



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

June 28, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kate Husband
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Widen SR 1700 (Covered Bridge Road),
W-5704E, PA 17-12-0004, Johnston County, ER 18-1248

Thank you for your May 30, 2018, memorandum concerning the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the materials submitted and offer the following comments.

We concur that the J.O. Barnes Store and House (JT1297) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the development of Archer Lodge and commerce and under Criterion C for architecture. We also agree with the proposed boundary for the property that includes the land between the parcel boundary and right-of-way that includes the dwelling's front yard and driveway.

We concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register for the reasons outlined in the report.

- Barnes House (JT1988)
- Wall House (JT1987)
- George Hinton House (JT0773)

The above comments are offered in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation at 36 CFR 800, If you have any questions concerning them, please contact me at 919-807-6579 or renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov

Please use the above assigned tracking number for any correspondence or questions concerning this undertaking. Failure to do so may cause delays in our response. We appreciate your time and consideration.

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

Received: 06/07/18
State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

ER 18-1248

May 30, 2018

Due -- 6/29/18

MEMORANDUM

TO: Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

FROM: Kate Husband
Architectural Historian
NCDOT Division of Highways

SUBJECT: W-5704E Widen SR 1700 (Covered Bridge Road), Johnston County, PA
17-12-0004

H- ER 18-1248
6/25/18
I concur w/
evaluation.
KHB
6-25-18

Enclosed please find the Historic Structures Survey Report, survey site database, and additional materials for the above referenced project for your review and comment per 36CRF.800. Please contact me by phone (919-707-6075) or email (klhusband@ncdot.gov) if you have any additional questions or comments.

**HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT
WIDEN SR 1700 (COVERED BRIDGE ROAD) FROM 2 TO 3 LANES
JOHNSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**TIP Project W-5704E
WBS No. 44850.1.1**

**Prepared for:
The North Carolina Department of Transportation
Environmental Analysis Unit
Century Center B
1020 Birch Ridge Road
Raleigh, NC 27610**

**Prepared by:
Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.
P.O. BOX 1198
201 WEST WILSON STREET
TARBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27886**

**Megan Funk
*Architectural Historian***

NCR-0770

MAY 2018

**HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT
WIDEN SR 1700 (COVERED BRIDGE ROAD) FROM 2 TO 3 LANES
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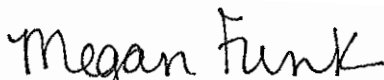
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**Megan Funk
*Architectural Historian***

NCR-0770

MAY 2018



**Megan Funk, Principal Investigator
Commonwealth Heritage Group**

5-14-2018

Date

**Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Group, NCDOT**

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen SR 1700 (Covered Bridge Road) from 2 to 3 lanes, Johnson County. The study limits extend approximately 1.58 miles along SR 1700 (Covered Bridge Road) from a point approximately 0.15 miles west of the intersection with Helena Lane in the west to 0.22 miles east of an intersection with Buffalo Road in the east. This project is included in the North Carolina State Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) as Project Number W-5704E and is federally funded. NCDOT architectural historians established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project to include the study area for the project.

This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). An NCDOT Architectural Historian defined an Area of Potential Effects (APE) and conducted a site visit to identify and assess all resources of approximately fifty years of age or more within the APE. Four resources warranted an intensive National Register eligibility evaluation and are the subject of this report. NCDOT Architectural Historians determined that there are no other properties over 50 years of age in the APE.

This report represents the documentation of the Barnes House (JT1988), the J. O. Barnes Store and House (JT1297), the Wall House (JT1987), and the George Hinton House (JT0773), located within the APE for this project, as per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. For the preparation of this evaluation report, the Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth), architectural historian conducted architectural analysis and in-depth National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluations of the requested properties in the study area. Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the Johnston County Register of Deeds, both online and on site. Additional background research was conducted at the Commonwealth library in Tarboro, North Carolina, and using online sources. This report recommends the J. O. Barnes Store and House (JT1297) as eligible for listing in the NRHP, but does not recommend the Barnes House (JT1988), the Wall House (JT1987), or the George Hinton House (JT0773) as eligible.

PROPERTY NAME	HPO SSN	ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION	CRITERIA
Barnes House	JT1988	Not Eligible	-
J. O. Barnes Store and House	JT1297	Eligible	A and C
Wall House	JT1987	Not Eligible	-
George Hinton House	JT0773	Not Eligible	-

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METHODOLOGY

For the preparation of this report, the Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth), architectural historian conducted architectural analysis and in-depth National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluations of the requested properties in the study area in April 2018. Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the Johnston County Register of Deeds, both online and on site, and at the Commonwealth library in Tarboro, North Carolina, in addition to using online sources. This report includes the architectural analysis and in-depth evaluation of four historic properties in the APE, the Barnes House (JT1988), the J. O. Barnes Store and House (JT1297), the Wall House (JT1987), and the George Hinton House (JT0773). This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

Commonwealth prepared this historic architectural resources evaluation report in accordance with the provisions of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*¹ and NCDOT's *Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources*. This report meets NCDOT and National Park Service guidelines. Resources are evaluated according to NRHP criteria. The location of the project area and the evaluated resource are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Despite the development of tract homes to the north and south of SR 1700 (Covered Bridge Road), the study area retains much of its rural setting as well as its feeling as a small crossroads community. The stretch of road to be widened is primarily characterized by small dwellings, a number of which are historic, that rest on moderate to large parcels. Some of the parcels are separated by or adjoined to plowed fields and/or wooded areas. Where new developments exist, most streets extend perpendicular to SR 1700 (Covered Bridge Road) with very few streets running parallel to the state road decreasing their visual impact on the APE. Small clusters of mobile homes are also present within the APE. Toward the eastern boundary of the APE, SR 1700 (Covered Bridge Road) intersects with SR 1003 (Buffalo Road) forming the center of the small community. The J. O. Barnes Store (JT1297) rests on the northwest corner of the intersection and serves as an anchor point for the community. West of the store is the Archer Lodge Fire Department building, a large, concrete block building built in 2001. Each of the evaluated resources are located on the north side of SR 1700 (Covered Bridge Road) within the eastern half of the APE, and three of the four—Barnes House, (JT1988), Wall House (JT1987), and the George Hinton House (JT0773)—face south, while both the J. O. Barnes Store and House (JT1297) face east to SR 1003 (Buffalo Road). The majority of new construction (neighborhoods and tract homes) is contained within the western half of the APE.

¹ National Park Service, 2017. 48 CFR 44716; 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60.

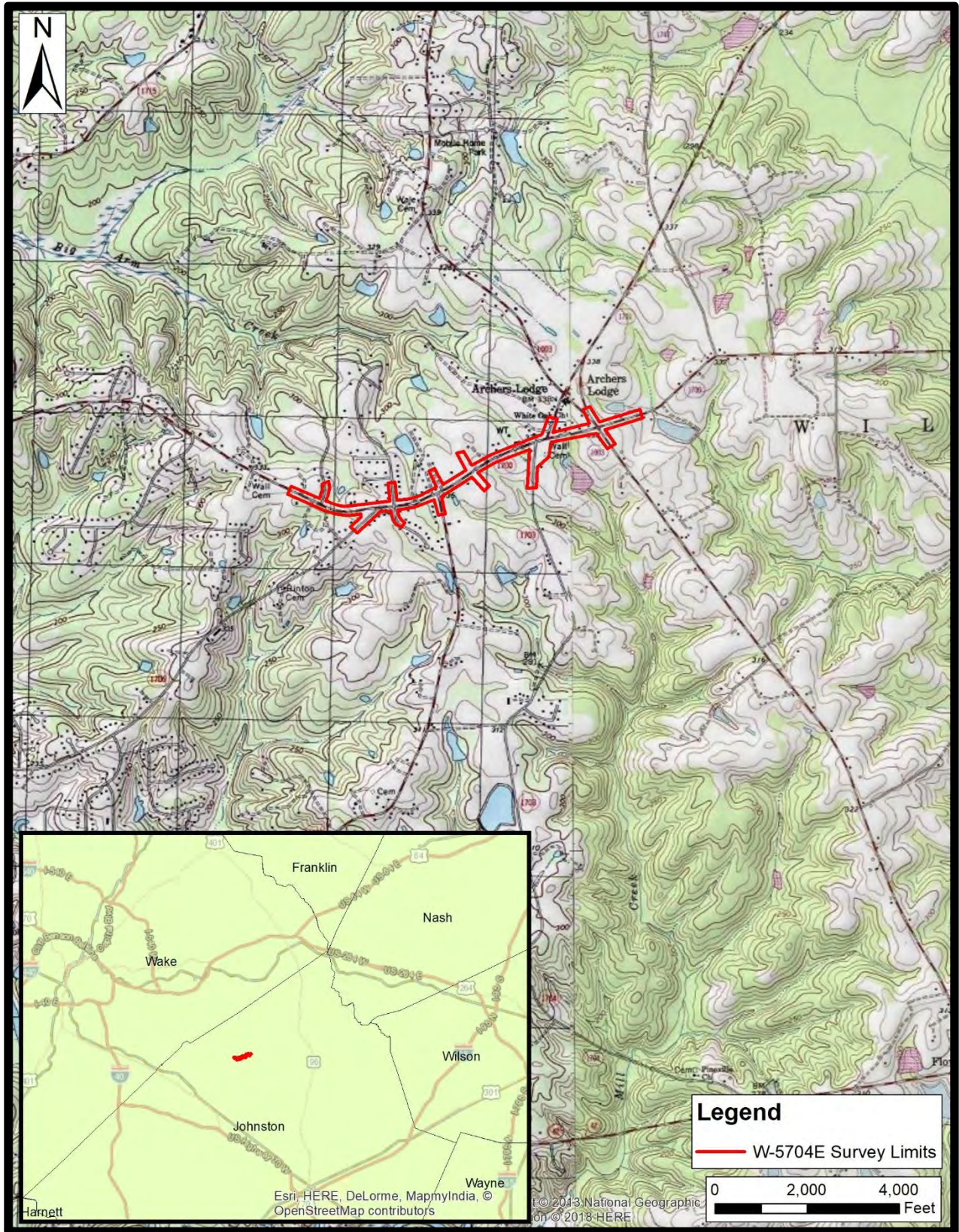


Figure 1: General Location.

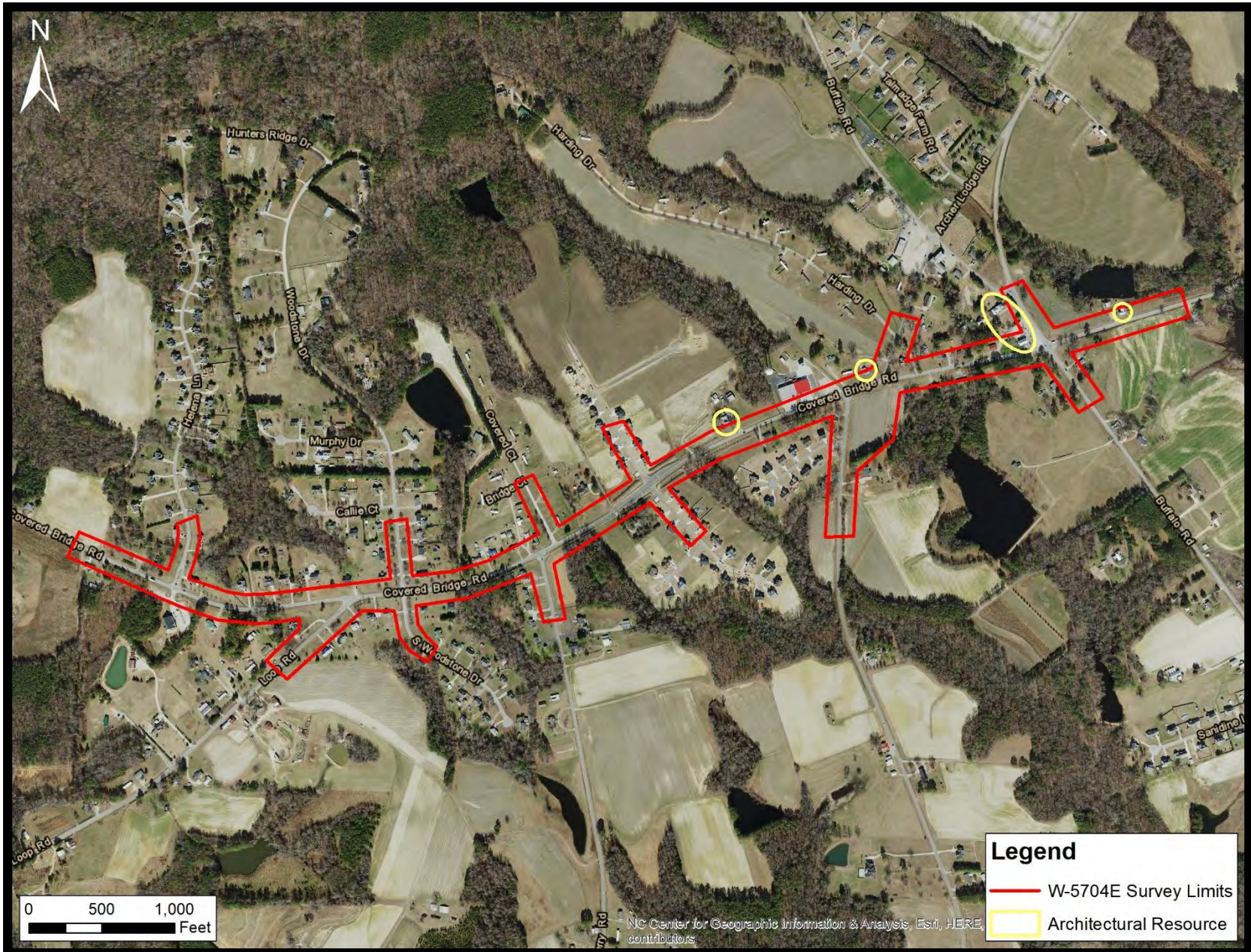


Figure 2: Project Area.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

In 1746, Johnston County was created from Craven County and named for Gabriel Johnston, the Governor of North Carolina from 1734 to 1752. Over the next one hundred years, the county's population rose as new communities were established and people began to move away from populous areas on the east coast to the sparsely inhabited Inner Coastal Plain and Piedmont Regions.

