our HSSR standards webpage.

We note that no additional deliverables are required from you at this time but we would prefer that for future evaluations you request pre-populated database shells from Survey Branch staff member Andy Edmonds, at andrew.edmonds@ncdcr.gov, to ensure that you have the entire record at your disposal. It will also help us to avoid issues during transfer of data into our database.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-814-6579

or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,

Renee Gledhill-Earley

for Ramona Bartos, Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer

cc Camden Brunick, Soil & Environmental Consultants cbrunick@sandec.com

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

HUNTER-PRINCE HOUSE (WA0686)

3009 Veridea Parkway, Apex,
Wake County, North Carolina

SUBMITTED TO:

Lennar Corporation
1100 Perimeter Park Drive, Suite 112
Morrisville, North Carolina 27560

August 2022

RICHARD
GRUBB &
ASSOCIATES

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

HUNTER-PRINCE HOUSE (WA0686)

3009 Veridea Parkway, Apex, Wake County, North Carolina

Principal Investigator and Author:

Olivia Heckendorf, MA

Prepared by:

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.
525 Wait Avenue
Wake Forest, North Carolina 27587

Submitted to:

Lennar Corporation
1100 Perimeter Park Drive, Suite 112
Morrisville, North Carolina 27560

Date:

August 15, 2022

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. (RGA) has completed a Historic Structure Survey Report (HSSR) for the Hunter-Prince House, a circa-1820 hall-and-parlor dwelling with a late nineteenth or early twentieth century I-house addition situated on a 64-acre parcel (PIN 0740386384) located at 3009 Veridea Parkway south of downtown Apex, Wake County, North Carolina. The survey was conducted on behalf of the Lennar Corporation. The subject property is one of several parcels which are proposed for a large, mixed-use neighborhood development (the project). The purpose of this HSSR was to evaluate the Hunter-Prince House in order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended.

In June and July 2022, RGA evaluated the Hunter-Prince House using the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria for Evaluation (Table 1.1). As a result of this evaluation, for the purposes of compliance with the NHPA, as amended, RGA recommends the Hunter-Prince House not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Table 1.1: Resource studied and summary of its NRHP eligibility.

Survey Site Number	Site Name	Report Page #	Evaluation	Criteria for Eligibility
WA0686	Hunter-Prince House	4-1	Not Eligible	-

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

In June 2022, under contract to the Lennar Corporation, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. (RGA) completed a Historic Structure Survey Report (HSSR) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Evaluation for the Hunter-Prince House at 3009 Veridea Parkway, Apex, Wake County, North Carolina (PIN 0740386384). The house and associated outbuildings sit on a 64-acre parcel within the 1,100-acre project area, which is proposed for a mixed-use development neighborhood (the project). The purpose of the survey and this report was to evaluate the Hunter-Prince House at the request of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) and to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended. This report meets the requirements of Section 106 and the manual Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina (HPO 2022).

2.1 Project Location and Setting

The project location is located south of Apex, Wake County, North Carolina (Figures 2.1-2.2). The Hunter-Prince House is located on the east side of Veridea Parkway. U.S. Highway 1 runs approximately one-half mile north of the property and Interstate-540 is located roughly three-quarters of a mile to the south. The area immediately surrounding the property is predominantly agricultural and wooded. There are also a number of single-family dwellings to the north and south along Veridea Parkway.

2.2 Project Description

Final plans for the proposed project are still under development. The subject property is one of many parcels that make up the Veridea development. The entire Veridea development is described by the Lennar Corporation:

> "Veridea is envisioned as a large, mixed-use neighborhood that preserves large swathes of environmentally sensitive areas while providing housing, employment, retail, and other services. The zoning approval allows for a total of 8,000 dwelling units, 3.5 million square feet of retail and commercial uses, and 12 million square feet of office and industrial uses. The zoning requires that a minimum of 100 acres be dedicated to the Town of Apex as Resource Conservation Area, and a minimum of 150 acres of recreation and open space" (Figure 2.3; Courtesy of Lennar Corporation).

2.3 Background Research and Previous Surveys

The Hunter-Prince House was first recorded in 1989 by Kelly A. Lally as part of her comprehensive survey of historic architectural resources in Wake County. Lally's survey file for the Hunter-Prince House was assigned Survey Site Number WA0686 and included photographs, a site sketch, and an architectural description (Appendix A). The file noted the presence of the house, a cemetery, an early outbuilding, a smokehouse, a former kitchen, two barns, and three tobacco barns on the west side of Old Holly Springs-Apex Road (now Veridea Parkway). In 2006, the property was surveyed by Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. as part of a countywide survey update. The Hunter-Prince House was surveyed once again in 2018 by New South Associates, Inc. as part of the Zebulon corporate limits and extraterritorial jurisdiction survey.

RGA collected historic research on the property and the surrounding area. Research was conducted online at the Wake County Register of Deeds website and Ancestry.com. Newspapers.com provided valuable information regarding the families associated with the Hunter-Prince House. Other resources consulted include the Olivia Raney Local History Library, Pluck, Perseverance, and Paint: Apex, North Carolina: Beginnings to 1941 by Warren Lee Holleman and C. P. Holleman, Jr., and The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina by Kelly A. Lally.

Comparable properties were identified by searching HPOWEB, the HPO's web-based mapping platform, and Kelly A. Lally's The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina. Jeremy Bradham, Preservation Specialist at Capital Area Preservation, Inc., helped to identify similar properties in Wake County for comparative analysis. Hall-and-parlor dwellings from the beginning of the nineteenth century are increasingly difficult to find and those that remain intact may not be visible from the right-of-way. For these reasons, comparable properties were looked at from a county-wide perspective. I-houses are a much more common building type in Wake County, and comparable properties for the front section of the building were chosen from the Apex and Holly Springs communities.

2.4 Field Methods

On June 23, 2022, RGA architectural historian Olivia Heckendorf conducted a site visit to the Hunter-Prince House. The exterior of the house, outbuildings, cemetery, and the setting were visually inspected and documented with notes and digital photographs. The interior of the Hunter-Prince House was not accessible. A chain-link fence was erected around the house following a fire in April 2022 and the windows were covered with plywood and both doors to the house were locked. On the same day, RGA documented comparable properties in Wake County to assess and evaluate the Hunter-Prince House within its respective historic context, according to the established NRHP criteria.

On July 28, 2022, RGA conducted an additional site visit in order to access the interior of the dwelling. Ms. Heckendorf was again unable to access the interior. However, photos were taken through two windows on the front porch of the older section of the house.

2.5 Reporting

The results of this HSSR are presented in the following chapters. Section 3 provides a background history and historical context for rural Apex and Wake County. This includes a discussion of agriculture in southeastern Wake County from the early nineteenth century through the late twentieth century. Section 4 includes a physical description, a history of the Hunter-Prince House, and evaluates the property for NRHP eligibility by applying the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. Section 5 includes a summary of findings and Section 6 lists all cited sources.

This report meets the HPO's Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina (North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office 2022). Olivia Heckendorf, Principal Investigator and Architectural Historian, conducted background research, fieldwork, and authored the report. Ms. Heckendorf meets the professional qualifications standards of 36 CFR 61 set forth by the National Park Service. Emily Dale and Patricia McEachen produced the report graphics. Jason Harpe served as technical editor and Stephanie Grubb formatted the report.

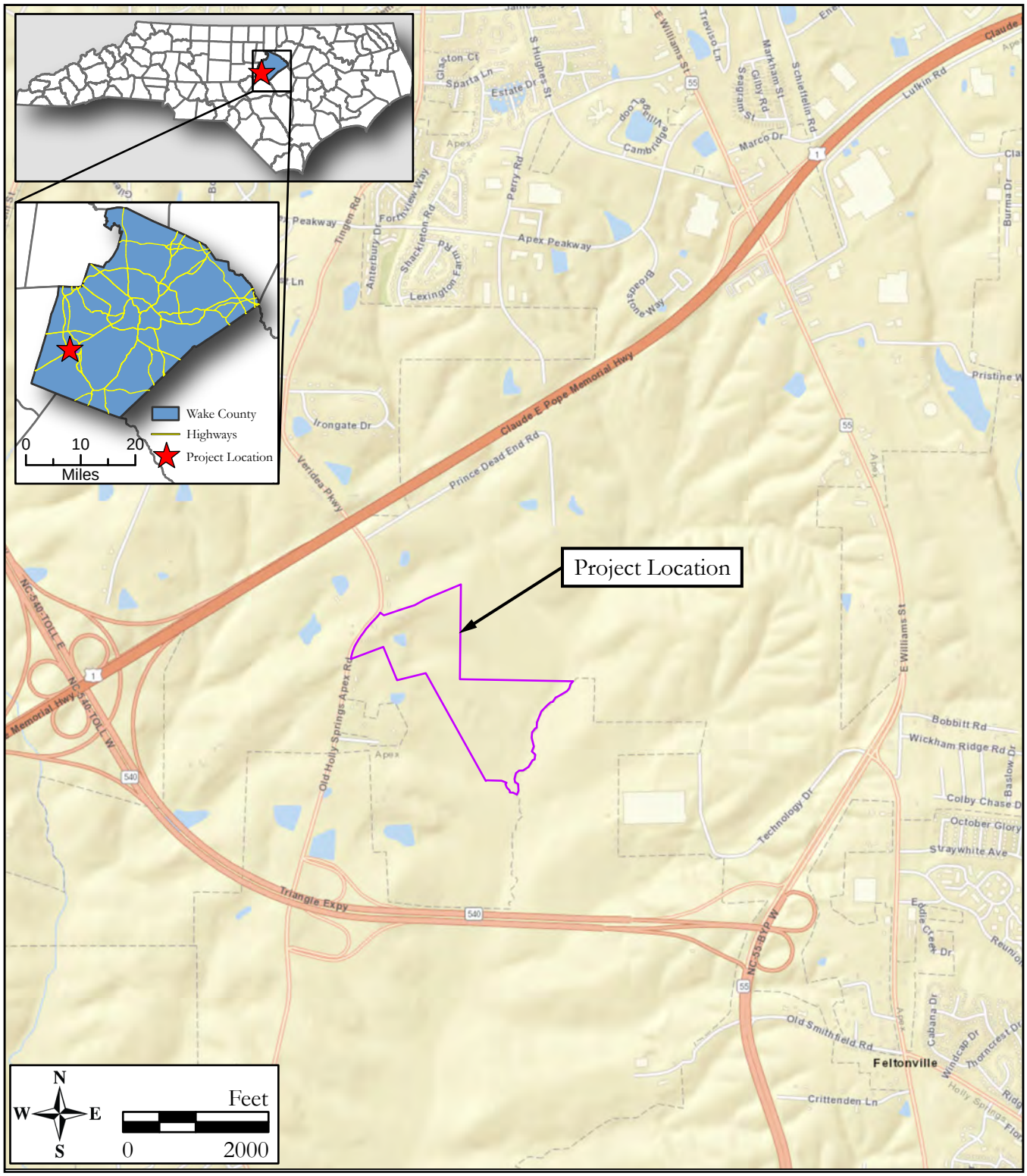


Figure 2.1: Street map of the project area
(ESRI World Street Map 2021).

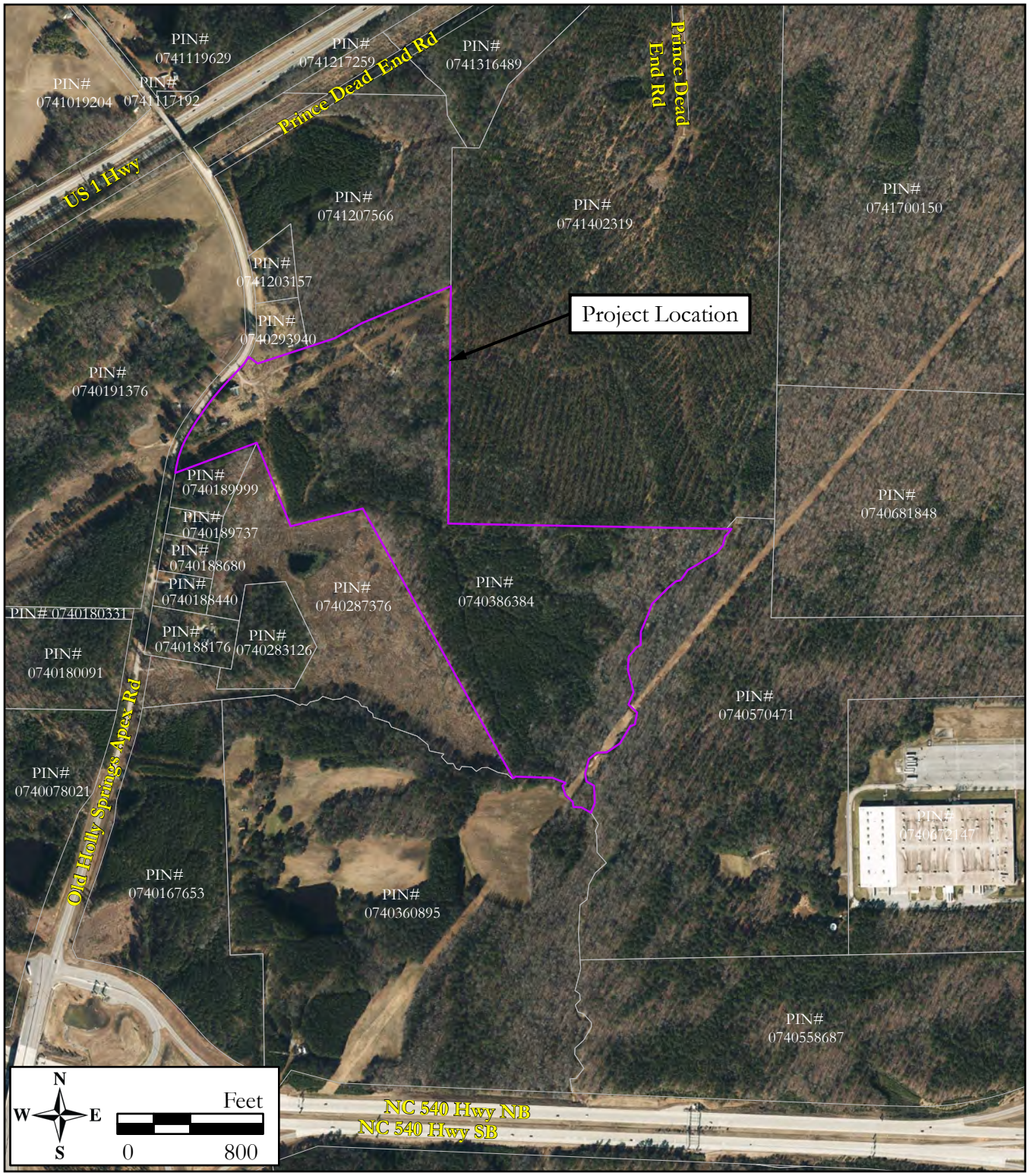


Figure 2.2: Aerial view of the project area
(ESRI Aerial Imagery 2021).

