



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

August 13, 2013

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Spillars
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Ramona M. Bartos *Re: for Ramona M. Bartos*

SUBJECT: Architectural Survey Report for Improvements to the NC 42/I-40 Interchange, I-4739,
Johnston County, ER 06-3052

Thank you for your letter of July 26, 2013, transmitting the above survey report prepared by New South Associates.

For the purpose of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the **Sanders-Hairr House** (JT 0006) is listed in, and remains eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture. The 1971 National Register nomination provides no boundary map or description, only stating that the nomination contains seven (7) acres. The report's proposed 7.5-acre National Register boundary appears appropriate.

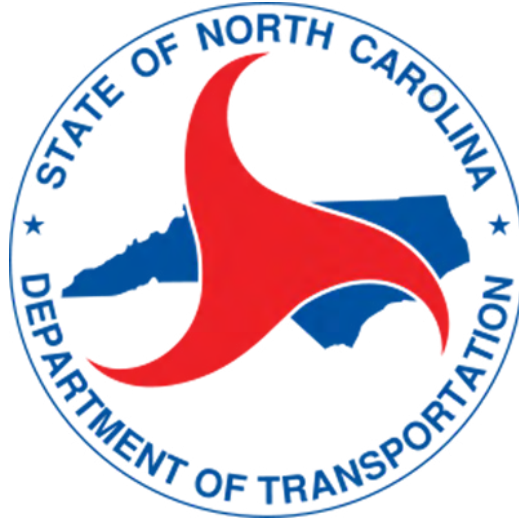
We also concur that the **Wood Farm** (JT 1013) is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for agriculture and Criterion C for architecture, and that the proposed National Register boundaries appear appropriate.

We concur that at this time, barring additional information to the contrary, that the **Gower-Bundy House** (JT 0760), the **Coats House** (JT 1669), and the remaining 22 properties in Appendix B are *not* eligible for listing in the National Register.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, mfurr@ncdot.gov
Mary Beth Reed, New South Associates, mbreed@newsouthassoc.com



**ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT
IMPROVEMENTS TO
NC 42 INTERCHANGE WITH I-40
JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**TIP No. I-4739
WBS # 36595**

**New South Associates Inc.
6150 Ponce De Leon Avenue
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083**

June 2013

**ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT
IMPROVEMENTS TO
NC 42 INTERCHANGE WITH I-40
JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**TIP No. I-4739
WBS # 36595**

Prepared for:

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June 7, 2013

**Mary Beth Reed, Principal Investigator
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Date

**Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architectural Resources Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Date

June 2013

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve the NC 42 interchange with U.S. Interstate 40 (I-40) in Johnston County (WBS No. 36595). In October 2012, New South Associates, Inc. (New South) surveyed the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) for NCDOT. Twenty-six resources 50 years of age or older were documented with digital photography and GIS mapping. On October 30, 2012, the NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) reviewed the inventoried resources and identified four that merited further investigation at the intensive-level. NCDOT subsequently requested that New South assess the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of the four identified resources. This report concludes that there is one NRHP listed property and one property eligible for the NRHP in the project's APE. The conclusions are summarized below:

Property #	Property Name	HPO#	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
11	Sanders-Hairr House	JT 006	Continues to merit NRHP listing under C
18	Wood Farm	JT 1013	Eligible for NRHP under Criterion A and C
4	Gower-Bundy House	JT 760	Not eligible for NRHP listing
15	Coats House	JT 1669	Not eligible for NRHP listing

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

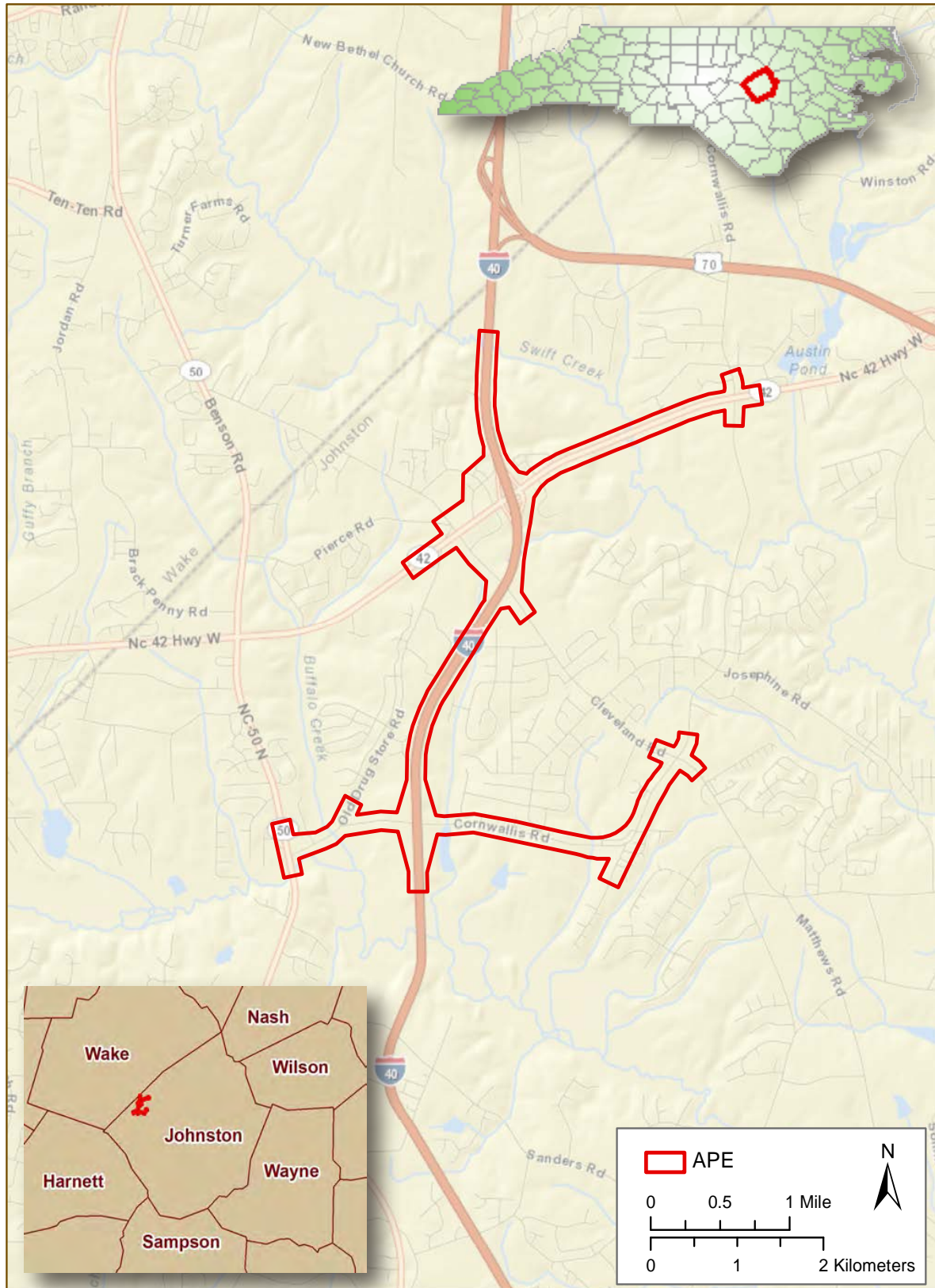
The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve the NC 42 interchange with U.S. Interstate 40 (I-40) in Johnston County (WBS No. 36595) (Figure 2) encompasses the NC 42 and I-40 interchange, an area of heavy commercial development, and the east and west side of I-40 beginning about 1.3 miles north of the interchange and continuing approximately 3.5 miles south terminating south of the Cornwallis Road overpass. The APE also encompasses approximately 2.7 miles along NC 42 from east of Old Drug Store Road to just west of the Cornwallis Road intersection. The south end of the APE contains approximately 3.5 miles of Cornwallis Road from NC 50 to the west and the intersection of Cleveland Road to the northeast.

In October 2012, New South surveyed the APE for NCDOT. Twenty-six resources that were 50 years of age or older were surveyed at the reconnaissance level (see map and list of resources in Appendix A). On October 30, 2012, the NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) reviewed the inventoried resources and identified four that merited further investigation at the intensive-level. NCDOT subsequently requested that New South assess the NRHP eligibility of the four identified resources and prepare this report.

Of the four historic resources selected for intensive survey, one property, the Sanders-Hairr House, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1971. The NRHP boundary for the property is described as “approximately seven acres” on the nomination form; however, a boundary line was not drawn on the nomination map, nor is one described in the text. NCDOT requested that the house’s integrity be reviewed and an appropriate boundary be determined. Two properties, the Wood Farm (JT 1013) and the Gower-Bundy House (JT 760), are listed on the North Carolina State Study List, a listing of properties the HPO has identified as potentially eligible for the NRHP. Finally, the Coats House (JT 1669) was previously unsurveyed.

New South senior architectural historian Ellen Turco conducted work on this intensive survey between December 2012 and February 2013. Each property was visually inspected, and the resources’ exterior and setting was documented through written notes and digital photographs. GIS-based site plans of each property showing the location of all buildings and landscape elements were created. Research was conducted at the Johnston County Heritage Center and the Johnston County Courthouse in Smithfield; at the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Raleigh; and online. Interviews were conducted with knowledgeable local informants, including the owners of the Coats House and Wood Farm, and Rebecca Owens, genealogist, at the Johnston County Heritage Center. The historical development, architecture, and cultural significance of each resource were then assessed and evaluated within their respective contexts according to the criteria established for the NRHP.

The results of this intensive-level investigation and NRHP evaluation are presented in the following chapters of this report. This report complies with the basic requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended;



Source: ESRI Resource Data, Streets Layer

Figure 1. Study Area

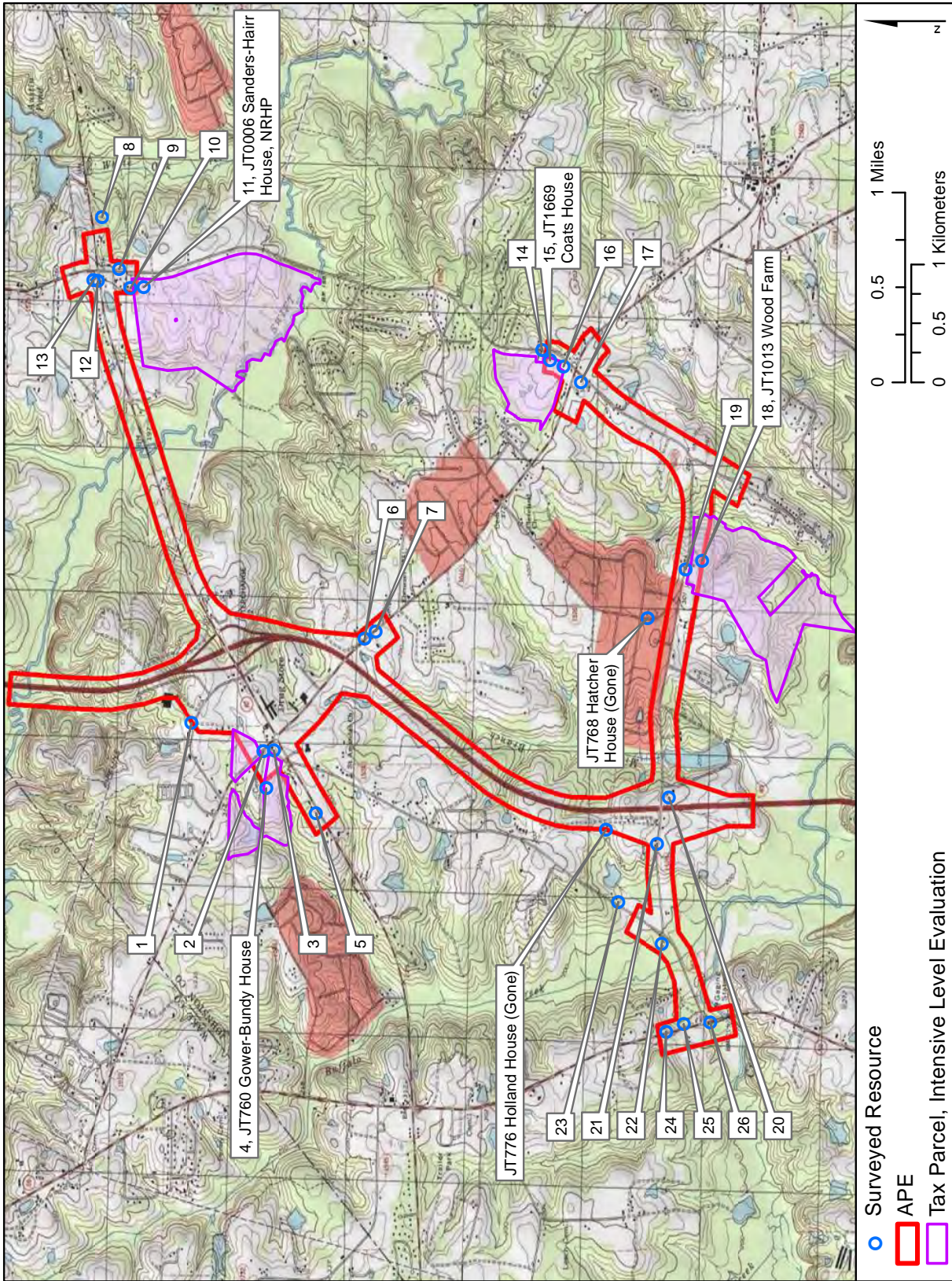


Figure 2. APE Showing the Location of Intensively Surveyed Properties

the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800); and NCDOT's Historic Architectural Resources, Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines.

II. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

A. RESOURCES LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Resource Name:	Sanders-Hairr House (White Oak House)
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	11
HPO Survey Site Number:	JT 006
Location:	5223 Cornwallis Road (east Side of road, 0.2 mile south of NC 42 intersection), Garner, Johnston County
Parcel ID No:	163700-76-0525
Date(s) of Construction:	circa 1787
Recommendation:	Continues to merit NRHP listing under Criterion C



Description

Located at the highpoint between Swift Creek and White Oak Creek in the Cleveland Township of northwest Johnston County, the Sanders-Hairr House is one of the state's examples of a transitional Georgian-Federal plantation house (Bishir 1990, 101-13). The two-story, double-pile, six-bay house has a strong vertical form reinforced by fine double-shouldered Flemish bond chimneys at the north and south ends (Figures 3 and 4). The dwelling's generously applied exterior woodwork further enhances its architectural importance. The dwelling retains virtually all of its original molded and flush weatherboard siding and 9/9



Figure 3. Sanders-Hairr House Site Plan



Figure 4. Façade (East Elevation) from Cornwallis Road

and 9/6 window sashes. Windows are set in robust molded surrounds surmounted by carved “keystones.” The keystone motif is repeated in the paired oculus windows in the pediments of the side elevations. On the side and rear elevations, the first-story windows are topped with triangular pediments above a delicate dentil molding with circular gouge work. The distinctive dentil is molding applied liberally on the exterior cornices of the porch and main block of the house, as well as under the porch handrail. The dentil molding is also seen on the second story windows beneath the horizontal molded hoods.

The house features an original full-façade, shed-roofed porch that the NRHP nomination calls “probably the most distinguished of its type extant.” Delicate square fluted posts on pedestals support the unusual barrel vaulted ceiling, sheathed with flush boards (Figures 5 and 6). A molded handrail with a balustrade of square pickets connects the posts. The porch’s boxed cornice matches that of the main block of the house with small modillions below the pierced and dentilated trim.

A mid-nineteenth-century one-story gabled ell projects from the rear elevation (Figures 7 and 8). In contrast with the main block, the addition is plainly finished with weatherboard siding, 4/4 windows, and plain surrounds and eaves. A.Y. Hairr added a shed addition to the ell’s north side in the 1950s. Current owner, Billy Troxler added the band of windows to the shed in the 1980s. Troxler also added the rear deck and brick patio.

The interior of the house retains a derivation of the eighteenth-century hall-and-parlor plan, with a large hall or main room connecting directly with a smaller parlor at the front of the house (Figures 9 and 10). Two smaller rooms are located to the rear of the main hall and parlor. An enclosed stair a rising from back to front the north end of the hall accesses the second story. The second story floor plan mirrors that of the first floor. There is high paneled wainscot in every room of the main block. The four corner fireboxes at the north end of the dwelling display the arched openings typical of the Georgian period. The most elaborate of the four north fireplaces is the one in the first floor parlor. It has a cushion frieze below a molded mantelshelf with gouged keystone trim. The main hall has a larger, rectangular firebox with a crossteted mantel and overmantel flanked by ceiling-height fluted pilasters. The frieze under the mantelshelf retains original marbled paint, a treatment also present on the baseboards of hall. The paint is original. It was restored in the 1980s by decorative paint conservator Rosa Regan. Regan used professionally accepted techniques of paint analysis and color matching to infill areas of deteriorated or missing paint, leaving intact paint surfaces unaltered (Personal communication, William “Billy” Troxler, February 25, 2013).

Car/Tractor Garage and Workshop, circa 1930s

This elevated frame workshop has large, partially enclosed sheds on the east and west sides (Figure 11).

Barn 1, circa 1930s

This deteriorating structure is similar in form to the Car/Tractor Barn and Workshop (Figure 12).



Figure 5. Porch Cornice Detail



Figure 6. Porch Vaulted Ceiling, "Keystone" Window Surround, Fluted Columns and Balustrade with Dentilated Handrail, Looking South with Fields in Background



Figure 7. South and West Elevations



Figure 8. West and North Elevations



Figure 9. View of Hall Fireplace Showing Mantel and Overmantel with Original Marbled Paint



Figure 10. View of Parlor with Paneled Wainscot, Arched Firebox, and Georgian-Style Mantle



Figure 11. Tractor/Car Garage and Workshop, South Side



Figure 12. Barn 1, South Side

Concrete Barn Foundation, circa 1920s-1930s

This flat concrete pad is all that remains of a large barn. The dimensions and concrete floor is suggestive of a dairy barn. This type is supported by the memories of local residents (Personal communication, William “Billy” Troxler, February 25, 2013).

Well Cover, circa 1900

The pyramidal-roofed well cover on square posts shelters an early well, now sealed. The structure retains a decorative wood finial at the peak of the metal-covered roof (Figure 13).

Pecan Grove, circa 1920s-1930s

County agricultural extension agents encouraged pecans orchards in the 1920s and 1930s as a way for farms to diversity their output. Six pecan trees remain in the grove. Hurricane Fran felled seven large trees in the early 1990s.

Grave Sites, 1829 and 1944

On a rise approximately 1,200 feet southwest of the house is the burial site of Reubin Sanders and his second wife, Keren. In the mid-nineteenth/early twentieth century, descendants moved the headstones to a nearby cemetery (Personal communication, William “Billy” Troxler, February 25, 2013). The stone bases and burials remain. The site is protected from grazing livestock by large hay bales but otherwise not maintained (Figure 14).



Figure 13. Well Cover



Figure 14. View from Gravesite Looking Northeast to House

History

The Sanders-Hairr House, also known as White Oak, was the seat of Reubin Sanders 6,000-acre plantation. Sander’s plantation produced cotton, and he also operated grist and saw mills, possibly at the Austin Mill (JT 660) site approximately .65 miles northeast of the Sanders-Hairr House. Sanders was a Johnston County senator to the N.C. General Assembly from 1818 until his death in 1829. He served as clerk of the superior court of Johnston County.

The Sanders family seat remained owned until the 1930s. A.Y. Hairr purchased the property in the 1950s. The shed addition on the circa 1870 rear ell was added by Hairr in the 1950s. Hairr’s widow remained in the house until 1984 when the house and its 211 acres was acquired by William “Billy” R. Troxler in 1984. Mr. Troxler resided in the house for many years. It is currently rented to a tenant.

Assessment of Integrity for Sanders-Hairr Property

Table 1. Integrity Assessment of Sanders-Hairr Property

Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	The dwelling continues to stand on the place where it was constructed
Design	High	A small 1950s shed addition, and a deck, patio and additional windows dating from the 1980s have been added to the 1870s ell. However, these changes do not detract from the overall form and design of the two-story main block. The building’s original form, plan, and style remain intact.
Setting	High	The dwelling remains on original site historically associated with the Sanders family who acquired the tract in 1786 and retained ownership through the 1930s. The rural setting is transitioning to more suburban patterns of land use.
Materials	High	Extant structures possess an high degree of original building material
Workmanship	High	The dwelling continues to display original workmanship of statewide significance and possibly associated with known nineteenth-century craftsman.
Feeling	High	The dwelling expresses the aesthetic values of the early nineteenth century.
Association	Low	The dwelling is not strongly associated with important historic trends or events.

Evaluation

The Sanders-Hairr House is an architecturally significant and intact transitional Georgian-Federal plantation dwelling. It retains a high degree of original material, most notably its full façade porch, decorative cornice, original siding and windows and interior woodwork that compares favorably with other surviving examples of the period statewide. One-story rear additions were added to the two-story main block circa 1870 and 1950, but these additions do not detract from the overall character and significance of the house. The dwelling last changed ownership in 1984 and the current owner has preserved and maintained all of

the important architectural features noted in the 1971 NRHP nomination, such as the full-facade porch, Flemish bond chimneys, window sashes, siding, and the interior plan, trim and paint finishes. For these reasons, it is recommended that the Sanders-Hairr House continue to merit listing in the NRHP.

Since the Sanders-Hairr House was listed in the NRHP in 1971, prior to present day NRHP documentation standards, the nomination form does not state the applicable NRHP Significance Criterion (A, B, C or D), establish a period of significance, or delineate a geographical boundary for the property. The following are recommended:

The Sanders-Hairr House is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. The property is not known to be associated with an event, or pattern of events, that made a significant contribution to the development of the local community, state or nation. At his death in 1829, Reubin Sanders owned over 6,000 acres in Johnston County and 120 slaves. Sanders grew cotton and operated a saw mill and grist mill. Landscape features or outbuildings associated with Reubin Saunders's agricultural activities have not been identified. It is not known to what extent his activities occurred on lands other than the 211-acre subject parcel. The Sanders plantation diminished in size to about 700 acres around the Civil War and to just over 200 acres by the early twentieth century, a period when agricultural activities were transitioning from large-scale cotton cultivation to tobacco and dairy products. Twentieth-century farming activities are not well represented on the site. The pecan grove north of the house survives, as does the car and tractor garage. However, no tobacco barns survive on the parcel, and the large dairy barn was demolished prior to 1980. While the existing field patterns and fence lines generally correspond with those on 1930s aerial photographs, the presence of these features alone is not enough to strongly associate the property with a twentieth-century agricultural context.

The house was built by Reubin Sanders (1764-1829), a wealthy Johnston County plantation owner. Sanders served as a senator in the North Carolina General Assembly from 1818-1829 and as the clerk of the Johnston County Superior Court. All though well-known and socially prominent, Sanders political achievements are not known to have had a significant impact on important state government policies. The property's associative value with Sanders is not known to be significant in state or local history and therefore the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion B,

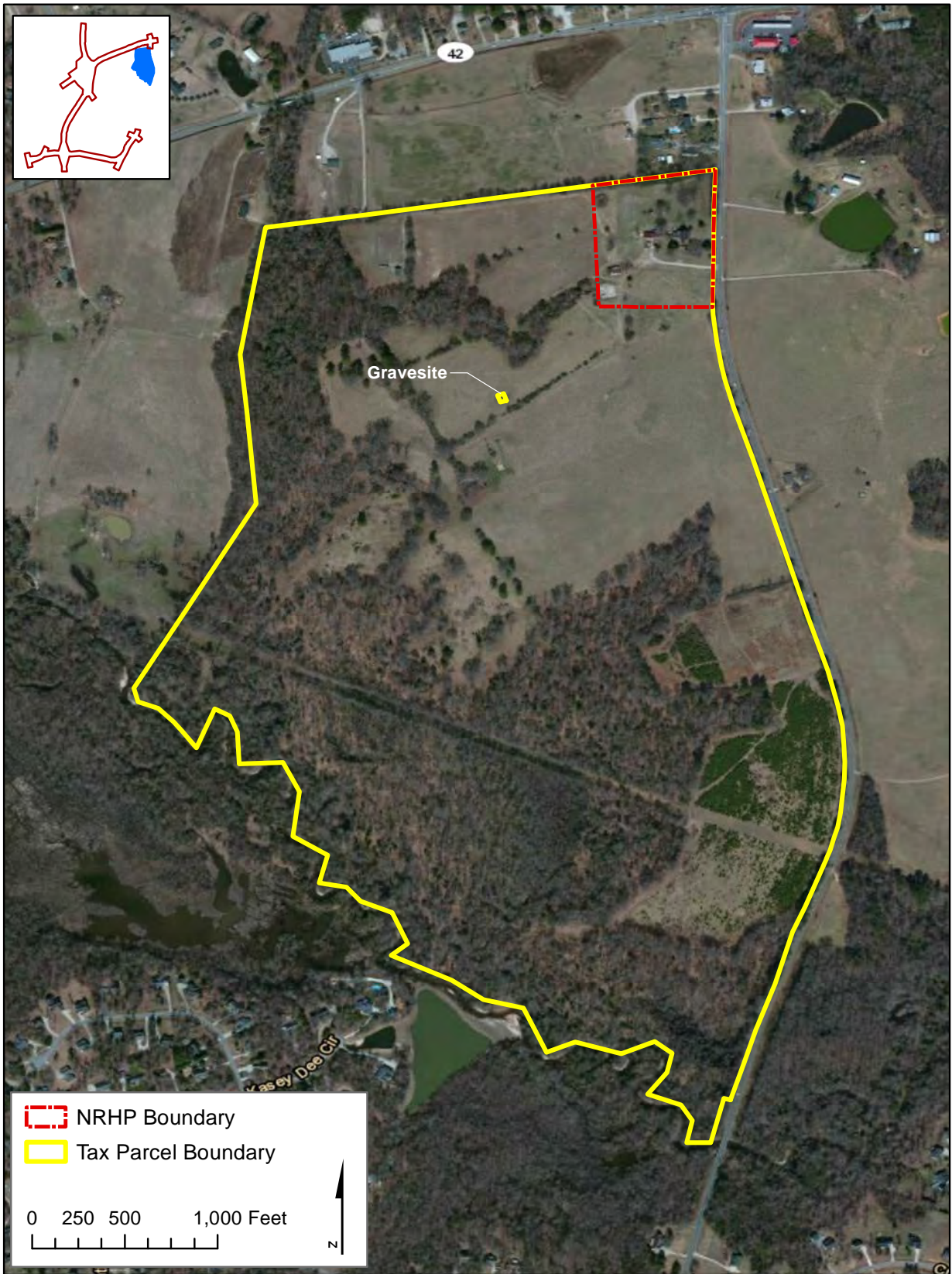
The property maintains its NRHP eligibility under Criterion C as an exceptional example of its type and style, and it possesses the requisite high artistic value. The quality of its construction and sophistication of its detail were available to only the most elite members of the planter class. The scholarship of North Carolina architecture often links the Sanders-Hairr house in both style and execution with Ayr Mount (circa 1814-1817) in Hillsborough and Fairintosh (1810) in Durham County, and Haywood Hall (circa 1800) in Raleigh.