Archer Lodge, which is located on the northwestern boundary of present-day Johnston County, was originally known as Creachville and has existed as a crossroads town since at least 1854 when the Archer Masonic Lodge No. 157 was established at the intersection of the Wilson-to-Raleigh and Fayetteville-to-Louisburg Roads, now the site of J. O. Barnes Store (JT1297). The first lodge master, Colonel Samuel P. Horton, also served as Creachville's postmaster, likely serving from its establishment in 1851 until W. T. Robertson assumed the position in 1858.²

Aside from serving as a meeting place for the masons, the lodge was also used as the first meeting place for White Oak Baptist Church, which was originally known as Archer Lodge Missionary Baptist Church. In 1865, at the end of the Civil War, General Sherman and his Union Army were making their way from the Battle of Bentonville, which occurred roughly thirty miles south of Creachville, to Raleigh. As they passed through the small community, the troops razed the lodge, likely damaging other buildings in the vicinity as well. The lodge was soon rebuilt and reestablished as Archer Lodge No. 165, a clerical error having led to the new number. The church also continued to use the space until the 1880s when they constructed their own building on Buffalo Road.³

The community was served by a number of post offices in its early years, the first being Creachville, which operated from 1851 to 1866. The second was Archer Lodge from 1877 to 1896 then Archer from 1896 to 1912. As transportation methods improved and the speed of mail delivery increased, the need for small, rural post offices decreased. After 1912, Archer Lodge likely fell under the service of the Clayton or Wendell Post Office.⁴

From its earliest days, the small community has been defined by agriculture and minimal commercial development. However, over the past twenty years, the population of the surrounding area has grown exponentially due to the rapid growth of the Research Triangle Economic Development Region, a region designated by the state which includes all of Johnston County.⁵ This growth has had a particularly strong effect on communities, like Archer Lodge, which lie just outside of Wake County. Between 1970 and 2000 the population of the community stayed between seven and nine hundred. However, by the 2010 Census, the population had risen to 4,292.⁶ The additional population is visible in the community as

² "Town of Archer Lodge, 2030 Comprehensive Land Use Plan," <http://townofarcherlodge.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/2010/05/Archer-Lodge-2030-CLUP-Adopted-3-9-15-bc1542.pdf>, accessed April 10, 2018.

³ "In the Beginning," <http://townofarcherlodge.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/2010/05/InTheBeginning.pdf>, accessed April 10, 2018.

⁴ Vernon S. Stroupe, *Post Offices and Postmasters of North Carolina: Colonial to USPS*, Charlotte, N.C.: North Carolina Postal History Society, 1996.

⁵ "Town of Archer Lodge, 2030 Comprehensive Land Use Plan."

⁶ US Census.

neighborhoods of single-family, detached homes organized along sinuous streets with cul-de-sacs, many of which have entrances on Covered Bridge Road, and at least one that was developed from property that belonged to a resource included in this study, the George Hinton House (JT0773).⁷

To better manage the growth, Archer Lodge incorporated in November of 2009 and has since developed a Comprehensive Land Use Plan with goals and objectives geared toward maintaining their small town feel while also welcoming new growth. The plan includes actions such as organizing a historic resource committee and inventorying historically significant properties, as well as amending zoning and subdivision ordinances to promote the conservation of green spaces and preservation of farmland.

⁷ Conversation with property owner, C. R. Hinton.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Resource Name:	Barnes House
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	001
HPO Survey Site Number:	JT1988
Location:	6849 Covered Bridge Road, Clayton, NC 27527
Parcel ID:	178002-68-6271
Dates(s) of Construction:	ca. 1900
Recommendation:	Not Eligible



Figure 3: Barnes House, Looking North.

Setting

The Barnes House is located on the north side of SR 1700 (Covered Bridge Road) approximately 0.1 miles east of the intersection with SR 1003 (Buffalo Road). The house sits 35 feet from the road and faces south toward a plowed field. Its roughly 30-acre lot contains the dwelling, the ruins of a barn, and a small shed along its southern boundary. North of the dwelling, a 2-acre pond and a swath of trees shield the rest of the parcel. Beyond these, the parcel is used for crops or mowed for hay and includes a small collection of other agricultural buildings and a smaller pond on the eastern boundary. The northeastern corner of the lot has been parceled off and contains a Ranch-style dwelling that was constructed in the 1960s. Immediately surrounding the surveyed dwelling is a grassy lawn with a few mature trees and a gravel driveway that begins at the southwest corner of the parcel but quickly fades to grass (Figures 3 and 4).

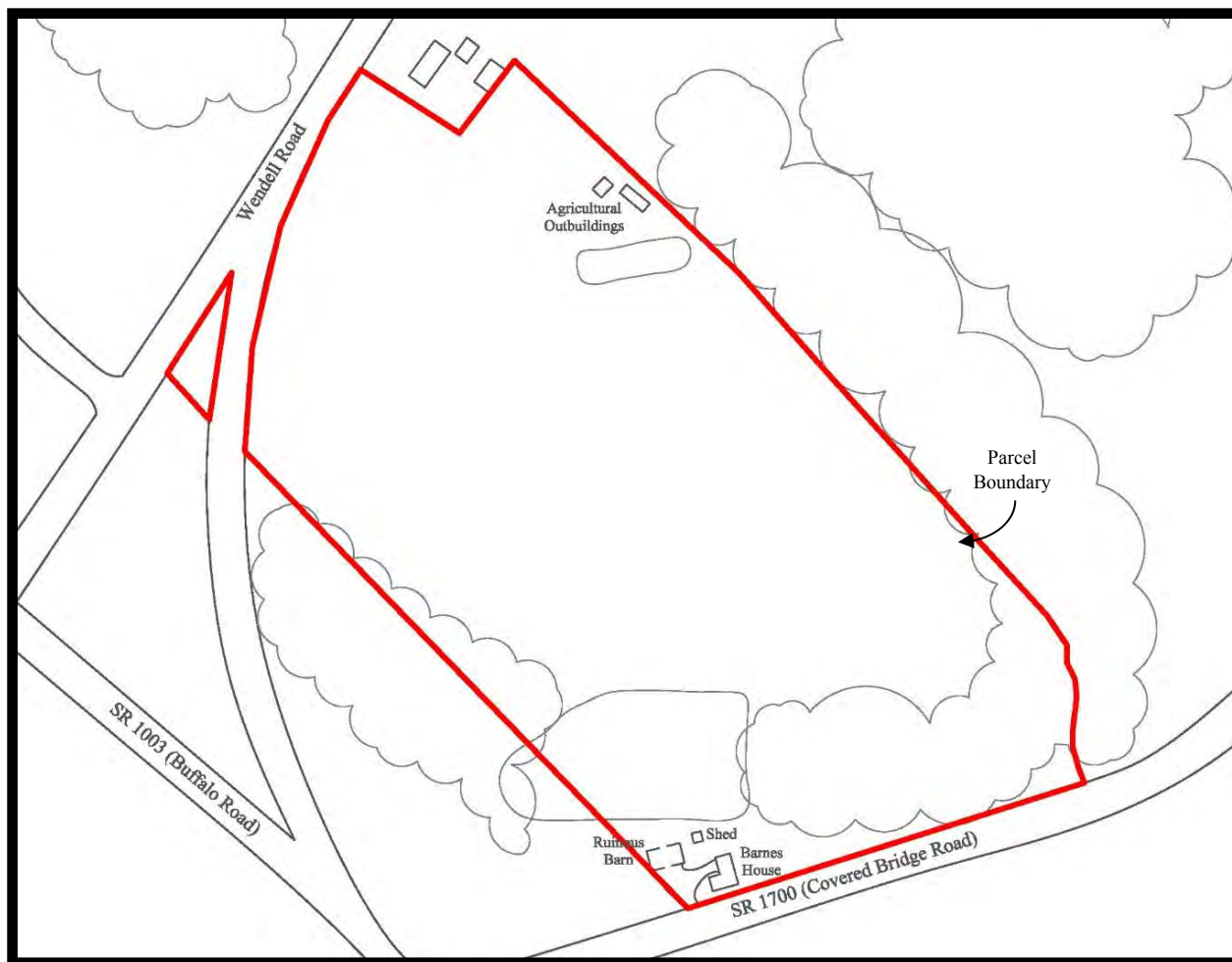


Figure 4: Sketch Map of the Barnes House Property.

Property Description

Exterior

The Barnes House is a one-story, late nineteenth-century/early twentieth-century vernacular dwelling with a triple-A roof. It is clad in plain weatherboard siding, rests on brick piers with concrete block infill, with a standing-seam metal roof, and a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. The porch shelters an entry door flanked by two windows, both of which are missing sashes (Figure 3).

A rear wing extends from the northeast corner of the house, and the east (side) elevation has three windows—one below the gable and two along the wing. The window below the gable is covered with plywood, while the second window has a one-over-one wooden sash window and the third window has no sash (Figure 5).

The rear elevation has a single one-over-one vinyl sash window and changes in the framing and siding that surround the window suggest it was originally filled with a larger window (Figure 6). A shed-roofed section with an enclosed porch spans the west side of the ell, and a screen door that is falling from its hinges allows access to the porch while a ribbon of screened windows



Figure 5: Barnes House, Looking West.



Figure 6: Barnes House, Looking South.

lights the porch. The ends of the shed-roofed section are also enclosed and accessed from the interior of the dwelling. The south end has a small six-over-six window with a wooden frame and vinyl dividers (cosmetic). A two-over-two, horizontal-pane, vinyl sash window exists on the north (rear) elevation of the main block of the dwelling and a small parged chimney rises from the juncture of the main block and rear ell (Figure 7). The west (side) elevation was once lit by a window that is now boarded over (Figure 8). Aside from the missing window sashes, the dwelling's roof also shows signs of disrepair, particularly on the northeast corner, and the ceiling of the porch is beginning to fall in (Figure 9).



Figure 7: Barnes House, Looking East.



Figure 8: Barnes House, Looking Northeast.



Figure 9: Barnes House, Ceiling of Porch.

Interior

The main block of the dwelling has a center hall plan and the ell has two rooms that extend one from another. Missing drywall and framing elements reveal that the walls were once finished with flush boards (Figure 10). An interesting decorative element is an arched doorway between the hall and east room in the main block (Figure 11). The house, which is abandoned, is filled with various pieces of furniture in a state of disarray.



Figure 10: Barnes House, Exposed Flush Boards.



Figure 11: Barnes House, Arched Doorway.

Ancillary Structures

A number of agricultural buildings once surrounded the Barnes House including a gambrel roofed barn with machine shed side wings (Figure 12) and two tobacco barns which were photographed by Google Streetview in 2012 but are now in ruins. Still extant, though in poor condition, is a small gable-roofed shed that was clad in asphalt siding but has been stripped down to flush boards and framing (Figure 13). Along the eastern boundary of the property is a second collection of agricultural buildings, which seem to relate more to a 1960s dwelling that rests on a lot cut from the northeast corner of the parcel than to the Barnes House. The collection includes a metal clad tobacco barn that abuts a one-story gabled shed with three garage doors on its west elevation, and a tall open shed (Figure 14).



Figure 12: Barnes House, Ruins of Gambrel Roofed Barn.



Figure 13: Barnes House, Shed.



Figure 14: Barnes House, Tobacco Barn and Sheds.

Historical Background

The earliest known owners of the property that contains the Barnes House are Elias Gaston Barnes and his wife Laura Kitchen Barnes. Exactly how they came into ownership of the parcel is not known, but it is known that Elias was born in Johnston County in 1845 suggesting that the land could have been owned by his family, if not purchased on his own accord. The Kitchen family resided in Alabama where Laura was born in 1853. In November of 1876, the couple married at Pineville Plantation in Johnston County.⁸

While the 1870 census lists Elias and his father, whose name was Josiah, as farmers, the 1880 census lists Elias as a merchant.⁹ It is unknown where his store may have been, though in the late 1920s, his youngest sons, Joshua “Otis” and Clyde “Weldon,” established the J. O. Barnes Store (JT1297) on the northeast corner of SR 1700 and SR 1003 on a parcel of land that Weldon inherited from his parents.¹⁰

Though Laura did not die until 1928, her and Elias’s land holdings were divided among their children in 1907, seven years after Elias’s death in 1900. A plat shows the division of two tracts of land, the larger of which is labeled the “House Tract.” Located at the intersection of SR 1700 and SR 1003, the tract was over two hundred acres and was divided into four lots (Figure 15).¹¹ At the time, the oldest of Elias and Laura’s seven children, Ida D. Barnes, was 30, and the youngest, Weldon, was 12. Otis, who received the parcel that today contains the Barnes dwelling, was around 15. It is uncertain if the current dwelling served as a residence for the family or may have been constructed later. It’s simple hall-and-parlor plan with a rear ell and triple-A roof was common in the late nineteenth century as well as the early twentieth century making it possible for the dwelling to have been constructed before or after Elias’s death. However, the label “House Tract” suggests a dwelling existed on one of the tracts. Additionally, the dwelling likely remained the residence of Laura and the youngest children, making it reasonable to believe that one of the youngest was left the tract with the house.

