



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

April 12, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Vanessa Patrick
Human Environment Unit
NC Department of Transportation

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Widening of NC 42 from Hamby Street in
Clayton to West of NC 30, R-3410, PA 16-07-0024, Johnston County, ER 18-0561

Thank you for your March 12, 2018, memorandum transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that the house and stone fence that comprise the **Home of Keeper of Records and Seals (JT1983)** are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as the only surviving elements of the Pythian Orphanage. As such, it meets Criterion A in the area of social history. The house, described as a “subdued” example of the Tudor Revival style, does not rise to the level of significance necessary to meet Criterion C and it lacks sufficient integrity for Criterion C due to the later shed roof added to the terrace in front of the side wing, a significant alteration. The stone fence might also meet Criterion A in the area of government due to its construction by the Works Progress Administration. The boundary for the property, especially the fence, is insufficient. For the fence, we recommend the edge of pavement along South Lombard Street/NC42 and Barber Mill Road to the driveway cut with a setback of at least twenty feet from the back of the fence and returning to the tax parcel for the house.

We concur that the **Sanders-Hairr House (JT0006)** continues to be eligible for the National Register and the boundaries are appropriate.

We concur that **Lombardy Park Survey Area (JT1985)** is not eligible for listing in the National Register for the reasons stated in the report. We would note that the description and tables, divided into portions of the survey area and APE, were extremely difficult to follow.

We also agree that the **Lewis Jones House (JT1984)** is also not eligible and that its history, as presented, is difficult to follow.

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. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, mfurr@ncdot.gov

Received: 03/22/2018
State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

ER 18-0561

To: Renee Gledhill-Earley, NCHPO
From: Vanessa E. Patrick, NCDOT
Date: March 12, 2018
Subject: *Historic Structures Survey Report for Widening of NC 42 from Hamby Street in Clayton to West of NC 50, Johnston County, North Carolina. TIP No. R-3410. WBS No. 38857.1.1. PA Tracking No. 16-07-0024.*

TO CLAUDIA
PLEASE RETURN
COMMENTS TO RGE
BY 4/11/18
Due -- 04/16/18
H- ERletus
4/10/18

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Enclosed for your review is a report presenting the evaluation of historic architectural resources in the R-3410, Johnston County project area (one hard copy and one on CD-ROM). Survey photographs, site forms, and GIS data also are included on the CD-ROM.

The report addresses four resources. The Lewis Jones House (JT1984) and the Lombardy Park Survey Area (JT1985) are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Home of the Keeper of Records and Seals (JT1983) is recommended as eligible and the Sanders-Hairr House (JT-0006) as continuing to warrant its National Register listing. Initial screening of the project area by NCDOT Historic Architecture identified which resources required additional study.

We look forward to receiving your comments on the report. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at vepatrick@ncdot.gov or 919-707-6082. Thank you.

V.E.P.

Attachments

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Historic Structures Survey Report
Widening of NC 42 from Hamby Street in Clayton to West of NC 50
Johnston County, North Carolina

T.I.P No. R-3410
WBS# 38857.1.1

Prepared for
North Carolina Department of Transportation
Human Environment Section
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Prepared by
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February 28, 2018 – Final Report

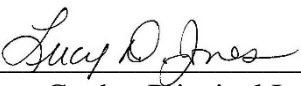
**Historic Structures Survey Report
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Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT Historic Architecture Supervisor



Lucy D. Jones, Cardno Principal Investigator

February 28, 2018 – Final Report

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen NC 42 from Hamby Street in the Town of Clayton to west of NC 50 in Johnston County (T.I.P. No. R-3410, WBS No. 38857.1.1). In June 2017, NCDOT requested that Cardno, Inc., complete an assessment of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of certain resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and provide this report.

As a result of this study, Cardno recommends that the Sanders-Hairr House (JT0006-NR), which has been listed in the NRHP, continues to be eligible under Criterion C for its physical design and construction.

The Home of the Keeper of Records and Seals (JT1983) retains sufficient integrity to be recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with a regionally important institution and Criterion C for its architectural design.

The Lewis Jones House (JT1984) does not retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the NRHP. While the building appears to be in its original location and retains some of the elements of a traditional turn-of-the-century farmhouse, its setting, feeling, and association have been diminished through the parceling of the farm, loss of outbuildings, highway construction, and nearby development.

No evidence was found to support the expansion of the existing NRHP-listed Clayton Historic District or for the designation of Lombardy Park as a historic district on its own merit. Loss of historic structures, infill development, combined with alterations and additions to individual houses has reduced the integrity of the area surveyed north of US 70 Business and flanking NC 42 (South Lombard Street) in Clayton.

Property Name	NCHPO Survey Site Number	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	NRHP Criteria
Sanders-Hairr House	JT0006-NR	Listed	Continues to be eligible under Criterion C
Home of the Keeper of Records and Seals	JT1983	Eligible	Criteria A and C
Lewis Jones House	JT1984	Not eligible	Not applicable
Lombardy Park Survey Area	JT1985	Not eligible	Not applicable

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY.....	1
II. PROPERTY EVALUATION	4
Lombardy Park Survey Area.....	4
SETTING.....	4
DESCRIPTION	12
HISTORY	29
ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT	32
SIGNIFICANCE	39
Home of Keeper of Records and Seals.....	44
SETTING.....	44
DESCRIPTION	48
HISTORY	57
ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT	64
SIGNIFICANCE	72
NRHP BOUNDARIES.....	74
Sanders-Hairr House	75
SETTING.....	75
DESCRIPTION	77
HISTORY	85
ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT	91
SIGNIFICANCE	94
NRHP BOUNDARIES.....	96
Lewis Jones House	98
SETTING.....	98
DESCRIPTION	100
HISTORY	105
ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT	111
SIGNIFICANCE	111
III. REFERENCES CITED	113

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen NC 42 from Hamby Street in the Town of Clayton to west of NC 50 in Johnston County (T.I.P. No. R-3410, WBS No. 38857.1.1). This project is subject to review under the *Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects* (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA 2015). NCDOT architectural historians established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project and conducted a preliminary investigation, identifying resources warranting additional study and eligibility evaluation (Figure 1).

In June 2017, NCDOT requested that Cardno, Inc., complete an intensive-level survey and assess the NRHP eligibility of potential residential historic district(s) and three individual properties in the project APE (Figure 2).

- Possible residential historic district(s) north of US 70 Business and flanking NC 42 (South Lombard Street) in Clayton
- Home of Keeper of Records and Seals, 1101 South Lombard Street (NC 42) (PIN: 165807-78-3922)
- Lewis Jones House, 2740 NC 42 West (PIN: 164800-42-4029)
- Sanders-Hairr House (and cemetery) (JT0006-NR) 4583 Cornwallis Road (PIN: 163700-76-0525).

On July 12 and 13, 2017, Cardno senior architectural historian Lucy Jones visited the properties listed above assisted by Lauren Handsel. Each building was visually inspected, and the exterior, interior (when accessible), and setting were documented through written notes and digital photographs. On July 18, 2017, Valerie Nobles (archaeologist) and Lauren Handsel conducted a pedestrian survey of the Sanders Cemetery. Site visits to other historic structures within Clayton, Johnston County, and central North Carolina provided an architectural context for the resources under evaluation.

Basic research was conducted prior to the site visit including Johnston County GIS and tax records and a search of the historic structure records. Copies of NRHP nomination forms for relevant resources were obtained from the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (HPO). Additional information came from the Knights of Pythias Grand Lodge, Domain of North Carolina Records held at the East Carolina University's Joyner Library in Greenville; the Johnston County Heritage Center in Smithfield; and the Virginia Lee Satterfield Local History Room, Hocutt-Ellington Memorial Library in Clayton. Informants interviewed included:

- > Ginger T. Levinson, CPA PA, current owner of 1101 South Lombard Street;
- > Pamela Lipscomb Baumgartner at the Virginia Lee Satterfield Local History Room, Hocutt-Ellington Memorial Library, Clayton, and former resident of 425 South Lombard Street in Lombardy Park;
- > Will Salisbury, current tenant of the Sanders-Hairr House;
- > Jay McLeod, Town Planner, and Kaitlin Russo, Downtown Development Coordinator, Town of Clayton.

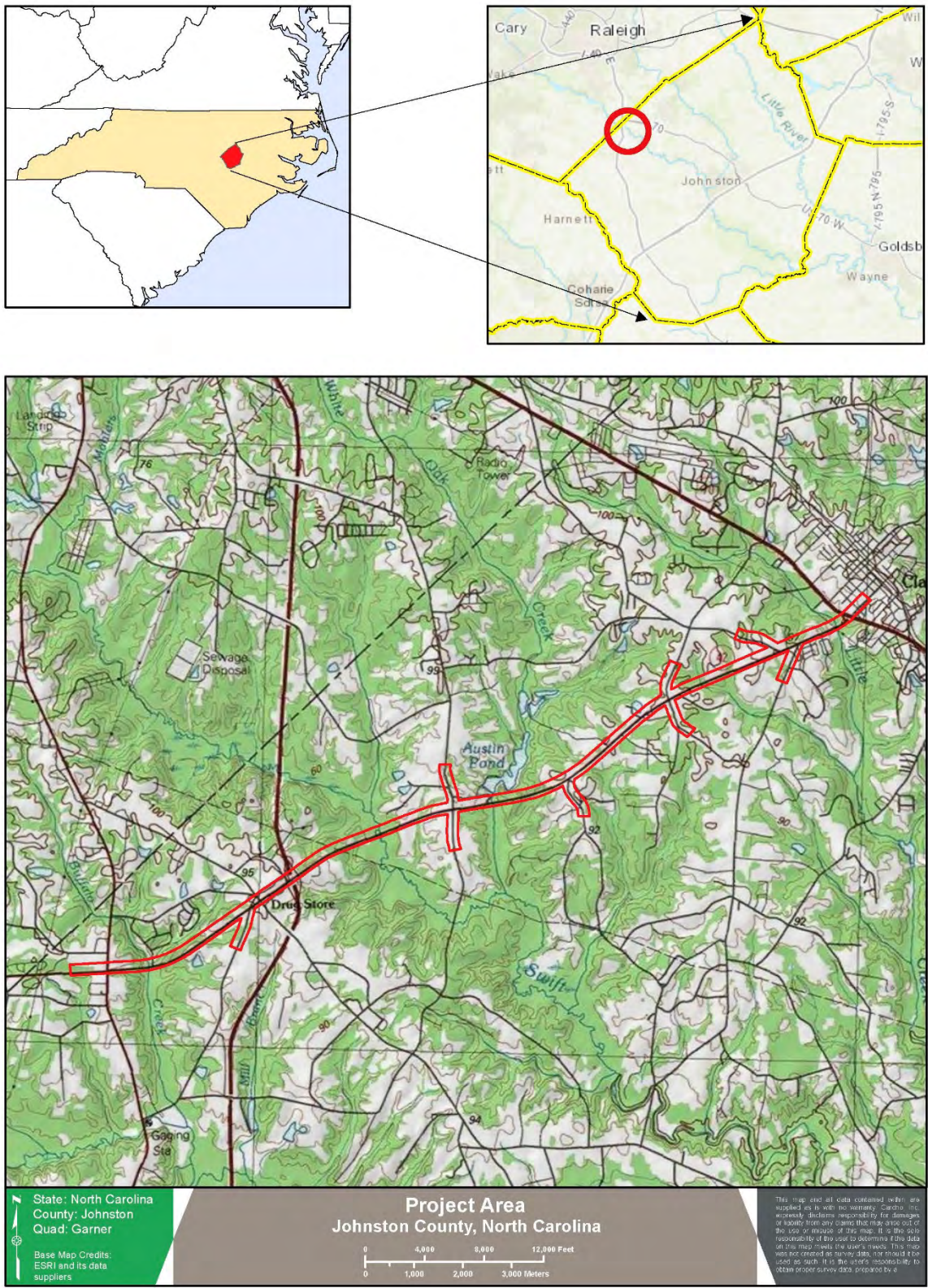


Figure 1. Project location map, Johnston County, North Carolina.

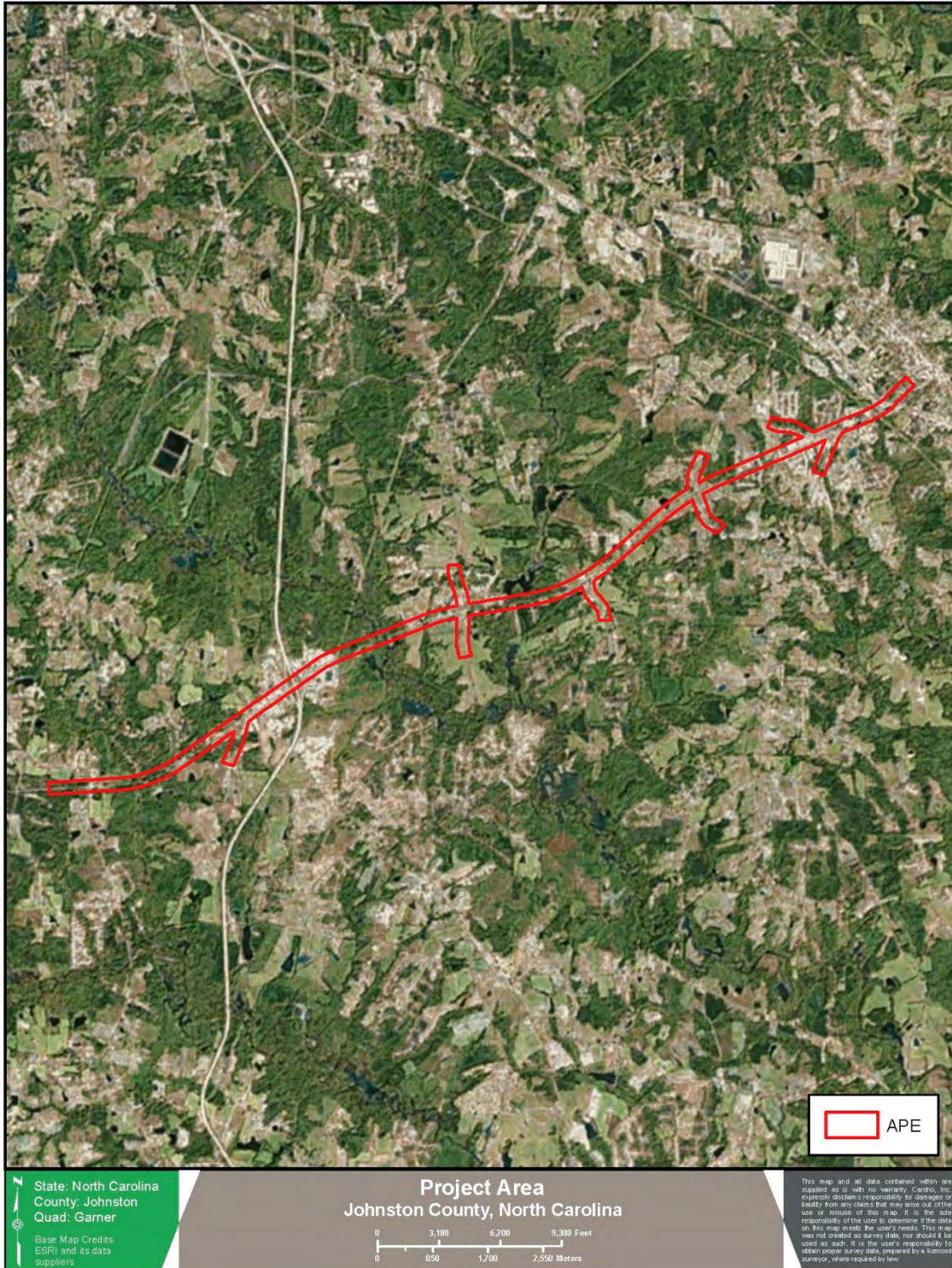


Figure 2. Aerial photograph showing APE.

II. PROPERTY EVALUATION

Lombardy Park Survey Area

Resource Name	Lombardy Park Survey Area (Figure 3)
HPO Survey Site Number	JT1985
Location	Town of Clayton
PIN	various
Date of Construction	Early to mid twentieth century
Recommendation	Not eligible

SETTING

The area investigated lies along South Lombard Street northeast of US Highway 70 Business West and southwest of the Clayton Historic District (JT1356, listed June 7, 2010) within the town's municipal limits (Figure 3).

The area is residential, with single-family homes, a few duplexes, small apartments, and vacant lots. At the intersection of NC 42 and US 70 Business, NC 42 joins the larger highway to the east while South Lombard Street continues through Clayton as State Road 1765 (Figure 4, Figure 5, and Figure 6). From South Lombard Street, drivers turn down East Hamby Street, then South Barbour Street, to reach US 70 Business heading west toward Raleigh (Figure 7, Figure 8, and Figure 9). Westbound vehicles exiting US 70 Business to Clayton take the opposite route (Figure 10, Figure 11, and Figure 12). Clayton's street grid, including the roads in this survey area, are oriented with respect to the railroad tracks through downtown rather than cardinal directions or a natural landscape feature.

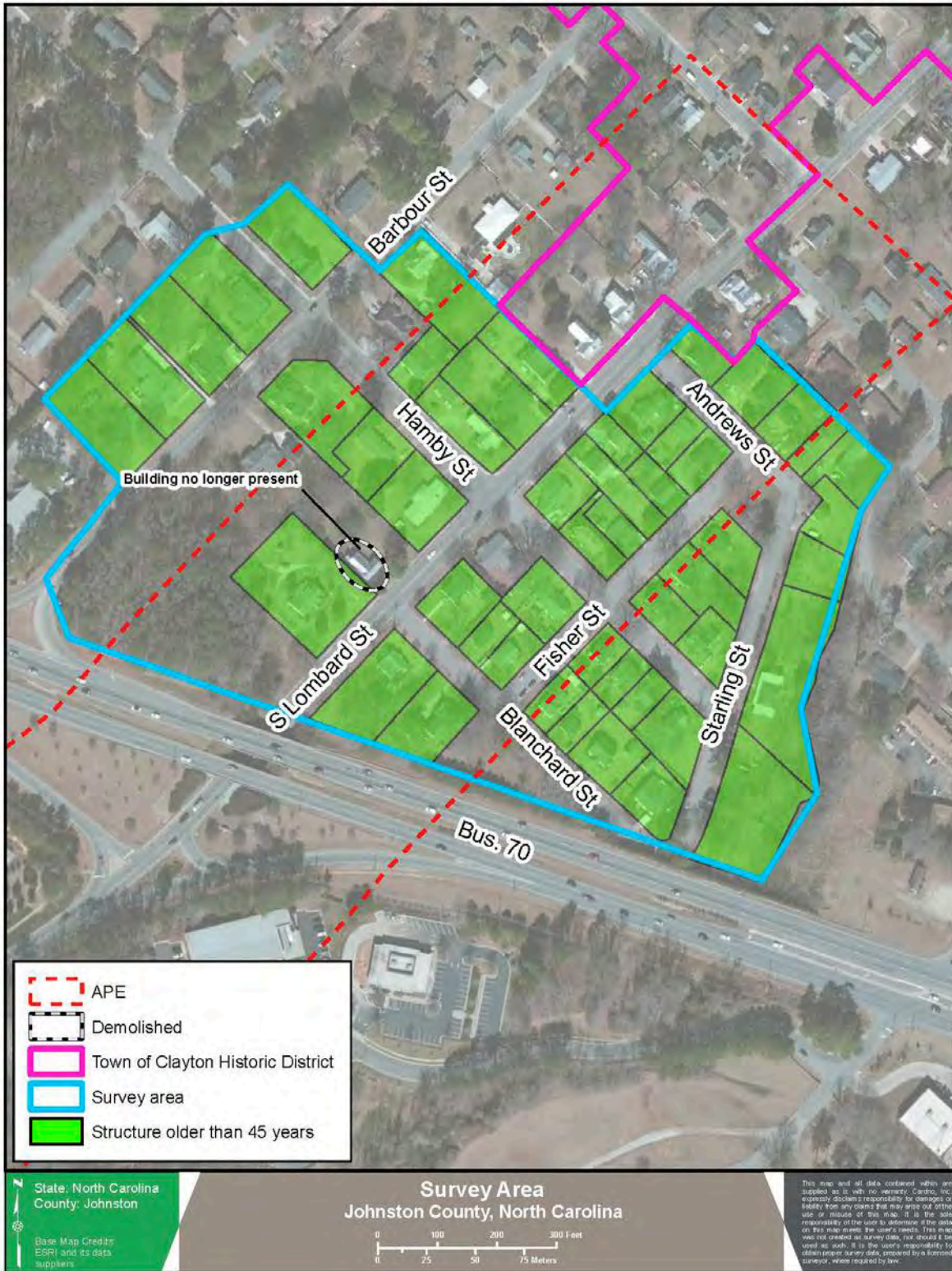


Figure 3. Map showing the Lombardy Park Survey Area.



Figure 4. Looking southwest on South Lombard Street toward the US 70 Business overpass with Blanchard Street on the left.



Figure 5. From intersection with Andrews Street, looking southwest along South Lombard Street.



Figure 6. From intersection with Andrews Street, looking northeast on South Lombard Street toward the Clayton Historic District.



Figure 7. Looking southeast on East Hamby Street toward intersection with South Lombard Street.