The Sanders-Hairr House is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important. The dwelling is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Boundary

The boundary on the NRHP nomination form is described as ‘approximately seven acres.’ The exact boundary lines are not specified in the text or on the nomination map. The recommended boundary is approximately seven-and-one-half acres and contains the house, pecan grove and outbuildings (Figure 15). While the outbuildings do not contribute to the historic architectural significance of the house, their inclusion within the recommended boundary provides appropriate rural context and for the dwelling.

The boundary begins at the northeast corner of the legal parcel and follows the north property line, identifiable on the ground by a vegetated fence line, west approximately 525 feet to an unpaved farm path. The west boundary continues south approximately 600 feet along the farm path to a point approximately 30 feet south of the southwest corner of the concrete barn foundation, and then due east to Cornwallis Road. The east boundary follows the right-of-way on the west side of Cornwallis Road north to the starting point.



Source: ESRI Resource Data, Imagery Layer

Figure 15. Sanders-Hairr House Tax Parcel and Recommended NRHP Boundary

B. RESOURCES RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP LISTING

Resource Name:	Wood Farm
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	18
HPO Survey Site Number:	JT 1013
Location:	1660 Cornwallis Road, Garner, Johnston County
Parcel ID No:	163600-11-3704
Date(s) of Construction:	Dwelling, circa 1870s; circa 1894; circa 1930s
Recommendation:	Eligible for NRHP under Criteria A and C



Description

The Wood Farm is located on the south side of Cornwallis Road (Figure 16). The two-story house that anchors the farmstead sits at the top of a knoll, approximately 300-feet from the road (Figure 17). Domestic (detached kitchen, dairy and smokehouse) and agricultural outbuildings (livestock and tobacco barns) are clustered south and west of the house. South of the house is a large 0.75-acre vegetable garden and a farm pond, dammed at the southwest end, on an unnamed intermittent tributary of Middle Creek. The surrounding setting is primarily rural, although a residential subdivision has been built northwest of the farm. Cultivated fields and open pastures remain north, south and west of the house and outbuildings. Evergreen trees grow on the west side of the parcel.

Dwelling, circa 1870s; circa 1894; circa 1930s

Form and finishes date the earliest part of the dwelling, a two-story, three-bay, I-house, to circa 1870s. A step-shouldered exterior chimney is on the east side of the 1870s section. Around 1894, Lewis Debro Wood expanded the house by adding a projecting wing with a bay window to the front (north) elevation,



Source: ESRI Resource Data, Imagery Layer

Figure 16. Wood Farm Site Plan



Figure 17. Front (North) Elevation, Note Original Kitchen Left of Frame

and extending the original I-house to the west with a clipped corner extension. The one-story rear kitchen ell may date from the same time. Wood unified the old and new sections of the house with Queen Anne stylistic details. The front and west gables, and a small decorative gable over the entry, are decorated with scalloped shingles. The west addition has ornamental scrolls with pendant drops above the cut-away corners. The shed-roof front porch is carried by chamfered posts with pierced brackets and a sawn work balustrade (Butchko 1982a). A one-story rear “sunroom” was added by Wood in the 1930s (Personal communication Mark Eakes 2012) (Figure 18). The nineteenth-century gabled dairy, with box eaves and built on a high stone foundation, was connected to the east side of the sunroom and converted to a bathroom probably at that time (Figure 19). The house retains its wood 4/4 windows and shutters, weatherboard siding and simple corner boards and frieze. The roof is covered with standing seam metal.

Access to the interior was not available at the time of this survey, however, the 1982 survey file describes a center hall plan dwelling with a combination of vernacular Greek Revival and Queen Ann details. The northwest parlor is said to display the “finest example of marbled woodwork in the county” (Butchko 1982a).

Smokehouse, circa 1870s

This frame smokehouse has flush gable ends and boxed eaves suggestive of a mid-nineteenth-century date of construction. It is covered with weatherboard siding and has a batten door. An open shed has been built off the south elevation (Figure 20).



Figure 18. North and West Elevations Showing Enclosed Sun Porch at Rear of Dwelling, Smokehouse Right of Frame



Figure 19. Rear (South) Elevation of Original Dairy with Connector on East Side of Main Dwelling



Figure 20. East and South Elevations of Smokehouse

Cook's House Kitchen/Laundry, circa 1870s

This frame, one-story, side-gabled dependency has an engaged shed porch roof across the north elevation facing the rear of the main dwelling (Figures 21 and 22). There is no porch floor; only a post at the east end supports the porch roof. Under the porch roof are two entries, each with a five-panel door. The small, square window openings on the east, south and west sides have fixed, two-pane sashes. The building is covered in weatherboard siding and has boxed eaves on the south side. It rests on brick and stone piers and has a metal covered roof.

The current owner stated that the Wood family called this the “old kitchen,” but that the building was also used as a laundry and as quarters for domestic help (Personal communication Mark Eakes 2012).

Garden Shed, circa 1920s-1930s

South of the house and north of the vegetable garden is a small, frame, shed-roofed building (Figure 23). It is covered with weatherboard siding and has a metal-covered roof with exposed rafter ends. A board-and-batten door is on the east side. This building may be the chicken house referenced in the 1982 survey file; today it is used as a garden shed (Butchko 1982a).



Figure 21. North Elevation of Laundry/Kitchen



Figure 22. West Elevation of Laundry/Kitchen



Figure 23. East Elevation of Garden Shed

Livestock Barn #1, circa Early Twentieth Century

One of three intact frame livestock barns on the property, Livestock Barn #1 is the only one that is two full stories in height (Figure 24). The barn has a gabled roofline with exposed rafter ends and a partially enclosed shed on the south side. There are two board-and-batten doors and a large bay covered with metal on the front (east) elevation. The weatherboard siding remains in tact, except in the east gable end where it has been replaced or covered with sheet metal. The roof is also metal.

Livestock Barn #2, circa Early Twentieth Century

This 1.5-story weatherboard barn rests on low stone piers and has a metal-covered roof with exposed skip sheathing in the gable ends and exposed rafter ends on the long sides (Figure 25). It faces south and has four board-and batten doors, three across on the first level and once accessing the loft. There is an open bay at the east end.

Livestock Barn #3, circa Early Twentieth Century

Livestock Barn #3 is also a 1.5-story weatherboard barn. It has sheds on the north and south elevations; a center passage accessed by an open bay is located in the east gable end. Above the bay is a door opening that accesses the loft.

North Tobacco Complex and South Tobacco Complex

Two tobacco-related complexes are situated on the east side of a farm path that borders a crop field (Figures 26-28). These flue-cured tobacco barns, covered in insulating tar paper and typical of those built across Johnston County, are connected by equipment storage and work sheds. At the south end of the north tobacco barn cluster is a gabled packhouse covered with corrugated metal.



Figure 24. Livestock Barn #1, East Elevation



Figure 25. Livestock Barns #2 and #3, Taken from Carport Looking Northwest



Figure 26. View from Livestock Barn #1 Looking Northwest to Tobacco Barns and Sheds



Figure 27. View of West Side of Tobacco Barns and Sheds, Looking South on Farm Path



Figure 28. Soybean Field West of Tobacco Barns and Sheds

Pond, circa 1970s

The pond, south of the domestic complex, was formed by the Eakes family when they dammed the spring that feeds into Middle Creek. The pond does not appear on aerial photographs from 1965 and 1971.

History

The earliest part of the house was built by William David Wood circa 1870s. Woods and his wife, Mary Johnson Wood, were parents to nine children. Their youngest child, Lewis (also spelled Louis in records) Debro Wood (1866-1925) married Lydia Coats (1865-1948) on December 21, 1887. The couple had three children: David Moses (b. 1889), Kittie (b. 1892), and Zelda (b. 1897) (Wood 1887, 1925). The 1920 Census indicates L.D. Wood owned the farm free of mortgage. His daughters resided in the household; Kittie was employed as a public school teacher and Zelda was “attending college.” The extant complexes of tobacco-related structures are evidence that the farm was actively producing tobacco in the early years of the twentieth century. A shift from cotton production to tobacco and truck farming would have been in keeping with agricultural trends in Johnston County at the time.

The farm passed from the Wood family in 1965 when Earl and Pauline Eakes purchased it from Zelda Wood Byrd. Today, Pauline Eakes lives in the home with her son (Butchko 1982a; Personal communication Mark Eakes 2012).

Assessment of Integrity for the Wood Farm

Table 2. Integrity Assessment of the Wood Farm

Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	The buildings stand on the sites where originally constructed; the location is complemented by an intact setting
Design	High	The landscape displays functional design based on separation of domestic and farm activities; main dwelling retains vernacular Queen Anne-style
Setting	High	The farm remains on the original site in a predominantly rural setting. Development in the immediate area is rural in character. The dwellings, agricultural buildings and cultivated fields of the adjoining parcels are compatible with the setting of the Wood Farm.
Materials	High	The structures possess an exceptionally high degree of original building material
Workmanship	High	Far buildings, and the dwelling in particular, continue to display original workmanship
Feeling	High	Portions of the parcel continue to express their historic agricultural use and sense of the period of significance.
Association	High	The property continues to convey associations with the Wood family and agricultural life in Johnston County

Evaluation

The Wood Farm is an intact late-nineteenth-early-twentieth century Johnston County farmstead. The circa 1894 Queen Anne-style dwelling, retains the I-house form and interior stylistic details from its first period of construction, circa 1870, such as a center hall plan, late Greek Revival mantles and marbleized woodwork. A compliment of typical nineteenth-century domestic outbuildings surround the house, including a dairy (now attached the house’s east side), a detached kitchen, and a smokehouse. Agricultural buildings are clustered west of the house site. The arrangement of the buildings within the landscape illustrates the spatial separations, yet interconnectedness, of areas for domestic life, housing, the care of farm animals and equipment, and tobacco growing and processing. The farm buildings retain their historic forms as well a high degree of historic building materials and finishes. The landscape remains rural and fields west of the tobacco complexes remain cultivated, although not in tobacco. Circulation patterns between the farm fields and domestic and work areas remain evident.

The quality and integrity of the buildings and agricultural landscape of the Wood Farm compares well with the Tanglewood Farm (JT 253), located four-and-one-half miles southeast in Cleveland Township. Tanglewood Farm was placed on the NRHP study list in 1982. Both farms display a similar spatial arrangement, with the main dwelling facing the road and domestic and agricultural outbuildings clustered around it. Both properties possess man-made landscape features such as cultivated fields, gardens, farm paths and wood lots. While the Tanglewood Farm dwelling predates the earliest part of the Wood house by approximately 35 years, both houses illustrate how successful rural families updated and enlarged their homes over time. Tanglewood Farm includes two smoke houses, a tenant house, chicken house,

garage, well, privy and mule barn. The HPO survey file calls the property “the finest and most complete of the county’s farmsteads” (Butchko). The types of outbuildings found at the Wood Farm are similar and compare favorably in terms of integrity with those at Tanglewood Farm. Additionally, the Wood Farm possesses two clusters of intact tobacco-related buildings. The presence of the tobacco buildings at the Wood Farm illustrate the important role tobacco cultivation played in Johnston County’s twentieth-century economy.

The M.B. Pleasant Farm in the Pleasant Grove Township of western Johnston County is also listed on the NRHP study list (2006). The 70-acre farm is comprised of an altered circa 1891 farmhouse, a smokehouse, four flue-cured tobacco barns (two tile and two frame), a large mule barn, a tram barn, a shed, a circa 1900 tenant house and a circa 1925 store and service station. The buildings and landscape of the M.B. Pleasant Farm contribute to the context of twentieth-century farming practices and agricultural life in Johnston County. The Wood Farm compares favorably with the M.B. Pleasant farm in terms of number of building types represented, the physical integrity of the buildings, and the landscape’s ability to convey its historic context.

For these reasons, the Wood Farm is recommended eligible for the NRHP as a historic district under Criteria A and C. For a property to be eligible under Criterion A, it must be associated with important events or trends within a defined historic context. The agricultural landscape and buildings comprise a “distinguishable entity” that conveys Johnston County farm life from circa 1870 through 1962. The landscape and tobacco barn complexes illustrate the important role tobacco played in the early twentieth-century agricultural economy of Johnston County.

The Wood Farm is also recommended eligible for the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C for properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The farm dwelling conveys the aesthetic values of the Queen Anne-style. The domestic dependencies, barns and tobacco-related buildings are excellent and unaltered examples of their respective types. The components of the site are knitted together by a landscape of crop fields, open and wooded land, water features and circulation patterns that tie the individual features together into a single entity that exemplifies the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century farms of Johnston County.

The house was built by William David Wood around 1870. It was expanded around 1894 by his son and daughter-in-law, Lewis Debro Wood and Lydia Coats. Lewis and Lydia raised a family and operated a tobacco farm. The Woods are not known to be associated with significant events in local history or important innovations in farming practices. Therefore, the Wood Farm recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The Wood Farm is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history

and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important. The dwelling and outbuildings are not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Boundaries

The recommended NRHP boundary includes 50 acres that correspond with the legal parcel, but omits roughly 10 acres of Middle Creek bottom land south of the crop fields (Figure 29). This land is excluded from the recommended boundary because of the character of the landscape in this area. It contains a dense wood of deciduous and evergreen trees and is not visibly associated with the historic agricultural context. The boundary encompasses the complex of domestic and agricultural structures at the parcel's north end and the cultivated fields connected by unpaved farm roads and paths south and west of the complex. The south boundary is the tree line along the south crop field. The east boundary follows the path of an intermittent stream that flows into Middle Creek to the south. The stream is the most readily distinguishable feature, either natural or manmade, on the farm's east side and was therefore determined to be an appropriate boundary.



