



**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.

May 19, 2022

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap, Architectural Historian slreap@ncdot.gov
NCDOT/EAU/Historic Architecture Group

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structure Survey Report, HL-0006, Intersection improvements for U.S. 401 and SR2752, SR 1375, SR 1393, and SR 2752, Wake County, ER 22-1386

Thank you for your May 9, 2022, letter transmitting the above-referenced report. Having reviewed the report, we concur that the Daniel Farm (WA1118) is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons cited in the report. The house has undergone numerous and significant alterations, and the farm no longer retains its association with agriculture.

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 continued cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comments, please 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.

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

Historic Structures Survey Report

Intersection Improvements for US 401 & SR 2751, SR 1375, SR 1393, and SR 2752, Wake County.

TIP No. HL-0006

WBS No. 49365.1.1

PA No. 21-08-0003

Submitted To:

The North Carolina Department of Transportation
Environmental Analysis Unit
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina, 27699
919-733-2914

Submitted By:

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MARCH 2022 – DRAFT

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Miles Tolbert, Historian
Principal Investigator

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Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

March 2022
Draft Report

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) Project HL-0006 proposes improvements to intersections along United States (US) Route 401 at Hilltop Road (SR 2751), Lake Wheeler Road (SR 1375), Hilltop-Needmore Road (SR 1393), and Airpark Road (SR 2752). These proposed improvements would convert and reconfigure the design of multiple intersections along US 401 to a reduced conflict intersection (RCI), as well as realign SR 2751 to intersect opposite of SR 1375. The project aims to improve the transportation network within the area by alleviating traffic delays and reducing congestion currently present at these intersections.

The project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), as defined by NCDOT, extends approximately 1.2 miles along US Route 401, and includes a 250-foot buffer along either side of the roadway. At interchanges, the APE extends to include Y-line improvements and continues to maintain a 250-foot buffer to either side of these routes.

This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USACE/USFS 2020). An NCDOT Architectural Historian defined an APE and determined that one resource warranted an intensive National Register eligibility evaluation. That property is the subject of this report. NCDOT Architectural Historians determined that all other properties and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity. In November 2021, NCDOT requested that Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. (VHB) complete documentary research, field study, and a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation for the one resource, the Daniel Farm (WA1118), located within the project APE. The Daniel Farm was previously recommended to the State Study List as part of a Wake County survey update in 2015 as a potentially eligible representation of a twentieth century tobacco-related landscape.

Wake County has been comprehensively surveyed in several phases by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NCHPO) between 1974-2017. In addition to the subject property of this NRHP eligibility report, a review of the HPO Web showed two additional previously surveyed resources within the project APE. These resources include a 1920s Bungalow (WA1229) which is no longer extant and a 1950s Colonial Revival house (WA4772) which was previously determined ineligible for the NRHP by NCHPO staff. Field survey for this project also showed another previously surveyed resource located just outside of the southern end of the APE – a 1963 Colonial Revival house (WA7502). Research indicated WA7502 was related to the subject property; therefore, it is mentioned within the context of this report. However, as WA7502 appears to have little architectural significance and was previously determined ineligible for the NRHP by NCHPO, an extensive historical analysis of this individual resource has not been included in this eligibility study. This report's findings and recommendations for NRHP eligibility are as follows:

Resource Name	NCHPO Site Survey Number	Determination of Eligibility	Criteria
The Daniel Farm	WA1118	Not Eligible	N/A