VERIDEA OVERALL CONCEPTUAL MASTER PLAN

McADAMS

PREPARED FOR: RXR REALTY

EAST VILLAGE SITE DATA TABLE (+/-460 AC)

Single-Family Detached Lots (Front-load/Rear-load)	+/- 327 du
Townhome Units (Front-load/Rear-load)	+/- 518 du
2/2 Condominium Units (Rear-load)	+/- 174 du
Apartment Units (+/- 75,000 sf Groundfloor Retail)	+/-1,100 du
Institutional	+/- 200,000 sf

WEST VILLAGE SITE DATA TABLE (+/-450 AC)

Single-Family Detached Lots (Front-load/Rear-load)	+/- 80 du
Townhome Units (Front-load/Rear-load)	+/- 240 du
Apartment Units	+/- 800 du
Mixed-Use (Office, Retail, Residential)	850,000 sf
Commercial/Retail	80,000 sf
Hotel	+/- 200,000 sf
Office/Life Science	+/- 1,500,000 sf
Conference Center	+/-60,000 sf
Community Recreation	+/-50,000 sf

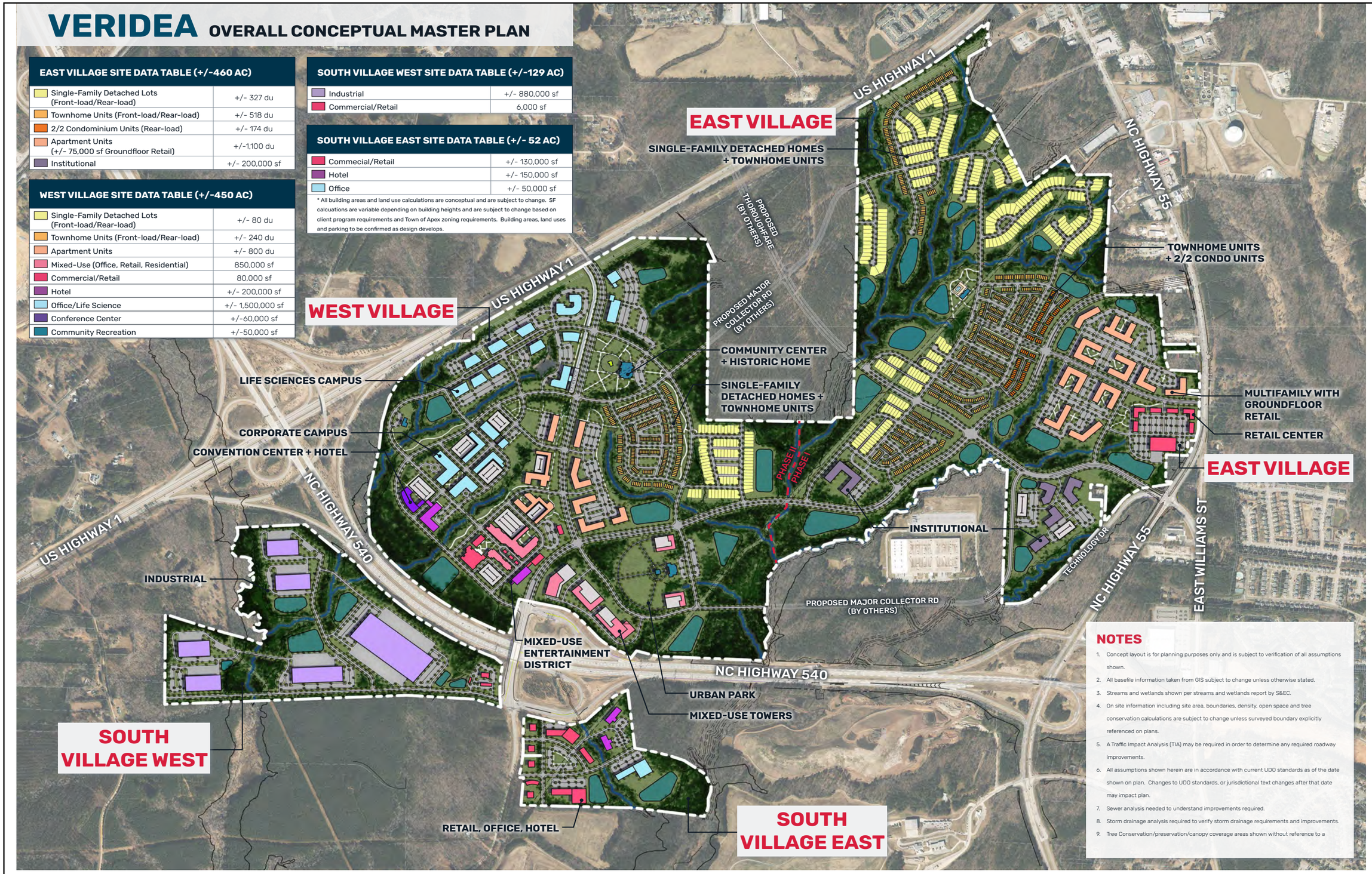
SOUTH VILLAGE WEST SITE DATA TABLE (+/-129 AC)

Industrial	+/- 880,000 sf
Commercial/Retail	6,000 sf

SOUTH VILLAGE EAST SITE DATA TABLE (+/- 52 AC)

Commecial/Retail	+/- 130,000 sf
Hotel	+/- 150,000 sf
Office	+/- 50,000 sf

* All building areas and land use calculations are conceptual and are subject to change. SF calcuations are variable depending on building heights and are subject to change based on client program requirements and Town of Apex zoning requirements. Building areas, land uses and parking to be confirmed as design develops.



NOTES

1. Concept layout is for planning purposes only and is subject to verification of all assumptions shown.
2. All basefile information taken from GIS subject to change unless otherwise stated.
3. Streams and wetlands shown per streams and wetlands report by S&EC.
4. On site information including site area, boundaries, density, open space and tree conservation calculations are subject to change unless surveyed boundary explicitly referenced on plans.
5. A Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) may be required in order to determine any required roadway improvements.
6. All assumptions shown herein are in accordance with current UDO standards as of the date shown on plan. Changes to UDO standards, or jurisdictional text changes after that date may impact plan.
7. Sewer analysis needed to understand improvements required.
8. Storm drainage analysis required to verify storm drainage requirements and improvements.
9. Tree Conservation/preservation/canopy coverage areas shown without reference to a

VERIDEA CONCEPTUAL MASTER PLAN
APEX, NORTH CAROLINA

0' 500'
SCALE: 1" = 500'

RXR-22001
07. 06. 2022

01

Figure 2.3: Site plan for the Veridea development (Courtesy of Lennar Corporation).

3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

This section presents a brief history of rural Wake County and Apex as it pertains to the Hunter-Prince House and covers topics pertinent to the area's development, including agriculture and the rise of Apex as a tobacco market. For a more in-depth historic context, see the Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941) completed by Kelly A. Lally. Context 1: British and Africans Shape an Agrarian Society (Colonial Period to 1860); Context 2: Civil War, Reconstruction, and a Shift to Commercial Agriculture (1861-1885); and Context 3: Populism to Progressivism (1885-1918) are particularly relative to the narrative of the Hunter-Prince House.

Wake County Settlement through the Civil War

Wake County, which straddles North Carolina's Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions, was originally inhabited by the Sissipahaw and Occaneechi Indians (Powell 2006). The first permanent European settlers of the area that would become Wake County were English and Scots-Irish in the 1730s. As land grew scarce in Tidewater Virginia and northeastern North Carolina, settlers traveled on unimproved overland paths to stake claims along the Neuse and Little rivers and their tributaries. Travel conditions were primitive, and the Neuse River was known as the "farmer's highway" until the construction of improved roads and the railroad in the 1850s.

From the early settlement period to the 1840s, scattered farms and sparsely populated communities largely dominated Wake County. Families were largely self-reliant but were also involved in their local districts, which oftentimes included a one-room school, church, store, gristmill, and cotton gin (Lally and Johnson 1993: E-8). Between the 1820s and 1830s, population growth was slow. The introduction of the railroad in the 1840s and 1850s encouraged families to stay within Wake County. However, subsistence farming dominated the agricultural landscape, and market-oriented agriculture had yet to gain a foothold.

Many early Wake County farmers survived off subsistence farming, which included raising livestock and poultry. Corn was an important crop raised by early farmers, as it could be consumed by both humans and livestock (Lally and Johnson 1993: E-11). Subsistence farming prevailed due to the lack of accessible and adequate transportation to major markets. However, with the introduction of the railroad in the 1840s and 1850s, a gradual shift toward market-oriented agriculture occurred (Lally and Johnson1993: E-14).

According to the 1809 tax districts, early nineteenth-century Wake County was characterized by medium and large farms and small slaveholdings (Lally and Johnson1993: E-15). Architectural Historian Kelly A. Lally identified four classes of White agriculturalists in Wake County. Among these were "planters" or upper-class enslavers, middle class enslavers, yeomen, and tenants/laborers (Lally and Johnson 1993: E-16). Middle class enslavers were numerous in Wake County. Lally classified this group as moderately wealthy farmers who enslaved fewer than 20 people and owned at least several hundred acres of land (Lally and Johnson 1993: E-18). Despite their higher income and land value, the farmsteads of middle-class enslavers often resembled those of the yeoman class of farmers (Lally and Johnson 1993: E-18). White agriculturalist Alsey Hunter, the builder of the Hunter-Prince House, fell into the middle-class enslaver category.

The agricultural system employed by White North Carolinians from the time of settlement through the Civil War was heavily reliant upon the labor of enslaved people. Following the Civil War, the institution of slavery was abolished, and North Carolina's agricultural industry was forced to adopt new systems.

Wake County in the Reconstruction Era

In the post-Civil War era of Wake County, there was a decline in agricultural production compounded with a loss of men and the emancipation of enslaved people (Lally and Johnson 1993: E-32). As a result, the agricultural system in North Carolina, as throughout the South, evolved from one that relied on enslaved labor to one oriented around smaller family farms and the crop-lien system of sharecropping and tenant farming. Tenant farmers typically paid the landowner rent for farmland

and a modest residence and provided their own materials and equipment. On the other hand, sharecroppers seldom owned anything outright and borrowed almost everything, including the land, dwelling, supplies, animals, tools, equipment, and seeds (Walbert n.d.). This social and economic shift resulted in an increase in the number of farms, and a correlating reduction in farm size as large land holdings were divided to adjust to the loss of free agricultural labor.

The growth of the Town Apex, located north of the Hunter-Prince House, was spurred by the completion of the Chatham Railroad in 1869 and the construction of the Apex Depot (Little 1993: 23; Holleman and Holleman 2010: 21). The construction of the Chatham Railroad had started in 1857 but was halted with the outbreak of the Civil War (Monahan 2008: 12). The rail line, which ran from Raleigh to Haywood in Chatham County, was used primarily for the transportation of lumber, but was also used to ship turpentine, farming products, and mineral resources to Raleigh (Little 1993: 24; Holleman and Holleman 2010: 17). Two years after its completion, the Chatham Railroad went bankrupt and in 1871, the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line Railway Company assumed ownership (Holleman and Holleman 2010: 17).

The introduction of another railroad in 1899 gave Apex and the surrounding area an additional economic boost. The Cape Fear & Northern Railroad, chartered in 1891, stretched south from Apex to Jake Williams' farm near Angier in Harnett County (Holleman and Holleman 2010: 33). In 1905, the Cape Fear & Northern Railroad was purchased by the Duke family of Durham and renamed the Durham & Southern Railroad. The railroad expanded north from Apex to Durham to facilitate the transportation of the growing tobacco industry (Little 1993: 25). Both the addition and extension of this rail line put Apex at the junction of two important rail lines and encouraged development into the twentieth century.

Twentieth Century Apex

At the outset of the twentieth century, Apex emerged as a farm-to-market hub where bright leaf tobacco was the chief cash crop, as was the case throughout Wake County between 1880 and 1900 (Lally 1994: 66; Holleman and Holleman 2010: 41). The concentration and influx of tobacco production in Wake County was spurred by a bacterial disease called the Wilt, which struck Granville County in 1881. As a result, Granville County farmers were forced to move to western Wake County in order to continue their production of bright leaf tobacco (Lally 1994: 67). Tobacco production was concentrated in White Oak Township, along with the Little River, Marks Creek, and Middle Creek townships (Lally 1994: 68).

In 1905, the Golden Leaf Tobacco Warehouse Company was organized; it was the first of its kind outside the City of Raleigh (Little 1993: 26; Holleman and Holleman 2010: 17). The red brick structure was located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Hunter and Salem streets in Apex (Holleman and Holleman 2010: 41). The opening day of the Golden Leaf Tobacco Warehouse Company was lucrative, with "...more than 50,000 pounds of tobacco..." sold (Holleman and Holleman 2010: 41). The tobacco market was so successful in its first year that another warehouse, the Apex Planter's Warehouse, opened immediately west of the Golden Leaf Tobacco Warehouse (Little 1993: 26; Holleman and Holleman 2010: 43). In 1919, a third warehouse, Jackson Warehouse, was built on North Salem Street across from the Apex Union Depot (Little 1993: 26). The tobacco market's proximity to local farmers encouraged an increase in the acreage of tobacco cultivation.

The tobacco industry in Apex began its decline in the 1920s. In 1922, Apex's tobacco warehouses were converted to cooperative ownership through the Tri-State Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association (Little 1993: 27). Prior to this, tobacco was sold by auctioneers to the highest tobacco company bidder (Holleman and Holleman 2010: 52). Cooperative ownership was meant to protect farmers from below-average prices, and the associated warehouse set a single price for each lot of tobacco (Holleman and Holleman 2010: 52). This meant that if the price was too high, tobacco companies would not purchase the product and farmers were forced to take their tobacco crop to another market. In turn, stiff competition presented itself at the Fuquay Springs and Durham tobacco markets and many farmers chose to take their crop to either location (Little 1993: 27; Holleman and Holleman 2010: 52). The decline of tobacco production caused economic stagnation that lasted into the 1960s (Little 1993: 23).

Since the decline of tobacco production in southwestern Wake County, the area surrounding Apex and the area to the south, including the Hunter-Prince House, has been subject to development. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, U.S. Highway 1 was constructed to the north of the Hunter-Prince House. Between 2010 and 2012, Interstate-540 was constructed to the west and south of the Hunter-Prince House. Road construction and an increase in population have led to an influx of development in both Apex and the surrounding area.

4.0 NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION OF THE HUNTER-PRINCE HOUSE (WA0686)

This section contains a physical description and summative history of the Hunter-Prince House (WA0686) and evaluates the property for NRHP eligibility by applying the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation.

Table 4.1 Hunter-Prince House information table.

Resource Name	Hunter-Prince House
HPO Survey Site No.	WA0686
NRHP Status	None
Location	3009 Veridea Parkway, Apex
PIN No.	0740386384
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1810; circa 1900
Recommendation	Not Eligible

4.1 Setting

The Hunter-Prince House is located in the northwest corner of a 64-acre, irregularly shaped parcel on the east and south sides of Veridea Parkway (formerly Old Holly Springs-Apex Road) in Apex, Wake County, North Carolina (Figures 4.1-4.3). Once a part of a much larger farm with hundreds of acres, the parcel is heavily overgrown with tall grasses and weeds surrounding the house and outbuildings. Much of the east and south sections of the parcel are covered with new growth trees, including pines and oaks. A gravel driveway leads from the east side of Veridea Parkway along the east side of the dwelling and loops around the north side of the garage. Several overgrown farm paths cut across the landscape, one of which is covered with gravel and leads to the Hunter Cemetery, northeast of the main dwelling. Other buildings on the property are concentrated to the east and south of the Hunter-Prince House. Additional tobacco barns historically associated with the property are situated on the west side of Veridea Parkway and are on a separate parcel. A fire occurred in the circa-1820, rear section of the Hunter-Prince House in April 2022, and a chain-link has been installed around the entire house.

4.2 Physical Description

<u>Hunter-Prince House, circa 1820 and circa 1880-1919</u>
The property is anchored by the Hunter-Prince House, which is oriented with its primary elevation facing north (Figures 4.4-4.31). The dwelling has a T-shaped plan and is composed of two distinct sections: a two-story I-house constructed between 1880 and 1919 that makes up the main block of the Hunter-Prince House, and a one-and-one-half-story, hall-and-parlor Federal-style house built circa 1820, located off the south elevation of the main block. In April 2022, a fire severely damaged the hall-and-parlor dwelling and caused additional damage to the main block of the house.

The two-story main block of the Hunter-Prince House rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete blocks; the circa-1820 section rests on stone piers with brick infill walls. The exterior walls of both sections of the dwelling are covered in vinyl siding. Beaded weatherboards are visible on the south gable and the primary (east) elevation of the circa-1820 dwelling where the vinyl siding is no longer intact. The two-story main block of the Hunter-Prince House is capped by a side-gable roof with a decorative front gable. The eaves overhang slightly, and gable returns emphasize each of the three gables. Due to the condition of the vinyl, the original wood of the cornice returns and soffits are

Figure 4.1: Detailed aerial view of the Hunter-Prince House property (ESRI Aerial Imagery 2021).

Figure 4.2: View of Old Holly Springs-Apex Road (now Veridea Parkway) looking north from the Hunter-Prince House.

Figure 4.3: View looking east toward the wooded section of the Hunter-Prince House.

Figure 4.4: View of the primary (north) elevation of the Hunter-Prince House.

Figure 4.5: View of the east elevation of the Hunter-Prince House.

