

**North Carolina Department of Natural and 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 30, 2016

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Megan Privett  
Office of Human Environment  
NCDOT Division of Highways

**FROM:** Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*  
Environmental Review Coordinator

**SUBJECT:** Historic Structures Survey Report, Widening of SR 1006 (Old Stage Road) from  
NC 42 to the Johnston County Line, W-5205S, PA 14-09-0005, Wake County, ER 16-1375

Thank you for your letter of August 2, 2016, transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and concur that the **following properties are not eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined.

- A. J. and M. I. Blalock House (WA7862)
- Adams-Blalock Tenant House (WA7863)
- Pegram-Adams House (WA1140)
- Partin Family Tenant House (WA7864)
- Partin Family House (WA7865)

Please note that the Survey Site Forms and Survey Database were not delivered with the report. Until they are available, we cannot add the property information to our databases and GIS.

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 [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, [mfurr@ncdot.gov](mailto:mfurr@ncdot.gov)



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



PAT MCCRORY  
GOVERNOR

NICHOLAS J. TENNYSON  
ACTING SECRETARY

August 2, 2016

EP 16 - 1375

Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley  
Historic Preservation Office  
Department of Cultural Resources  
4617 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-4617

H 1282  
9/2

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:

DW = 8/29/16

**RE: 14-09-0005, TIP No. W-5205S, Eligibility Evaluation for multiple properties on SR 1006 (Old Stage Road) from NC 42 to the Johnston County line, Wake County**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes widening improvements to SR 1006 (Old Stage Road) from NC 42 to the Johnston County line in Wake County, North Carolina, identified as PA No. 14-09-0005 and TIP No. W-5205S. A project screening and reconnaissance survey discovered multiple properties over the age of fifty years within the Area of Potential Effects (APE), mostly rural houses and farms. NCDOT determined further study and evaluation for eligibility to the NRHP was needed for five resources not previously surveyed prior to assessing the project for potential impacts to historic resources.

NCDOT contracted with Marvin Brown of AECOM Technical Services of North Carolina, Inc. to conduct a field survey and intensive evaluation of five resources within the project APE for eligibility to be listed to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The report, completed in July of 2016, concluded that none of the evaluated resources were eligible for listing to the NRHP.

The Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report and survey materials for the W-5205S evaluation are enclosed for your review and comment per 36CFR.800. Please let us know if you have any additional questions regarding this project. I can be reached at (919) 707-6061 or by email at [mnprivett@ncdot.gov](mailto:mnprivett@ncdot.gov).

Sincerely,

Megan Privett  
NCDOT Historic Architecture

Cc:  
Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT Historic Architecture

MAILING ADDRESS:  
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MENTAL/PAGES/DEFAULT.ASPX](https://connect.ncdot.gov/resources/environmental/PAGES/DEFAULT.ASPX)

LOCATION:  
CENTURY CENTER, BUILDING A  
1000 BIRCH RIDGE DRIVE  
RALEIGH NC 27610

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE  
ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION REPORT**

**Widening Improvements to SR 1006 (Old Stage Road) from NC 42 to  
Johnston County Line, Wake County**

**TIP No. W-5205S  
Federal Aid No. HSIP-1006(44)  
WBS No. 45335.1.FD20**

**Prepared For:**

**Human Environment Section  
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Unit  
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

**Prepared By:  
AECOM Technical Services of North Carolina, Inc.  
701 Corporate Center Drive  
Raleigh, NC 27607**

**Marvin A. Brown  
Principal Investigator**

**July 2016**

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE  
ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION REPORT**

**Widening Improvements to SR 1006 (Old Stage Road) from NC 42 to Johnston  
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701 Corporate Center Drive  
Raleigh, NC 27607**

**Marvin A. Brown  
Principal Investigator**

**July 2016**



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**Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator  
AECOM Corporation - North Carolina**

**7-27-16  
Date**

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

**Date**

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

AECOM Technical Services of North Carolina, Inc.(AECOM) prepared this report in July 2016 in support of the North Carolina Department of Transportation’s (NCDOT) proposed widening improvements to SR 1006 (Old Stage Road) from NC 42 to the Johnston County line in Wake County (TIP No. W-5205S; Federal Aid No. HSIP-1006(44); WBS No. 45335.1.FD20). NCDOT conducted a preliminary investigation that identified five potentially historic resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) that required historic architectural assessment. It requested that AECOM evaluate these resources and provide a written report that included: photographs of the resources and landscapes; historic and architectural contexts (as needed); evaluations of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility; comparisons to similar types of resources in the region; and carefully delineated and justified NRHP boundaries, if appropriate. (NCDOT did not request that AECOM re-assess two historic properties located within the APE: the Turner and Amelia Smith House (WA1153), which was listed in the NRHP in 2005, and the Myatt’s Mill Complex (WA1139), which was determined eligible for NRHP listing in 2013.)

As a result of its analyses, AECOM recommends that none of the five potentially historic resources within the APE are eligible for NRHP listing. Its recommendations are summarized below:

<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>NC HPO Survey Site #</b>	<b>NRHP Recommendation</b>	<b>NHRP Criteria</b>
A.J. and M.I. Blalock House	WA7862	Not NRHP-eligible	None
Adams-Blalock Tenant House	WA7863	Not NRHP-eligible	None
Pegram-Adams House	WA1140	Not NRHP-eligible	None
Partin Family Tenant House	WA7864	Not NRHP-eligible	None
Partin Family House	WA7865	Not NRHP-eligible	None

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY .....	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	ii
I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY .....	1
II. HISTORIC CONTEXT .....	3
III. INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS .....	9
A. A.J. and M.I. Blalock House.....	9
B. Adams-Blalock Tenant House .....	15
C. Pegram-Adams House.....	21
D. Partin Family Tenant House .....	32
E. Partin Family House.....	39
IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	45

## I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

AECOM prepared this report in July 2016 in support of NCDOT’s proposed widening improvements to SR 1006 (Old Stage Road) from NC 42 to the Johnston County line in Wake County (TIP No. W-5205S; Federal Aid No. HSIP-1006(44); WBS No. 45335.1.FD20) (Figure 1 and Figure 2). NCDOT conducted a preliminary investigation that identified five potentially historic resources within the APE that required historic architectural assessment. It requested that AECOM evaluate these resources and provide a written report that included: photographs of the resources and landscapes; historic and architectural contexts (as needed); evaluations of NRHP eligibility; comparisons to similar types of resources in the region; and carefully delineated and justified NRHP boundaries, if appropriate. (NCDOT did not request that AECOM re-assess two historic properties located within the APE: the Turner and Amelia Smith House (WA-1153), which was listed in the NRHP in 2005, and the Myatt’s Mill Complex (WA-1139), which was determined eligible for NRHP listing in 2013.) The APE follows Old Stage Road (SR1006) from NC 42 at the north to the Johnston County line at the south. It is approximately 4.73 miles long and extends 75 feet to either side of Old Stage Road (Figure 2).

In June 2016 AECOM evaluated the resources as required, in compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, other state and federal regulations, and NCDOT’s current *Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products* and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office’s (HPO) *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/ Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina*. As a result of its evaluation, AECOM recommends that the five inventoried resources are not eligible for NRHP listing. These resources are assessed in this report.

AECOM senior architectural historian Marvin A. Brown, who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s qualifications for history and architectural history (CFR 36 CFR Part 61), conducted the analyses and drafted this report. As part of this effort, he visited, documented, and photographed the resources and conducted supplementary research. This effort included examining Wake County’s deed, GIS, map, property, and tax records; reviewing Kelly Lally’s *Historic Architecture of Wake County* (1994); studying the Wake County files of the North Carolina HPO in Raleigh; and conducting online historical and genealogical research.