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Methodology

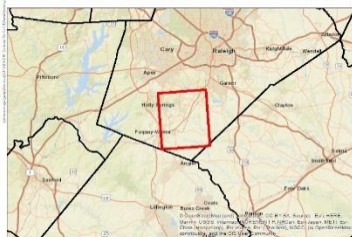
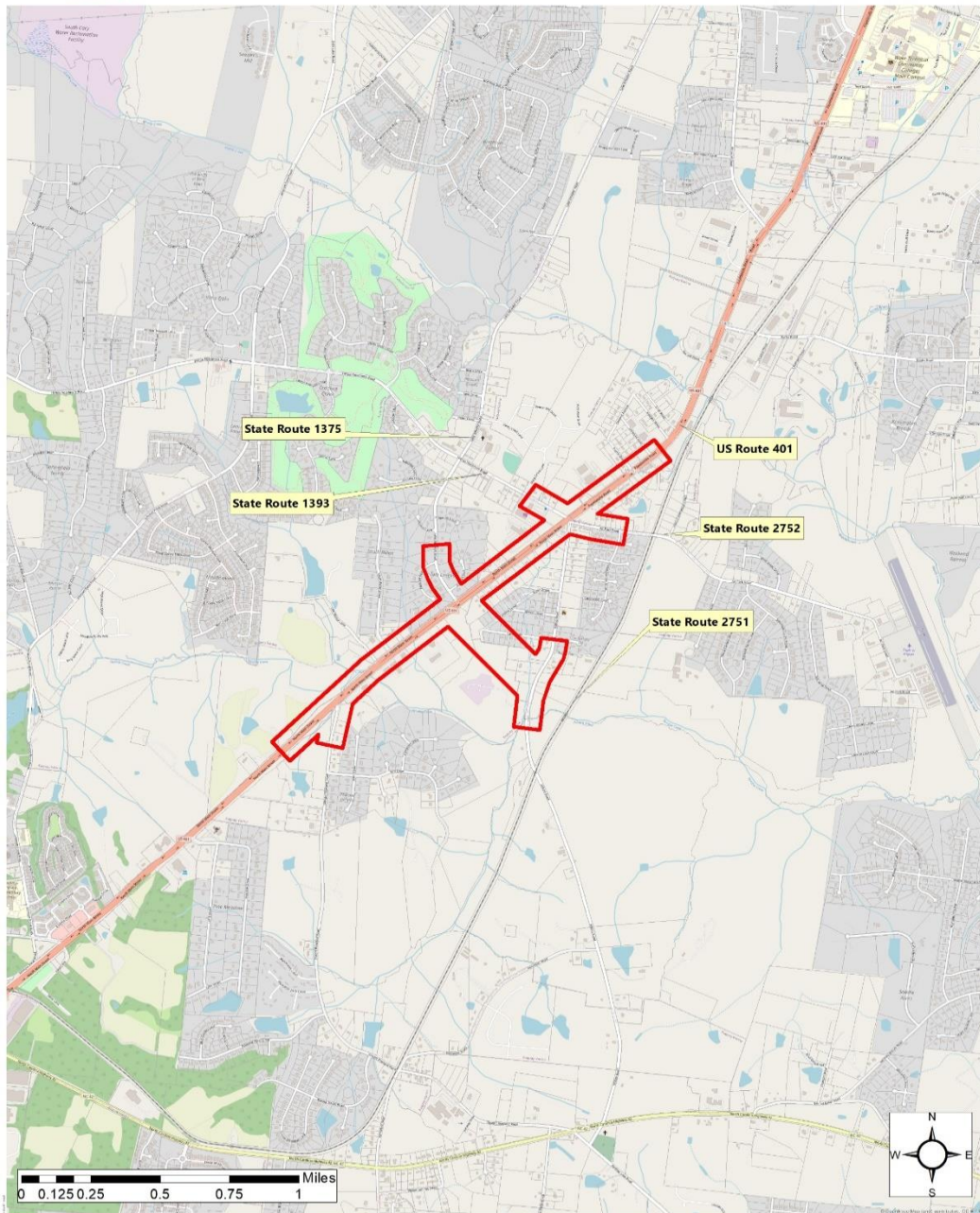
On November 9, 2021, Historian Derek Anderson and Historian Miles Tolbert conducted a field survey and completed field photography of the Daniel Farm located within the APE for this project. An on-site interview and later telephone interviews were conducted with the current property owner and members of the Daniel family.

Previous NCHPO information and documentation for the Daniel Farm was limited. A detailed State Study List nomination form was not completed for the Daniel Farm and was not included with the property's NCHPO Site Survey File. Correspondence with NCHPO Technical Assistant Chandrea Burch in January 2022 confirmed that a detailed nomination was not previously completed for the Daniel Farm and that the property was recommended to the State Study List as part the 2015 survey update "Historic Architecture Survey Update of Apex, Fuquay-Varina, and Holly Springs". A review of the Site Survey File corresponding to the Daniel Farm also showed that the property had been previously recommended not eligible; this determination was concurred by NCHPO on January 21, 2014.

Additional documentation utilized during research includes a 1993 NRHP nomination for Wake County and a 2014 NRHP eligibility report for NCDOT (U-5317). Several additional NCHPO files, multiple 1950s city directories of Fuquay Varina, and various standard published works on North Carolina history and architecture were also consulted. Online sources utilized include the HPO Web, Wake County Tax Assessor and Register of Deeds records, Ancestry.com, HistoricAerials.com, and Newspapers.com. A complete list of the published works and interviews cited is included at the end of this report.



Project Location
NCDOT HL-0006 | Wake County



Legend

- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Fuquay-Varina Municipal Parcel Boundaries

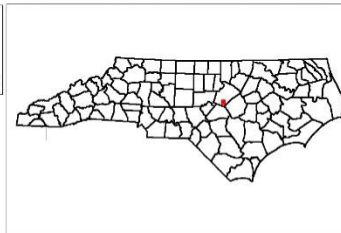
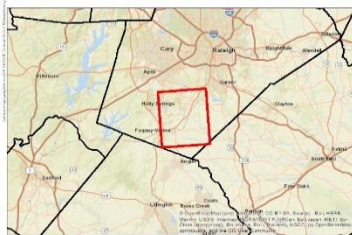


Figure 1- Project Location Map.