Figure 8. Taken from north of intersection of South Barbour Street and East Hamby Street, looking southwest.



Figure 9. On South Barbour Street, looking south toward intersection with US 70 Business.



Figure 10. Looking northeast at intersection of South Barbour and East Hamby streets; concrete right-of-way marker in yard of 609 South Barbour Street.



Figure 11. Closer view of right-of-way marker.



Figure 12. From north of intersection with East Hamby Street, looking northeast on South Barbour Street.

Approximately half of the streets within the surveyed area have concrete sidewalks on at least one side of the road (Figure 13), but only South Lombard Street from East Hamby Street northeastward has walkways on both sides. Within the Lombardy Park subdivision, only Hamby and Andrews streets have sidewalks, and only on the northeast side. Concrete curbs are typical throughout the surveyed area, with cuts for driveways and vacated easements (Figure 14). Streetlights, when present, are cobra head fixtures on wooden posts, and wooden poles carry overhead utility lines. There is no formal streetscaping, and the front yards feature suburban-style landscaping.



Figure 13. Within the Lombardy Park subdivision, looking south from intersection of Fisher and East Hamby streets.



Figure 14. Within the Lombardy Park subdivision, looking north along Starling Road from intersection with Blanchard Street.

DESCRIPTION

The area surveyed (Figure 15) falls between the NRHP-listed Clayton Historic District to the north and US 70 Business to the south, with the majority lying within two platted subdivisions, Barbour Heights and Lombardy Park. None of the houses recorded exhibits a “high” style. All were originally built to be residential, and all but one remain as such. A few houses have been demolished, resulting in modern infill construction and vacant lots. Photographs of individual houses in the survey area are provided in Appendix A, organized alphabetically and numerically by street address. A year built date of 1900 in county property records suggests that the actual date of construction is unknown. For these structures, more accurate age estimates were defined through additional research. Sources included deed and plat records, aerial photographs (<https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>), and newspaper archives.

Northwestern Half of Survey Area

Today, Barbour Heights is bounded to the north by East Hamby Street, to the east by South Lombard Street, to the south by unplatted parcels along US 70 Business, and to the west by South Page Street (Figure 16). It is bisected by South Barbour Street, which leads to the highway interchange.

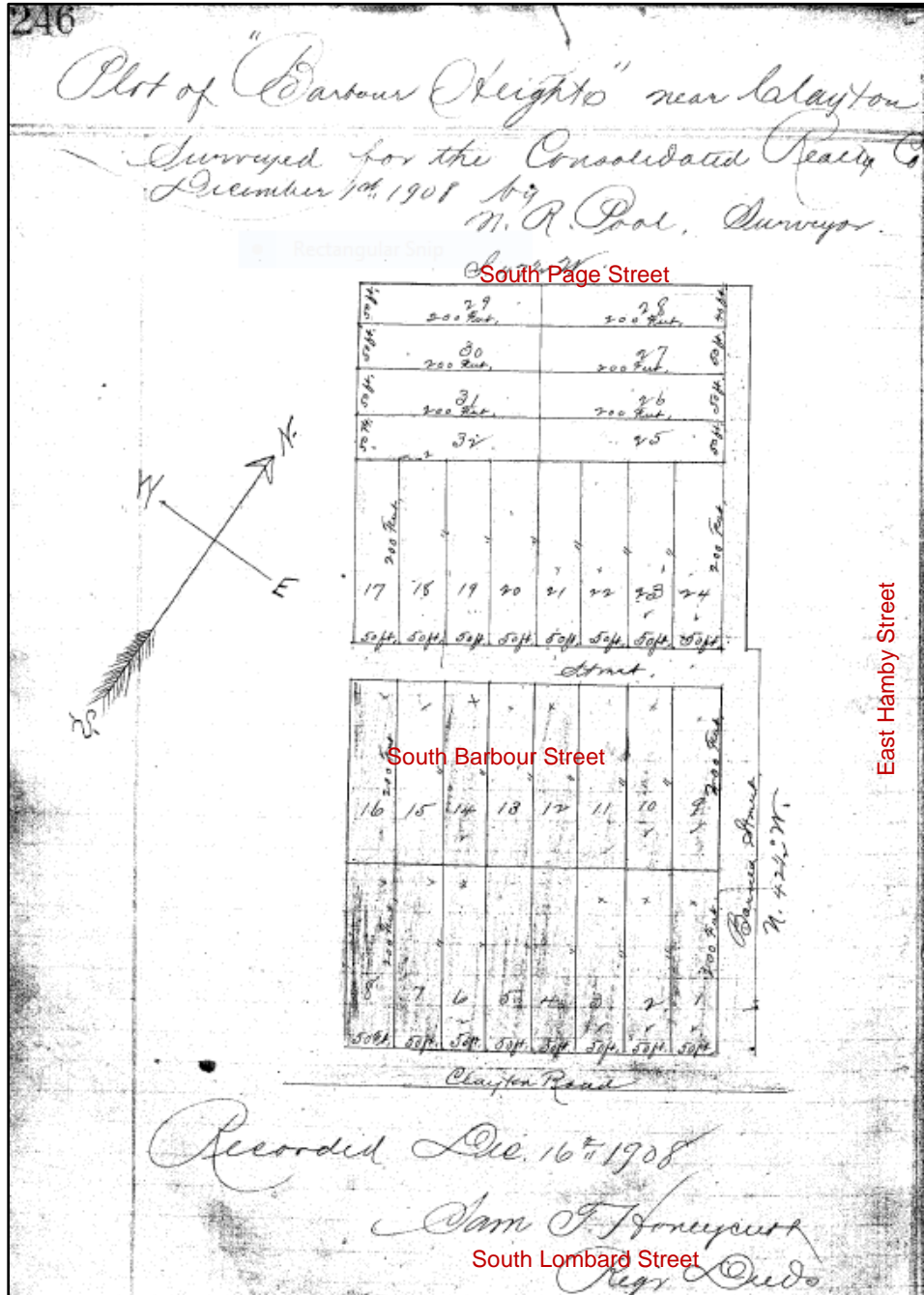


Figure 16. Original plat of Barbour Heights (Johnston County Records, Book F10, Page 246), with modern street names superimposed.

Between Barbour Heights and the northern survey boundary lies the W. A. Barnes Addition to the Town of Clayton, platted in December 1910 (Figure 17). Barnes was a merchant and farmer in the early years of Clayton, arriving in town in the early 1880s (*News and Observer* [Raleigh], "Clayton and its Commerce," 27 December 1896). East Hamby Street, which cuts the survey area in half from northwest to southeast, was originally called Barnes Street, and South Lombard Street was Clayton Road.

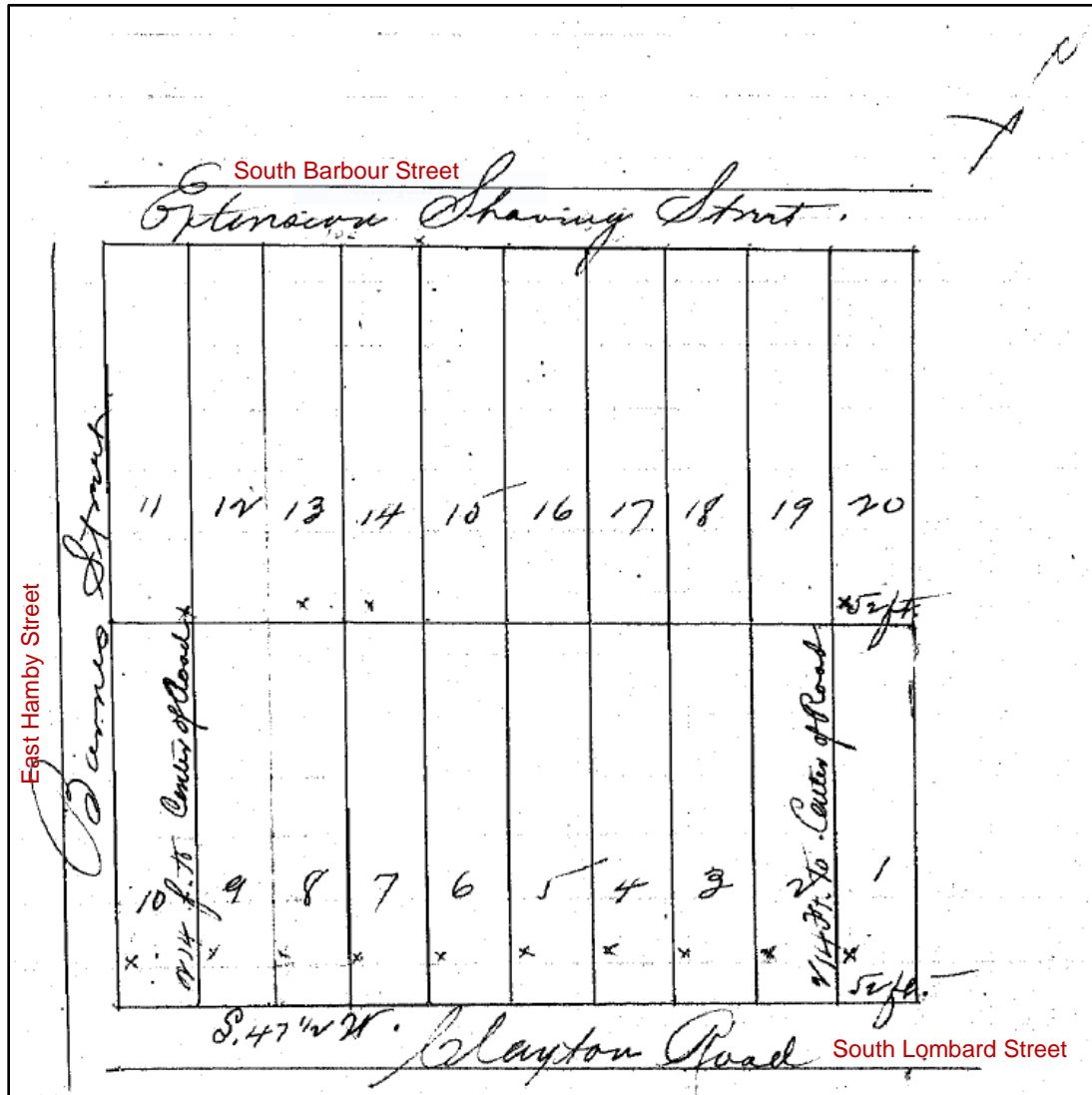


Figure 17. Plat of the W.A. Barnes Addition to the Town of Clayton (Plat Book X10, Page 497), with modern street names superimposed.

Barbour Heights and the W.A. Barnes Addition were early-twentieth-century subdivisions of farmland. While some houses were built at that time, other lots remained undeveloped until the mid-twentieth century. This portion of the survey area, to the northwest of South Lombard Street, shares history and architectural styles with the nearby NRHP-listed Clayton Historic District, and for that reason, they are described and evaluated within the same context (Van Dolsen 2009) (Table 1).

Table 1. Structures Identified within the Survey Area Northwest of South Lombard Street.

Address	Date	PIN	Subdivision	Description	Recommendation*
517 South Barbour Street	ca. 1910	165920-91-9025	W.A. Barnes Addition to the Town of Clayton	Central Hallway, with what appears to be a side-gabled single pile house added on the northeast side.	Not contributing to Clayton Historic District due to alterations (screened front porch, enclosed rear porch, large mid-century style chimney on façade). Date of addition unknown and may have been within the period of significance
528 South Barbour Street	ca. 1910	165920-91-6174	Barbour Heights	Hall-and-parlor duplex, each room with a rear exterior chimney and separate entrances under a shared hipped roof porch; rear ell additions	Not contributing to Clayton Historic District due to additions and alterations.
604 South Barbour Street	1956	165920-91-5076	Barbour Heights	Red brick Ranch with hipped roof	Contributing to Clayton Historic District, but outside district boundaries
609 South Barbour Street	ca. 1905	165920-90-7983	Barbour Heights	Single-pile central hallway, one and a half stories; one-story, two-bay, gable ell on rear elevation. Shingles on gables.	Contributing to Clayton Historic District, but outside district boundaries.
611 South Barbour Street	1978	165920-90-7804	Barbour Heights	One-story brick Ranch	Not contributing to Clayton Historic District as it is less than 45 years old.
612 South Barbour Street	1962	165920-90-4998	Barbour Heights	Central Hallway with hyphen connecting to two-car garage	Not contributing to Clayton Historic District as it was built after the period of significance
616 South Barbour Street	1965	165920-90-4819	Barbour Heights	Red brick Colonial Revival-style Ranch with stepped side-gabled roof	Not contributing to Clayton Historic District as it was built after the period of significance

Address	Date	PIN	Subdivision	Description	Recommendation*
618 South Barbour Street	1971	165920-90-3851	Barbour Heights	L-plan Ranch with diamond pane picture window and sidelights, cupola on garage	Not contributing to Clayton Historic District as it was built after the period of significance
312 East Hamby Street	1998	165920-91-8020	Barbour Heights	Brick Ranch duplex with hipped roof	Not contributing to Clayton Historic District as it is less than 45 years old
316 East Hamby Street	1955	165920-90-8983	Barbour Heights	Red brick Ranch with carport enclosed as living space	Not contributing to Clayton Historic District due to alterations
317 East Hamby Street	1958	165920-90-8875	Barbour Heights	Red brick linear Ranch	Contributing to Clayton Historic District
508 South Lombard Street	ca. 1910	166917-00-0993	Hardee Recombination Plat of Lots 7 through 10 of the W.A. Barnes Addition to the Town of Clayton (Plat Book [PB] 38, Page 455)	L-plan vernacular with rear ell, wrap-around shed-roofed front porch (plan similar to 520 South Lombard Street)	Not contributing to Clayton Historic District (windows replaced; semicircle window in front gable, Craftsman style porch; vinyl siding)
516 South Lombard Street	1965	166917-00-0848	W.A. Barnes Addition to the Town of Clayton	Red brick Ranch with integrated carport; picture windows have been replaced	Not contributing to the Clayton Historic District as it was built after the period of significance
520 South Lombard Street	ca. 1910	165920-90-9844	Hardee Recombination Plat of Lots 7 through 10 of the W.A. Barnes Addition to the Town of Clayton (PB 38, Page 455)	L-plan vernacular with rear ell, shed addition on ell, wrap-around front porch (plan similar to 508 South Lombard Street)	Not contributing to Clayton Historic District (altered window openings)
604 South Lombard Street	1961	165920-90-9757	Barbour Heights	Red brick linear Ranch with rear sunroom	Not contributing to the Clayton Historic District as it was built after the period of significance

Address	Date	PIN	Subdivision	Description	Recommendation*
704 South Lombard Street	1946	165920-90-7663	Barbour Heights	One-and-a half story double-pile Tudor (single dominant mid-façade gable) with large, off-center chimney and diamond-pane windows	Contributing to Clayton Historic District, but outside district boundaries

*shaded rows indicate contributing structures.

Lombardy Park Subdivision

The Lombardy Park subdivision, which comprises the southeastern half of the survey area, is composed of Andrews, Starling, Blanchard, and Fisher streets and the portion of East Hamby Street (formerly Barnes Street) east of South Lombard Street (Figure 18). While the layout is still recognizable, some changes have occurred over the past 50 years. For example, construction of US 70 Business cut through the bottom corner of the subdivision and narrowed the junction of Starling and Blanchard streets to one lane. In 2011, the Town of Clayton officially closed the unopened portion of the Hamby Street between 517 and 605 Starling Street, granting the land to the abutting property owners (Book 4035, Page 439 and Plat Book 76, Page 488).

Lombardy Park’s street plan incorporates the previously existing South Lombard Street and extends the path of East Hamby Street to the southeast. Otherwise, it departs from the established Clayton town grid, with new streets, including one at an angle from the grid. There are only three entrances into the subdivision off South Lombard Street, as Starling Street creates a loop connecting Andrews and Blanchard streets, which do not cross the creek to reach other developments to the east.

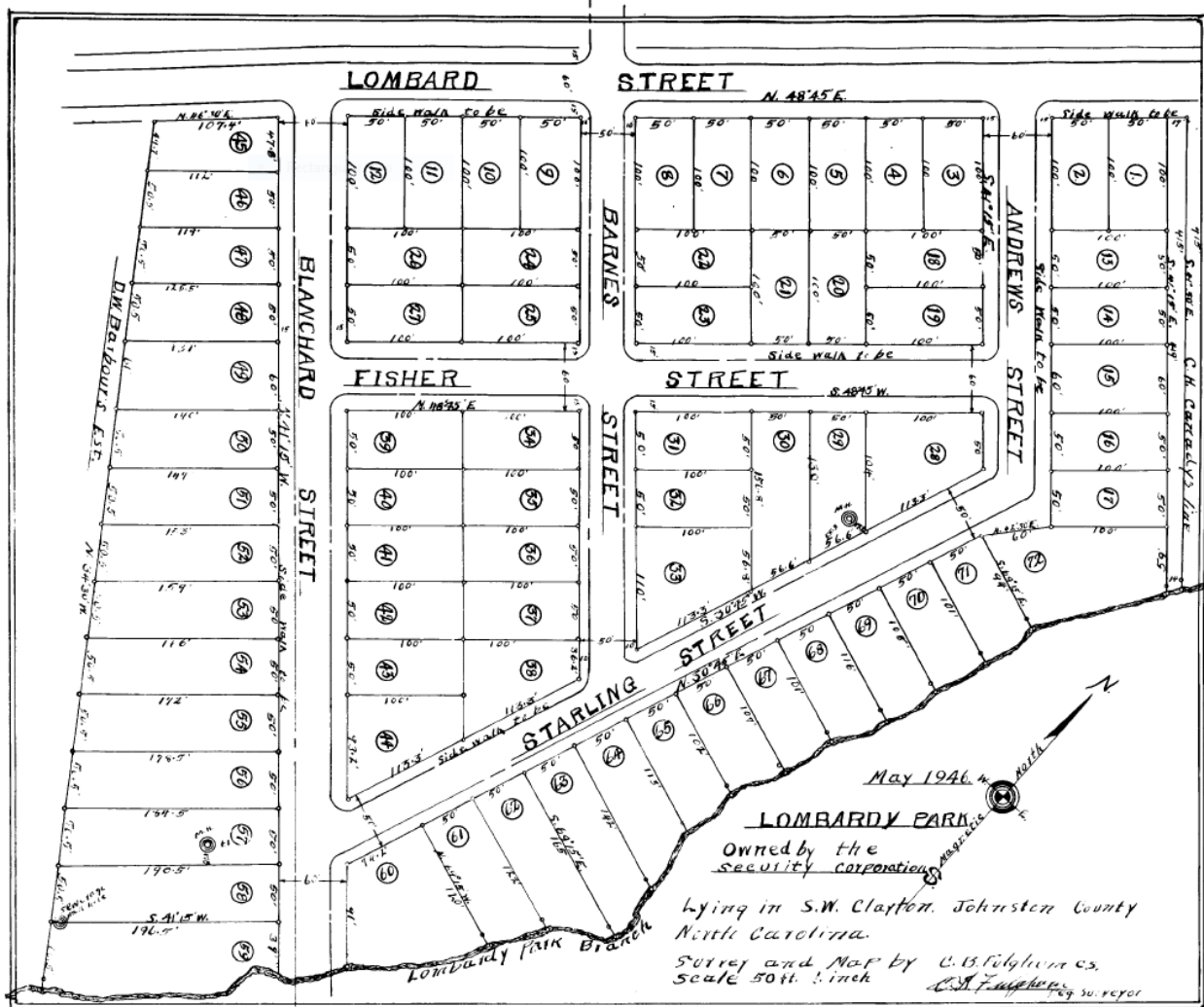


Figure 18. Original plat of Lombardy Park (Book 4, Page 271); today, Barnes Street is East Hamby Street.

Lombardy Park’s defining building type is the postwar Minimal Traditional house with little ornamentation or elaboration. The Minimal Traditional emerged nationwide in the late 1930s to early 1940s as a low-cost, simple house, typically small, one to one-and-a-half stories, with a low to moderate roof pitch. Rectangular or L-plan footprints are common, as are detached garages. McAlester (2013) defines three subtypes: side-gabled, gable-and-wing, and other, which includes front-gabled and hipped houses (Figure 19 and Figure 20). Most of the Minimal Traditional residences identified during this survey were of the side-gabled subtype (Figure 21), which are usually symmetrical but may have asymmetrical placement of windows, porches, or carports (McAlester 2013; Pettis et al. 2012). McAlester (2013:587) describes the gable-and-wing subtype (Figure 22) as having “...a low-pitched front-facing gable added on one side of a side-gabled roof. Typically the front-facing gable does not protrude very far in front of the side gable and consists only of a small extension added to one room of the house.”



Figure 19. Example of front-gabled Minimal Traditional house in Lombardy Park (408 Blanchard Street, southwest and southeast elevations).



Figure 20. Example of front-gabled Minimal Traditional house with incised porch (503 East Hamby Street, northeast and northwest elevations)



Figure 21. Example of side-gabled Minimal Traditional house in Lombardy Park (515 Fisher Street, northeast and northwest elevations)



Figure 22. Example of a gable-and-wing Minimal Traditional house in Lombardy Park (509 South Lombard Street, northwest and southwest elevations).

