

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name New Hill Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number roughly extends 1/2 mi. S. of intersection of Old U.S. Hwy. 1 & SR 1127 & 2 mi. W. of intersection along Old N/A not for publication U.S. Hwy. 1

city or town New Hill N/A vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27562

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey Brown 3/2/01
Signature of certifying official Title Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other. (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
59	7	buildings
2	1	sites
1	1	structures
0	0	objects
62	9	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- COMMERCE/TRADE: general store
- FUNERARY: cemetery
- RELIGION: religious facility
- DOMESTIC: hotel
- TRANSPORTATION: rail-related
- AGRICULTURE: processing

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- COMMERCE/TRADE: general store
- FUNERARY: cemetery
- RELIGION: religious facility
- VACANT/NOT IN USE
- TRANSPORTATION: rail-related
- AGRICULTURE: processing

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Late Victorian
- Colonial Revival
- Tudor Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation brick
- walls weatherboard
- roof metal
- other brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Agriculture
- Architecture
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1860-1950

Significant Dates

1860
1872

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

New Hill Historic District
Name of Property

Wake County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 282 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	7
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6	8	5	5	0	0
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3	9	4	9	9	3	0
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Zone Easting Northing
2

1	7
---	---

6	8	6	0	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	5	0	3	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3

1	7
---	---

6	8	6	6	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	5	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing
4

1	7
---	---

6	8	7	2	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	5	0	6	2	0
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Beth Keane
organization Retrospective date 20 November 2000
street & number 2001 Metts Avenue telephone 910-815-1096
city or town Wilmington state NC zip code 28403

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name see attached list
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 6,7 Page 1 New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

6. Function of Use (continued)

Historic Functions

AGRICULTURE: outbuilding
AGRICULTURE: agriculture field
AGRICULTURE: animal facility

Current Functions:

AGRICULTURE: outbuilding
AGRICULTURE: agriculture field

7. Description

Architectural Classification (continued)

Bungalow/Craftsman
Gothic Revival

Materials (continued)

walls: Vinyl
Log
Brick
Concrete
Terra cotta

roof: Asphalt

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 2

New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Located near the border of western Wake County, the New Hill Historic District consists of a commercial crossroads and surrounding residences, farmsteads, and community buildings. The district includes approximately 282 acres, made up primarily of gently rolling farmland and expansive pine woods. Though agriculture is becoming a rare pursuit in developing Wake County, fields cultivated in tobacco, hay, soybeans, and corn are still found around New Hill. The fields are often bordered by woods and fences and feature ponds for crop irrigation.

The tracks of the former Raleigh and Augusta Railroad (now the Seaboard Coastline) pass through the district in a northeast to southwest direction, running generally along the southern border of the district. The crossroads are formed by the north-south New Hill-Holleman Road (SR 1127) and the east-west Old U.S. Highway 1. The crossroads constitutes the commercial heart of the district, consisting of several stores and five relatively modest early twentieth-century homes of the families who worked in the stores and other workers in the community. The district boundary extends about one-half mile south along New Hill-Holleman Road to include several additional turn-of-the-twentieth-century houses and about one mile west along Old U.S. Highway 1 to include the New Hill Baptist Church (no. 20) and the church cemetery (no. 20a), several additional houses, and two small farmsteads.

The focal point of the crossroads is the W. T. Roundy commercial complex, which includes a small motor court, a store, and service station (no. 18). W. T. Roundy of New Hill operated a restaurant and motel cottages for motorists traveling through New Hill on what is now Old U. S. Highway 1. Several of the one-room cottages with attached carports still stand, although the restaurant is no longer there. The complex also includes a viable general merchandise store along with gas pumps. The store still serves as the heart of the community as old timers gather on the bench in front of the store every day to exchange local news.

Another important building to the community, located adjacent to the railroad tracks, is the former C.J. Bright's general merchandise store (also known locally as the New Hill Emporium) (no. 9). Built in the late nineteenth century, this large gable-front two-story frame building supplied people for miles around

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 3

New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

with goods and supplies for the home and farm. The store closed in the 1940s and has been vacant since that time.

Surrounding the stores are several dwellings dating from the mid-nineteenth century. Most of these dwellings housed the families of the storeowners, including the W. T. Roundy House (no. 18), a c. 1928 frame bungalow. The c. 1860 Duncan Lashley House (no. 19) dominates the northwest corner of the intersection. Built as a two-story I-house, it has been heavily altered over the years. The house remains in the ownership of Duncan Lashley's descendants. The remaining houses clustered around the crossroads are more modest one-story frame houses displaying attached porches and some Victorian trim.

Strung along the New Hill-Holleman Road, south of the crossroads, are several significant houses including the John Bright House (no. 2), a frame pyramidal cottage built c. 1912. Lumber for the house was harvested and planed from a saw mill located on the property early in the twentieth century. A number of early-twentieth-century outbuildings are clustered around the house. Adjacent to the John Bright House is the C. J. Bright House (no. 3), a c. 1890 triple-A I-house built by the proprietor of the New Hill Emporium. Opposite the C. J. Bright House, on the east side of the New-Hill Holleman Road and adjacent to the railroad tracks, can be found the c. 1904 Thomas Lansford Gardner House (no. 8), a two-story Queen Anne-style house built for New Hill's railroad station master.