Figure 1. Project location map

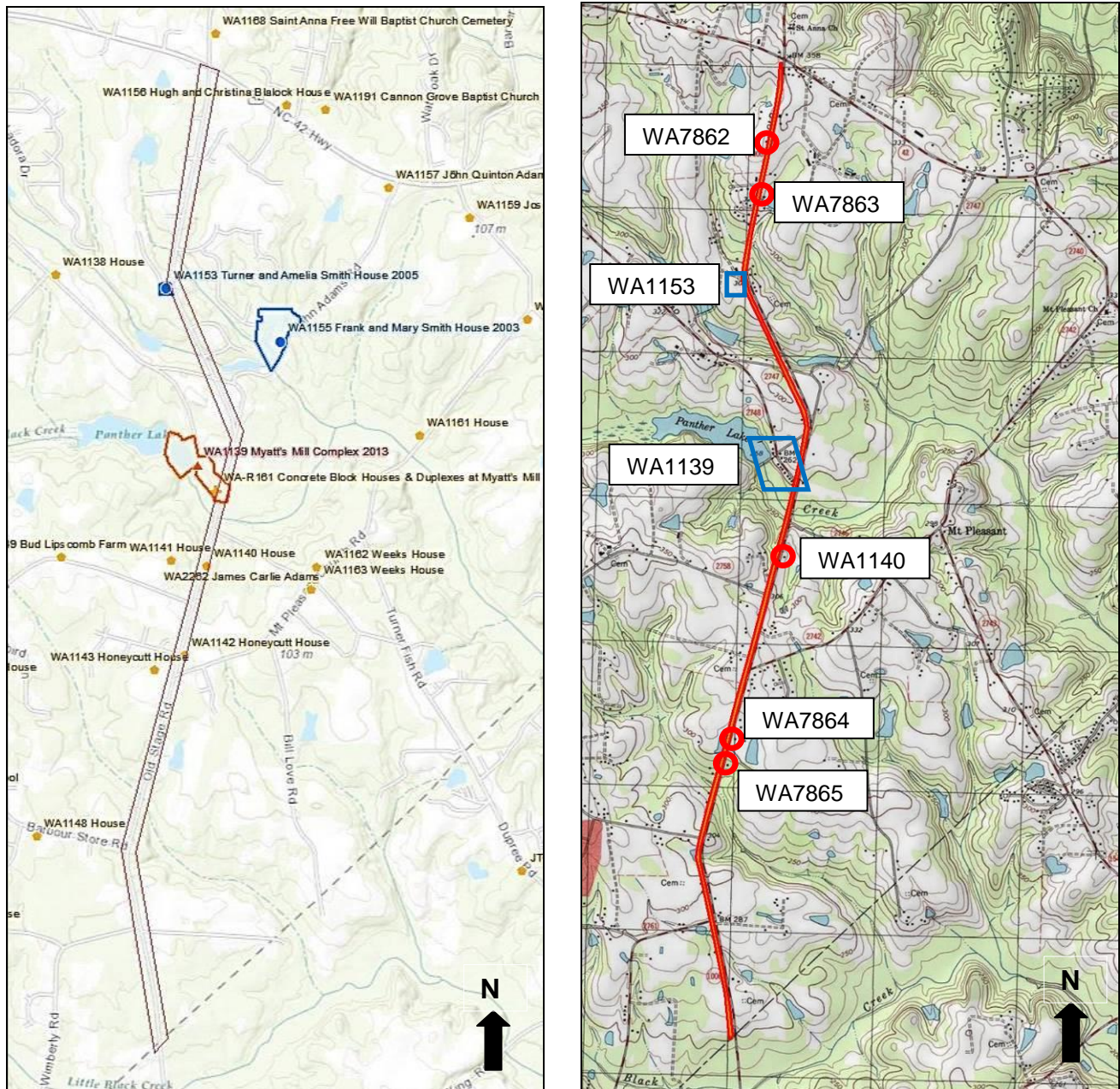
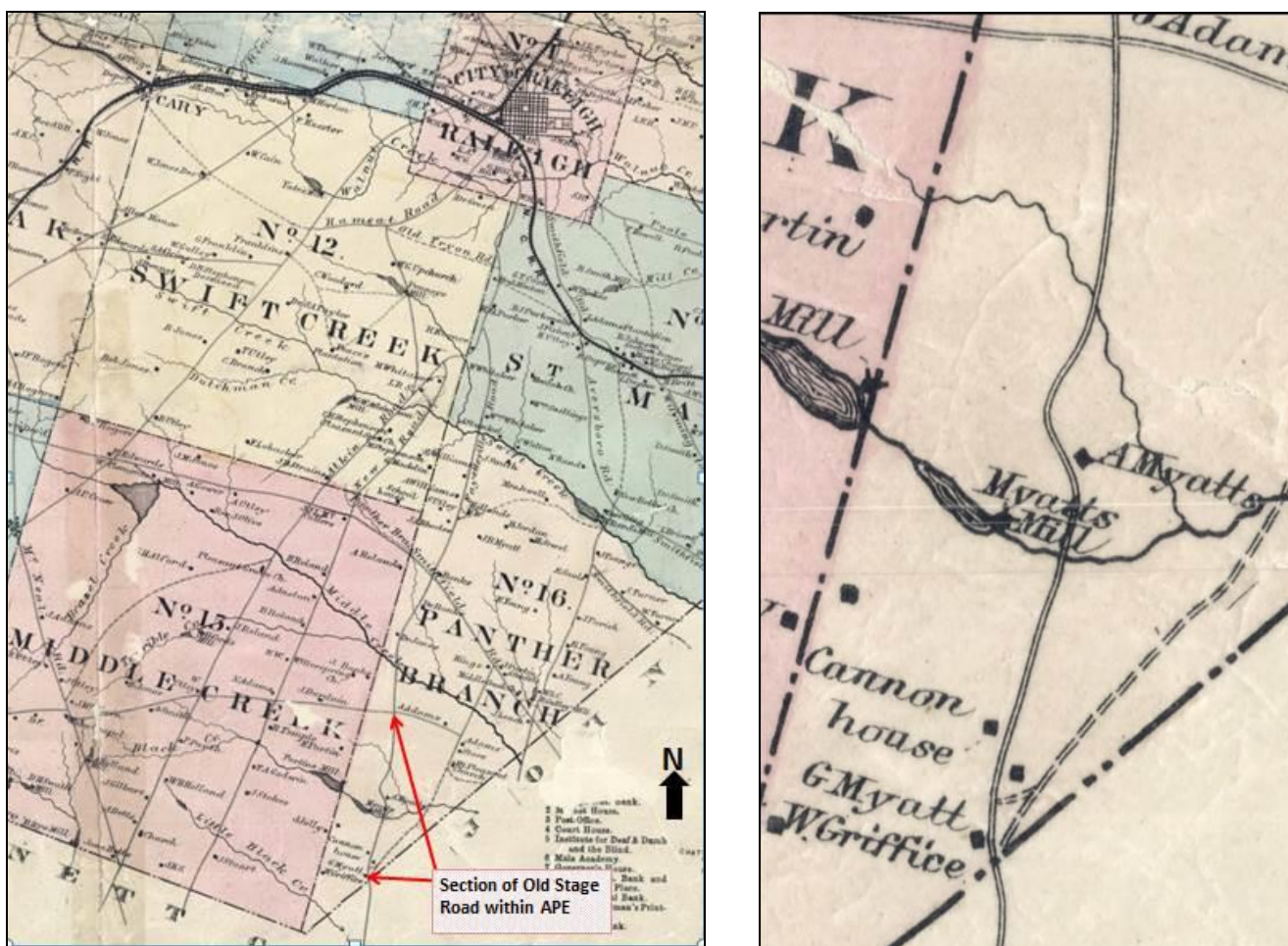


Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects map at left (source: NCDOT); Resource location map at right

