

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Wayland and Mamie Burt Stevens House

Fuquay-Varina, Wake County, WA6549, Listed 12/10/2014

Nomination by Sybil Argintar

Photographs by Sybil Argintar, May 2014



Façade view



Rear view

**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 any 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 Stevens, Wayland H. and Mamie Burt, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 408 N. Ennis Street not for publication N/A

city or town Fuquay Varina vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27526

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Signature of certifying official Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or 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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain): _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Stevens, Wayland H. and Mamie Burt, House
Name of Property

Wake County, North Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
"Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770 – 1941)"

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single dwelling
Domestic secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single dwelling
Domestic secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof asphalt
walls brick

other _____

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.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a 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)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1936

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hairr, A. Y., builder

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: _____

Stevens, Wayland H. and Mamie Burt, House
Name of Property

Wake County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.20 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing
1 17 700140 3940680

Zone Easting Northing
__ 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 Sybil H. Argintar, Preservation Planning Consultant

organization Southeastern Preservation Services date July 25, 2014

street & number 166 Pearson Drive telephone (828) 230-3773

city or town Asheville state NC zip code 28801

12. 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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Mary Paul Thomas

street & number 325 Bainbridge Circle telephone (919) 779-7139

city or town Garner state NC zip code 27529

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Stevens, Wayland H. and Mamie Burt, House
Wake County, North Carolina

Summary

The Wayland H. and Mamie Burt Stevens House, built in 1936, is located at 408 N. Ennis Street, near downtown Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina. The house, facing west towards N. Ennis Street, is set back from the street approximately fifty feet, with the majority of the wooded acreage of the property located to the rear, or east, of the house. There are two outbuildings to the rear of the house, a garage and a tool shed, both also built in 1936. To the north, south, and west of the house are additional single-family residences, and to the east is a heavily wooded area with open land further to the east. When Wayland H. and Mamie Burt Stevens owned the house, there were roses and other ornamentals in the garden, the wooded area to the rear was an open field, and they had some livestock on the property. Clara Stevens Thomas planted some trees and vegetables, but most of these gardens are now gone, replaced by woods.¹

Wayland H. and Mamie Burt Stevens House. Contributing. 1936.

The Colonial Revival-style, brick, hip-roof, two-story Wayland H. and Mamie Burt Stevens House is a restrained example of the style, retaining the symmetrical massing, boxed eaves, central entry, and single and paired windows, but there is very little ornamentation typical of earlier examples of the style. Windows throughout the house are six-over-one with brick sills and brick soldier-course door and window lintels, and there are three tall brick chimneys, a one-story wing on the south, and a one-story ell on the rear. A row of soldier-course brick runs around the perimeter of the house, just above the foundation line, as an allusion to a water table.

Beginning with the front or west elevation of the house, both the first and second floors are three bays wide. The first floor central entry porch is framed by a gabled roof supported by metal columns (a replacement material), with pilasters at the rear and an arched ceiling. The porch is raised above the ground level, with concrete steps framed by brick cheek walls, and a quarry tile floor. The front door is six-panel, with a fanlight and four-light-over-panel sidelights. There is a single pedimented dormer above the central bay, with two six-light windows. Windows on the façade are paired except for the single window over the porch.

The south elevation of the house is three bays wide on the second floor, with a one-story, hip-roof wing projecting to the south. All windows are single except for a paired window to the east of the wing on the first floor. Double windows are located on the east and west elevations of the

¹Thomas, Mary Paul. Granddaughter of Wayland H. and Mamie Stevens. Interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, March 6, 2014 and March 11, 2014.

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Wake County, North Carolina

wing, with a central door framed by single windows on its south elevation. This door is multi-light, and is set above the ground with concrete steps framed by brick cheek walls, with concrete coping leading up to the door.

The rear or east elevation is also three bays wide, with a nearly full-width one-story, hip-roof ell projecting to the east. Inset at the southeast corner of the ell is an enclosed, partially screened porch with bead board walls. Inside the enclosed porch are two six-light-over-two-panel doors, one leading to the rear hall and one to the kitchen from the north end of the porch. There is a third, five-panel, door into the storage area at the south end of the porch. The north elevation of the house has paired windows on the east end, and single windows to the west of the chimney on both floors. Covered concrete steps lead to the basement level, and the original coal chute is located on this side.