Located approximately one-half mile south of the crossroads, on the north side of Old U.S. Highway 1, is the New Hill Baptist Church (no. 20). The church has occupied this central geographic point in the community since the late nineteenth century. The property includes the c. 1888 Gothic Revival frame church, with an attached rear cross wing dating from the early twentieth century and a more recent educational wing on the south side. The New Hill Baptist Church cemetery (no. 20a) lies behind the church and contains mostly manufactured stones dating from the last three decades. The cemetery includes the graves of many community residents dating from the early twentieth century to the present, including members of the Roundy, Bright, Lashley, and Gardner families.

On the south side of Old U.S. Highway 1, opposite the New Hill Baptist Church, sits the c. 1890 Glass-Gardner House (no. 16), a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 4 New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

late Greek Revival-style I-house. Mr. Glass, the local telegraph operator lived in the house during the 1920s, while Mr. Orus Gardner, the New Hill postmaster bought the property in the 1950s. A number of outbuildings are associated with the property.

The remainder of the district includes several farm complexes and surrounding associated farm fields and woodlands. The farm complexes provide a glimpse of the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century rural development patterns associated with bright leaf tobacco cultivation. Reflecting the relatively small amount of acreage required to produce a profitable tobacco crop, these complexes are somewhat closely spaced along Old U.S. Highway 1. The Nommie Horton Farm (no. 21) includes a c. 1920 frame bungalow which sits well back from the north side of Old U.S. Highway 1. A significant collection of outbuildings are clustered around the house including a smokehouse/wash house, a wood shed, a packhouse, a chicken house, and a large two-story gambrel-roof barn. Situated somewhat farther from this complex are three log tobacco barns. About one-quarter mile west of the Nommie Horton Farm is the Allie Lawrence Farm (c. 23). A 1920 frame pyramidal cottage sits at the center of this early twentieth-century farm complex. Notable characteristics of the house include tall interior corbelled chimneys, a wide wrap-around porch, and Victorian trim. Numerous outbuildings associated with the house include a smokehouse/wash house, several garden sheds, as well as several barns. Again, situated somewhat farther from the main house on the south side of Old U.S. Highway 1, are three tobacco barns featuring terra cotta tile siding--representing a 1930s experiment in new, heat-absorbing materials for tobacco barns.

Although suburbanization of western Wake County is creeping along Old U.S. Highway 1 from Apex, new development has not yet intruded on the village. Most of the changes within the district consist of expansions or minor modernizations to the houses, stores, and farm outbuildings. Most of these changes do not adversely affect the integrity or contributing status of the resources. Several new houses have been built in the past decade but are for the most part set back from the road behind a vegetative screen. Other changes include the demolition of the railroad depot in the 1950s and the loss of several businesses located at the crossroads.

Despite these changes and growth at the edges of the community, the primary commercial, residential, and agricultural

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 5

New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

buildings of the New Hill Historic District remain essentially intact, as do the field patterns and other pastoral features that have identified this rural community for over a century. None of the above listed alterations harm the overall integrity of the district. The district, as a whole remains remarkably intact, retaining integrity of setting, location, design, materials, feeling and associations.

Inventory List

The following inventory list begins with the railroad tracks which run through the district in a northeast to southwest direction and generally parallel Old U.S. Highway 1. It then moves from south to north along the west side of New Hill-Holleman Road until it reaches the intersection of New Hill-Holleman Road and Old U.S. Highway 1. It continues from south to north along the east side of New Hill-Holleman Road, with a slight detour around Womble Circle. Beginning at the intersection of New Hill-Holleman Road and Old U.S. Highway 1, it then continues from northeast to southwest along the south side of Old U.S. Highway 1 and then moves from northeast to southwest along the north side of Old U.S. Highway 1. The southwestern edge of the district is marked by the Allie Lawrence farm.

Resources are identified by street addresses when available. Geographical locations are given for properties without known street addresses.

<u>NO</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
01	C	struc.	c. 1906	running northeast- southwest through the district

(former) Raleigh and Augusta Railroad tracks (Seaboard Coastline).

These tracks were a part of the Raleigh and Augusta Railroad. The coming of the railroad marked a period of growth and prosperity for the rural crossroads community of New Hill. Now a part of the Seaboard Coastline railroad, the tracks, which cross New Hill-Holleman Road, are still in use.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 6

New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

02 C bldg. c. 1912 2920 New Hill-Holleman Rd.

John Bright House. This frame pyramidal cottage with side and rear hip wings, German siding, one-over-one sash windows, tall interior brick corbelled chimneys, and wrap-around porch is associated with John Bright, who operated a lumber mill on the property early in the twentieth century. Lumber for the house was harvested from the property. A year after he built the house, he brought his bride home to live there. Several outbuildings are situated around the house.

02a C outbldg. c. 1912

Garage. Frame, gable-front, garage clad with weatherboards and a metal roof. Shed addition on the north side. Attached to the rear is a room which John Bright used as his lumber mill office.

02b N outbldg. 1990

Garden shed. Frame, gable-front garden shed with vinyl siding and a shed addition. The garden shed replaced an earlier one that was destroyed by fire in 1990.

02c C outbldg. c. 1920

Garden shed. Frame, gable-front garden shed with German siding, exposed rafters, metal roof, and a replacement glass door.

02d C outbldg. c. 1920

Equipment shed. Frame, gable-front shed with metal roof and weatherboard siding.