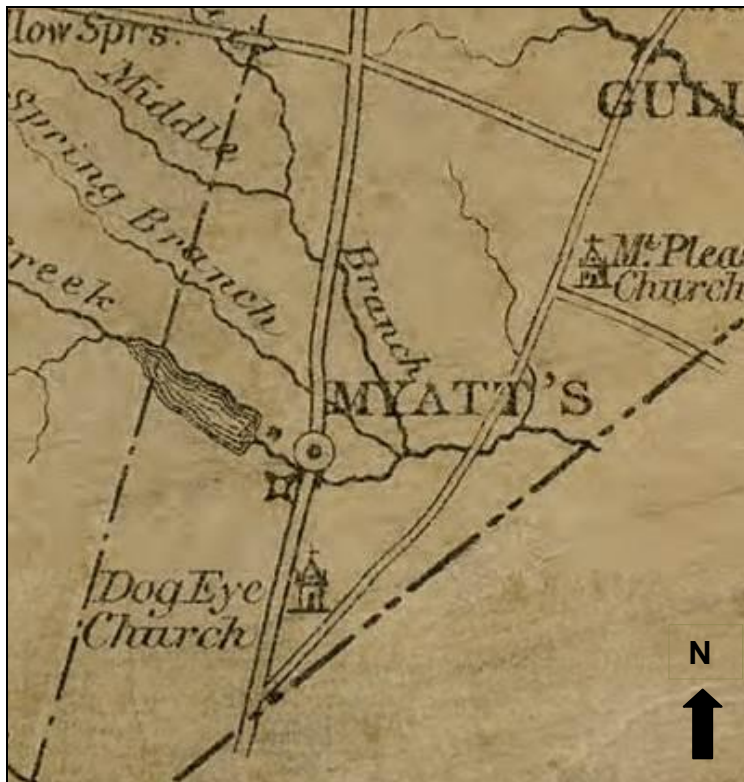


## II. HISTORIC CONTEXT

The project area follows Old Stage Road south from NC 42 in southern Wake County to the Johnston County line. Also known as the Fayetteville Road (or the Raleigh to Fayetteville Road in Wake County deeds), the thoroughfare was established in the first decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to carry stage traffic between the two cities (Lally 1994:397). Old Stage Road forms the current boundary between Middle Creek and Panther Branch townships. It was also apparently the historic boundary of the two townships, which were formed in 1868, although historic maps assign the dividing line a more regular path (Figure 3 and Figure 4).



**Figure 3. Portions of Fendol Bevers' 1871 Map of Wake County depicting Old Stage Road within the APE and southern Wake County, at left, and solely within the APE from NC 42 south to county line, at right**



**Figure 4. Portion of A.W. Shaffer’s 1887 Map of Wake County depicting Old Stage Road within APE from NC 42 south to county line, with landmarks of Myatt’s post office/voting site/water mill marked near center and the Dog Eye Church to the south**

The landmarks of the road, as well as its name, should not obscure its modest 19<sup>th</sup>-century reality. An article in Raleigh’s *Weekly Era* of October 2, 1873 reports the following—which describes the section of Old Stage Road within or just north of the APE—under the title “Working Roads”:

The present system of working roads in this State is a perfect farce. Poor men (especially colored ones) do all the work, while the soft-handed gentry look quietly on. There should be a road tax levied in each county, out of which fund the overseers should be required to pay for having the roads kept in order. The roads a few miles out from Raleigh are in a sad condition. We happened to pay a visit to Panther Branch District, in Wake county, a few days ago, and on the road between Dr. T.L. Bank’s house and Myatt’s pond our buggy got into a mud hole in the middle of the stage road, and we had to cut our harness, unhitch the horse, get knee deep in mud and, with the aid of some good Samaritans, pull out. The consequence was, we had no fish for breakfast next day. We have been down on our road overseers ever since. Our business manager has too.

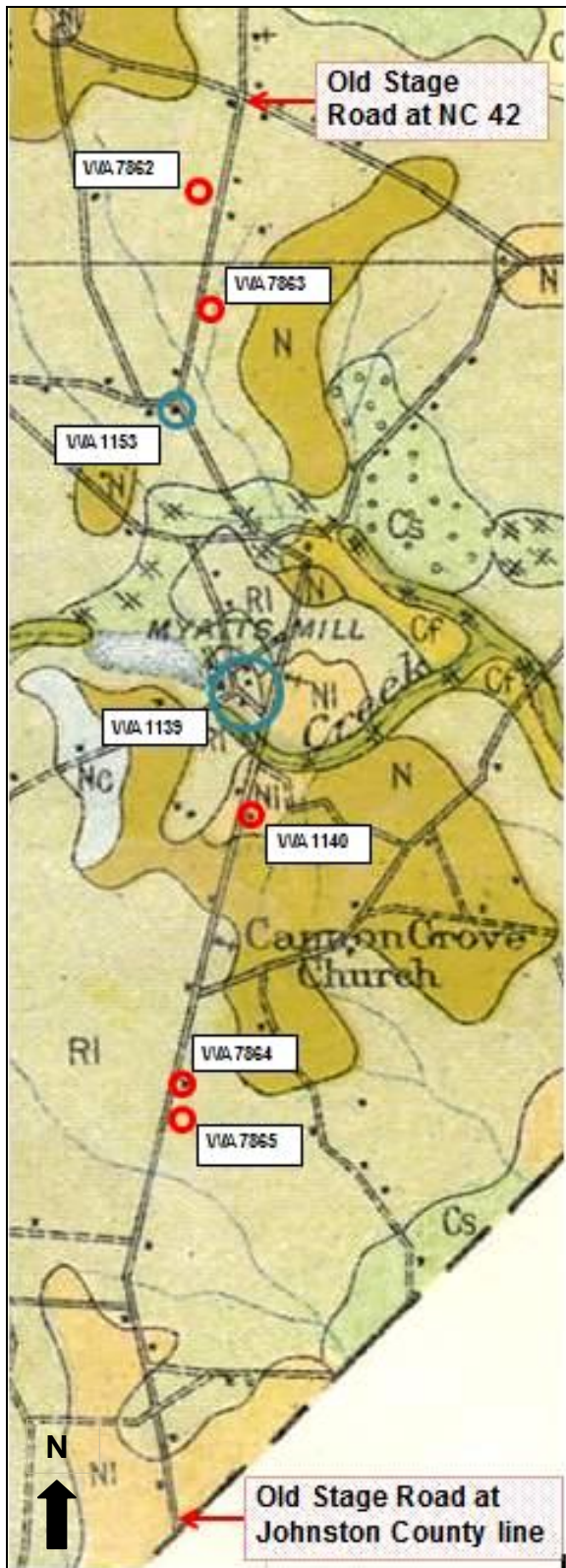


Figure 5. Portion of North Carolina Department of Agriculture 1914 Wake County Soil Map, depicting Old Stage Road within APE from NC 42 south to county line, with approximate locations of resources circled

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture's 1914 Wake County Soil Map is the most detailed of the early county maps (Figure 5). It locates the two previously identified historic resources along the alignment, the National Register-listed, late 1880s Turner and Amelia Smith House (WA1153) and the Wyatt's mill complex (WA1139), which was determined eligible for National Register listing in 2013. It also locates approximately 15 other resources along Old Stage Road within the APE. Two of these are WA1140 and WA7864 or the main houses associated with them. Another is the Common Grove Church, which may have supplanted the curiously named Dog Eye Church depicted on the 1887 map. Common Grove was a Baptist church that had ceased functioning by 1924 (Eaton 1955:24). No information was located on Dog Eye other than that it served a white congregation (Schaffer 1887).

The increased number of mapped houses from the 1870s and 1880s to the 1910s conforms with Kelly Lally's brief histories of Middle Creek and Panther Branch townships. She (1994:397) wrote of Panther Branch:

One of Wake County's smallest townships, Panther Branch was established in 1868 and named for an early nineteenth-century tax district. Although no towns have been incorporated in Panther Branch, the township contains a number of distinctive small farming communities that grew up around churches, schools, lodges, gristmills, and stores in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.... Although no railroads pass through this section of the county, the Fayetteville Road, an early stage road, ran through the township from north to south beginning in the first decade of the nineteenth century....

Population in Panther Branch has increased slowly but steadily over the last century, with the biggest early twentieth-century increases posted between 1910 and 1930. The population grew from 1,687 to 2,738 in response to the expansion of bright leaf tobacco cultivation into southern Wake County. With a population of 7,156 in 1990, Panther Branch remains primarily rural, although as in the rest of the county, there has been much recent development in the area.

Of Middle Creek, she (1994:373) wrote:

Middle Creek Township was established in 1868 and lost territory to Holly Springs Township two decades later. The township lies mainly in the Coastal Plain, and its piney woods soils were generally considered unsuitable for large-scale commercial cotton production. Tobacco was grown only in small patches until the late nineteenth century. Hence, this area was inhabited by mostly small-scale subsistence farmers through most of the nineteenth century....

Small rural communities...with their stores, post offices, churches, and schools, served the needs of local residents until the late nineteenth century, when the towns of Fuquay and Varina were established. Beginning in the 1890s, tobacco growers from Granville County affected by tobacco wilt moved to southern Wake County and found the area's sandy soils amenable for their lucrative bright leaf crop. Tobacco did not require extensive acreage to be profitable, and thus this prime growing area is filled with numerous closely spaced small farmsteads built during the late nineteenth and early

twentieth centuries. By the time of World War I, both Fuquay Springs and Varina were important tobacco markets at the junction of two railroads, and land that had sold for \$5 to \$10 per acre a few years earlier was bringing \$20 to \$75 per acre. Middle Creek Township continued to prosper as a choice tobacco-growing area throughout the twentieth century and more recently has become the site of suburban residential development....

