

WAKE COUNTY ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY UPDATE: PHASE V

Long- and Short-Range Urban Service Areas of the Towns of
Knightdale, Rolesville, Wendell, and Zebulon and the contiguous
Little River Water Supply Watershed of Eastern Wake County



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WAKE CO. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY UPDATE: PHASE V

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

In 2018, Wake County received a Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC HPO) for the completion of an architectural survey update of resources in the Long- and Short-Range Urban Service Areas of the Towns of Knightdale, Rolesville, Wendell, and Zebulon and the contiguous Little River Water Supply Watershed of Eastern Wake County. This survey is Phase V of a multi-phase project to update the survey of the entire area within the jurisdiction of the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission (HPC). The Phase V survey update study area is shown in Figure 1.

Between May and August 2019, Jaime Destefano of JLD Preservation Consulting, LLC, conducted the survey update and prepared this report. Gary Roth, staff for the HPC; Michelle Patterson McCabe, Grants Coordinator for NC HPO; and Elizabeth King, Architectural Survey Coordinator for NC HPO supervised the project.

The Phase V study area was initially documented between 1988 and 1991 as part of a comprehensive, countywide survey conducted by Kelly A. Lally. The 1988-1991 survey resulted in the preparation of approximately 200 individual survey files within the Phase V study area. Subsequent surveys resulted in the update of existing records, as well as the documentation of approximately 50 additional resources. The primary objective of the Phase V Survey Update was to update and expand the existing survey record, to add significant or representative properties constructed prior to 1970, and to discuss apparent changes to the historic built environment of the study area. This report summarizes the findings of the survey update, which documented approximately 245 previously recorded properties and 38 newly surveyed historic resources within the study area. The update will support future planning efforts and identify resources potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or for Wake County Landmark designation.

The Long- and Short-Range Urban Service Areas of the Towns of Knightdale, Rolesville, Wendell, and Zebulon and the contiguous Little River Water Supply Watershed include areas of eastern Wake County that lie outside of the immediate extraterritorial jurisdiction of the four municipalities. The municipalities of Knightdale, Wendell, and Rolesville were surveyed by hmwPreservation in 2016. Zebulon was surveyed by New South Associates, Inc., in 2018 as Phase IV of the Wake County Architectural Survey Update. The present Phase V study area completes the survey update of the eastern portion of the county. Figure 1 shows the entirety of the study area; each study area is differentiated by color.

Survey Objectives

The primary objectives of the Phase V survey update are detailed below:

- Resurvey and update records (data entry, mapping, and photography) of all previously surveyed properties within the study area. The update of records includes the full population of database records including typed descriptions taken from the paper survey files. *JLD Consulting updated existing records for a total of 251 previously documented resources.*

- Conduct reconnaissance-level fieldwork to identify approximately 30 post-World War II and mid-century properties pre-dating 1970 that were not previously surveyed. For each selected property, a new Survey Site Number is to be assigned and a database record and survey file created. *Based on apparent degree of architectural significance and historic integrity, JLD Consulting created new survey records for 37 historic properties, including a handful of early-twentieth-century properties that were not previously surveyed but now after the passage of time warrant documentation.*
- Prepare a brief survey report presenting project methodology, survey results, and historic context.
- Prepare a list of properties recommended for the North Carolina Study List and for potential Wake County Landmark designation.



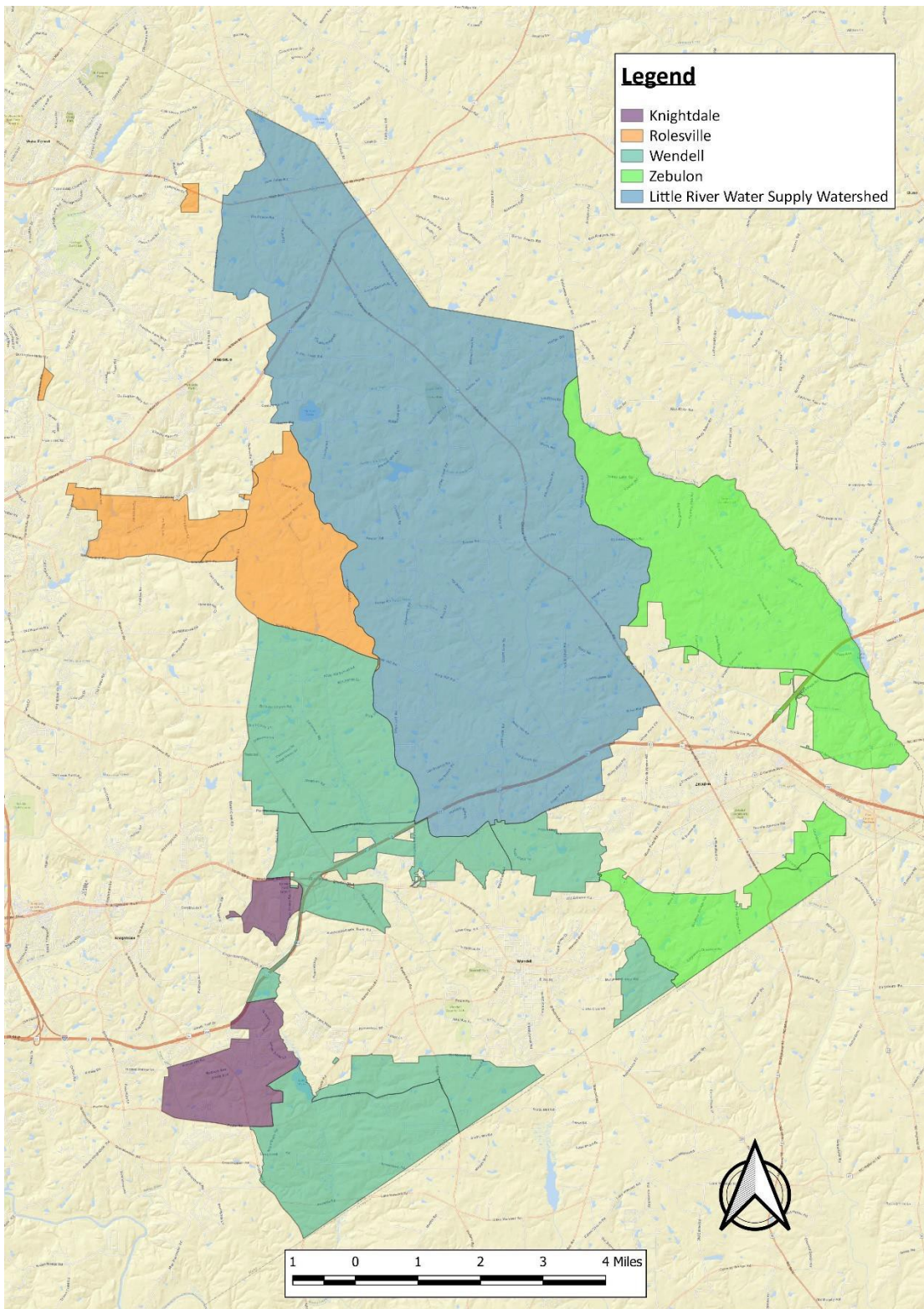


Figure 1. Knightdale, Rolesville, Wendell, and Zebulon Long- and Short-Range Urban Service Areas and the Little River Supply Watershed

SECTION 2: METHODOLOGY

Phase V of the Wake County Architectural Survey Update focused on the documentation of historic resources within the boundaries of the Long- and Short-Range Urban Service Areas of Knightdale, Rolesville, Wendell, and Zebulon, as well as the contiguous Little River Water Supply Watershed of Eastern Wake County. Various data layers for the study area were obtained from the Wake County Government Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) data download page and utilized throughout the course of the project.