Censuses for 1900 through 1920 show that Laura, Otis, and Weldon lived in the same household until Laura’s death in 1928. At some point, however, likely in the 1920s or 1930s, Otis constructed the J. O. Barnes House (JT1297) on Buffalo Road. This new dwelling is located next to the site of Archer Lodge, the masonic lodge for which the community is named, and the 1920 census lists the family as living on Lodge Road. It is possible that name Lodge Road was used for present-day SR 1700, and not present-day Buffalo Road, though most plats from the early twentieth century refer to SR 1700 as the Clayton-Wilson Road.

Despite constructing a new residence, Otis retained ownership of the parcel and dwelling until his death in 1944. In February of the next year, a plat was drawn showing land owned by him and Weldon, with whom he conducted a large amount of business. The tract with the dwelling,

⁸ Ancestry.com, “Laura Kitchen.”

⁹ US Census, 1870 and 1880.

¹⁰ Deed book LD C, page 299.

¹¹ Deed book LD C, page 299.

which is depicted as well, is divided into two portions, one of which is labeled “Dower,” and was left to Otis’s oldest daughter Bertha Oris Barnes.¹²

In 1947, Bertha married Lacy Cavelle Castleberry, who worked with the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Tobacco Inspection Division and later as a consultant for the British American Tobacco Company. In the 1960s, Bertha and Lacy constructed a Ranch-style dwelling on the northeast corner of the parcel, parceling off the corner as a separate lot. Bertha and Lacy lived at the new house until their deaths in 2003 and 2005, respectively.¹³ Today, the parcel with the Barnes House is owned by their daughter, Susan Castleberry Edwards, and son, Dene Cavelle Castleberry.

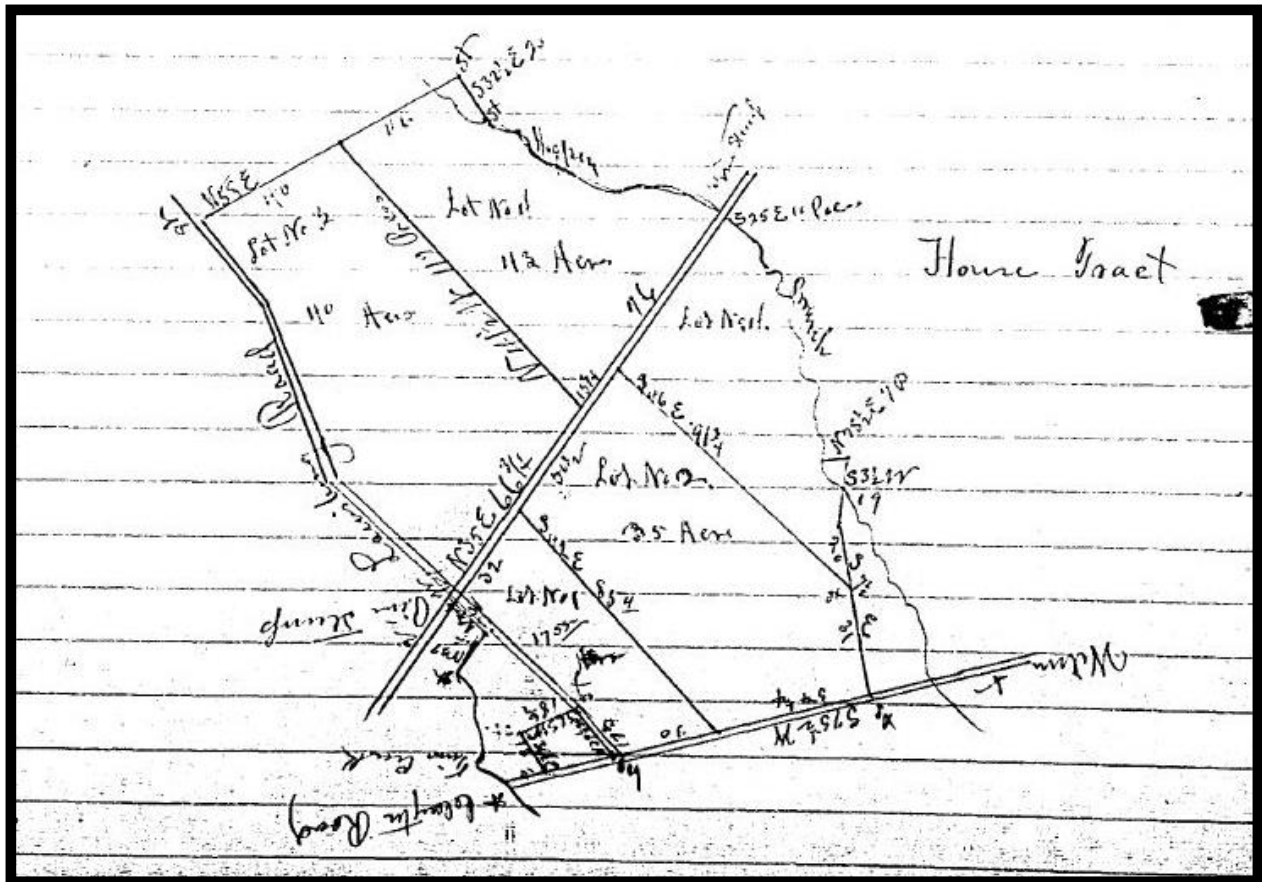


Figure 15: Plat of Elias G. Barnes & Laura Barnes (Division).

¹² Deed book 443, page 83.

¹³ Legacy.com, “Lacy Castleberry.”

NRHP Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Barnes House is not recommended as eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

The Barnes House with its triple-A roof and rear ell is an example of a common house type in rural North Carolina. The dwelling, however, which remains in its original location and retains much of its original agricultural setting and materials, has fallen into a state of disrepair with missing window sashes, a damaged roof, and a deteriorating porch. Representative of a very simple dwelling, the loss of even the smallest design elements, such as its original windows, greatly compromises the dwelling's overall design and workmanship. Furthermore, its agricultural buildings, including a large barn that now lies in ruins, have fallen into disrepair compromising its association with the farm it once belonged to.

Criterion A

The Barnes House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

Though the Barnes House was constructed in the early days of the Archer Lodge community and is associated with the growth of the small crossroads town, its state of disrepair, as well as the loss of its original agricultural buildings has compromised its association with the community's early history. For these reasons, the property no longer conveys a strong connection with the farming industry and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The Barnes House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

The Barnes House is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Barnes House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity

and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The Barnes House is an example of a late nineteenth-century/early twentieth-century vernacular dwelling with a triple-A roof and rear ell form that is common throughout North Carolina. Roughly 115 of the nearly nine hundred Johnston County resources with descriptions in HPOWeb are described as late nineteenth-century/early twentieth-century vernacular and roughly 14 are described as one-story dwelling with triple-A roofs, none of which have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places, determined eligible, or placed on the North Carolina HPO's Study List.

Though the 14 resources represent a very small percentage of the Johnston County resources recorded in HPOWeb, the type can be found throughout the rural parts of the county. Other examples include a ca. 1900 dwelling at 6097 Covered Bridge Road, approximately 0.8 miles west of the Barnes House, and a 1930 at 2743 Castleberry Road (Figures 16 and 17). All three dwellings share the same basic form—one-story, triple-A roof, hip-roofed porch, and rear ell. The dwelling at 6097 Covered Bridge Road is the most altered of the three with vinyl siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and replacement windows, while the dwelling at 2743 Castleberry Road retains its wooden siding, standing-seam metal roof, and six-over-six wooden sash windows and serves as a well-preserved and intact example of the type.

Criterion D

The Barnes House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 16: 6097 Covered Bridge Road, Archer Lodge, NC.



Figure 17: 2743 Castleberry Road, Archer Lodge, NC.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Resource Name:	J. O. Barnes Store and House
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	002
HPO Survey Site Number:	JT1297
Location:	13726 Buffalo Road, Clayton, NC 27527
Parcel ID:	178002-57-8338 and 178002-57-7561
Dates(s) of Construction:	Store: 1927, House: ca. 1930
Recommendation:	Eligible



Figure 18: J. O. Barnes Store, Looking West.

Setting

The J. O. Barnes Store is located on the northwest corner of SR 1700 (Covered Bridge Road) and SR 1003 (Buffalo Road) and the J. O. Barnes House is located approximately 300 feet to the north of the store on the same side of Buffalo Road. The store is set back roughly 50 feet from the road while the dwelling is set back roughly 90 feet. Both structures face east toward a parcel of plowed land on the northeast corner of the intersection. The southwest and southeast corners of the intersection contain mid-nineteenth century dwellings with expansive lawns and mature trees.

The store is surrounded by a paved area with gas pumps to the east (front), a gravel area with parking, picnic tables, and an ATM to the north (side). A grassy area wraps the west and south



Figure 19: J. O. Barnes House, Looking West.

sides of the building. A gravel path passes northwest of the store and serves as a cut through between Covered Bridge Road and Buffalo Road. West of the gravel path, a small parcel is cut from the store's 2.27-acre lot. The parcel is owned by the Archer Lodge Volunteer Fire Department and contains a concrete block garage. To the north and west of this parcel is a wooded area. North of the gravel path is a grassy field that separates the store from the house. Though the field belongs to the same parcel as the store, a row of trees and bushes along its southern and eastern edges acts as a visual barrier and shields it as well as the house from the store.

The parcel containing the house is roughly 0.4 acres and is not much larger than the footprint of the house and its outbuildings. It is bordered by the store's parcel on the south, SR 1003 (Buffalo Road) on the east, and by a 2-acre lot with the same owner on the south and west. The southern portion of the 2-acre lot and northern portion of the store's lot act as side and rear yards for the dwelling with mowed grass, landscaping, and mature trees. A driveway approaches the house from the north, crosses the front yard and follows the south (side) elevation to a car port at the rear of the dwelling (Figures 18-20).

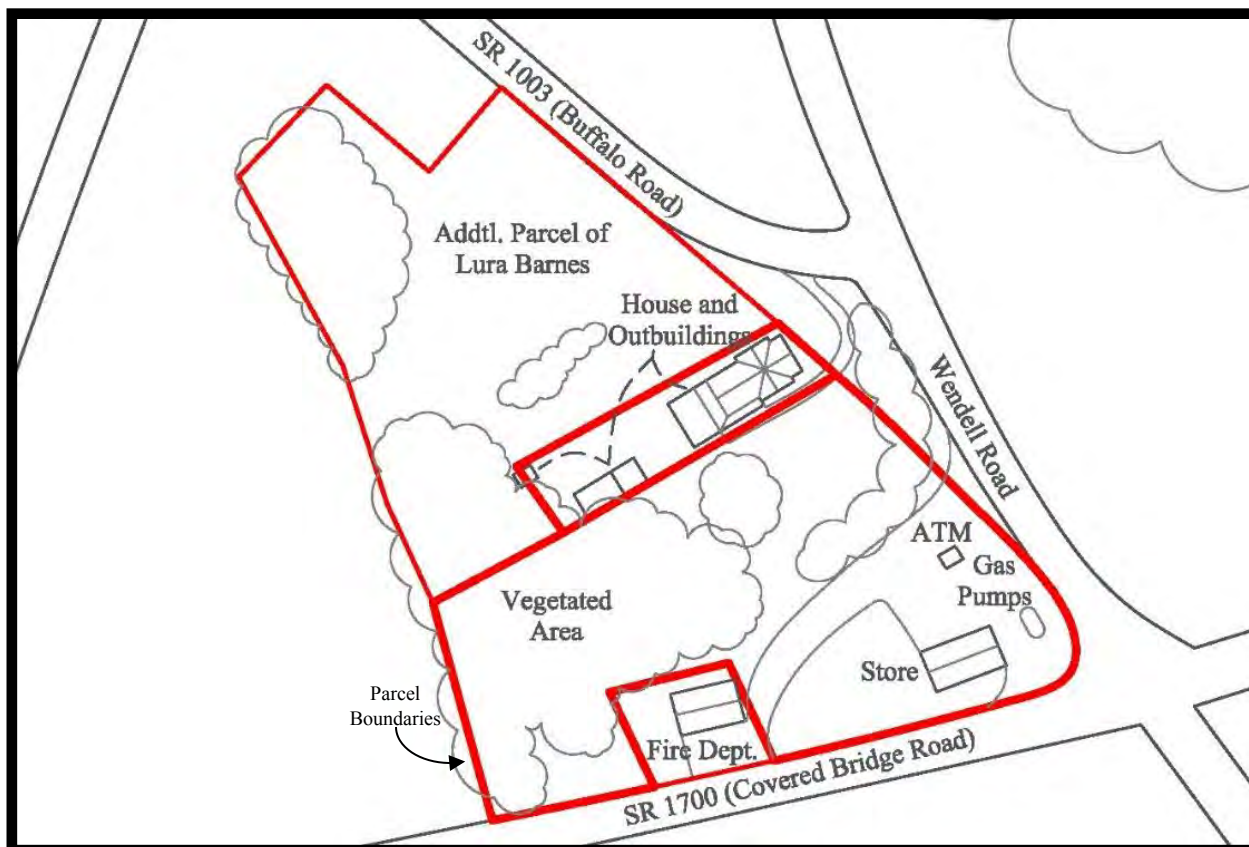


Figure 20: Sketch Map of the J. O. Barnes Store and House Property.