Source: ESRI Resource Data, Imagery Layer

Figure 29. Wood Farm Tax Parcel and Recommended NRHP Boundary

C. RESOURCES RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP LISTING

Resource Name:	Gower-Bundy House
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	4
HPO Survey Site Number:	JT 760
Location:	South side of Pierce Road, Garner, Johnston County
Parcel ID No:	162700-64-2832
Date(s) of Construction:	circa 1830
Recommendation:	Not eligible for NRHP listing



Description

Situated close to the south side of Pierce Road, the circa 1830- Gower-Bundy House is an elongated, two-part, one-story structure (Figures 30 and 31). The earliest part is the two-room section at the south end measuring 16x24 feet. This section has a vernacular coastal cottage form; however, a close examination of the roof rafters and siding covering the south elevation indicate that the inset porch--the defining characteristic of the coastal cottage form--was a later addition, and that the structure was erected with a side-gable roofline.



Source: ESRI Resource Data, Imagery Layer
Figure 30. Gower-Bundy House Site Plan



Source: ESRI Resource Data, Imagery Layer

Figure 31. Gower-Bundy House Tax Parcel Map

The roof construction techniques of each section suggest the house was built in two stages. Wooden pegs secure the roof ridge and sash sawn butt-joined sheathing runs parallel to the rafters, features uncommon after the 1830s. The roof system construction, presence of hand made nails, arched firebox, and diagonal corner bracing, coupled with the ownership history, point to construction date in the 1830s.

The house was expanded with a side-gabled addition on the north side (Figure 32) The north section possesses a similar coastal cottage form and gabled roofline as the earlier, south section; however, the two sections are clearly distinguishable by the uneven heights of the two roof ridges. The roof framing of the north section displays circular sawn rafters and skip sheathing. The joinery, nails, and saw patterns of the roof structure indicate this section post-dates the south section. Together the “old” and “new” sections result in the house’s present elongated form, tied together by the inset porch across the east side. At the south end, the porch has a beaded ceiling supported by square posts. Two enclosed porch rooms flank a central entry in the north addition (Figures 33 and 34).

On the south elevation is a massive, double-shouldered chimney constructed of uncut fieldstones (Figure 35). The base of the chimney measures 10x5 feet. The shoulders are paved with flat stones, and the dry stack chimney appears to have been mortared with mud and then covered with a smooth finish of stucco (Figure 36). The HPO survey site file, prepared in 1982, identifies the chimney as “the most substantial stone chimney in a county where stone saw prevalent use in nineteenth-century chimney and foundation construction” (Tom Butchko 1982b).

A modern, gabled addition sheathed in Masonite siding projects from west elevation at the south end of the circa 1830 section. The west side porch north of the addition has partially collapsed (Figure 37 and 38). The porch’s engaged roofline remains at the north end. It is supported on unfinished posts and has exposed rafter ends. Weatherboard siding remains on the house; however, it has been replaced or covered on the north side facing the road.

The interior of the house has been altered with modern materials (Figure 39 and 40). Since the property was first recorded in 1982, the failure of the roof has led to structural deterioration and interior damage (Figures 41 and 42). Many of the original wall, floor, and trim treatments have been removed or covered over with modern materials such as fake wood paneling and drywall. No period doors or windows remain. Replacement 2/2 sashes are present on the north and east elevations. The house has been heavily vandalized.

The interior floor plan is a series of four connected rooms running north-south (Figure 43). A large open room with a four-foot high, arched stone firebox is located at the south end of the 1830s section (Figure 44). The firebox opening measures over six-feet in length. A simple mantel consisting of plain square pilasters on plinths and a plain mantel shelf remains, although partially intact (Figure 45).



Figure 32. East Elevation, Looking Southwest from Pierce Road



Figure 33. North Elevation Showing circa 1830s Section



Figure 34. East Elevation Showing Mid-Nineteenth-Century Addition with Shed Rooms



Figure 35. West Elevation



Figure 36. Stone Chimney on South Elevation, Note the Separation of Weatherboards Where Shed Porch has been Added



Figure 37. Detail of West Side of Chimney Showing Stone Shoulder Pavers and Remnants of Stucco



Figure 38. Close-up of West Elevation Showing Porch Collapse



Figure 39. View from South Room Looking East



Figure 40. View of North Room Looking Northwest



Figure 41. View of Rafter, Pegged Ridge, and Butt Jointed Sheathing in circa 1830s Section



Figure 42. View of Rafters and Skip Sheathing in of Mid-Nineteenth-Century Addition



Figure 43. View from South Room Looking North



Figure 44. View from South Room Looking South to Firebox and Mantel



Figure 45. Mantel

History

This earliest section of the Gower-Bundy House is attributed to Gideon Gower, who owned the parcel around 1830 (Butchko 1982b). The massive chimney with its paved double shoulders, stuccoed finish and six-foot wide firebox suggest the structure may have been built as a dependency, such as a detached kitchen or laundry, to a larger house, no longer extant. However, this theory is speculative and based on the atypical size of the chimney and firebox, which would be extremely large for a two-room dwelling and more in keeping with those seen in detached kitchens. The earliest available aerial photos available date from the 1940s and show the dwelling as the anchor of a small farm.

According to the U.S. Census, in 1850 Gideon Gower was a 50-year-old farmer residing with his wife “Cinda” (Lucinda) and their children Camilla, Miranda, Armanda, Gabrilla, Adad, Altaney, and Daniel. In 1860, Gideon Gower’s real estate was valued at \$1,200 and his personal estate was valued at \$3,010. In 1870, Camilla remained in the house with her father and mother who were in their 70s along with Gabretta Gideon, 35 and Thomas Sauls, a 19-year-old farm hand.

By 1880, Gideon’s daughter Camilla was living on the property with her husband Chester Bundy and her mother, Lucinda. Chester was 24 at the time, and Camilla was 41. Lucinda was 80 and blind. Camilla died about 10 years later. In her will, filed with the Johnston County Superior Court on May 9, 1893, she bequeathed the property to her husband (Bundy 1893). The property passed from the Bundy family ownership after Chester’s death in 1915.

Throughout the 1900s, the property has been owned by several families, including the Tomilsons, Burts, and Browns. In 1948, George and Rachel (Tomilson) Burt owned the property with Ermine (Bundy) Brown and Richard C. Brown. The property was sold to Glenn and Estelle Pierce in 1963. Garland P. Sherrill and his wife Ella owned the parcel in 1980 and transferred it to Gayle Matthews in 2010. The parcel, along with three other tracts located on the north side of Peirce Road, adjacent to the Gower-Bundy property currently resides in the Matthews Trust (Register of Deeds n.d.).

Assessment of Integrity for the Gower-Bundy House

Table 3. Integrity Assessment of the Gower-Bundy House

Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	The south section of the house stands on the site where originally constructed
Design	Low	The design intent of the house is difficult to discern due to the structure’s uncertain chronological development, an incompatible addition on the west side and the loss of interior fabric.
Setting	High	The area is transitioning to commercial land use due to the I-40-NC 42 interchange to the east. The parcels immediately adjacent to the subject parcel remain undeveloped.
Materials	Low	The structure retains some original materials, particularly the framing and chimney. Historic interior finishes are damaged, obscured or removed

Table 3. Integrity Assessment of the Gower-Bundy House

Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Workmanship	Low	Workmanship of the interior is lost. Workmanship of the frame is visible although quickly deteriorating.
Feeling	Low	The spatial relationships between the buildings are intact; however the overgrown vegetation on the parcel negatively affects the property's historic feeling and may obscure important site features.
Association	Low	The research for this property did not reveal a strong historic association with a particular historic context.

Evaluation

The Gower-Bundy House is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. The property is not known to be associated with an event, or pattern of events, that made a significant contribution to the development of the local community, state or nation.

The Gower Bundy House is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. Research conducted for this project did not identify members of the Gower or Bundy families as significant within community, state or national historic contexts.

The Gower Bundy House is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. The house is in poor condition. Expanses of the metal roof are missing causing significant deterioration of the structure. The site is not maintained and overgrowth has obscured the relationship of the house to the site's three twentieth-century tobacco barns as well as other domestic or agricultural site features that may exist (Figure 46). The

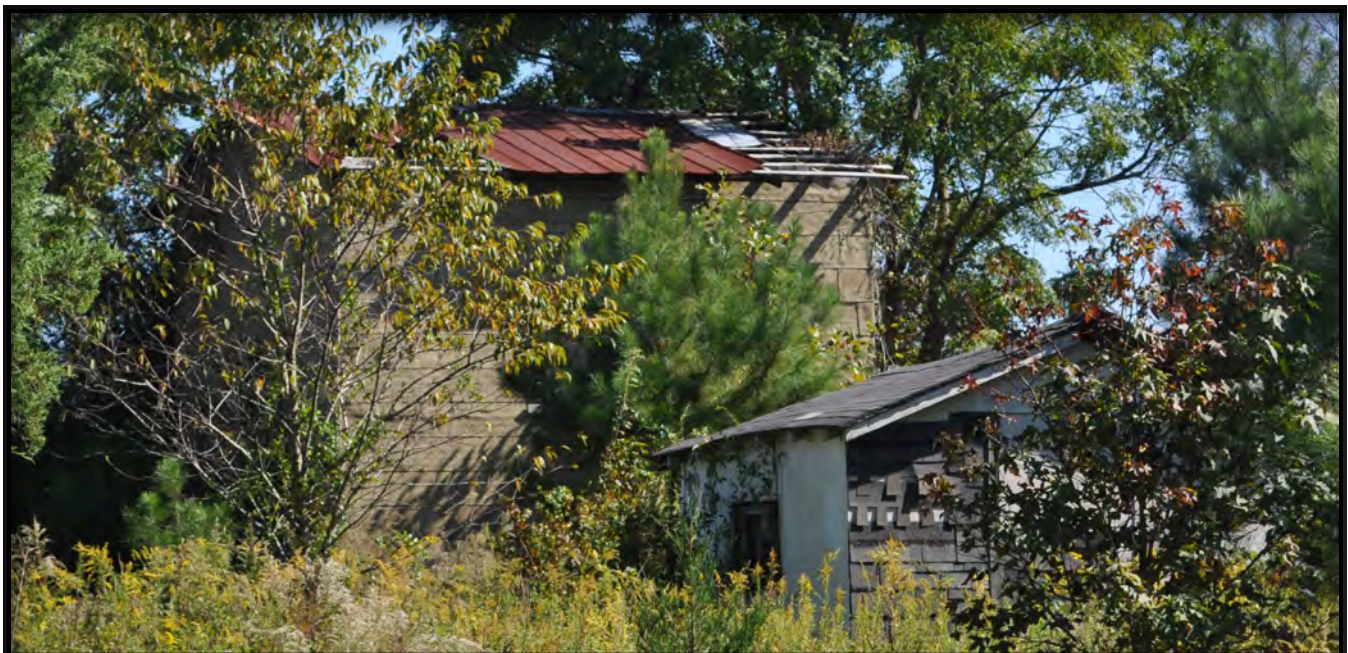


Figure 46. View from House Looking Southeast to Shed and Frame Tobacco Barn

physical condition of the dwelling, site and outbuildings are problematic for NRHP evaluation. While the chimney remains in good condition and is a significant local example, the house lacks the requisite physical integrity to convey historic significance under NRHP Criterion C. The William Wesley Pate Farm (JT 901) and the Solomon Barnes House (JT 669) are two mid-nineteenth century coastal cottages that survive in better condition.

The Gower-Bundy Farm is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important. The dwelling and outbuildings are not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Resource Name:	Coats House
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	15
HPO Survey Site Number:	JT 1669
Location:	North and west side of Cornwallis Road, north of intersection with NC 42, Garner, Johnston County
Parcel ID No:	163607-57-6905
Date(s) of Construction:	circa 1900
Recommendation:	Not eligible for NRHP listing



Description

The dwelling sits on the west side of Cornwallis Road at the southeast quadrant of a 51-acre parcel (Figures 47 and 48). It is presently unoccupied. Most of the acreage west of the house is cleared with the exception of a dense buffer of deciduous trees growing along the north, west and south property lines. Near the center of the parcel northwest of the house are two ponds within an open field. A dilapidated frame, metal-covered, gabled storage shed with deep sheds on the north and south sides is situated in the house's north yard. In the south yard is a low, gabled well cover constructed of concrete masonry units. An unpaved driveway accesses the parcel north of the dwelling. Approximately 80 feet southwest of the subject dwelling is a second house of recent construction (Figure 49). The small one-story side-gable dwelling has vinyl siding and 1/1 windows.



Source: ESRI Resource Data, Imagery Layer

Figure 47. Coates House Site Plan



Source: ESRI Resource Data, Imagery Layer

Figure 48. Coats House Tax Parcel Map



Figure 49. Front (East) Elevation of Modern Dwelling South of House

This massing of this circa 1900 frame house is that of a one-story, L-plan building composed of two equally sized wings that intersect at a right angle at the northeast corner of the structure. The overall form is not typical and its arrangement, with entries and matching fenestration patterns on each wing suggest the house may have been built to accommodate two families. Both wings have a metal-covered, high-hipped roof with an overhanging boxed eave. Two overgrown holly bushes extend above the roofline and obscure the façade (Figure 50). The front elevation has a central entry flanked by narrow window openings. A one-bay shed-roofed porch on turned posts shelters the east entry (Figure 51). The fenestration of the north elevation is arranged like that of the east side, with an entry and windows on either side (Figure 52). A second, single-bay entry porch is supported by the same turned posts as on the front porch; however, the north porch roof is front gabled. The north and east wings are covered with weatherboard siding. There are narrow corner boards at each corner. The window openings are uncharacteristically narrow and are set in plain surrounds. The windows are replacement 2/2 vertical sashes. No chimneys or stove flues were observed. The house sits on a contagious foundation of stone and concrete. A later one-story, metal-roofed shed addition spans the rear (west) elevation of the front (east) wing (Figure 53 and 54). However, the west elevation of the shed is now covered by a more recent, rectangular flat-roofed addition (Figure 55). The addition is sided with plywood.