Previous Survey Documentation

The comprehensive architectural survey of Wake County undertaken between 1988 and 1991 documented approximately 200 properties within the Phase V study area. The results of this early survey led to the preparation of the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) titled “Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, NC: ca.1770-1941)” by Kelly A. Lally and Todd Johnson. In addition to the MPDF, the survey resulted in the publication *The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina* in 1994, written by Lally.

A reconnaissance-level survey update, conducted by Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., between 2005 and 2007, resulted in the update of properties surveyed in the 1988-1991 survey and identified resources that had reached 50 years of age since 1991. The survey further identified resources missed during or omitted from the 1991 survey. The results of the 2005-2007 survey included the production of a draft historic context entitled *Wake County in the Post-World War II Era: Rural Life Transformed (1941-1960)*. The context paid particular attention to World War II and post-war house types, as well as post-World War II farm complexes from 1946 to 1960.¹

In addition to the countywide surveys conducted between 1988 and 1991 and between 2005 and 2007, a handful of additional properties were surveyed as a result of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or because of constituent interest.

Background Research

Prior to the field survey, general archival research was conducted, as well as a review of all previous survey documentation and publications on Wake County and its historic architecture. Based on the results of the field survey, additional research was conducted for newly surveyed properties or for those previously surveyed properties exhibiting a high degree of significance and integrity.

¹ The draft context was conceived of as an update to Lally and Johnson’s 1993 MPDF but was never completed and submitted to the National Park Service. The text is available within a survey report on file at NC HPO (Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., “Wake County Architectural Survey Update Phases I & II,” 2007).

Identification of Previously Surveyed Resources and Locations

At the onset of the survey project, the NC HPO provided JLD Consulting with a spreadsheet of all previously recorded resources within the study area that have survey files or have been mapped as part of reconnaissance-level survey. The list includes a total of 251 resources, including 24 identified during reconnaissance-level survey.

JLD Consulting reviewed all existing survey files at NC HPO. A total of 227 surveyed properties had files available for review. The remaining 24 had been mapped using temporary reconnaissance numbers (WA-R####).

Following further research at NC HPO and utilizing Google Earth aerial photography and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office GIS Web Service (HPOWEB), it was determined that six of the reconnaissance-level properties later received survey site numbers. Sixteen (16) reconnaissance-level properties included on the NC HPO spreadsheet were assigned survey site numbers as shown in Appendix A during the Phase V survey update.

Based on a review of the existing survey records as provided on the NC HPO spreadsheet, it was determined that a total of 251 properties within the study area were previously documented prior to the Phase V survey update. Utilizing HPOWEB, Wake County GIS data, and the USGS topographic maps from the 1991 survey, JLD Consulting prepared electronic mapping tools for use on smart devices to better assist with the field survey and to accurately identify the locations of historic properties when conducting fieldwork.

Field Survey and Update

Equipped with mapping tools and photocopies of existing survey files, JLD Preservation Consulting conducted the intensive-level field survey during the months of May and June 2019. Access was restricted to the public right-of-way for many properties. However, in most instances, primary dwellings were sited within proximity of the street, allowing for sufficient photographic coverage and documentation. When feasible, or deemed appropriate, attempts were made to contact property owners, either via telephone or by approaching their front doors. Observations recorded during the field survey include the loss of outbuildings, apparent alterations since prior surveys, the introduction of new buildings, and any notable architectural elements not previously documented.

During the field survey, numerous properties constructed prior to 1970 were identified throughout the project area. JLD Consulting selected 37 properties not previously surveyed that exhibited a good degree of historic integrity or unique architectural distinction. An attempt was made to identify historic groupings of post-World War II resources. Only a handful of neighborhoods constructed prior to 1970 were found within the study area. Of them, only one (WA8167) appeared to convey apparent architectural significance and retain decent integrity.

When possible, multiple high-quality digital photographs meeting the requirements of the National Register of Historic Places were taken of each surveyed property. Photographs of both primary and secondary resources, including agricultural outbuildings and fields, were taken. All photographs were labeled according to the NC HPO labeling conventions, and contact sheets were printed for inclusion in the paper survey files. CD-Rs containing all digital photographs are on file with NC HPO and the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission.

NC HPO Data Entry and Paper Survey Files

Between May and July 2019, JLD Consulting updated a project-based MS Access database to include a brief description of each property extracted from paper survey files. Based on a review of existing survey files, current field observations, Google Earth imagery, and online tax records, each record in the database was updated with at least one of the following designations: No Substantial Change, Altered, Deteriorated, Demolished, Outbuilding Loss, or Moved (*see* Appendix B). The HPO database was fully populated for previously surveyed properties, as well as the 37 newly surveyed properties. Report forms for each property were generated from the database and included in the individual paper survey files. A digital copy of the database is on file with NC HPO and the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission. The individual paper files include various field notes, property records, contact sheets, printed report forms from the database, and additional primary research if available.

SECTION 3: FINDINGS

Despite encroaching suburbanization, the long- and short-range urban service areas of the towns of Knightdale, Wendell, Rolesville, and Zebulon, as well as the Little River Water Supply Watershed of eastern Wake County, remain predominantly rural. As noted in Section 2, the most significant changes to the rural landscapes have occurred since the 1970s as a result of increasing suburbanization and the subdivision of farmland. The expansion of highways, specifically the extension of the US Route 264 Bypass, the widening of the US Route 64 Bypass, and the construction of the interchange at their intersection, resulted in some demolition and loss of rural farmland. Since the 1970s, the development of large-scale subdivisions throughout the study area has ensued. While much of the Little River study area retains its remote, rural nature, encroaching development threatens its historic resources and agricultural landscape.

In an attempt to better interpret the overall changes to the historic built environment of each study area, each of the 251 previously surveyed properties was coded as No Substantial Change, Altered, Deteriorated, Demolished, Outbuilding Loss, or Moved. The classifications were made based on the photographs present in the 1988-1991 survey files. In most instances, photographs from the 2005-2007 survey were not available for a full comparison. However, survey forms from the latter survey note any changes or alterations since the 1991 survey. The current study focuses on those properties classified as demolished or deteriorated in order to determine the extent of the loss of the historic built environment within each of the five study areas.

3.1 KNIGHTDALE

(Long- and Short-Range Urban Service Area “LSRUSA”)

The long- and short-range urban service area of Knightdale is the smallest of the Phase V study areas. Its southern section is dominated by residential development from the 1980s to the 2000s. This development is characterized by large-scale planned subdivisions with curvilinear streets. The northern section of the Knightdale study area is located at the southwest junction of the Knightdale Bypass (BYP 264) and Knightdale Boulevard (BUS 64). This area maintains much of its rural landscape.

Four previously surveyed properties are located within the Knightdale study area. While all the primary resources are extant, outbuilding loss was observed at three of the properties. No properties within this area were newly surveyed as part of the Phase V survey update.