Figure 4.6: View of the primary (east) elevation of the circa-1810 section of the Hunter-Prince House.

Figure 4.7: View of the south and primary (east) elevations of the circa-1810 section of the Hunter-Prince House.

Figure 4.8: View of the south and rear (west) elevations of the circa-1810 section of the Hunter-Prince House.

Figure 4.9: View of the west elevation of the circa-1810 section of the Hunter-Prince House.

Figure 4.10: View of the west and primary (north) elevations of the Hunter-Prince House.

Figure 4.11: Detail view of the decorative front gable on the primary (north) elevation of the Hunter-Prince House.

Figure 4.12: Detail view of the gable return on the southeast corner of the I-house section of the Hunter-Prince House.

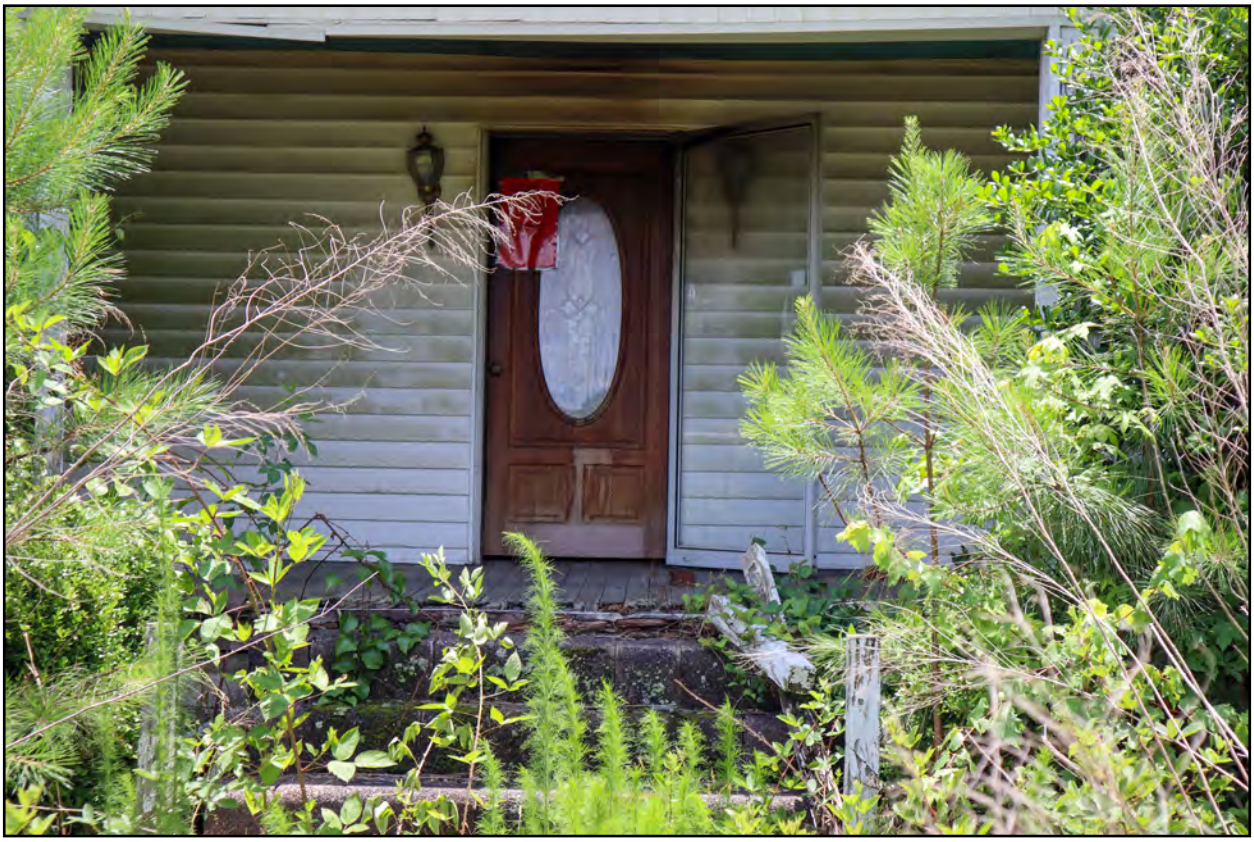


Figure 4.13: Detail view of the replacement front door to the Hunter-Prince House on the primary (north) elevation.

Figure 4.14: Entry prohibited sign from the Town of Apex on the front door of the Hunter-Prince House.

Figure 4.15: View of the front porch of the Hunter-Prince House looking west.

Figure 4.16: Detail view of an intact, original window in the I-house section of the Hunter-Prince House

Figure 4.17: Detail view of the original beaded weatherboards on the south elevation that were damaged by the fire.

Figure 4.18: Detail view of the front porch on the circa-1810 section of the Hunter-Prince House looking north.

Figure 4.19: Detail view of the front porch on the circa-1810 section of the Hunter-Prince House looking south.

Figure 4.20: View of the circa-1810 section of the Hunter-Prince House shortly after the fire in April 2022. The view looks through the front door and into the hall of the house. Note the exterior stair to the left of the front door (Courtesy of Jeremy Bradham, Capital Area Preservation)..

Figure 4.21: View of an intact six-over-six, wood-sash window on the rear (west) elevation of the circa-1810 section of the Hunter-Prince House.

Figure 4.22: View of the stone foundation on which the southwest corner of the circa-1810 section of the Hunter-Prince House sits.

Figure 4.23: View of the brick pier and concrete block foundation that supports the I-house section of the Hunter-Prince House.

Figure 4.24: Interior view of the parlor of the circa-1810 section of the Hunter-Prince House looking west. Note the staircase on the left side of the photo and the wainscoting along the west wall of the parlor.

Figure 4.25: Interior view of the parlor section of the circa-1810 section of the Hunter-Prince House looking northwest. Note the paneled door and original fireplace surround.

Figure 4.26: Interior view of the ceiling and west wall of hall of the circa-1810 section of the Hunter-Prince House.

Figure 4.27: Interior view of the I-house section of the house looking north from the porch of the circa-1810 section of the Hunter-Prince House.

Figure 4.28: View of the original painted door that led to the half-story of the circa-1810 section of the Hunter-Prince House (Courtesy of Jeremy Bradham, Capital Area Preservation).

Figure 4.29: Interior view of the half-story of the circa-1810 section of the Hunter-Prince House (Courtesy of Jeremy Bradham, Capital Area Preservation).

Figure 4.30: Interior view of the front entry of the I-house prior to the fire (Courtesy of Jeremy Bradham, Capital Area Preservation).

Figure 4.31: Interior view of the stair landing on the second floor of the I-house prior to the fire (Courtesy of Jeremy Bradham, Capital Area Preservation).

visible in spots. The eaves of the main block are further accentuated by a vinyl-covered frieze board. The circa 1820 section of the Hunter-Prince House is capped by a side-gable roof with an engaged front porch on the primary elevation and a catslide roof on the rear elevation. This section of the house has flush eaves. All roof sections are clad with asphalt shingles. Four brick chimneys service the dwelling. An exterior, shouldered chimney with a corbeled cap is centered on the east elevation of the main block and an identical chimney is situated in the west bay of the rear elevation of the main block. The circa 1820 section of the dwelling has one interior chimney with a corbeled cap near its intersection with the main block, and a reconstructed exterior, shouldered chimney with a square flue is centered on the south gable end.

The primary elevation of the main block of the Hunter-Prince House is three bays wide. A one-story, hipped roof porch with a vinyl-covered frieze spans nearly the entire façade. The porch is supported by square, paneled posts spanned by a plain, square picket balustrade. The porch is accessed by a centered set of concrete block steps. A modern, replacement front door is located in the center bay and protected by a modern storm door. It is flanked by original two-over-two, double-hung, wood-sash windows in the east and west bays. The second story of the primary elevation mirrors that of the first story, with the exception of the window in the center bay. All windows are flanked by fixed vinyl shutters. The peak of the decorative front-gable is pierced by a diamond vent. The east elevation is dominated by the centered, exterior brick chimney. Both the first and second stories of the east elevation are pierced by windows north of the chimney. The west elevation is perforated by a centered window on both the first and second stories. The majority of the windows in the house are covered with plywood and their condition is unknown. The only uncovered window units are those on the first story of the primary elevation.

The circa 1820 section of the Hunter-Prince House was originally oriented with its primary elevation facing east. At an undetermined date, the engaged front porch was enclosed and clad with plain weatherboards. It is accessed by a concrete block stair. The primary elevation includes an unusual opening to an enclosed stair, located on the porch. The original six-panel, grain-painted door to the enclosed stair was destroyed by the fire of April 2022. All window and door openings are covered with plywood due to fire damage. A back door on the west elevation is composed of nine lights over two panels. Window openings are located on east, south, and west elevations. One six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash window remains in the north bay of the west elevation. Like the main block, the windows are flanked by fixed vinyl shutters.

The interior of the Hunter-Prince House was not fully accessed. The following interior description of the property is based on photos taken after the fire and provided by Jeremy Bradham, Preservation Specialist at Capital Area Preservation. The circa 1820 section has a hall-and-parlor plan with an entry into the hall. The original, flat-paneled wainscoting is still intact, though it is severely burned. The horizontal wood sheathing above the wainscoting is almost completely gone. The original door to the house and the original grain-painted door to the enclosed stair are both lost. The parlor has much of its original materials though it is also severely burned. Some key elements that survive in the parlor include the original flat-paneled wainscoting, the Federal-style fireplace surround which is paneled with a denticulated cornice under a shallow mantelshelf, original door trim, and a paneled door that leads into the I-house. The enclosed stair also survived the fire.

The interior of the I-house section of the Hunter-Prince House was only visible through an octagonal window on the porch of the circa 1820 section. This section of the house appears to have suffered from smoke damage. The walls are a combination of painted drywall and horizontal wood sheathing. Images of the interior of the I-house before the fire show horizontal wood strip walls and ceilings, and fluted door surrounds capped by a flat crown.

<u>Garage, circa 1960</u>

A circa 1960, one-story, front-gable garage is located roughly 75 feet west of the Hunter-Prince House (Figures 4.32-4.33). The building rests on a concrete block foundation and is sided with fiberboard. The front gabled roof is clad with asphalt shingles and the eaves and roof trim are wood, as well as

Figure 4.32: View of the primary (north) elevation of the garage.

Figure 4.33: View of the east and rear (south) elevations of the garage.

the corner boards. The primary (north) elevation of the garage has two roll-up garage doors that were likely installed in the 1970s or 1980s and have wood surrounds. The peak of the front gable is pierced by an octagonal vent. Both the east and the south elevations of the building are pierced by rectangular windows which no longer retain their sashes. The west elevation has a modern, single-leaf door.

Wellhouse, circa 1930
The circa 1930 wellhouse is located north of the garage (Figure 4.34). The well is constructed of concrete block and is capped by an asphalt shingle-clad roof.

Barn, circa 1916
A rectangular barn is located approximately 125 feet southwest of the Hunter-Prince House (Figures 4.35-4.37). The gabled barn has a shed off the north elevation. The building rests on a brick pier foundation and the exterior is clad with horizontal wood planks with wood corner boards. All roof sections are clad with metal. The shed is supported by four poles, and the rafters are exposed. The north elevation of the barn is pierced by a batten door covered with brick patterned asphalt shingles in the west bay and a four-light, wood-sash sliding window.

Tobacco Barns, circa 1916
There are four tobacco barns on the west side of Veridea Parkway that were historically associated with the Hunter-Prince property (Figures 4.38-4.39). The barns are not located on the same parcel as the Hunter-Prince House and lie outside of the project area, so the property was not accessible, and all photos were taken from the right-of-way. The barns appear to be of frame construction and clad with vertical planks. The gabled structures are capped by metal roofs.

Storage Shed, circa 1940
A frame storage shed is located roughly 270 feet east of the Hunter-Prince House down a farm lane (Figure 4.40). The building is sheathed in metal siding and capped by a metal-clad shed roof with a sloped pent on the south elevation. Exposed rafter tails are visible under the eaves of the north elevation. The building is open on the south elevation.

(former) Kitchen, circa 1880-1919
A former kitchen is located 340 feet northeast of the Hunter-Prince House and about 25 feet northeast of the storage shed (Figures 4.41-4.43). Originally, this building was located closer to the east side of the Hunter-Prince House but was moved to its current location between 1998 and 2002, according to aerial imagery. At an undetermined date, the former kitchen was turned into a residential dwelling. The building is oriented with its primary elevation facing north along the gravel farm road. The frame building rests on a concrete and brick pier foundation and is clad with plain weatherboards. It is capped by a metal-clad, side-gable roof that features gable returns. A plain frieze board runs along each of the elevations. The two-bay primary elevation is perforated by a door composed of three panels surmounted by three divided lights in the east bay and a six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash window in the west bay. All window and door surrounds are plain. The west elevation has an additional entry door composed of 10 divided lights. The east elevation is faced with wide, horizontal planks and has a large, centered opening.

Shed, circa 1880-1919
A shed is located on the north side of the gravel farm road and is situated roughly 365 feet northeast of the Hunter-Prince House (Figure 4.44). The structure is oriented with its primary elevation facing south. It is covered with vertical wood planks and capped by a front-gable roof clad with metal. A batten door with strap hinges is centered on the south elevation.

Hunter Cemetery, circa 1857-1887
The Hunter Cemetery, a small family cemetery, is located approximately 700 feet northwest of the Hunter-Prince House near the northeast end of the gravel farm lane (Figures 4.45-4.52; Table 4.2). The extent of the cemetery is bounded by low-lying granite coping. There are eight intact, modern granite gravemarkers, seven of which are raised top, granite gravemarkers and one is a granite die-on-base. There are two broken ground-supported tablets without inscriptions and a number of wooden gravemarkers. The burials are oriented east to west. There are 11 marked burials and possibly more

Figure 4.34: View of the wellhouse looking northeast.

Figure 4.35: View of the west elevation of the barn.

Figure 4.36: View of the north and west elevations of the barn.

Figure 4.37: Detail view of the north and west elevations of the barn protected by the shed.

Figure 4.38: View of the tobacco barns on the opposite side of Veridea Parkway.

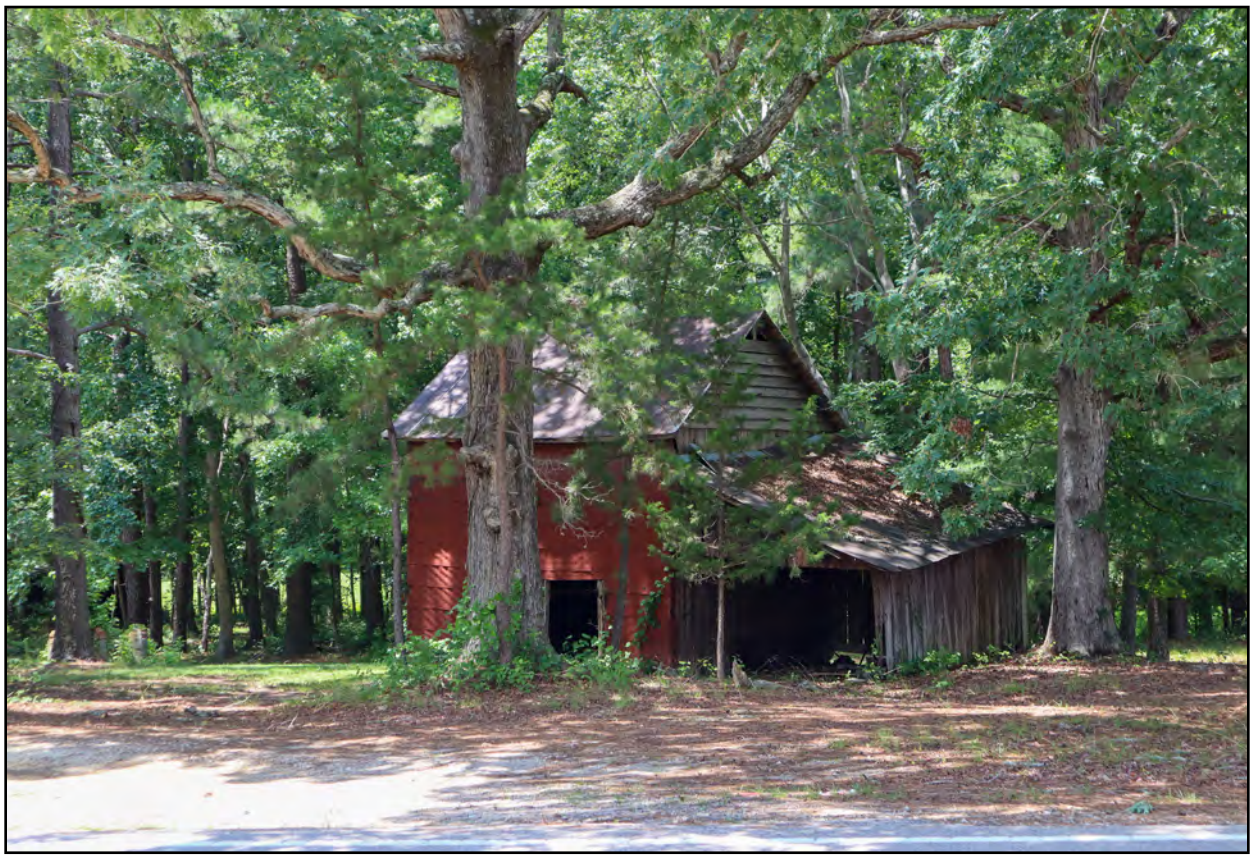


Figure 4.39: View of a typical tobacco barn found on the opposite side of Veridea Parkway.