Property Description:

J. O. Barnes Store

Exterior

The J. O. Barnes Store is a two-story, front-gabled store with plain wooden weatherboard siding and a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails. It has a brick foundation and a one-story, hip-roofed porch that spans the front elevation, is supported by plain square posts, and shelters an entry door flanked by large store-front windows, likely replacements. Above the porch are two windows with four-over-four wooden sashes, and a sign that reads “C. E. Barnes Store, Est. 1927” (Figure 18).

The north (side) elevation contains a wooden door toward its west end that is sheltered by a shed roof and two four-over-four wooden sash windows light the second story (Figure 21). The west (rear) elevation has two large windows with bars on the first story and a wooden door flanked by four-over-four wooden sash windows with storm window covers on the second floor. The door is approached by a tall wooden staircase with a small landing at the top and sheltered by a shed roof (Figure 22). The south (side) elevation mirrors the north elevation with a wooden door sheltered by a shed roof at the rear and two four-over-four wooden windows across the second story. There is also an air conditioning unit with its own shed roof located near the front window and a brick chimney that rises from the south slope of the roof (Figure 23).



Figure 21: J. O. Barnes Store, Looking South.



Figure 22: J. O. Barnes Store, Looking East.



Figure 23: J. O. Barnes Store, Looking North.

Interior

The store is still operated as a corner store with a focus on local goods. Flush boards and paneling cover the interior walls and ceiling while black and white asphalt tiles cover the floor. The space is filled with shelving, display cases and freezers, and a centrally placed checkout counter (Figures 24 and 25).



Figure 24: J. O. Barnes Store, Interior.



Figure 25: J. O. Barnes Store, Interior.

Ancillary Structures

To the north of the store is a small walk-up ATM that faces east and rest on a concrete pad. Roughly square, the one-story structure is sheltered by a flat roof with an eye-catching red cornice that reads “Cashpoints” on each elevation and cantilevers over the ATM interface. Large glass panels in steel frames shelter the interface on the north and south (Figure 26).



Figure 26: J. O. Barnes Store, ATM, Looking Northwest.

J. O. Barnes House

Exterior

The J. O. Barnes House is a frame one-and-one-half story Craftsman-style dwelling clad in plain wooden weatherboard siding with a cross gabled roof covered by metal tiles that replicate the shape of terracotta tiles, and a brick foundation with concrete block infill. A large forward-facing gable extends over the front porch and is supported by battered box columns on brick piers. The porch shelters a modern entry door flanked by large, multi-paned, vinyl windows. In the front gable there is an eight-over-eight vinyl sash window. Simple brackets adorn each of the dwelling's four gables and exposed rafter tails are visible below the dwelling's eaves (Figure 19).

The north (side) elevation has a large gable, similar to that on the east (front) elevation, that contains three eight-over-eight vinyl sash windows—two on the first story and one on the second. The dwelling extends west of the gable with one individual and one paired six-over-six vinyl sash window. Two additions extend from the west (rear) elevation of the dwelling. The first is a one-story enclosed porch with a shed roof and the second is a carport with an enclosed storage area on the north (side) elevation. The north elevation of the enclosed porch has a four-over-four vinyl sash window, and the north elevation of the carport has a six-over-six vinyl sash window. Also distinguishing the two additions is the slope of their roofs, which is steeper on the porch and shallower on the carport. Both rest on a concrete block foundation (Figure 27).

The west elevation is dominated by the carport which spans the full width of the rear elevation and is mostly open with a small portion of the north side enclosed. The carport shelters the west (rear) elevation of the enclosed porch which spans the width of the dwelling and contains an entry door, a six-over-six vinyl sash window, and large paired windows. Above the carport there is an eight-over-eight vinyl sash window surrounded by irregular siding that suggests it was originally a different size (Figure 28).

The entrance of the carport acts as the western section of the dwelling, while the rear porch wraps the southwest corner of the dwelling terminating at the point where the side gable begins to rise. The west end of the porch is still enclosed and has a large three-pane picture window, and the two bays to the east are open with decorative cast-iron supports and shelters an entry door flanked on the east by an eight-over-eight vinyl sash window. A wide, brick chimney east of the door also rises from the elevation, and large paired windows light the east elevation of the enclosed porch. East of the porch is a gable that is identical to the one of the north elevation (Figure 29).



Figure 27: J. O. Barnes House, Looking South.



Figure 28: J. O. Barnes House, Looking East.



Figure 29: J. O. Barnes House, Looking North.

Interior

Access to the interior was denied but according to the homeowner it was renovated in 1964. The spaces observed by the surveyor were finished with wooden paneling that is reflective of the remodel and little to no original material could be seen.

Ancillary Structures

A variety of outbuildings are located west of the dwelling. The first is a large metal-framed garage with a front-gabled roof and a garage door entrance on the east (front) elevation as well as an entry door on the north (side) elevation. A metal-framed carport that is roughly the same height, width, and form as the garage stands immediately in front of it (Figure 30).

A frame structure stands northwest of the garage. It has a flat, standing seam metal roof and horizontal wooden planks create partial walls on the north and south sides (Figure 31).



Figure 30: J. O. Barnes House, Garage and Carport.



Figure 31: J. O. Barnes House, Frame Structure.

Historical Background

The J. O. Barnes Store was begun by brothers Joshua “Otis” and Clyde “Weldon” Barnes in 1927 on the east side of Covered Bridge Road, roughly opposite of its current location. It was originally known as the J. O. Barnes Store, and was operated by Otis who lived in the J. O. Barnes House on the west side of Buffalo Road. However, around 1940 Buffalo Road was paved and, concerned about increases in traffic and the safety of his children as they crossed the street from the house to the store, Otis moved the store from the east side of the street to its current location on the northwest corner.

Prior to opening the store, the brothers lived with their mother, Laura Barnes, on Lodge Road, named for the Archer Masonic Lodge #165 which once sat between the store and the Barnes residence.

¹⁴ The house they lived in was owned by Otis, who was at the time 27 years old and unmarried. Weldon was 24 and also unmarried. They are both listed as general farmers. By the 1930 census, Otis was married to Mary Cleo Thompson, and their household included three daughters and one son, as well as Weldon and another individual, Nick R. Turley (or Surley), who is listed as a brother-in-law. Otis’s occupation is listed as “Farmer Merchant” and his industry is “Farm General Store,” while Weldon is still listed as a farmer.¹⁵

In 1944, Otis died leaving his property in an estate. Weldon took over the operation of the store but died in 1950. At that time, Otis’s son Charles Edgar Barnes took over the store and renamed it the C. E. Barnes Store. Charles, who also farmed and operated the C. E. Barnes Trucking Co., ran the store for the next 57 years until his own death in 2007.¹⁶ Today the store is operated by Joshua David Barnes, the great grandson of Otis Barnes.

After the deaths of the brothers, the land around the store, which is referred to in deeds and plats as “Tract No. 9 of the Homeplace,” was divided between heirs (Figure 32). It should be noted that in the 1920s, 1930s, and possibly later, the brothers purchased many tracts of land jointly, and it is unclear if this tract belonged to both brothers or was purchased separately. Their joint interest in the business, however, suggests that they owned it in partnership. A plat drawn of the tract provides some information as to their separate landholdings by denoting various tracts of land to the east of Buffalo Road as “J. O. Barnes Heirs,” as well as two parcels in the vicinity as “Tract No. 1 of the Rance Place.”¹⁷ The plat shows tract number nine divided into six lots, lot number three of which contains the store and a chapel, possibly the masonic lodge, and was left to Charles, and lot number four, which contains the homeplace, and was left to Lura Jean Barnes, a daughter of Otis Barnes.¹⁸ Today, the store is held in the Charles E. Barnes Family Trust, while the house is still owned and resided in by Lura Jean and her husband Glenn Wright Moore.¹⁹

¹⁴ Deed book 508, page 573.

¹⁵ US Census 1920 and 1930.

¹⁶ Legacy.com, “Charles Barnes.”

¹⁷ Plat book 7, page 9.

¹⁸ Deed book 513, page 47.

¹⁹ Tax office and spoke with Lura at the house.

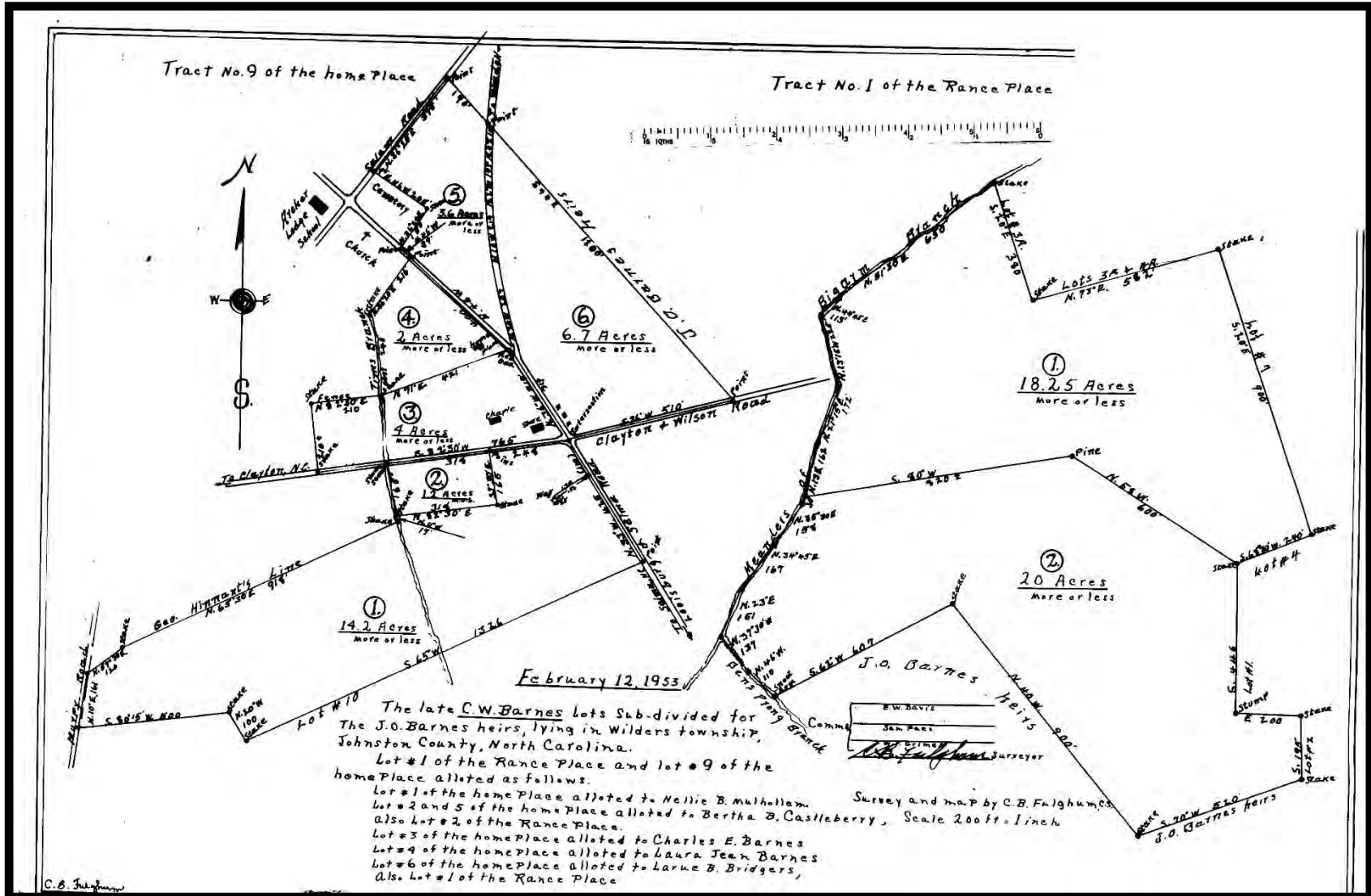


Figure 32: Property of C. W. Barnes.

NRHP Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the J. O. Barnes Store and House is recommended as eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

The greatest compromise to the integrity of the J. O. Barnes Store lies in its move from the east side of Buffalo Road to the west side in the mid-nineteenth century. The short distance of the move, however, left the store essentially in its same setting at the intersection of two thoroughfares and the center of the Archer Lodge community. In this location, the store and house are easily associated with the early development and growth of the small town. The location also contributes greatly to the town's feeling as an early twentieth century crossroads community. Furthermore, both the store and house show remarkable integrity through the retention of their original designs, materials, and workmanship.