The first phase of houses built in Lombardy Park were four or five rooms covering less than 1,000 square feet. Those built during a second phase in the late 1950s tended to be slightly larger and more elaborate. Some in the neighborhood retain their original footprint, while the owners of others have built on additional living space. There is no streetscaping or public space throughout the subdivision. Wooden poles support overhead utility lines. Street curbing is concrete, and roughly one-third of the blocks have sidewalks on one side. The roads are asphalt paved now, but seem to have been gravel originally based on a 1950 aerial of the survey area (Figure 23). The houses are regularly spaced with uniform setbacks, and are aligned with the street grid rather than the cardinal directions. The ranch houses on the east side of Starling Street break the pattern but are consistent with each other.



Figure 23. October 1950 aerial photograph of Lombardy Park.

Houses contributing to the historic character of the Lombardy Park subdivision share common design features and materials (Figure 24):

- > an exterior painted white or pastel with a contrasting trim color;
- > multipane sash windows, usually six over six;
- > corbeled red-brick chimneys (not all of the houses in the area surveyed have chimneys);
- > triangular and rectangular louvered gable vents;
- > continuous concrete-block foundations; and
- > wrought-iron columns on porches and carports, and/or spindled wood posts on a front stoop.

Most roofs in Lombardy Park are now covered by composite shingles with occasional examples of metal, but asphalt shingling was probably the original material. Aluminum siding is common here and not out of character for the time, although examples of historic asbestos siding are present. Aluminum siding was a new construction material in the mid 1940s and became quite popular by the end of the decade into the late twentieth century when it was supplanted by vinyl (Wilson and Snodgrass 2008). Some houses recorded here have non-historic vinyl siding, and there is no indication that Lombardy Park builders used wood siding. Red brick is the second most common exterior fabric.



Figure 24. Example of likely original asbestos siding, continuous foundation, six-over-six windows, triangular gable vents, and red brick chimney (502 East Hamby Street, northeast and southwest elevations).

Located at the very northern corner of the subdivision, 425 South Lombard Street appears to have been the first house built in Lombardy Park (1945), serving to promote the new development (Figure 25). At five bays wide and two piles deep with multiple side and rear additions, this is one of the larger houses surveyed. This is also the only structure no longer serving a residential function, as it was rezoned commercial in 2013 and is currently occupied by a property management company. In May 1946, the Security Corporation sold this property to C. G. Adams

(Book 444, Page 368), and in January 1948, Adams sold it to Graham and Odessa Jones (Book 468, Page 442). In July 1951, the Joneses sold the house to Joyce Vinson Lipscomb and her husband Thomas Lipscomb (Book 488, Page 503); the Lipscomb family still owns it. According to Pamela Lipscomb Baumgartner, her parents moved in the day before she was born. It was the family's home for many years, and the additions were built for Joyce Lipscomb's kindergarten classes (day care facility) (personal communication, 2017).



Figure 25. 425 South Lombard Street, northwest and southwest elevations.

This half of the survey area in Clayton was defined as all lots within the Lombardy Park subdivision. These houses are described and evaluated both individually and as potential contributors to a historic residential subdivision (Table 2).

Table 2. Parcels surveyed within the Lombardy Park Subdivision.

Address	Date	PIN	Subdivision	Description	Recommendation*
410-410 ½ & 412-412 ½ Andrews Street	1969	166917-00-5927	Lombardy Park	Two red brick side-gabled duplexes	Not contributing as these were built after the period of significance
411 Andrews Street	1950	166917-00-3821	Lombardy Park	Red brick side-gabled Minimal Traditional	Contributing to Lombardy Park

Address	Date	PIN	Subdivision	Description	Recommendation*
420 Andrews Street	1958	166917- 00-5981	Lombardy Park	Side-gabled Minimal Traditional	Contributing to Lombardy Park (may be excluded due to window replacements that did not irreversibly alter the openings). On August 7, 2017, the Clayton Town Council approved a Special Use Permit for the demolition of this structure and the construction of a two-story duplex on the parcel.
424 Andrews Street	1958	166917- 00-6827	Lombardy Park	Front-gabled Minimal Traditional	Contributing to Lombardy Park
502 Andrews Street	1957	166917- 00-6874	Lombardy Park	Side-gabled vernacular duplex with addition on northeast side	Not contributing to Lombardy Park (lacks character-defining elements of a contributing structure)
403 Blanchard Street	ca. 1950	165920- 90-8318	Recombination Plat for Paul Forbes, Plat Book 80, Page 210 dated August 2014	Side-gabled Minimal Traditional wide porch on southeast elevation and shed addition on northwest; detached garage	Contributing to Lombardy Park
408 Blanchard Street	ca. 1950	166917- 00-510	Lombardy Park	Front gabled Minimal Traditional with offset gable porch; asbestos shingle siding	Contributing to Lombardy Park
413 Blanchard Street	1950	165920- 90-8393	Lombardy Park	Side-gabled Minimal Traditional with Colonial Revival, Folk National, and Victorian style elements; detached garage with second-story living space	Not contributing due to large rear addition and non- historic garage

Address	Date	PIN	Subdivision	Description	Recommendation*
414 Blanchard Street	1951	166917- 00-0434	Lombardy Park	Originally a red brick rectangular plan Minimal Traditional; following recent renovations it has an extended footprint and a prominent Craftsman style porch	Not contributing due to alterations and additions
502 Blanchard Street	1950	166917- 00-1317	Lombardy Park	Gable-and-wing Minimal Traditional with side carport and sunporch	Contributing to Lombardy Park
506 Blanchard Street	1950	166917- 00-1344	Lombardy Park	Gable-and-wing Minimal Traditional	Contributing to Lombardy Park
512 Blanchard Street	1956	166917- 00-2208	Lombardy Park	Side-gable Minimal Traditional	Contributing to Lombardy Park
516 Blanchard Street	1957	166917- 00-2260	Lombardy Park	Red brick linear Ranch with sunroom addition	Contributing to Lombardy Park
501 Fisher Street	2016	166917- 00-5716	Lombardy Park	Duplex/triplex	Not contributing (less than 45 years old)
504 Fisher Street	1950	166917- 00-3747	Lombardy Park	Red brick side-gable Minimal Traditional	Not contributing (addition of full-width front porch)
510 Fisher Street	1948	166917- 00-2773	Lombardy Park	Side-gable Minimal Traditional House	Not contributing due to alterations (enclosed side porch; Masonite siding)
513 Fisher Street	1962	166917- 00-3692	Lombardy Park	Front gabled Minimal Traditional or vernacular (wide eaves)	Not contributing as it was built after the period of significance
515 Fisher Street	ca. 1950	166917- 00-3576	Lombardy Park	Side-gabled Minimal Traditional	Not contributing due to vinyl siding, replacement windows, and alterations to front porch
576 Fisher Street	1948	166917- 00-2615	Lombardy Park	Side-gabled Minimal Traditional	Not contributing due to alterations (added full-width front porch, replacement windows, vinyl siding)
412 East Hamby Street	1950	166917- 00-1664	Lombardy Park	Ranch with hipped roof	Not contributing (room addition, stuccoed chimney)

Address	Date	PIN	Subdivision	Description	Recommendation*
413 East Hamby Street	1952	166917-00-0583	Lombardy Park	Side-gabled Minimal Traditional one-and-a-half story house with addition on northwest elevation including dormer and chimney	Not contributing due to additions and alterations
502 East Hamby Street	ca. 1950	166917-00-2591	Lombardy Park	T-plan Minimal Traditional with addition of screened side porch and open carport	Contributing to Lombardy Park
503 East Hamby Street	ca. 1950	166917-00-1485	Lombardy Park	Front gable Minimal Traditional with incised corner front porch	Contributing to Lombardy Park
505 East Hamby Street	ca. 1950	166917-00-2410	Lombardy Park	Front gable Minimal Traditional with incised corner front porch	Not contributing due to addition of front porch
510 East Hamby Street	1950	166917-00-3466	Lombardy Park	Side-gabled Minimal Traditional with rear ell and gabled dormers	Contributing to Lombardy Park (may be excluded due to insensitive use of stucco on exterior walls)
511 East Hamby Street	ca. 1950	166917-00-2357	Lombardy Park	Gable-and-wing Minimal Traditional	Contributing to Lombardy Park
515 East Hamby Street	1950	166917-00-3311	Lombardy Park	Front-gabled Minimal Traditional with vernacular porch	Contributing to Lombardy Park
425 South Lombard Street	1945	166917-01-4022	Lombardy Park	Two-story brick Colonial Revival-style side-gabled Minimal Traditional	Not contributing to Clayton Historic District or Lombardy Park due to additions
501 South Lombard Street	1948	166917-00-2865	Lombardy Park	Red brick side-gabled Minimal Traditional	Not contributing (replacement windows, addition)

Address	Date	PIN	Subdivision	Description	Recommendation*
509 South Lombard Street	1948	166917-00-2709	Lombardy Park	Gable-and-wing Minimal Traditional	Not contributing due to alterations (replacement windows, replacement porch columns and balustrade, vinyl siding)
513 South Lombard Street	1944	166917-00-2701	Lombardy Park	Front of house has appearance of gable-and-wing Minimal Traditional while the rear of the house more closely resembles an early-twentieth-century central hallway with rear shed	Not contributing due to alterations (original form and style unclear, windows replaced, standing seam metal roof)
521 South Lombard Street	1948	166917-00-1721	Lombardy Park	Red brick Ranch house with stepped side-gabled roof; may have originally been smaller side-gabled Minimal Traditional	Not contributing (original form and material significantly altered)
601 South Lombard Street	1979	166917-00-0620	Lombardy Park	Red brick compact Ranch	Not contributing as it as it was built after the period of significance
609 South Lombard Street	ca. 1945	165920-90-9543	Lombardy Park	Front-gabled bungalow with rear shed; originally facing Lombard Street but large wing addition changed main entrance to off Blanchard Street	Not contributing due to alterations of plan and form; also non-historic stucco exterior

Address	Date	PIN	Subdivision	Description	Recommendation*
503 Starling Street	ca. 1950	166917-00-6754	Lot 2 of Frances O. Aiken, Heirs (PB 67, Page 422, dated December 14, 2005) which is a Replat of Lombardy Park Lots 70, 71, and a portion of Lot 72	Front gable Minimal Traditional with incised corner front porch	Not contributing due to alterations (windows, exterior fabric, gable vent replaced) – it does maintain original footprint
509 Starling Street	ca. 1955	166917-00-6626	Lot 1 of Frances O. Aiken, Heirs (PB 67, Page 422, dated December 14, 2005) which is a Replat of Lombardy Park Lots 70, 71, and a portion of Lot 72	Linear Ranch with hipped roof; transitional from Minimal Traditional type (low pitched roof with wide eaves on basic rectangular form)	Contributing to Lombardy Park
517 Starling Street	1951	166917-00-5478	Lombardy Park	Linear Ranch with hipped roof	Not contributing due to alterations and additions (wings on north and south elevations, entryway under extended front porch)
605 Starling Street	1955	166917-00-5216	Lombardy Park	Linear Ranch with hipped roof and enclosed carport	Not contributing to Lombardy Park due to alterations

*shaded rows indicate contributing structures.

HISTORY

Although the North Carolina Railroad placed a station in Clayton in 1853, the town itself did not incorporate until after the Civil War, in 1869. The community's business district grew along the railroad, and was surrounded by residential development, especially to the northwest. Clayton was racially segregated for much of the twentieth century, the African-American neighborhoods being north of the railroad (Van Dolsen 2009).

In the late nineteenth century, Clayton became a regional trading center supported by local turpentine distilleries, mills, and cotton gins. At the turn of the twentieth century, western Johnston County's most important crop was cotton, giving rise to the Clayton Cotton Market. Clayton

Cotton Mills and Liberty Cotton Mill, both of which manufactured thread, were built on the east and west ends of the town, each with its own mill village for workers. As trade and manufacturing increased, more businesses, churches, schools, and social organizations were established nearby (Van Dolsen 2009).

The Consolidated Realty Company of Greensboro, North Carolina, platted the Barbour Heights subdivision on December 1, 1908 (Book F10, Page 246), just in time for the lots to be offered at auction (Figure 26; see also Figure 16). These parcels and those in the W.A. Barnes Addition of 1910 (see Figure 17) were sold to individuals, and not every owner built a home here. These investments do account for the early-twentieth-century houses scattered throughout the northwestern half of the survey area.



Figure 26. Advertisement for sale of lots in Barbour Heights Subdivision (*News and Observer* [Raleigh], 29 November 1908).

Clayton in the 1920s was a prosperous community, but it still struggled through the agricultural and economic crises of the 1930s and did not rebound fully until after World War II. It was not until 1948 that any of the town's streets were paved. The northern boundary of the survey area roughly corresponds with the southernmost pre-war development of Clayton, and Lombardy Park was the site of the first significant post-war residential building episode in town.

In February 1946, brothers Loomis and Turner Vinson sold a 17-acre tract bounded to the west by Clayton Road (South Lombard Street) and to the east by "Bunn's Still Branch" to The Security Corporation (Book 460, Page 3), which subdivided the land into 50-x-100-ft.+ lots, all having street access. A group of local businessmen led The Security Corporation with J. Dwight Barbour as the company's president (Book 444, Page 365). Andrews, Starling, Fisher, and Blanchard streets were named after former pastors in Clayton. The newspaper praised "...the Town sewer line which runs through the property and the probability of the new highway running past one corner of the site" (*The Clayton News*, "Clayton's New Lombardy Section Prepared for Sale," 2 May 1946).

Shortly after platting Lombardy Park, The Security Corporation sold 21 lots (Book 444, Page 365 and Book 445, Page 597) to the Capitol Corporation, which resold the lots to individual buyers. The Security Corporation also sold directly to prospective homeowners and investors. Brothers J. Dwight and Swade Barbour owned and operated the Capitol Corporation from the mid 1930s

onward. In 1932, the brothers bought Liberty Cotton Mill, which their father A.J. Barbour had established in Clayton in 1907, and changed the name of the facility to Bartex. In turn, Norwich Mills of New York bought the business in 1946, around the same time that Lombardy Park came into being (Baumgartner and Johnson 2008; *The Clayton News*, “Cotton Industry Represents \$1,000,000 to Area Payroll,” 29 February 1956).

When federal highways were numbered in the 1920s, Clayton’s Main Street became part of US Highway 70. Construction of a US 70 Bypass to the south of downtown reduced traffic in the town’s central business district (Weingroff n.d.; *The Clayton News*, “Clayton on Main Road,” 29 February 1956) (Figure 27 and Figure 28). Following construction of the current US 70 Bypass beginning in 2005, the older stretch of highway became US 70 Business.

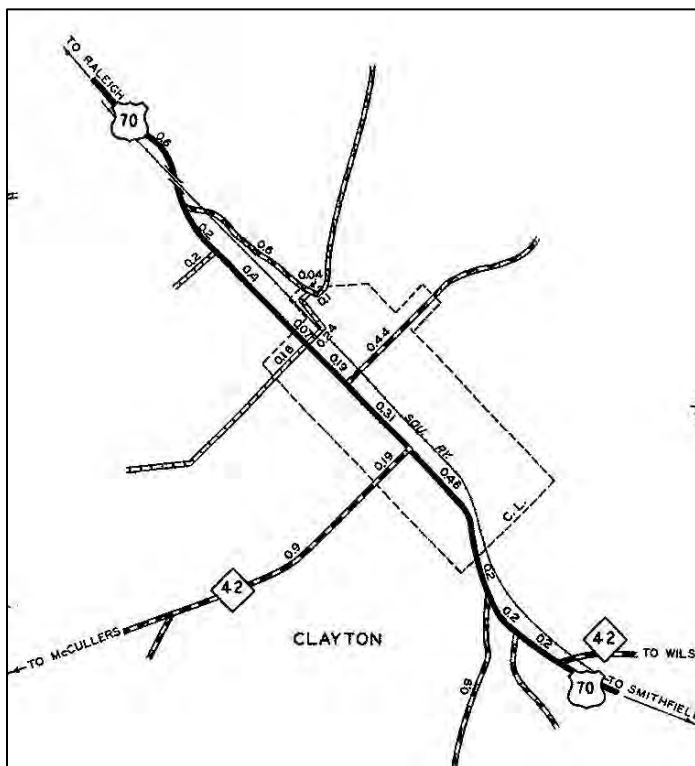


Figure 27. Clayton insert from 1949 NCDOT Johnston County highway map.

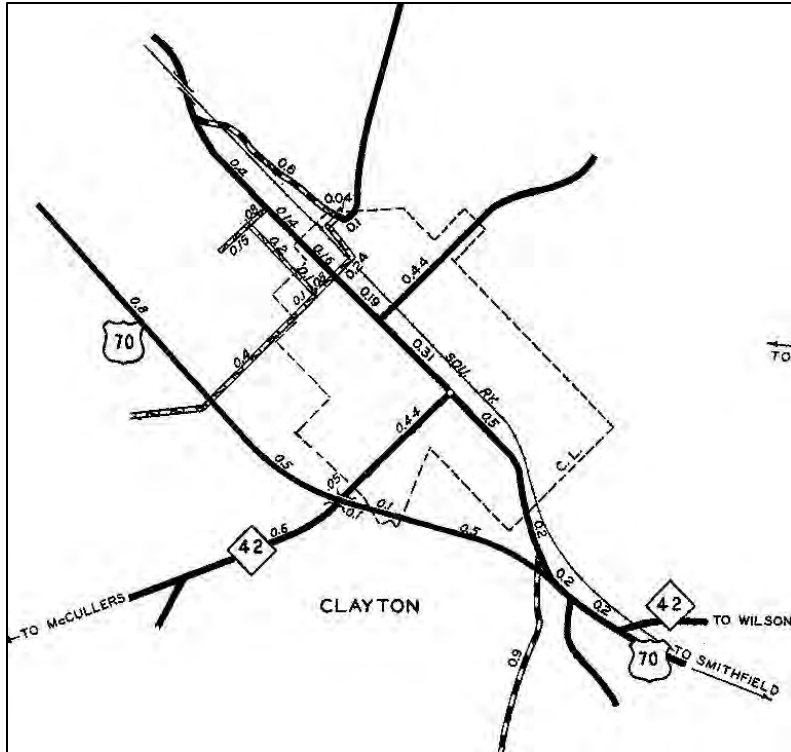


Figure 28. Clayton insert from 1953 NCDOT Johnston County highway map.

As the population spread geographically in the 1950s and 1960s, and highways took over from railroads, jobs and customers moved away from the town center along with new residential development. The new US 70 made it easier to commute to a job in Raleigh. Conversely, the increased ease of car travel encouraged people who worked in the city to find new homes in the suburbs, and Clayton’s population continued to grow through the turn of the twenty-first century (Van Dolsen 2009).

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Town of Clayton does not have a historic preservation ordinance and does not designate local historic districts or landmarks; however, the Clayton Historic District (JT1356) was listed in the NRHP on June 7, 2010. The district’s period of significance begins ca. 1850 with the earliest construction of extant buildings in Clayton and ends in 1959, marking the last “substantial” building episode in the town center. Within the NRHP boundaries are Clayton’s historic business district and the adjacent residential neighborhoods, representing a of variety of historic uses, types, and styles, including schools, churches, stores, clubs, banks, and textile mills. The residential neighborhoods feature small vernacular frame houses, bungalows, Cape Cod, and Ranch houses in a landscape of lawns, street trees, and sidewalks. Houses that are more substantial are found closer to the center of town. Historically African American and white sections of town are separated by the North Carolina Railroad tracks (Van Dolsen 2009).

“The buildings within the Clayton Historic District illustrate the full range of building types found in the small towns of Johnston County, North Carolina, from the middle of the nineteenth century

through the mid-twentieth century. ... The buildings in Clayton follow the popular styles of the time period, as well as the vernacular forms found throughout the region.” (Van Dolsen 2009:Section 8, Page 92). Formal styles found here include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Neoclassical, but the majority of the residences are vernacular in style. The Clayton Historic District nomination combines a great many residential building forms into the single category of “vernacular” (Van Dolsen 2009:Section 8, Page 94):

...built in town from the last decade of the nineteenth century and first decade of the twentieth century, are mostly one- or two-story, side-gable, single-pile, three-bay dwellings with exterior end brick chimneys, and often, a central decorative gable on the façade. The buildings also often have a rear gable ell that served as the kitchen and/or dining rooms for the dwellings. These vernacular buildings are found throughout the town.

Side-gabled center-passage, single-pile houses have three peaks that resemble the capital letter A. This form is extremely common in both urban and rural areas of Johnston County, and is found throughout Clayton, both in and outside the historic district (Butchko and Johnson 2016) (Figure 29, Figure 30, and Figure 31).



Figure 29. Example of side-gabled center-passage, single-pile house (609 South Barbour Street, northwest elevation).



Figure 30. 426 and 418 South Lombard Street, contributing structures within the Clayton Historic District, looking north.



Figure 31. Façade (southeast elevation) of 502 South Lombard Street at the southwest boundary of the Clayton Historic District, looking west across the street from 501 South Lombard Street.