02e C outbldg. c. 1920

Uncle Toy's Cottage. Frame gable-end cottage with board-and-batten siding and a small interior chimney. The cottage was lived in for many years by a servant of the Bright family.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 7

New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

03 C bldg. c. 1890 2912 New Hill Holleman Rd.

C. J. Bright House. This frame triple-A I-house with a wide wrap-around porch and several rear additions was the late-nineteenth century home of C. J. "Judd" Bright, a prominent New Hill merchant. Situated on eleven acres, the house was moved back slightly from the road in the early 1980s by the current owners. At the same time, the house was clad with vinyl siding and raised on a brick foundation so a basement could be added. An inground swimming pool and pond were also installed on the property at this time. The interior of the house features horizontal pine board paneling, raised panel doors, and original mantels in the upstairs bedrooms. A number of early outbuildings are associated with the house.

03a C outbldg. c. 1890

Carriage house. Frame carriage house with vertical board siding is situated south of the house.

03b C outbldg. c. 1890

Outhouse. Frame one-seater outhouse is located behind the house.

03c C outbldg. c. 1920

Equipment Shed. Frame gable-end equipment shed with vertical board siding and a metal roof in deteriorated condition.

03d C outbldg. c. 1920

Woodshed. Frame gable-front woodshed with a metal roof, overhanging eaves, and weatherboard siding.

04 N bldg. 1997 2904 New Hill-Holleman Rd.

Gardner House (I). A two-story log house with three gable-front dormers, the house features an exterior stone chimney on the south end and a wide wrap-around porch.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 8

New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

05 C bldg. c. 1913 2804 New Hill-Holleman Rd.

Lela Simon's Store. The early twentieth-century gable-end vernacular cottage features a rear ell addition, a mix of German and weatherboard siding, one-over-one windows, a standing-seam metal roof and a wrap-around porch supported by turned posts. The house is situated very close to the road, north of the railroad tracks. For many years, the building was known as Lela Simon's store. Ms. Simon resided in the back of the building, and ran a general merchandise store in the front.

06 C bldg. c. 1895 2829 Womble Circle

Gardner House (II). Associated with the Gardner family, this one-and-half-story, gable-end house with rear shed and ell additions was probably built around the turn-of-the-twentieth century. The building features unusual upper-story casement windows, placed sideways on the front of the house. Other notable characteristics include German siding, an interior brick chimney on the ell, a few chamfered porch posts, and six-over-six sash windows. The porch has been expanded in recent years and some of the original siding has been replaced on the ell.

07 N bldg. 1946 3521 Womble Circle

Joseph B. Womble House. This modified Tudor Revival-style house features a combination of brick and vinyl siding, a chimney situated on the front facade, six-over-six windows, an attached two-car garage on the north side of house and an attached sunporch on the south side. Because the house was moved to this location by Wallace Womble, son of the original owner, in 1975, it has been listed as non-contributing.

08 C bldg. c. 1904 2817 Womble Circle

Thomas Lansford Gardner House. Built c. 1904 for Thomas L. Gardner, New Hill's railroad stationmaster, this two-story Queen Anne-style house sits far back from the road and faces the railroad tracks to the north. Though the house has been re-sided with vinyl and a small portion of the wrap-around porch has been enclosed, the house is largely intact, exhibiting typical Queen Anne character-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 9

New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

istics, such as a generally asymmetrical shape, multi-pitched roofline, wrap-around porch with Doric supports and turned balustrade, small Palladian windows in the gables, and tall interior corbelled chimneys. The house has been owned by the Womble family since 1970.

08a C outbldg. c. 1945

Garage. Frame three-bay gable-end garage with metal siding and roof.

09 C bldg. c. 1890 E side of SR 1127
(New Hill-Holleman Rd.)

C. J. "Judd" Bright's Store (also known as New Hill Emporium). Probably built in the late nineteenth century, this large, two-story, gable-front store was the home of C. J. "Judd" Bright's general merchandise store, also known, according to local resident, Wayne Womble, as the "New Hill Emporium." Situated adjacent to the railroad tracks, the store is similar to the Watts Store in Auburn (Wake County), which was built in the 1870s and is also very near the railroad tracks. The store was operated until the 1940s. The building is in a deteriorated condition, missing its porch and most of its windows, but several doors, shutters, and barred window openings survive, leaving the building sufficient historic integrity. Situated behind the building are the remains of a railroad warehouse. This warehouse was inaccessible for inspection.

10 C bldg. c. 1930 SE intersection of New
Hill-Holleman Rd & Old U.S.
Hwy 1

Commercial Bldg. Situated on the southeast corner of the intersection of New Hill-Holleman Road and Old U.S. Highway 1, this small cinderblock general merchandise store features a front porte cochere supported by square brick columns. For many years, this was the only store within fifteen miles of New Hill. In the 1920s, it was utilized as an army-surplus store. The building has been vacant since approximately 1960.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 10 New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

11 C bldg. c. 1930 SW intersection of New Hill-Holleman Rd & Old U.S. Hwy 1

Commercial Bldg. Situated at the southwest intersection of New Hill-Holleman Road and Old U.S. Highway 1, this small brick store features a front porte cochere and multiple rear frame additions. This business was operated as a general merchandise and feed store by New Hill native, Cary Welch, for many years. It has been vacant since approximately 1960 and is in deteriorated condition.

12 C bldg. 1948 3605 Old U.S. Hwy 1

Melvin Strickland House. This is a three-bay, vinyl-clad, side-gable minimal traditional house with a small central gable-front portico. It was built for New Hill merchant, Melvin Strickland, who operated the adjacent store.