Figure 4.40: View of the west elevation of the storage shed.

Figure 4.41: View of the primary (north) elevation of the (former) kitchen.

Figure 4.42: View of the primary (north) and west elevations of the (former) kitchen.

Figure 4.43: Detail view of the east gable-end of the (former) kitchen.

Figure 4.44: View of the primary (south) elevation of the shed.

Figure 4.45: Overall view of the west boundary wall of the Hunter Cemetery looking south.

Figure 4.46: Overall view of the east boundary wall of the Hunter Cemetery looking southeast.

Figure 4.47: View of the northeast corner of the Hunter Cemetery looking north.

Figure 4.48: View of the most common gravemarker in the Hunter Cemetery.

Figure 4.49: View of a broken tablet gravemarker.

Figure 4.50: Typical arrangement of graves, oriented east-west, in the Hunter Cemetery.

Figure 4.51: View of the gravemarker for Alsey Hunter.

Figure 4.52: View of a wood gravemarker in the Hunter Cemetery.

unmarked burials.

4.3 History and Architectural Context

Hunter Family, circa 1820-1860

The rear section of the Hunter-Prince House was likely constructed by Alsey Hunter (1790-1860) around 1820. Hunter purchased a 325-acre tract of land from his father, Isaac Hunter (1767-1831), along White Oak Creek in 1820 (Wake County Register of Deeds [WCRD] 1820 3: 337). It is likely that after Hunter purchased this tract of land, he built the Federal-style hall-and-parlor dwelling known as the Hunter House.

Hunter was born in Wake County in 1790 to Isaac Hunter and Mary Gordon (1765-1838). In 1810, Hunter married Charlotte Jones (1782-1835) (North Carolina State Archives [NCSA] 1810). The couple had at least eight children together, including Louisa, Martha, Joseph C., Maulsey A., Mary Jane, Washington, Thomas, and Sarah B.

The family was first recorded living in White Oak Township in the 1830 U.S. Census. According to the census data, the Hunter household totaled 18 individuals, including 12 "free White persons" and six enslaved persons (United States Bureau of the Census [U.S. Census] 1830). In or around 1838, Charlotte Jones Hunter died, and Hunter remarried shortly thereafter to Winnifred Wilson (1805-1860). Hunter had at least four more children with Wilson, including Winnie Ann, W.A.M., Emeline, and R.B.

By 1840, the Hunter household had increased to 18 individuals, including nine "free White persons," one "free colored person," and eight enslaved people (U.S. Census 1840). The 1850 U.S. Census is much more detailed and offers more information regarding the Hunter household. The household included Alsey, Winnifred, W.J., Mary, Thomas, Sally, W.A.M., Emeline, and R.B. (U.S. Census 1850b). Hunter's occupation was recorded as farmer and surveyor, and he had real estate valued at $3,780 (U.S. Census 1850b). Neither Hunter nor any of the people he enslaved, were recorded in the 1850 Slave

Table 4.2: Interments at the Hunter Cemetery.

Name	Birth Date	Death Date	Description
J.A. Hunter	April 5, 1854	October 31, 1857	Modern, raised top, granite gravemarker
T.G. Hunter	April 18, 1861	November 2, 1861	Modern, raised top, granite gravemarker
Uninscribed	None	None	Broken granite marker
C.F. Hunter	January 22, 1863	November 3, 1864	Modern, raised top, granite gravemarker
J.M. Hunter	May 23, 1848	October 11, 1868	Modern, raised top, granite gravemarker
A.V. Hunter	December 17, 1852	December 10, 1868	Modern, raised top, granite gravemarker
Uninscribed	None	None	Granite marker with wood footstone;
Alsey Hunter	March 20, 1790	June 20, 1860	Modern, raised top, granite gravemarker with wood footer
Joseph C. Hunter	October 28, 1821	July 14, 1886	Modern, die-on-base, granite gravemarker flanked by wood gravemarkers; Piannetta Hunter on same gravemarker
Piannetta Hunter	February 3, 1826	December 8, 1886	Modern, die-on-base, granite gravemarker flanked by wood gravemarkers; Joseph C. Hunter on same gravemarker
Cornelia Brown	December 3, 1854	July 27, 1887	Modern, raised top, granite gravemarker with wood and rough-cut, granite footer

Schedule.

Despite Hunter's exclusion from the 1850 Slave Schedule, he was included as part of the 1850 U.S. Agricultural Census. In June 1850, Hunter owned 180 acres of improved land and 2,299 acres of unimproved land (U.S. Census 1850a). His farm had a cash value of $3,000 and his farming implements and machinery totaled $375 (U.S. Census 1850a). Hunter had a significant number of livestock on the farm, including seven horses, three mules, eight milk cows, two oxen, 30 "other cattle," 35 sheep, and 60 swine, bringing the total livestock population to 145 and valued at $765 (U.S. Census 1850a). In 1850, Hunter's farm also produced a wide range of crops that included 40 bushels of wheat, 875 bushels of Indian corn, 175 bushels of oats, 250 pounds of tobacco, five pounds ginned cotton, 50 pounds of wool, 20 bushels of peas and beans, 30 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 7.5 tons of hay (U.S.

Census 1850a).

In 1860, the Hunters remained on the subject property in White Oak Township. The household shrunk considerably to include Alsey, Winnifred, and Emeline. Hunter's real estate was valued at $15,000 and his personal estate was valued at $8,406, which indicates his increasing wealth (U.S. Census 1860b). Hunter was included in the 1860 Slave Schedule as the enslaver of 10 people (U.S. Census 1860c).

Hunter was listed in the 1860 U.S. Agricultural Census with an overall loss of farm productivity between 1850 and 1860. It is possible that this was due to his advancing age. In June 1860, Hunter had 120 acres of improved land and 405 acres of unimproved land (U.S. Census 1860a). The cash value of his farm was $2,550 and his farming implements and machinery totaled $170 (U.S. Census 1860a). These numbers marked a $450 loss in farm cash value and a loss of $205 in the value of farming implements and machinery. At the time the census was taken in June 1860, Hunter had one horse, five mules, five milch cows, two oxen, eight "other cattle," 15 sheep, and 50 swine, totaling 86 livestock head valued at $886 (U.S. Census 1860a). Interestingly, though Hunter owned fewer livestock, his livestock value increased by $121.

Throughout his life, Hunter enslaved a number of individuals whose names are recorded in deeds of sale available online through the Wake County Register of Deeds website. Those individuals include Henry, Kissey, George, Jane, Milly, Ben, Samson, Hestor, Sarah, Green, Letties, Clary, July, Charles, Lydia, Henderson, Tyler, Hannah, Moses, Angeline, Sam, and Edmund (WCRD 1822 5: 198, 1832 11: 174; 1832 11: 185, 1833 12: 139, 1843 15: 434, 1859 22: 603). Because Hunter enslaved fewer than 20 individuals, he fell into the category of moderately wealthy enslavers, which made up over one quarter of Wake County families, according to Kelly A. Lally (Lally 1994: E-18).

Both Hunter Alsey and Winnifred Wilson died in 1860 and were buried in the Hunter family cemetery, though a gravemarker for Winnifred Wilson was not identified. Upon his death, Alsey Hunter's property was divided amongst his children. The subject property, which was identified as Lot 6 in the will, was passed to Mary Jane Hunter Freeman. At the time of his death in 1860, Hunter enslaved nine people, including Henry, Robert, Charles, Ransom Sr., Ransom Jr., Harriot, Dicy, Anderson, and Luke, who were subsequently willed to Hunter's children (NCSA 1860).

Freeman Family, 1860-1892

Mary Jane Hunter Freeman, born in 1826, inherited Lot 6 from her father. She married Alsey B. Freeman (1825-unknown) in December 1854 (NCSA 1854). Freeman was also born in Wake County around 1825 and was first recorded in the 1850 U.S. Census living in the Western Division of Wake County with Wyatt Freeman, Sarah Franks, Rebecca Freeman, Mary Freeman, and Burwell Freeman (U.S. Census 1850b). By 1860, the Freemans had started their family and had one daughter named Burlina (U.S. Census 1860b). At the time the census was taken, Freeman was listed as a farmer with real estate holdings valued at $350 and a personal estate value of $621 (U.S. Census 1860b).

In the years following the Civil War, the Freemans lived on the subject property, as confirmed by the 1871 Map of Wake County produced by Fendol Bevers, which identifies "A. B. Freeman" in the vicinity of the subject property (Figure 4.53). According to the 1870 U.S. Census, the Freeman household included Alsey and Mary Jane, as well as their two daughters, Burlena and Geneva, who were born in 1857 and 1861, respectively (U.S. Census 1870b). A White domestic servant named Sarah W. Franks and a Black housekeeper named Winny Nettle also lived with the family (U.S. Census 1870b). By this time, Freeman's real estate value had jumped up to $1,000, but the value of his estate dropped to $500 (U.S. Census 1870b). In 1880, the Freemans continued to live in White Oak Township and their household included Alsey, Mary Jane, and Geneva, and Alsey Freeman was listed as a farmer (U.S. Census 1880c).

The Freemans continued to farm the subject property after the Civil War. According to the 1870 U.S. Agricultural Census, Freeman owned 76 acres of improved land, 100 acres of woodland, and 50 acres of unimproved land, which was valued at $1,300 (U.S. Census 1870a). Freeman paid out $200 in wages for the previous year, which indicates the family hired sharecroppers or tenant farmers. The livestock included one mule, four milk cows, four "other cattle," 12 sheep, and 15 swine valued at $200 (U.S. Census 1870a). The Freeman farm produced 85 bushels of spring wheat, 150 bushels of Indian corn,

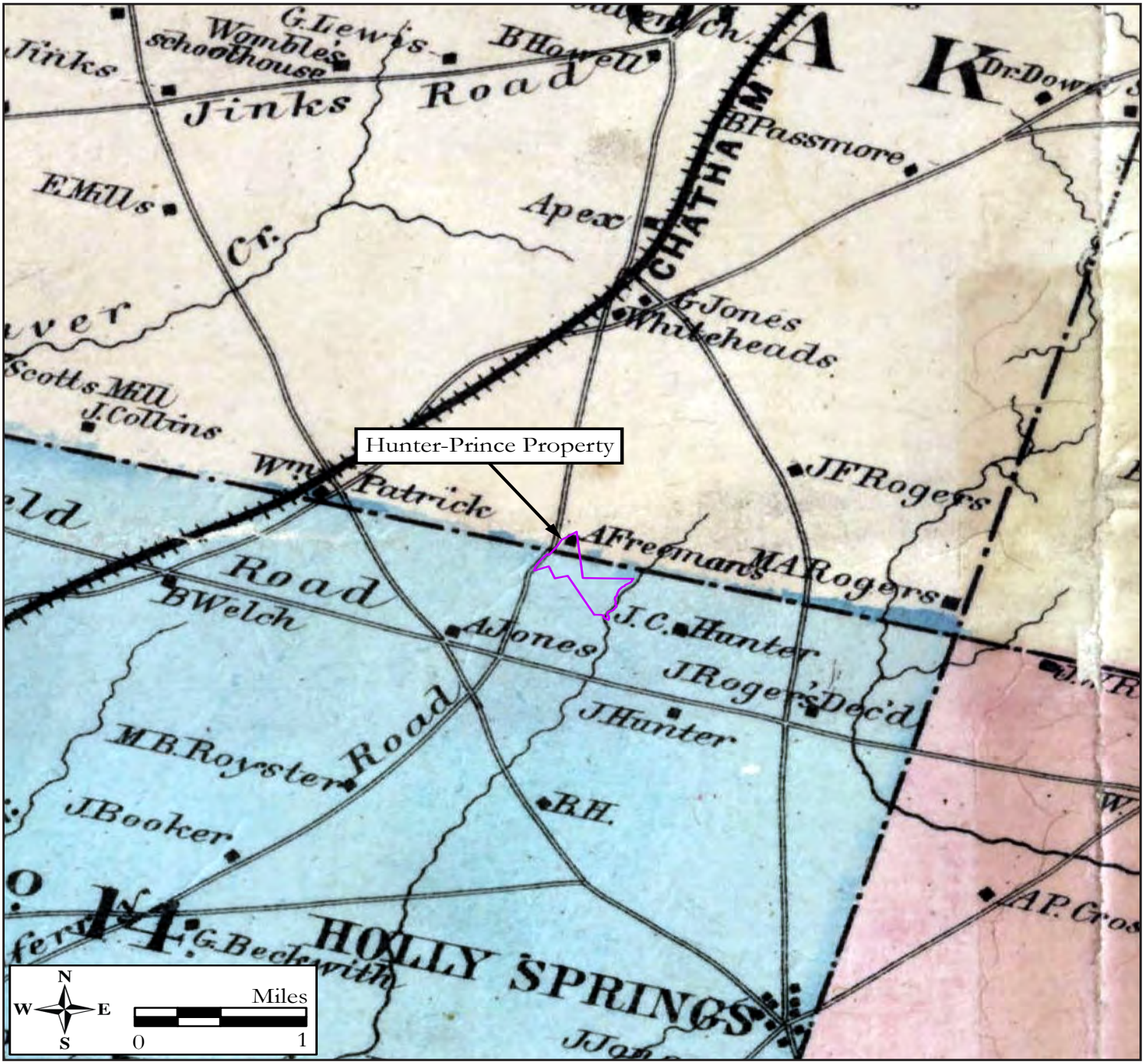


Figure 4.53: 1871 Map of Wake County which indicates "A. B. Freeman" as the owner of the subject property at the time (Bevers 1871).

125 bushels of oats, $25 worth of orchard products, and 70 pounds of butter (US. Census 1870a).

The 1880 U.S. Agricultural Census provides an even more in-depth understanding of the Freeman farm. Both the farm and livestock increased in value to $1,500 and $500, respectively (U.S. Census 1880a). Freeman held 40 acres of tilled land, 100 acres of woodland, and 50 acres of unimproved land (U.S. Census 1880a). The livestock included three horses, two milch cows, two "other cattle," and 26 sheep, in addition to 100 chickens (U.S. Census 1880a). The Freeman farm produced 50 pounds of butter, 18 sheep fleeces at 19 pounds, 155 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of wheat, two bales of cotton, 100 bushels of potatoes, 200 bushels of apples, 100 bushels of pears, and 10 cords of cut wood (U.S. Census 1880a).

Although their death dates could not be confirmed, it is likely that both Freemans died between 1880 and 1900. In a deed dated 1877, but not recorded until 1892, the Freemans sold the subject property to their daughter Burlena and son-in-law, W.H. Harward (WCRD 1877 120: 671).

Harward Family, 1892-1910

William Henry (W.H.) Harward (1852-1913) and Burlena Freeman Harward (1857-1913) were prominent citizens of Apex (Figure 4.54).[1] Harward married Burlena Freeman on April 20, 1876, at the subject property, known during this period as the A.B. Freeman homeplace (NCSA 1876). The couple had three children: Margaret, Henry Burton, and James Raymond.