SSN	Address	Property Name	Date
WA0263	9209 Poole Road	Robert Knott House	Ca.1890
WA0264	4040 Smithfield Road	Bailey Williamson House	Ca.1840-1860
WA1981	6025 King Farm Lane	Neville Farm	Ca.1900
WA1982	Smithfield Road	Knott Farm	Ca.1900

Table 1. Previously Documented Properties in the Knightdale Study Area

3.2 ROLESVILLE

(Long- and Short-Range Urban Service Area “LSRUSA”)

The long- and short-range urban service area of Rolesville includes the highly trafficked Jonesville Road, which travels in a north-south direction through the study area; and Mitchell Mill and Riley Hill roads, which form the southern boundary. Two historic farming communities are located within this study area – Fowlers Crossroads and Riley Hill. The western section of this study area is characterized by undulating wooded hills and small ponds. Many of the farms in this area appear to have been subdivided into residential lots along Mitchell Mill and Jonesville roads. A concentration of 1960s-1970s residential architecture is found along Jonesville Road and marks the earliest collection of post-World War II housing forming a cohesive neighborhood within the study area (WA8167). The eastern half of the Rolesville study area is a combination of woodland and cleared agricultural fields through which Buffalo Creek meanders. Several planned subdivisions from the late-twentieth century to the present tend to be grouped along Mitchell Mill and Rolesville roads. The only apparent alterations resulting from road projects are new roads built within the planned subdivisions.

Twenty-five (25) historic properties were previously surveyed within the Rolesville study area. Of them, six (6) are no longer extant, two (2) are classified as deteriorated, and seven (7) lost at least one associated outbuilding. Three of the demolished properties are farm complexes in which all previously identified buildings and structures are confirmed demolished. All of the demolished properties appear to be a result of abandonment and deterioration rather than modern residential

development. Figures 2 and 3 show the distribution of demolished and deteriorated properties within the Rolesville study area. The seven properties that retain their primary resources but have experienced outbuilding loss account for 28% of all previously recorded resources within this study area. The total loss of three farms and numerous outbuildings is indicative of the declining agrarian culture of the study area since the late twentieth century.

SSN	Address	Property Name	Date
WA1819	1832 Rolesville Road	Whitley-Bratcher House and Farm Complex	Ca.1910s
WA1845	6720 Mitchell Mill Road	Scarboro Farm	Ca.1950s
WA1933	Broughton Road	Merritt-Hodge Farm	Ca.1900
WA1934	3405 Broughton Road	Luther Smith House	Ca.1850
WA3710	Fowler Road	House	No date
WA3711	Mitchell Mill Road	Watkins House	No date

Table 2. Demolished Properties in the Rolesville Study Area

SSN	Address	Property Name	Date
WA1818	1801 Rolesville Road	Whitley-Fowler Farm Tenant House	Ca.1910s
WA1823	4809 Mitchell Mill Road	Harris-Hagwood-Watkins House	Ca.1830-1840s

Table 3. Deteriorated Properties in the Rolesville Study Area

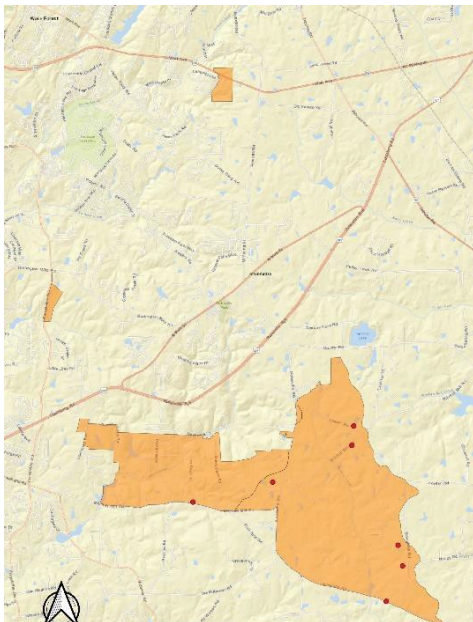


Figure 2. Distribution of Demolished Properties in the Rolesville Study Area

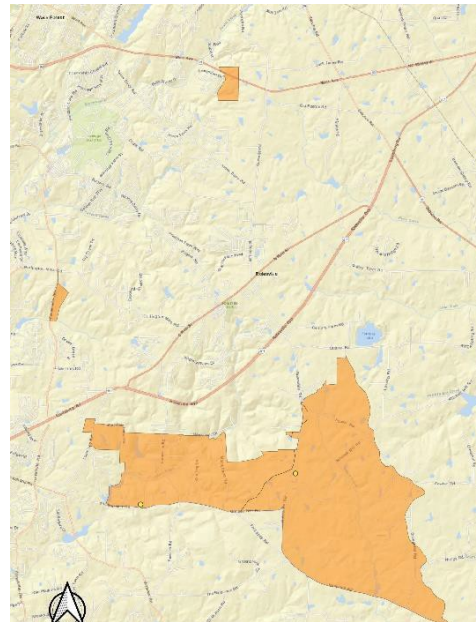


Figure 3. Distribution of Deteriorated Properties in the Rolesville Study Area

SSN	Address	Property Name	Date
WA1729	2033 Wait Avenue	Barham Farm	Ca.1910s
WA1816	1501 Rolesville Road	Duke-Woodlief Farm	Ca.1920s
WA1817	1721 Rolesville Road	Moody House	Ca.1900s
WA1820	2101 Rolesville Road	Watkins-Duke House	Ca.1840-1860
WA1825	6224 Mitchell Mill Road	Whitely-Fowler Farm Tenant House	Ca.1910
WA1925	2617 Rolesville Road	Farm Complex	Ca.1900
WA1932	5637 Riley Hill Road	Perry Farm	1913

Table 4. Properties with Outbuilding Loss in the Rolesville Study Area

Only four (4) properties within the Rolesville study area were newly surveyed. Three date to the mid-twentieth century, including the earliest distinct grouping of houses resembling a traditional neighborhood. The Watkins House (WA8158) is a modest front-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house with a later porch. Riley Hill Baptist Church (WA8185) is a front-gabled, brick-veneered sanctuary constructed sometime after 1922. In the mid-twentieth century, a prominent portico and rear education wing were added to the original building.

SSN	Address	Property Name	Date
WA8156	1700 Rolesville Road	Lyda Sue Moody House	1917
WA8158	6316 Mitchell Mill Road	Watkins House	1953
WA8167	3800 Block of Jonesville Road	Neighborhood	1960s
WA8185	6101 Riley Hill Road	Riley Hill Baptist Church	Early twentieth century, remodeled 1940

Table 5. Newly Surveyed Properties in the Rolesville Study Area

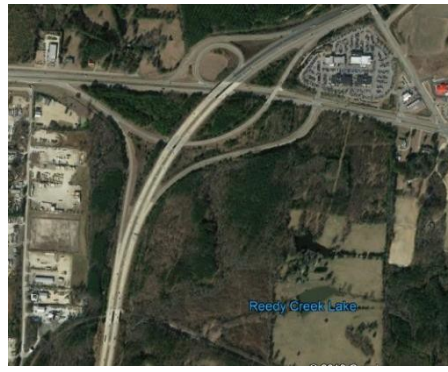
3.3 WENDELL

(Long- and Short-Range Urban Service Area “LSRUSA”)

Among the most notable transformations to the agricultural landscape within the Wendell study area is the extension of the US Route 264 Bypass (Knightdale Bypass) across the US Route 64 Bypass and the construction of a large interchange. The highway extension and interchange dramatically altered the rural nature of the area. In addition, houses on the north side of US 64 were historically accessed from driveways leading from the highway. Since the construction of the interchange and the widening of the US 64 Bypass, Three Sisters Road has been constructed parallel to the highway to access these residences. Large car dealerships were erected directly east of the interchange beginning in the 1990s.