Area of Potential Effect (APE)
NCDOT HL-0006 | Wake County



- Legend**
- ★ Daniel Farm (WA1118)
 - Area of Potential Effect (APE)
 - NCHPO Study List Boundaries
 - Fuquay-Varina Municipal Parcel Boundaries

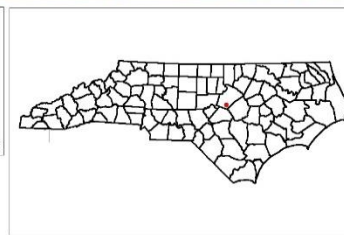
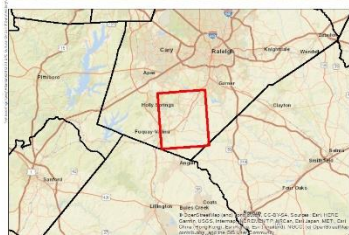
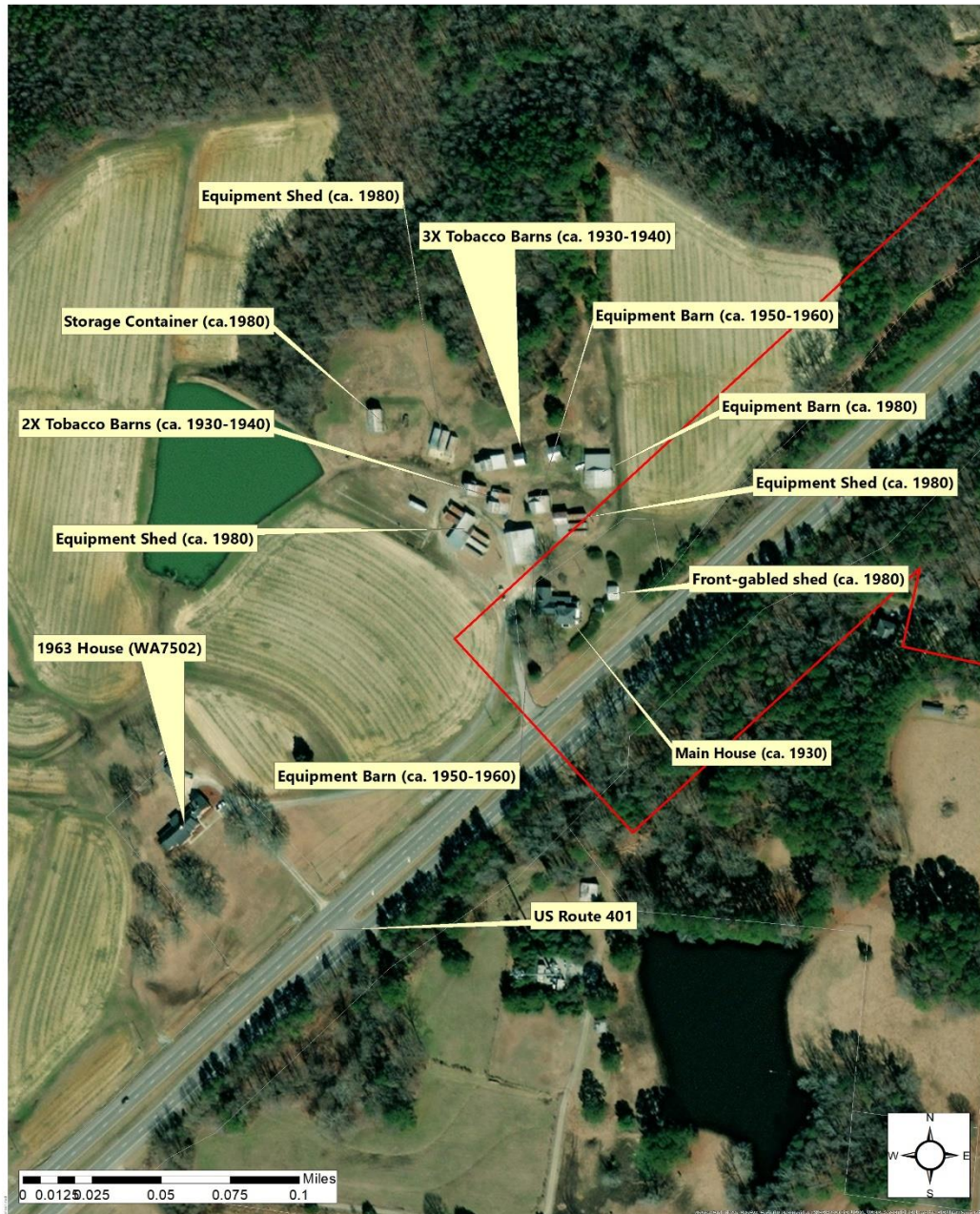


Figure 2- Area of Potential Effects (APE) Map



Legend

- Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- Fuquay-Varina Municipal Parcel Boundaries



Figure 3- Site Map

Property Evaluation: The Daniel Farm

Resource Name	The Daniel Farm
HPO Survey Site Number	WA1118
Street Address	2601 N Main Street
PIN	0677687421
Date of Construction	ca. 1930
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Not Eligible



Description

The Daniel Farm comprises three family-owned parcels directly northwest of US Route 401 in Fuquay-Varina. The property is just over 100 acres and situated slightly above the grade of the roadway. The surrounding landscape is mostly comprised of cleared fallow fields with a densely forested area bounding the property to the north. The main structure onsite is an early twentieth century farmhouse surrounded by several sheds, barns, and other farm-related buildings of various ages. A newer masonry house (WA7502) located to the southwest was built in 1963 and previously determined ineligible by NCHPO. Both houses onsite are closely bordered by grassy lawns with flower beds, small bushes, and several large trees, both oak and pine. Two sloped concrete driveways connect each house to US 401 and a semi-circular gravel driveway on the property runs parallel to the roadway connecting the two houses.