12a C outbldg. c. 1948

Garage. Frame, gable-front one-car garage.

13 C bldg. c. 1915 3609 Old U.S. Hwy 1

Cary Welch House. Situated close to the road, this three-bay Triple-A cottage features German siding, two-over-two windows, an attached porch supported by turned posts, and a rear ell addition. Mr. Welch was a New Hill merchant who operated one of the corner stores.

13a C outbldg. c. 1920

Garage. Frame gable-front one-car garage with vertical board siding.

13b C outbldg. c. 1940

Garden shed/chicken coop. Frame gable-front garden shed with attached chicken coop situated behind the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 11 New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

13c C outbldg. c. 1940

Animal shed. Frame animal shed used at one time to shelter a cow and pigs. Currently utilized as a garden shed.

14 N bldg. c. 1955 3613 Old U.S. Hwy 1

Vedder House. Frame ranch house with a combination of brick veneer and wood siding.

15 C bldg. c. 1948 3616 Old U.S. Hwy 1

Gardner House (III). This one-story, three-bay, gable-front bungalow features a metal roof, exposed rafters, weatherboard siding and attached front porch supported by square posts.

16 C bldg. c. 1890 3701 Old U.S. Hwy 1

Glass-Gardner House. Probably built in the late 1880s, this well-preserved late-Greek Revival I-house with rear ell and later rear additions features exterior-end common bond brick chimneys (6:1), six-over-six sash windows, molded cornerboard pilasters with capitals, gable returns, and a wrap-around porch which was probably added in the early twentieth century. The interior retains some of the plaster walls and three original mantels. Although the original owner is undetermined, two prominent members of the New Hill community have held title to the property in this century: Mr Glass, the local telegraph operator, lived here in the 1920s, and Mr. Orus T. Gardner, the postmaster, bought the property in the 1950s. A number of outbuildings are associated with the property.

16a C outbldg. c. 1950

Carport. Frame, two-car open carport.

16b C outbldg. c. 1920

Workshop. Frame gable-front building with brick interior chimney, weatherboard siding and two front doors.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 12 New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

16c N outbldg. c. 1955

Utility building. Square cinderblock building containing hot water heater.

16d C outbldg. c. 1930

Shed. Frame storage shed with a shed roof and weatherboard siding.

16e C outbldg. c. 1930

Smokehouse. Frame gable-front smokehouse with weatherboard siding and a shed-roof addition on the east side.

16f C outbldg. c. 1920

Equipment Shed. Open bay metal shed used for storage of farm equipment.

17 N bldg. 1995 3917 Old U.S. Hwy 1

Whitt House. A gable-end, four-bay, modular home with vinyl siding, nine-over-nine windows and a composite shingle roof.

18 C bldg. c. 1928 2727 Old U.S. Hwy 1

W. T. Roundy House and commercial complex. A one-and-one-half-story frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, this house was built for W. T. Roundy in the late 1920s. The house features a shed-roof dormer, four-over-one windows, a wide attached porch supported by tapered columns resting on brick piers, and exposed rafters and triangular brackets. Several outbuildings and businesses are associated with the property.

18a C outbldg. c. 1930

Garden Shed. Frame gable-front garden shed with a metal roof and German siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 13 New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

18b C outbldg. c. 1930

Storage Shed. Frame shed with weatherboard siding and an exterior brick chimney.

18c C bldg. c. 1928

Roundy's Motor Court. These small gable-front motor court cottages which once gave overnight lodging to travelers along Old U.S. Highway 1 feature German siding, small attached porches and two-over-two windows. The cottages are connected by carports. Two of the cottages are singles, while three were built as duplexes.

18d C bldg. c. 1928/1945

Roundy's Store and Service Station. This brick hipped-roof store/gas station with attached porte cochere was built in 1928, the year US 1 through New Hill was paved. A later cinderblock addition is attached to the east side of the store.

19 N bldg. c. 1860 3614 Old U.S. Hwy 1

Duncan Lashley House. According to current owner, Carl Morris, widower of Ruby Lashley, the granddaughter of the original owner, the original portion of the house was built by Duncan Lashley around the time of the Civil War. It then passed to his son, Kemp Lashley, who passed it to his daughter Ruby Lashley Morris. Originally known as Lashley's Crossroads, the house predates the businesses, which are located on the remaining three corners of the intersection. Heavily altered with side and rear additions, a Colonial Revival porch and door surround, and replacement materials, the two-story I-house appears to retain three original chimneys. The house is listed as non-contributing due to its many alterations.

20 C bldg. c. 1888 3700 Old U.S. Hwy 1

New Hill Baptist Church. New Hill Baptist Church (organized in 1887) is one of four extant turn-of-the-century frame church buildings in western Wake County still in use by their congregations. Notable characteristics of this gable front, Gothic Revival-style building include its central tower with steeple,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 15

New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

21c C outbldg. c. 1940

Packhouse. Two story, gable-front frame packhouse with composite shingle siding and an open-shed addition. Served as a tobacco packhouse from the 1930s through recent tobacco-growing years, although is currently used for storage.

21d C outbldg. c. 1930

Chicken House. Frame chicken house with a shed roof and vertical board siding.

21e C outbldg. c. 1930

Barn. Two-story, frame gambrel-roof barn with plank-board siding and shed additions.