History

The land on which the subject dwelling sits, was owned by the Coats family in the late 1800s. Charlie J. Coats was born in Johnston County in 1862 to Thomas C. Coats and Obedience Stevens Coats (Charlie J. Coats 1862). By 1900, Charlie Coats had married Levie Johnson and the couple had five children: Ottis, Lula, Blanche, Irene, and Charles (U.S. Census Bureau 1900). By 1910, the Coats family had grown to include seven children (U.S. Cenus Bureau 1910). Their daughter Kittie L. Coats, born in 1910,



Figure 50. Front (East) Elevation Facing Cornwallis Road



Figure 51. Detail of Porch Post on Front (East) Porch



Figure 52. North Elevation



Figure 53. East Side of Shed



Figure 54. West (Rear) Elevation



Figure 55. South Elevation Showing Rear Shed Addition, Modern Addition, and Well Cover

purchased the property from her parents in 1929. There are no records of Kittie Coats ever marrying, and in 1946, she sold the property to her sister, Irene Coats Stephenson and her husband J.R. Stephenson. In 1965, the Irene Stephenson, now a widow, sold the property to Glenn E. Ford and his wife Willie Mae Stephenson Ford and their son Glenn Ford, Jr. owns the property today. In an interview in January 2013, Mr. Ford recalled that various relatives have occupied the dwelling since the 1950s, and it is currently unoccupied (Personal communication Glenn Ford, Jr. 2013).

Table 4. Integrity Assessment of the Coats House

Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Continues to stand on the place where it was constructed
Design	Low	The house does not possess high artistic or aesthetic values, nor does it express the elements of a particular style. It has lost its original windows and the form has been altered by the rear addition.
Setting	Medium	The cultivated fields west of the house are in keeping with the property's rural and agricultural setting; however, no extant agricultural outbuildings survive to further identify the property's past use as a farm.
Materials	Medium	Original window sashes have been replaced and a flat-roofed addition has been built on the west side
Workmanship	Low	The buildings do not display distinctive craftsmanship.
Feeling	Low	The house does not strongly express an aesthetic or historic sense of its period of construction.
Association	Low	The research for this property did not reveal associations with any particular historic context.

Evaluation

The Coats House does not compare favorably with other Johnston County farmsteads of the early twentieth century. Better examples of the type survive. The M.B. Pleasant Farm located eight miles southwest is comprised of circa 1891 pyramidal roofed cottage with a circa 1955 Colonial Revival front porch, a smoke house, four tobacco barns, a mule barn, a tram barn, a shed, tenant house and store/service station. The buildings and landscape at the Pleasant Farm conveys farm life and agricultural practices of the period circa 1900-1955 in a way the Coats House cannot. The Coats house is not architecturally significant and the few surviving outbuildings do not convey strong agricultural associations. The property is an incomplete picture twentieth century farm life.

This property does not appear to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for an association with events or historical patterns that have made a significant contribution to history at the local, state, or national level. The circa 1900 house has been a dwelling since its construction but its occupational history is not established nor is an association with agricultural activities that may have taken place on the 51-acre parcel. The surviving outbuildings are few. The shed and well cover, do not contribute to the understanding of the resource as an agricultural property. The fields west of the house remain under cultivation.

There is no specific or documented association of the house with individuals or groups who have made important contributions to local, state or national history Charlie Coats and Levie Johnson Coats are not known to have played a significant role in state, local or national events. Furthermore, it is not known if the Coats family actually occupied the house or if it was built as a tenant or rental house. Therefore, it is not considered potentially eligible under Criterion B.

The house does not appear to be potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic value. The circa 1900 dwelling is undistinguished and its materials are common to its period of construction. It does not represent the work of a particular architect or builder, nor does it possess artistic values. The removal of the original windows and the construction of the plywood-sheathed addition on the rear elevation diminish the building's physical integrity. There are more intact examples of typical late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century rural dwellings that survive in the immediate vicinity. While the house's setting is rural, the immediate landscape does not possess agricultural outbuildings and features that would strongly link the property to the context of early twentieth-century farm life in Johnston County.

The Coats House is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important. The dwelling and outbuildings are not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

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APPENDIX A: CONCURRENCE FORM

CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Project Description: Improvements to NC 42 Interchange with I-40 in Johnston County

On November 13, 2012, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other

Reviewed the subject project at historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation and

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's APE.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's APE, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as 1-3, 5-10, 12-14 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. Photographs of these properties are attached.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's APE.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- More information is requested on properties 4, 11, 15 + 18.

Signed:

Shelby Spillier
Representative, NCDOT

Nov 13, 2012
Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

Date

Representative, HPO

Date

Renee Hedhill-Easley
State Historic Preservation Officer

11-13-12
Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.

APPENDIX B: TABLE OF SURVEYED RESOURCES

Resources Surveyed

Survey Site #	Property #	Name	Address	PIN	Parcel ID	Status	Description	Recommendation
JT 1657	1	House	north side Glen Road 12606	162700-77-8015	3439061	newly surveyed	1960s brick, hipped ranch	common type; not eligible
JT 1658	2	40/42 Motors	Cleveland Road	162700-75-3260	3638830	newly surveyed	1960s altered CMU hipped ranch	altered, common type; not eligible
JT 1659	3	TerraFin/ former Langdon Drug Store	25 Old Drug Store Road	162700-74-2761	3493353	newly surveyed	1934 main brick block heavily modified by altered by 1990s additions	not eligible due to heavy alteration
JT 0760	4	Gower-Bundy House	south side Pierce Road	162700-64-2832	3497058	JT760/SL	1830s coastal cottage with massive stone chimney. Very deteriorated/vanda- lized.	not eligible due to deterioration; potentially eligible under D?
JT 1660	5	House	5990 NC 42	162700-53-7696	3456466	newly surveyed	ca. 1920s front- gable frame house; vinyl siding; enclosed inset porch.	common type; not eligible
JT 1661	6	House	west side Cleveland Road	163700-13-3191	3536531	newly surveyed	ca. 1950s vinyl sided side-gable house with agricultural obs; brick, hipped ranch	common type; not eligible

Resources Surveyed

Survey Site #	Property #	Name	Address	PIN	Parcel ID	Status	Description	Recommendation
JT 1662	7	House	11800 Cleveland Road	163700-02-0031	3442560	newly surveyed	ca. 1960s brick L- plan gabled ranch	common type; not eligible
JT 1663	8	Gwaltney House	3625 NC 42	163700-99-2694	3489847	newly surveyed	1962 Colonial Revival dwelling with Mt. Vernon porch, vinyl siding and windows	altered, common type; not eligible
JT 1664	9	J.E. FoRoad House	5402 Cornwallis Road	163700-89-3048	3531654	newly surveyed	1950s CMU hipped ranch w/ vinyl siding. Altered agricultural obs	common type; not eligible
JT 1665	10	House	5317 Cornwallis Road	163700-78-7846	3430270	newly surveyed	1940s 1-story, side-gable frame dwelling; Masonite siding, replacement windows	common type; not eligible
JT 0006	11	Sanders-Hairr House/ White Oak	5223 Cornwallis Road	163700-76-0525	3489841	JT 0006/NR	ca. 1790s Georgian planation house	retains integrity, remains eligible
JT 1666	12	Cleveland Springs Auto Sales	5479 Cornwallis Road	163700-79-7782	3497572	newly surveyed	1940s 1-story, side-gable CMU building with replacement windows	common type; not eligible

Resources Surveyed

Survey Site #	Property #	Name	Address	PIN	Parcel ID	Status	Description	Recommendation
JT 1667	13	House	5501 Cornwallis Road	163700-79-8814	3503208	newly surveyed	ca. 1950 hipped ranch; aluminum siding, replacement windows	common type; not eligible
JT 1668	14	House	3032 Cornwallis Road	163600-67-3485	3440438	newly surveyed	ca. 1930s Front-gable frame house with vinyl siding, orig. sash. Agricultural obs	common type; not eligible
JT 1669	15	House	2669 (?) Cornwallis Road	163607-57-6905	3494863	newly surveyed	ca. 1900 one-story frame dwelling w/ deck-on-hip roof, deteriorated shed	common type; not eligible
JT 1670	16	House	2893 Cornwallis Road	163600-56-9894	3439134	newly surveyed	ca. 1950s German-sided ranch with integrated carport	common type; not eligible
JT 1671	17	House	2971 Cornwallis Road	163600-56-6450	3497115	newly surveyed	ca. 1940s One-story gabled dwelling constructed of machine polished CMUs	potentially eligible under criterion C

Resources Surveyed

Survey Site #	Property #	Name	Address	PIN	Parcel ID	Status	Description	Recommendation
JT 1013	18	Woods Farm	1660 Cornwallis Road	163600-11-3704	3494893	JT 1013/SL	1870;1890;1930 farm house with full complement of agricultural and domestic outbuildings	retains integrity, remains eligible
JT 1672	19	Wood House	1537 Cornwallis Road	163600-13-7648	3493765	newly surveyed	1964 brick hipped ranch on 2.3 acres w agricultural obs	obs & landscape should be evaluated with JT1013
JT 1673	20	Langdon House	618 Cornwallis Road	162600-63-2709	3440190	newly surveyed	1952 CMU dwelling	common type; not eligible
JT 1674	21	House	415 Cornwallis Road	162600-54-2126	3438750	newly surveyed	ca. 1950 CMU hipped ranch w metal casement windows	common type; not eligible
JT 1675	22	House	2238 Old Drug Store Road	162600-34-0018	3528822	newly surveyed	ca. 1960 side-gable ranch w 2/2 vertical sash and picture window	common type; not eligible
JT 1676	23	House	1935 Old Drug Store Road	162600-45-5292	3438598	newly surveyed	ca. 1940 small, side-gable house with aluminum siding and narrow aluminum windows	common type; not eligible

Resources Surveyed

Survey Site #	Property #	Name	Address	PIN	Parcel ID	Status	Description	Recommendation
JT 1677	24	House	14882 NC Highway 50 N	162600-03-9972	3438505	newly surveyed	ca. 1954 hipped brick ranch w integrated sunroom	common type; not eligible
JT 1678	25	House	14766 NC Highway 50 N	162600-13-1387	3417169	newly surveyed	ca. 1960 Colonial Revival brick ranch with columned portico	common type; not eligible
JT 1679	26	House	14500 NC Highway 50 N	162600-12-2683	3441893	newly surveyed	ca. 1930 altered front-gable house w/ enclosed porch	common type; not eligible