The main structure is an altered two-story frame Colonial Revival style house clad in non-historic fiber-cement board siding and situated on a brick foundation. The core section of the house was constructed around 1930 and features a hip roof with overhanging eaves, asphalt shingles, and two prominent brick chimneys. Two large non-historic one-story additions were constructed in the early 1980s: a cross-gabled addition with a rear carport to the west and a hip-roofed addition with a shed roof porch along the rear elevation. Fenestration consists primarily of non-historic four-over-four double-hung windows, most of which have been fitted with decorative vinyl shutters.

The façade features a non-historic, one-story, flat roof portico above a slightly raised wooden porch. The portico is supported by two Doric columns and topped by a wooden balustrade with decorative turned spindles, square newel posts, and round newel caps. A six-panel wooden entrance door flanked by two vertical five-pane sidelights is present below the portico roof. A Colonial style door surround encloses the entrance door and is formed by a pair of fluted pilasters and capped by an unadorned flat entablature. A pair of black metal exterior light fixtures are placed on either side of the door surround and five windows are symmetrically placed on the main mass around the portico. Fenestration on the one-story addition consists of two additional

windows, a circular louvered vent below the gable end, and three non-historic vertically paned six-over-six double-hung windows with decorative vinyl mullions.

The west elevation consists of an open-bay carport, six non-historic six-over-six double-hung windows organized side-by-side, and a six-panel wooden entrance door with an aluminum storm door. Decorative wooden shutters are present on either side of the window arrangement and a black metal exterior light fixture is present beside the entrance door.

The rear elevation features a small, shed roof projection on the second floor and two additional one-story projections: a hip-roof to the east and a front-gabled carport to the west. The front-gabled carport is supported by three square posts and a large non-historic rectangular brick chimney stack is situated between two windows below the carport roof. A shed porch roof extends from the hip-roof projection and is supported by four square posts situated on a concrete porch floor with a broken tile mosaic finish with red terracotta tiles. Six windows and a single six-panel wooden entrance door with an aluminum storm door are present on the elevation. The east elevation includes an original brick chimney stack and four windows.

The interior of the house could not be accessed during the field survey. Based on existing Wake County Tax Assessor data, the floorplan of the double-pile house and its additions consists of nine rooms. Phone interviews with members of the Daniel Family indicated that the core of the main house features a living room and dining room with interior fireplaces, a kitchen, two bathrooms, and two bedrooms. The one-story wing comprises of an expanded living space and additional bedroom. The exact orientation of these rooms was not disclosed by the Daniel Family nor was it clear if the house's original interior elements had been altered at the time of renovation in the 1980s and early 2000s.

A collection of farm related outbuildings is located north of the main house and represents multiple periods of development. Historic aerial photography from the 1930s, 1950s, 1970s, and 1980s shows these outbuildings in differing configurations. Based on inspection during the field survey, it appears many outbuildings have either been rearranged, replaced, or moved onsite from other locations over the course of the property's history.¹

A 1938 aerial photograph shows five visible outbuildings onsite (Figure 36). Based on their overall design, five front-gabled two-story frame tobacco barns comprise the earliest extant outbuildings on the property. These barns were likely closely contemporary to the ca. 1930 farmhouse. Most of these barns are situated on non-historic concrete block foundations and feature replacement metal and/or asphalt siding over their original exterior materials. Several barns also feature shed roof projections and awnings with metal roofs. Two notable examples within this group continue to show signs of their original wood siding below the gables and remnants of their exterior flues and brick fireplaces. Currently, all five tobacco barns onsite no longer serve their original purpose and are either abandoned or used for equipment storage.

¹ See *Historical and Architectural Context* section of this report for historic aerial photography.

Based on a review of additional aerial photography, two front-gabled equipment barns were constructed onsite between 1959-1964 (Figure 37). The two-story barn features an asymmetrical front-gabled roof, original metal siding, three enclosed hayloft doors, and a wraparound shed roof awning. The one-story structure is clad in original metal siding and has been expanded with a shed roof awning and an enclosed shed roof projection. Both structures continue to serve their original purpose as storage buildings.

Five non-historic outbuildings first appear onsite in the 1980s according to aerial photography: a large open bay front-gabled equipment barn with a garage door, three open bay sheds with projecting rectangular metal storage containers, and a small front-gabled frame shed with an engaged awning (Figure 39). All five structures are of frame construction with either replacement metal or non-historic vinyl siding and continue to be used for equipment storage.