Lally's summaries remain apt and continue to describe the development of the APE. The growth in tobacco farming is reflected in the houses shown on the 1914 soils map and those erected on Old Stage Road within the APE from the mid-1910s through the late 1940s. The area continues to retain more fields of tobacco than most other sections of Wake County but, within and beyond the APE, these fields lie tenuously close to modern housing developments.

All of the resources inventoried in this report are residences that were associated with farming and date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. They are all modestly sized and finished and served as tenant houses or as the homes of small landholders. Their forms are that of the typical Wake County tenant house of the period.

Following the Civil War, many former slaves and other landless farmers turned to the tenant farm system in order to have land to farm and continue their agrarian way of life. Tenants entered into agreements where they received some support from the landowner, produced and sold their crop, and then paid the owner a portion—perhaps half for those were sharecroppers—of the cash they had received. Landowners built small houses for these tenants that were most commonly one-story tall and one-room deep with a one-story rear ell. One thing they had in common with each other was their small scale and modest finish. It can be difficult to identify a tenant house solely by its appearance, as many small landholders built farm dwellings for themselves that differed little, if at all, from tenant houses (Lally 1994:60-72, 90-98).

According to a survey of white farmers in Wake County conducted by a rural sociologist at North Carolina State College (now University) in 1926, farm owners had a higher standard of living, more education, and more leisure time than tenants (Lally 1924:138-140). However, the report also found similarities between many owners and tenants. As Lally (1994:140) summarizes:

These 1920s owners and tenants shared a few common characteristics. Both typically lived in one-story houses, although owners' homes were somewhat larger (usually six rooms, compared to tenants' four rooms). Most heated their homes with and cooked in open fireplaces and used kerosene lighting. A majority of each group owned cars, typically the inexpensive Ford. They carried water from a well, and women did their laundry in wash pots (some, no doubt, had washhouses and others simply built a fire out in the open yard), while a few privileged housewives had washing machines. They made and repaired clothing on foot-powered sewing machines. Very few had ever traveled outside a 50-mile radius of their homes....

Their modest means and lifestyles were reflected in their houses.

Lally recorded numerous examples of tenant houses in Wake County in the early 1990s and additional tenant houses have been recorded since. They are all modest buildings with limited differences, such as occasional two-room depth and different types of roofs, including side gable (examples: Byrd Farm Tenant House (WA4208) and other Byrd Farm Tenant House (WA7145), both of which contribute to the Carpenter Historic District); side gable with façade gable, also referred to as Triple A (examples: Watson Tenant Farm House (WA1676) near Knightdale and Averette Farm Tenant House (WA1746) east of Wake Forest); and gable front (example: J.R. Fowler Farm Tenant House (WA1841) southeast of Rolesville).

Small farmhouses that look like tenant houses, but were owner-occupied, are sometimes identified as tenant houses when historic information is lacking. The Carpenter Historic District (WA787) included a number of modest, one-story, single-piles houses, however, which it documented as not occupied by tenants, when it was listed in the NRHP in 2000. Among these are the turn-of-the-century house on the Barbee-Williams Farm; the ca.1900 house on the C.F. Ferrell Farm; the ca.1915 Adelaide Carpenter Paige House; and the ca.1910s A.M. Howard Farm farmhouse, all of which were determined to contribute to the district.

Tenant houses are rarely individually listed or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. North Carolina has no individual NRHP listings that include the word “tenant” in their names. The Carpenter Historic District nomination, however, provides some useful measures for determining the potential eligibility of tenant houses or similarly fashioned, small, rural, owner-occupied dwellings. Such dwellings within the district that were determined to contribute had limited alterations and, generally, retained associated outbuildings, particularly ones with domestic functions, such as smokehouses, garages, washhouses, wells/well houses, and sheds. The same is true for the tenant and similar rural houses identified as contributing within the Green Level Historic District (WA1006), which was listed in the NRHP in 2000 (see Alious Mills Tenant House and Vick and Mattie Council House) and the Walnut Hill Historic District (WA4084), also NRHP listed in 2000 (see Mial-Williamson Farm tenant house).

In spite of losses due to development and neglect, many tenant and similar rural dwellings survive in Wake County, as evidenced by the five inventoried within the APE. For such houses to be NRHP-eligible, they would likely need to have high degrees of integrity and associated outbuildings that bolster their significance as rural dwellings.

### III. INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

#### A. A.J. and M.I. Blalock House

	A.J. and M.I. Blalock House
	WA7862
	1500 Moneypenny Road, Willow Spring vicinity
	PIN # 0696185285
	Ca. 1910-1930
	Recommended not eligible for National Register listing

#### Historical Background

In 1977 Lee J. and Cornie F. Blalock gifted the parcel upon which this house stands to their daughter, Lynda Blalock Smith, and her husband, R. Gerald Smith (Wake County Deed Book 2545/Page 25; see also Deed Book 5102/Page 774 (1992)). The parcel was part of a 38-acre tract that Lee Blalock had inherited from his father, Andrew Jackson Blalock, “about the year 1935” according to the deed. The 1930 federal census lists Lee Jackson Blalock (1897-1978) as head of a household, located in Middle Creek Township, which included his wife, Cornie Rebecca Fish Blalock (1901-1992), their two young children, Alvin and Laura Lee, and Cornie Blalock’s mother, Laura Francis Stephenson Fish. In 1940 the Blalock household had grown through the addition of two daughters, Linda Lou and Joan, and a hired hand, Eddie Titus, a black laborer born in Richmond, Virginia. The 1940 census places the Blalock household in Panther Branch Township. As Old Stage Road forms the border between Middle Creek and Panther Branch townships, the house may have been the same in both census years. (The 1940 census states that the Blalocks had been living in the same house in 1935.) The two censuses identify Lee Blalock as a farmer.

The house’s straightforward form and Craftsman-style finish suggest it was built in the 1910s or 1920s by Andrew Jackson Blalock (1854-1935) and his wife, Mary Isabella Blalock (1860-1932). Although tax records assign a 1937 construction date, the house’s appearance makes it unlikely that Lee J. and Cornie Blalock constructed it.

#### Architectural Context

This resource was erected with a straightforward rectangular form overlaid with a thin veneer of basic Craftsman-style features (Figure 6 through Figure 10). The core of the frame house is three bays across and two bays deep. The gable-end roof that tops it, covered by a new metal surface in place of earlier asphalt shingles, is supplemented by shed roofs to its front and back. A full-façade porch beneath the front shed is supported by Craftsman-style tapered wooden posts on brick piers. Its shades a central entry flanked by paired sash windows. Centered above the entry is a small gabled dormer. Paired windows mark the first story of the north gable end. Paired sash is also set in the peak of this gable. The south gable peak holds similar sash, but the windows at its first story are single rather than doubled. Modern bays open into the rear (west) elevation, which likely once held, at least in part, an open porch.

The house underwent a number of alterations in 1996-1997, as indicated by tax records, physical evidence, and tax photographs taken in the two years. The records state that the house was remodeled and central air conditioning added in 1997. The remodeling included, by late 1997, the removal of the rear dormer, the enclosing of the rear porch, and the addition of vinyl siding to the rear block. After 1997 the front block was re-clad as well and the original window surrounds covered.



**Figure 6. House, north side and east front elevations**



**Figure 7. House, east front and south side elevations**





**Figure 8. House, south side elevation**



**Figure 9. House, south side elevation, February 26, 1996, at left, and February 28, 1997, at right (source: Wake County tax records)**



**Figure 10. House, west rear and north side elevation**

To the house's rear (west) stand two sheds that appear to be less than 40 years old or much altered. The small gable-front shed to the house's southwest is built of frame and clad in vinyl (Figure 11). The gabled shed to the northwest is constructed of cinder block (Figure 12). Both are depicted on a 1993 plat map of the house's lot and the then newly developed Money Penny Lane (Figure 13).