Evidence suggests the Harwards never occupied the house. In 1880, the Harwards lived in Apex, while the Freemans remained in White Oak Township (U.S. Census 1880b). According to the 1900 U.S. Census, the Harwards were living in a house on Salem Street in Apex, but the Freemans had likely died by this time (U.S. Census 1900).

By 1910, the Harwards had moved into their newly constructed home at 205 East Chatham Street in downtown Apex. However, the Map of Wake County, produced by William Spoon in 1911, identified W. H. Harward as the owner of the subject property (Figure 4.55). W.H. Harward was a successful Apex businessman and likely rented out his wife's family's home in the country.

Terrell, Wilkerson, and Waller Families, 1910-1916

In the 1910s, the property changed hands several times. In September 1910, E.G. Terrell purchased the subject property from the Harwards (WCRD 1910 250: 14). Little information is known about Terrell other than that he was a resident of Caswell County in 1910 and subsequently relocated to Wake County after purchasing the subject property.

A little over a year later, in October 1911, Terrell sold the property to Dr. Charles B. Wilkerson (1879-1944) and Annie Farthing Wilkerson (1883-1973) (WCRD 1911 276: 6). The Hunter-Prince House and property changed hands again in March 1913 when the Wilkersons sold the property to Logan D. (L.D.) Waller (1858-1925) and Mary Luetta Colclough Waller (1866-1949) (WCRD 1913 305: 406; The News & Observer 1916: 5). Because Waller's ownership of the subject property was short, by the time the census was taken in 1920, the Wallers had returned to Durham (U.S. Census 1920a).

Tingen Family, 1916-1931

James Monroe (J.M.) Tingen (1868-1926) and Martha Fleming Tingen (1875-1922) purchased the subject property from the Wallers in October 1916 (WCRD 1916 313: 5). Prior to this purchase, the Tingens lived on the Oxford Road in the Creedmoor Precinct of Granville County where they had their own farm (U.S. Census 1910).

The Tingen family is first recorded living on the subject property in White Oak Township in the 1920 U.S. Census (U.S. Census 1920b). The Tingen family continued to farm and likely specialized in tobacco as some of the Tingen sons were listed as laborers on a tobacco farm (U.S. Census 1920b). Two of the Tingen family's neighbors rented their homes, indicating they may have rented from the Tingen family (U.S. Census 1920b). It is likely that the Tingen family constructed the tobacco barns

1 Harward is frequently misspelled Howard in the records.

Figure 4.54: Photograph of the W. H. and Burlena Harward (Holleman and Holleman 2010).

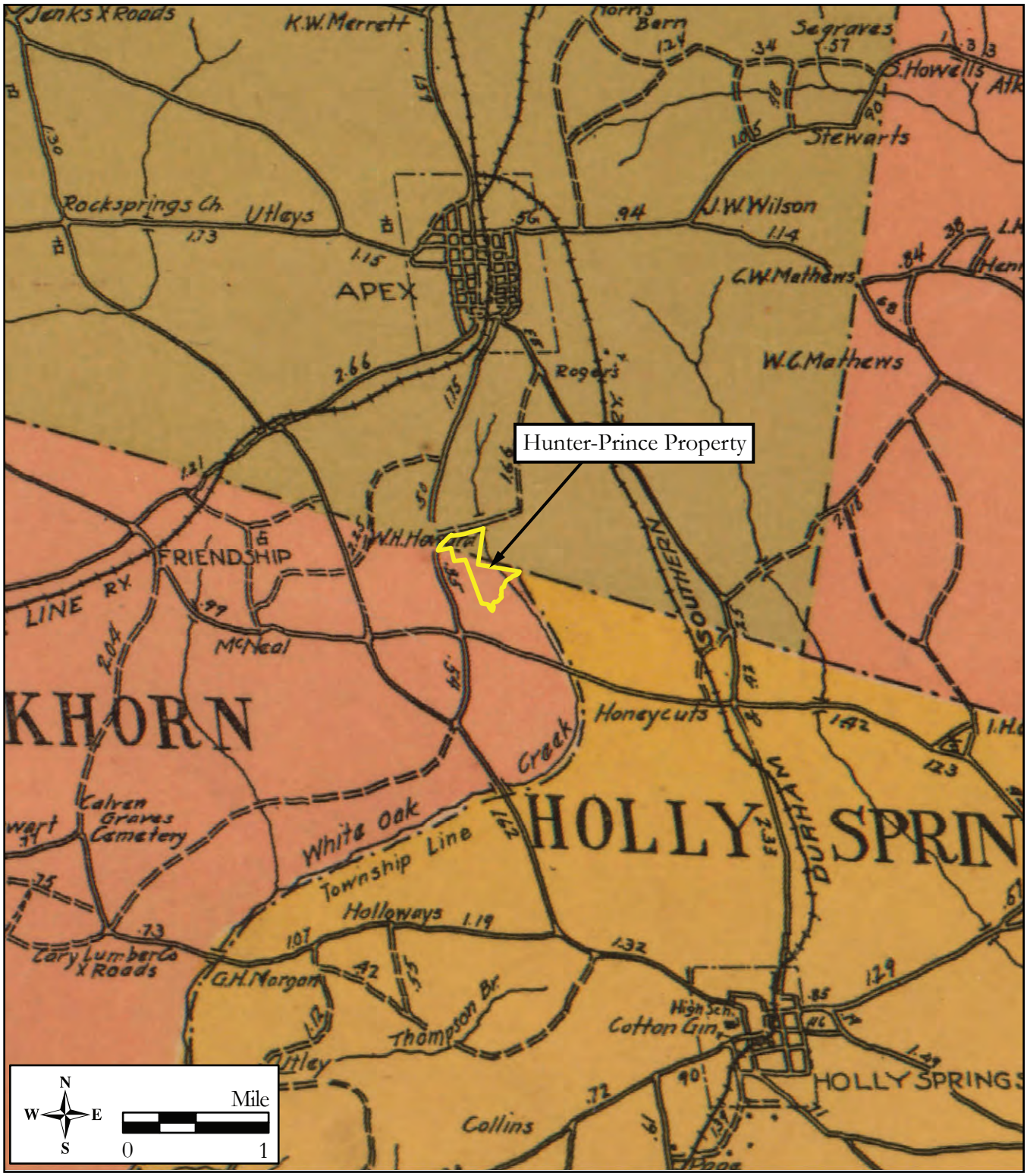


Figure 4.55: 1911 Map of Wake County produced by William Spoon, which identified W. H. Harward as the owner of the subject property (Spoon 1911).

on the west side of Old Holly Springs-Apex Road (now Veridea Parkway) and the barn southwest of the house shortly after they moved into the Hunter-Prince House around 1916.

In 1925, Tingen entered into a mortgage with The First National Trust Company and Sidney W. (S.W.) Stone (1868-1934) (WCRD 1925 413: 306, 459: 301). Tingen died in November 1926, and he willed his property to his 12 surviving children (NCSA 1926). On January 26, 1931, the Tingen's mortgage was foreclosed, and the property was purchased by John A. Stone (WCRD 1925 459: 301; 1931 459: 301).

Stone Family, 1931-1950

John A. Stone (1906-1963) married Ethel Lee Wilson in October 1924 in Wake County (NCSA 1924). In 1940, the U.S. Census recorded the Stone family living in White Oak Township, but it does not specify a location. The household members included John; Ethel; their children, Dorothy Lee, Peggy, and Barbara; and John's mother, Maggie (U.S. Census 1940). The census indicates they lived in the same house in White Oak Township in 1935 where Stone was as a farmer with a home valued at $6,000 (U.S. Census 1940). The 1950 U.S. Census listed the Stones living on a road between Morrisville and Apex, which would place them north of the subject property (U.S. Census 1950).

The first aerial imagery of the Hunter-Prince property dates to 1938 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1938; Figure 4.56). Although the quality of the image is poor, it is possible to identify the house amongst a cluster of trees on both sides of Old Holly Springs-Apex Road (now Veridea Parkway). A number of outbuildings are visible on the northwest side of the intersecting road and east of the main dwelling. There are substantial agricultural fields surrounding the dwelling along with heavily wooded areas. The tobacco barns along the west side of Old Holly Springs-Apex Road, which were likely built by the Tingen family, are clustered amongst the trees. These buildings were utilized by the Stone family since Stone had received an 18-acre allotment for tobacco cultivation in 1950.

Prince, Richter, and Cox Families, 1950-2007

In December 1950, Frank D. Prince (1898-1966) and Evelyn Cooper Prince (1900-1977) entered into an agreement with John and Ethel Stone to purchase the subject property for $32,000 (WCRD 1950 1071: 14). The contract noted that 18 acres were allotted to the property for the cultivation of tobacco, and the Princes were required to "plant and cultivate as much tobacco as the tobacco acreage upon the above described premises" would permit (WCRD 1950 1071: 14). The property was officially transferred over to the Princes on October 23, 1954, upon their complete payment of $32,000 to the Stones (WCRD 1954 1166: 527).

Aerial imagery during the Prince family's occupation of the Hunter-Prince property shows an evolved farming operation all anchored around the main dwelling. The 1959 USDA aerial photograph shows the property bisected by Old Holly Springs-Apex Road (now Veridea Parkway), and a series of farm roads that connected the various areas of the farm (USDA 1959; Figure 4.57). There were at least 17 outbuildings on the property. A concentration of outbuildings was located to the northeast of the subject dwelling and included the former kitchen that was converted into a tenant house, along with at least five other outbuildings. Two barns, one of which is still standing, were situated south of the main dwelling, and at least seven tobacco barns were located on the west side of Veridea Parkway. The agricultural field patterns and forested areas remained largely the same between 1938 and 1959, except for the pond southeast of the Hunter-Prince House.

In 1966, Frank Prince died, and Evelyn Prince continued to occupy the Hunter-Prince House (The News & Observer 1966: 12). A few changes were made to the property between 1964 and 1971 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research [NETR] 1964; USDA 1971). Aerial imagery shows the construction of a Ranch-style dwelling north of the former kitchen, and at least one outbuilding was lost from the cluster of eastern outbuildings (USDA 1971; Figure 4.58). The rest of the property remained relatively the same, although the Prince family lost some of their northern lands to the

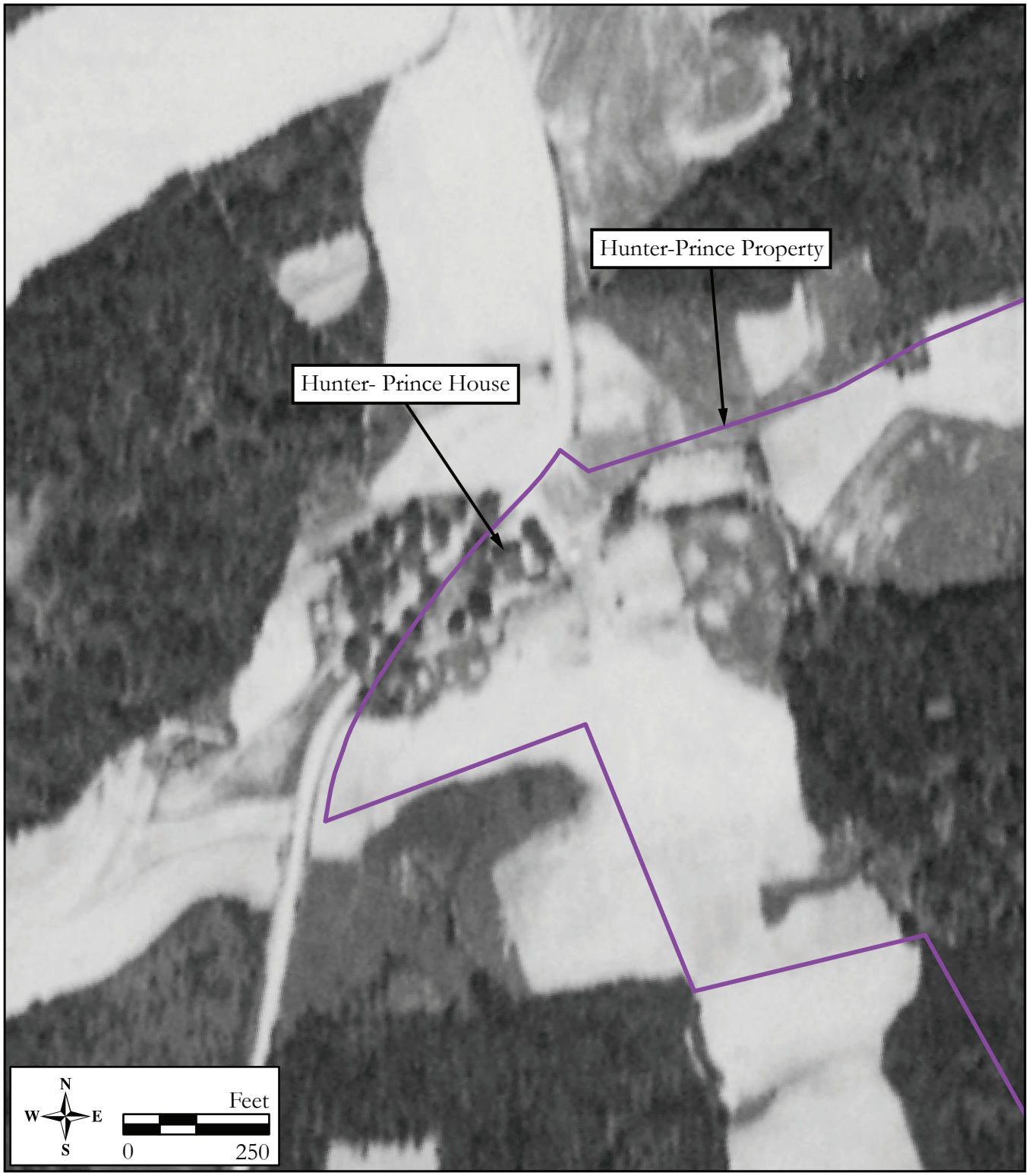


Figure 4.56: 1938 aerial imagery produced by the USDA that shows the Hunter-Prince House property (USDA 1938).

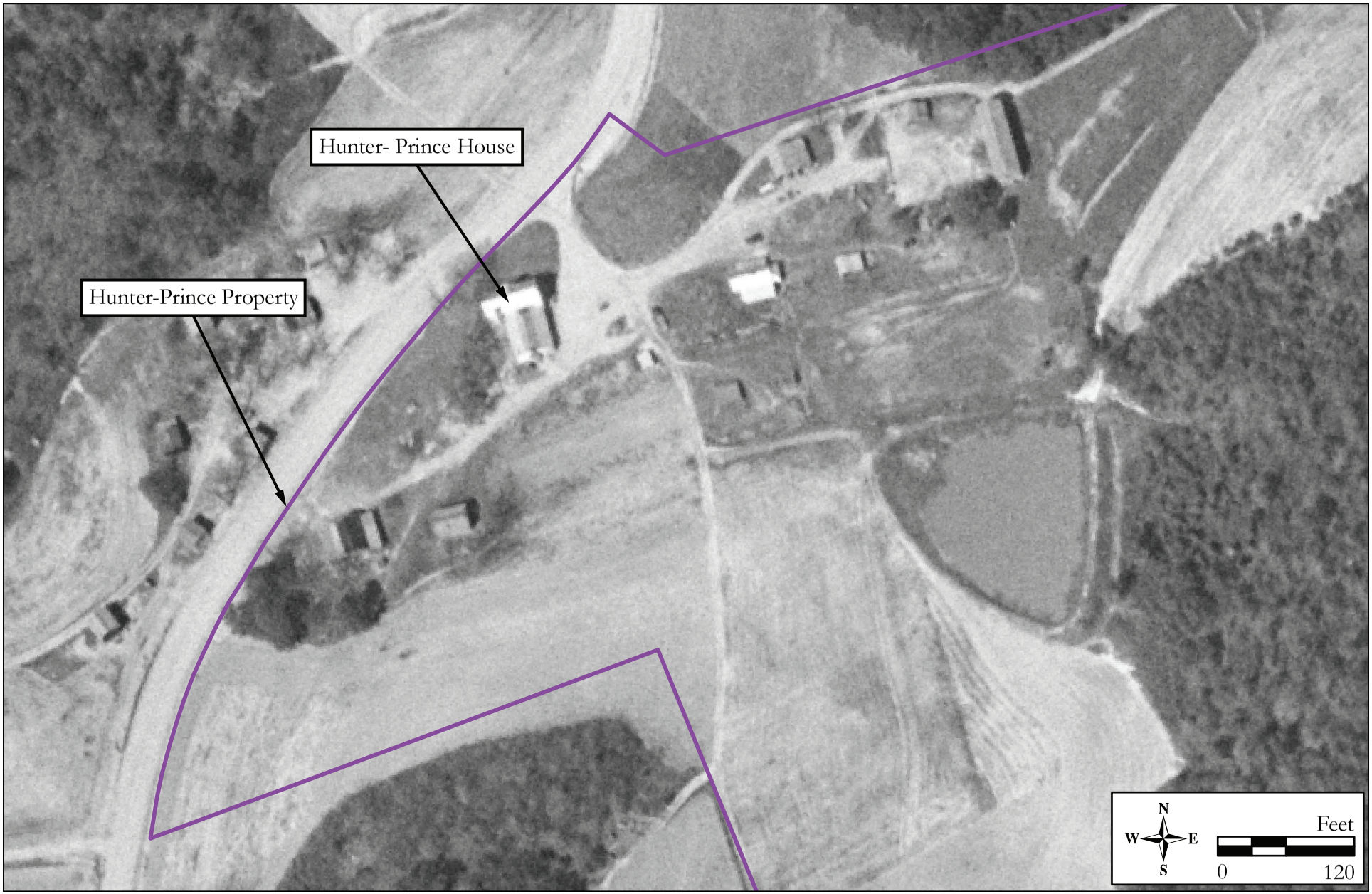


Figure 4.57: 1959 aerial imagery produced by the USDA that shows the Hunter-Prince House property (USDA 1959).