1993 Aerial Photograph of US 64
BUS and US 264



2019 Aerial Photograph of US 64
BUS and US 264

Due to the post-World War II growth of the nearby town of Wendell and the subsequent suburbanization of the surrounding rural areas, the Wake County built Vaiden Whitley High School (WA8159), now East Wake High School, on Rolesville Road just north of its intersection with US 64 and west of Robertson's Millpond. Erected in 1965, the school features a contemporaneous stadium, two later baseball fields, and three later tennis courts. A growing population resulted in large-scale additions to the school throughout the 1990s and 2000s. With the exception of the high school additions and the US 264 and US 64 Bypass interchange, much of the agricultural and wooded landscape of the Wendell study area is intact. Since the 1970s, neighborhoods have sprung up along Rolesville Road, and except for the Great Recession of the late 2000s and early 2010s, have shown no indication of subsiding.

Fifty-one (51) properties within the Wendell study area were previously surveyed. Among them, twelve (12) are demolished. This accounts for 23.5% of the previously surveyed historic properties. Four (4) additional properties are in a deteriorated or ruinous condition and six (6) exhibit outbuilding loss. As illustrated in Figure 4, demolished resources are generally distributed throughout the study area. About one-third of the demolished properties appear to be a direct result of modern residential development, whereas the others are most likely a result of abandonment. The relatively high number of demolished and deteriorated primary resources, as well as those properties experiencing loss of outbuildings, confirms the decline in farming and the increase in residential development since the late twentieth century. Only two properties within the Wendell study area were newly surveyed, including Vaiden Whitley (East Lake) High School.

SSN	Address	Property Name	Date
WA1927	3304 Rolesville Road	George Robertson House	1907
WA1931	5716 Riley Hill Road	Perry House	Ca.1940
WA1937	Secondary Route 2320	Robertson House	Ca.1900
WA1957	1621 Davistown Road	B.A. Weathers Farm Complex*	Ca.1900
WA1997	Secondary Route 1007	Lake Myra Complex*	Ca.1900, ca.1935
WA2256	Secondary Route 1003	Harris House	Ca.1850-1900
WA4025	1401 Davistown Road	House	Ca.1900
WA4026	Secondary Route 1003	House	Not Specified
WA4823	2420 Eagle Rock Road	Johnson-Pair House	Ca.1850, ca.1940
WA8204 (WA-R089)	8921 Corbin Road	Barn	Ca.1885
WA8206 (WA-R101)	9849 Poole Road	House	Ca.1920
WA8207 (WA-R102)	9909 Poole Road	House	Ca.1900

Table 6. Demolished Properties in the Wendell Study Area

*Denotes a multiple resource property where the primary resource is demolished, but support structures and farm-related buildings survive

SSN	Address	Property Name	Date
WA2009	1005 Lake Glad Road	House	Ca.1880
WA2017	617 Old Tarboro Road	Farm Complex	Ca.1890
WA2018	736 Eagle Rock Road	McGee House	Ca.1900
WA8366	1824 Davistown Road	Pierce Farm	Ca.1918

Table 7. Deteriorated Properties in the Wendell Study Area

SSN	Address	Property Name	Date
WA0267	5800 Turnipseed Road	Oaky Grove	1818, ca.1890
WA1948	1801 Edgemont Road	Farm Complex	Ca.1915
WA1955	2420 Davistown Road	Farm Complex	Ca.1910
WA1996	10625 Poole Road	W.E. Mattox Farm	Ca. 1900
WA1998	10300 Poole Road	C.M. Martin House	Ca.1925
WA2010	Secondary Route 2358	Todd Farm	Ca.1900

Table 8. Properties with Outbuilding Loss in the Wendell Study Area

SSN	Address	Property Name	Date
WA8157 (WA-R111)	2309 Davistown Road	Ray House	Ca.1950
WA8159	5101 Rolesville Road	Vaiden Whitley High School	1965

Table 9. Newly Surveyed Properties in the Wendell Study Area

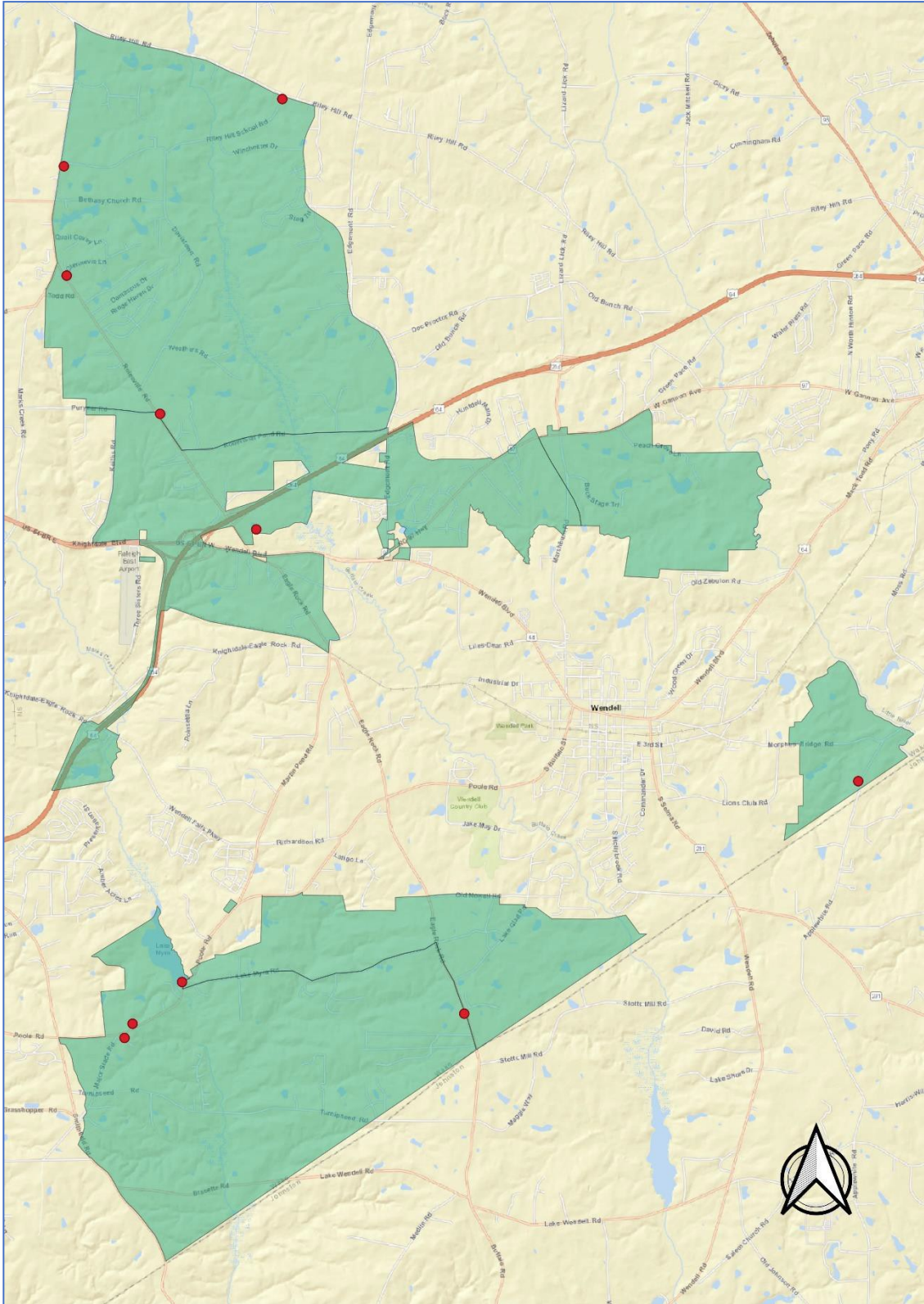


Figure 4. Distribution of Demolished Properties in the Wendell Study Area

3.4 ZEBULON

(Long- and Short-Range Urban Service Area “LSRUSA”)

The Zebulon study area reflects the greatest concentration of modern residential development and expansion into historically rural farmland. While a handful of the residential subdivisions date to the 1970s, substantial suburbanization took shape by the 1980s. With the exception of the Great Recession of the late 2000s and early 2010s, this trend has shown no indication of subsiding. Today, the Zebulon study area is principally characterized by this suburbanization amidst the rapidly diminishing farmsteads of the region.