Numerous Ranch houses are also located in both the historic district and the general survey area (Figure 32). Ranch houses began to appear in the United States in the 1930s, and peaked in popularity in the 1950s to 1970s. With its wide expanse and attached garage, magazines and pattern books promoted the type as being ideally suited to a casual, postwar family lifestyle (McAlester 2013). McAlester (2013:597) describes Ranch houses as:

Broad one-story shape; usually built low to ground; low-pitched roof without dormers; commonly with moderate-to-wide roof overhang; front entry usually located off-center and sheltered under main roof of house; garage typically attached to main façade (faces front, side, or rear); a large picture window generally present; asymmetrical façade.

McAlester further identifies four subtypes based on roof forms (hipped, cross-hipped, side-gabled, and cross-gabled). Alternatively, Sullivan et al. (2010) identify Ranch subtypes based on form or plan: compact, linear, linear-with-clusters, courtyard, half-courtyard, bungalow, rambling, and alphabet (which in plan resemble a letter of the alphabet, such as T). The example illustrated in Figure 33 is consistent with what Pettis et al. (2012) call the Transitional Ranch form.

The Transitional Ranch house shares the Minimal Traditional's compact floorplan but has an exterior appearance that resembles the Ranch form, with one-story horizontal massing, a shallow roof pitch, and overhanging eaves. As with the Minimal Traditional form, the simplicity of the Transitional Ranch form is considered its primary character-defining feature (Pettis et al. 2012:16-17).



Figure 32. Example of linear Ranch house type within the northwest half of the survey area (317 East Hamby Street, southeast elevation).



Figure 33. Example of a hipped-roof Transitional Ranch in Lombardy Park (509 Starling Street, northeast and northwest elevations).

Approximately 12 miles southeast of the Clayton Historic District are the NRHP-listed West Selma Historic District in Selma and the NRHP-listed North Smithfield Historic District in Smithfield. All three are in Johnston County, and all three are examples of small railroad towns. Each district contains a mixture of architectural types and styles dating from the late nineteenth century to the mid twentieth century with postwar housing interspersed with older housing on an existing rectilinear grid (Little et al. 1999a; Mitchell 2011) (Figure 34).

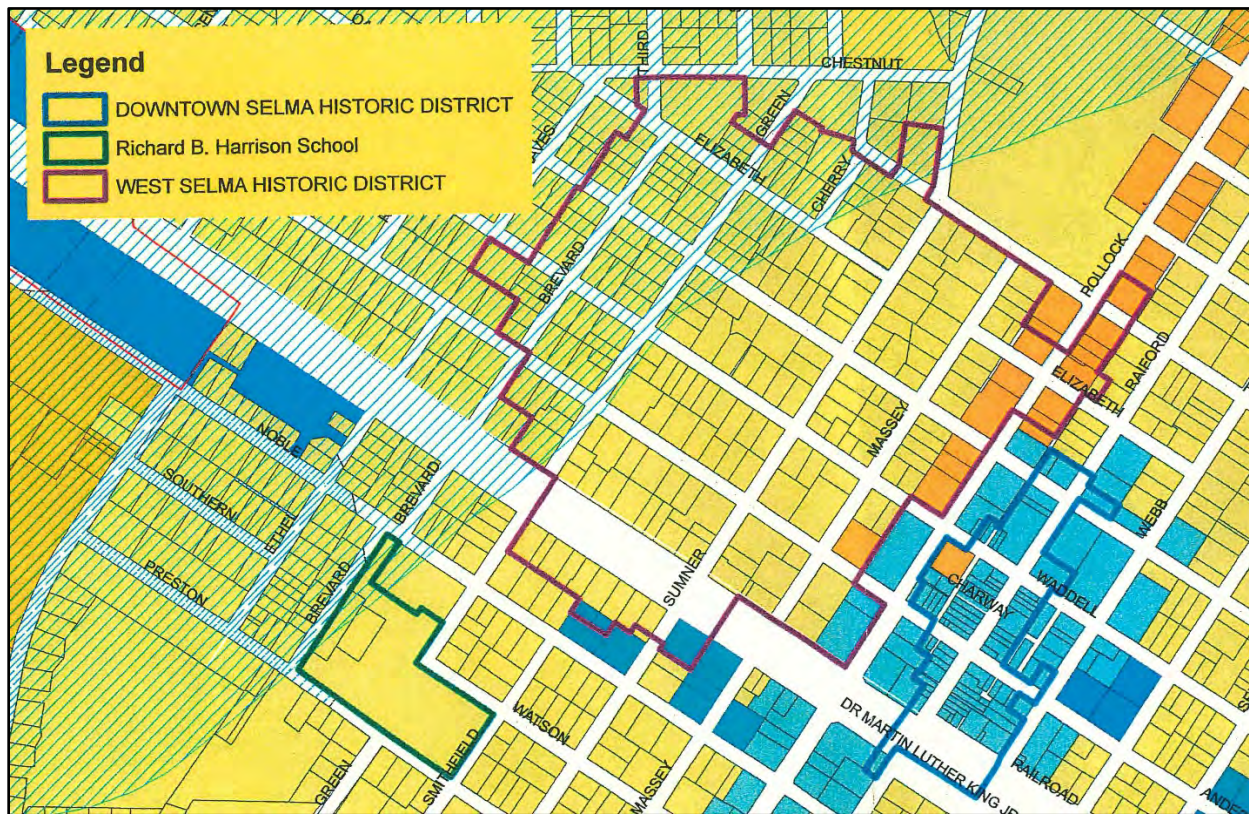


Figure 34. Map of West Selma Historic District (Town of Selma 2018).

Dozens of postwar subdivisions were built in Wake County, particularly 30 miles northwest of Clayton in North Raleigh. A prior evaluation of postwar historic resources concluded that “Raleigh’s postwar subdivisions, in their evolution from transitional grid-patterned neighborhoods of Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional houses of the late 1940s to curvilinear subdivisions of tract houses or custom houses of the 1950s and 1960s, are representative of the post-World War suburban landscape throughout the United States” (Little 2006:29).

Raleigh’s transitional subdivisions are generally gridded blocks, although some streets have gentle curves. While lots are not necessarily small, the speculative houses built by the developers are small two-bedroom brick and frame Cape Cod or Minimal Traditional style houses.... (Little 2006:26).

Two subdivisions, Hi-Mount and Capitol Heights, were singled out as being the “best preserved postwar Minimal Traditional speculative subdivisions in Raleigh” (Little 2006:30). The Capitol Heights and Hi-Mount historic districts were listed in the NRHP in 2011 (Wagner 2009, 2011). In design, Clayton’s Lombardy Park echoes these late 1940s transitional subdivisions.



Figure 35. Houses on the 700 block of Penn Road in the Capitol Heights Historic District.

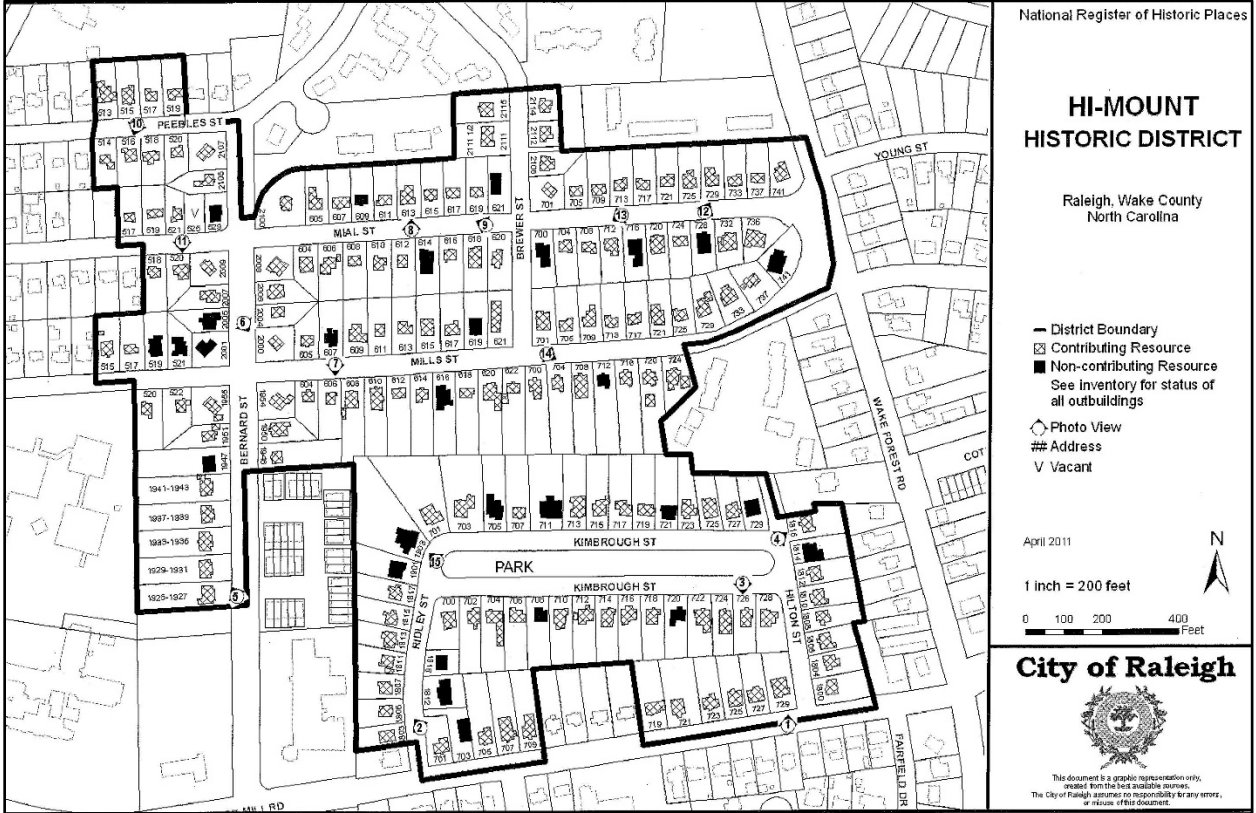


Figure 36. Map of the Hi-Mount Historic District (Wagner 2011)



Figure 37. 722 Kimbrough Street, example of contributing resource in the Hi-Mount Historic District.

Houses within postwar subdivisions might have been all custom-built by individual owners, all speculatively built by the developer, or a mixture of the two. A subdivision completely built out in a short period of time by single builder would be expected to be more homogeneous than a neighborhood built by many different people in a variety of styles over a decade or longer (Little 2006).

SIGNIFICANCE

The northwestern half of the survey area is evaluated based on criteria used for the Clayton Historic District. Since Lombardy Park was not included in the designation of the Clayton Historic District and has a distinct path within the town’s larger history, it is evaluated separately.

Northwestern Half of Survey Area

Structures on the northwest side of South Lombard Street were evaluated using the characteristics and criteria described in the Clayton Historic District NRHP nomination form (Van Dolsen 2009). The Clayton Historic District is considered eligible for listing under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Ethnic Heritage (Black) and Criterion C for its “collection of popular and vernacular architectural styles.”

The Clayton Historic District NRHP nomination form defines contributing resources as “...those built during the period of significance, which retain integrity from the period of significance, ca. 1850 through 1959. Non-contributing resources are defined as “...those that post-date 1959, or that have substantial alterations as a result of large additions, removal of historic materials, or the obscuring of historic fabric” (Van Dolsen 2009: Section 7, Page 2).

Conditions within this survey area have not significantly changed since the district was officially listed June 7, 2010; if anything, the historic integrity of this area has declined as the result of additional home renovations and demolitions. Part of the rationale given for the way the district was delineated was that “The areas surrounding the district boundaries contain vacant areas which formerly had historic building [sic] located upon them, pre-1959 buildings that have compromised integrity, or buildings constructed after 1959” (Van Dolsen 2009:Section 10, Page 99). An example of a vacant lot within the survey area is 616 South Lombard Street, across from Blanchard Street (Figure 38). According to county property records, the house formerly within this parcel was demolished less than a year ago.



Figure 38. Former location of 616 South Lombard Street, looking west.

During the current survey, four houses were identified to the northwest of South Lombard Street that could be considered as contributing to the Clayton Historic District: 604 and 609 South Barbour Street, 317 East Hamby Street, and 704 South Lombard Street (see Figure 15 and Table 1). These buildings are separated from the district by a full city block on which there are only noncontributing structures. No new information or data was found during this survey to support expansion of the current district boundaries.

Lombardy Park

The NRHP's Bulletin regarding historic residential suburbs treats these areas as districts and defines them as:

A geographic area, usually located outside the central city, that was historically connected to the city by one or more modes of transportation; subdivided and developed primarily for residential use according to a plan; and possessing a significant concentration, linkage, and continuity of dwellings on small parcels of land, roads and streets, utilities, and community facilities. (Ames and McClelland 2002:4)

“Contributing” when used as an adjective in this context means that a particular resource was present during the district’s period of significance and individually has a high degree integrity for that period. Noncontributing resources are those that were built outside of the period of significance or have been substantially altered after the period of significance. The recommended period of significance for Lombardy Park begins in 1945 with the construction of the first house in the subdivision and ends in 1959. The end point is the same as that for the Clayton Historic District’s period of significance since that nomination recognizes Lombardy Park as the first significant postwar development in town.

Results for this half of the area surveyed within the Town of Clayton between US 70 Business and the existing historic district are summarized below:

- > 40 parcels are currently within Lombardy Park,
- > 36 parcels have buildings 45 years or older,
- > 34 parcels have buildings constructed within the period of significance, and
- > Of these, 15 parcels have buildings considered contributing to Lombardy Park and 19 are noncontributing.

Integrity

Lombardy Park does not retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic residential suburb. While important, merely counting the number of individually contributing or noncontributing structures within a suburb or subdivision is not sufficient to gauge the integrity of the resource. The seven elements of integrity for the potential district as a whole are to be considered as well.

Integrity of location requires that “to a large extent the boundaries that historically defined the suburb remain intact and correspond to those of the historic district being nominated. It also requires that the location of streets and the size and shape of the house lots have remained consistent” (Ames and McClelland 2002:102-103). Overall, Lombardy Park retains a moderate level of integrity of location. While the boundaries and streets have remained the same, within these parameters, the lots have not. As originally platted, Lombardy Park had 72 lots; today, it has 40. Within the historic period, most of the original purchases were of more than one adjacent lot for the construction of a single house. Usually these were side-by-side lots, but there are at least two examples of back-to-back lots combined, resulting in two different street frontages for a single house. Historic and nonhistoric adjustments have resulted in some parcels having irregular rather than rectangular borders. The lots on Starling Street were replatted, and the ones lining the southwest side of Blanchard Street both gained and lost acreage with the construction of US 70.

Integrity of design for this type of historic resource includes the arrangement of streets, division of blocks into house lots, arrangement of yards, construction of houses and other buildings. While it is clear that these residences were built on platted lots, the original plan has been obscured.

Integrity of design can be affected by changes to the size of housing lots by recent subdivision or consolidation and alterations to individual dwellings in the form of additions, siding, window replacements, and other changes.” Small changes may not detract from the overall design, but large additions that change the massing of houses or alter spatial relationships may reduce integrity. (Ames and McClelland 2002:103)

Cumulatively, small changes to lot lines, additions to individual houses, and the narrowing of Starling and Blanchard streets to accommodate the highway serve to conflate the original design and the current arrangement of structures and associated features.

“Setting” refers to the area within the subdivision and surrounding it, and “this relies to a large extent on the retention of built resources, street plantings, parks, and open space” (Ames and McClelland 2002:104). Lombardy Park’s setting is fairly intact, as there were few original elements to be changed: the subdivision historically lacked sidewalks, street plantings, distinctive lighting fixtures, and public areas. It could be argued that the most noticeable change, the addition of the highway, is within the period of significance, and therefore not inconsistent with the historic setting. Modern multifamily housing and non-historic commercial uses are encroaching on the core of the neighborhood from the north.

Integrity of materials and workmanship includes the way the materials are used to make the houses and the landscape, with the overall given more weight than the individual. The majority of dwellings should retain the key exterior fabrics characteristic of the period of significance for the district, and while survival of the original plantings is not required, any replacements should be of similar types (Ames and McClelland 2002:105). The 1950 aerial photograph of Lombardy Park (see Figure 23) shows dirt or gravel roads, an apparent lack of large trees. Today, all of the streets are paved with asphalt and have concrete curbing while large trees and landscape plants provide generous shade to individual houses and the roadways. The prevalence of vinyl siding, stuccoed walls, and replacement porch supports reduces the visibility of original mid-century materials.

Feeling refers to the district’s ability to convey a particular sense of time and place, and is the cumulative effect of its setting, design, material, workmanship. Association is a “direct link between a historic suburb and the important events that shaped it” (Ames and McClelland 2002:105). Lombardy Park has continued as a residential area since ca. 1945, with no additions and some losses. However, there are no visible community traditions, no design covenants or deed restrictions, and the subdivision does not strongly convey a postwar/mid-twentieth-century period design. Therefore, it does not retain integrity of feeling or association.

Evaluation Criteria

Lombardy Park does reflect the resurgence of residential development in Clayton following World War II and the expansion of the town's boundaries, a theme conveyed in the NRHP-listed Clayton Historic District, but it does not represent an important event. The developers of Lombardy Park did not introduce conventions of community planning important in the history of suburbanization. The district is not associated with the heritage of a social, economic, racial, or ethnic group important to the history of Clayton, Johnston County, or North Carolina. It is not associated with a group of individuals important in the history and development of Clayton or Johnston County (Ames and McClelland 2002:93). For these reasons, Lombardy Park is not recommended to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

While Lombardy Park was initially developed by a group of businessmen including members of the Barbour family, a family that did play an important role in the history and development of Clayton, the subdivision is not directly associated with a particular individual who made important contributions to that history (Ames and McClelland 2002:93). Lombardy Park is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Collectively, the houses in Lombardy Park are not an important example of postwar or mid-twentieth-century housing either in design or in construction, nor are they the work of a notable architect. The neighborhood does not reflect principles of design important in the history of community planning or landscape architecture, nor does it display high artistic values through its overall plan or design (Ames and McClelland 2002:93). Lombardy Park is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Lombardy Park is unlikely to yield important information about vernacular house types, yard design, gardening practices, or patterns of domestic life beyond that already available in other locations or documentary sources (Ames and McClelland 2002:93). Lombardy Park is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

Home of Keeper of Records and Seals

Resource Name	Home of Keeper of Records and Seals (Figure 39)
HPO Survey Site Number	JT1983
Location	1101 South Lombard Street (NC 42)
PIN	165807-78-3922
Date of Construction	1930
Recommendation	Eligible



Figure 39. Home of Keeper of Records and Seals, front (west) elevation.

SETTING

The Knights of Pythias completed this structure in 1930 to serve as the home of the Grand Lodge's Keeper of Records and Seals.¹ Currently, it is an accountant's office. Located at the corner of NC 42 and Woodbriar Road (Figure 40 and Figure 41), this tax parcel is part of Lot 42 of the Clayton Estates Subdivision within the Clayton Township of Johnston County. To the south and east are mobile home parks (Figure 42) and to the north across the highway is West Clayton Elementary School (Figure 43), while duplexes are found to the east and west (Figure 44). Thus, the surroundings are a mix of residential and institutional properties along a formerly rural highway. Although this former single-family home now serves a commercial purpose, its landscaping retains

¹ While "Home of Keeper of Records and Seals" is the historic name of this building, "Keeper's House" will also be used in this report for the sake of brevity.

a residential feeling with a grass lawn, shrubbery, formal beds, and a sidewalk leading to the front porch. Mature trees on the south and east outline the parcel with roads on the north and west. A historic stone fence along NC 42 creates a somewhat formal entrance to the graveled visitor parking spaces in front of the house (Figure 45).

Site survey number JT1091 (Pythian Children’s Home) recorded in HPOWeb on Lot 42 refers to the orphanage itself, which is described as “gone before 1993.” A new and separate number was assigned to the Home of Keeper of Records and Seals (JT1983) by HPO for this survey.



Figure 40. NC 42, looking southwest from the Keeper’s House toward the intersection with Barber Mill Road.



Figure 41. NC 42, looking northeast from the Keeper's House's driveway.



Figure 42. To the southeast of the Keeper's House, at the intersection of Woodbriar Road and Sunset Lane, looking southwest into Clayton Estates.



Figure 43. Looking north across NC 42 toward West Clayton Elementary School from the Keeper's House.



Figure 44. From the backyard of the Keeper's House looking east across Woodbriar Road toward the duplexes.

DESCRIPTION

The Home of Keeper of Records and Seals was built in a subdued Tudor Revival style, with a front-facing gable with two side gables on the north elevation. While the roof structure takes a complicated form, the one-and-a-half story house itself is a square or rectangular massed plan with an additional roof by the main entrance that historically was an office. There is a rear gable, with an enclosed porch and a modern deck, but the gable does not project beyond the plane of the wall and the back porch is entirely under the main roof. The house is built on a slope with a full basement accessed at ground level on the east side.

The Tudor Revival stylistic elements are subtle, the most obvious being the steep roof pitch, arched entryway, and prominent chimney (McAlester 2013). The side-gable roof combined with a facade dominated by a front facing gable is also typical of Tudor Revival houses. Tall, narrow windows are grouped in multiples (Figure 49). The office has a ribbon of four sashes. The choice of three-over-one windows is more consistent with the Craftsman style also popular at the time, but they still suggest Tudor multipane windows. Square single-pane casement windows were used for the basement.