Figure 4.58: 1971 aerial imagery produced by the USDA that shows the Hunter-Prince House property (USDA 1971).

Figure 4.59: Aerial imagery from 1993 showing the loss of several outbuildings, including at least one tobacco barn on the west side of what is now Veridea Parkway (Google Earth 1993).

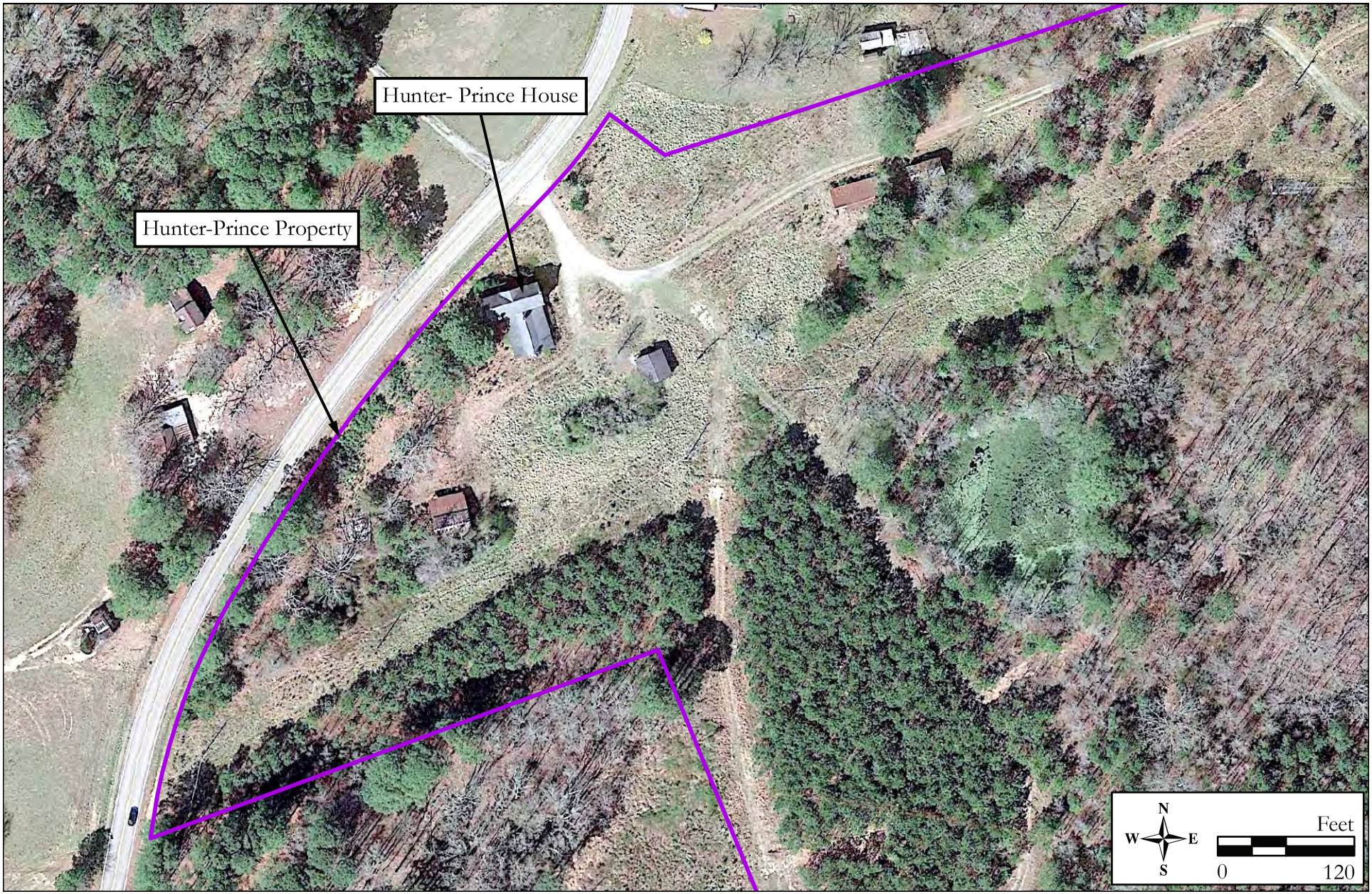


Figure 4.60: Aerial imagery from 2002 that shows the relocation of the former kitchen to the east side of the storage shed (Google Earth 2002).

construction of Interstate-40 around 1965 (WCRD 1965 1629: 628).

In 1976, Evelyn Prince passed the property to her surviving children, including Thomas Darnell, Dewey Lee, Foy, William Ira, Frank Dixon, and Kyle (WCRD 1976 2376: 670). Dewey Lee Prince sold his portion of the property to his nephew Frederick C. Richter, Jr. (1953-1996) and his wife, Jane P. Richter in 1976 (WCRD 1978 2689: 225). Frederick C. Richter, Jr. was the son of Foy Cooper and his husband Frederick C. Richter, Sr. (The News & Observer 1995: 38). In 1992, Jane P. Richter transferred her portion of the property to her husband and mother-in-law (WCRD 1992 5375: 123). By 1993, the property had lost several more outbuildings, including the large barn east of the Hunter-Prince House and at least one tobacco barn on the west side of Old Holly Springs-Apex Road (Google Earth, Inc. 1993; Figure 4.59).

Frederick Richter died in 1996, and, as a result, his property was transferred to his daughter, Samantha Richter and her husband, Martin Daniel Cox in 2004 (Gold Leaf Farmer 1996: 6; WCRD 2004 10680: 474). Between 1998 and 2002, the former kitchen was relocated to the east side of a shed (Google Earth, Inc. 1998, 2002; Figure 4.60).

After three years of ownership, the Cox family sold the property to HH Trinity Apex Investments LLC, who is the current owner of the property (WCRD 2007 12830: 2047). Since 2007, the property has lost its associated agricultural lands and no areas are under active crop cultivation.

Architecture Context and Comparable Properties

Kelly A. Lally and Todd Johnson identified various property types in their 1993 "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)" MPDF. The Hunter-Prince House falls into two of these categories: Farm Complexes (Property Type 1) and Houses (Property Type 3).

As a farm complex, the Hunter-Prince House and property stand as an example of a twentieth century tobacco farm. Farm complexes are made up of a number of components that reflect the nature of the farming operation. Most often these farm complexes were anchored around a dwelling. On more substantial farms, there might be tenant houses or residences of other family members (Lally and Johnson 1994: F-107).

A collection of dependencies is another component of a farm complex which may or may not include domestic outbuildings, agricultural outbuildings, or a combination of the two. The most commonly found domestic outbuildings included detached kitchens, smokehouses, wells and wellhouses, storage buildings, and privies (Lally and Johnson 1993: F-107). The various outbuildings that comprise farm complexes of all sizes and from all periods typically have some organization, usually centered around the main dwelling (Lally and Johnson 1993: F-108). As Lally and Johnson point out, "domestic outbuildings and agricultural buildings are sometimes found in two or more clusters on the property, possibly separated by roads or fields but just as often forming a large compound usually with outbuildings grouped by function" (Lally and Johnson 1993: F-108). In the case of the Hunter-Prince House and property, the outbuildings are clustered by function and the group of tobacco barns are separated from the dwelling by Veridea Parkway.

Lally and Johnson identified other elements of significance to farm complexes, including cultivated fields, pastures, woodlands, ponds, farm roads, fences, domestic agricultural elements (vegetable gardens, orchards, grape arbors, and/or vineyards), yard plantings, formal gardens, and cemeteries (Lally and Johnson 1993: F-108-109).

Following the Civil War and up until World War I, farms became gradually smaller in acreage and more numerous. The cultivation of tobacco became extremely profitable during this period, which resulted in an increase of farm tenancy (Lally and Johnson 1993: F-112). In the years following World War I, tobacco continued to be the dominant crop in Wake County and led to the construction of numerous

tobacco barns and supporting agricultural buildings throughout the county.

There are few surviving pre-Civil War houses in Wake County, and even fewer of these dwellings have coastal cottage forms with a hall-and-parlor plan. The houses that do remain are commonly the homes of the County's most prosperous citizens of the time and do not always demonstrate the residences of Wake County's early population (Lally and Johnson 1993: F-125). Many of Wake County's earliest dwellings had hewn or sawn timber frames that were mortised, tenoned, and joined together with heavy wooden pegs, then covered with weatherboards (Lally and Johnson 1993: F-126). Heavy mortise-and-tenon frame construction prevailed in Wake County until after the Civil War (Lally and Johnson 1993: F-126).

Side-gable roofed dwellings that stood one-and-a-half stories tall with engaged front porches and rear sheds are often referred to as "coastal plain cottages" or "coastal cottages" (Lally and Johnson 1993: F-126). This dwelling form proliferated eastern North Carolina in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Both log and frame coastal cottages are present in Wake County and have either a one-room or hall-and-parlor plan with a single exterior chimney (Lally and Johnson 1993: F-128). In a hall-and-parlor plan dwelling, which was dominant among substantial farmers during the early nineteenth century, as is the case in the Hunter-Prince House, the entrance opened into the hall, and from the hall an enclosed or box stair rose to the sleeping chamber above (Lally and Johnson 1993: F-127). The Hunter-Prince House's enclosed stair is accessed from the front porch, which is rare. An exterior porch stair is present on the Franklin House (WA1293), originally located in the Macedonia community southwest of downtown Raleigh but moved to the Allen Farm (WA1060) in Apex in 2015. Coastal cottage houses typically had restrained Georgian or Federal-style details, both on the exterior and the interior.

The number of remaining early nineteenth century dwellings in Wake County is dwindling. For the purposes of this report, comparable properties were identified as both coastal cottages and hall-and-parlor plan dwellings. The circa-1775 Lane-Bennet House (WA0004; NRHP 1977; Local Landmark 1990), though removed from its original location, retains several original features, including its form, the shed-roof front porch, a double-shouldered brick chimney, a paneled front door, and beaded weatherboards on the façade (Figure 4.61; Little 1983: 7-1). The circa-1820 Adams House (WA0611), located in southwest Wake County, is a restored Federal-style coastal cottage with a hall-and-parlor plan that was determined eligible for the National Register under Criterion C in 1997 (Figure 4.62). Though the Adams House could not be inspected closely, the survey file indicates the dwelling "retains its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials" (Turco 2015). The building also retains its original form and is indicative of a coastal cottage and hall-and-parlor plan dwelling. Another example of a coastal cottage-style dwelling in southwest Wake County is the Nash-Weathers House (WA1029); however, according to aerial imagery, the dwelling was either demolished or moved to an unknown location between March 2021 and March 2022.

Two more comparable properties are the Norris-Holland-Hare House (WA1031; Local Landmark 2019), located in southwest Wake County, and the Perry Farm (WA1941; NR 1994; Local Landmark 1994) in eastern Wake County. Although both dwellings stand two-stories tall and do not adhere to the coastal cottage style, the interiors retain their original hall-and-parlor plan (Figures 4.63-4.64; Dickson 1994: 7-3).

Additions were frequently made to older dwellings in order to accommodate growing families and/or to demonstrate a farmer's wealth and status. In the case of the Hunter-Prince House, an I-house "addition" was constructed sometime between 1880 and 1919. Based on this date range, the dwelling could have been built by the Freeman, Harward, Terrell, Wilkerson, Waller, or Tingen families. An I-house is a single pile dwelling that is either one or two stories tall with a center hall plan (Lally and Johnson 1993: F-134). An evaluation of Wake County's rural housing stock revealed a large number of surviving two-story I-houses from this period. The wide construction date range for the I-house

Figure 4.61: The Lane-Bennett House (WA0004) in Raleigh
(Courtesy of Raleigh Historic Development Commission).

Figure 4.62: The Adams House (WA0611) in Holly Springs.

Figure 4.63: The Norris-Holland-Hare House (WA1031).

Figure 4.64: The Perry Farm (WA1941).

demonstrates the longevity and endurance of the I-house type.

Throughout North Carolina, builders erected houses utilizing traditional designs into the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The side-gable roofs on traditional houses began to adopt a new appearance with the addition of a gable at the center bay primary elevation (Lally and Johnson 1993: F-134). This may have been influenced by the Gothic Revival-style that was popular on the national level, but which never fully expressed itself in Wake County (Lally and Johnson 1993: F-134). These roofs and occasionally the houses on which they were found were nicknamed "triple-As" by Thelbert Pearce during the Franklin County survey in the mid-1970s. These "triple-A" houses were among the most popular houses for Wake County residents, as is evidenced by the numerous examples throughout the County.

The William Henry Carpenter House (WA0754; NR Historic District 2000), located in Cary, is a circa-1910 I-house with a decorative front gable. The dwelling retains its original two-over-two wood-sash windows and turned porch posts with decorative brackets (Figure 4.65). The James Jackson Maynard House (WA1039; Study List 2016; Local Landmark 2001) is another example of an I-house with a decorative front gable. Located in Apex, this dwelling is a highly intact I-house with a decorative front gable (Figure 4.66). The house features an original front door, six-over-six wood-sash windows, plain weatherboards, turned porch posts with decorative brackets, and exterior gable-end chimneys. Another example of an I-house is the Thompson-Utley-Fletcher-Tunstall House (WA0808; NR Historic District 1994; Local Landmark 2003), located in downtown Apex. The dwelling is clad with aluminum siding and the windows are covered with plywood (Figure 4.67). The front porch retains its original details such as the turned porch posts with brackets and frieze. The decorative front gable on the dwelling is more pronounced and covers a small, second-story porch.

4.4 Integrity

Kelly A. Lally and Todd Johnson defined the registration requirements for Farm Complexes (Property Type 1) and Houses (Property Type 3). In order to be eligible for the National Register as a Farm Complex, a property's "integrity derives mostly from the existence of the many components that make up farm complexes: dwelling, domestic and agricultural outbuildings, landscape features, plantings, and other farm features" (Lally and Johnson 1993: F-117).

For individual houses (Property Type 3), the resource must retain a higher level of integrity in order to be considered eligible under Criterion C. Lally and Johnson specifically call out houses from the late eighteenth century through the first half of the nineteenth century. Due to their rarity, these houses "might sustain more alteration, such as replacement of siding or the modernization of the interior, than their far more numerous later counterparts…as long as the design, general plan, and majority of original materials are substantially intact" (Lally and Johnson 1993: F-141-142).