21f C outbldg. c. 1930

Tobacco Barn. Frame, gable-front tobacco curing barn with metal roof and vertical board siding.

21g C outbldg. c. 1930

Tobacco Barn. Log tobacco curing barn with composite shingle siding; currently used for storage.

21h C outbldg. c. 1930

Tobacco Barn. Log tobacco curing barn with composite shingle siding; currently used for storage.

22 C bldg. c. 1940

Nommi Horton House (II). This modest bungalow was built by Nommi Horton and lived in for many years by his son, Henry Horton. The gable-front, three-bay house features a metal roof, exposed rafters, an interior chimney, six-over-six windows, a small front porch and a west-side addition. The house is currently vacant and in poor condition.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 16 New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

22a C outbldg. c. 1940

Shed. Frame, gable-front shed with weatherboard siding and two flat-roof additions on the west side.

23 C bldg. 1920 4028 Old U.S. Hwy 1

Allie Lawrence Farm. The frame pyramidal cottage at the center of this early-twentieth-century farm complex was built around 1915 by Allie Lawrence (born 1882) on land previously owned by the Bennett family. Notable characteristics of the house include two rear wings, German siding, tall interior corbelled brick chimneys, a wide wrap-around porch with square posts, sawn brackets, and a matchstick balustrade. Outbuildings include several frame barns and sheds and three terra cotta tile tobacco barns. The fenced cemetery on the south side of Old U.S. Hwy 1, across from the house, contains the graves of several Bennett family members. The complex, which straddles the Seaboard Airline Railroad, is part of an 89-acre tract which L. J. Johnson conveyed to Allie N. Lawrence in 1908. Lawrence also purchased an additional 105 acres in the same vicinity in 1920.

23a N struc. c. 1920

Well and well house. The c. 1980 open gazebo structure covers a much older well.

23b C outbldg. c. 1930

Smokehouse/washhouse. Frame, gable-front, two-bay building with German siding and an exterior chimney.

23c C outbldg. c. 1940

Garden shed. Frame building with a shed roof and metal siding.

23d C outbldg. c. 1935

Cottage/workshop. Frame, gable-front building with weatherboard siding, a metal roof, an attached front porch, and shed-roof additions on the north and south sides.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 17 New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

23e C outbldg. c. 1930

Equipment shed. Frame and cinderblock building with four open bays and a shed roof.

23f C outbldg. c. 1930

Storage shed. Frame, gable-front shed with German siding and shed-roof open bay additions on the north and south sides.

23g C outbldg. c. 1940

Barn. Frame and cinderblock gambrel-roof barn with weatherboard siding on the upper half.

23h C outbldg. c. 1940

Barn. Located on the south side of Old U.S. Hwy 1; frame, two-story, gambrel-roof barn with weatherboard siding.

23i C outbldg. c. 1945

Barn. Located on south side of Old U.S. Hwy 1; two-story gable-front frame barn with two shed additions and weatherboard siding.

23j C outbldg. c. 1940

Tobacco barn. Located on south side of Old U.S. Hwy 1; one of three, two-story tobacco curing barns with terra cotta tile siding.

23k C outbldg. c. 1940

Tobacco barn. Located on south side of Old U.S. Hwy 1; one of three two-story tobacco curing barns with terra cotta tile siding.

23l C outbldg. c. 1940

Tobacco barn. Located on south side of Old U.S. Hwy 1; one of three two-story tobacco curing barns with terra cotta tile siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 18 New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

23m C site c. 1900

Bennett family cemetery. Small cemetery, enclosed with a chain-link fence, located on the south side of Old U.S. Hwy 1 containing several graves of Bennett family members.

24 C site

New Hill Historic District Landscape. The landscape of the New Hill Historic District encompasses the natural and man-made pattern of rural commercial and agricultural development that prevailed in late nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century Wake County. This pattern is expressed by a group of closely-spaced commercial buildings and dwellings located conveniently at the intersection of two or more major thoroughfares and the surrounding farmsteads whose inhabitants depended on the businesses of the crossroads--and on which the crossroads businesses depended. The farmsteads on the landscape are themselves representative of developments in late nineteenth-century agriculture. With the advent of bright leaf tobacco cultivation in the late nineteenth century, a crop that required less acreage than other crops to be profitable, as well as a host of specialized outbuildings, the rural landscape in western Wake County was transformed. The farmsteads in the New Hill Historic District represent this transformation. During this period, large farms were subdivided and acreage was sold to an increasing number of farmers. These farmers cleared fields and built modest dwellings, domestic outbuildings, and curing barns, packhouses, and ordering houses for their new tobacco crops. Presently, the farmsteads are surrounded by pastures and fields, some no longer in use and others still cultivated with tobacco or other crops used to replenish the soil. The lightly rolling pastures and fields are bordered with woods of pine trees or fences and punctuated periodically with irrigation ponds. Very little new construction has taken place within the boundaries of the district and New Hill retains the landscape elements that distinguish it as a rural community of its era.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 1

New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The New Hill Historic District is a well-preserved and increasingly rare example of the rural crossroads communities that were once so common in fast-growing Wake County. The district contains all of the elements that identify it as a distinct community, including a store dating from the 1930s, a late-nineteenth-century church and cemetery, and at least eighteen dwellings, the majority of which are late-nineteenth- or early-twentieth-century vintage. Several of the dwellings include a full complement of domestic and agricultural buildings. Despite its location in quickly suburbanizing western Wake County, New Hill maintains its rural character and appearance.