An originally exterior brick chimney on the west elevation now goes through the shed roof of the front porch that was likely added in the 1950s. A second exterior red-brick chimney is on the chimney on side elevation, still there on the north side near the back rooms. The house, which is clad with red brick, rests on a continuous red brick foundation. A soldier-course water table breaks the running bond pattern of the walls. Crawlspace openings have been filled with red brick (Figure 48 and Figure 49).

Ornamentation is restrained, including applied beam ends on the bargeboards and brickwork around the arches. The front porch has wrought iron supports over a painted concrete floor. The wooden, paneled front door has four narrow lights, and is flanked by sidelights that are also paneled, with two lights each. The door to the office is paneled and without windows. The entryway ceiling is painted beadboard.

Although no longer used as a residence, the house retains its essential plan. Originally, the only entrance into the office was from the outside, to separate the functions of the building. That entrance remains, but the current owner cut an additional opening through the interior wall so that the space could be used as a bedroom when her family lived here (Ginger Levinson, personal communication 2017). A detached gabled-roof carport has been built at the southwest corner of the house, near the front entry, over a concrete pad.



Figure 45. Sketch map of Home of Keeper of Records and Seals.



Figure 46. Early photograph of the Home of Keeper of Records and Seals (Talton 1936:33)



Figure 47. Keeper's House, north and west elevations, looking southeast.



Figure 48. Keeper's House, side (south) elevation.



Figure 49. Keeper's House, east and north elevations, looking southwest.



Figure 50. Keeper's House rear elevation



Figure 51. Carport, looking northeast.

The landscaping surrounding the house is composed of lawn, trees, and ornamental shrubs. The entrance to the driveway and client parking area is through an opening in a stone fence, flanked by stone pillars (Figure 52). The stone fence was built in 1933 to beautify the grounds of the nearby orphanage then located on the south side of the highway. In the United States, there are two main types of rock fences: dry laid and mortared walls, the later becoming popular in the South at the turn of the twentieth century (Murray-Wooley and Reitz 1992). The fence at 1101 S. Lombard Street is a freestanding fieldstone mortared wall made with the granitic rocks that underlie northwestern Johnston County (Council 1954) (Figure 53).



Figure 52. Stone pillar at entrance to Keeper's House, looking south from NC 42.



Figure 53. Stone fence between NC 42 and the Keeper’s House, looking east on the south side of the highway.

The existing cuts in the fence are original, and each break point is and was historically marked by a stone and concrete-capped pillar. The eastern terminus is to the northeast of the Keeper’s House, near the intersection of NC 42 and Woodbriar Road; it is unclear whether the pile of boulders is original to the fence, a natural occurrence, or a result of ground clearing (Figure 54). The section to the north of the house has been impacted by an automobile accident at least once and rebuilt using the original stone and pattern (Levinson, personal communication, 2017). Impact damage to the pillars on either side of the driveway is also evident.

The fence, which is on the south side of a roadside swale, continues westward, turning to the south along the east side of Barber Mill Road before ending at a telecommunications equipment box (Figure 55 and Figure 56). While the box is not a historic landscape feature, it does not appear to have directly affected the physical integrity of the stone fence. Comparison of historic and modern images, as well as visual inspection, indicates that the fence’s original and current courses coincide (see Figure 45 and Figure 57).



Figure 54. Eastern terminus of stone fence, looking west along NC 42 right of way.



Figure 55. Western terminus of stone fence along Barber Mill Road, looking south.



Figure 56. One of the original entryways, near the stone fence's western terminus, looking southeast from Barber Mill Road.



Figure 57. An undated postcard shows Keeper's House (red arrow), rock wall, and driveways on the grounds of the Pythian Orphanage (on file at ECU).

HISTORY

The Pythian Home and the Keeper's House

Inspired by the Ancient Greek story of Damon and Pythias, actor and composer Justus H. Rathbone organized The Order of Knights of Pythias while working as a clerk in Washington, D.C. during the Civil War. The fraternal order is organized into a hierarchy of Subordinate Lodges, Grand Lodges (which oversee Grand Domains that coincide with states), and the Supreme Lodge (Webb 1910). The Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias of the Domain of North Carolina organized in 1871 and was incorporated by the state in 1897.

The Knights of Pythias established “homes for the widows and orphans of deceased members of our fraternity” and for elderly members without enough money to live on their own (Hunt 1914:269). The first Pythian orphanage was in Ohio, established 1894, and was soon followed by homes in Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New York, and North Carolina.

Prior to the Civil War, orphans in North Carolina were generally cared for through apprenticeships or fostering, with the few formal institutions being short lived. In 1873, the Masons founded an orphanage in Oxford that was the state’s only such facility until the mid 1880s. By the end of the century, there were ten North Carolina orphanages, with 20 more established in the next 30 years. In the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth centuries, most orphanages in North Carolina were run by churches, fraternal organizations, or local governments rather than the state (Fink 1971).

In November 1909, A.J. and Annie Barbour and D.W. and Lena R. Barbour donated 20 acres and sold 20 acres to the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of North Carolina for the construction of an orphanage (Book N10, Page 308). Additional land was purchased by the Knights of Pythias through contributions from its members. George W. Ellis sold the organization 58 acres adjacent to the donated land in December 1909 (Book N10, Page 210), and three years later Doc J. Winston sold the Pythians another 79 acres (Book F12, Page 375). The main buildings of the children’s home were placed on the original 40 acres.

Ground was broken for the first building on January 12, 1910, and building contractors York & Cobb of Greenville, North Carolina were hired to carry out plans drawn by architects Hook & Rogers of Charlotte (*The Wilmington Morning Star*, “The K. of P. Orphanage” 14 January 1910; *The Evening Times* [Raleigh], “K. of P. Orphanage,” 5 February 1910). C.C. Hook originally called for three buildings, the first of which was to include rooms for the superintendent, rooms for approximately 40 children, an infirmary, school room, dining room, and a kitchen. The second and third buildings were intended to come later as need increased (*The Morning Star* [Wilmington], “Proposed Pythian Orphanage,” 12 December 1909). A resident of Charlotte, Hook was active in his local temple of the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan, an organization connected with the Knights of Pythias (*The Charlotte Evening Chronicle*, “Dokies Getting Ready for Big Ceremonial Session Next Month,” 25 October 1913).

A financial report submitted the Grand Lodge on 1914 by George L. Hackney, Chair of the Board of Trustees for the Pythian Home, included entries for building supplies, a cow barn, repairs to a tenant house, land surveys, and digging a well. Part of the expenses were covered by donations,

the rest from the proceeds of the Home's operating farm. That same year, the Home's Superintendent C.W. Pender reported that he had about 120 acres in cultivation, using a combination of tenant labor, hired hands, and the boys living at the Home (Knights of Pythias [KOP] 1914). Each year, the Trustees' and Superintendent's reports to the Grand Lodge included snippets about new barns, building repairs, or supplies needed. A boys' dormitory was added to the Home in 1926; that year's financial statement included payments to H.C. Linthicum, architect, and F.S. Lane, contractor (KOP 1926).

The year 1926 was also significant in that the Pythians began to receive funds from the Duke Endowment (under James B. Duke's terms for this trust, a portion of the annual income was distributed to child-care institutions [Durdin 2006]). They used these funds, at least in part, for buildings at the Home (KOP 1927), including \$1,850.00 toward construction of the Meares Memorial (KOP 1931).

Col. Thomas D. Meares of Wilmington was the Supreme Master of Exchequer, Supreme Lodge, United States. Following his death, the Pythians agreed to build the Meares Memorial Building as the Grand Lodge's Administration Building. This was a cost-cutting measure as the Grand Chancellor noted that for several years the Grand Lodge's expenses had exceeded income.

The principal cut in expense was eliminated after August 1, 1927, the office of Assistant Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, and authorizing the removal of the office of Grand Keeper of Records and Seal to Clayton. This action of the Grand Lodge necessitated an Administration Building in Clayton, which would contain the office of the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal and his home; also the office of the Superintendent of the Home. It was decided to name this building 'The Meares Memorial' in loving memory of our deceased brother, Thomas D. Meares, of Wilmington, who served two years as Grand Chancellor of this Domain, and for thirty-one years Supreme Master of Exchequer (KOP 1928).

For five years previously the Keeper's office was in Charlotte (*Asheville Citizen-Times*, "Pythians' State Keeper of Seals to Move Office," 29 July 1927).

After its completion in 1930, the first resident of the Meares Memorial was the Grand Lodge's Keeper of Records and Seals, George E. Lovell, who had been living in a rented house on Stallings Street in Clayton (Ancestry.com 2002). The orphanage's Superintendent also had an office in the new house. (KOP 1928, 1930). At the June 1937 Knights of Pythias annual meeting a motion was made and carried that "the matter of Superintendent of the Pythian Home moving into the house formerly occupied by the Grand Keeper Records and Seal be left to the Board of Trustees" (KOP 1937:19). Dewey Huggins was likely the first and only Superintendent to live in the house as he took that job in 1938 and did not move out of the house until 1970 (see below) (Hulth 1970; *Asheville Citizen-Times*, "Hickory Man is Named Head of Pythian Home," 24 July 1938).

Originally organized and operated for the benefit of "Pythian orphans," the Home's mission expanded in 1940 to include children not associated with the Order, but who were either recommended by Pythians or placed by a welfare agency (Hulth 1970). By 1956, none of the 40 children housed here were Pythian orphans although the Home's main funding still came from the Grand Lodge, supplemented by a state-level aid program. The campus's physical plant had grown considerably (Figure 58).

The orphanage ... has three main buildings. There is a 29-room girls' dormitory, which also includes the kitchen, dining room, stock rooms, living rooms and library, a 22-room boys' dormitory with its large tiled recreation and television rooms, and the superintendent's home and office. To the rear of the main buildings are a freezer lockhouse, smokehouse, chicken house, laundry, water-tank, and two large livestock barns. Nearby is a well-stocked fish pond where the boys are allowed to fish (*The Clayton News*, "The Pythian Home has Sheltered 400 Children Here," 29 February 1956).



Figure 58. Aerial photograph dated November 21, 1950, showing the Pythian Home with the Keeper's House circled.

Like the trends outlined by Stephen Doucher in his history of the Ohio Pythian Home, the North Carolina Pythian Home's mid-twentieth-century demographics reflected the changing realities of orphanages and children's homes across the country. In 1935, federal passage of Aid to Dependent Children, part of the Social Security Act, allowed more parents to keep their children in their own homes. Nationwide in the 1940s, children's homes and care institutions experienced dropping enrollment (Doucher 2011). As access to healthcare and welfare services increased, the need for orphanages decreased since fewer parents died leaving children behind. More often during the mid to late twentieth century these organizations found themselves being asked to assist children facing difficulties other than a loss of one or both parents (Fink 1971).

The Grand Lodge held a special session in November 1969 to act on a recommendation from the Board of Trustees that the Pythian Home be closed, citing various reasons including an assertion that "the Pythian Order in North Carolina was not originally founded to keep a Home" a shift from the tone of annual reports fifty years prior. Other points made included that the Home no longer

housed any Pythian children, the last having left in 1948. In 1969, the population of the home was less than 20, and as can happen when structures reach a certain age, the Trustees claimed that “the present buildings and physical plant at the Home are old, excess of \$50,000 to repair; good help is difficult to obtain, etc.” The urgency for action appears to have come from this issue considered by the Grand Lodge: “Federal guidelines and Department of Social Services require that the Home and Subordinate Lodges be integrated before any other surplus foods or money can be allocated” (emphasis original) (KOP 1969:3). Superintendent Huggins added that some of the federal money the Home had used to purchase equipment must be returned. At this meeting it was determined that the Home would be closed effective December 31, 1969, and all employment terminated by the same date. Under this resolution, the Home would cease to exist on December 31, 1969, when its assets were to be transferred to the Grand Lodge. Personal property and livestock from the Home were sold at auction on December 13 (*The Smithfield Herald*, “Pythian Home at Clayton being Closed by Dec. 31,” 23 December 1969). The few children at the Home when the decision to close was made were “returned to the Welfare Departments and to their homes or other suitable places were found for them” (KOP 1970). The last child left the Home on December 10, 1969 (Hulth 1970).

The Knights of Pythias offered the property for sale in March 1970, and the Town of Clayton offered to buy 24.234 acres to be used as a community recreational park. In response, the Grand Lodge met in special session in November 1970, and ultimately turned down the offer, preferring to sell the 177-acre parcel as a whole (KOP 1970, 1971).

In September 1972, Mobile Homes Industries, Inc., headquartered in Tallahassee, Florida, purchased the property to develop a mobile home park, beginning with construction of a 150-lot rental park and a 50-lot mobile home subdivision. The company intended to sell the two large dormitories and the residence (where Huggins and family lived until March 1970), but tore down the other buildings on the property including a masonry chicken house, a masonry brooder house, workshop, laundry building, freezer locker building, potato house, tobacco barn, corn barn, milk barn, mule barn, and tractor garage. Site preparation involved grading, filling, and installing utilities on the former farm land. (Hulth 1970, 1972) (Figure 59).

The new development was platted as Clayton Estates, owned by Mobile Home Industries, Inc., with plans drawn by Wilbur Smith & Associates Design, Winston-Salem (Plat Book 15, Page 189). The restrictive covenants excluded Lot 42 (Book 753, Page 635), which included the dormitories and the Keeper’s House. In November 1974, Kenneth W. and Janice G. Phillips purchased the portion of Lot 42 where the house stands (Book 780, Page 749). Based on historic aerial photographs, the main buildings remaining were demolished sometime between February 1973 and January 1, 1980 (Figure 60).

In August 1984, Kenneth W. Phillips and wife Janice Givens Phillips sold the Keeper’s House to Eugene John Pinder and wife Ginger Tolley Pinder (Book 963, Page 224). The Pinders had been living in the apartments across the street, which were built in 1981 on former Pythian Home land (1015 Highway 42, PIN 165808-79-5083; Levinson, personal communication 2017). Following a divorce and remarriage, Ginger Pinder Levinson is now the sole owner of the Keeper’s House at 1101 South Lombard Street (Book 1277, Page 572; Book 1837, Page 95).



Figure 59. Aerial photograph dated February 24, 1973, showing ground preparation for Clayton Estates, with the Keeper's House circled.

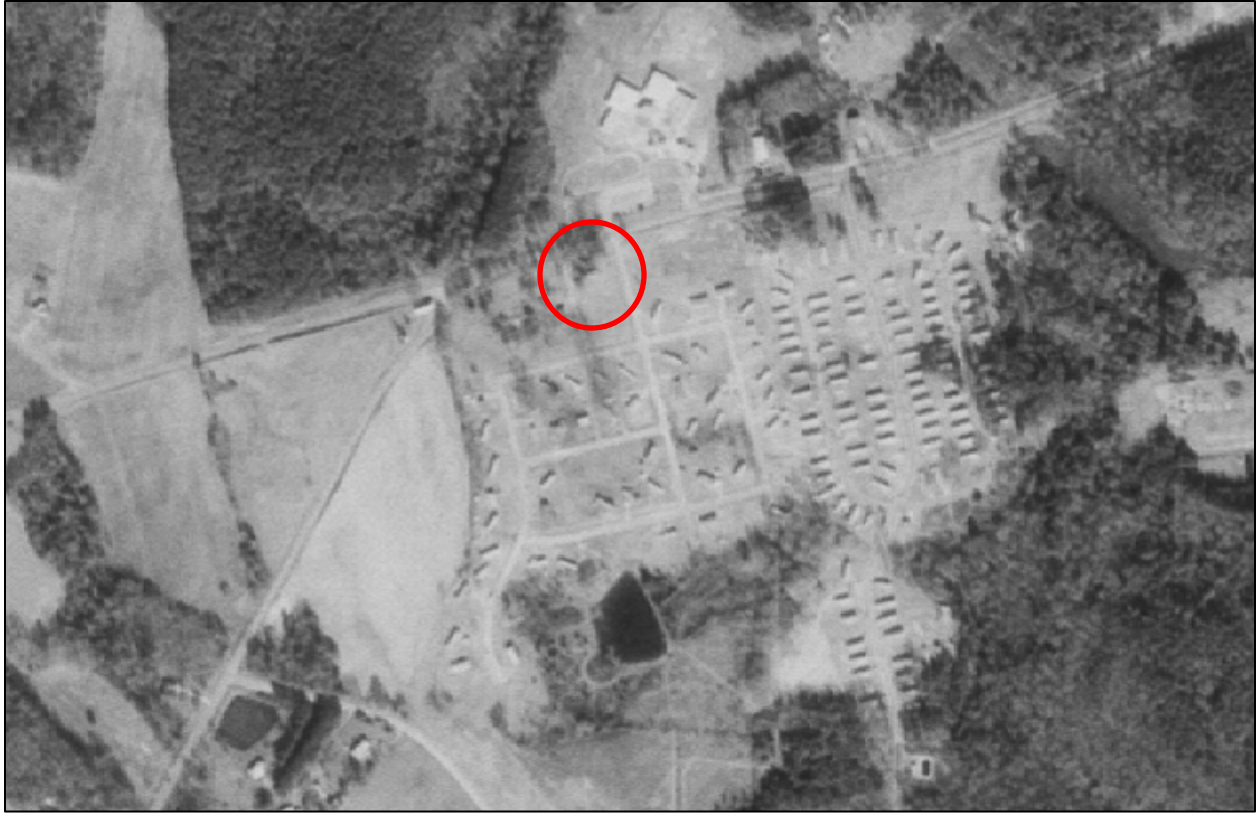


Figure 60. Aerial photograph dated January 1, 1980 of former Pythian Home property, with the Keeper's House circled.

Stone Fence

For over a year, Clayton and Durham competed to be chosen as the site of the new orphanage (*Durham Recorder*, "Bid for Pythian Orphanage," 5 January 1909). In August 1909, the Grand Lodge accepted Clayton's offer of 40 acres of land, an option to purchase an additional 60 acres at \$60 an acres, and \$7,500 in cash (*The Twin-City Daily Sentinel* [Winston-Salem], "Pythian Orphanage Goes to Clayton" 11 August 1909).

Although the chosen location was outside the town limits, the connections between the Pythian Home and Clayton residents were many and long lasting. The Barbour family donated land for the Home's construction. The children went to public schools in Clayton. The town's leaders could expect to be asked for money or other donations, and they could expect to benefit from the Home's expenditures, as when construction of a new laundry building in 1927/1928 added \$1,670.38 to the local economy (Figure 61).

Home Laundry Fund	
RECEIPTS	
Balance May 1, 1927.....	\$ 531.00
The Duke Endowment, 1926.....	\$594.07
The Duke Endowment, 1927.....	934.00
	1,528.07
	\$2,059.07
DISBURSEMENTS	
Heater Well Drilling Company, pump.....	\$637.00
Summers Electric Company, washer.....	152.50
Carolina Maytag Company, washer.....	240.00
Dillon Supply Company, heater.....	55.75
J. W. Knowles, freight and labor.....	7.09
Geo. E. Lovell, cement work.....	60.85
A. Vaughan Pool, plumbing.....	136.65
Dewitt Talton, cement work.....	50.00
Turner Vinson, lumber.....	4.80
J. G. Barbour & Sons, cement, sand.....	77.38
Jno. I. Barnes & Bro., floor, doors, screens.....	122.90
Summers Electrical Company, rinse tubs.....	22.90
O. B. Garris, wiring.....	35.65
Wm. F. Morris, plumbing.....	38.98
J. W. Knowles, labor paid.....	10.70
G. S. Wall Hardware Company, hardware.....	7.83
Clayton Buggy and Furniture Company, stove.....	9.40
	1,670.38
Balance April 30, 1928.....	\$ 388.69

Figure 61. Disbursements made for the construction of a laundry building at the Pythian Home (KOP 1928).

During the Great Depression, the federal government provided funding to states for unemployment relief, initially through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) which made its first grants in the second half of 1932. Subsequent agencies that provided relief funds to states included the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) and the Civil Works Administration (CWA) (Koon 2016). At the that time, John M. Turley served as Clayton’s mayor, a member of the local Knights of Pythias lodge and the local director of federal relief projects (Johnson and Barbour 1997). Turley used this multiplicity of roles to provide the labor needed to build a stone fence between the road and the front lawn of the Home, as noted in the Pythian’s 1933 annual report.

This will be about 500 feet in length. It is estimated that it will require about one hundred and fifty bags of cement to do this work. We are indeed grateful to Brother Turley for his cooperation in beautifying the grounds for the benefit of our Home (KOP 1933:28).

An additional \$2,071.41 came from the CWA to improve the road from the Pythian Home to Clayton (North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration [NCERA] 1936:492).