Thirty-two properties were previously surveyed within the Zebulon study area. Among those, eight (8), or 25%, are no longer extant. The distribution of demolished resources appears random, as two properties are located south of the town of Zebulon and six to the north. Only three of the demolished properties have been replaced by modern residential development. Other losses appear to be a result of abandonment, deterioration, and encroaching vegetation.

SSN	Address	Property Name	Date
WA1890	Secondary Route 2309	Duke’s Lake Crossroads	Ca.1900
WA1892	Secondary Route 2334	House	Not specified
WA2070	Secondary Route 1001	Farm Complex	Ca.1900
WA2072	Secondary Route 2406	W.H. Chamblee House	Ca.1890, 1920
WA2075	Secondary Route 2337	House	Not Specified
WA2101	Secondary Route 2352	Morphus Bridge	1951
WA3695	Black Dog Lane	Log House	Not Specified
WA8201 (WA-R082)	2716 Shepard School Road	Gas Station	Ca.1920

Table 10. Demolished Properties in the Zebulon Study Area

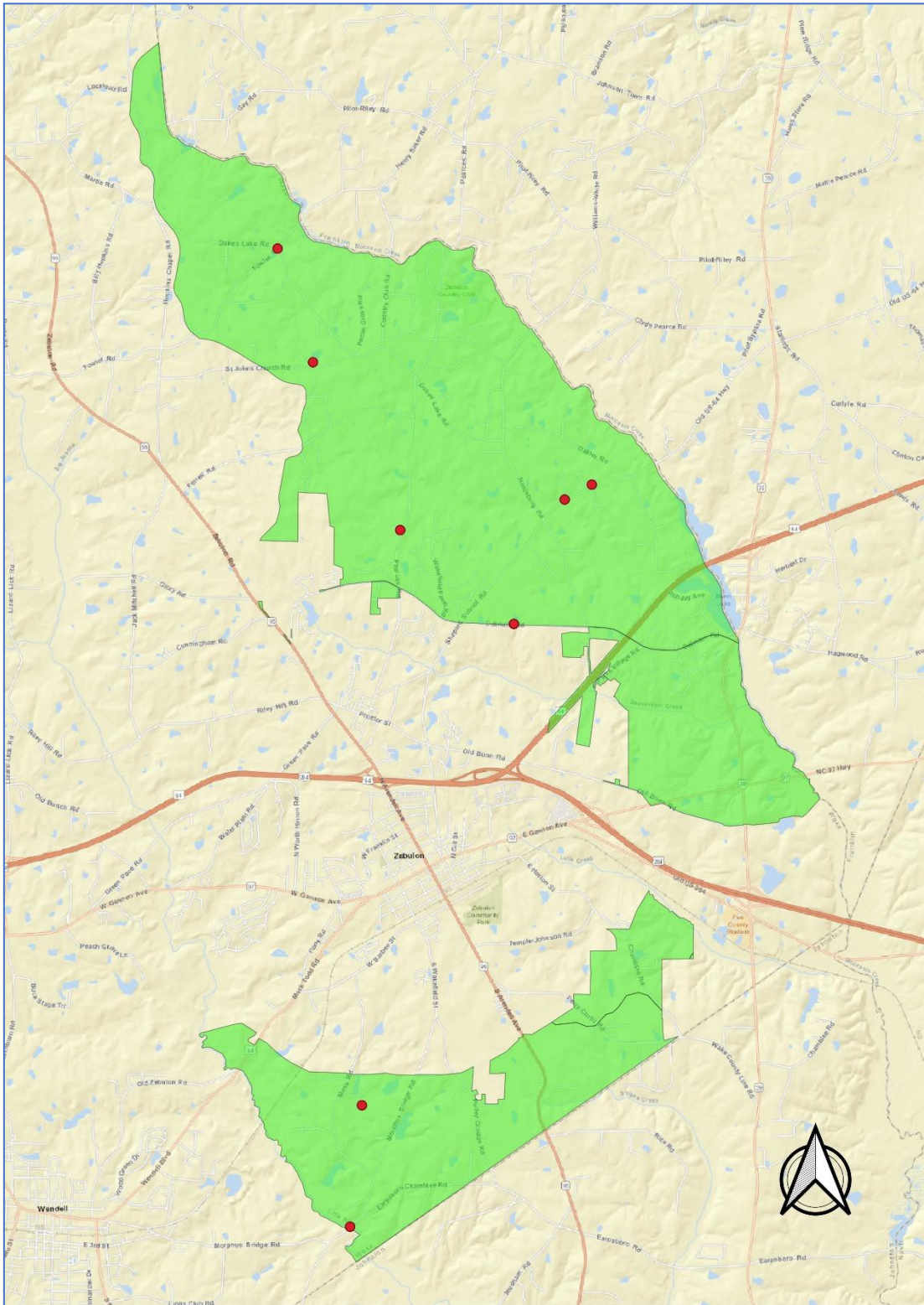


Figure 5. Distribution of Demolished Properties in the Zebulon Study Area

Only four previously surveyed properties are classified as deteriorated. All are in the northern half of the study area and appear to be abandoned. Though none of the properties are multiple resource properties, three are impressive antebellum era houses worthy of preservation.

SSN	Address	Property Name	Date
WA1889	8501 Dukes Lake Road	Kearney Phillips House	Ca.1860
WA1895	3929 Country Club Road	David Gay House	Ca.1830, ca.1900
WA1896	9205 Dukes Lake Road	Stallings House	Ca.1850, ca.1900
WA4828	23131 Shepard School Road	D. Sanford Joyner House	Ca.1910