Located at the intersection of two old stagecoach roads, one running east-west between Raleigh and Sanford, and the other running north-south between Durham and Fayetteville, the crossroads village of New Hill has its roots in the mid-nineteenth century, when the first post office was established. Soon after the Civil War, the Raleigh and Augusta Railroad, which was chartered in 1855 as the Chatham Railroad, followed the route of the Raleigh westward stage road, passing through New Hill. A passenger train depot was constructed in New Hill shortly thereafter, giving a boost to the town's economy. By the 1880s, New Hill was a thriving community, boasting a new post office and railroad depot, a new Baptist church, a sawmill, several general merchandise stores, a cider mill, and a turpentine distillery. Prosperity prompted New Hill to incorporate in 1907, although slow growth during the early years of the twentieth century caused the charter to be repealed in 1917.

The paving of Old U.S. Highway 1 in 1928 prompted increased vehicular traffic through the town. Roundy's motor court and tearoom became a popular stopover point for travelers along the route. Although development slowed during the Depression and increasing numbers of people left to find work in the larger towns and cities, descendants of some of New Hill's original settlers still populate the town. The crossroads community remains an important gathering place for the local citizens to pick up a few groceries, get their mail, and catch up on the local news. While suburban development is transforming the countryside nearby, New Hill remains essentially unchanged from its early-to-mid-twentieth-century appearance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 2 New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

Depicting the vital interplay between agriculture and commerce in Wake County's development, New Hill Historic District qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance. It qualifies as an intact example of a turn-of-the-twentieth-century crossroads community with a well-preserved and representative mix of the types of commercial, residential, and social architecture that were prevalent in such communities. It is also significant under Criterion A in the area of agriculture for its depiction, through the buildings that still stand in the community, of the transforming role of tobacco on the Wake County landscape in the early twentieth century. The period of significance begins in 1860 and extends through 1950. Although the activities for which the district is significant continued past 1950, the district does not merit Criterion Consideration G for properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years.

The context is established in the "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)," a Multiple Property Documentation Form prepared in 1993. The most relevant historic contexts include: Civil War, Reconstruction, and a Shift to Commercial Agriculture (1861-1885); Populism to Progressivism (1885-1918); and Boom, Bust, and Recovery between World Wars (1910-1941). Additional context information is provided below. The architectural significance of the district relates to the following property types: farm complexes, outbuildings, houses, a church, and commercial buildings.

CONTEXT STATEMENTS

Agricultural Context

While many factors influenced the evolution of New Hill as a rural commercial center, the changes that took place in the county's agricultural development were crucial. During the decades following the Civil War, farmers in Wake County, like those throughout North Carolina and the South, survived by growing cotton commercially. However, a number of economic factors--including overproduction and competition from other countries--led to decreasing profits and increasing debt and tenancy among farmers (Wake County MPDF, pp. 35-38). Western Wake farmers were among the first in the county to convert to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 3

New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

tobacco farming in the late nineteenth century, which, though labor intensive, required much less land than cotton and led to greater profits during that period (Wake County MPDF, pp. 49-51).

The rise in tobacco cultivation inaugurated a radical change in the farm complexes of Wake County. Although actual farm sizes were decreasing, for those farms involved in tobacco cultivation, the number of outbuildings was increasing. Tobacco farming required specialized outbuildings on individual farms for curing and handling. At the very minimum, a tobacco farm had curing barns, a packhouse for storage, and a building (known as the "strip" or "grading" room) in which to prepare the crop for market. These were in addition to the domestic outbuildings that were necessary for running a farm household (Wake County Architecture, p. 90).

Agriculture was transformed during World War II, as farm families all over the county and state, as well as the nation, were enlisted to vastly increase the production of food and other vital farm materials to aid in feeding the nation. Many farms planted "Victory Gardens" and added dairying operations to their cotton and tobacco farms. With the exception of the construction of additional barns or storage buildings on individual farms, however, these temporary changes had little effect on the rural landscape during these years. Between 1945 and 1950, more dramatic changes took place as many rural people left the farm for jobs in the city and increasing mechanization allowed greater crop yields with a smaller labor force. One noticeable difference was the disappearance of farm animals, such as horses and mules, that were a necessary part of the farm labor force earlier in the century. The Lawrence and Horton farms, located within the New Hill Historic District, continued to be farmed in much the same manner, although on a reduced scale, as during the war years. Today descendants of the original owners continue to work the farms on a small scale.

The New Hill Historic District clearly depicts the prosperity of early turn-of-the-twentieth-century tobacco production for local farmers and merchants through a variety of historic resources, including the farm complexes with the specialized buildings the crop required, the railroad which quickly transported the crop to markets; and the general stores that provided farm supplies and other goods to the farmers.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 4

New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

Architectural Context

The New Hill Historic District retains an outstanding collection of commercial, residential, institutional, and agricultural buildings that reflect the history of the community and its prominence as a rural commercial center in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. New Hill has managed to retain its rural crossroads character despite encroaching growth from nearby Apex and Raleigh.

The cluster of commercial buildings at the crossroads of Old U.S. Highway 1 and New Hill-Holleman Road represent New Hill's importance as a central location for area farmers to replenish farm supplies and household necessities. The group includes the C. J. Bright Store (no. 09), one of only a few remaining frame store buildings in Wake County that date to the 1870s. Similar to the G. B. Alford Store in Holly Springs and the Watts Store in Auburn, the C. J. Bright Store is a two-story, gable-front frame building.