The stone fence extends into PIN 165807-78-0784, 1105 South Lombard Street, which is officially described as all of Lot 42 Clayton Estates Section 1 except the 0.742 acres conveyed by Mobile Home Industries to Phillips. In 1982, Mobile Home Industries sold this second parcel to Crestview Enterprises, Inc. (Book 912, Page 483). In 1984, Crestview Enterprises, Inc., sold it to San-Jer, Inc. (Book 1046, Page 302). In 1995, San-Jer, Inc. sold it to Sandra C. Godwin (Book 1482, Page 0432). In 2004, Godwin sold it to Investire, LP, the current owner (Book 2814, Page 701). Based on aerial photographs (see Figure 59 and Figure 60), the remainder of the Pythian Home buildings other than the Keeper's House were torn down between 1973 and 1980. According to county property records, the three duplexes now standing on this parcel were built in 1982.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Orphanages as Historic Properties

The landscape design and plan of North Carolina's Pythian Home was similar to that the Pythian Homes in Missouri and Ohio, with large dormitories and supporting facilities surrounded by a farm to raise food and money. The Methodist Orphanage in Raleigh also had onsite farming operations until 1930 (Methodist Home for Children 1974), conforming with the popular idea that ideally an orphanage was located in the country and was attached to a farm (Fink 1971). Children in the state's orphanages were required to perform work on these farms, in part to teach skills or virtues but more often to reduce operational costs or even to make a profit. The physical layout of early-twentieth-century orphanages included on-campus housing for most of the staff, including a house built specifically for the superintendent and his family (Fink 1971) (Figure 62).

Founded in 1900 and reorganized in 1955 as the Methodist Home, this institution served children referred by pastors in east and central North Carolina (North Carolina Office of Archives & History 2009). The City of Raleigh purchased the property in 1982, repurposing it as Fred Fletcher Park, managed by the Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Resources Department. Two orphanage buildings remain standing at the park, the Garris Building, and the Borden Building (Figure 63 and Figure 64) (City of Raleigh 2017). Building "Number One" was built in 1900 as a residence for the Superintendent and the children of the orphanage. In 1908, the Methodist Orphanage added a separate Superintendent's house. "Number One" burned and was rebuilt in 1917, and later renamed the Brown Building. In 1930, a new home for the Superintendent was built, with the former residence remodeled as the boys' residence and renamed the E.B. Borden Building. The Borden Building is a designated Raleigh Historic Property. Built following a design by architect Charles Pearson, this is a brick two-story central hall house with Colonial Revival details. It is considered significant for its association with the Methodist Orphanage, its design, and the role it played in the City's history (Raleigh Historic Properties Commission n.d.). The Garris Building was built in 1950 to serve as a residence for older boys. (Methodist Home for Children 1974) The Garris Building (WA2593) now houses the Park Department's School Programs Division, and the Borden Building (WA3806) is an event space. These buildings no longer retain a sense of place associated with an early- to mid-twentieth-century children's home and farm as the property is now a landscaped city park and recreational facility.



Figure 62. Historic aerial view of Raleigh’s Nazareth House of the Catholic Orphanage of North Carolina, showing a formal arrangement of the dormitories, school, and chapel, with farmland in the rear and the superintendent’s house in the foreground (from Fink 1971:340). This orphanage closed in the 1970s, and the last structure was razed in 2013 (*The News-Observer* [Raleigh], “Old Raleigh Orphanage Building Comes Down to Make Way for Cathedral,” 19 September 2013).



Figure 63. Borden Building façade (northwest elevation), looking east.



Figure 64. Garris Building façade (northeast elevation), looking south.

The surviving early-twentieth-century institutional buildings of Central Orphanage (GV0354) in Oxford, Granville County, have been listed in the NRHP, excluding later constructions; the earliest buildings dating to the home's founding in the late nineteenth century are no longer standing. The Central Orphanage was founded in 1883 for African-American children as the Grant Colored Asylum and reorganized 1887 as the Colored Orphanage Asylum of North Carolina. This institution is still in operation today as the Central Children's Home of North Carolina, retaining its original function and setting as a campus supported by agricultural fields (Brown and Esperon 1987; Central Children's Home of North Carolina 2017).

The Junior Order United Mechanics National Orphan Home (DV506) in Davidson County has been recorded as a "complex of Colonial Revival style brick buildings built between 1925 and 1932 on a 300-acre campus south of Lexington" (Little 1983). Eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with North Carolina's Junior Order of United American Mechanics (JOUAM) and under Criterion C for the architectural merit of its public buildings, this is an example of an orphanage established and funded by a national fraternal organization. As at the Pythian Home, enrollment declined after World War II and into the 1970s, but rather than close, the JOUAM chose to change the institution's focus to temporary foster care. Currently this facility operates as the American Children's Home, providing residential and family foster care (<https://www.ach-nc.org/>). Thus, it retains its original function, campus setting, with rural surroundings.

Also listed in the NRHP is Johnston Hall (AM0513) at Elon University, built in 1925 as the Christian Orphanage in Alamance County (Dickinson 1993) (Figure 65). Later it became part of the Elon Homes for Children campus, but the other buildings of Elon Homes, which date between 1956 and 1975, are not included in the designation. Johnston Hall is considered eligible under Criterion A. Again, this was an example of an orphanage originally consisting of a building complex and an associated farm on which the children worked. As with other children's homes in the state, the orphanage's mission shifted in the 1970s and 1980s to foster care. In 2003, Elon University purchased 75 acres adjacent to its campus from Elon Homes, including Johnston Hall, which now serves as the Office of University Advancement and Alumni Center. The university purchased an additional 20 acres from the former orphanage in 2012 (Anderson 2012). Elon Homes and Schools for Children currently is based in Charlotte, North Carolina. Although listed in the NRHP, Johnston Hall no longer serves its original intended function and is isolated from its historically associated structures.



Figure 65. Johnston Hall façade (west elevation) top left, side (south elevation) top right, side (north elevation) bottom left, rear (east elevation) bottom right.

Tudor Revival Residential Architecture

The best example of Tudor Revival style within the Clayton Historic District is the J. Dwight Barbour House at 475 East Second Street (Figure 66), built in 1925 and attributed to architect H.P.S. Keller (Butchko and Johnson 2016:123-124; Van Dolsen 2009). This large, two-story brick building has the multi-light casement windows, slate roof, and clipped gables characteristic of the residential style, which was popular across the country in the early twentieth century, especially during the 1920s (McAlester 2013). Tudor Revival houses had asymmetrical plans, more free form than earlier traditional types, and were well suited for including special-use rooms such as the Superintendent’s office. Tudor Revival is a minority style in the Clayton Historic District with two examples built in the 1920s and one dating to ca. 1955, approximately one percent of contributing buildings (Van Dolsen 2009). Tudor Revival houses also are found in Smithfield’s Brooklyn and North Smithfield historic districts, again as a minority style, but dating primarily to the 1930s to early 1950s (Little et al. 1999a, 1999b) (Figure 67 and Figure 68).



Figure 66. J. Dwight Barbour House, front (northeast) and side (southwest) elevations.



Figure 67. 410 South Third Street, built in 1931, is a contributing resource in Smithfield's NRHP-listed Brooklyn Historic District.



Figure 68. 308 East Davis Street, built in 1930, is a contributing resource in Smithfield's NRHP-listed Brooklyn Historic District.

Stone Fences

Brevard College Stone Fence and Gate (TV0232) in Transylvania County was added to the NRHP in 1993. Built using Works Progress Administration (WPA) labor in 1936/1937 to enclose an athletic field, construction materials include river rock with recessed cement mortar joints (Hood 1993). This appears to be the only freestanding stone fence individually designated in the state.

Federally funded public works projects in the 1930s included repairs and improvements at approximately 40 cemeteries across the North Carolina (North Carolina Office of Archives and History 2006). A contemporaneous report mentions stone fences built around a cemetery in Mecklenburg County; at the Old Soldier's Cemetery in Statesville, Iredell County; and at a cemetery in Jackson County. That document uses a photograph of a cemetery wall built in Johnston County to illustrate these projects; the pictured burial ground appears to be the Clayton City Cemetery on West Front Street (Figure 69 and Figure 70).

Another NCERA cemetery wall stands at the entrance of Maplewood Cemetery at 504 South Smith Street on the southeastern outskirts of Clayton (Figure 71). This cemetery was first platted in July 1917, with additions made in 1970 and 1972. A plaque on the rock wall reads "MAPLEWOOD CEMETERY / Established 1917 – Constructed 1933." While not identical, the stone walls at City Cemetery, Maplewood Cemetery, and the Keeper's House are quite similar in construction material, technique, and form.



Figure 69. “Cemetery wall built in Johnston County,” likely the Clayton City Cemetery (NCERA 1936:78).



Figure 70. Stone fence surrounding City Cemetery in Clayton, looking north from West Front Street.



Figure 71. Stone fence at Maplewood Cemetery entrance, looking south from intersection of South Smith Street and Regency Park Drive.

SIGNIFICANCE

Integrity

The Home of the Keeper of Records and Seals, including the stone fence, retains sufficient historical integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The Home of the Keeper of Records and Seals retains a high level of integrity of location as the residence and the stone fence stand on their original sites. The Keeper's House also retains sufficient integrity of design to convey its dual role in history as an office and as a residence. The original massing, fenestration, surface materials, ornamentation, and to a certain extent, its original relationship with paths and roads are still quite evident. With the loss of all other orphanage buildings it no longer is part of a planned building complex and thus does not reflect the landscape associated with an early-twentieth-century children's home. The stone fence's design is and was clearly intended to demarcate a property from the adjacent right of way.

The historic setting of the Keeper's House has been dramatically altered from its original rural agricultural landscape. The surroundings are now suburban in nature, including an elementary school, mobile home park, duplexes, and a convenience store. The setting of the stone fence is no longer the front lawn of a substantial institution, and it is now being subsumed into roadside utility installations and drainage ditches.

The property retains good integrity of design and materials, including essentially unaltered massing, windows, doors, and exterior finishes. The addition of a small porch to the front entrance does not significantly detract from the building's appearance and was made during the period of significance. The stone fence also retains integrity of material. Although repairs have been required from time to time as the result of automobile accidents, these repairs were made with the original stone and do not make up a significant percentage of the whole. A high level of workmanship is still evident in the various elements of the house and stone fence.

The house retains the feeling of a substantial home appropriate for a mid-level manager like a non-profit organization's financial officer or the head of a children's home. It clearly demonstrates the Tudor Revival residential style popular in the 1930s. It is visible from the highway, but set back with a walkway approaching the front entrance. Archways create a sense of arrival, while two substantial doors require that visitors wait for admission. It does not, however, retain the feeling of being part of a larger institution or having had vistas across fields as rows of trees now frame the property. The presence of the stone fence makes it clear that the house was once associated with a significant property.

Evaluation Criteria

The Home of the Keeper of Records and Seals is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with significant events in the history of Clayton, the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias North Carolina, and for its contributions to institutional care of the state's children in the early twentieth century. The house and stone fence are the only surviving components of a regionally important institution.

The property is not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion B as it is not associated with any particular person who played a significant role in local, state, or national history.

The Home of the Keeper of Records and Seals retains sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for listing under Criterion C for its largely unaltered, regional design. It is of the Tudor Revival residential style. Moreover, it illustrates the adaption of a domestic design vocabulary to institutional use.

The Home of the Keeper of Records and Seals is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. As the majority of the former orphanage has been lost, including dormitories, outbuildings, barns, and fields, there is no significant information concerning the organization and operation of early twentieth century orphanages to be gained from the house or stone fence that is not already available in other documentary resources. It is also unlikely to yield new information about historic architectural design or construction.

NRHP BOUNDARIES

Boundaries proposed for this NRHP-eligible historic property are drawn to include the entire tax parcel containing 1101 South Lombard Street, with the carport considered to be noncontributing (Figure 72). This includes all of that property originally conveyed with the house when it was split from the larger Pythian Home parcel and provides a visual buffer from the non-historic residential development to the east and south. In addition, the proposed NRHP boundaries include all of the stone fence along the south side of NC 42 (South Lombard Street) in or adjacent to PIN 165807-78-3922 (1101 South Lombard Street) and 165807-78-0784 (1105 South Lombard Street), excluding the non-historic duplexes on the later parcel. More specifically the boundaries for the stone fence as a contributing property include a buffer measuring 5 ft. to either side centered on the midline of the fence for a total width of 10 ft. for the fence's full length, including driveway openings and end pillars. The boundary follows the southern right of way of NC 42 from the highway's intersection with Woodbriar Road west to Barber Mill Road, where the boundary turns southwest to follow that road's eastern right of way. The NRHP boundary terminates at the north side of an unpaved driveway off Barber Mill Road in PIN 165807-78-3922.



Figure 72. Home of the Keeper of Records and Seals, proposed NRHP boundaries.

Sanders-Hairr House

Resource Name	Sanders-Hairr House (Figure 73)
HPO Survey Site Number	JT0006-NR
Location	4583 Cornwallis Road
PIN	163700-76-0525
Date of Construction	ca. 1787
Recommendation	Listed on NRHP; continues to qualify under Criterion C



Figure 73. Façade (east elevation) of Sanders-Hairr House.

SETTING

The landscape to the south from the house and along Cornwallis Road is predominantly fields and fencelines (Figure 74). Looking north from the same location in the right of way in front of the house, a gas station/convenience store and other buildings are partially visible at the signaled intersection with NC 42 (Figure 75). The viewshed is shielded from these non-historic elements by windbreaks.



Figure 74. Looking south along Cornwallis Road.



Figure 75. Facing north along Cornwallis Road from the right of way in front of the Sanders-Hairr House.

DESCRIPTION

The plantation house known now as the Sanders-Hairr House, but historically as White Oak, exhibits a transitional Georgian-Federal style (Reed and Turco 2013). Basic features include double-shouldered end chimneys, nine-over-nine and nine-over-six sashes, and a full-width shed-roofed front porch. What truly distinguishes this house, apart from its age and integrity, is the detail shown in its ornamentation (Figure 76 and Figure 77). In her book *North Carolina Architecture*, Bishir (2005:133) describes the house thusly:

An unusual outward display of adornment appears at White Oak, built for Johnston County planter Reubin Sanders, probably in the late eighteenth century. Tall end chimneys, a steep gable roof, and a shed porch across the subtly asymmetrical five-bay façade form a familiar whole, to which the artisan applied a wealth of classical ornament: the fluted porch posts and dentil-trimmed rail, modillion cornices, and windows adorned with keystones and pediments. The house follows an enlarged variation of a three-room plan, with the entrance into an elaborately finished principal room, and with a small back room carved out of this space. Tall wainscoting features double ranges of paneling, and the main room as a formal mantel with overmantel and pilasters.



Figure 76. Sanders-Hairr House, east and north elevations, looking southwest.



Figure 77. Sanders-Hairr House, south elevation, looking north.

The mid-nineteenth-century one-story ell on the rear of the house exhibits a complimentary yet plainer style, lacking the ornate woodwork (Figure 78). The immediate past owner, A. Y. Hairr, placed a shed addition on the ell in the 1950s, and the current owner, William Troxler, added windows in 1980s, along with the rear deck (Figure 79) (Reed and Turco 2013). The wood shingles or shakes of the house are not carried over to the accessory buildings, which all have metal-covered roofs.

The condition, materials, form, and setting of the Sanders-Hairr House and associated structures are essentially unchanged from those observed during a 2013 architectural survey completed for NCDOT, to which the reader is referred for a more detailed description of the house's interior (Reed and Turco 2013). That survey also noted other resources historically associated with this parcel (Table 3). In addition to the accessory buildings and resources inventoried at that time, there is a small pump house to the immediate north of the deck (Figure 82 and Figure 83)



Figure 78. Sanders-Hairr House, rear ell, west and south elevations, looking northeast.



Figure 79. Shed addition, back porch, and pump house, north and west elevations, looking southeast.

Table 3 Structures Associated with the Sanders-Hairr House.

Resource	Date	Description
Car/Tractor Garage and Workshop (Figure 80)	ca. 1930s	Single-pen barn or shed flanked by two-bay garages, with enclosed room on western elevation.
Barn 1 (Figure 81)	ca. 1930s	Single-pen barn with extended sheds on east and west; plan similar to Car/Tractor Garage and Workshop.
Concrete barn foundation	ca. 1920s – 1930s	Concrete slab, former location of a barn, possible a dairy.
Well cover (Figure 82)	ca. 1900	Open pyramidal roof with square corner posts, wood finial
Pecan grove	Likely 1920s-1930s	Some trees remaining to the north of the house.
Pump house	Twentieth century	Rectangular plan, concrete-block construction, metal-covered gable roof



Figure 80. Car/Tractor Garage and Workshop, south elevation.



Figure 81. Barn 1, north elevation.



Figure 82. Well cover at the northwest corner of the house with the pumphouse to the left.



Figure 83. Sketch map of the Sanders-Hairr House and associated resources.

Reuben and Keran Sanders' burial plots are within an unfenced group of trees in a pasture to the southwest of the house (Figure 84). Called the Sanders Cemetery, this 0.02-acre piece of land is now bounded separately from the parent parcel and officially designated as PIN 163700-67-9596. The cemetery is also mapped within Tract 1 as shown on Plat Book 27, Page 29. Reportedly, the markers from Rueben and Keran's graves were moved to Oakland Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Cleveland, Johnston County, in the nineteenth or twentieth century (Morgan 2016; Reed and Turco 2013) (Figure 85 and Figure 86). The burials were left in place.



Figure 84. Sanders Cemetery, looking northeast.



Figure 85. Marker in memory of Reuben Sanders at Oakland Presbyterian Church Cemetery (Morgan 2016).



Figure 86. Marker in memory of Keran Smith Sanders at Oakland Presbyterian Church Cemetery (Morgan 2016)

HISTORY

The ownership history of the Sanders-Hairr House is summarized in Table 4 and discussed in more detail in this section of the report.

Table 4. Sanders-Hairr House Ownership History.

Grantor	Grantee	Book / Page	Date	Comments
Reuben Sanders	Ransom Sanders		Pre 1830	Reuben (the father) died December 1829 – will mentions that land was already given to son Ransom Sanders
Reuben T. Sanders	Ransom Sanders	U2 / 341-343	Filed in 1845	The online scan of this deed is nearly illegible. An 1841 plat drawn prior to Ransom purchasing property from brother Reuben is on file at the Johnston County Heritage Center. Ransom died in 1844; his widow was Sarah Campbell Sanders.
Ransom Sanders	Polly A. Sanders, Adline H. Sanders, S.E. Sanders, L.W. Sanders	Johnston County Wills	August 30, 1844	Ransom left his “Swift Creek home lands” to his sons Edwin and Ransom, and his White Oak lands to his daughters.
	Linn B. Sanders			Married Ransom’s daughter Polly Ann Sanders in 1843 and inherited her White Oak property.
Linn B. Sanders	Sarah Sanders	Z2 / 361	September 24, 1860	His former mother-in-law, Sarah Campbell Sanders, later Sarah Miller
Sarah Miller	Heirs			Died October 1882
Farquard and Sarah E. Smith	W.R. Long	J4 / 566	January 19, 1885	
W.R. and Kittie Long	W.M. Sanders	H7 / 65	February 11, 1899	Deed for land sold to W.M Sanders on February 6, 1899, as described in Book I7, Pages 486-487 (includes former residence of W.R. Long)

Grantor	Grantee	Book / Page	Date	Comments
W.M. and Lillian Sanders	Walter Rand	G11 / 107	January 2, 1911	At this point the house left the Sanders family's ownership
Walter and Delia Rand	H.G. Gray	52 / 227 – 229	December 28, 1918	Rand placed an advertisement in the December 17, 1918, edition of the <i>Raleigh News and Observer</i> for the auction of his hogs, cows and heifers, mules and horses, farm implements, commissary supplies, tractor, plow, agricultural lime, and 500 bales of pea vine.
H.G. and Alma Gray	First National Trust Company, Trustee	140 / 162	October 17, 1923	Deed of Trust
First National Trust Company, Trustee	Interstate Trustee Corporation	295 / 373	September 15, 1932	The property was repossessed and sold at public auction on October 15, 1932, at which the North Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank was the high bidder.
Interstate Trustee Corporation	North Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank of Durham	301 / 432	January 14, 1933	
Interstate Trustee Corporation, Trustee for North Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank of Durham	O.D. Neville	428 / 231 (Tracts 3 & 4)	November 1, 1940	
O.D. and Bertha Neville	C.E. and Effie Angell	433 / 202	January 1, 1941	
S.C. and Carrie Forrest	E.S. Franklin	434 / 495	June 9, 1942	
E.S. and Alma Franklin	W.H. Bass	438 / 181	December 9, 1942	

Grantor	Grantee	Book / Page	Date	Comments
W.H. and Thelma S. Bass	A.Y. and Pearl H. Hairr	492 / 302	October 21, 1950	
Pearl H. Hairr (widow)	William F. Troxler, Jr.	991 / 87	August 23, 1985	William F. Troxler, Jr., is the current owner (Johnston County online records search, May 31, 2017)

Reuben Sanders² began acquiring land along Swift Creek in Johnston County in 1786 when he was in his 20s. After the death of his first wife, he remarried. Reuben and his second wife, Keran Smith, had five children: Ransom (1794-1844), Delia Hunter Sanders (1798-1864), Ashley Sanders (1801-1863), Julia Sanders (1804-187), and Reuben Troy Sanders (1807-1887). Like many of his descendants, he was active in politics, including terms as clerk of the superior court and state senator. Reuben’s land holdings were extensive, about 6,000 acres by the time of his death in December 1829 (Survey and Planning Staff 1971). He left land and a plantation to sons Ashley and Reuben Troy, but nothing to his eldest son Ransom, only “land already given to him, as his share & no further claim to same” (Ross 1991).