**Figure 11. Shed, south front elevation**



Figure 12. Shed, south front elevation

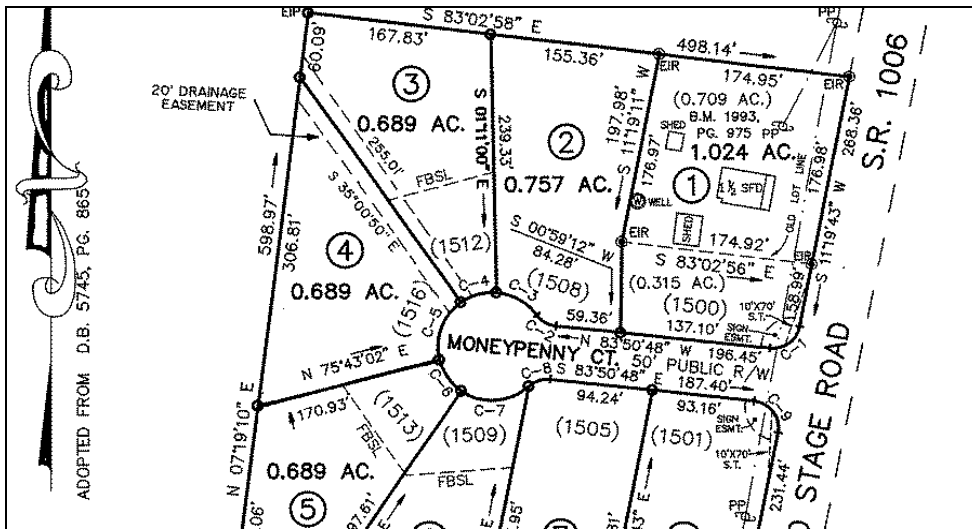


Figure 13. Portion of Wake County Plat Map 1994/Page 186 (1993) depicting house and two sheds at upper right


### National Register of Historic Places Evaluation

The A.J. and M.I. Blalock House is not believed to be significant under any of the NRHP Criteria and is accordingly not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. It has less physical and associational integrity than the Wake County resources referenced in the Historic Context at Section II, above, and does not meet the NRHP eligibility requirements suggested for tenant and similarly modest rural dwellings in the context.

The early 20<sup>th</sup>-century house has no known association with any notable historic events or individuals and is therefore not believed to be NRHP-eligible under either Criterion A or B. The house is an unremarkable example of an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century dwelling with some Craftsman-style finish and is not believed to be architecturally significant. Further, it is much altered through the addition of a modern metal roof and vinyl siding, the removal of its rear dormer, and the enclosure of its rear porch. It is therefore not recommended as NRHP-eligible under Criterion C. The house is not believed to have a potential to yield important information on the basis of its appearance or construction. It is therefore also not recommended as NRHP-eligible under Criterion D. (This report does not address archaeological significance under Criterion D.)

<b>A.J. AND M.I. BLALOCK HOUSE</b>		
<b>Element of Integrity</b>	<b>Level of Integrity</b>	<b>Assessment</b>
Location	Medium	Stands on place where constructed, though in much changed setting without associated fields or early outbuildings.
Design	Low to Medium	Retains form and Craftsman-style porch, but much altered through addition of modern metal roof and vinyl siding, removal of rear dormer, and enclosure of rear porch.
Setting	Low	Stands within small modern housing development on new cul-de-sac street with similar development to north, south, and east.
Materials	Low to Medium	Few visible signs of original exterior materials remain other than porch; vinyl sided, rear porch enclosed, dormer removed.
Workmanship	Low to Medium	Few visible signs of original exterior workmanship remain other than porch; vinyl sided, rear porch enclosed, dormer removed.
Feeling	Low	Heavily diminished through alterations to house, loss of fields and early outbuildings, and modernization of setting.
Association	Low	Heavily diminished through alterations to house, loss of fields and early outbuildings, and modernization of setting.

## B. Adams-Blalock Tenant House

	Adams-Blalock Tenant House
	WA7863
	12161 Old Stage Road, Willow Spring vicinity
	PIN # 0696167808
	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Recommended not eligible for National Register listing

### Historical Background

David S. and Ann V. Woolard have solely owned this approximately 12-acre parcel since 2002 (Wake County Deed Book 9681/Page 1506). With other members of the Woolard family, in 1991 they purchased an approximately 90-acre parcel—out of which this one was carved—from Joan W. and James Edward Holland, Jr (Deed Book 4958/Page 110). The Hollands in turn had acquired the parcel from James’ father, Robert H. Holland, in 1951 (Deed Book 1084/Page 586).

Robert Holland (1887-1975) and wife Irene C. Holland (1890-1946) lived in Panther Branch Township in 1930, according to census records, with James and eight other children. In 1940 their household was reduced to six children. James and his wife, Margret, lived in their own home in Middle Creek Township in 1940. Both in their early twenties, they as yet had no children. Robert and James reported to census takers that they were farmers.

The house appears to predate Holland ownership, likely dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. (Tax records assign it a date of 1932, but are probably incorrect.) Robert Holland purchased its tract from T.F. and Pauline Adams in 1941. This tract had in turn been “carved” from the “Adams-Blalock Gin Company” tract that T.F. Adams acquired in 1939 (Deed Book 860/Page 30 (1941)). The Adams-Blalock Gin Company tract was connected with a gin owned by “Messrs. Blalock and Adams” that burned at Myatt’s Mill in 1906 (Raleigh Enterprise, October 11, 1906). Myatt’s Mill is located in Panther Branch Township, about a mile south of the house. The community of Myatt’s Mill extended to the general vicinity of the house (Fearnbach 2004).

T.F. Adams’ grave marker, which identifies him as “Elder T. Floyd Adams,” lists seven Primitive Baptist congregations that he served, largely concurrently, between 1927 and 1973. These included, between 1928 and 1973, Willow Creek Primitive Baptist Church, at which he is buried. Rev. Adams and his wife, Pauline, lived in Panther Branch Township in 1920 and 1930 (Figure 14). Whether they built the house or even lived there was not determined. Adams was an entrepreneur as well as a minister. His activities included selling insurance and serving as the secretary of the Adams-Blaylock Gin Company. He also owned, alone and with other family members, a number of parcels in and around Myatts Mill (Myatt 2006; see, for example, Deed Book 820/Page 275 (1939)). This house was

likely a tenant dwelling on his property. Due to size of the parcel it was located on until 2002, it is not clear which of its owners prior to that date—if any—occupied it.



**Figure 14. Elder T. Floyd Adams (1891-1973) and his wife, Pauline W. Adams (1893-1998)** (source: [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com))

### Architectural Context

The Adams-Blalock Tenant House is similar in form to the nearby A.J. and M.I. Blalock House and may be its contemporary (Figure 15 through Figure 18). It is three bays across, one-and-a-half stories tall, and two rooms deep. Its front (west) entry is centered and framed by paired sash windows. A shed-roofed porch, just short of full-façade, crosses this elevation. A gable-front dormer rises above the entry. Two interior, corbeled brick chimney stacks spring from just forward of the ridge line of the house's gable-end roof. Aside from its frame body and brick chimney stacks, the house has been heavily altered. Its original siding is hidden by vinyl. The porch posts are replacements, as are the 1/1 sash windows. The original rear (east) porch is fully enclosed. A deep modern deck extends to the ell's rear.

Outbuildings visible in aerial photographs that were associated with the house until recent years have largely fallen or been removed. The pond to the house's rear, which would have provided for the former farm here, is now largely a decorative feature. Modern housing developments have taken over most of the farmland near the house. These include Bricklanding Circle immediately across Old Stage Road and the extensive and expanding Kendall Hills subdivision to its southeast. One concrete block, gable-roofed outbuilding continues to stand just southeast of the house (Figure 19). Now framed by dog pens on two sides, it retains a chimney that suggests it may have been built as a smokehouse. Beneath an extended gable at its west elevation, a wellhead remains in place.



**Figure 15. House, west front and north side elevations**



**Figure 16. House, south side and west front elevations**



**Figure 17. House, east rear and south side elevations**



**Figure 18. House, east rear and north side elevations**





**Figure 19. Smokehouse, looking northeast**


### **National Register of Historic Places Evaluation**

The Adams-Blalock Tenant House is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP, for it is not believed to be significant under any of the NRHP's Criteria. The house has less physical and associational integrity than the Wake County resources referenced at the Section II Historic Context, above, and does not meet the NRHP eligibility requirements suggested for tenant and similarly modest rural dwellings in the context.