**APPENDIX C: MAP AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF RESOURCES
SURVEYED**



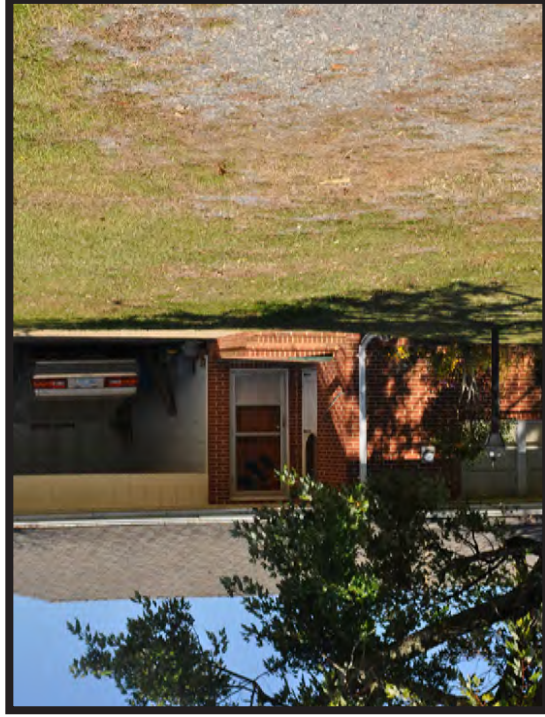
JT 1657 - House



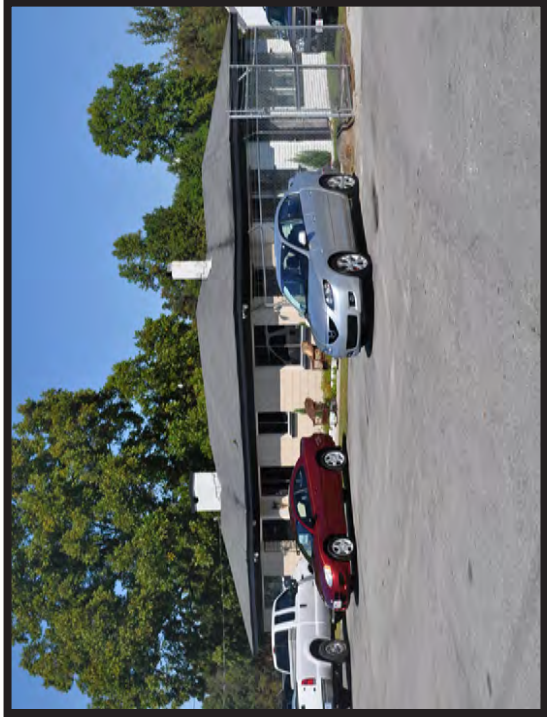
JT 1657 - House



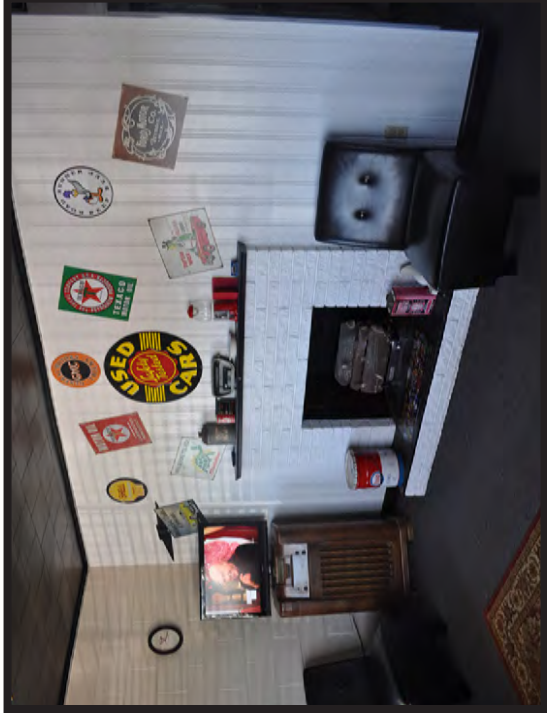
JT 1657 - House



JT 1657 - House



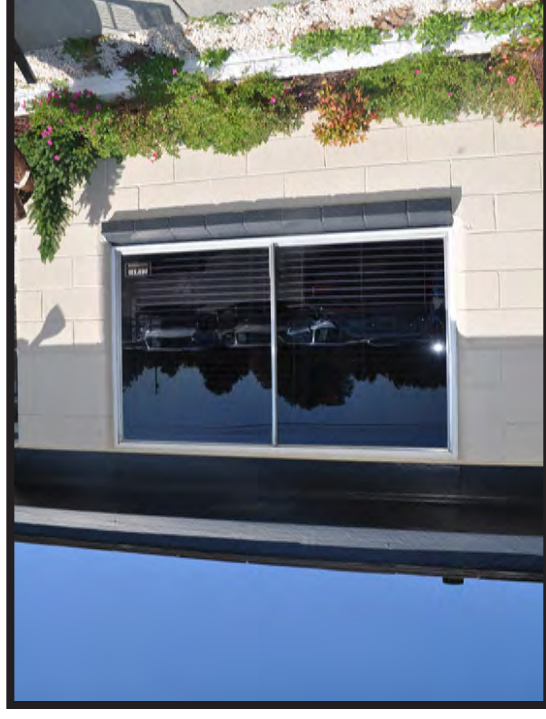
JT 1658 - 40/42 Motors



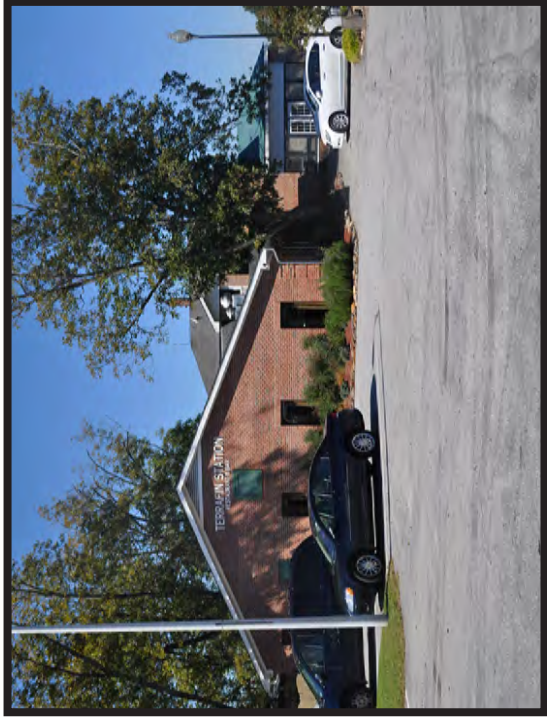
JT 1658 - 40/42 Motors



JT 1658 - 40/42 Motors



JT 1658 - 40/42 Motors



JT 1659 - TerraFin / Former Langdon Drug Store



JT 1659 - TerraFin / Former Langdon Drug Store



JT 1659 - TerraFin / Former Langdon Drug Store



JT 1659 - TerraFin / Former Langdon Drug Store



JT 0760 - Gower-Bundy House



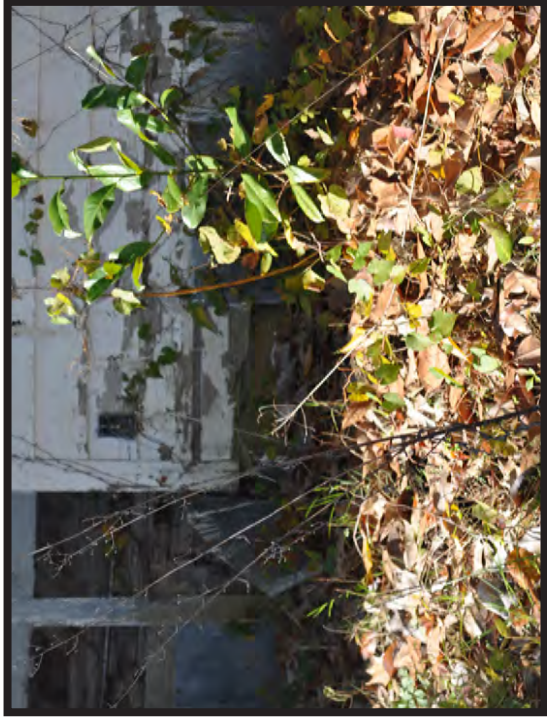
JT 0760 - Gower-Bundy House



JT 0760 - Gower-Bundy House



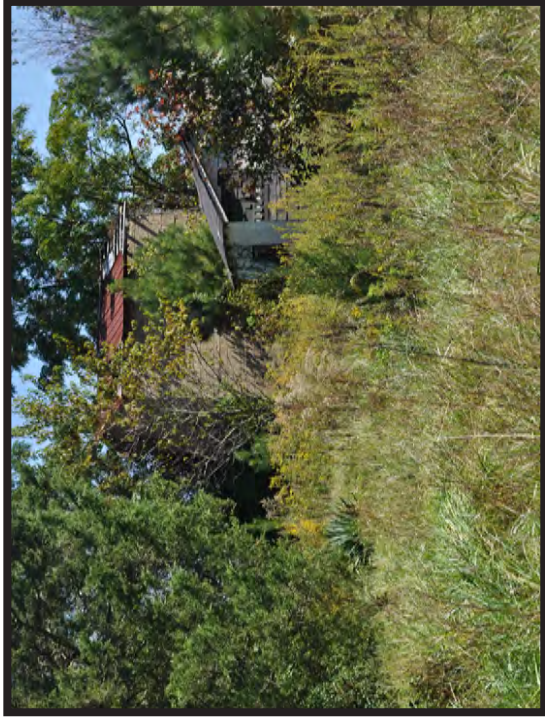
JT 0760 - Gower-Bundy House



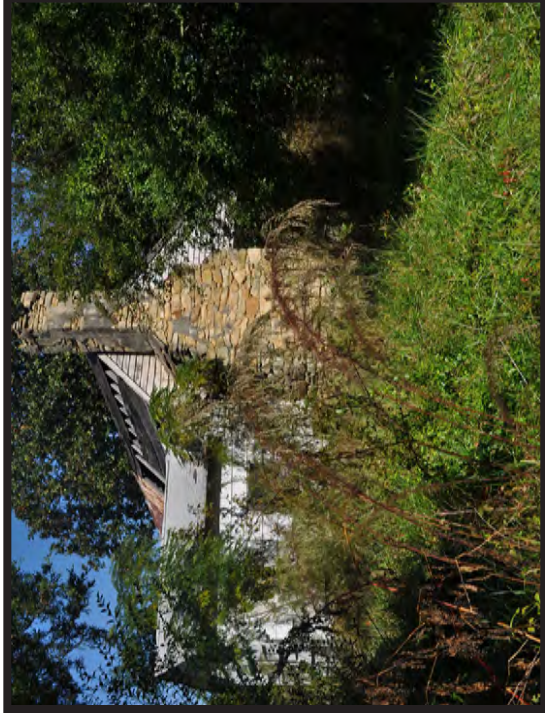
JT 0760 - Gower-Bundy House



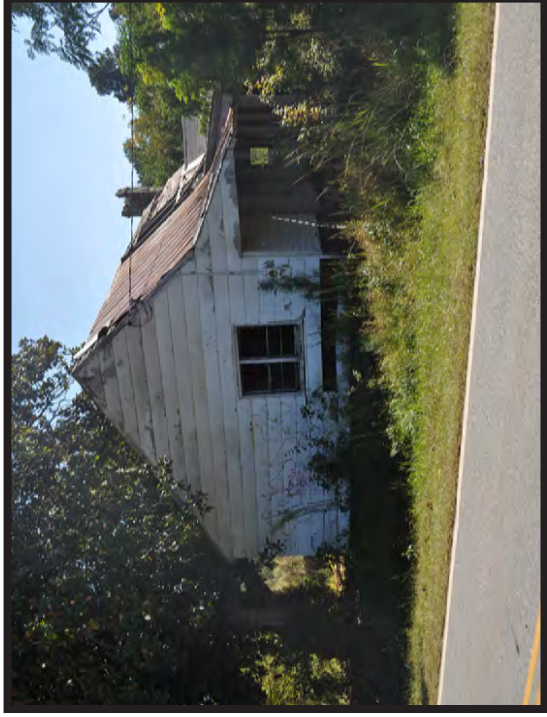
JT 0760 - Gower-Bundy House



JT 0760 - Gower-Bundy House



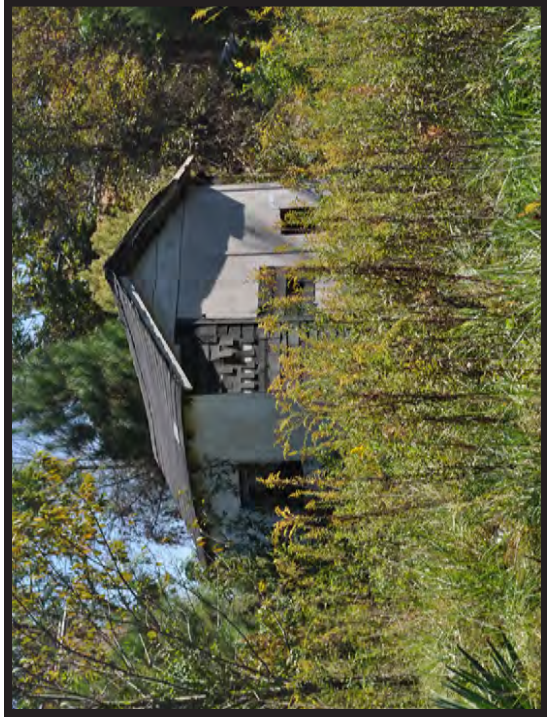
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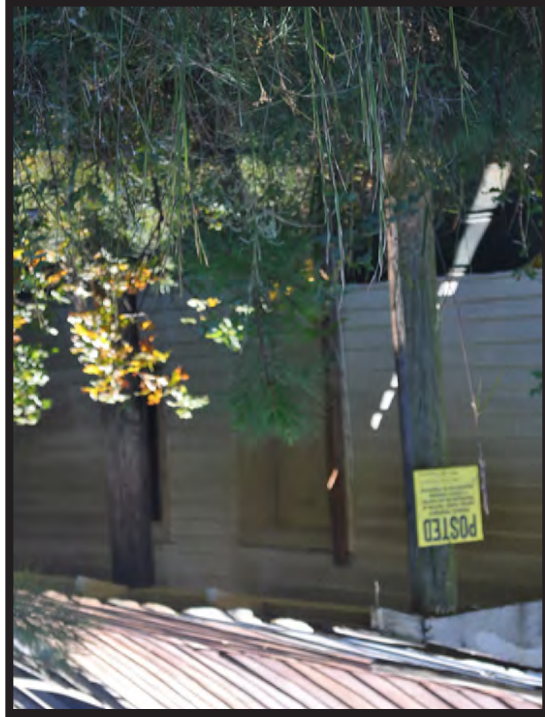
JT 0760 - Gower-Bundy House