Ransom Sanders married Jemina Jones, and together they had one daughter, Polly Ann Sanders (1825-1847). Following Jemina’s death in 1834, Ransom married Sarah Campbell and together they had two daughters, Sarah Elizabeth (Bettie) Sanders and Laretta Winifred (Laura) Sanders. The Johnson County Heritage Center has a copy of a survey of White Oak Plantation drawn by A. H. Thorton in 1841, prior to Ransom buying land from his brother Reuben Troy Sanders, that shows the extent of the property at that time (Figure 87). In August 1844, representing the Whig party, Ransom won election as state senator from Johnston County. He never officially took office as he died days later, likely contracting his life-ending illness at the convention (*Fayetteville Weekly Observer*, “The Next Legislature,” 21 August 1844; *The Whig Clarion* [Raleigh], “Senatorial Vacancy,” 4 September 1844). While he did own the White Oak house, it appears that he lived elsewhere (Figure 88).

² “Reuben” is the most commonly used spelling of his name in official documents, although the variants “Reubin” and “Rueben” are also seen.



Figure 87. 1841 plat of White Oak; the house circled between Swift Creek and White Oak Creek is labeled “Mrs. Sanders House” (Johnston County Heritage Center).

Ransom Sanders’ will dated August 30, 1844, directed that his sons Edwin S. and Ransom Jr. were to inherit his “Swift Creek homelands” and that his wife was to hold legal dower on the same property. He left the balance of his lands, “that is my White Oak lands,” to his daughters. Infant Ransom Sanders, Jr., died within days of his father. Later, when Edwin died fighting in the Civil War without an heir, Ransom’s sons’ land reverted in part to their mother Sarah.

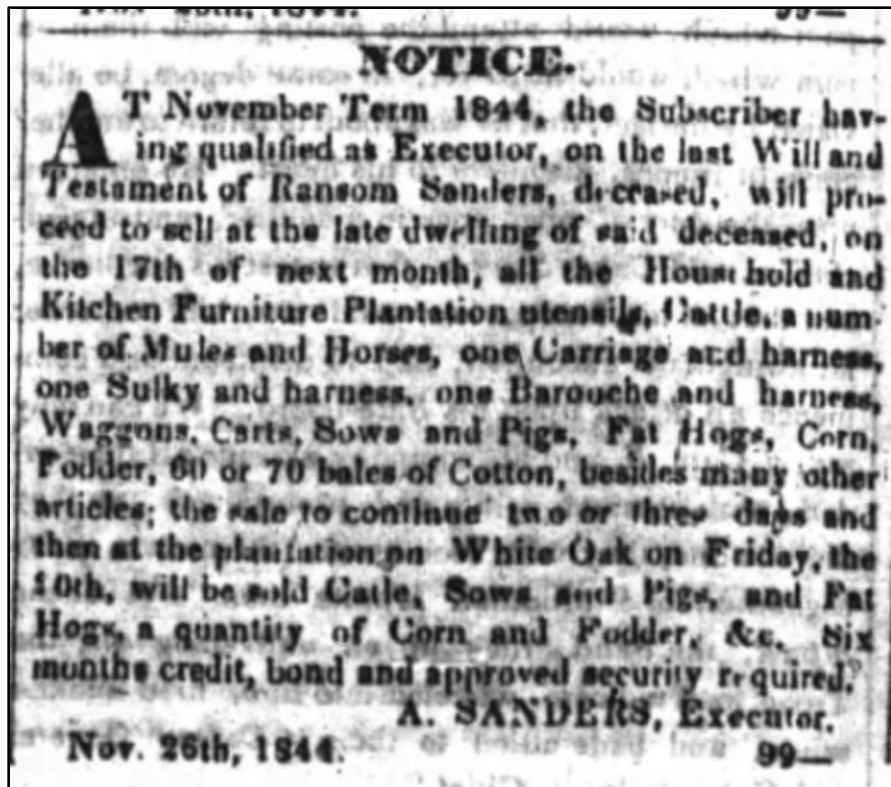


Figure 88. Notice of Ransom Sanders' estate sale (*Weekly Raleigh Register*, 3 December 1844).

Ransom's daughter Polly had married Linn B. Sanders, a native of Virginia, in 1843. She died at age 23, leaving an infant daughter (*The Raleigh Register*, "Died," 9 July 1847). Linn inherited Polly's White Oak lands and the house, living there from about 1845 through 1860. During this time, he served on the Board of Trustees for the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb (*The Weekly Standard*, "Last Days of the Session," 31 January 1849) and was quite active in the Democratic party. He was elected to the North Carolina House of Commons in 1850 (*The Weekly Standard*, "Johnston," 7 August 1850) and to the state senate in 1854 (*The Weekly Standard*, "The Legislature," 23 August 1854). The following year he was considered for Democratic gubernatorial candidacy (*The Weekly Standard*, 25 April 1855). In 1857 and 1858, he drew much criticism from other party members when he voted against the Democratic platform on the issues of Free Suffrage, distribution of funds from the sale of public lands, and the funding of internal improvements (*Weekly Standard*, "Letter from Linn B. Sanders, Esq.," 27 May 1857). Withdrawing his name from consideration for re-election as a Democrat, he ran for the legislature unsuccessfully as an independent from Wake County, campaigning against increased taxation (*Weekly Raleigh Register*, "Letter from Mr. Linn B. Sanders, to W. W. Holden, Esq.," 21 July 1858).

Linn B. Sanders married his second wife, Susan Frances Drake, in 1855 (Ancestry.com 2000), and together they had at least seven children (Ancestry.com 2010a). In 1861 they moved to Alabama, where he died in 1879 (Ancestry.com 2010b). Before leaving North Carolina, Linn transferred his ownership in White Oak to Sarah Sanders (Book Z2, Page 361). White Oak remained in the extended Sanders family through the remainder of the nineteenth century, although the property

was repartitioned and redistributed repeatedly through sales and bequests triggered by marriages, remarriages, relocations, and deaths.

In 1861 Ransom's daughter Laura married William Steven Long (1831-1870). They had three children, two who reached adulthood: William Ransom (W.R.) Long (1862-1921) and Lillian Lee Long (1864-1936). Laura may have died during or soon after giving birth to her third child, Lauretta (1868-1868) (Burwell School Historic Site n.d.). When they were orphaned, W.R. and Lillian joined their aunt's household.

In 1868 Ransom's daughter Bettie married Dr. Farquard Campbell Smith (1839-1919), and they built a house on land she had inherited from her father (Butchko and Johnson 2016:134) (JT0684, Dr. Edwards N. Booker House, within the Polenta Historic District [JT1243]). Her now twice-widowed mother, Sarah Campbell Sanders Miller, lived with them. In the 1870s the Smiths moved to Harnett County (Burwell book; Burwell School Historic Site n.d.), where they were enumerated in the 1880 federal census. The household included Farquard, Bettie, their four children, Sarah Miller, as well as Bettie's nephew and niece, W.R. and Lillian Long (Ancestry.com 2010a).

Sarah Miller died in late 1882, with W.R. and Lillian each inheriting a portion of her lands. Additionally, Farquard and Bettie sold some or all of their White Oak land to their nephew W.R. Long in January 1885 (Book J4, Page 566).

Reuben and Keran's grandson Lucien Holmes Sanders (1823-1875) married Martitia Marsh Sanders (1824-1907), who upon L.H.'s death received a one third interest in his lands (LD Book 3, page 442). Among their children were William Marsh (W.M.) Sanders (1858-1924) and Keran Ann "Kittie" Sanders (1860-1936). W.M. married Lillian Lee Long, and Kittie married W.R. Long, resulting in brother and sister marrying cousins who were also brother and sister.

It appears that W.R. and Kittie Long moved into the White Oak house and farmed the former plantation. In 1899 Populist Party U.S. Congressman John Wilbur Atwater appointed W.R. as his private secretary (Macfie and Atwater 1979; *Smithfield Herald*, "Local Notes," 3 February 1899), and sometime around 1900, the Longs moved to Smithfield, having sold the White Oak house to W.M. and Lillian Sanders (*The Twin City Daily Sentinel* [Winston-Salem], "W.R. Long, Smithfield Citizen, Passes Away," 5 January 1921; Book H7, Page 65). W.M. Sanders, Sr. and his wife Lillian owned White Oak between 1899 and 1911, but moved to Smithfield in 1906 (Butchko and Johnson 2016).

Walter Rand bought and moved to White Oak Farm ca. 1911, continuing to cultivate cotton, but sold the property in 1918 (Book 52, Page 229). During the Depression, the farm became bank owned and passed through several hands in the 1940s. At the time of its listing in the NRHP in 1971, the house was owned by A.Y. Hairr, who purchased it in 1950 (Book 492, Page 302). Hairr was a Fuquay-Varina builder known for his early- to mid-twentieth-century Colonial Revival houses, several examples of which are found in Wake County's Fuquay Springs Historic District (WA4076) (Argintan 2013; Thomas 1996). Hairr's widow sold the house to William Troxler, Jr., in 1985; Troxler is the current owner (Book 991, Page 187).

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Sanders-Hairr House...is the only house surviving from the eighteenth century [in Johnston County] to illustrate the period's building traditions. This celebrated dwelling, of transitional Georgia-Federal style, is among the most elaborately finished early houses in the inland coastal plain, and its sophistication makes it one of the most distinguished Georgian houses in the state. The house is a remarkable expression of class and wealth from any period, and it is ironic that this house, the oldest in the county, should also be the best surviving house in the county; it stands apart from anything else that survives in Johnston (Butchko and Johnson 2016:6).

These unique qualities of the Sanders-Hairr House, especially its date of construction, make it difficult to locate local or regional peers for the creation of an architectural context.

In about 1793, Reuben's cousin John Sanders began construction of the Sanders Family House (JT0019), a two-story house with exterior end chimneys. His son Willis enlarged the house in 1850s, adding Greek Revival detailing. With these and subsequent changes, the house became more typical of the mid to late-nineteenth century than of the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century (Butchko and Johnson 2016:143). The house is currently vacant, and the front porch has been removed (Figure 89). At the time of our site visit, a building permit holder had been placed nearby.

HPO has the house recorded as part of the Sanders Family Farms Historic District (JT1244 SL), which covers a large area at the intersection of Cleveland and Steel Bridge roads along Swift Creek. Included within this district, in addition to the Sanders Family House, are two now-demolished houses and a church within a rural agricultural setting (Figure 90).

- > John Fletcher Sanders House. A two-story, single-pile house built in the 1840s by John Sanders' son (Butchko and Johnson 2016:109). Recorded as JT0937; by 2005, it was gone.
- > Sanders-Faulkner House. Recorded as JT0942; by 2005, it was gone.
- > Elizabeth Church. An 1852 Greek Revival church described by Butchko and Johnson (2016:21) as the best example of that style in the county. Recorded as JT0212-SL, the Elizabeth United Methodist Church and its associated cemetery are still extant (Figure 91 and Figure 92). The church was named after John Sanders' second wife.



Figure 89. Sanders Family House, side and front elevations, looking northeast from Cleveland Road.



Figure 90. View of agricultural fields within the Sanders Family Farms Historic District, looking northwest from Elizabeth Church toward the Sanders Family House.



Figure 91. Elizabeth Church, north and west elevations, looking southeast.



Figure 92. Elizabeth Church, side elevation, looking west from the cemetery.

In their discussion of the Sanders-Hairr House, Reed and Turco (2013:15) place it in context with Ayr Mount in Hillsborough County, Fairntosh in Durham County, and Haywood Hall in Raleigh. All three are substantial turn-of-the-nineteenth-century houses built in the transitional Georgian-Federal or Federal styles.

Haywood Hall, the oldest surviving house in downtown Raleigh (211 New Bern Place), is a two-story center passage plan with a two-story porch (Figure 93). When the conditions of his position as state treasurer required him to live in Raleigh, John Haywood built this house in the 1790s (Zehmer 1970). An important building in the architectural history of North Carolina, it was built as a town residence and intended for social gatherings (Haywood Hall n.d.) unlike the Sanders-Hairr House, which was built as and functioned as a plantation house.



Figure 93. Haywood Hall, front (south) elevation, looking north.

SIGNIFICANCE

Integrity

The Sanders-Hairr House remains at the site where it was built, and therefore retains integrity of location. While a rear ell, a deck, and other small additions or alterations were made to the house during the mid and late-twentieth century, these changes do not diminish the integrity of its overall design or form. Although the surrounding property is still agricultural, White Oak Farm is no longer recognizable as an entity historically associated with the Sanders-Hairr House.

Additionally, suburban development continues to approach the property from the north along NC 42 and Cornwallis Road. Therefore, the integrity of the setting has been diminished but is not absent.

The house retains a high degree of the original materials and workmanship for which it has become renowned. It continues to convey the aesthetic feeling of a late-eighteenth- or early-nineteenth-century plantation house.

Evaluation Criteria

Prepared in 1971, the NRHP documentation for the Sanders-Hairr House does not include much of the information typically provided in these documents today, such as a discussion of applicable significance criteria, a period of significance, or historic property boundaries. In 2013, for the architectural survey conducted for proposed improvements to the NC 42 interchange with I-40, surveyors provided recommendations for some of these items (Reed and Turco 2013). No new information was discovered during the current investigation contradicting their recommendation that the house be considered eligible only under Criterion C. A period of significance is recommended beginning with the house's construction ca. 1787 when owned by Reuben Sanders and continuing until 1911, when the property left the ownership of the Sanders family.

The Sanders-Hairr House is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A since it no longer possess the characteristics necessary to convey an association with an agricultural context of any era. More information regarding the economic basis of the White Oak Plantation before the Civil War and the agricultural practices of the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century is available at the Johnson County Heritage Center in Smithfield. Since the house no longer retains an intact historic rural agricultural landscape, those avenues of research, while intriguing from a historiographical perspective, were not pursued at this time.

Additional information concerning past ownership and occupancy of the house was compiled during this project to further investigate the property's potential eligibility under Criterion B. Overall, the Sanders family were prominent farmers and influential politicians in central North Carolina from the late eighteenth century into the early twentieth century. Individually, no one family member had a significant impact of state or local history. Additionally, the Sanders-Hairr House is not directly associated with these individuals' productive careers. Therefore, this property is not recommended for listing under Criterion B.

The Sanders-Hairr House is clearly eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as an outstanding example of its type and style. It is well known for the quality of its workmanship and sophistication of design (Butchko and Johnson 2016:129).

The Sanders-Hairr House is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D since it is unlikely to provide new information important to our understanding of historic building design or construction.

Sanders Family Cemetery

The Sanders Family Cemetery is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. Graves are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP unless they meet the requirements specified in

Criteria Consideration C (NRHP 1997; Potter and Boland 1992). The NRHP gives preference to properties associated with a significant person's life or productive work rather than their final resting place. For a grave to be considered for listing in the NRHP, it must be of an individual of outstanding importance in local, state, or national history. According to guidance provided by the NRHP regarding evaluation of graves, the "grave of an individual who was one of several people active in some aspect of the history or a community, a state, or the Nation would not be eligible" (NRHP 1997:32). While Reuben Sanders did play a role in the early settlement of the local area, he was one of several men who filled these roles at the same time; neither Reuben nor Keran Sanders are persons of outstanding historic significance, and their grave site does not meet Criteria Consideration C.

Graves can be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP for reasons other than association with the particular person buried (NRHP 1997; Potter and Boland 1992). If the grave is associated with an important event, it might be eligible under Criterion A. A grave linked to the life of another historically significant person might be eligible under Criterion B. Distinctive markers displaying artistic qualities or high levels of craftsmanship can be eligible under Criterion C. If a grave has potential to yield significant data for social or biological research, it could be eligible under Criterion D. This small family cemetery did not play a role in important events, either locally or on a regional level. It is not associated with the life of another historically significant person. The cemetery does not display artistic merit in its design or workmanship, and at least some of the markers have been moved. There is no indication that these burials would have significance for research purposes.

NRHP BOUNDARIES

The 1971 NRHP nomination did not include a map of the listed property's boundaries, and simply stated that it contained approximately seven acres. Based on that information and the findings of their field investigation, Reed and Turco (2013:16) proposed the following:

The recommended boundary is approximately seven-and-one-half acres and contains the house, pecan grove and outbuildings. 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.

No additional information was found during the current investigation to support a revision of this proposal. Cardno concurs with the previous recommendation for defining the Sanders-Hairr House's NRHP boundaries (Figure 94).

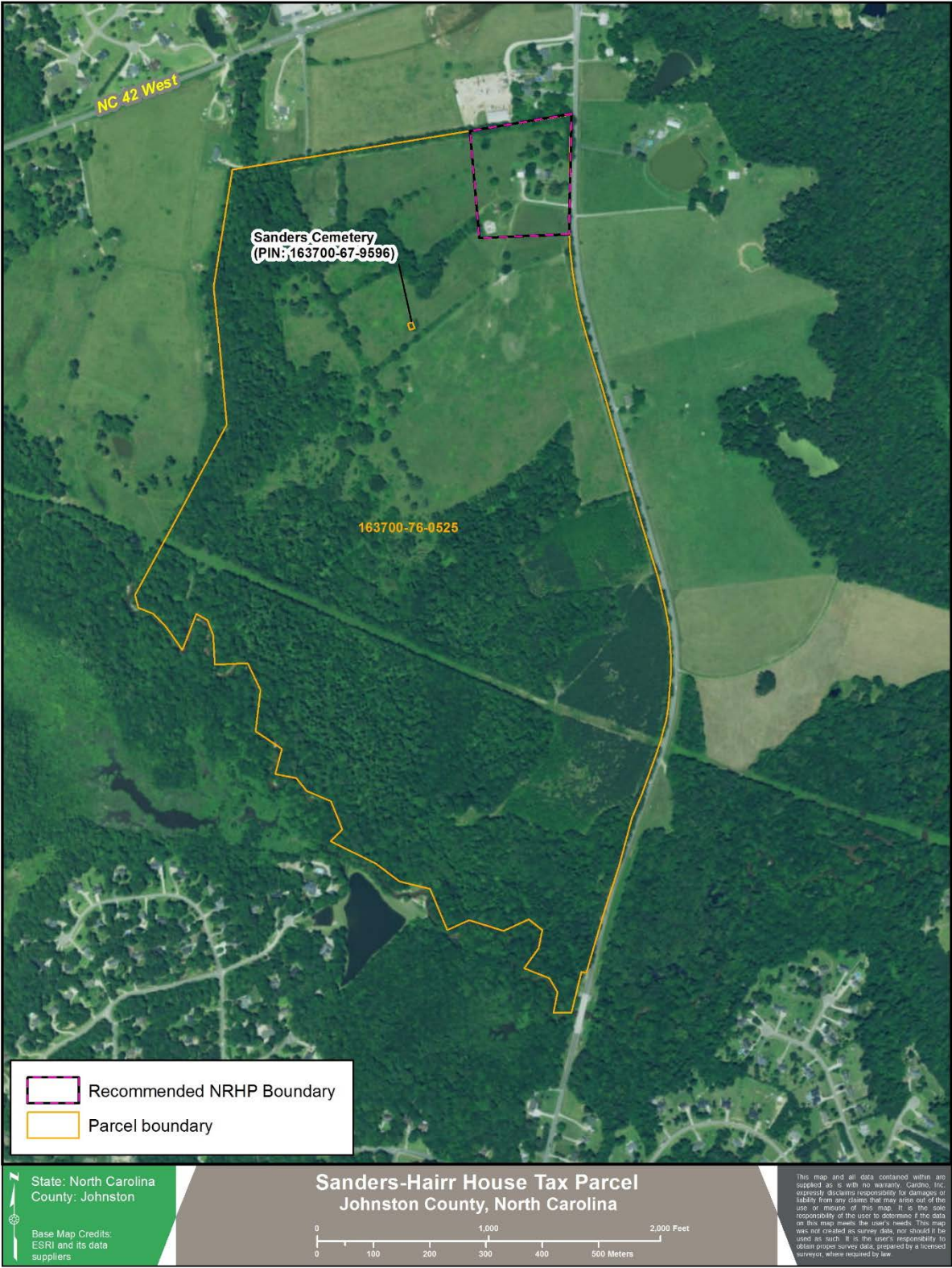


Figure 94. Sanders-Hairr House, map of proposed NRHP boundaries.

Lewis Jones House

Resource Name	Lewis Jones House (Figure 95)
HPO Survey Site Number	JT1984
Location	2740 NC 42 West, Clayton
PIN	164800-42-4029
Date of Construction	ca. 1900
Recommendation	Not eligible for NRHP



Figure 95. Lewis Jones House, front (north) elevation, looking south

SETTING

The parcel in which this house is located stretches across NC 42, with the smaller portion to the southeast of the highway. According to the Johnston County online property records, 2740 NC 42 was built in 1900; this is likely to be a placeholder rather than a precise date. In the absence of any further documentation of the structure's age, and with consideration of the building's type and style, ca. 1900 is a good estimation. The two houses on the opposite side of the road are on the same official parcel and have the same ownership as JT1984, but date to 1960 and 1976, and therefore were not historically associated with the Lewis Jones House (Figure 96).



Figure 96. Map showing location of Lewis Jones House.