In order to be individually eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, and usually most, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, the property must possess significance under at least one of the four NRHP evaluation criteria. The fire that occurred in April 2022 had an extremely negative impact on the integrity of the materials and workmanship. The Hunter-Prince House would be significant because it illustrates two very distinct temporal and stylistic periods. However, the dwelling no longer conveys that sense due to the extensive fire damage.

The Hunter-Prince House is situated upon its original site and therefore maintains integrity of location. The house also retains a high degree of integrity of design. The circa-1820 section of the building retains its original coastal cottage form and hall-and-parlor plan with a rare exterior stair on the porch that leads to the loft. The two-story, side-gable section of the house that dates from between 1880 and 1919 also demonstrates its center-hall, single-pile form.

Figure 4.65: The William Henry Carpenter House (WA0754).

Figure 4.66: The James Jackson Maynard House (WA1039).

Figure 4.67: The Thompson-Utley-Fletcher-Tunstall House (WA0808).

The integrity of setting has been eroded by the loss of acreage, outbuildings, and agricultural use. Prior to the fire in April 2022, the entirety of the Hunter-Prince House was clad with vinyl siding. Some of the vinyl siding has been removed from the circa-1820 section of the house, revealing its original beaded weatherboards. However, these beaded weatherboards are severely damaged, particularly on the east elevation. The only remaining original windows in the house are located on the first story of the primary elevation and on west side of the circa-1820 section. The remaining windows are covered with plywood. The only remaining exterior doors on the building are the replacements. Because the original materials have a low level of integrity, so too does the evidence of workmanship. Though the original beaded weatherboards, the Federal-style wainscoting and door trim, and the fireplace surround are still in place, they were severely damaged by the fire. Both the feeling and association of the Hunter-Prince House were lost through the deterioration of setting, loss of outbuildings, and lack of material and workmanship integrity due to the fire.

4.5 NRHP Evaluation

A property can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if it is associated with an event or pattern of events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of history at the local, state, or national level. The initial phase of the Hunter-Prince House was completed around 1820 by Alsey Hunter, and the I-house addition was completed between 1880 and 1919. When applying the registration requirements developed by Lally and Johnson in 1993, it is clear the Hunter-Prince House and property no longer retain sufficient outbuildings to warrant its consideration as a Farm Complex (Property Type 1). Based on current available research, the Hunter-Prince House is not known to be associated with a significant event or pattern of events that made significant contributions to history at the local, state, or national levels. The property was historically associated with farming but has since lost that association due to loss of integrity. Therefore, the Hunter-Prince House is recommended not

eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

A property can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if it is associated with a person or persons of significance within the community, state, or national historic contexts. Alsey Hunter constructed the rear portion of the Hunter-Prince House around 1820. Although a prominent member of southwestern Wake County in the early to mid-nineteenth century, Alsey Hunter was not found to be significant within the community, state, or national historic contexts. Subsequent owners of the Hunter-Prince House were not found to be significant within the community, state, or national historic contexts. Therefore, the Hunter-Prince House is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

A property can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C if it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic value. The Hunter-Prince House is a rare example of a coastal cottage form, hall-and-parlor plan dwelling with an exterior stair. A more substantial, two-story I-house was added to the north elevation of the older house between 1880 and 1919. The fire that occurred in April 2022 severely damaged the interior of the circa-1820 section of the home and partially damaged the interior of the I-house. The original windows and doors are no longer intact. The Hunter-Prince House currently lacks the necessary integrity to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. Other early nineteenth century houses that are more wholly intact include the Lane-Bennett House, the Adams House, the Norris-Holland-Hare House, and the Perry Farm. There are also more intact examples of I-houses in Apex, including the William Henry Carpenter House, the James Jackson Maynard House, and the Thompson-Utley-Fletcher-Tunstall House. Therefore, the Hunter-Prince House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

A property can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D if it has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory of history. The Hunter-Prince House is unlikely to yield any new information about building technology or design. For these reasons, the Hunter-Prince House is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

5.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. completed an HSSR and NRHP Evaluation of the Hunter-Prince House (WA0686) located at 3009 Veridea Parkway in Apex, Wake County, North Carolina. The Hunter-Prince House is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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APPENDIX A: PROJECT DOCUMENTS

Wake County WA 686
Apex vic.
3009 Old Holly Springs -Apex Rd (SR 1153)
Hunter-Prince House

N.93.7.2479-2503

Holly Springs Township

Mapped

SS #, C
W

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

Historic Property Survey Summary

County: **Wake**

SSN: **WA0686** Blockface#

Quad: Apex
PIN: 0740386384
X: -78.8581 **Y:** 35.69947
DOT Project #:
OSA#:

Update Mo: **02** Yr: **2015**
✔ No Alt __Alt __Det __Rehab
Removed __ Outbldg Loss
__ No Acc. __Not Fnd __FileMsg
__ Newly ID'd ✔ Needs Resch.

Property Name: **Hunter-Prince House**
Street or 911 Address: **3009 Old Holly Springs-Apex Road East side**
Location Description: **E side SR 1153, 0.6 mi SE of SR 1156**
Town/vicinity: **Apex**
District: **None** ()
District Dates: NRdate: SLdate: DOEdate:
Local District:

__ Recommended for SL __ StudyList SLDate: __ NR NRDate: NR #: **None**
__ DOE DOEDate:
DOE Type: Local Status: **None** Ownership: **Private**

Principal Resource Material Integrity: **Medium** Condition: **Good** Location Integrity: **Original**

Architectural Data: Date(s): **ca. 1820; ca. 1919**
Major Style Group(s) **19th-20th c. trad/vern**
Construction: **Not specified**
Ext. Material: **Not specified** Later Covering: **Vinyl**
Height: **2 story** Roof: **Triple A** Plan: **Not known** Core Form (Domestic): **I-House**
Design Source and attribution: **Not specified**

Major Theme: **Architecture** 2nd Theme:
Group Association: Religious Affiliation
Historic Function: **Domestic - single dwelling**

Written Summary

2015 Survey Update:
Both sections sheathed in vinyl. No significant changes but appears vacant. One barn behind house has collapsed. Others look ok. Could not find smoke house and cemetery noted on Lally plan. CAP has discussed considering this for local designation.

2005-2007 County Survey Update:
Pre-Civil war 1 1/2 story hall-parlor coastal cottage with Triple-A I house built onto the front; 2006: no changes, all sheathed w/ synthetic siding

1988-1991 County Survey:
Owned and possibly built ca. 1810 or slightly earlier by Alsey Hunter, this 1 and 1/2 story hall and parlor Federal style house features a number of early characteristics, including flush eaves and an engaged porch with a few original sawn posts, portions of early beaded weatherboard on the porch, wide board interior finish, a paneled wainscot, a very large Federal-style mantel, and several six-panel and beaded batten doors. Several interior doors have original cast iron latches. Most unusual is the placement of the stair--opening from the front porch through the 6 panel exterior door with original graining. Though altered with the addition of aluminum siding, the enclosure of the porches, and the removal of one of the original chimneys and mantels, this portion of the Hunter-Prince House is one of the few relatively-well preserved examples of early 19th century architecture remaining in Wake County. The triple-A I-house was added to the front of the older dwelling ca. 1919. The Hunter family cemetery, located in the wooded area to the east of the

house, is surrounded by a very low stone wall and contains graves dating from the mid-19th century, including that of Alsey Hunter (1790-1860), all of which have new stones.

The Alsey Hunter farm is said to have been the site of one of the earliest cotton gins in the county. The Prince family purchased the property in the 1940s.

Source: Holleman, Carl, JR., Pluck, Perseverance, and Paint, (Apex, NC: Xepa Ltd., 1973), 82.

Outbuildings/Features

FeatureType	Material	CircaDate	Condition	Contrib
Tobacco Barn 2	wood	1930	fair	
tobacco barn across road from main house				
Tobacco Barn 1	wood	1930	fair	
tobacco barn across road from main house				
Barn	wood	1930	fair	
gabled barn with shed				
Garage	aluminum ?	1950	good	

Actions

Year	Month	Surveyor	Action/Report
2006		Edwards Pitman Environmental	Wake County Survey Update Phase I
2015		Ellen Turco, New South Associates	Survey update

Hunter Cemetery
Graves:

Hunters

Josepac Hunter
⊗ 10-28-1821
7-13-14-86

Plannetta M.
1826-1886

Cornelia Brown 1854-1887
Many graves covered up
low stone wall around whole property

Asley Hunter
1790 - 1860

J. A. Hunter - 1854-1857

Hunter-Prince House
E side SR 1153, 0.6 mi SE of jct w/ SR 1156

Owned and possibly built ~~ca. 1810 or slightly earlier~~ before the Civil War by Alsey Hunter, this 1 and 1/2 story hall and parlor Federal-style house features a number of early characteristics, including flush eaves and an engaged porch with a few original sawn posts, portions of early beaded weatherboard on the porch, wide board interior finish, a paneled wainscot, a very large Federal-style mantel, and several six-panel and beaded batten doors. Several interior doors have original cast iron latches. Most unusual is the placement of the stair--opening from the front porch through the 6 panel exterior door with original graining. Though altered with the addition of aluminum siding, the enclosure of the porches, and the removal of one of the original chimneys and mantels, this portion of the Hunter-Prince House is one of the few relatively-well preserved examples of early 19th century architecture remaining in Wake County. The triple-A I-house was added to the front of the older dwelling ca. 1919.

The Hunter family cemetery, located in the wooded area to the east of the house is surrounded by a very low stone wall and contains graves dating from the mid-19th century, including that of Alsey Hunter (1790-1860), all of which have new stones.

The Alsey Hunter farm is said to have been the site of one of the earliest cotton gins in the county.

The Prince family purchased the property in the 1940s.

source: Holleman, Carl, JR., Pluck, Perseverance, and Paint, (Apex, NC: Xepa Ltd., 1973), 82.

Prince, Richard (1940s)

Alsey Hunter family

rear part is supposedly 200 years old

interior rear part

Chim - 1 brick thick

interior - batten doors, paneled wainscot, door molding, federal mantel

known as old Hunter Homeplace

beaded w'bd

supposedly 1st cotton gin in Wake Co at this site

extend door leads to interior stair (kept for guests)

marked glass in many date from mid-19th cent → new stores

- 6 panel door to upper story has original staining
- several locks in the house have orig latches
- upper story windows are tuple hung sash w/ shutters
- some orig. porch posts

Ap 97

County Wake

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORIC STRUCTURES SHORT DATA SHEET

READ and **USE** the instruction manual to complete this form. Fill it out as completely and consistently as possible. **PLEASE NOTE:** not all variables are provided for each question and reference to the instruction manual will be necessary. In all cases:
0 or 00 denotes an undetermined or not applicable response
9 or 99 denotes a variable other than those provided.

SURVEY SITE NUMBER Wa686 (To be filled in by S & P Branch unless otherwise specified)

1. SITE NAME: Hunter House
3. ABBREVIATED LOCATION DESCRIPTION OR STREET ADDRESS: E. side of SR 1113, 0.16 mi SE of jct w/ SR 1116.
4. NEAREST TOWN/COMMUNITY: Apex
5. COUNTY: Wa
6. DATE RECORDED IN FIELD: MONTH 05 DAY 04 YEAR 89
7. FIELD RECORDER: K. Kally
10. OWNER NAME: Fay Perkins Fishwick
11. OWNER ADDRESS: 3009 Old Holly Springs-Apex Rd, Apex, 27502 TELE: 362-6214
13. USE: Original Primary 011 Other:
Present Primary 011 Other:

Resid: Farm 0101	Resid: Non-Farm 0102	Farm Bldg: Indep of Resid 0201	School 0301	Office 0401	Bank 0402	Gen'l Retail Store 0501	Industrial 0601-0614	Courthse 0901

Post Office 0902	Church 1001	Clubhse/Lodge 1501	Museum 1701	Cemetery 1802	Site Aban: Unocc 2001	Mobile Home Adjac 2002	FHA Home Adjac 2003	Other Occ Strt Adjac 2004

15. CONDITION: 2 — Excellent 1, Good 2, Fair 3, Deteriorated 4, Ruin 5, Unexposed 6
18. THREATS TO STRUCTURE: 1 Other:

None/Prop Stable 1	Abusive Alterations 2	Neglect/Deterioration/Vandalism 3	Road Construction 4	Impoundments 5	Private Dev't 6	Urban Dev't 7	Gov't Activity 8

ARCHITECTURAL DATA

21. STYLE DEVELOPMENT: Exterior 3 Interior 3 — High/Academic 1, National/Popular 2, Regional/Vernac 3, Vlg Vernacular 4
23. GENERAL STYLE GROUPS: Exterior: First 02 Second 09 Third
Interior: First 02 Second 09 Third

Geo 01	Geo/Fed 02	Fed 03	Fed/Gk Rev 04	Gk Rev 05	Italianate 06	Goth Rev 07	19-20c Trad/Vern 09	Q Anne 11

Neo-Class Rev 12	Col Rev 13	Misc Vict 15	Std Commercial/Industrial 16	Beaux-Arts 21	Tudor Rev 22	Bungalow 25	Art Deco 26	Coastal Plain Cottage 33

24. PLAN (Primary Domestic Buildings): 02 Other:

One Rm 01	Hall & Parlor 02	Other 2 Rm 03	"Quaker" 3 Rm 04	Side Hall 06	Cntr Hall 07	Cntr Hall/Quaker Var 08	Irregular 14	T-Hall 15

25. PLAN (Non-Domestic Buildings): Typical 1, Notable 2
26. HEIGHT: 2 Other:

1 Story 1	1 Story/Habitable Attic A	1½ Story 2	2 Story 3	2 Story/Habitable Attic B	2½ Story 4	3 Story 5	3 Story/Habitable Attic C	3½ Story 6

4 or more, Not a Skyscraper 7, Skyscraper 8

27. FACADE WIDTH (Main Block): 3 — 1 Bay 1, 2 Bay 2, 3 Bay 3, 4 Bay 4, 5 Bay 5, 6 or More Bay 6
28. DEPTH: 1 Room/Single Pile 1, 2 Room/Double Pile 2, 3 or More Rooms 3
29. WINGS AND ADDITIONS: Primary 4 Secondary Other:

Rear Shed 1	Rear Ell 2	Sides 3	Front 4	Addit Stories 5	Orig Strt Incorp into New 6	Rear Other 7	Front Ell 8	Front Shed A

2/85

30. CONSTRUCTION: Primary [03] Secondary [ ] Other: ____

Mortise & Tenon 03 | Platform Frame/Cut Nails 05 | Load-Bearing Masonry 07 | Steel Frame 08 | Reinforced Concrete 11
Frame Cnst, Type Unknown 12 | Masonry Walls, Type Cnst Unknown 13 | Log 14-21

31. ROOF CONFIGURATION: Primary [01] Secondary [ ] Other: ____

Gable Sides 01 | Gable Front 02 | Ped Gable 03 | Triple A 04 | "X" Gable 05 | Parapet Gable 07 | High Hip 09 | Low Hip 10 | Flat 19 | Front Ell 30

IF THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS ARE PRESENT, CODE AS SECONDARY:
Belfry 23 | Steeple 24 | Cupola/Lantern 25 | Belvedere 26 | Clock Tower 27 | Widow's Walk 28 | Tower/Turret 29

33. EXTERIOR WALL MATERIALS (Original): Primary [03] Secondary [02] Other: ____

Plain W'bd 01 | Molded/beaded W'bd 02 | Brick/Common Bond 06 | Brick/Flemish Bond 07 | Brick Veneer 10 | Stuccoed 13-16 | Board & Batten 33 | Brick/Stretcher Bond 35

34. EXTERIOR WALL MATERIALS (Replacement): [4] Other: ____

Aluminum 1 | Asphalt 2 | Asbestos 3 | Vinyl 4 | Brick Veneer 5 | W'bd 6 | Ger Siding 7 | Similar/In Kind Material 8 | Stone Veneer A

35. PRINCIPAL PORCH INTEGRITY: [2] OTHER ____

Original 1 | Altered 2 | Not Original 3 | Reconstruction 5 | Removed/Fallen 6

36. PORCH TYPE: [2] Other: ____

Engaged 1 | Attached 2 | Recessed 3 | Stoop 4

40. PORCH DETAILS: A. [0] B. [ ] C. [ ] Other: ____

Chamfered Posts 1 | Turned Posts 2 | Sawn Work/Turned Ornament 3 | Classical 4 | Flush Sheathing on Facade 5 | Enclosed End Bay(s) 6 | Porte Cochere 7