Many stores dating from the 1910s through the 1940s in both rural areas and small towns were built with front canopies to accommodate gas pumps for the growing number of automobiles in the county. Though vacant for some time, two such stores occupy opposite corners at the intersection of New Hill-Holleman Road and Old U.S. Highway 1. The intersection also includes the 1930s W. T. Roundy complex (no. 18) that catered to automobile travellers. The compound includes a bungalow dwelling, a store, and five frame motel cottages (each equipped with a small carport). A former tearoom/restaurant is no longer standing.

Dwellings found in the village of New Hill and the surrounding farmsteads are representative of the simple-finished frame houses built and favored by Wake County--and North Carolina--farmers and townspeople alike in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Wake County MPDF, pp. 133-135). Most are one- to two-stories tall, of frame construction, with side gable, triple-A, or pyramidal roofs. Houses forms include Queen Anne, the I-house, bungalow, and triple-A- and pyramidal-roof cottages. They display very modest Victorian, Craftsman, or Colonial Revival trim, with several houses displaying a combination of these styles.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 5

New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

New Hill-area farm outbuildings are also quite common in type and very similar to those found throughout the county and most parts of the state. Of special note are the tobacco-related buildings that reflect the dramatic change in Wake County's agricultural development around the turn of the twentieth century. These include a number of curing barns on several farms in the traditional square, gable-roofed form, and several packhouses, where the crop was stored after being cured--most often recognizable by their two-story, gable-front form with doors at both levels. With changes in tobacco-curing technology in the second-half of the twentieth century, most of these specialized barns became obsolete and are now increasingly rare on the landscape (Wake County MPDF, pp. 121-122).

Gothic Revival became the style of choice for late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century churches. New Hill Baptist Church (no. 20, WA 1100) is one of several excellent examples of simple, turn-of-the-century, Gothic Revival-style churches in western Wake County. Others include the Green Level Baptist Church (WA 1005), the New Hill First Missionary Baptist Church (WA 1110), Collins Grove Baptist Church (WA 1027), and the New Bethel Baptist Church (WA 1336). These frame, gable-front churches have varying degrees of ornamentation, but most have pointed-arched windows, door surrounds, and vents, as well as towers or steeples (Wake County MPDF, pp. 145).

Construction in New Hill, as in most of Wake County's towns, basically came to a halt during the war years, mirroring what was happening elsewhere in the state (Bisher, 455). In rural areas, any buildings that were constructed during the 1941-50 period, including dwellings, farm buildings, community buildings, and commercial structures, were generally similar in size, construction, and style to those built before the war.

It was only after the war when scores of soldiers and service personnel returned home to their families and the county, state, and nation returned to "business as usual," that dramatic changes in local architecture occurred. New Hill experienced a small building boom between 1945 and 1950. The four houses built during this five-year period are an interesting mix of houses based on historical precedent along with variations on the more modern styles. The c. 1948 Gardner House (III) (no. 15) is a typical small one-story bungalow, popular around the country in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 6

New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

the 1920s through the early 1940s. Built in 1946, the Joseph B. Womble House (no. 07) is a modified Tudor Revival, a style which had expanded in popularity during the 1920s and 1930s. Melvin Strickland's 1948 minimal traditional house (no. 12) was a simplified form loosely based on the previously dominant Tudor style of the 1920s and 30s. The Vedder House (no. 14), built c. 1950, displays more characteristics of the ranch house, which dominated American domestic building during the 1950s.

Historical Background

In the late 1700s, western Wake County was largely settled by farmers, many of whom located in the area as a result of land grants awarded to those who fought in the Revolution. By the mid-1800s, established stagecoach roads from Raleigh to points west and from Durham to Fayetteville intersected at a crossroads community known as Lashley's. The point was marked by one house and a small country store (The Heritage of Wake County, p. 49).

The first post office in the area was established December 30, 1850, near Lashley's crossroads, by Robert M. Brown, also the first post master. It has been suggested that when Brown settled on his land and established his mercantile business, he noted that there were other settlements in the area with names utilizing the word "hill", such as Brown's Hill, Bennett Hill, and Chapel Hill. Brown decided, being the newcomer, that the area should be known as "New Hill" (Womble, History of New Hill). Other early postmasters included A. J. Blanchard (1866), David H. Gardner (1868), and James P. Battle (1895) (New Hill Survey File, WA 1101).

Although the Chatham Railroad was chartered in 1855 and its tracks eventually ran through the area, the line was not constructed until after the Civil War. The railroad followed the route of the Raleigh westward stage road and eventually became an important aid to Wake County's commerce. The company merged into the Seaboard Air Line Railway in 1901 and later became the Raleigh and Augusta Airline Railroad (Murray, p. 265). A freight and passenger depot were constructed at New Hill shortly after the Civil War. W. H. Matthews, local retail grocer in New Hill, and general store proprietor, R. M. Brown, were joined by at least three other merchants in 1872. They were J. W. Collins, Thomas Harton, and John Wilburn. At nearby Lashley's Crossroads,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 7 New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

a sawmill powered by two fifty-horsepower steam engines was keeping twenty-five men employed (Murray, pp. 658-659).