The floor plan of the first floor of the house includes a living room, dining room, kitchen, bedroom and sitting room, office, and bath (see Exhibit A). The hallway is located to the east of the living room, reached through a multi-light door. Floors in the house are wood, with carpeting in some areas, walls and ceilings are plaster, doors are two-panel or French doors, and there is cornice molding in most of the rooms. All closets are sheathed in bead board. Floors on the first floor are primarily oak, with mostly heart pine on the second floor. There is a classical mantel on the north wall of the living room, with a surround comprising simple molded pilasters and a narrow mantel shelf. Original wall sconces are located on either side. French doors lead into the dining room. Additional notable interior features include the scrolled newel posts, curving banister and narrow, turned, tapered balusters of the staircase, built-in cabinets in the dining room, including a pie shelf that connects to the kitchen, and a built-in phone desk at the base of the stairs. Baseboards have cap molding, and door and window surrounds are flat with molded outer edges. The plaster in the first floor bath is scored. It appears there are some original cabinets, the original sink, and the original pine flooring which had been covered by vinyl, in the kitchen. The walls and ceiling in the kitchen are bead board. There is an arched opening between the hall and the rear hall. A door leads to the rear porch from the rear hall, with the storage room to the south end of the porch.

The second floor includes four additional bedrooms and one bath, with a central hall plan (see Exhibit B). Original bath fixtures are located in the second floor bath, and the bathroom sink notes the date of 1936, helping to clarify the construction date of the house. There are several original light fixtures in the house, many of which are located on the second floor, and most of the hardware and glass door knobs and escutcheon plates are intact. There is a large unfinished

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attic. The partial basement, with brick and bead board walls, brick posts, and a concrete floor, is accessed from a door in the rear hall, down a narrow wooden staircase.

Garage. Contributing. 1936.

One-story, two-bay frame garage with front-gable roof with exposed rafter ends, German siding, two shed-roofed additions, one on the north, and one on the west with open bays, and a metal roof covering. The interior is unfinished, with a dirt floor.

Tool Shed. Contributing. 1936.

One-story, frame, front-gable building with German siding, exposed rafter ends, and a bead board door on the west side.

A General Statement Regarding Archaeological Potential

The structures are closely related to the surrounding environment within the district. Archeological remains, such as trash pits, privies, wells, and structural remains, which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the contributing structures. Use patterns, social standing and mobility, as well as structural details are often only evident in the archeological record. Therefore, archeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the house. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is possible that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

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Stevens, Wayland H. and Mamie Burt, House
Wake County, North Carolina

Summary

The Wayland H. and Mamie Burt Stevens House, with a period of significance of 1936, its construction date, meets National Register Criterion C for architecture. The house is significant as a remarkably intact example of a Colonial Revival-style house from the early twentieth century in Fuquay-Varina. Its restrained use of the style's distinctive features includes symmetrical massing, an entry portico, a front door with fanlight and sidelights, double-hung sash, and a classical mantel. It is one of only a few houses built in Fuquay-Varina in the late 1930s in the Colonial Revival style, a style which began to appear in the town in the first decade of the twentieth century and continued to be used through the late 1930s.

Context 4, "Boom Bust, and Recovery Between World Wars (1919-1941)," on pages E65-77 in "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina, Ca. 1770-1941" (MPDF) provides historic context for the Wayland H. and Mamie Burt Stevens House. The house falls under Property Type 3C, "Twentieth-Century Popular House Types (ca. 1910-1941)," on pages F137-141.

Houses in Wake County are significant as reflections of the architectural trends that reached the county and the choices and adaptations made in terms of architectural design and style. According to registration requirements on page F141-142 of the MPDF, individual houses in Wake County must retain a high level of integrity to be considered eligible under Criterion C for architectural significance. The Wayland H. and Mamie Burt Stevens House, is a restrained example of the Colonial Revival style of the late 1930s time period and retains very good architectural integrity.

Historic Background

The area now known as Fuquay-Varina, until the late nineteenth century, was little more than a small crossroads farming community known as Sippihaw. The mineral springs, which the town later became famous for was discovered by David Fuquay on his farm in the Middle Creek Township of southern Wake County. The spring was marketed as early as 1860, and a small boarding house was built in town to house those coming to "take the waters." Soon after this, a post office was established in the community, known as Varina, in honor of Varina, wife of Squire James D. Ballentine, who built the first school. The Ballentine family also opened a

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general store, the Varina Mercantile Company, in 1899, located directly across the street from the mineral spring.²

Interest in the mineral spring continued to grow, and in the late 1890s the Fuquay Mineral Spring Corporation was founded to commercialize the spring. The Raleigh and Southport lumber railroad arrived in the area in 1900, and some trains were converted over to passenger lines to bring visitors to the springs.³ The Blanchard and Barham hotels opened in the early 1900s, along with other boarding houses, stores, and restaurants to serve the tourists. In 1902 the town changed its name to Fuquay Springs, and in 1964 the two towns combined and became Fuquay-Varina.⁴