DESCRIPTION

The Lewis Jones House is a one-story, three-bay, central-passage house with a rear ell (Figure 97). There is a full-width hip-roofed porch under the main roof that is supported by spindle posts and has a wooden balustrade. Both the house and the porch rest on a continuous brick foundation. The centered half light entry door is flanked by symmetrical four-over-four wooden sash windows. Most of the house's windows are of this type, usually singly placed but paired on the rear ell's side elevation. The exterior of the house is clad with wooden weatherboard, as is the false gable, which also features a louvered diamond-shaped vent. The hipped roof, the applied front gable, and the porch are covered with metal sheeting. A shed addition is found on the east side of the rear ell, and wooden steps provide access to a rear entry door. One red-brick chimney is located on the exterior east elevation of the house. A second red-brick chimney, which has a corbeled top, is found on the central ridge of the ell. A heating oil tank on a metal stand is located on the house's southern elevation.



Figure 97. Lewis Jones House, east and north elevations, looking southwest.

In addition to a small, red-brick pumphouse in the front yard near the right of way, two frame gable-roofed sheds are located to the southwest of the house (Figure 98). These sheds each have lean-to additions and are clad with metal sheets. Aerial photographs show that prior to the construction of US 70 Bypass, there was a barn to the southeast of the sheds.



Figure 98. Sheds to the southeast of the Lewis Jones House, looking south.

The early-twentieth-century tobacco barn to the southwest of the house has a square plan and a gabled roof, with an open shed on the south side and a closed shed on the rear (Figure 99). A modern shed has been added to the north elevation of the barn. The barn is sheathed in a combination of metal and roofing fabric. The core of the building rests on a continuous block foundation. This barn is on a separate parcel from the house, and despite the proximity of these older structures may have been built by a later owner.

The area around the house is shaded by large trees, but there are no formal plantings, consistent with a swept yard. There are no sidewalks, and the driveway is a dirt two-track road behind the house. Woven and barbed wire on wooden posts form a fence separating the front and side yard from the highway.



Figure 99. Tobacco barn to the southwest of the Lewis Jones House, looking south.

Construction of the US 70 Bypass / NC 42 interchange cut access to the state road for two or three residences east of 2740 NC 42. To compensate, a dead-end road was built along the new onramp that cuts through pasture historically associated with the Lewis Jones House. Additionally, the preferred entrance to the property shifted from NC 42 to the new route (see Figure 96).

In 1950, the Lewis Jones House was clearly part of an intact rural agricultural landscape (Figure 100). It had been separated from the bulk of Jones' property, but was still located on a farm and surrounded by fields and pastures. By 1981, Lewis's widow Minnie had subdivided the remainder of the farm, and several late-twentieth-century residences were built nearby. In 2004, the NCDOT purchased land for the construction of US 70 Bypass, which passed through the former Lewis Jones Farm (Figure 101). The house that was likely Jones' homeplace was gone by 2006 (Figure 102). Once construction was complete, essentially all of the land retained by Jones after 1937 was subsumed by the new highway interchange.



Figure 100. Aerial photograph dated November 21, 1950, showing Lewis Jones' farm, with JT1984 circled to the left and the likely location of his homeplace circled to the right.



Figure 101. Aerial photograph dated April 2004, showing the former location of Lewis Jones' farm, with JT1984 circled to the left and the likely location of his homeplace circled to the right (source: Google Earth).



Figure 102. Aerial photograph dated June 2006 during construction of US 70 Bypass, showing the former location of Lewis Jones' farm, with JT1984 circled to the left and the likely location of his homeplace circled to the right (source: Google Earth).

HISTORY

After the Civil War, North Carolina plantation owners began breaking their expansive land holdings into smaller farms, a trend that continued through the remainder of the 1800s. Cotton prices dropped in the early 1890s, and with the beginning of a new century, local farmers turned to flue-cured tobacco as a cash crop. By the end of the nineteenth century, there were nearly four times the number of Johnston County farms as immediately before the war with the smaller farms averaging just 83.3 acres (Butchko and Johnson 2016:24). Before motorized agricultural equipment came into common use on area farms, the landscape was “smaller fields of ten to thirty acres bordered by woodlands and hedgerows.” It was later in the twentieth century when these

smaller fields were reconsolidated into “great open expanses that can be easily cultivated and harvested with large pieces of equipment” (Butchko and Johnson 2016:3).

In Johnston County, the number of acres per farm dropped from 83.3 in 1900 to 25.3 in 1922, while the total number of farms increased from 4,452 in 1900 to 7,026 in 1922. In that year, tenants ran 51.2 percent of farms in the county, accounting for 141,953 acres, while owners operated 252,458 acres. The county’s total taxable property value in 1921 was \$42,272,227, of which African Americans owned approximately \$1,500,000, or less than 4 percent (Butchko and Johnson 2016; Sanders and Ragsdale 1922).

In November 1909, W.M. and Lillian Sanders, who owned the Sanders-Hairr House on White Oak Farm from 1899 to 1911 (see above), sold 118.5 acres east of White Oak Creek to Louis Jones, an African-American farmer, for \$1,400 (Book N-10, Page 170).³ Louis was the son of Sidney and Mary King Jones of Wake County (Ancestry.com 2015a). He and Easter, the daughter of Eaton and Amanda Finch, were married December 20, 1894, in Cleveland Township, Johnston County, when he was 25 and she was 26 (Ancestry.com 2015a).

At the time of the 1900 federal census, Lewis and Easter lived near Clayton, and worked on a rented farm (Ancestry.com 2004.) Ten years later the Lewis Jones household included Easter and her mother, Amanda Finch. Lewis now owned the farm where he worked (Ancestry.com 2006). According to the 1900 and 1910 census records, neither Lewis nor Easter had any children, but in June 1915, a death certificate was filed in Johnston County for their 7-month-old daughter (Ancestry.com. 2014).

The absence of children in the household was resolved by 1920 census, when Lewis’ family was recorded as including a daughter (Susie, 15) and a son (Thomas, 2 ½); in a later census, Thomas was said to be their adopted son. Also living with the Joneses was a 20-year-old lodger, Olliver Sanders, who worked as a farm laborer. Lewis’ parents had moved nearby, as the next household on the register is Sidna [sic] Jones, a 72-year-old black male, and his wife Mary, a 71-year-old mulatto woman (Ancestry.com 2010c). Mary died April 14, 1924, in Clayton Township, Johnston County, followed by her husband just five months later (Ancestry.com 2007, 2014). Easter’s mother Amanda passed away on November 21, 1926 (Ancestry.com 2007).

By all appearances in the historic record, Lewis Jones was prosperous. In addition to owning his own land, Jones was a member the Star of Bethlehem Lodge No. 111 in Clayton, part of the Prince Hall Free and Accepted Ancient Masons (F&AM), and in 1926 served as the local treasurer. His former boarder, Olliver Sanders, was the lodge’s Senior Warden (Brown 1926). A 1921 newspaper article praised Jones’ farming acumen (Figure 103), at a time when he grew mainly cotton, supplemented by truck farming, specifically green peas (*Winston-Salem Journal*, “A Sight Worth Seeing,” 11 August 1921).

³ Earlier documents use the spelling “Louis,” with “Lewis” more common later. Similarly, his first wife’s name is spelled as Esther and/or Easter.

for our children?

A SIGHT WORTH SEEING

On a little jaunt through one section of North Carolina the other day we happened upon a sight worth seeing. It was down in the county of Johnston. We were on one of the main highways of that county. As we approached the prettiest farm and best kept farm house seen on the road for miles a storm broke. Stopping in out of the rain we found to our surprise that the farm and beautiful country home were owned by a negro, Louis Jones by name. The house was large and roomy, well painted, and the lawn was better kept than any we had seen on a journey of many miles. Electric lights were in every room. Flowers and shrubbery added tremendously to the beauty of the grounds.

The owner said he purchased the hundred and eighteen acres of land some twenty years ago for a thousand dollars. Two years ago he was offered fifteen thousand, but refused to sell because he didn't know where he could find a better for the same money. He has never been to school, but knows how to "figure" and loves the beautiful. Cotton is his main crop, but by no means the only one. He lives some fifteen miles from Raleigh, but last spring he sold four hundred and fifty dollars' worth of green peas, which he shelled ready for cooking before carrying to market. He said he gathered these peas from one acre and sold them at from forty to sixty cents per quart.

If the negro students of the State A. & T. College want to do some really worth-while laboratory work in applied agriculture they will do well to study the history of this Johnston county negro. He can teach the college professors a whole lot that they don't know about negroes' owning their own homes and making a success on the farm.

A MIDSUMMER PARABLE.

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Figure 103. Description of Lewis Jones' farm in the *Winston-Salem Journal*, 11 August 1921.

In August 1927, Jones mortgaged his land, which stretched across the highway, for \$1,000.00 from the Raleigh Savings Bank & Trust Co. / Atlantic Joint Stock Land Bank of Raleigh (Book 218, Page 236). This was the first of many times Jones would borrow money using his farm as collateral. He was able to repay the loans on time and did not lose this property to foreclosure during the Great Depression.

Jones kept his original acreage largely intact for nearly three decades. He did sell one acre in 1919 to Walter Rand after it was inundated by Rand's millpond (today known as Austin's Pond) on White Oak Creek (Book 52, Page 374). In 1937, Jones sold 27.4 acres to a neighboring white landowner, Geneva Coats (Book 351, Page 511). The building described in this report as the Lewis Jones House (JT1984) was on this parcel. As the 1940 census lists Lewis Jones as living on a farm he owned, next to Walter M. Coats, wife Geneva, son Walter Junior, and their daughter Jennie, JT1984 may not have been Jones' residence (Ancestry.com. 2012).

In September 1946, Lewis sold 4.2 acres to David and Dorothy Williams (Book 460, Page 290), and in December the same year, 30 acres to Willie and Zollar Crowder (Book 465, Page 116). He was then in his mid-seventies, a widower without biological children. Shortly thereafter, on January 21, 1947, he married Minnie Sims in Method, Wake County, North Carolina (Ancestry.com 2015a).

In February 1953, Lewis and Minnie Jones sold 25.25 acres of the "Lewis Jones Homeplace," which was part of the original 118.5 acres from Sanders, to Clayton Supply Co., Inc. (Book 518, Page 217). Pauline J. Hyde bought 7 acres on the west side of NC 42 from the Joneses in June 1955 (Book 527, Page 110). Hyde's purchase was located at what is now the ramp from NC 42 out of Clayton onto US 70 Bypass heading to Raleigh (PIN 164800-52-9925).

In January 1961, Lewis leased his farm to Leon W. Stevens, including "all cleared acres covered by Farm Serial Number 1932" further described as being bounded "on the east by land owned by Jack Penny, on the south and west by land owned by G.T. Page, and on the north by Highway 42" (Book 590, Page 289). Just over a year later, Jones died in a Wake County hospital on February 18, 1962, and was buried at Ebenezer Cemetery in Johnston County (Ancestry.com 2007).

In August and December 1975, Minnie Jones sold 1.13 and 0.724 acres to Lester and Margie McIntyre (Book 787, Page 102; Book 791, Page 438). A 1977 plat of Minnie's remaining property shows the estate as a wedge divided into six lots to the south of NC 42 (Plat Book 23, Page 91; Figure 104).

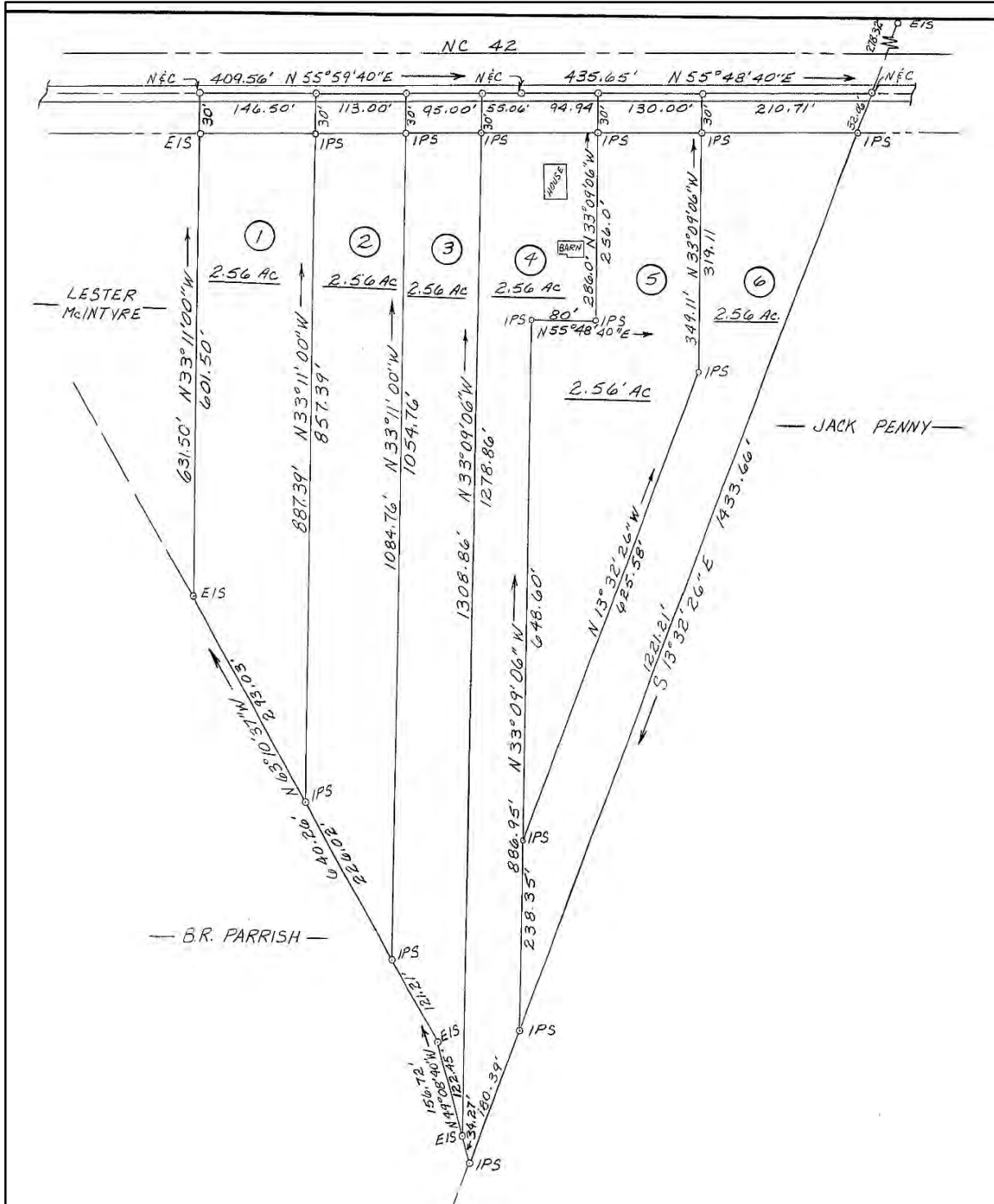


Figure 104. Plat of the Minnie Jones Estate, dated July 11, 1977 (Plat Book 23, Page 91).

In 1981, Minnie Jones deeded this property to her children (from a prior marriage) and their spouses:

- > Lot 1: Samuel Sims and his wife Marie G. Sims of Newark, New Jersey (Book 900, Page 10)
- > Lot 2: James Harrison Sims and his wife Hazel Evans Sims of Newark, New Jersey (Book 900, Page 8)
- > Lot 3: Robert Sims and his wife Helen, of East Orange, New Jersey (Book 900, Page 6)
- > Lots 4 and 5: Claude Emanuel Sims and his wife Hattie Thompson Sims of Raleigh, North Carolina (Book 900, Page 12), and
- > Lot 6: Lucille Sims Harris and her husband James Harris, of East Orange, New Jersey. (Book 900, Page 4).

In 2004, the NCDOT acquired most of these parcels prior to the construction of US 70 Bypass (Book 2674, Pages 566, 569, and 571) and then purchased Lot 6 in October 2006 from Donna Lucille Harris of East Orange, New Jersey, the surviving child of Lucille Sims Harris (Book 3290, Page 240). The NCDOT currently owns the southern tip of the former Minnie Jones Estate (PIN 164800-61-3621); the remainder of that property, including the mapped location of the house and barn in Lot 4, is now under the NC 42 and US 70 Bypass interchange (see Figure 102 and Figure 104).

Regarding the portion of land Lewis Jones sold in 1937, which includes the house in question: in 1956, Geneva Coats (a widow) conveyed two tracts of land to her son Walter Lee Coats, reserving a life estate. Tract 1 was “all that tract of land conveyed to the Grantor herein by Lewis Jones and wife, Easter Jones, by deed dated Jan. 12, 1937, and recorded in Book No 351 at page 511.” (Book 528, Page 159).

Geneva Thompson Coats Croom died September 14, 1975, at a Raleigh hospital and was buried in Maplewood Cemetery, Clayton. The following year Walter Lee Coats and his wife Pauline Johnson Coats filed a warranty deed to establish a tenancy by the entirety for the parcel formerly owned by Lewis Jones, with the exception of three small tracts that had been sold to other members of the Coats family (Ancestry.com 2007; Book 802, Page 270).

Ownership of this parcel later passed to “Nettie” Erdine Bagwell Johnson, who in 2011 conveyed the property to the Clee B. Johnson Living Trust (Book 3979, Page 89), subject to exception of Piedmont Natural Gas Co covenants, easements, and rights of way as well as property taken by the NCDOT by means of eminent domain (Book 3201, Page 962, dated September 11, 2006).

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Along with the increased number of farms after the Civil War came an increased number of farm houses, many of which were without much styling (Butchko and Johnson 2016).

The traditional center-passage, single pile house with rear ell was built in [great numbers] in its one-story form. Usually featuring a false gable roof containing an ornamental vent (and often decorative shingles), this housing block featured a front three-bay porch with chamfered or turned posts, a turned balustrade, and frequently, decorative scrolls or brackets. A two-room kitchen and dining ell projected from the rear elevation; quite often this ell would be extended by a transverse wing to form a U-shaped rear enclosure. While this form was the most common house type of tenant and small farmers, it was often built on a larger scale and inhabited by successful middling farmers. (Butchko and Johnson 2016:32-33)

None of the single-pile central-passage farm houses in Butchko and Johnson (2016) have a hipped roof while many are side-gabled (for a discussion of the form, see Lombardy Park Survey Area above). This could be a surveyor's bias or a function of editing survey results for the book, but there were no hipped examples noted while in Johnston County for this survey. Side-gabled examples are extremely common.

SIGNIFICANCE

Integrity

The Lewis Jones House does not retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the NRHP. While the structure appears to be in its original location and retains some of the elements of a traditional turn-of-the-century farmhouse, its setting, feeling, and association have been diminished through the parceling of Lewis Jones' farm, loss of outbuildings, highway construction, and nearby development. The landscape has been altered by the re-orientation of the driveway and farm roads, as well as the construction of the US 70 Bypass. While recognizable as a typical rural house of the early twentieth century, it does not have sufficient integrity to convey the sense of a farmhouse or the resource's likely historic appearance during the early to mid twentieth century.

Evaluation Criteria

The Lewis Jones House is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with broad patterns of Johnston County's rural history. While it is associated with early-twentieth-century agriculture, the house and the farm once surrounding it did not play a significant role within that context.

Lewis Jones was a successful African American farmer who owned his own property, which is associated with his productive career. However, there is no evidence to support his individual significance as a farmer or member of the local community. According to guidance provided by the National Park Service, "a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or

ethnic group. It must be shown that the person gained importance within his or her profession or group” (NRHP 1997:15). Additionally, evidence suggests that this was not his actual residence. Therefore, the Lewis Jones House is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B for its association with individuals significant in history.

The Lewis Jones House does not retain sufficient integrity to embody the distinctive characteristics of a traditional one-story, three-bay farmhouse in Johnston County, nor does it possess high artistic merit. The house was once part of a larger farm, but the land has been subdivided, outbuildings lost, and the landscape has been altered. Therefore, it is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for its physical design and construction.

As an altered example of a common style and type of construction, the Lewis Jones House is not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D for its potential to yield information important in the history of the state.

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APPENDIX

A

PHOTOGRAPHS



410-410 ½ & 412-412 ½ Andrews Street



420 Andrews Street



411 Andrews Street



424 Andrews Street



502 Andrews Street



528 South Barbour Street



517 South Barbour Street



604 South Barbour Street



609 South Barbour Street



612 South Barbour Street



611 South Barbour Street



616 South Barbour Street



618 South Barbour Street



408 Blanchard Street



403 Blanchard Street



413 Blanchard Street



414 Blanchard Street



506 Blanchard Street



502 Blanchard Street



512 Blanchard Street



516 Blanchard Street



510 Fisher Street



504 Fisher Street



513 Fisher Street



515 Fisher Street



312 East Hamby Street



576 Fisher Street



316 East Hamby Street



317 East Hamby Street



413 East Hamby Street



412 East Hamby Street



502 East Hamby Street



503 East Hamby Street



510 East Hamby Street



505 East Hamby Street



511 East Hamby Street



515 East Hamby Street



501 South Lombard Street



425 South Lombard Street



508 South Lombard Street



509 South Lombard Street



516 South Lombard Street



513 South Lombard Street



520 South Lombard Street



521 South Lombard Street



609 South Lombard Street



604 South Lombard Street



704 South Lombard Street



503 Starling Street



517 Starling Street



509 Starling Street



605 Starling Street