Agricultural census records from 1930-1990 show a dramatic decrease in farmsteads comprised of 100 acres or more in and around southern Wake County. Based on observation during the field survey and historical aerial photography, the size of the Daniel Farm and the orientation of agricultural fields has remained consistent throughout the twentieth century and are currently in use for bean cultivation. A man-made lake present towards the center of farmstead first appears onsite in a 1959 aerial image and was likely incorporated onsite in the 1940s or 1950s. The 1963 masonry house (WA7502) is located southwest of the main house and features a multi-pitched cross-gabled roof with asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys, a central flat roof front porch, and a two-car garage. Several Colonial-Revival style elements are present including pointed pediments above the front entrance door and surrounding windows, as well as a weathervane cupola on the garage roof. Fenestration consists primarily of eight-over-eight double-hung windows with decorative wood shutters.



Figure 4- Main House- Facing north toward façade.



Figure 5- Main House- Facing north toward façade.



Figure 6- Main House- Front entrance door detail.



Figure 7- Main House- Facing northeast toward façade and west elevation.



Figure 8- Main House- Facing north toward façade.



Figure 9- Main House- Facing east toward west elevation and carport addition.



Figure 10- Main House- Facing southwest toward rear elevation and carport addition.



Figure 11- Main House- Facing south toward rear elevation.



Figure 12- Main House- Facing southeast toward rear elevation and east elevation.



Figure 13- Main House- Facing west toward east elevation.



Figure 14- Main House- Facing west along rear elevation.



Figure 15- Facing east toward ca. 1980 front-gabled shed.



Figure 16- Facing north from Main House toward outbuildings.



Figure 17- Facing northwest toward 1959-1964 front-gabled storage barn.



Figure 18- Facing west toward former ca. 1930 tobacco barns.



Figure 19- Facing northwest toward former ca. 1930 tobacco barns.



Figure 20- Facing north toward former ca. 1930 tobacco barn.



Figure 21- Facing north toward former ca. 1930 tobacco barns.



Figure 22- Facing north toward 1959-1964 equipment barn.



Facing 23- Facing northeast toward former ca. 1930 tobacco barn.



Figure 24- Facing east toward ca. 1980 storage shed.



Figure 25- Facing northeast toward ca. 1980 barn.



Figure 26- Facing west toward ca. 1980 storage shed.



Figure 27- Facing north toward ca. 1980 outbuildings.



Figure 28- Facing east across farmland toward Main House.



Figure 29- Facing west across farmland toward 1963 House (WA7502).



Figure 30- Facing northwest across farmland.



Figure 31- 1963 House (WA7502)- Facing north toward façade.



Figure 32- 1963 House (WA7502)- Facing southwest toward rear elevation.



Figure 33- Facing east across farmland toward outbuildings and Main House.



Figure 34- Facing northeast along US Route 401.



Figure 35- Facing south along US Route 401.

Historical & Architectural Context

In the early twentieth century, neighboring towns Fuquay Springs and Varina (later merged and incorporated as 'Fuquay-Varina' in 1963) experienced rising commercial growth, both as popular tourist destinations due to the discovery of mineral spring water in the area and as centers for the burgeoning local tobacco trade in southern Wake County. The increase in tobacco cultivation around this time was largely brought on by the influx of farmers moving to the area from Granville County, a pattern that began in the late nineteenth century as a means of escaping devastating blight, specifically the outbreak of botanical wilt, in the Granville region.²

By the late 1920s, with tourism rates beginning to fall and the number of tobacco farmers in Fuquay Springs and Varina continuing to grow, the area's focus quickly shifted to agriculture and Brightleaf tobacco soon found its place as a major agricultural product for the region. With developed railways already in place from the days of tourism, the area developed as a regional focal point for agriculture and trade through the mid twentieth century.³

In 1928, Arthur R. Fish (1895-1945) purchased a 133-acre piece of land in southern Wake County. Early documentary record of the property and its practices is limited. Census records from the 1930s and 1940s list Fish as a farmer and a 1938 aerial photograph of the property shows the footprint of an extant farmhouse and several outbuildings onsite indicating that these structures were likely constructed in the 1930s (Figure 36). In the late 1950s, after relocating to Wake County from Granville County, Lock Craig Daniel (1913-1988) and his wife Russell Huff (1917-2010) purchased the farmhouse and 133-acre farmstead from the Fish family. The existence of several early tobacco related outbuildings was confirmed by the Daniel family to be onsite at the time of purchase suggesting Fish was likely involved in tobacco cultivation during his nearly three decades of ownership of the property.⁴

After purchase of the farmstead, Lock Daniel soon began working alongside his son Lynwood Craig (1941-2020) growing and cultivating tobacco, beans, and corn. In 1961, Lynwood married Cassandra Evelyn Powell and began construction on an additional house onsite. Upon completion in 1963, this brick house (WA7502) was occupied by Lock and Russell.⁵

In the coming decades, the farmstead continued its cultivation of tobacco, beans, and corn with some farm building onsite repurposed or rearranged; these changes were confirmed in an

² Catherine Bishir and Michael Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont, North Carolina*. (Chapel hill, 2003), p. 134; Kelly Lally and Todd Johnson, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941), National Register of Historic Places Nomination and Inventory Form," North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 1993, p. 49-51.