The 1930s and 1940s in Varina, despite the Depression occurring nationwide, supported many businesses, including Varina Supply company, Stephens Supply Company, Bank of Varina, Thomas' Drug Store, Varina Barbershop, Varina Garage and Machine Company, Bullock's Meat Market, Carolina Feed and Fertilizer Store, Varina Theater, William Wrenn Insurance Agency, K. Kannon Clothing Store, Poe's Grocery, Cotton's Furniture Store, and Parker's Furniture. Varina had its own post office and the depot, built in 1910, was still in active use, both for freight and passengers. Tobacco, as it had been for many years, continued to be the economic lifeblood of the town, especially on tobacco market days.⁵ There were numerous tobacco warehouses and drying plants and local farmers could make a good living growing and selling tobacco.⁶ This continued into the 1940s and 1950s until health warnings about smoking from the United States Surgeon General began to have an impact on sales.⁷

It was within this late 1930s context that Wayland Hermus Stevens and Mamie Claire Burt Stevens officially purchased the property for their home, an apple orchard at the time, on March 27, 1936, from Della Stephenson, and built in the same year.⁸ Wayland Hermus Stevens was the son of Alexander Thomas Stevens and Mary Ann Ogburn Stevens. Mamie Burt Stevens' family

² Thomas, Beth. "Fuquay Springs Historic District." National Register Nomination, p 8-18.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Hayes, Shirley Mudge and Shirley Danner Simmons. A History of Fuquay-Varina, Apex, North Carolina: Apex Printing Company, 2009, p. 2.

⁵ Ibid, pp. 213 – 214.

⁶ Ibid, p. 25.

⁷ Ibid, p. 26.

⁸ Wake County Deed Book 718, p. 238. Family records note that the land may have changed hands informally several years before this, and Wayland H. Stevens waited until he had enough cash saved up to buy the land and built the house outright with no mortgage.

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members were early settlers in North Carolina, originally settling on a 700-acre land grant from King George II in the mid-1700s.⁹

Local Fuquay-Varina builder A. Y. Hairr constructed the house, which has remained in the family since it was built.¹⁰ Wayland H. Stevens (1874 – 1958), before marrying and becoming a farmer, worked as a salesman for a wholesaler to country stores.¹¹ Before moving his family to Varina, he was a farmer with property in nearby Wilbon, in Wake County. His father, Alexander Thomas “Tom” Stevens, who served on the school board, had donated the land for the local school. According to the 1920 census records, Wayland and wife Mamie Burt Stevens (1887 – 1965), lived in Wilbon with Wayland’s sister Ila M. Stevens.¹² By 1940, there were four children, Dorothy (age 20 in 1940); Rebecca (age 18 in 1940); Clara (age 16 in 1940); and Emily (age 11 in 1940).¹³ The 1940 census noted Stevens’ occupation as a farmer, living on Ennis Street, in Fuquay Springs, North Carolina.¹⁴ In addition to the management of his farming operations, Wayland H. Stevens helped start the Varina Farmer’s Exchange in the 1950s, with his nephew, Marvin Stevens, running the business.¹⁵ Mamie Burt Stevens finished two years at Women’s College (now the University of North Carolina at Greensboro), where she studied music. Prior to 1920, and before she married, she traveled and taught in regional schools. When Mamie married and lived on Ennis Street, first in the house across the street, before the Wayland H. and Mamie Burt Stevens House was built, and then this house, where she coached declamation and dramatics, and taught piano, in addition to directing church choirs, mostly on a volunteer basis.¹⁶

⁹ Thomas, Mary Paul. Granddaughter of Wayland H. and Mamie Stevens. Interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, March 6, 2014 and March 11, 2014.

¹⁰ Recent renovations revealed a signed trim piece, “AYH, Stevens Job.” The sink in the second floor bath has a date stamped on it of 9-10-36.

¹¹ Thomas, Mary Paul. Granddaughter of Wayland H. and Mamie Stevens. Interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, March 6, 2014 and March 11, 2014.

¹² 1920 Federal census records. www.ancestry.com. Accessed April 2014.

¹³ 1930 Federal census records. www.ancestry.com. Accessed April 2014. Full names of the daughters are Dorothy Ogburn Stevens Sutherland; Rebecca Ann Stevens Mullen; Clara Burt Stevens Thomas; and Emily Walton Stevens Stephenson. The three oldest daughters are deceased. There was one son, Thomas Joseph Stevens, who died at the age of one year old.