Criterion A

The J. O. Barnes Store and House is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

The J. O. Barnes Store and House is associated with the development of the small crossroads community of Archer Lodge. The store, in particular, acted as a hub for the small community by providing goods and resources that would otherwise not have been available to area residents due to the poor condition of roads in the early twentieth century, as well as acting as a gathering spot in the community. Stores like the J. O. Barnes Store also played a large role in the economy of the southern states by extending lines of credit to farmers, a convenience that was facilitated by the community's small size and close-knit nature. This service allowed farmers to purchase what they needed to plant crops and provide for their families then to pay back store owners after their crops were harvested and sold. Without such a system, farmers in the area would not have been able to purchase the items they needed, and the small community may easily have faded away rather than becoming the growing town it is today.

For these reasons, J. O. Barnes Store and House is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the development of the Archer Lodge community.

Criterion B

The J. O. Barnes Store and House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those

that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

Though the J. O. Barnes Store and House is associated with a prominent family in the Archer Lodge community, its significance is derived more from its function within the community rather than the esteem of its owners and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The J. O. Barnes Store and House is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The J. O. Barnes Store and House is an example of an early twentieth century rural store and associated residence. The store, which is representative of many vernacular commercial buildings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, is one of the most well-preserved in the area, and at two-stories is one of the larger and more impressive of the type. Of the seven rural stores listed in Johnston County in HPOWeb, the J. O. Barnes Store is the only one that is two stories tall and one of only three with an associated house. Another 21 stores exist in the county's larger communities, most of these, however, are standard brick commercial buildings. In comparison, Wake County, which is approximately 3.5 miles from Archer Lodge, has 118 stores, though only eight of them are described as being two-stories, and most of these are constructed of brick.²⁰

Typical of the smaller stores in Johnston County is David Pace's Grocery Store, which is located less than two miles west of the J. O. Barnes Store on Covered Bridge Road (Figure 33). The one-story, weatherboard building was constructed in 1948, roughly 20 years after the J. O. Barnes Store, and has a projecting front gable that shelters two gas pumps, as well as a central entry door flanked by multi-pane replacement windows. The building, which faces north, has been expanded on the west with an integral, shed-roofed wing, and on the east with a shed-roofed porch, and has exposed rafter tails indicative of the Craftsman style. Like the J. O. Barnes Store, David Pace's Stores is still in operation and sells basic grocery store items in addition to gasoline. The store, however, is much smaller than the J. O. Barnes Store and representative of the growing popularity of the automobile in the mid-twentieth century rather than the center of activity in a small crossroads community.

The dwelling associated with the store is a well-preserved example of an early twentieth century Craftsman-style dwelling as exhibited by its large front facing gable, battered box columns, and gallows brackets. It also retains its wooden weatherboard siding and metal tile roof that emulates the pattern of terracotta, and though expanded at the rear with a carport and remodeled on the interior, is still very reflective of its original design. The Craftsman style is attributed to 35 resources in Johnston County, two of which are located near Kenly, and the rest of which are

²⁰ Note: There may be more two-story stores, however, many of the resources recorded in HPOWeb lack descriptions.

located in Smithfield and Selma. None are in the vicinity of Archer Lodge which is characterized by a diversity of traditional and vernacular styles, as well as a variety of mid-century and twenty-first century dwellings.

Similar in style and form to the J. O. Barnes House is a Craftsman-style dwelling in Selma, the Effie and Ernest Wood House (JT0091). Like the J. O. Barnes House, it is defined by a large front gable that projects and shelters an integral porch with an entry door flanked by large windows, though those on the J. O. Barnes House have been replaced, and has a cross-gabled roof with equal sized gables on each elevation. The gables differ in that those on the Effie and Ernest Wood House have simple faux purlin tails in the place of the J. O. Barnes House's gallows brackets and is filled with shingles rather than a window and weatherboard siding. The porch of the Effie and Ernest Wood House is also supported by small, tripled, battered-box columns on brick pedestals versus the J. O. Barnes House's standard sized battered-box columns. The differences display the flexibility of the Craftsman style and its ability to be applied to standard forms with different effects. By and of itself, the J. O. Barnes House is representative of a well-preserved, yet typical Craftsman-style dwelling, the likes of which can be found elsewhere in Johnston County and throughout North Carolina. The house, however, gains significance through its association with the J. O. Barnes Store and store's ties to the early twentieth century development of the Archer Lodge community.

For these reasons, the J. O. Barnes Store and House is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture as an example of a well-preserved early twentieth century store and Craftsman-style dwelling.

Criterion D

The J. O. Barnes Store and House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 33: David Pace's Grocery Store, 5244 Covered Bridge Road, Clayton, NC.



Figure 34: Effie and Ernest Wood House (JT0091).

NRHP Boundary Justification

The NRHP boundary for the J. O. Barnes Store and House has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties. The boundary, which follows the right-of-way of SR 1700 and 1003, is drawn to include the store and dwelling, as well as a swath of land between the parcel boundary and right-of-way that includes the dwelling's front yard and driveway. The NRHP boundary is identified as the current parcels 178002-57-8338 and 178002-57-7561 (Johnston County PINs). The boundary contains approximately three acres (Figure 35).

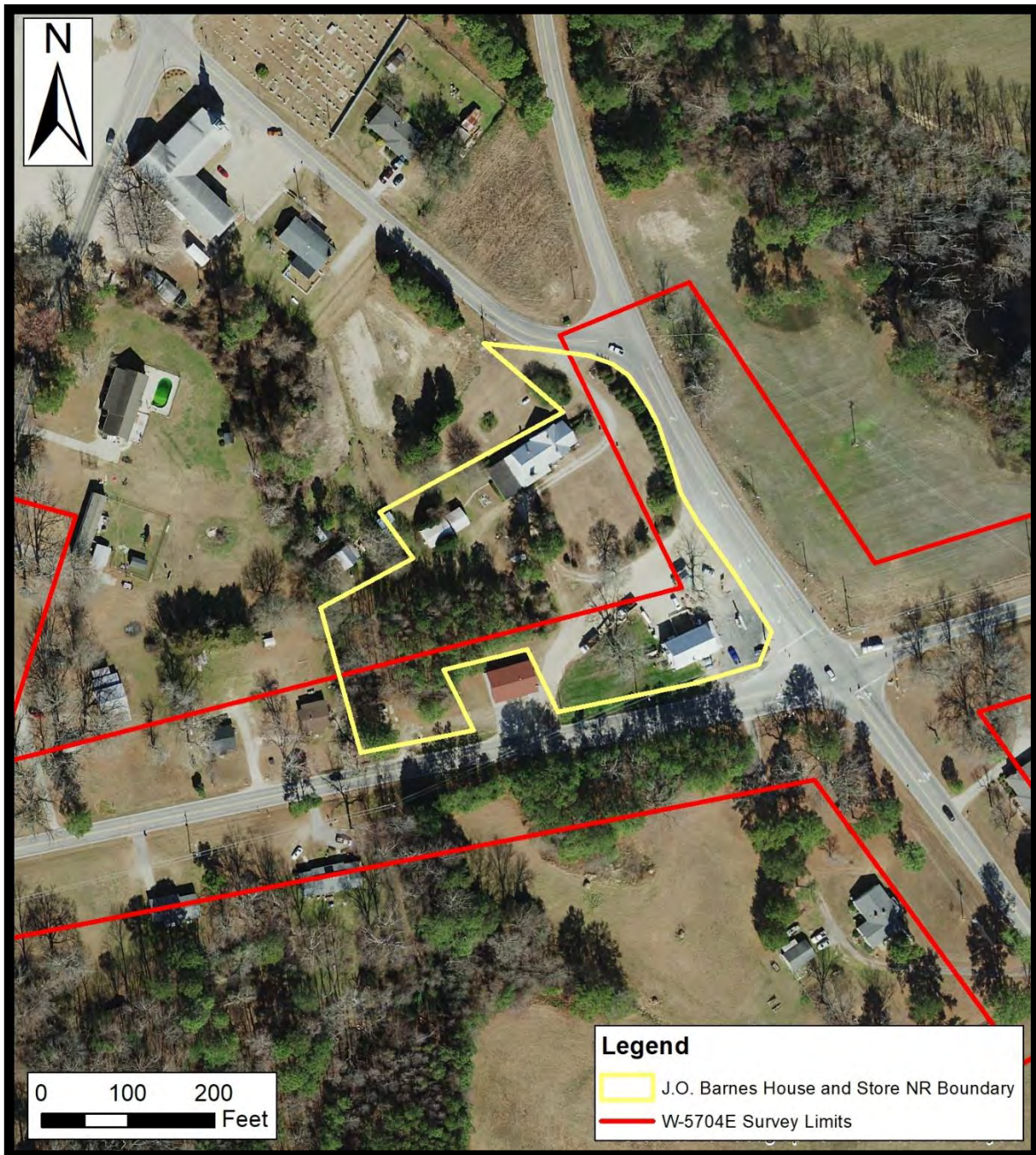


Figure 35: J. O. Barnes House and Store, NRHP Boundary.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Resource Name:	Wall House
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	003
HPO Survey Site Number:	JT1987
Location:	6602 Covered Bridge Road, Clayton, NC 27527
Parcel ID:	178001-47-6390
Dates(s) of Construction:	ca. 1900
Recommendation:	Not Eligible



Figure 36: Wall House, Looking Northeast.

Setting

The Wall House is located on the northwest corner of SR 1700 (Covered Bridge Road) and SR 1702 (Archer Lodge Road) and faces south to SR 1700 (Covered Bridge Road). It sits back approximately 60 feet from the road and is surrounded by a domestic yard with mature trees scattered across the parcel. A dirt road extends from SR 1702 (Archer Lodge Road) toward the northwest boundary of the parcel with a loop behind the dwelling, and a plowed field fills the space between the road and the parcel's northern limits. To the west of the dwelling are two mobile homes that are accessed by a gravel driveway off of SR 1700 (Covered Bridge Road). A barn sits north of the mobile homes on the south side of the dirt road. South of the dwelling, across SR 1700 (Covered Bridge Road), is a plowed field that has the same owner as the surveyed property and encompasses a family cemetery. West of the parcel is a newly

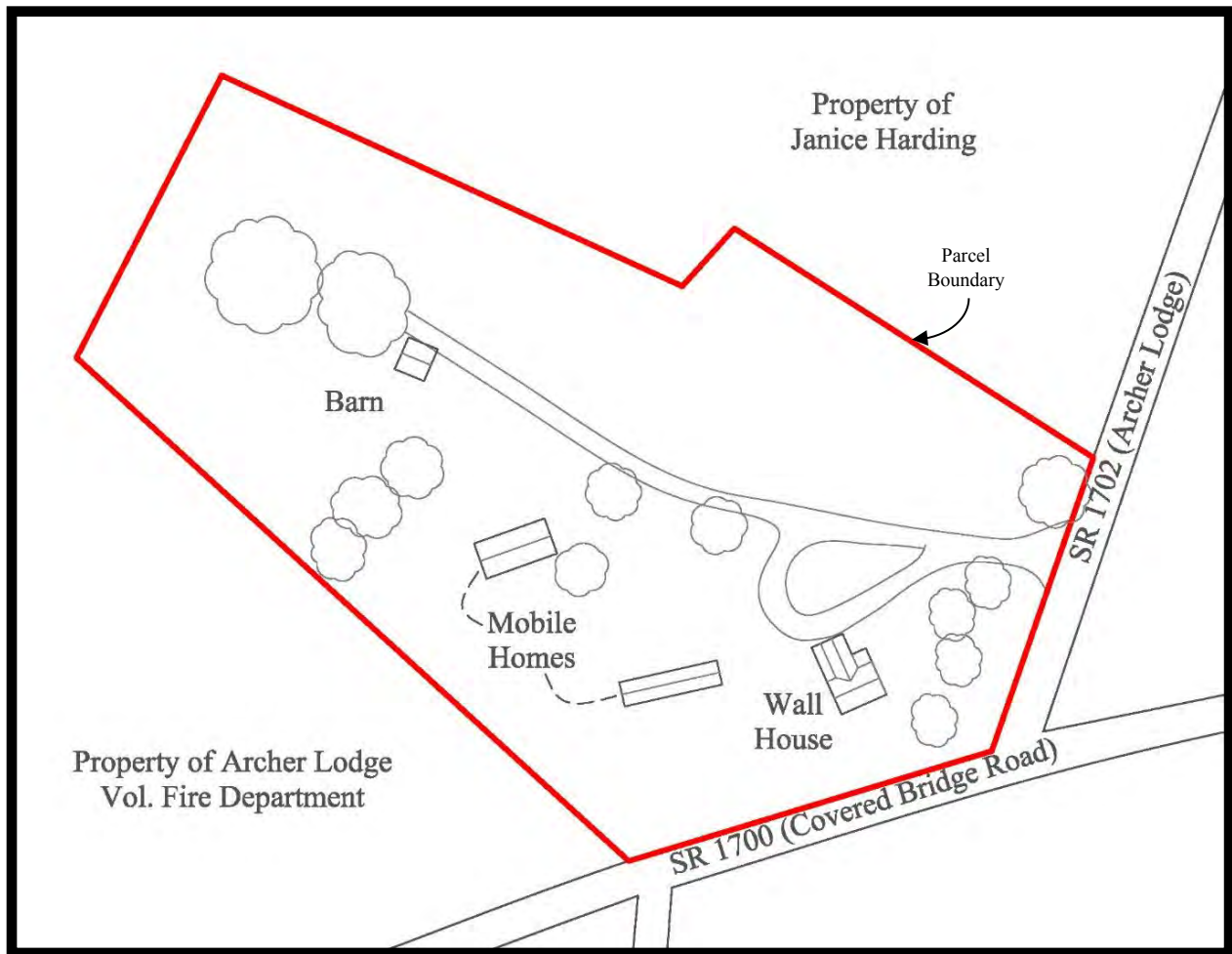


Figure 37: Sketch Map of the Wall House Property.

constructed volunteer fire department building and to the east, across SR 1702 (Archer Lodge Road), is a 1940s dwelling on a large corner lot (Figures 36 and 37).