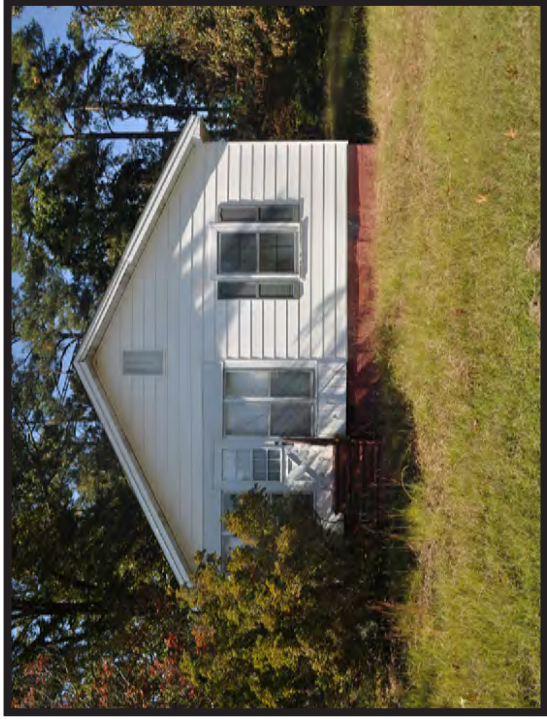
JT 0760 - Gower-Bundy House



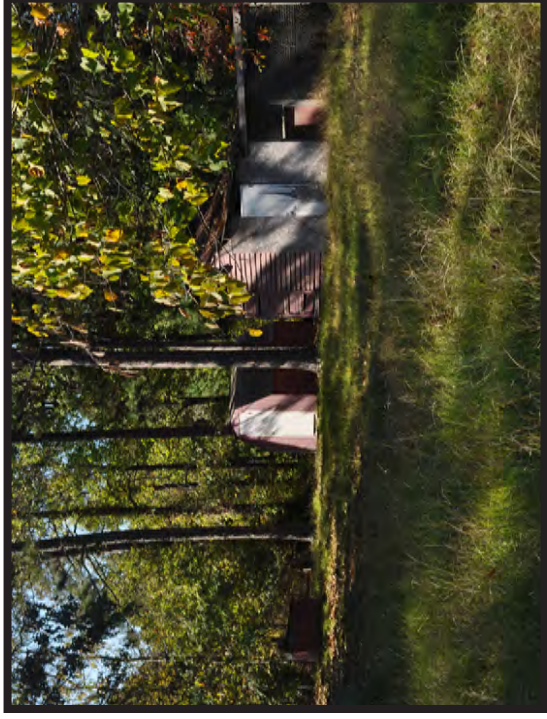
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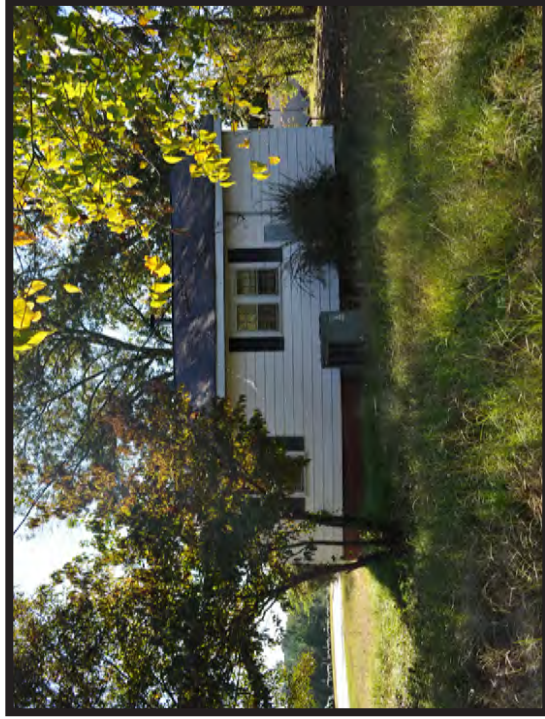
JT 0760 - Gower-Bundy House



JT 1660 - House



JT 1660 - House



JT 1660 - House



JT 1661 - House



JT 1661 - House



JT 1661 - House



JT 1661 - House



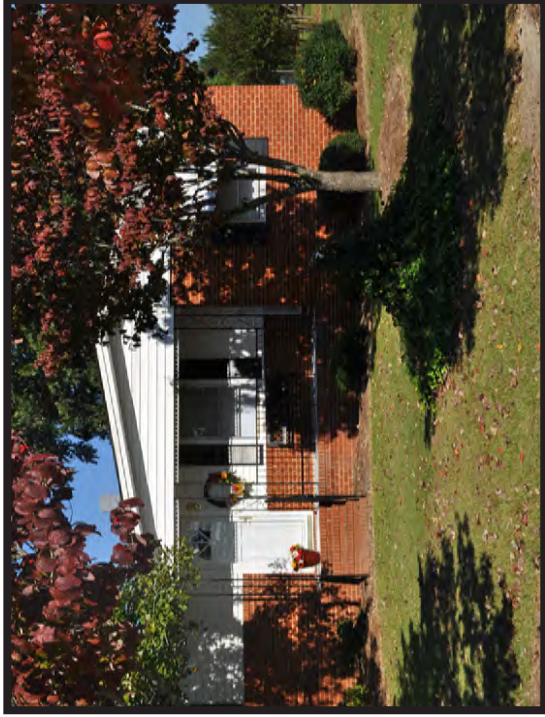
JT 1662 - House



JT 1662 - House



JT 1662 - House



JT 1662 - House



JT 1662 - House



JT 1663 - Gwaltney House



JT 1663 - Gwaltney House



JT 1663 - Gwaltney House



JT 1664 - J.E. FoRoad House



JT 1665 - House



JT 0006 - Sanders-Hairr House / White Oak



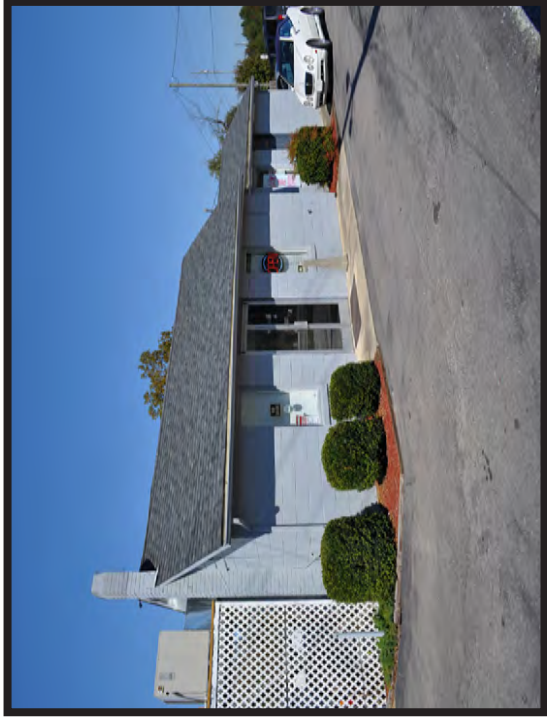
JT 0006 - Sanders-Hairr House / White Oak



JT 0006 - Sanders-Hairr House / White Oak



JT 0006 - Sanders-Hairr House / White Oak



JT 1666 - Cleveland Springs Auto Sales



JT 1667 - House



JT 1668 - House



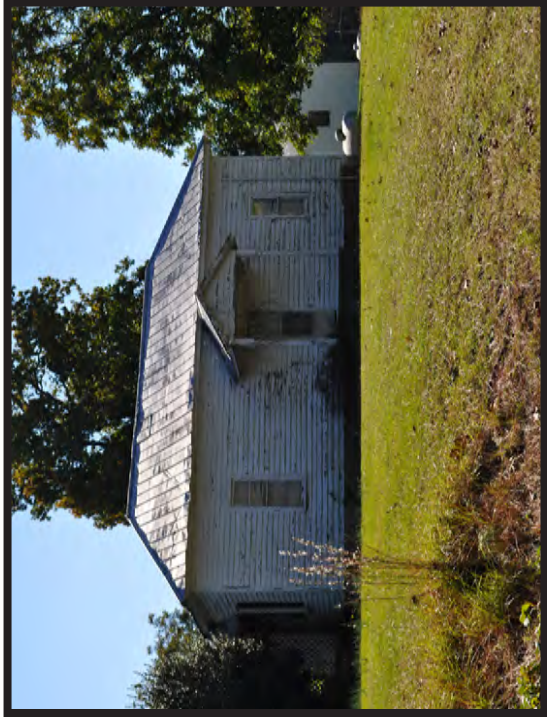
JT 1668 - House



JT 1668 - House



JT 1668 - House



JT 1669 - House



JT 1669 - House



JT 1669 - House



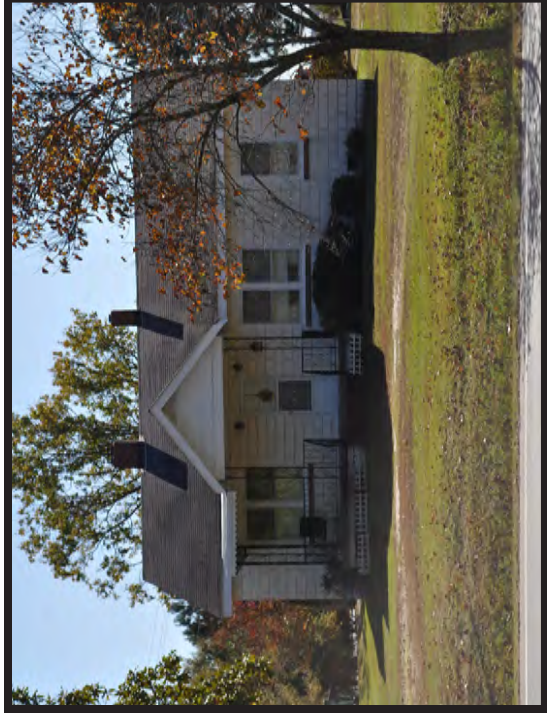
JT 1669 - House



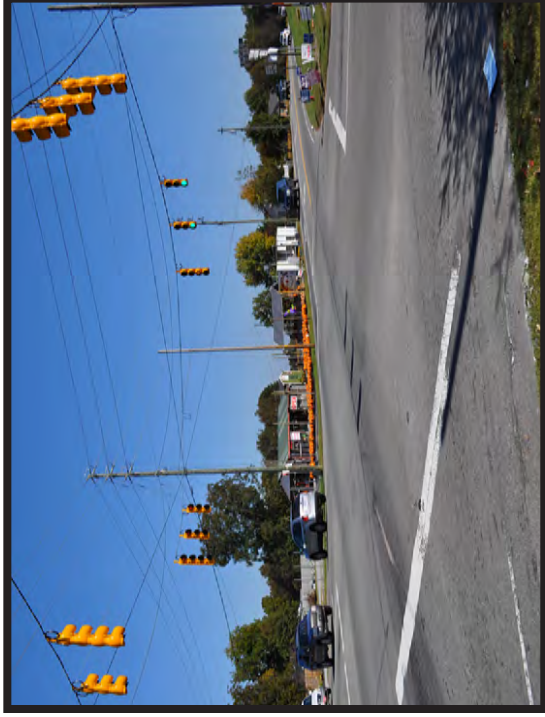
JT 1669 - House



JT 1670 - House



JT 1671 - House



JT 1671 - House



JT 1671 - House



JT 1671 - House



JT 1671 - House



JT 1671 - House



JT 1671 - House



JT 1671 - House



JT 1671 - House



JT 1671 - House



JT 1671 - House



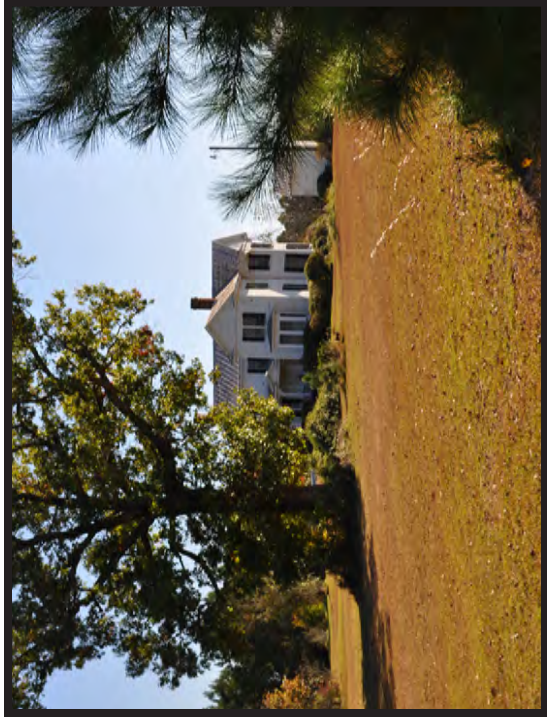
JT 1671 - House



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



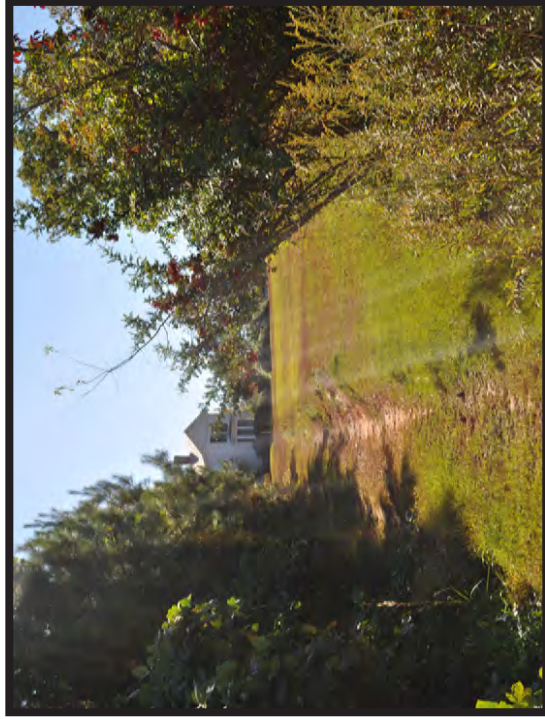
JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



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JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



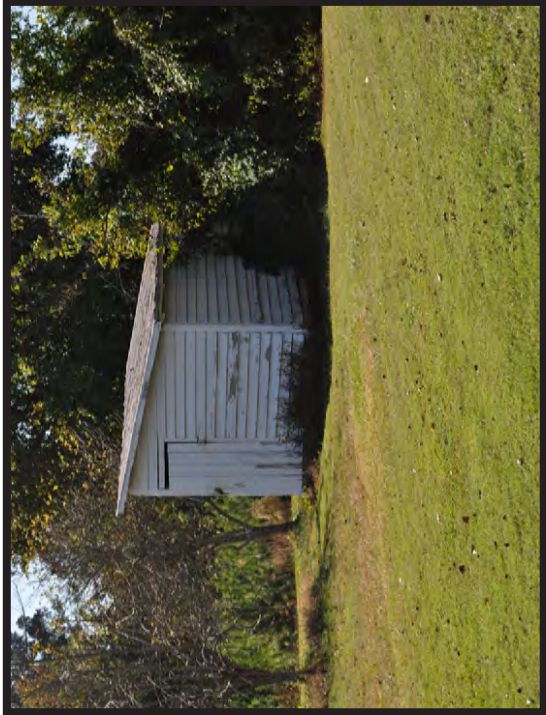
JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