³ Ibid; See Shawn M. Patch, "Historic Structures Survey Report for NW Judd Parkway, TIP U-5317, Wake County, North Carolina," N.C. Department of Transportation, 2014.

⁴ 1930 and 1940 US Census Records for North Carolina accessed online; HPO Survey Files, WA7502 & WA1118; Onsite interview with Cassandra Daniel, November 9, 2021; Interview with Craig Daniel, November 30, 2021; Interview with Scott Daniel, November 30, 2021; *The News & Observer*, June 10, 1961.

⁵ Ibid.

interview with members of the Daniel family (Figure 37 & 38). In early 1980s, additional equipment buildings were incorporated onsite, and the original two-story farmhouse was expanded with the addition of a large one-story cross-gabled section with an attached carport and a rear one-story hip-roofed extension with a shed roof porch (Figure 39).⁶



Figure 36- 1938 aerial showing the extant farmhouse and five outbuildings.

(Source: UNC Google Earth Index)

Following the death of Lock in 1988, ownership of the farm passed to Lynwood who continued farming the land until his retirement in 2003. In the mid-2000s, the farmhouse underwent multiple renovations, including the installation of non-historic exterior siding, windows, and doors, the removal of a historic central dormer on the roof above the façade, and the replacement of an original hip-roofed front porch with a smaller flat roof portico. The presence of these original architectural elements can be seen in field photography from a 1988-1991 Wake County survey (Figure 40).⁷

Portions of the property have since been sold off or subdivided among the Daniel's children. The immediate farm landscape around the two-family houses is just over 100 acres and, though the land continues to be farmed, it is primarily used by outside independent farmers leasing allotments from the family for cultivating beans and other smaller crops. In 2015, as the result of

⁶ Onsite interview with Cassandra Daniel, November 9, 2021; Interview with Craig Daniel, November 30, 2021; Interview with Scott Daniel, November 30, 2021.

⁷ Ibid.

a survey update for Wake County, the Daniel Farm was nominated to the State Study List to be considered as a representative example of an early twentieth century tobacco farm. As of 2021, Cassandra Daniel continues to reside in the main two-story farmhouse and her son Scott currently occupies the 1963 brick house.⁸



Figure 37- 1959 aerial showing similar outbuilding configuration to 1938. (Source: UNC Google Earth Index).

⁸ Onsite interview with Cassandra Daniel, November 9, 2021; Interview with Craig Daniel, November 30, 2021; Interview with Scott Daniel, November 30, 2021; See Ellen Turco, "Historic Architecture Survey Update of Apex, Fuquay Varina, and Holly Springs," North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 2015.



Figure 38- 1971 aerial showing additional / rearranged outbuildings. (Source: UNC Google Earth Index).



Figure 39- 1988 aerial showing Main House expansion and additional ca. 1980 outbuildings (Source: iMaps).



Figure 40- Photograph of Main House ca. 1990. (Source: 1988-1991 Wake County Survey).

Emerging in the late nineteenth century, Colonial Revival is arguably the most recognizable architectural style in the United States, harking back to the aesthetic of the nation's early history. With stylistic elements lending themselves to several house types, various iterations and regional interpretations began appearing in the southeast regions of the country as the movement continued into the twentieth century.

In Wake County, among more grandiose modes of the style, a simplified and rustic rendition of Colonial Revival began to appear in the early twentieth century in the form of two-story hip-or-pyramidal roof cubic houses. Following either a three-bay central passage plan or foursquare-type arrangement, according to historian Catherine Bishir, these sensible variations were "popular in town and country, whether in Colonial dress or Craftsman style." A notable example of this rural rendition in Wake County is the Herman Green House in Raleigh (Figure 41). Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2003, the Green House was constructed around 1911 and features several Colonial Revival style elements including horizontal weatherboard siding, prominent brick chimneys, a wraparound porch with Doric columns, and a central front-gabled dormer.⁹

⁹ Catherine Bishir and Michael Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont, North Carolina* (Chapel hill, 2003), p. 74; Catherine Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill: 1991), pp. 489-501.



Figure 41- The Herman Green House, 5550 Lake Wheeler Road, Raleigh.

The ca. 1930 core of the two-story house on the Daniel Farm, with a nearly symmetrical square massing, central passage entrance, and pyramidal roof, is an example of an early twentieth century rendition of Colonial Revival in Wake County. Like the Herman Green House, the original design of the ca. 1930s house also featured two brick chimneys, a prominent central front dormer, and a large hip-roofed front-porch. However, a large renovation in the early 1980s greatly expanded the house with non-historic one-story additions on the west elevation and rear elevation. Additional renovations in the mid-2000s removed the dormer entirely and replaced the hip-roofed porch with a non-historic front entrance portico in the Georgian style. Though the core section of the two-story house was at one point discernable as one of these simplified regional variations, the house's original design has been embellished with non-historic architectural elements.