Property Description

Exterior

The Wall House is a one-story, side-gabled traditional/vernacular style cottage clad in plain, wooden weatherboard siding with a new metal roof and a field stone foundation. Its main block consists of two friendly rooms that are entered by separate front doors and have a shared central chimney. A shed-roofed section, possibly an enclosed porch, spans the rear elevation, and a gabled wing with a shed-roofed side porch extends from the center of the shed-roofed section. The wing, which originally served as a kitchen, was constructed as a separate structure and moved to meet the house, likely in the late nineteenth century.²¹ A hip-roofed porch supported by thin Tuscan columns spans the south (front) elevation and shelters two entry doors with nine lights over panels that are flanked by one-over-one windows with wooden sashes. The porch itself is a concrete slab on a field stone foundation. The elevation is finished with simple cornerboards (Figures 36 and 38).

²¹ Conversation with property owner's son.



Figure 38: Wall House, Looking West.

The east (side) elevation is composed of a gable and the side of the shed-roofed section, giving it the shape of a saltbox. Below the gable is a small attic vent and a single two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wooden sash window. A vertical element, much like the cornerboards, divides the elevation between the gable and shed-roofed section hinting that the elevation once ended at that point. Set back from the elevation is the east (side) elevation of the gabled wing, which includes an entry door with nine lights over panels, likely modern, flanked on the south by a one-over-one wooden sash window. Unlike the rest of the dwelling, the gabled wing has a poured concrete foundation (Figures 39).

The north (rear) elevation appears as three parts—the east end of the shed-roofed section, the rear gable of the wing, and the side of a shed-roofed porch that spans the west elevation of the wing. The east end of the shed-roofed section contains a single off-center, two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wooden sash window, while the rear elevation of the wing, which is clad with a material made to look like vertical panels, has a single six-over-six vinyl sash window. Non-decorative cornerboards exist on the wing and are painted white to resemble those on the main block (Figures 40).

The west (side) elevation of the rear wing is spanned by a three-bay porch supported by plain square posts and shelters an off-center entry door. To the south, the dwelling has the same saltbox form, though mirrored, as the east elevation with a small attic vent and a single two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wooden sash window (Figures 41).



Figure 39: Wall House, Looking Southwest.



Figure 40: Wall House, Looking Southeast.



Figure 41: Wall House, Looking Northeast.

Interior

The son of the property owner was present at the time of the survey but preferred not to have the interior photographed. He did, however, share that the interior has been remodeled.

Ancillary Structures

Though the son of the owner indicated that the nearby mobile homes and barn were no longer associated with the dwelling's parcel, the Johnston County GIS site shows the structures on the same parcel. The mobile home closer to SR 1700 (Covered Bridge Road) is a standard single-wide, side-gabled structure with a metal roof and metal siding. It has one-over-one metal sash windows and a small uncovered porch on the front (south) elevation. The second mobile home is a double-wide, side-gabled structure that also has a metal roof and metal siding. It has six-over-six vinyl sash windows, and a small wooden porch with a shed roof (Figures 42).

The frame barn has a gabled, metal roof, is clad in vertical boards, and rests on a stone foundation. It has entrances on its southeast (front) elevations (Figure 43).



Figure 42: Lyles-Harding House, Mobile Homes, Looking North.



Figure 43: Lyles-Harding House, Barn, Looking Northwest.

Historical Background

The property that contains the Wall House can be traced back to the estate of William B. Wall, a large property owner and farmer, who died in Johnston County in 1884. The next year, his property, which contained roughly 370 acres, was divided into six parcels and distributed among his heirs. The largest parcel, Lot 2, which today contains the Wall House, was given to William's son, James D. Wall.²² According to the current property owner's son, the house was constructed in the early nineteenth century, and though this date is rather early, it is possible that it was constructed by the time or soon after James inherited the property.

James, who is listed in censuses from 1860 through 1880 as a farmer then as a farmer and merchant, retained ownership of the property until 1902 when he sold it to his sons Robert A. Wall and J. Harvey Wall. The deed describes the land as Lot 2 of the William B. Wall Estate less one acre of land that was sold to D. L. Barnes and four-and-a-one-half acres sold to J. W. Barnes.²³ It is during their ownership that the dwelling was documented on a 1911 soil survey map, confirming that it was at least in existence by the early twentieth century (Figure 44).

In 1920, Robert and his wife, Chloe, sold the property to Robert's sister, Ava Wall Liles, and her husband, Millard L. Liles, who is listed as a farmer in the 1940 Census.²⁴ A 1958 plat shows the division of his property into seven tracts, with two tracts given to each of his daughters—Nancy Mattox (Matta), Kate Liles, and Exnerdale Harding—and one given to his grandson, Larry

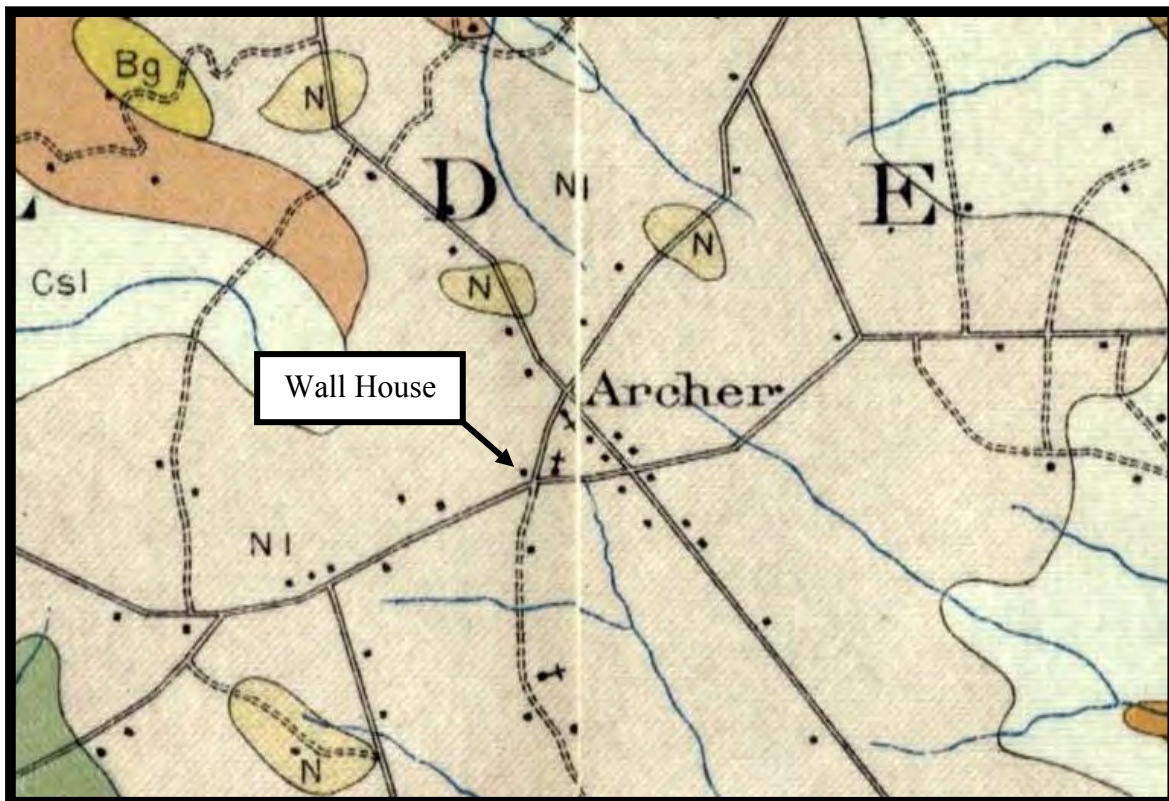


Figure 44: 1911 Johnston County Soil Map, showing location of the Wall House.

²² Deed book LDB, page 102.

²³ Deed book F12, page 207.

²⁴ Deed book 83, page 28.

Harding (Figure 45).²⁵ After Millard's death in 1969, the property was distributed with Lot 3, which contains the house, given to Nancy. An aerial image from 1964 shows the property, likely as it was at the time of the division, as mostly farmland with the dwelling and a few agricultural buildings (Figure X). Over time, Larry and his wife, Janice T. Harding, purchased each of the tracts, including Lot 3 in 1975.²⁶ Today all but the northern half of Lot 7 are owned by Janice, Larry having passed away in 2006.²⁷ At some point prior to 2001, Harding Drive was constructed and stretches from Archer Lodge Road northwest to Lot 7. A few small parcels, which are also owned by Janice Harding, have been cut from Lots 3, 4, and 5 and border the northern edge of the Wall House property. Like the dwelling's lot, these contain mobile homes, and other mobile homes exist along the northern side of Harding Drive, though they are not on individual parcels.

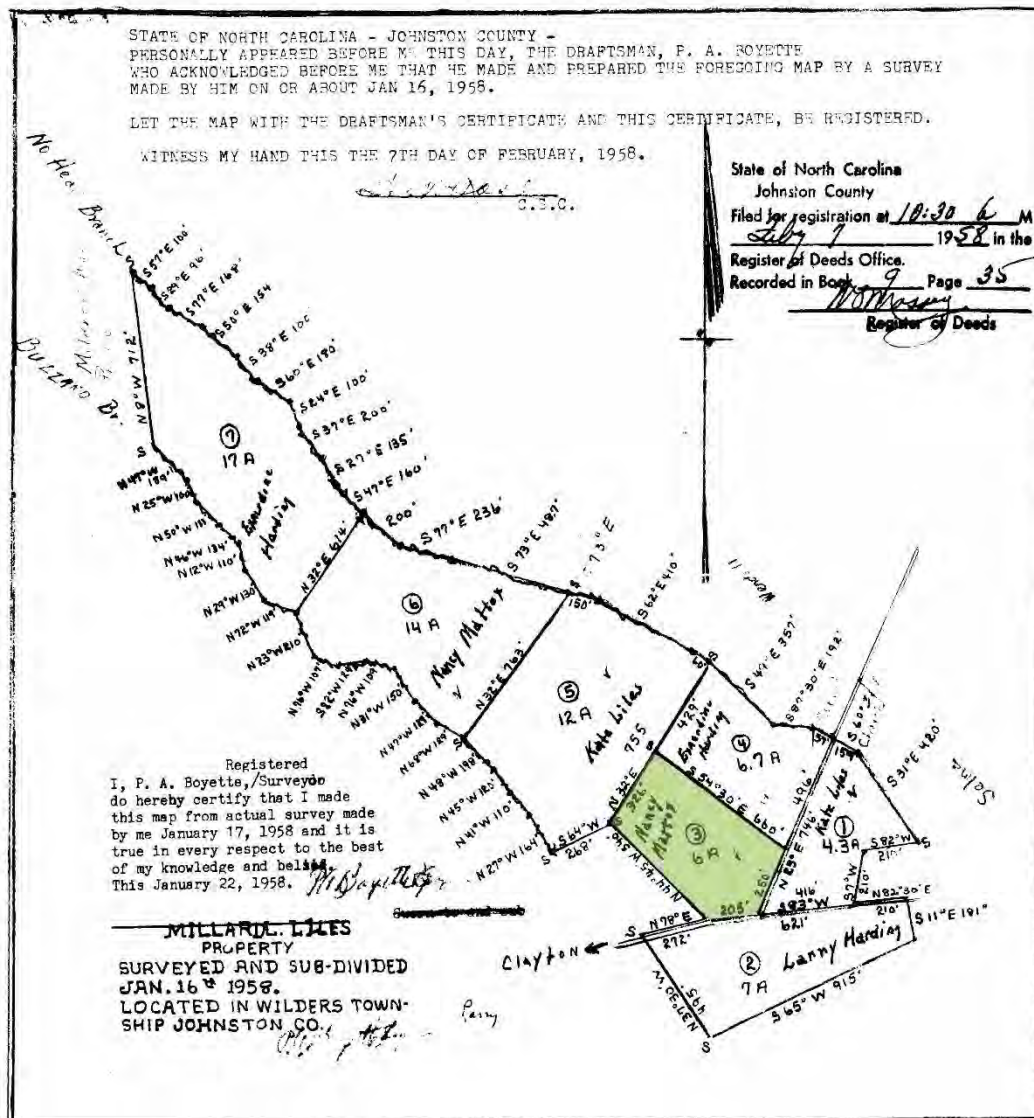


Figure 45: Plat of Millard L. Liles Property, with Lot 3 shaded.

²⁵ Plat book 9, page 35.

²⁶ Deed book 778, page 645.

²⁷ Findagrave.com, "Wall Family Cemetery."



Figure 46: 1964 Aerial of Johnston County showing the Wall House and tract.