The early 20<sup>th</sup>-century dwelling has no known association with any notable historic events or individuals and is therefore not believed to be NRHP-eligible under either Criterion A or B. The house is a commonplace example of an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century dwelling that is not believed to be architecturally significant. Further, it is much altered through the addition of a modern siding and sash, the alteration of its front porch, and the enclosure of its rear porch. It is therefore not recommended as NRHP-eligible under Criterion C. The house is not believed to have a potential to yield important information on the basis of its appearance or construction. It is therefore also not recommended as NRHP-eligible under Criterion D. (This report does not address archaeological significance under Criterion D.)

<b>ADAMS-BLALOCK TENANT HOUSE</b>		
<b>Element of Integrity</b>	<b>Level of Integrity</b>	<b>Assessment</b>
Location	Medium	Stands on place where constructed, though in much changed setting without associated fields or early outbuildings.
Design	Low	Retains form, dormer, and chimney stack, but much altered through addition of modern siding and sash, alteration of front porch, and enclosure of rear porch.
Setting	Low	Modern streets and development frame it on north, south, and east.
Materials	Low	Few visible signs of original exterior materials remain other than chimney stack; siding and sash modern, front porch altered, rear porch enclosed.
Workmanship	Low	Few visible signs of original exterior workmanship remain other than chimney stack; siding and sash modern, front porch altered, rear porch enclosed.
Feeling	Low	Heavily diminished through alterations to house, loss of fields and early outbuildings, and modernization of setting.
Association	Low	Heavily diminished through alterations to house, loss of fields and early outbuildings, and modernization of setting.

### C. Pegram-Adams House

	Pegram-Adams House
	WA1140
	12835 Old Stage Road, Willow Spring vicinity
	PIN # 0695286730
	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	Recommended not eligible for National Register listing

#### Historical Background

The first identified owners of this house, the front block and original rear ell of which appear to date from the late nineteenth century, are G. William Pegram (1871-1936) and Charles L. Pegram (1873-1925). In 1916 they sold it, along with a 57-acre tract, to their sister, Ida P. Adams (1874-1948), for \$500 (Wake County Deed Book 305/Page 331). In 1880 and 1900, according to federal censuses, the three siblings lived with their parents, James (1848-1915) and Sarah Fanny Adams Pegram (1858-1916), in Panther Branch Township. Whether they lived in this house could not be determined, but the dates suggest that the siblings acquired it around the times of their parents’ deaths: James died in 1915, Fanny followed in early January 1916, and Ida gained sole interest in the house at the end of February.

Ownership of the property has remained in the hands of Pegram and Adams family descendants. In 1982 Ressie Adams Griffis (1906-1982) transferred it to Sophia Adams Whitley (1909-1987) and Ianna Adams Prince (1915-1993). The three were the daughters of Ida and Alex A. Adams. The 1920 federal census places the family in Panther Branch Township, likely in this house. Since 1993, the house has been owned by Ianna’s daughter, Judy Prince Bard. It now stands vacant.

#### Architectural Context

The house, which was built in multiple stages, has five principal sections (Figure 20 through Figure 33). All are one-story tall, of frame construction, and clad in vinyl siding that was in place when Kelly Lally inventoried the house in 1990. All were likely originally weatherboarded.

The main block [A on Figure 20] faces west toward Old Stage Road. It is a single story tall and one room deep. The three symmetrically placed bays that cross its front elevation are shaded by a hip-roofed porch supported by four original chamfered posts. A gabled dormer rises from the center of the block’s gable-end roof. Its south exterior-end chimney has a stone base, once covered in stucco, and a brick stack. The north exterior-end chimney is stuccoed. The block retains original and early 6/6 and 4/4 sash windows. Inside, the block is plainly finished, with a room opening to either side of a center hallway. The plainly finished post-and-lintel mantel of the north room is no longer affixed to the hearth, but leans against the wall; the mantel of the south room is gone.

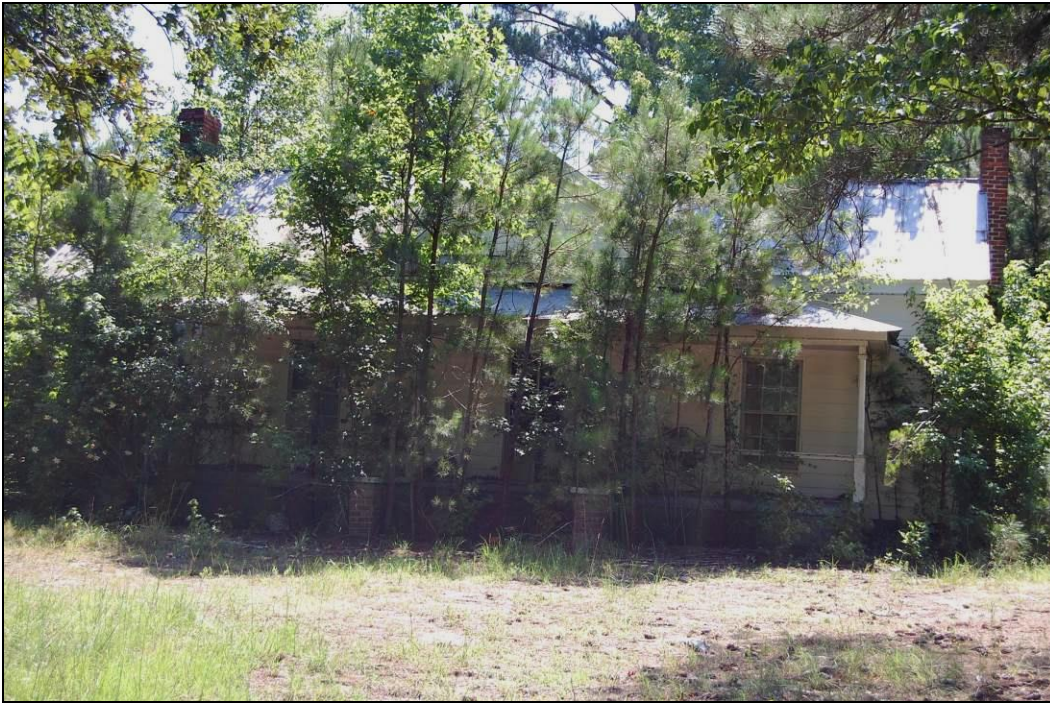


**Figure 20. Bird's-eye photograph of house with five principal sections marked by letter**

An original one-story ell [B] extends to the rear (east) of the main block, giving the two sections an L-shaped footprint. Weatherboards continue to be exposed at its original south side elevation. The porch that once faced this elevation was enclosed, perhaps in the 1930s or 1940s. The rear (east) wall of the ell retains a flush gable end and a portion of a boxed eave. A second gable-end ell [C] to the east may have been built as a kitchen (Lally 1990). It appears to be a later addition. A porch is affixed to its north side elevation. Even later ells extend to the south of the kitchen [D] and to the north of the main block [E]. Lally posited that they dated from the 1930s or 1940s.

When Lally inventoried the house, it was the center of active farm. It was stable and in fair condition. It is now vacant, as it has been for many years, and in deteriorated condition. Due to the heavy growth of small trees around it, it was difficult to view all of its elevations and to photograph. Accordingly, a number of Lally's 1990 photographs are included below to supplement those taken for this project.

Two outbuildings survive on the property. Just off its southeast corner stands a gable-front frame outbuilding with an overhanging front (north) gable that Lally believed may have been a smokehouse (Figure 34). It is in deteriorated condition. East of the house—associated with a neighboring dwelling, although on this house's tract—is a gable-front frame barn facing west that has a shed addition at its south side. In 1990 it had a shed addition to its north side as well, which has since been removed (Figure 35). The barn is in good condition and well maintained.