Five former tobacco barns contemporary to the main house are also present on the Daniel Farm and are reflective of rural agricultural architecture in North Carolina. As Brightleaf tobacco curing methods in the Piedmont region gradually refined throughout the nineteenth century, so did the design of tobacco barns. In the late-nineteenth century, after decades of relying on simple wood fires to cure their tobacco, farmers started incorporating exterior furnaces with flues to cycle heat throughout their barns, reducing the tobacco's exposure to smoke and the fuel needed in curing process. Remnants of these exterior furnaces and flues can be seen on two of the extant tobacco barns on the Daniel Farm illustrating the presence of these design elements in late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century tobacco architecture.¹⁰

¹⁰ Ibid, pp. 358-364.

Though the farmhouse and related outbuildings are individually discernable, in classifying late nineteenth century and early twentieth century tobacco farmsteads, Catherine Bishir sees the physical aspects of these farms not as “an isolated element in the rural landscape, but part of a farmstead”. The farmhouse and historic outbuildings are organized based on each building’s function and reflective of a kind of rustic order that represent an identifiable and standard layout seen in early twentieth century tobacco farms.¹¹

¹¹ Catherine Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill: 1991), p. 361.

Comparable Examples

Several early twentieth century farmsteads with two-story farmhouses and farm buildings related to the tobacco industry are extant in and around Wake County. A number of these farmsteads were previously identified by NCDOT and are present in Raleigh and Willow Spring in proximity of the study property. Those included in this section as comparable examples are the George Williams Farm (WA1212), the Rowland Farm (WA1119), the Coley Farm (WA1124), and the Rhodes House (WA1215).

The George Williams Farm (Figure 42 & 43), located at 9305 Ten-Ten Road in Raleigh, was established around the turn of the twentieth century and was determined eligible by NCDOT in 2014. With a history of Brightleaf tobacco cultivation, the farm shares similarities to the subject property. Like the Daniel Farm, the George Williams Farm features an early twentieth century farmhouse and several tobacco-related outbuildings. The farmhouse on the George Williams Farm differs slightly however as it is an I-House plan and continues to retain its original front gabled dormer and hip-roofed front porch. Adjoining fields continue to be cultivated in 2022 though portions of the original landholdings have also been sold to the Wild Oaks Nursery directly east of the farmstead.

The second comparable example is the Rowland Farm (Figure 46 & 47) located southeast of the study property at 6201 Dwight-Rowland Road in Willow Spring. Though the main house on the Rowland Farm is older and stylistically different than that of the Daniel Farm, the farm's historic use, landscape, and extant outbuildings are closely comparable. Several early twentieth century tobacco barns and pack houses are present in proximity to the main house and throughout the property among numerous allotments and fallow fields. Though most tobacco barns have been altered with replacement metal siding and/or brick veneers, the historic materials and design elements on these structures remain visible. Notably, unlike the Daniel Farm, the Rowland Farm continues to be used for tobacco cultivation in 2022.

The Coley Farm (Figure 44 & 45) is located at 6955 Dwight Roland Road. The farmstead was established around 1910 and features a comparable farmhouse onsite. Unlike the study property, the farmhouse located on the Coley Farm retains most of its historical integrity with several of its original elements appearing intact, including original weatherboard siding, windows, and doors as well as a central front dormer and hip-roofed front porch. The surrounding farmland is slightly overgrown and the few extant outbuildings on the property appear altered or in poor condition. As of 2022, the Coley Farm no longer appears to operate as a single-family farmstead.

The Rhodes House (Figure 33), built in 1920, shares a similar overall massing and design with the main house on the Daniel Farm. However, the house retains several historic character defining features of its type including its hip-roofed porch and central front dormer. Though exhibiting some replacement exterior siding, windows, and doors, this example appears to be in good condition and discernable as a rural early-twentieth century home in Wake County.



Figure 42- The George Williams Farm, 9305 Ten-Ten Road, Raleigh.



Figure 43- The George Williams Farm, 9305 Ten-Ten Road, Raleigh.



Figure 44- The Rowland Farm, 6201 Dwight-Rowland Road, Willow Spring.



Figure 45- The Rowland Farm, 6201 Dwight-Rowland Road, Willow Spring.



Figure 46- The Coley Farm, 6955 Dwight Rowland Road, Willow Spring.