NRHP Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Wall House is not recommended as eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

Though the Wall House remains in its original location, its setting has been greatly compromised by the addition of mobile homes on the property as well as by increased traffic and usage of SR 1700 (Covered Bridge Road) and SR 1702 (Archer Lodge Road). The dwelling, however, which does retain a high level of integrity in regard to original design, materials and workmanship, with the greatest alterations being the enclosure of the rear porch and the movement of the kitchen to join the main block, no longer conveys the feeling of an early nineteenth-century homestead. Furthermore, the changes made to its setting have compromised its association with the agricultural fields that are still managed nearby.

Criterion A

The Wall House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

When originally constructed the Wall House was surrounded by tracts of farmland and closely associated with the agricultural economy of Johnston County. Today, however, its original 67-acre tract has been broken into small lots and scattered with mobile homes, many of which are within the viewshed of the dwelling. This setting greatly detracts from the dwelling's own parcel, which still contains a few acres of plowed fields and some agricultural buildings, as well as two mobile homes. The dwelling's setting, on the corner of SR 1700 and SR 1702, is further compromised by the growth of Wake County, just 3.5 miles away, and the increased traffic and development pressures that growth has placed on the Archer Lodge community. For these reasons, the property no longer conveys a strong connection with the farming industry and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The Wall House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

The property is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Wall House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The Wall House is an example of an early dwelling type with two front doors that enter into separate, but connected rooms, and are heated by a shared central chimney. Though some debate has been had over the purpose of two front doors, many speculate that they relate to improved circulation, and the ability to enter and exit from one room without letting heat escape from the other. In other cases, such as tenant housing, the two doors accessed non-communicative rooms allowing two families to share one structure. The Wall House, however, was most likely constructed as a single-family dwelling.

Dwellings with two front doors are not well-represented in Johnston County with only three others found in the county, only one of which, a farm complex on New Bethel Road (JT1702), could be found in the HPO database. Others are also present in Nash and Wake Counties including tenant houses on the W. A. Gowers Farm (WA0290) and the Bell-Pierce Farm (WA1252), as well as main dwellings like the one on the Jim Jordan Farm Complex (WA1190), a house at 13881 NC Highway 48 (NS1496), and one at the intersection of Eagle Rock Road and Rolling Pines Lane in Wake County. Each of the dwellings differ slightly in fenestration pattern and chimney placement, as well as in age with most of those found in Nash and Wake Counties attributed to the early twentieth century, while the Wall House is attributed to the nineteenth.

One of the most comparable in form is a dwelling on the south side of Winston Road near Clayton. Though in a nearly ruinous state, the dwelling is a similar size with a central chimney and the same pattern of doors and windows, though slightly less spread out. It stands next to a similar dwelling that also has two front doors flanked by windows but has end chimneys. The dwellings stand on the edge of a tract of land that is currently being timbered and may have related to a farm at one time (Figures 47 and 48). In comparison, the Wall House is a more well-preserved example of the form, though also situated in an area that is experiencing increased pressure for change due to development and growth within the county.

A similar resource that is better condition than those on Winston Road is located on New Bethel Road near Garner (JT1702). The dwelling, which also has a central chimney, displays an asymmetrical fenestration pattern—door, window, door, window—versus the Wall House’s symmetrical arrangement (Figure 49). Additionally, though the dwelling rests on a 36-acre farm complex with historic outbuildings, including several constructed of log, and retains much of its original materials, it was found to be ineligible for the NRHP due to its associated land no longer being farmed and the construction of a modern dwelling on the parcel.²⁸

²⁸ Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc., *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Triangle Expressway Southeast Extension, Wake and Johnston Counties*, Charlotte, N. C., 2012.

The Wall House, though the most well-maintained of the four dwellings and still associated with some actively-farmed land, has experienced a great deal of alterations to its setting with the addition of mobile homes, the construction of a fire station on the parcel to its south, and the growth of SR 1700 into a major thoroughfare. Furthermore, the replacement of some of its windows with vinyl sashes, and replacement of its porch with a concrete slab have compromised the dwelling's material integrity. For these reasons, the Wall House does not retain the integrity and embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction and therefore is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture.

Criterion D

The Wall House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 47: 2391 Winston Road, Clayton, NC (address is approximate).



Figure 48: 2391 Winston Road, Clayton, NC (address is approximate).



Figure 49: Farm Complex, 719 New Bethel Road (JT1702).

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Resource Name:	George Hinton House
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	004
HPO Survey Site Number:	JT0773
Location:	6403 Covered Bridge Road, Clayton, NC 27527
Parcel ID:	178001-46-1936
Dates(s) of Construction:	ca. 1908
Recommendation:	Not Eligible



Figure 50: George Hinton House, Looking North.

Setting

The George Hinton House is located on a three-acre lot on the north side of SR 1700 (Covered Bridge Road). The house sits roughly 75 feet from the road and faces south toward a small plowed field, though the rears of recently constructed tract homes are visible just beyond the field. Immediately surrounding the house is a grassy lawn with many mature trees and landscaping at the front of the dwelling. A gravel driveway follows the east (side) elevation of the dwelling and wraps behind the house between it and two outbuildings—a small, front-gabled garage and a concrete block workshop. Where the driveway ends, a fenced in area begins and extends to the west. North of the outbuildings is a second collection of outbuilding and to the east is a large barn. East of the driveway is a mowed lawn and just beyond the lawn, in the northeast corner of the parcel, is a wooded area. The north and west sides of the parcel are

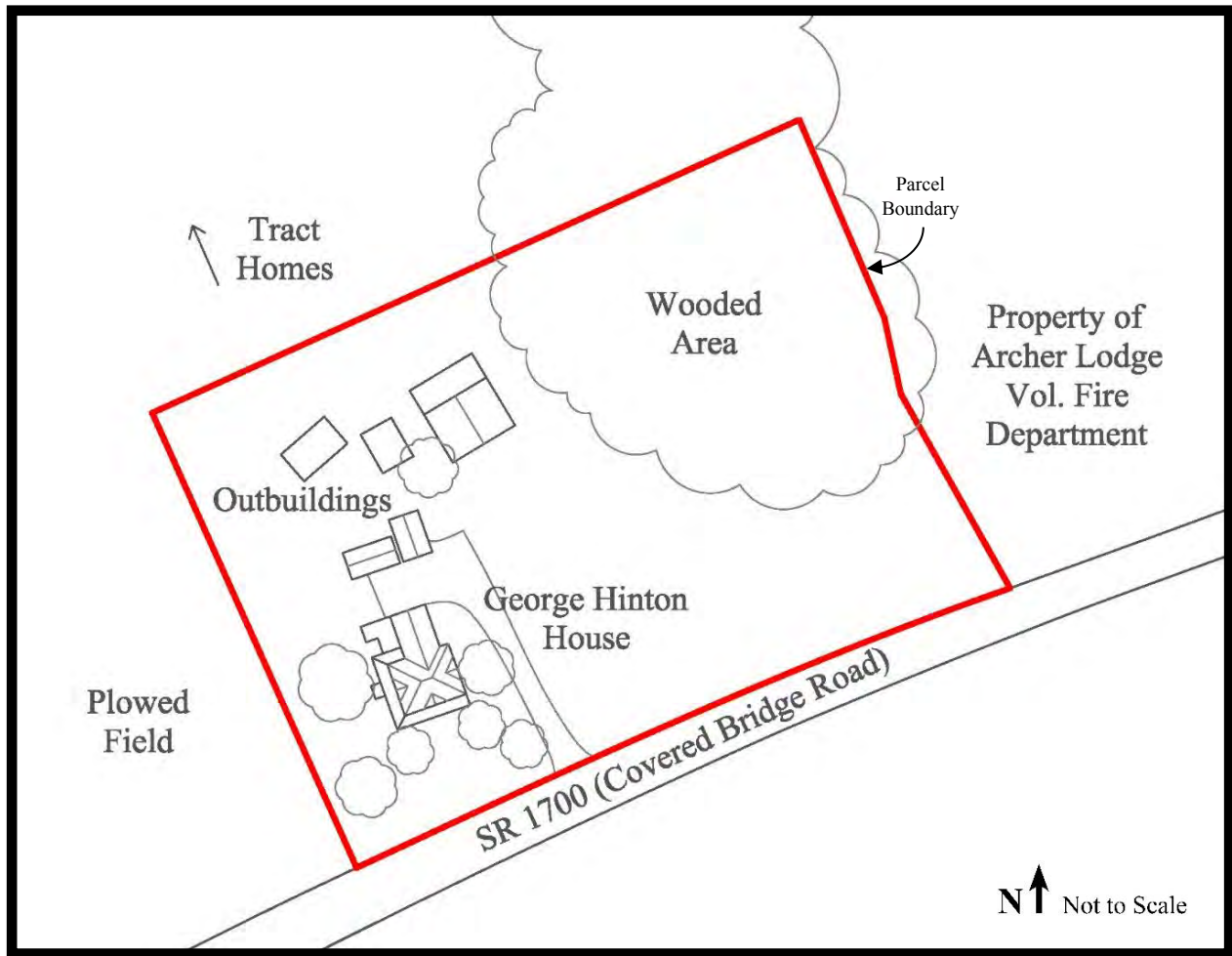


Figure 51: Sketch Map of the George Hinton House Property.

wrapped by plowed fields that are also owned by the owner of the George Hinton House. The parcel to the west contains a new volunteer fire department building (Figures 50 and 51).

Property Description

Exterior

The George Hinton House is a one-story Queen Anne-style dwelling with a steep, hipped roof with false gables on its front and side elevations. It is clad with vinyl siding, has a standing-seam metal roof, and rests on a brick foundation. A nearly full-width porch wraps the south (front) and west (side) elevations. It is supported by turned posts with decorative brackets and connected by a balustrade with square posts. The porch shelters a modern entry door flanked on the west by a six-over-six vinyl sash window and on the east by a multi-pane picture window that is also vinyl. A four-over-four wooden sash window lights the false gable and was once surrounded by decorative wooden shingles. Three chimneys once rose from the roof—one from each of the side slopes (east and west) and one from the center of the gabled wing (Figure 50).

The east (side) elevation is similar to the south (front) elevation with a false gable and four-over-four wooden sash window. Below, across the first story elevation is a six-over-six vinyl sash window and an entry door with six panes over three horizontal panels. The door is sheltered by a

small porch with posts, brackets, and balustrade similar to the front porch. The porch is flanked by small six-over-six vinyl sash windows. The side elevation of a rear gabled wing extends north of the main block of the dwelling. It contains a six-over-six vinyl sash window and paired four-over-four vinyl sash windows (Figure 52).

The north (rear) elevation is dominated by the gabled wing, which has the shape of a saltbox, and a sun porch. The rear of the wing contains only a round attic vent and a six-over-six vinyl sash window below the shed-roofed section. The sun porch extends west and is lit by a ribbon of large windows that is broken by an entry door. The door is accessed by a ramp that covers a brief wooden staircase and has a simple balustrade (Figure 53).

The west (side) elevation is more complex than the others. It begins on the north with the sunporch, which projects then recesses, and is lit by a continuous ribbon of large windows. The next section is composed of an enclosed portion of the wrap around porch, which wraps the northwest corner of the main block of the dwelling and has no windows, a small shed-roofed projection with a modern six-panel entry door, and the remaining, unaltered, portion of the wrap around porch. Above the porch is a third false gable and four-over-four wooden sash window (Figure 54).



Figure 52: George Hinton House, Looking West.



Figure 53: George Hinton House, Looking South.



Figure 54: George Hinton House, Looking East.

Interior

When originally constructed the George Hinton House had a double-pile, center-hall plan. This simple form, however, has been greatly altered to accommodate bedrooms, bathrooms, closets, and a kitchen. Specific alterations include reorienting the staircase to better access the attic, enclosing the rear of the wrap around porch to accommodate a master bathroom, closet, and laundry room, adding a rear wing for a kitchen, adding the sunporch, and truncating the fireplaces. Many of the dwelling's original doors and windows have also been replaced (Figures 55 through 57).



Figure 55: George Hinton House, Stair Hall.



Figure 56: George Hinton House, Location of Removed Chimney Stack.



Figure 57: George Hinton House, Dining Room.

Ancillary Structures

A number of outbuildings exist behind the dwelling. The largest is a three-bay, gable-roofed barn clad with corrugated sheet metal and covered with a standing-seam metal roof. It has two entry doors, also clad with corrugated sheet metal, at the west and center of the south (front) elevation, and a large garage-like entrance with clipped-corners on the east side of the elevation. Loft doors are located above each of the first-story entrances and an open machine shed spans the north (rear) elevation (Figure 58).

West of the barn is a small shed that was originally used as a mule stable. It has a standing-seam metal shed roof and double-leaf batten doors on its south (front) elevation. Its front elevation is clad with wooden weatherboard siding while its east and west (side) elevations are clad with corrugated metal. An open shed spans its north (rear) elevation (Figures 59 and 60).

Directly behind the dwelling is a circa 1950 concrete block building that was used as a washhouse and smokehouse. It has a side-gabled, metal clad roof—standing-seam metal on the south side and corrugated on the north—and two entrances that flank a centered six-over-six vinyl sash window. Only one of the entrances, that on the west, has a door—six-panes over three horizontal panels. The north (rear) elevation of the dwelling is lit by two six-over-six vinyl sash windows that flank a chimney, and an additional six-over-six vinyl sash window lights the west (side) elevation (Figures 61 and 62).



Figure 58: George Hinton House, Barn, Looking North.