**Figure 21. House, west front elevation**



**Figure 22. House, west front elevation in 1990 (photographer: Kelly Lally)**



**Figure 23. House, south side and west front elevations**



**Figure 24. House, south side and west front elevations in 1990 (photographer: Kelly Lally)**



**Figure 25. House, looking northwest at east rear elevation of main block at left and later-enclosed porch at south side elevation of original rear ell**



**Figure 26. House, looking northeast at south side elevations of main block at left, original rear ell at center, and later east ell at right in 1990 (photographer: Kelly Lally)**



**Figure 27. House, east rear elevation of kitchen wing and, at right, main block**



**Figure 28. House, east rear and north side elevation of kitchen wing at center, and north side elevation of original ell at far right in 1990 (photographer: Kelly Lally)**





**Figure 29. House, north side elevation of later north addition at left and of main block at center with front porch at right**



**Figure 30. House, north side elevation of kitchen wing at left and original rear ell at center with later north addition at right in 1990 (photographer: Kelly Lally)**



**Figure 31. House, looking west from front entry through central hall to enclosed porch at original rear ell**



**Figure 32. House, looking into north room from hall at detached mantel**



**Figure 33. Looking south from central hall at former exterior wall of original rear ell; note that porch has been enclosed**



**Figure 34. Shed, looking southeast**



**Figure 35. Barn, looking southeast from near rear of house**

### **National Register Eligibility Evaluation**

The Pegram-Adams House is not believed to be significant under any of the NRHP Criteria and is accordingly not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. It has less physical integrity than the Wake County resources referenced in the Historic Context at Section II, above, and does not meet the NRHP eligibility requirements suggested for tenant and similarly modest rural dwellings in the context.

The late 19<sup>th</sup>-century house has no known association with any notable historic events or individuals and is therefore not believed to be NRHP-eligible under either Criterion A or B. The house is an undistinguished representative of a late 19<sup>th</sup>-century dwelling with early/mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century additions and is not believed to be architecturally significant. Further, it has been significantly altered through the addition of vinyl siding, the enclosure of the original ell's porch, and the addition of two mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century wings. It is therefore not recommended as NRHP-eligible under Criterion C. The house is not believed to have a potential to yield important information on the basis of its appearance or construction. It therefore is also not recommended as NRHP-eligible under Criterion D. (This report does not address archaeological significance under Criterion D.)

<b>PEGRAM-ADAMS HOUSE</b>		
<b>Element of Integrity</b>	<b>Level of Integrity</b>	<b>Assessment</b>
Location	Medium to High	Stands on place where constructed; only two early outbuildings remain, but fields and woodland still surround it.
Design	Low	Form and finish of original front block and ell altered through addition of vinyl siding and two mid-20 <sup>th</sup> -century wings, enclosure of original ell porch.
Setting	High	Buffered from nearby modern development by fields and woodland.
Materials	Low to Medium	Retains chamfered front porch posts, exposed weatherboards where original ell porch enclosed, and portion of original boxed eave at ell; integrity of materials diminished through addition of vinyl siding and two mid-20 <sup>th</sup> -century wings, enclosure of ell porch.
Workmanship	Low to Medium	Retains chamfered front porch posts, exposed weatherboards where original ell porch enclosed, and portion of original boxed eave at ell; integrity of workmanship diminished through addition of vinyl siding, enclosure of ell porch, and addition of two mid-20 <sup>th</sup> -century wings.
Feeling	Low to Medium	Diminished through alterations to house and retention of but two outbuildings, but bolstered by surrounding fields and woodland.
Association	Low to Medium	Diminished through alterations to house and retention of but two outbuildings, but bolstered by surrounding fields and woodland.

## D. Partin Family Tenant House

	Partin Family Tenant House
	WA7864
	13333 Old Stage Road, Willow Spring vicinity
	PIN # 0695152075
	1875-1899
	Recommended not eligible for National Register listing

### Historical Background

This house was likely erected as a tenant house by Mark A. Partin (1849-1924) in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Partin bought a 108-acre parcel—a part of which the house stands upon—from N.P. Holleman in 1867 (Wake County Deed Book 25/Page 167). In 1923 he and his wife, Edith Adams Partin (1849-1926), transferred this parcel to three of their children, son Thomas E. (1874-1951) and twins Lettie (1887-1972) and Lema (1887-1973) (Deed Book 424/Page 532). The property remained in the family until 1973, when 23 individuals, most with the surname Partin, sold it to Mamie Ruth and Charles David Stephenson (Deed Book 2216/Page 369). The house and its current approximately six-acre parcel are now owned by Mackey Davis Stephenson (Deed Book 12816/Page 1144).

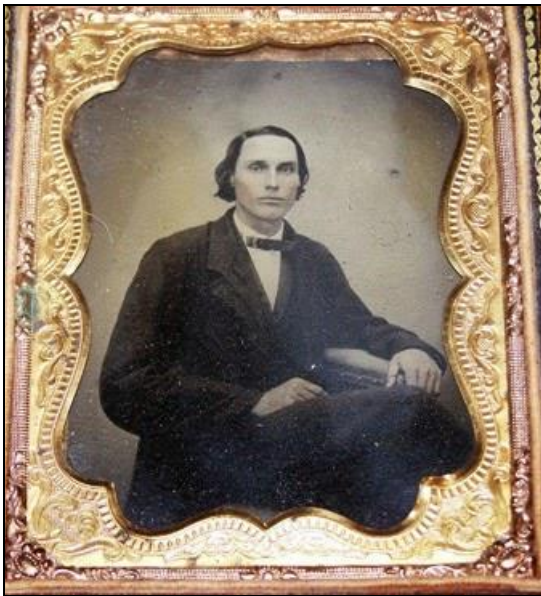
In 1860, according to census records, Mark Partin was living in the town of Morrisville with his parents and siblings (Figure 36). His father, Alfred, was a house carpenter and he was an apprentice carpenter. In 1867 he bought the 108-acre parcel near Wake County’s southern tip. The 1880 census places him in Panther Branch Township with his family, working not as a carpenter, but as a farmer.

Tax records assign this house a build date of 1863. This in all likelihood refers to a house on the parcel that no longer stands, perhaps the large, multi-parlored dwelling located on manicured grounds that the *Raleigh News and Observer* described on July 14, 1909:

#### Delightful Reception

Willow Springs, July 13. – Misses Lettie and Lemar [sic] Partin delightfully entertained quite a large number of their friends Saturday night at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Partin, in honor of their brother Mr. Earlie Partin, who now holds a position in Raleigh. Delicious ice cream was served, which was enjoyed by all. The decorations for the occasion were lovely. The south parlor was beautifully and artistically decorated, white and pink being the color scheme. The grove about the stately home was beautifully illuminated with fancy lanterns.

The date of 1863 for the construction of a house in North Carolina is unlikely, due to the ongoing Civil War. The no-longer-extant big house on the property may have been built earlier, by N.P. Holleman, or after 1867, when Mark Partin acquired the tract.



**Figure 36. Mark A. Partin, perhaps taken in the early 1860s around the time he enlisted in the Confederate Army (source: Johnson 2014)**

### **Architectural Context**

The front block of this house [A on Figure 37] is a typical if altered example of many modest dwellings erected in Wake County and throughout the state during the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Figure 38 through Figure 42). Built of frame and covered with weatherboards, it is one story tall, three bays wide, and one room deep. The hip-roofed porch at the front (west) elevation is supported by four posts that extend to the ground and are not original. The porch has been further altered through the removal of its floor and the addition of a rounded brick stair that leads to the central entry. The block retains a seam-metal gable-end roof, an off-center corbelled brick chimney stack at the ridge, and a façade gable. Whether the house had a second interior chimney, as is found at the Adams-Blalock Tenant House (WA7863) to the north, could not be determined. The block's windows have been replaced with 1/1 sash with snap-in muntins. Its foundation, of concrete block, is also not original. A one-story, gable-end ell to the rear (east) of the front block appears to be original. It retains its weatherboards, but its sash has been altered and a porch that extended across the ell's south elevation and the rear of the house has been enclosed. A tiny hyphen to the rear of the ell connects with a later-added two-car garage that is topped by an asphalt-shingled gable roof and covered in board-and-batten type siding.

The house retains three altered outbuildings. Immediately north of the ell is an open well house [B] (Figure 40 and Figure 42). Its seam-metal pyramidal roof is supported by four skinned tree-trunk posts. A concrete pad at ground level seals its well. Decorative gingerbread woodwork beneath its eaves is a modern addition. Two heavily overgrown, gabled, frame outbuildings stand to the house's south. A packhouse [C] flanked at its east and west sides by equipment sheds, is sided with horizontal boards and sheets of asphalt (Figure 43). Sheet-metal sides a smaller shed [D] just to the packhouse's northeast (Figure 44). A farm pond [E] is located east of the outbuildings.