Table 11. Deteriorated Properties in the Zebulon Study Area

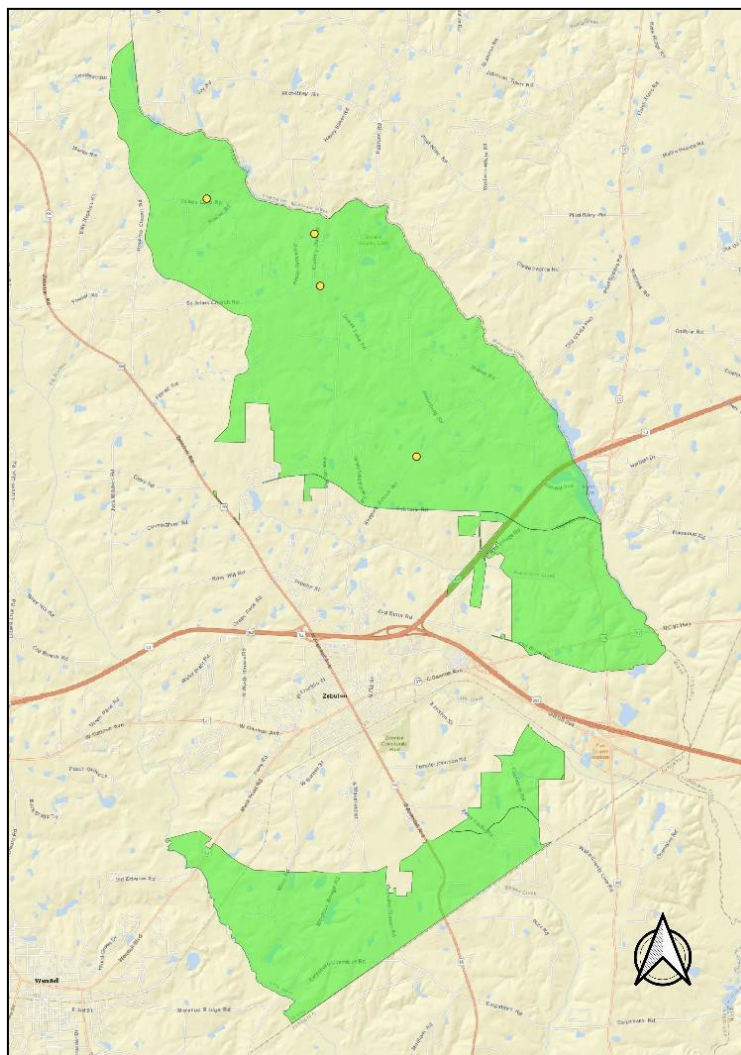


Figure 6. Distribution of Deteriorated Properties in the Zebulon Study Area

Eleven properties within the Zebulon study area were newly surveyed, including the St. Paul No.1 Church of Christ (WA7930), which was constructed in 1924. All others range in date from 1940 to 1970, confirming an increase in residential development within the study area, particularly Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses.

SSN	Address	Property Name	Date
WA7930	1319 Pulley Gordon Road	St. Paul No. 1 Church of Christ	1924
WA8166	4633 Hopkins Chapel Road	Ranch House	1954
WA8170	2045 Pearces Road	Carter House	1969
WA8171	3016 Pearces Road	Eure House	1969
WA8172	10032 Oakley Road	Clark House	1939
WA8173	2952 Shepard School Road	Oakley House	1940
WA8174	2301 Shepard School Road	Mitchell House	1944
WA8175	10124 Debham Road	Charlie Debham House	1952
WA8178	929 Three Sisters Road	Joseph Knott House	1950
WA8180	9449 Ferrell Road	Melton House	1970
WA8181	9325 Ferrell Road	Ferrell House	1958

Table 12. Newly Surveyed Properties in the Zebulon Study Area

3.5 LITTLE RIVER WATER SUPPLY WATERSHED OF EASTERN WAKE COUNTY

The contiguous Little River Water Supply Watershed is more remote and rural in nature than those study areas surrounding larger municipalities. Remote country roads and expansive farmsteads with intact agricultural buildings continue to characterize this study area. The post-World War II subdivision of farmland into smaller residential lots alongside existing country roads is noticeable throughout the study area. While evidence of suburbanization is found along the edges of the study area, much of its interior continues to convey its early agricultural tradition.

The Little River study area is by far the largest of the five. It includes 138 previously surveyed properties, of which 36, or approximately 25%, have been demolished since the 1988-1991 survey. Seven (7) of the properties classified as demolished are primary resources surveyed as part of multiple resource properties. Although the primary resource is no longer extant, support structures or agricultural buildings survive. The distribution of demolished properties is widespread; however, most tend to be clustered near principal roadways. Only a few are replaced by modern residential development and/or subdivisions. Similar to the study areas within closer proximity to towns, the high percentage of demolished buildings is evidence of abandonment of older residences and a decline in farming. This is especially the case when considering an additional ten (10) properties are deteriorated, and twenty-six (26) exhibit the loss of at least one outbuilding since the 1988-1991 survey.