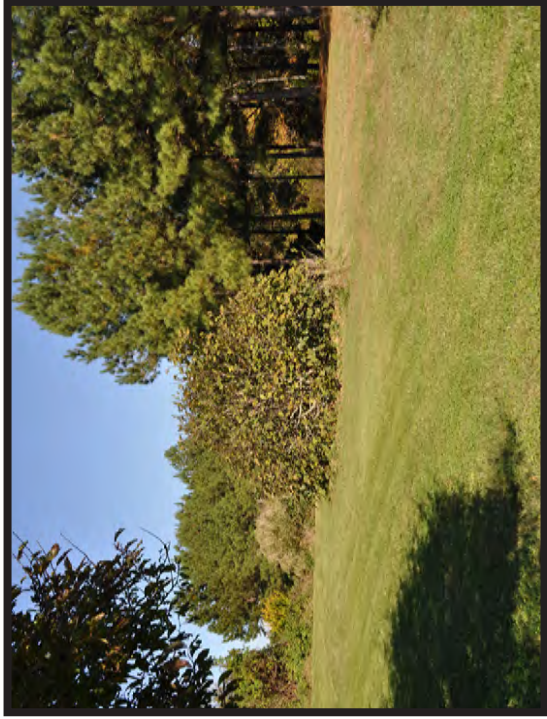
JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



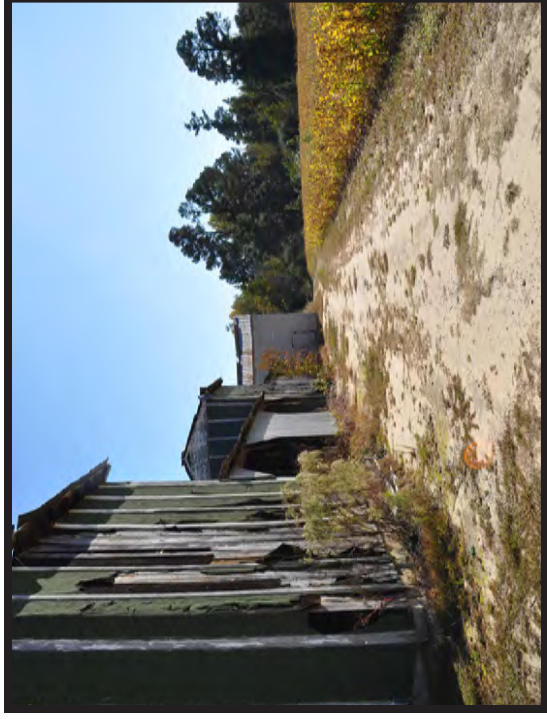
JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



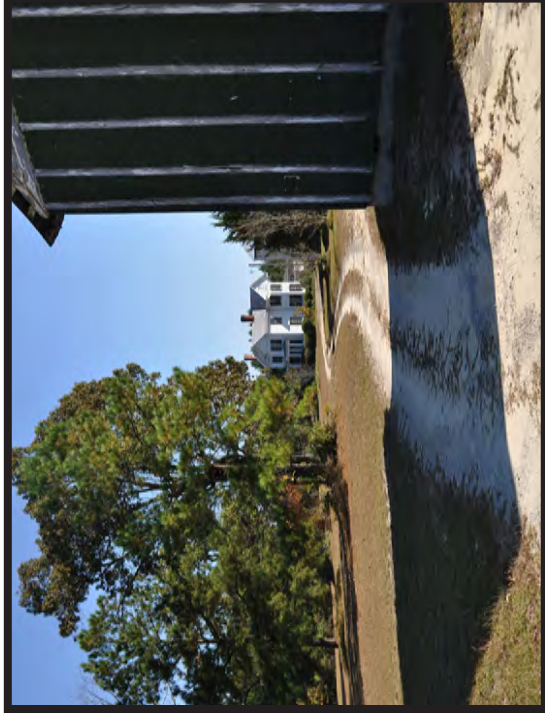
JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



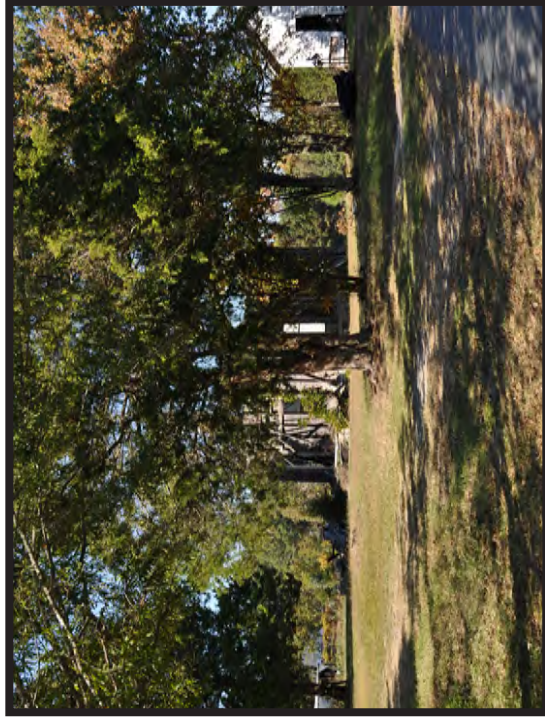
JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1013 - Woods Farm



JT 1672 - Wood House



JT 1672 - Wood House



JT 1672 - Wood House



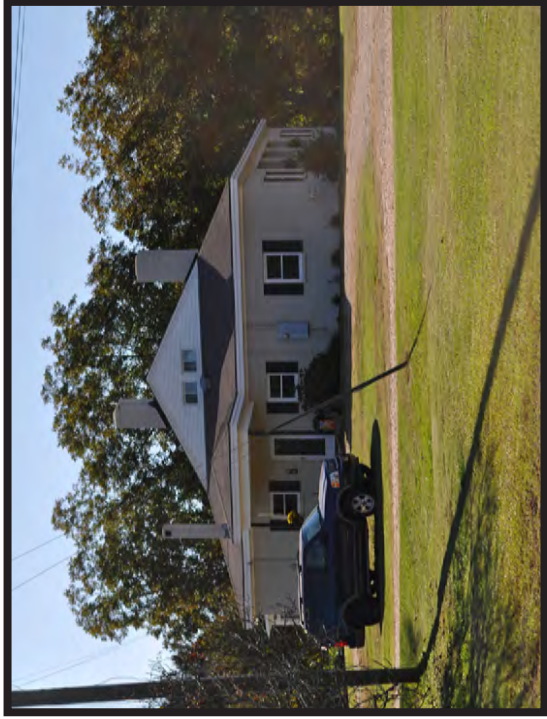
JT 1672 - Wood House



JT 1672 - Wood House



JT 1672 - Wood House



T 1673 - Langdon House



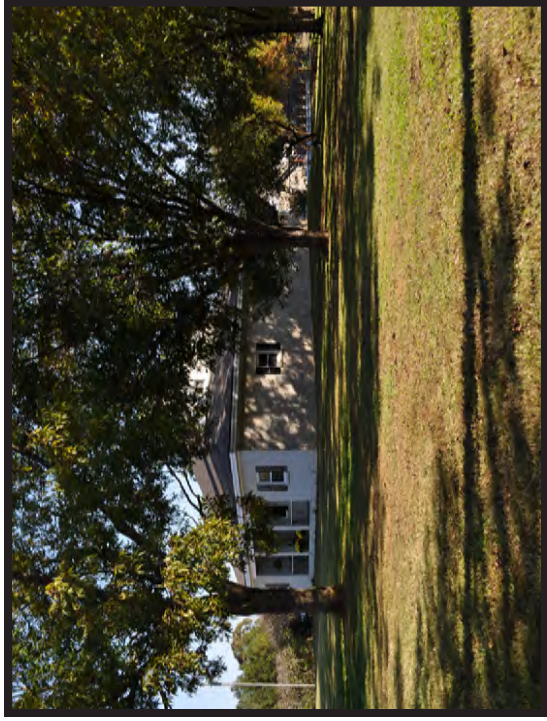
T 1673 - Langdon House



T 1673 - Langdon House



T 1673 - Langdon House



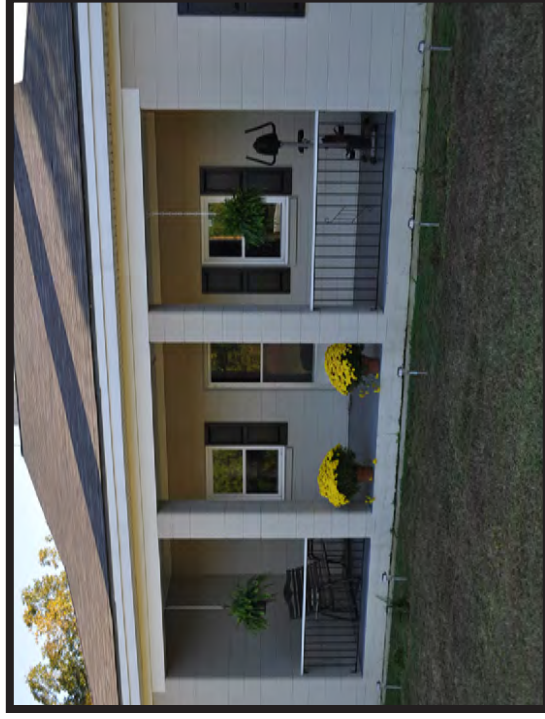
T 1673 - Langdon House



T 1673 - Langdon House



T 1673 - Langdon House



T 1673 - Langdon House



T 1673 - Langdon House



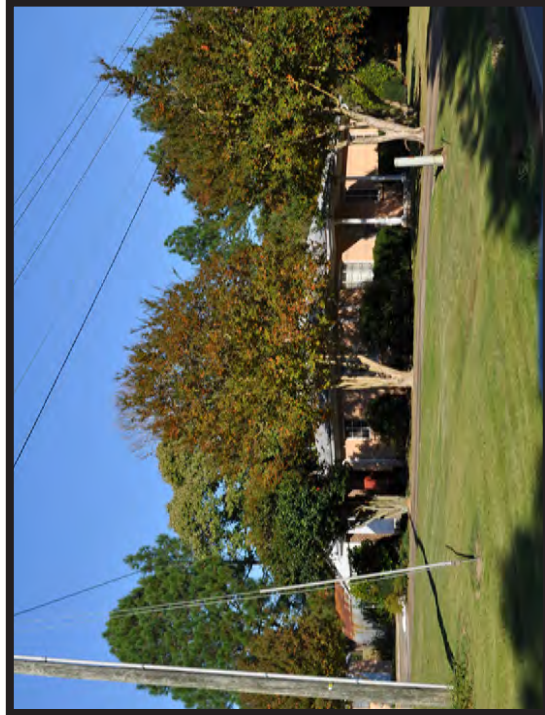
JT 1674 - House



JT 1674 - House



JT 1674 - House



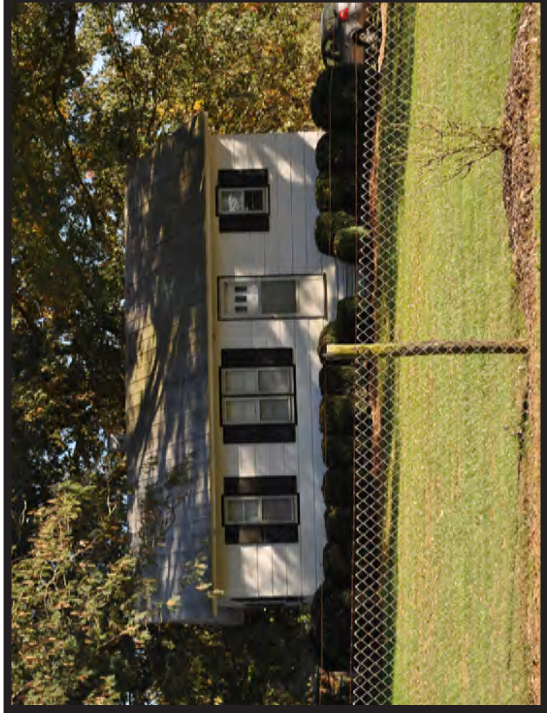
JT 1674 - House



JT 1674 - House



JT 1675 - House



JT 1676 - House



JT 1676 - House



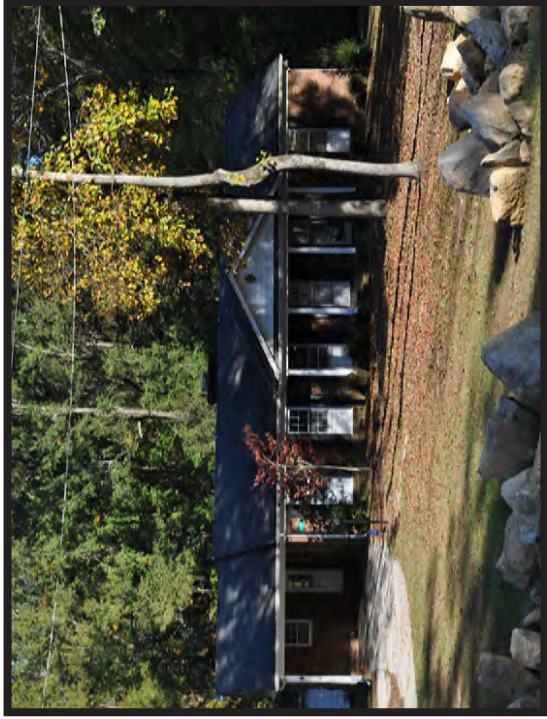
JT 1676 - House



JT 1676 - House



JT 1677 - House



JT 1678 - House



JT 1679 - House