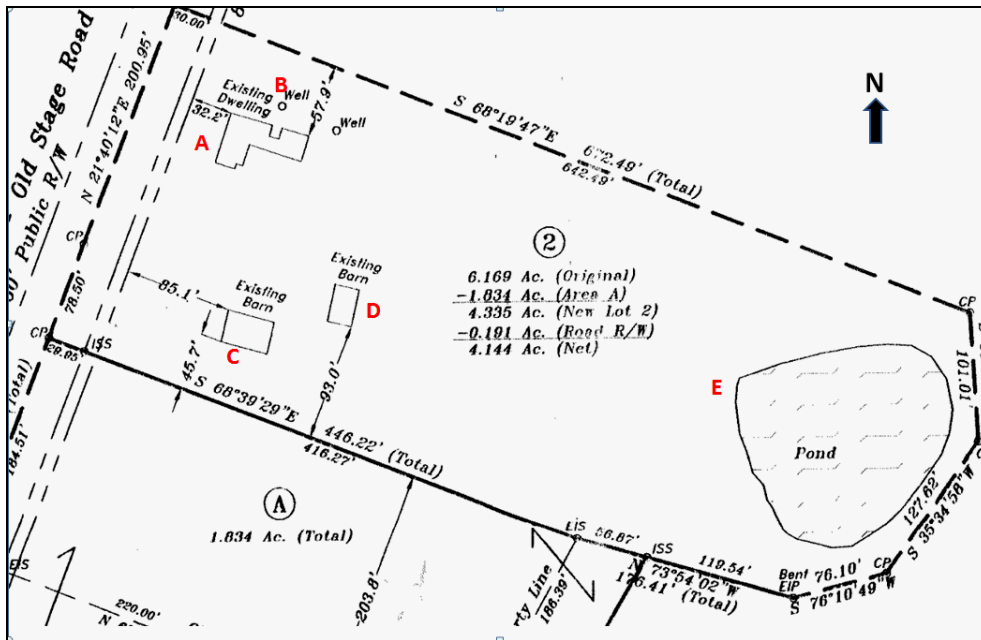


Figure 37. Map with locations of resources on Partin Family Tenant House parcel (source: Wake County Plat Book 2007/Page 2227)



Figure 38. House, south side and west front elevations





**Figure 39. House, west front and north side elevations**



**Figure 40. Looking southwest at garage at left, house at center, and well house at right**



**Figure 41. House, south side and east rear elevations**



**Figure 42. Looking southwest at well house and north side of house**



**Figure 43. Looking south at packhouse**



**Figure 44. Looking southeast at shed**

**National Register of Historic Places Evaluation**

The house is not believed to be significant under any of the NRHP Criteria and is accordingly not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. The house has less physical and associational integrity than the Wake County resources referenced at the Section II Historic Context, above, and does not meet the NRHP eligibility requirements suggested for tenant and similarly modest rural dwellings in the context.

Built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the dwelling has no known association with any notable historic events or individuals and is therefore not believed to be NRHP-eligible under either Criterion A or B. It is an unremarkable representative of a common type erected in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and is not believed to be architecturally significant. Additionally, it has been significantly altered through the replacement or alteration of its porch posts, porch floor, sash, and foundation and the addition of a garage connected to its rear ell. It is therefore not recommended as NRHP-eligible under Criterion C. The house is not believed to have a potential to yield important information on the basis of its appearance or construction. It is accordingly also not recommended as NRHP-eligible under Criterion D. (This report does not address archaeological significance under Criterion D.)

<b>PARTIN FAMILY TENANT HOUSE</b>		
<b>Element of Integrity</b>	<b>Level of Integrity</b>	<b>Assessment</b>
Location	High	Stands on place where constructed with three early outbuildings amidst cultivated fields.
Design	Low	Form altered through replacement or alteration of porch posts, porch floor, sash, and foundation and addition of garage connected to rear ell.
Setting	High	Buffered from nearby modern development by cultivated fields.
Materials	Low	Retains form and weatherboards, but integrity of materials diminished through replacement or alteration of porch posts, porch floor, sash, and foundation and addition of garage connected to rear ell.
Workmanship	Low	Retains form and weatherboards, but integrity of workmanship diminished through replacement or alteration of porch posts, porch floor, sash, and foundation and addition of garage connected to rear ell.
Feeling	Low to Medium	Diminished through alterations to house, but supported by retention of three early outbuildings and surrounding fields.
Association	Low to Medium	Diminished through alterations to house, but supported by retention of three early outbuildings and surrounding fields.

### E. Partin Family House



Partin Family House
WA7865
13353 Old Stage Road, Willow Spring vicinity
PIN # 0695140798
Ca. 1923-1935
Recommended not NRHP-eligible

#### Historical Background

This history of the once large parcel upon which this house was erected is the same as that of the Partin Family Tenant House (WA7864) just to its north. Both houses stand on the 108-acre tract that Mark A. Partin purchased from N.P. Holleman in 1867 (Wake County Deed Book 25/Page 167). In 1923 Mark and his wife, Edith Adams Partin (1849-1926), transferred that parcel to three of their children, son Thomas E. (1874-1951) and twins Lettie (1887-1972) and Lema (1887-1973) (Deed Book 424/Page 532). Thomas Partin or his sisters likely erected this house between about 1923 and 1935, either as a personal residence or a tenant house. The property remained in the family until 1973, when 23 individuals, most carrying the surname Partin, sold it to Mamie Ruth and Charles David Stephenson (Deed Book 2216/Page 369). In 2007 the Stephensons deeded the house, with a 3.41-acre parcel, to Ronald Joe Stephenson, its current owner (Deed Book 12816/Page 1148).

#### Architectural Context

The gable-front façade of this house faces west toward Old Stage Road (Figure 45 through Figure 49). A full-façade, hipped-roof porch supported by four square columns shades its three symmetrically placed front bays. Both the porch and main roof, which is pierced by an interior corbelled brick chimney stack, are covered with seam-metal roofs. It is not clear whether the 1/1 sash is original. The vinyl siding is certainly a later addition. A former porch crossing the house’s rear (east) elevation has been enclosed and sided in vinyl. A tiny hyphen at the porch’s south connects the house with a modern two-vehicle carport that is enclosed only at its rear as a storage area. A metal-clad packhouse (Figure 50) stands to the rear of the garage, as does a former tobacco barn (Figure 51), also sheathed in metal.



**Figure 45. House, west front and south side elevations**



**Figure 46. House, west front and north side elevations**



**Figure 47. House, north side and east rear elevations**



**Figure 48. House, east rear and south side elevations**



**Figure 49. House, south side elevation**



**Figure 50. Looking south at packhouse and, at right, tobacco barn**





**Figure 51. Looking northwest at tobacco barn**

### **National Register of Historic Places Evaluation**

The Partin Family House is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it is not believed to be significant under any of the NRHP's Criteria. It has less physical and associational integrity than the Wake County resources referenced in the Historic Context at Section II, above, and does not meet the NRHP eligibility requirements suggested for tenant and similarly modest rural dwellings in the context.

The dwelling has no known association with any notable historic events or individuals and is therefore not believed to be NRHP-eligible under either Criterion A or B. The house is an undistinguished example of a gable-front, early 20<sup>th</sup>-century dwelling that is not believed to be architecturally significant. Additionally, it is much altered through the addition of modern siding, the enclosure of its rear porch, and the attachment of a modern carport at its south elevation. It is therefore not recommended as NRHP-eligible under Criterion C. The house is not believed to have a potential to yield important information on the basis of its appearance or construction. It is therefore also not recommended as NRHP-eligible under Criterion D. (This report does not address archaeological significance under Criterion D.)

<b>PARTIN FAMILY HOUSE</b>		
<b>Element of Integrity</b>	<b>Level of Integrity</b>	<b>Assessment</b>
Location	High	Stands on place where constructed with two early outbuildings amidst cultivated fields.
Design	Low	Form altered through addition of modern siding, enclosure of rear porch, and attachment of large modern carport.
Setting	High	Buffered from nearby modern development by cultivated fields.
Materials	Low	Retains form but integrity of materials diminished through addition of modern siding, enclosure of rear porch, and attachment of large modern carport.
Workmanship	Low	Retains form but integrity of workmanship diminished through addition of modern siding, enclosure of rear porch, and attachment of large modern carport.
Feeling	Low to Medium	Diminished through alterations to house, but supported by retention of two early outbuildings and surrounding fields.
Association	Low to Medium	Diminished through alterations to house, but supported by retention of two early outbuildings and surrounding fields.

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