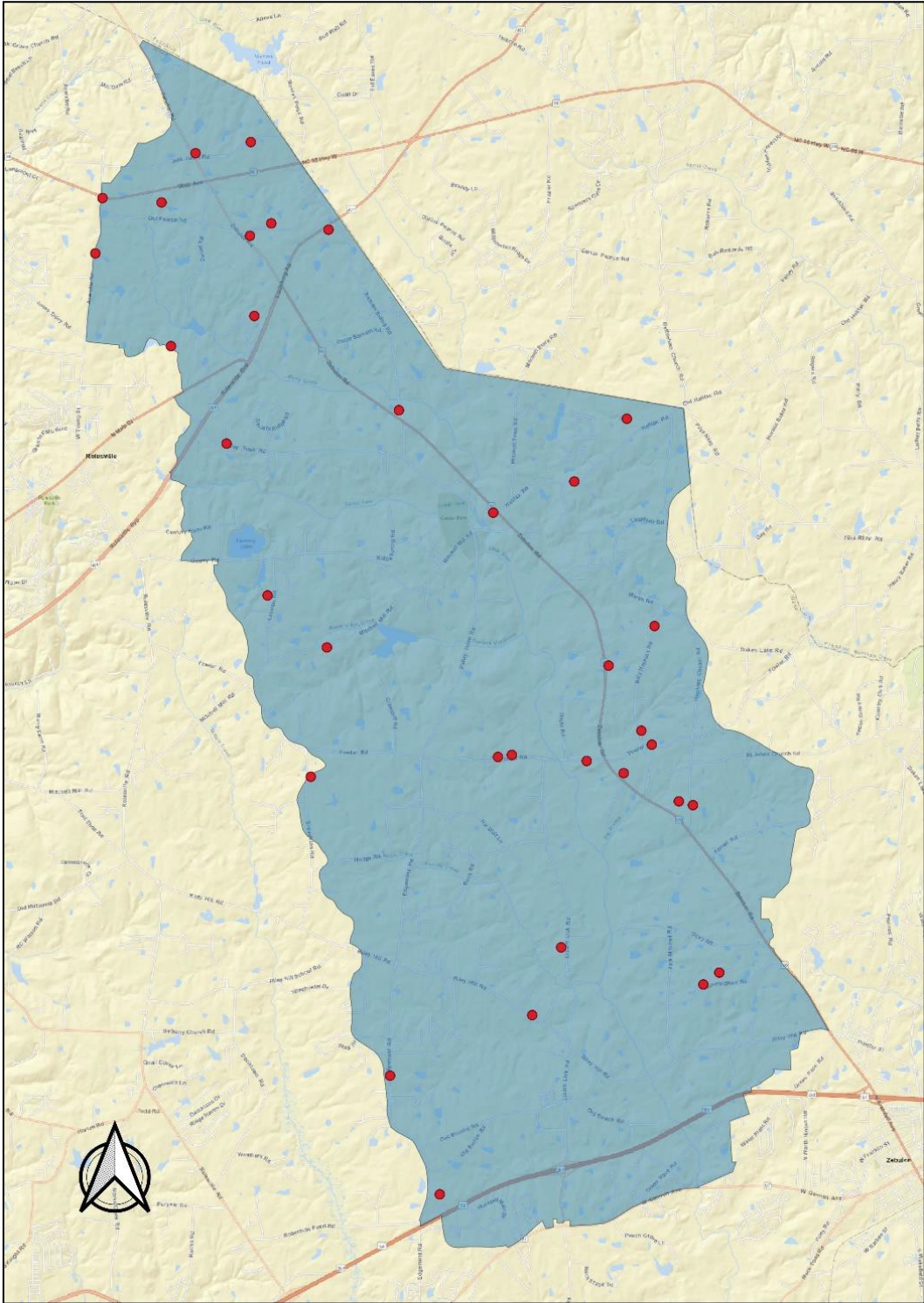


Figure 7. Distribution of Demolished Properties in the Little River Study Area

Demolished Properties

SSN	Address	Property Name	Date
WA1731	2300 Wait Avenue	B.P. Daniels Store	Ca.1920
WA1733	5501 Old Pearce Road	House	Not specified
WA1735	6008 Jack Jones Road	June Jones Tenant House	Ca.1900
WA1736	7600 Zebulon Road	Daniels-Satterwhite Farm	Ca.1905
WA1748	1012 Averette Street	Williams-Young House*	Ca.1890
WA1787	Off US Highway 41	Williams Tenant House	Ca.1890
WA1789	11633 Louisburg Road	S.H. Scarborough Farm Tenant House*	Not specified
WA1791	12132 Louisburg Road	Jeffreys-Ellington Farm	Ca.1858
WA1793	NC 96	Dick Hunt House	Not specified
WA1794	12103 Louisburg Road	J.T. Shearon Farm Tenant House	Not specified
WA1797	Secondary Route 2055	House	Ca.1890
WA1802	6732 Oscar Barham Road	Barham's Siding Company Building*	1930s
WA1805	Secondary Route 2301	John Robert Perry House	Ca.1900
WA1830	4417 Lassiter Road	Edwards-Robertson House*	1948
WA1843	7300 Broughton Road	Edward Crudup Fowler Sr. House	1872
WA1851	Secondary Route 2303	Pulley-Perry House	Ca.1900
WA1854	Secondary Route 2303	Richards Farm*	Ca.1915
WA1862	4229 Billy Hopkins Road	Perry Farm*	Ca.1900-1915
WA1866	4120 Zebulon Road	House	Ca.1900
WA1869	Fowler Road	Perry House	Ca.1860
WA1870	3520 Zebulon Road	Perry Farm	Ca.1905
WA1876	Fowler Road	Billy Hopkins Store	Ca.1910
WA1880	3436 Hopkins Chapel Road	Fernie Richards Farm*	Ca.1940
WA1881	3200 Zebulon Road	Hubert Becker Farm	Ca.1900
WA1943	7109 Riley Hill Road	John Perry House	Ca.1805
WA1944	2412 Edgemont Road	Raymond Horton Store	Ca.1920
WA2060	Lizard Lick Road	J.L. Perry Farm	Ca.1900-1915
WA2064	Back Track Lane	Griffin-Creech House	Ca.1850
WA3708	Zebulon Road	Bud Perry House	Ca.1880
WA7935 (WA-R067)	3728 Billy Hopkins Road	House	Ca.1850
WA8196 (WA-R069)	8301 Cunningham Road	House	Ca.1925
WA8208 (WA-R108)	1612 Edgemont Road	House	Ca.1830
WA8210 (WA-R120)	7032 Pulley Town Road	House	Ca.1900

Table 13. Demolished Properties in the Little River Study Area

*Denotes a multiple resource property where the primary resource is demolished, but some support structures and farm-related buildings may survive. Otherwise, all buildings, including outbuildings, are no longer extant.

Deteriorated Properties

SSN	Address	Property Name	Date
WA1811	6600 Pulley Town Road	Dunn House	1830s
WA1839	7705 Fowler Road	Dr. M. L. Fowler House	Ca. 1850-1900
WA1852	Halifax Road	George Duke Farm	Ca. 1900
WA1861	7812 Martin Road	House	Ca. 1840
WA1865	4209 Zebulon Road	Millard Duke House	Ca. 1910
WA1871	8125 Carpenter Road	House	Ca. 1850
WA1872	3425 Zebulon Road	House	Ca. 1900-1915
WA2252	12108 Louisburg Road	House	Ca. 1840-1860
WA4027	2100 Brannan Park Drive	House	Ca. 1910
WA8358	3001 E. Wait Avenue	Poole Farm*	Ca. 1930

Table 14. Deteriorated Properties in the Little River Study Area

*Denotes a multiple resource property where the primary resource is deteriorated, but some support structures and farm-related buildings may survive. Otherwise, all buildings, including outbuildings, are in a deteriorated condition.