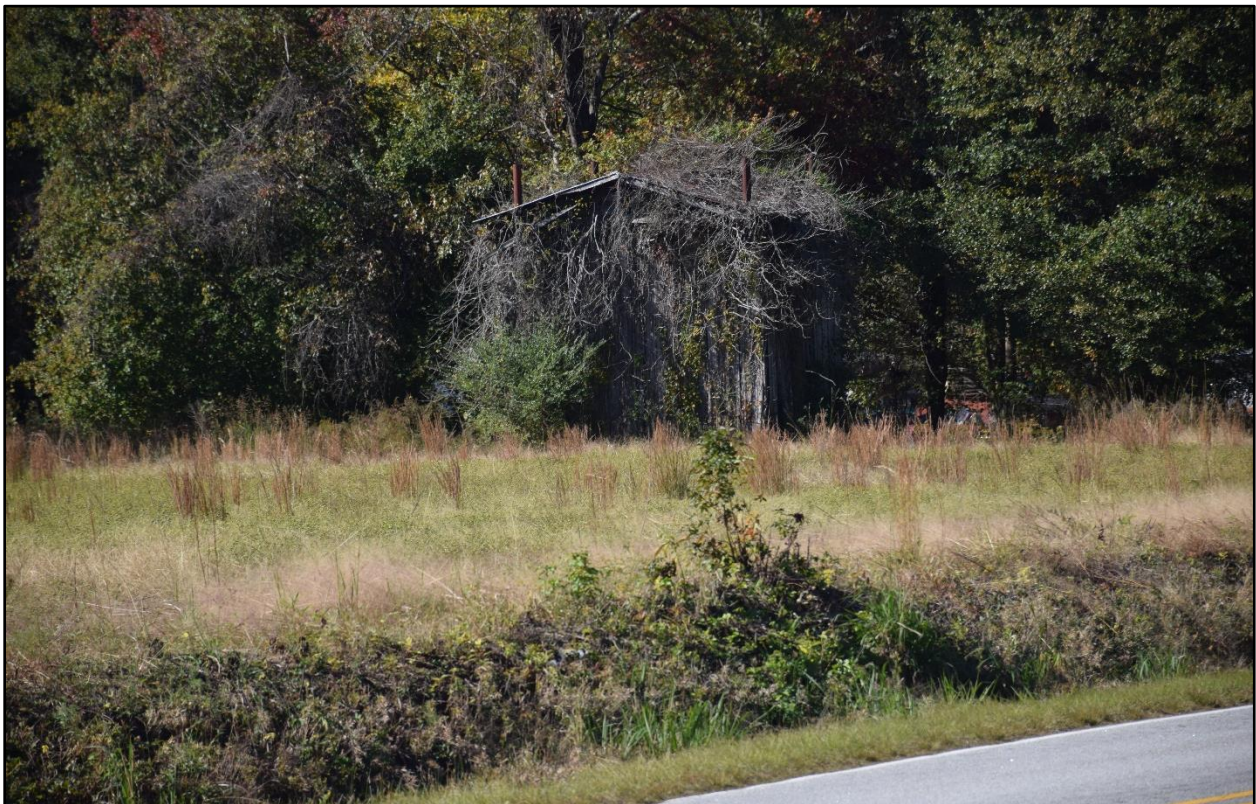


Figure 44- The Coley Farm, 6955 Dwight Rowland Road, Willow Spring.



Figure 47- The Rhodes House, 9200 Old Stage Road, Raleigh.

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation

Integrity:

The Daniel Farm retains integrity of location as it remains on its original site of construction. The property retains its semi-rural agricultural setting; however, there is a loss of integrity of association and feeling as the property no longer cultivates tobacco nor does it serve as a functional single-family farmstead. The former tobacco barns and other related farm outbuildings onsite retain their overall historic design, though most have been altered with replacement metal and/or asphalt siding over their original exterior materials. In terms of function, most outbuildings on the property are currently used for equipment storage. The former tobacco barns contemporary to the ca. 1930 farmhouse no longer serve their original purpose as curing barns and are currently abandoned or also used for equipment storage. The associated farm fields and landscape appear to remain in their original configuration; however, they are no longer used for tobacco cultivation.

Regarding the ca. 1930 farmhouse, though the core of the structure remains discernable as an early twentieth century house of its type, its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised. Several late twentieth century and early twenty-first century exterior changes to the house, including numerous one-story additions, the removal of a central front dormer and original hip roof front porch, the application of non-historic fiber-cement board siding, and replacement non-historic windows and doors, greatly diminish the structure's original architectural footprint, makeup, and design.

NRHP Criteria Evaluation:

The Daniel Farm is recommended **Not Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. Though the property has a history of tobacco cultivation and farming in southern Wake County, it no longer serves its original purpose. The property is not associated with any specific historical event that has made a significant contribution to this broad pattern of history in the region.

The Daniel Farm is recommended **Not Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. No one associated with the farmstead is known to be a significant figure in history or have played a significant singular role in the history of the surrounding area.

The Daniel Farm is recommended **Not Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. While the core of main house remains discernable as an early-to-mid twentieth century farmhouse, it is not an outstanding example of its type in the region. The house exhibits numerous non-historic alterations and additions that ultimately compromise the house's original structural integrity and ability to convey significance in the area of architecture. Regarding the immediate surrounding landscape and farmland, the orientation of several historic outbuildings has changed throughout the course of the property's history. In addition, portions of the property are currently characterized by non-historic outbuilding infill and most outbuildings, both historic and non-historic, have been altered with replacement building materials.

The Daniel Farm is recommended **Not Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. The property has not yet yielded nor is likely to yield information important to the history of building design or technology.

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