¹⁴ 1940 Federal census records. www.ancestry.com. Accessed April 2014.

¹⁵ Hayes, Shirley Mudge and Shirley Danner Simmons. *A History of Fuquay-Varina*, Apex, North Carolina: Apex Printing Company, 2009, p. 111.

¹⁶ Thomas, Mary Paul. Granddaughter of Wayland H. and Mamie Stevens. Interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, March 6, 2014; March 11, 2014; and July 22, 2014.

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Wake County, North Carolina

The Wayland H. and Mamie Burt Stevens House was built with timber from Wayland's timber land located near the Wake and Chatham county lines. He had purchased this land to supply wood for the woodstoves used to cure tobacco in the barns on his Wake County tobacco farm.¹⁷ After Wayland H. and Mamie Stevens passed away, the property was willed to all four daughters, in equal shares, in 1965. Daughter Clara Burt Stevens Thomas and F. Paul Thomas bought the shares of the three other sisters and the house then became the home of Clara and husband F. Paul Thomas, and their two daughters, Teresa and Mary Paul.¹⁸ Clara Stevens Thomas graduated in 1940 from Fuquay Springs High School, and graduated in 1944 from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro with a degree in sociology. She then lived in New York City for one summer at Huntington House, an Episcopal residence for girls or students, while she received training at the New York Institute of Photography, founded in 1910. She then moved back to North Carolina, attended one year of graduate study at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and worked for Waller and Smith Studio in Raleigh for several years, where she did photographic retouching work.¹⁹ Clara Stevens married F. Paul Thomas in 1949. When she passed away intestate, the house passed through probate proceedings to the current owners, daughters Mary Paul Thomas and Teresa Thomas.

Architecture Context

The Wayland H. and Mamie Burt Stevens House is a house built in the popular Colonial Revival style. The architectural context for this style is found in the multiple property documentation form "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)," and is further described below.

The Colonial Revival style is one whose popularity arose as early as 1880 and continuing to the present.²⁰ Particular features of the style include symmetrical massing; often two-stories with one-story wings; side-gable, hip, or gambrel roofs; accentuated front door, often with a centrally located covered entry portico supported by columns; doors with fanlights and/or sidelights; double-hung sash, often with multi-pane glazing in the upper sash and often in pairs; and decorative details such as dentil blocks or modillions at the cornice. From the 1930s through the 1950s, the time period of the Wayland H. and Mamie Stevens House, details of the still popular

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ McAlester, McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, p. 321.

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Colonial Revival style became more streamlined in appearance, most often with side-gable roofs, front doors framed by pilasters rather than a full entry portico, and less ornamentation overall.²¹

Almond Yates (A.Y.) Hairr was the builder of the Wayland H. and Mamie Burt Stevens House. Born October 19, 1899, Hairr first lived in Sampson County, North Carolina, and later moved to Fuquay-Varina. He served in World War II, and died on April 7, 1984.²² Additionally, Hairr is known to have built the Staples-Johnson House (ca. 1942), the Sallie R. and August Green Elliott Sr. House (1928), the Dr. Wiley Cozart House (1927), and the Proctor House (1925), all in Fuquay Varina, and designed and built many other homes and commercial buildings in the town, including the second Bank of Varina building in 1925.²³

The Colonial Revival style was first seen in Fuquay-Varina in the 1910s and continued to be a popular building style through the late 1930s. Some of the earlier uses of the style were transitional in nature, bridging elements of the earlier Queen Anne and the Colonial Revival, and then, in the 1920s, evolving into a more pure use of the full Colonial Revival style. Some houses in Fuquay-Varina that are transitional in nature incorporate Queen Anne features, including asymmetrical massing, multi-gable rooflines, and wraparound porches, with Colonial Revival details such as classical columns and doors with sidelights and transoms. These include the two-story Ballentine-Spence House at 109 E. Spring Street (ca. 1910) with its wraparound porch, tapered columns, asymmetrical massing, hip roof with gables, front door with transom, and multiple chimneys; the Richard Aiken House at 309 S. Fuquay Street (ca. 1912) with its two-story asymmetrical massing, hip roof with gables, and full-width porch supported by tapered posts with molded capitals; the Walter Aiken House at 313 S. Fuquay Street (1914), with its two-story asymmetrical massing, turret at the corner of the wraparound porch, multi-gable roofline, and Colonial Revival details seen in the Ionic capital porch columns and a front door with sidelights and transom; and the house at 205 S. Fuquay Street, a two-story, asymmetrically-massed house with a hip roof, wraparound porch with columns, a front door with sidelights, and single and double six-over-one windows.