42. CHIMNEY INTEGRITY: A. [3] B. [2] Other: ____

Original 1 | Partially Rebuilt 2 | Replaced 3 | Removed/Fallen 4

43. CHIMNEY PLACEMENT: A. [4] B. [1] Other: ____

Interior 1 | Interior End 2 | Interior End/Exposed Face 3 | Exterior End 4 | Exterior Front/Rear 5 | Interior Rear 6

HISTORICAL DATA

51. DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Estimated: [2] Actual: [ ] [ ] [0]

Date: Pre-1780 1 | 1781-1800 2 | 1801-1825 3 | 1826-1865 4 | 1866-1885 5 | 1886-1915 6 | 1916-1930 7 | 1931-1945 8 | Post 1945 9

55. PERSONS OR EVENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE ASSOCIATED WITH THE BUILDING: **(CODE LAST NAME FIRST)**

A. Type: [05] Date: [3] Name/Event: Hunter, Wesley

B. Type: [04] Date: [8] Name/Event: Prince Family

Type: Trad Builder/Craftsman 01 | Architect 02 | Contractor 03 | Attributed Builder 04 | Orig Owner 05 | Significant Later Owner 06 | Historically Signif Person 07
Hist Signif Event 08 | Author of Pattern Book 09 | Landscape Design 10 | Developer 11 | Architect for Later Major Remod/Renov/Over-Building 12

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

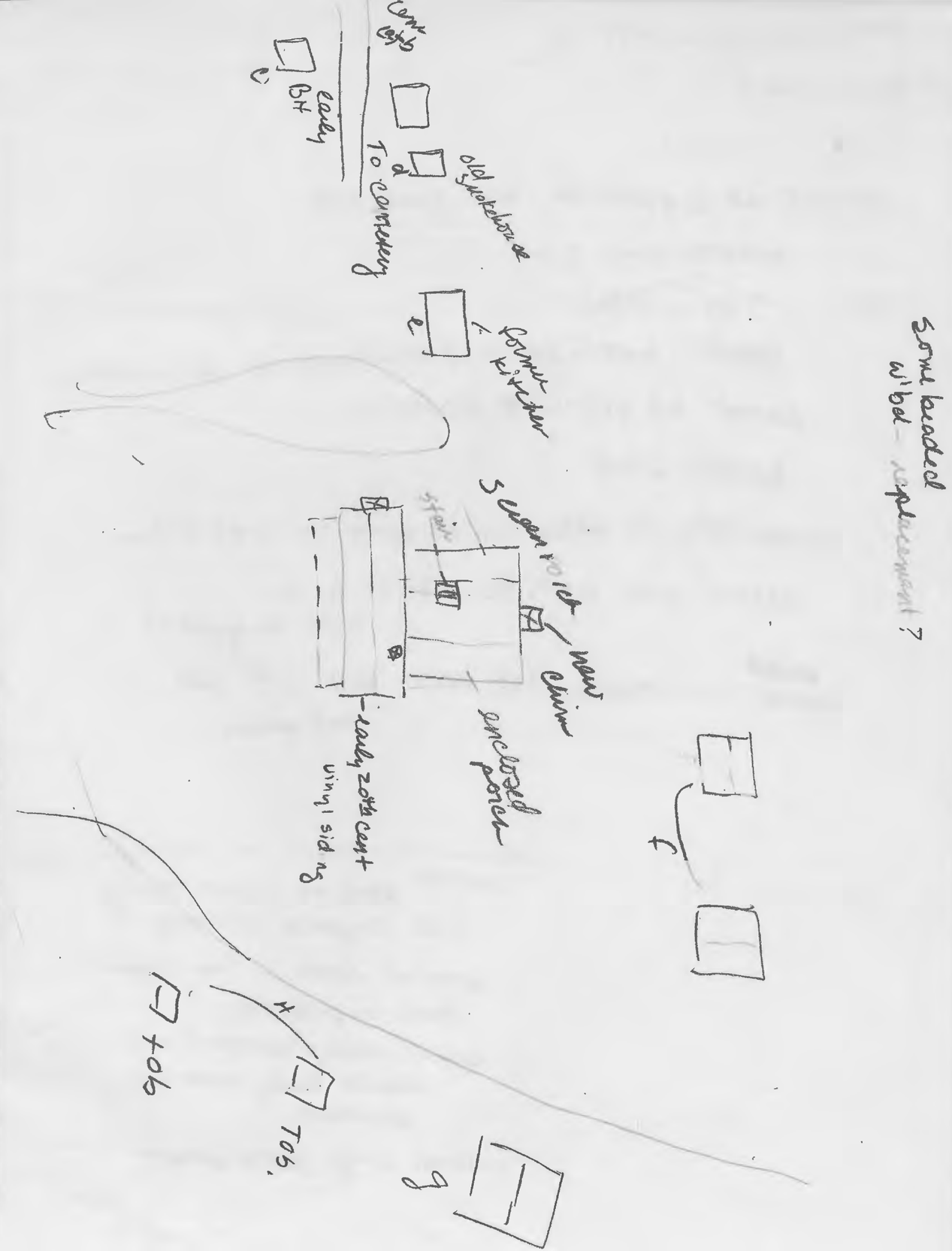
60. SETTING: [1] Rural, Undist 1 | Rural, Blt up 2 | Small Town 3 | Urban, Pop. Over 12,500 4

61. QUAD MAP USED: [A55] QUAD NAME Apex

62. UTM DATA: Zone: [2] Northing: [3952600] Easting: [6931790] Zone: 16 1 | 17 2 | 18 3

63. DIRECTION BUILDING FACES: [1] N 1 | S 2 | E 3 | W 4 | NE 5 | NW 6 | SE 7 | SW 8

65. FREE COMMENTS: Hall of Partor Mortise & Tenon bise bi
lit Verry Early in 19th cent. Has many brick
chart & unus stair to upper story replace
d from exterior porch. Belonged to Wesley
Hunter in early years. Triple-A X-bise add
ed ca 1912.



9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A				B			
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

ORGANIZATION — DATE

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN — STATE

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ____ STATE ____ LOCAL ____

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE — DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

A-P

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Hunter-Prince Hs.

AND/OR COMMON

1153 1177 x

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER End of Tingen Rd, 1153 0.2 mi S of 1177 48.00.3 — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Apex — VICINITY OF — CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE — CODE — COUNTY — CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN — STATE

__ VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN — STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE — __FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

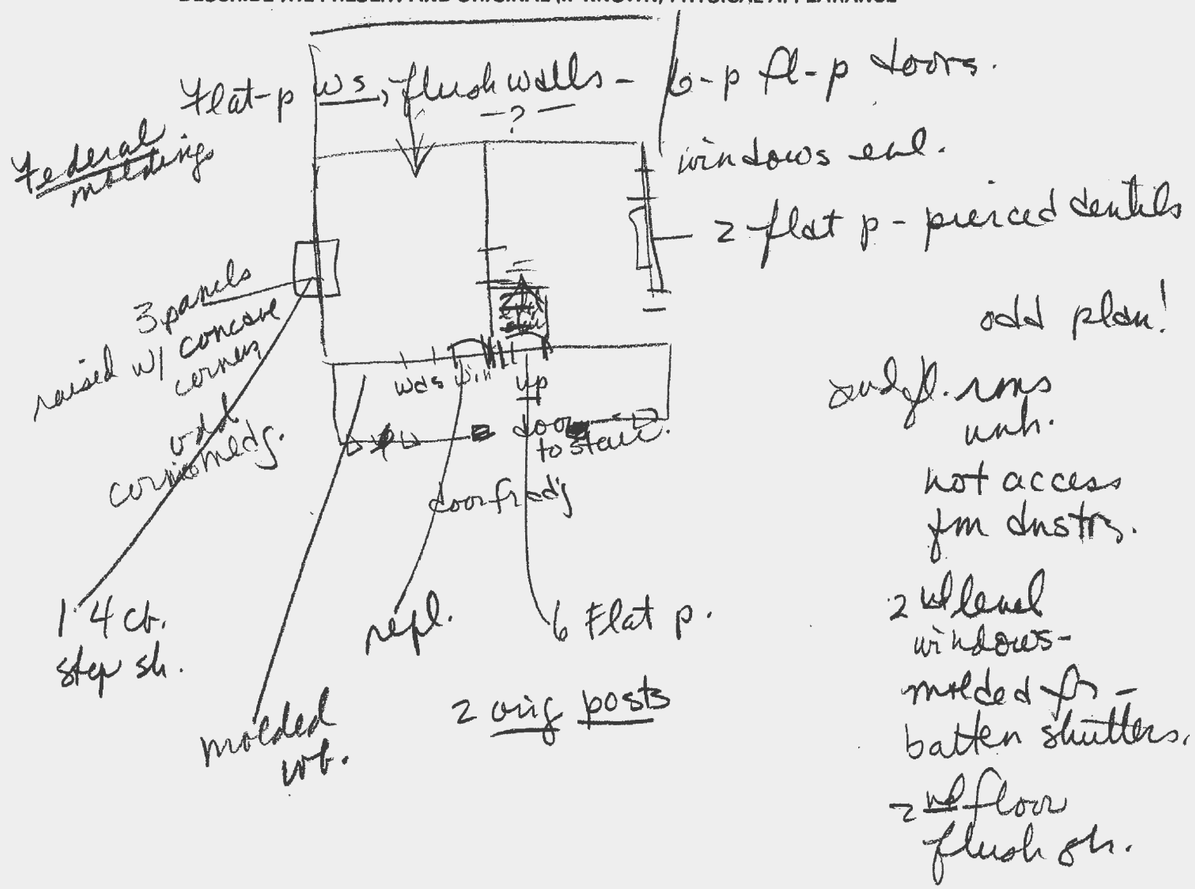
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN — STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	__ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE



odd fl. rms unh.
not access fm dnstrs.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

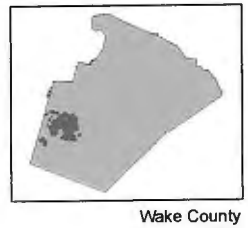
PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Neighborhoods
Apex Prevously Surveyed
Apex Municipality and ETJ Parcels Previously Surveyed
Apex Previously Surveyed Demolished
Apex Previously Surveyed Parcels Demolished
1950-1970 Properties
Apex Municipality and ETJ
Apex Municipality and ETJ Parcels

N
0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 200 400 800 Meters



Wake County Locator

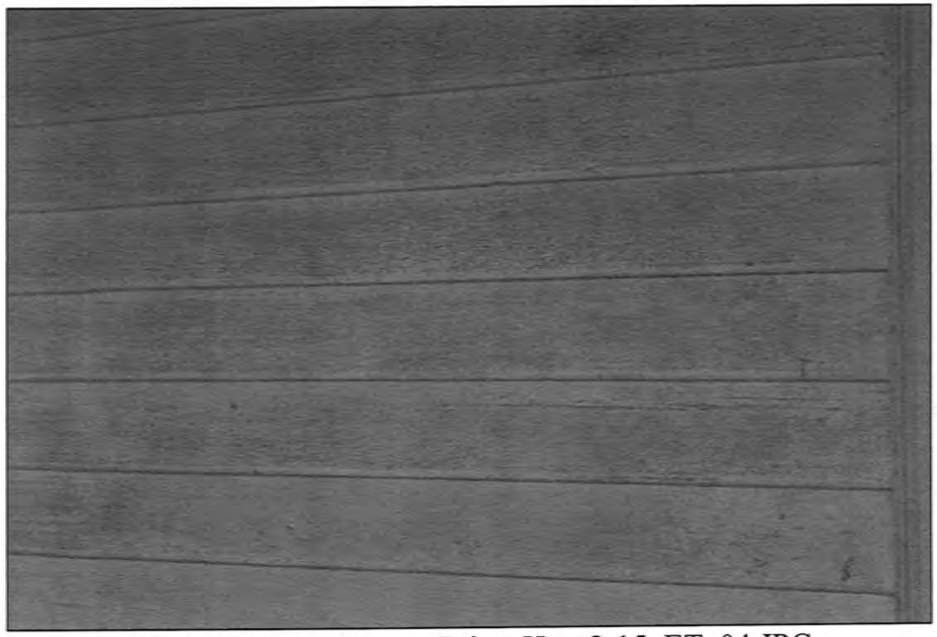
Wake County Survey Update 2014-2105, New South Associates

Wake County Survey Update 2014-2015, New South Associates
Ellen Turco
January 2015

WA0686_Apex_Hunter-PrinceHse_2-15_ET_01.JPG

WA0686_Apex_Hunter-PrinceHse_2-15_ET_02.JPG

WA0686_Apex_Hunter-PrinceHse_2-15_ET_03.JPG



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Wake County Survey Update 2014-2015, New South Associates
Ellen Turco
January 2015

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Wake County Survey Update 2014-2015, New South Associates
Ellen Turco
January 2015

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KODAK TMY 5053

KODAK TMY 5053

KODAK TMY 5053 4 ►4A

KODAK TMY 5053 5 ►5A

KODAK 6 ►6A

7 ►7A 8 ►8A 9 ►9A

Wake Co

N.93.7.

Hunter-Prince Hse

E side SR 1153, 0.6 mi SE of jct w/SR 1156

Apex vic

KL, 5-89

2495

2494

2498

2497

2496

2501

2500

2499

KODAK TMY 5053 10 ▷10A

KODAK TMY 5053 11 ▷11A

KODAK TMY 5053 12 ▷12A

WAKE CO.
SURVEY

~~150~~
132

KODAK TMY 5053 13

KODAK TMY 5053

Wake Co

N. 93.7.

Hunter - Prince Hse

E side SR 1153, 0.6 mi

SE of jct w/SR 1156

Apex vic

KL, 5-89

2502

pets!

2503

19
19A
20
20A
21
21A
KODAK TMY 5053
KODAK TMY 5053
22
22A
23
23A
24
24A
25
25A
26
26A
27
27A

Wake Co

N.93.7.

Hunter-Prince House

E side SR 1153, 0.6 mi
SE of jct w/SR 1156

Apex vic

2481

KL, 5-89

2480

2479

2483

2482

2484

DAK TMY 5053 28 28A KODAK TMY 5053 29 29A KODAK TMY 30 30A

053 KODAK TMY 5053

34 34A 35 35A 36 36A

Wake Co

N.93.7

Hunter-Prince Hse

2487

E side SR 1153, 0.6 mi

SE of jct w/SR 1156

Apex vic

KL, 5-89

2486

2485

2490

2489

2488

2493

2492

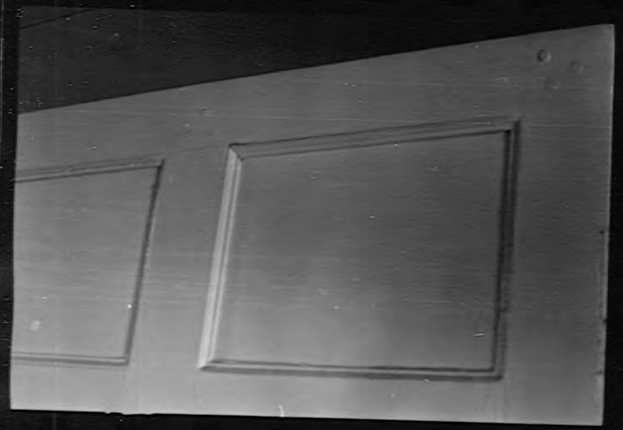
2491

5063 KODAK SAFETY FILM 5063

→22 →22A

→23 →23A

KODAK SAFETY FILM 5063



→24 →24A

KODAK SAFETY FILM 5063

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KODAK SA

→26 →26A

N.76-2

4151

4150

Hunter - Bennie House
South of Apex on Pengin Rd
Wake Co.

4154

4153

4152

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ARCHIVES & HISTORY
RALEIGH, N. C.

MAR 31 1976

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→ 32A

N.76-2

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Hunter - Dennis House
South of Apex on Dingin Rd
Wake Co.

4160 4159 4158

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Hunter - Prince House
South of Apex on Pingin Rd
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