An 1870 map locates the town about one mile southwest of New Hill's current location. By 1872, the post office had moved slightly east to Lashley's Crossroads and the whole community became known as New Hill. The population had increased dramatically and new businesses and services were in order. Sometime between 1873 and ca. 1890, a new, very large general store, known locally as the New Hill Emporium, was opened by C. J. Bright. The store, situated adjacent to the railroad tracks, supplied people for a radius of fifteen to twenty miles of New Hill and carried goods ranging from toothpicks to bedsteads. Bright also stored bulk quantities of fertilizer and flour in a long building (constructed in two sections located between his store and the railroad tracks at New Hill (Wake County MPDF, Section E, p. 37). By the 1880s, New Hill was a thriving community. There was a new post office and railroad depot and the town was a scheduled stop for the now Seaboard Coastline Railroad. Several freight warehouses were built along the tracks (The Heritage of Wake County, p. 50).

New Hill Baptist Church came into existence February 22, 1888, when several members of the community gathered in the borrowed facilities of the then active New Hill Christian Church in order to found a new congregation. Approximately one acre of land was donated for the new church, funds were raised, and the church building, which houses the present sanctuary, was ready for use late in 1888. Many of the original church members transferred from Shady Grove Baptist Church, located about five miles west in the town of Bonsal (Barker, New Hill Baptist Church History, 1888-1988).

Duncan Lashley ran a large cider mill, using a horse for power, on the opposite corner from a turpentine distillery. A daguerreotype shop was located near the railroad tracks. It became very fashionable to have photos made at this time. Lumbering was the crux of business in the early times of New Hill with several sawmills feeding two planers. One planer was run by John Harry Bright and the other by Arthur Edwards. Their products were shipped by rail. New Hill also supported a number of general merchandise stores. By 1905, there was a new depot

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 8

New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

and train station to accommodate the ever increasing demand for passenger service (The Heritage of Wake County, p. 50).

The newfound prosperity prompted the community to seek incorporation. On March 7, 1907, the North Carolina General Assembly passed a bill of incorporation. City limits were set with the areas of the town being rectangular in shape, one mile in length to the east and west, and one-half mile in width to the north and south with the center located at the intersection of the Seaboard Airline Railroad and Old Fayetteville Road. T. L. Gardner was named mayor, along with four commissioners. The town remained incorporated until 1917 when the charter was repealed, due to slow population growth (The Heritage of Wake County, p. 50).

By 1920, the horse and carriage was steadily giving way to the new mode of travel, the automobile, and U.S. Highway 1, paved in 1928, replaced the old stage route. In the late 1920s and early 1930s, W. T. "Troy" Roundy opened a store, several motel cottages, and a tearoom to accommodate the tourists. Though the tearoom has been dismantled, the store, cottages, and a bungalow originally owned by W. T. Roundy still stand, now owned and managed by his son, W. T. Roundy, Jr. (Holleman, Western Wake Herald, p. B8)

New Hill's growth slowed in the early 1930s as the Great Depression settled in. New Hill's decline as a central rural commercial hub mirrors that of other rural communities throughout the county, state, and nation in the middle of the twentieth century. As automobiles allowed greater mobility, farmers left agriculture for jobs in towns and cities, and people routinely shopped in larger cities and towns rather than small rural stores for their major purchases.

Though New Hill, at the turn-of-the-twenty-first century, is by no means the commercial hub of earlier times, the crossroads is still bustling, fueled by recent suburban development in surrounding areas. Roundy's store continues to do a profitable business, as commuters stop on their way to and from work for a few groceries or a quick snack. Another convenience store, built c. 1960, also does a brisk business. A small post office continues to serve the community and surrounding area. The New Hill Baptist Church continues to thrive. Though increasingly

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 9

New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

rare, tobacco is still raised in nearby fields—a testament to the agricultural heritage of the community.

Although descendants of some of the community's founding families continue to populate the town, newcomers are slowly changing the face of New Hill. Several large public projects, including the Carolina Power and Light Company and the construction of Jordan Lake, have removed large chunks of productive farm land. The projects have relocated people who rarely return to their former ties with the land. The community's close proximity to industrial development and the large surrounding cities, along with the migration of people to rural areas, has transformed much of the surrounding farmland to residential uses. The citizens of New Hill are proud of their heritage, however, and are strongly supportive of maintaining and preserving their link with the past.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 1

New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 10 Page 1

New Hill Historic District
Wake County, NC

Verbal Boundary Description

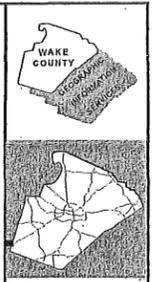
The boundary for the New Hill Historic District is shown with a dashed line on the accompanying map, drawn at a scale of one inch equals one-hundred-and-eighty-eight feet (1" = 188').

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the New Hill Historic District is drawn to include all surviving historic resources in the crossroads village, as well as nearby farmsteads and associated acreage that depict the relationship between agriculture and commerce in this historic crossroads community. Properties beyond the north and south boundaries become further apart and no longer illustrate this relationship. Although some of the properties located east and south of the boundary may be considered a part of the crossroads community, they were excluded because they were noncontributing due to date of construction or inappropriate alterations. Several noncontributing properties along Old U.S. Highway 1 were drawn out due to their recent dates of construction.

UTM references (continued):

	Easting	Northing
5.	17 686860	3949950
6.	17 685500	3949500



NEW HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
WAKE COUNTY

ing structure
puting structure
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