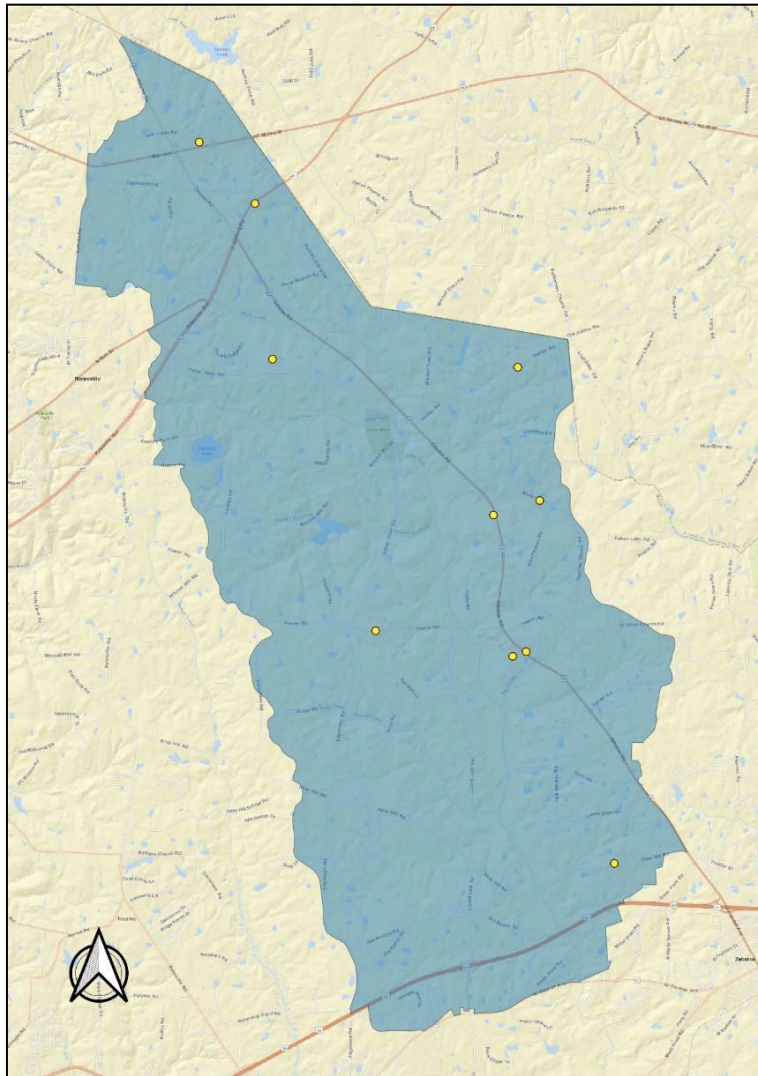


Figure 8. Distribution of Deteriorated Properties in the Little River Study Area

Outbuilding Loss

SSN	Address	Property Name	Date
WA1298	7404 Halifax Road	Green-Hartsfield House	Ca.1810
WA1732	1420 Averette Road	B.P. Daniels Farm	Ca.1930
WA1734	5933 Jack Jones Road	June Jones Farms	Ca.1900
WA1739	5333 Jack Jones Road	Isa Perry Farm	Ca.1900
WA1788	11624 Louisburg Road	Dunn-Scarborough-Frazier Farm	Ca.1826, ca.1935
WA1790	11916 Louisburg Road	Edwards Farm	Ca.1900
WA1792	68172 Zebulon Road	Farm Complex	Ca.1900
WA1796	5711 Old Pearce Road	Shearon-Pearce House	Ca.1908
WA1803	6700 Oscar Barham Road	Sylvester T. Barham Farm	Ca.1900-1910
WA1804	6501 Oscar Barham Road	Perry House	Ca.1900
WA1808	Secondary Route 2300	Pulley House	Ca.1900
WA1810	6600 Pulley Town Road	Dunn-Young Farm	Ca.1800-1850
WA1832	8401 Mitchell Mill Road	Heartsfield-Perry Farm	Ca.1790; Ca.1840
WA1838	8125 Fowler Road	C.C. Perry Farm (#2)	Ca.1900-1910
WA1840	7400 Fowler Road	J.R. Fowler Farm	Ca.1900-1915
WA1841	Fowler Road	J.R. Fowler Farm Tenant House	Ca.1900-1910
WA1842	7205 Fowler Road	Strickland-Dunn-Broughton Farm	Ca.1890
WA1863	3928 Billy Hopkins Road	Branch Ferrell House	Ca.1840-1860
WA1868	3600-3704 Doyle Road	Mitchell Farm	Ca.1900-1910
WA1877	8836 Fowler Road	Bunn Farm	Ca.1900
WA1878	Hopkins Crossroads	Hopkins Crossroads Historic District	Ca.1900s-1950s
WA1883	4104 Hopkins Chapel Road	Howard Bunn House	Ca.1890
WA1940	6125 Riley Hill Road	Charles Marriott House	Ca.1925
WA1950	6932 Old Bunch Road	Hinnant Farm	Ca.1915
WA2026	7321 Siemens Road	Farm Complex	Ca.1900
WA2067	3201 Zebulon Road	Hopkins-Becker Farm	Ca.1900

Table 15. Properties with Outbuilding Loss in the Little River Study Area

Though largely more remote and rural in nature than the other four study areas, there appears to be a comparable amount of residential development occurring shortly following World War II and into the 1950s. Most of this housing occurs alongside existing roads and is comprised of residential lots subdivided by larger family farmsteads to provide housing for younger generations. The development of residential neighborhoods and planned subdivisions did not take off until the 1980s within the Little River study area. The majority of this development occurs along the periphery of the study area, particularly along its western boundary.

Twenty properties were newly surveyed within the Little River study area. This number includes three that were constructed prior to the 1940s but now, with the passage of time, warrant documentation. Newly surveyed properties from the 1940s to 1960s are Period Cottages, Minimal Traditional dwellings, and Ranch houses. The Rhodes House (WA8184) is a representative Period Cottage from the 1940s on the edge of Zebulon. By far most houses dating to this period are Ranch houses ranging from modest, compact dwellings to sprawling residences on large agricultural lots. The Kenneth Pearce House (WA8151), though a relatively modest dwelling in respect to its form and style, illustrates a rural Ranch house surrounded by agricultural outbuildings and fields.

The Sherwood’s Motorcycle Repair building (WA8183), constructed in 1947, is a mid-twentieth-century automobile repair shop that continues to operate as such. Hopkins Chapel Baptist Church (WA8165), completed in 1957 to replace an earlier church, is reflective of a growing population and strengthening economy following World War II and through the 1950s within the predominantly rural farming communities.

SSN	Address	Property Name	Date
WA8150	604 Averette Road	Sallie D. Averette House	Ca.1930
WA8151	700 Averette Road	Kenneth Vaughan Pearce House	1952
WA8152	7100 Zebulon Road	Pearce House	1965
WA8153	7617 Zebulon Road	Lee Roy Frazier Farm	1932
WA8154	12101 Louisburg Road	Shearon House	1962
WA8155	5021 Zebulon Road	Mitchell Store	Ca.1950
WA8160	7908 Fowler Road	Perry House	Ca.1910
WA8161	4505 Pulley Town Road	House	Ca.1945
WA8162	7832 Halifax Road	Donald Privette House	1961
WA8163	5636 Hopkins Chapel Road	Privette House	1949
WA8164	7221 Martin Road	Edsel Martin House	Ca.1930

SSN	Address	Property Name	Date
WA8165	4525 Hopkins Chapel Road	Hopkins Chapel Baptist Church	1957
WA8168	8725 Fowler Road	Billeysville Grocery	Ca.1950
WA8169	3933 Hopkins Chapel Road	Taylor-Donald Fowler House	Ca.1940
WA8176 (WA-R093)	1512 Green Pace Road	Charlie High House	Ca.1935
WA8177	8509 Fowler Road	Perry House	1956
WA8179	8705 Fowler Road	Jackson Farm	Ca.1874-1970s
WA8182	8709 Cunningham Road	Cunningham House	Ca.1930
WA8183	2008 Zebulon Road	Sherwood's Motorcycle Repair	1947
WA8184	1817 Zebulon Road	Rhodes House	1941

Table 16. Newly Surveyed Properties in the Little River Study Area

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APPENDICES



**APPENDIX A: NEWLY ASSIGNED SURVEY SITE
NUMBERS FOR PREVIOUS RECONNAISSANCE-
LEVEL SURVEY**

Reconnaissance-Level Survey Number	Newly Assigned Survey Site Number
WA-R066	WA7934
WA-R067	WA7935
WA-R068	WA8044
WA-R069	WA8196
WA-R070	WA8197
WA-R071	WA8198
WA-R072	WA8199
WA-R081	WA8200
WA-R082	WA8201
WA-R087	WA8202
WA-R088	WA8203
WA-R089	WA8204
WA-R090	WA8205
WA-R093	WA8176
WA-R101	WA8206
WA-R102	WA8207
WA-R108	WA8208
WA-R109	WA8209
WA-R111	WA8157
WA-R120	WA8210
WA-R121	WA8211
WA-R122	WA8212
WA-R123	WA8213
WA-R124	WA8214

APPENDIX B: CLASSIFICATIONS OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES

No Substantial Change: Many properties experienced minor alterations including changes to the porch posts or railings and additions to the rear. These changes, while they frequently involved the removal of historic material, did not significantly change the historic form or interpretation of the historic structure, so were not considered alterations for the purpose of this survey.

Altered: Changes that significantly altered the historic structure include the addition of synthetic siding, windows, and/or doors, changes in the fenestration, the enclosure of porches, changes to the roofline, additions to the façade, or prominently placed side additions.

Deteriorated: While many buildings have suffered from deferred maintenance, these resources were significantly deteriorated. Many of them are abandoned, overgrown, and open to the elements due to missing windows, doors, or roofing material. The classification is specifically meant to note buildings that are likely to be lost in the coming years if action is not taken to stabilize them.

Demolished: These buildings have been removed from their documented locations. While there is the possibility that the buildings were simply moved and not destroyed, the buildings could not be located within the study area. In addition to the demolition of primary resources, many of the rural resources experienced outbuilding loss. Those with outbuilding loss were calculated for statistical purposes.

Moved: The relocation of resources happens for a variety of reasons. Most of the relocated buildings were rehabilitated after their move, while others may be classified as both moved and deteriorated.

New Survey: Resources constructed prior to 1970 that were newly identified as part of this survey.