²¹ Ibid, p. 326.

²² Birth, draft registration records for A. Y. Hairr. www.ancestry.com. Accessed April 2014.

²³ Hayes, Shirley Mudge and Shirley Danner Simmons. A History of Fuquay-Varina, Apex, North Carolina: Apex Printing Company, 2009, p. 98.

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In the 1920s, the Colonial Revival style began to be built in its more pure form in the town. Examples of this include the Proctor House at 205 E. Spring Street (1925), a one-and-one-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style house with a clipped gable roof, three shed dormers, symmetrical massing, a six-panel front door flanked by fluted pilasters and surmounted by a molded cornice with dentil work, eight-over-eight sash windows added in 1950, and interior Colonial Revival-style features, also added in 1950, including crown molding and wainscoting in the living room and foyer; the Dr. Wiley Cozart House at 333 S. Main Street (1927, remodeled in 1937), a two-story house with a high hip roof, symmetrical massing, a pedimented front entry with fluted columns, broad eaves, quoins at the corners, and Colonial Revival-style interior features, many added in 1937, including heavy plaster cornices in the formal areas and fluted columns at the base of the open string stair; the Sallie and August Green Elliot Sr. House at 300 Kite Drive (1928) a two-story house with asymmetrical massing, a hip roof, watertable, flanking flat-roof, one-story wings, multi-light-over-one sash windows with concrete sills and soldier-course lintels, and Colonial Revival-style interior features, including a scrolled newel post at the base of the stairs, four-panel doors, crown molding, and a paneled mantel in the living room.²⁴ Many of the details in this house, including the scrolled newel post, the trunk room, and the classically-inspired mantels, are details that the builder for this house, A. Y. Hairr, used in many other houses that he built in Fuquay-Varina. The Barbour-Perkins House at 113 E. Spring Street (1928) is an unusual one-story example of the Colonial Revival style, with a hip roof, an arched-ceiling porch, bands of multi-light windows, symmetrical massing, multiple chimneys, and a front door with fanlight and sidelights.

Local examples of the style from the 1930s include the Wayland H. and Mamie Burt Stevens House and the Harold Johnson House at 402 Spring Avenue (1938). This one-and-one-half-story house, with its symmetrical massing, side-gable roof with gabled dormers, gabled wings, and a front door with a classical surround comprising fluted pilasters with Doric caps and a cornice accented with oval medallions, shows the continued popularity of the style in Fuquay Varina into the late 1930s. Notable interior features of the house include the classical mantel in the living room, the scrolled newel post at the base of the stairs, and paneled wainscot throughout the first floor.

In comparison to other Colonial Revival-style houses in Fuquay Varina, as noted above, the Wayland H. and Mamie Burt Stevens House has been only minimally altered from its original

²⁴ Thomas, Beth. Thomas, Thomas, Beth. "Fuquay Springs Historic District." National Register Nomination. North Carolina Office of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1996.

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Stevens, Wayland H. and Mamie Burt, House
Wake County, North Carolina

construction and floor plan, with the enclosure of the rear porch. It is an excellent example of the use of the Colonial Revival style in Fuquay-Varina in the late 1930s, with its symmetrical massing, six-light-over-one windows, entry porch supported by columns, multiple chimneys, and front door with sidelights and fanlight. The house retains many of its original features, including the staircase, built-in phone cabinet, built-in dining room cabinet, kitchen cabinetry, bath fixtures, lighting fixtures, and door hardware. The staircase and phone cabinet, in particular, are often seen in houses built by A. Y. Hairr, and are notable details of the house.

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Boundary Description

The boundaries for this nomination are indicated by a heavy, solid line on the accompanying tax/sketch map, with a scale of 1" = 100'.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all of the property which was historically associated with the Wayland H. and Mamie Burt Stevens House.

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The following information applies to all photographs, except where noted.

Name of property: Wayland H. and Mamie Burt Stevens House
 Fuquay-Varina, Wake County, North Carolina
Photographer: Sybil H. Argintar
Date of photos: March 2014
Location of digital negatives: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

1. Front of house, view east, May 2014
2. Side and rear of house, view northwest
3. Living room, view northeast
4. Front door, view west
5. Dining room, view northeast
6. Kitchen, view northeast
7. First floor bedroom, view northeast
8. Staircase, view southwest
9. Scrolled newel post detail
10. Second floor hall, view east
11. Garage, view west