Figure 59: George Hinton House, Mule Stable, Looking Northwest.



Figure 60: George Hinton House, Mule Stable, Looking East



Figure 61: George Hinton House, Washhouse/Smokehouse, Looking Northwest.



Figure 62: George Hinton House, Washhouse/Smokehouse, Looking Southeast.

Also behind the dwelling is a front-gabled, vinyl-clad garage with a standing-seam metal roof and concrete block foundation. It has a modern garage door on the south (front) elevation and a six-over-six wooden sash window on the east (side) elevation (Figures 63).

North of the garage is a flat-roofed outbuilding that is clad with vertical metal panels, has a sliding entry door on its south (front) elevation, and two paired six-over-six vinyl sash windows on its east (side) elevation (Figures 64).

At the northwest corner of the fenced in area is a concrete block dog house. It has a gabled roof covered with standing-seam metal. The gables and door are covered with vinyl siding (Figures 65).



Figure 63: George Hinton House, Garage, Looking Northwest.



Figure 64: George Hinton House, Outbuilding, Looking North.



Figure 65: George Hinton House, Dog House, Looking North.

Historical Background

The George Hinton House was built in 1908 on property that George purchased from D. A. Wall, an heir of William B. Wall who was a prominent farmer in the area, on April 8, 1907.²⁹ Before being divided among his heirs, William's estate included over 370 acres and encompassed a large portion of the land along present-day SR 1700. The parcel acquired by D. A. Wall, and later sold to George Hinton, was Lot 3 and included 60 ½ acres. Also, though George was married to Nancy Wall, who may or may not be related to William, he himself was the great nephew of William's wife Mary Ann Hinton Wall.³⁰ According to the current property owner, the house shares a similar design with two other Hinton dwellings that were constructed by local builders prior to the George Hinton House. One is located nearby on Loop Road, while the other, which was further away, is no longer extant.

At the time of the 1930 Census, George is listed as the head of the household with his youngest son, Arthur Hinton, daughter-in-law, Susie, and three grandchildren, Arthur Jr., Geraldine, and Harold, living in the house as well. The 1940 Census shows the family as still living together, but with Arthur as the head of the house, and in 1948, when George died, Arthur inherited the property. After his own death in 1954, the property was inherited by his only surviving child, Geraldine Hinton McDonald, who lived with her husband, Thomas Edward McDonald, in Cumberland County, North Carolina. At the time, the parcel included approximately 105 acres, roughly 45 more than when George purchased it from D. A. Wall. Geraldine did not retain ownership for long, selling it to her uncle Hubert Haywood Hinton on November 3, 1955.³¹ On the same day, Hubert sold the property to his son, H. R. Hinton; daughter, Ione H. Cash; and grandchildren, C. M. Lancaster, Kenneth Lancaster, and Myrna Lancaster Nowell.³² In 1960, after Hubert's death, each of the owners aside from H. R. Hinton sold their interest in the property to H. R..³³ By this time the property represented a well-developed farm with multiple outbuildings and a large plowed field (Figure 67).

In 1977, H. R. sold the property to his wife, Sallie Alta P. Hinton, excluding two small tracts that were parceled off in 1967 and 1974.³⁴ Sallie retained ownership of the property until her death in 2005, when it was inherited by her and H. R.'s son, Nelson Eddie Hinton. In 2008, Nelson and his wife, Margaret Ann Hinton, sold two tracts, which contain the George Hinton House and roughly seven acres of land, to the current owner, C. R. Hinton.³⁵

²⁹ Deed book R9, page 197.

³⁰ Ancestry.com, "George Malachi Hinton" in "North Carolina Families Ancestry" tree.

³¹ Deed book 537, page 65.

³² Deed book 537, page 66. Note: The Lancasters are related to Hubert through his daughter Lela May and her husband Captain McIver Lancaster.

³³ Deed book 585, page 406.

³⁴ Deed book 811, page 800.

³⁵ Deed book 3609, page 798.

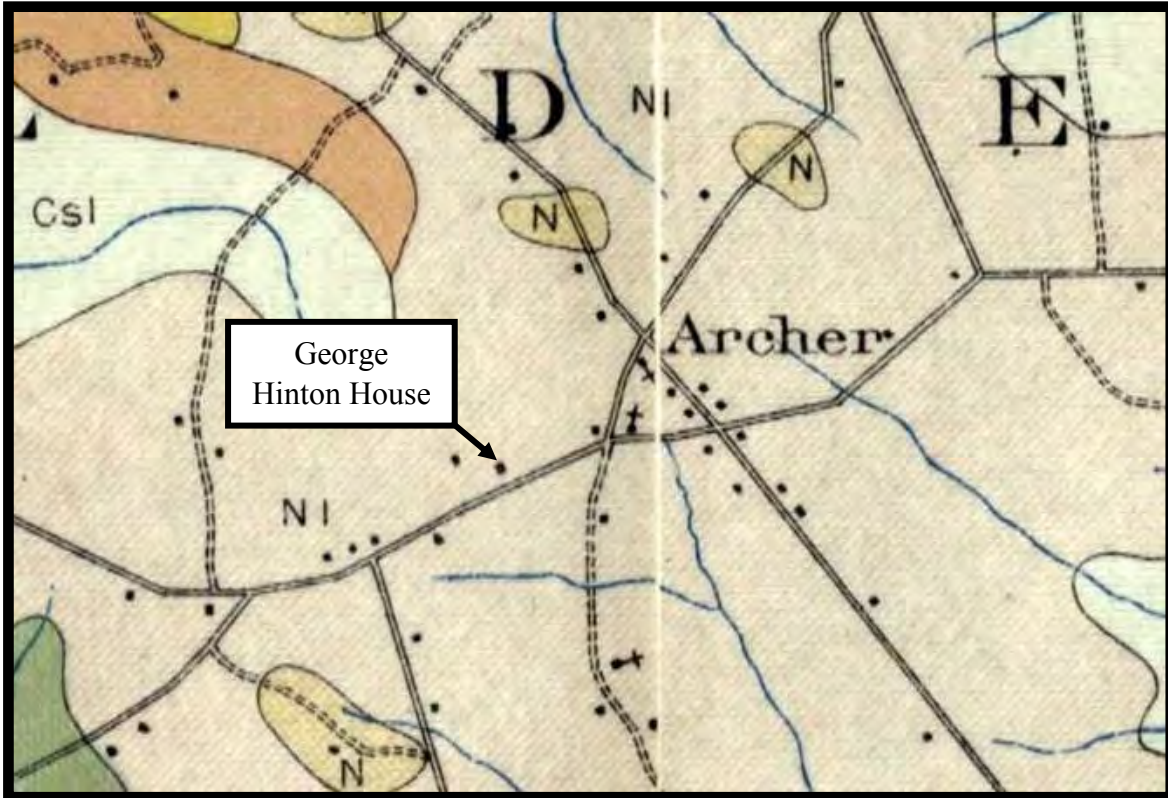


Figure 66: 1911 Johnston County Soil Map, showing location of the George Hinton House.

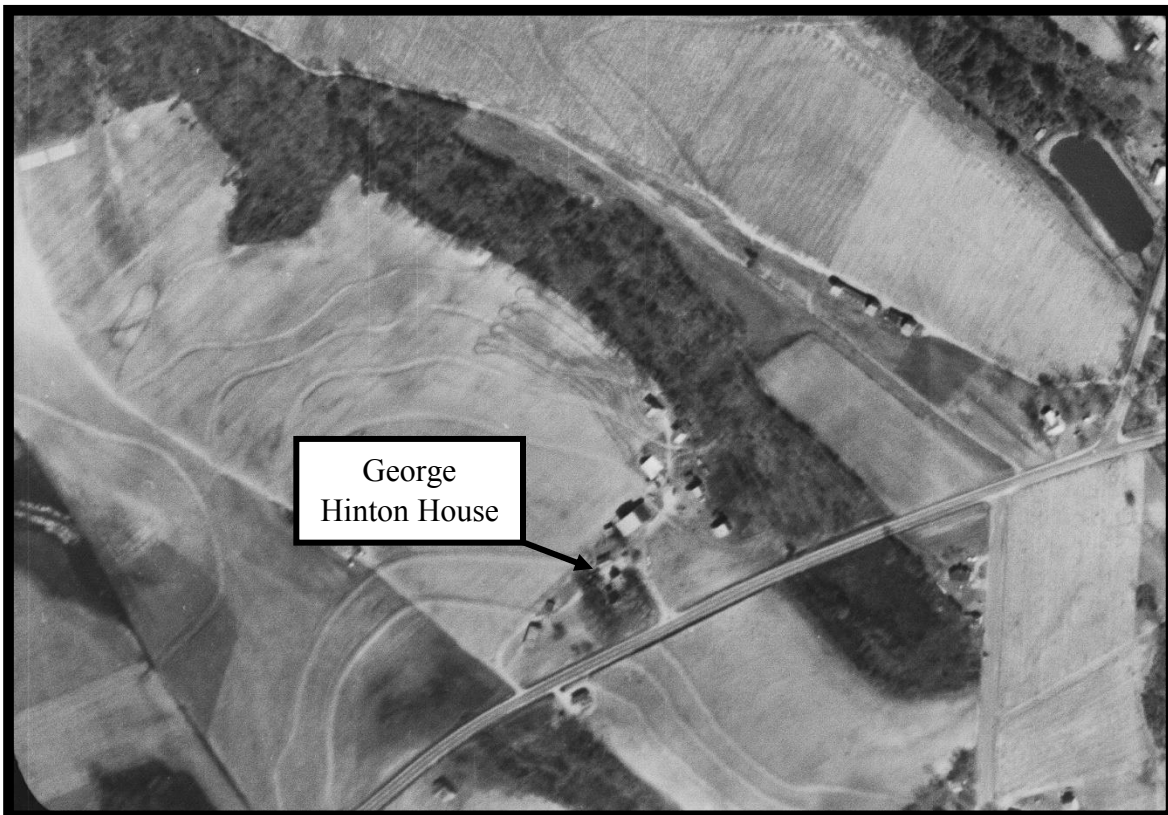


Figure 67: Detail of 1964 Aerial showing the Location of the George Hinton House (EarthExplorer 2018).

NRHP Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the George Hinton House is not recommended as eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

Though the George Hinton House remains in its original location and is still surrounded by an expansive lawn and a few plowed fields, its original agricultural setting has been compromised by the construction of tract homes across SR 1700 (Covered Bridge Road) as well those constructed to the northwest of the dwelling on land that was once associated with the house and Hinton family. The placement of the Archer Lodge Volunteer Fire Department east of the dwelling also detracts from its agricultural setting, though to a lesser extent than the neighborhoods of tract homes. Furthermore, though the exterior of the dwelling is still reflective of its original design, a great deal of its materials and workmanship have been lost to replacement windows and vinyl siding. And while the property still conveys the feeling of an early twentieth century homestead, the alterations made to it and the surrounding area have greatly compromised its association with Archer Lodge's agricultural industry.

Criterion A

The George Hinton House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

Though the George Hinton House is associate with the early development and agricultural economy of Archer Lodge, the parceling off of roughly ninety percent of its land for the development of tract homes, as well as the development of nearby parcels not affiliated with the Hinton family, has greatly compromised its association with the community's agricultural industry. For these reasons, the property is not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The George Hinton House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

Though the George Hinton House is associated with one of Archer Lodge's earliest families, the property no longer retains the integrity to justify nomination to the National Register and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The George Hinton House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The George Hinton House is an example of an early twentieth-century dwellings with Queen Anne-style details as exhibited by its wraparound porch, turned porch supports, and decorative brackets. Its unusually steep roof is also exemplary of the liberties taken by local builders to adapt dwellings to own philosophies of construction or the desires of their inhabitants. Though popular throughout North Carolina in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the Queen Anne-style is attributed to only 21 Johnston county resources in HPOWeb. There are also 49 properties in the database described as having hipped roofs, eight of which exhibit Queen Anne-style details and date from between 1890 and 1910.³⁶

The design of the George Hinton House is nearly identical to two other dwellings constructed by members of the Hinton family in Johnston County, and while one has been demolished the other is located less than one mile away on Loop Road (Figure 68). Like the George Hinton House, the dwelling on Loop Road has a steep, hipped roof, gables on the front and side elevations—albeit with vents instead of windows—and a wraparound porch. The dwelling, which is quite deteriorated, retains a great deal of its original materials including its porch and corbelled chimneys. These details may provide clues to the George Hinton House’s original design, which has had its chimneys removed, and has likely had some changes made to its front porch.

Other strikingly similar dwellings can be found in Selma, a small town roughly 12 miles south of Archer Lodge. One in particular, 412 N. Massey Street (JT0088), has a hipped roof, gables on the front and side elevations, and a wraparound porch much like that of the George Hinton House (Figure 69). The urban dwelling differs, however, in that it has a less steeply pitched roof and possibly a lower ceiling height on the first story leading to a form that is less imposing than the George Hinton House. The dwelling is also more reflective of the Colonial Revival style with slender Tuscan columns on the porch and an entry door flanked by large, single-pane, sidelights, and a three-part transom. The gables differ as well with side gables that are set back and project at each end of the wraparound porch versus the George Hinton House’s gables which are centered and flush with elevation. Nonetheless, the dwelling, and others like it in the small town, represent an urban example of the type and suggest that it was a commonly constructed from in the early twentieth century.

Not only is the George Hinton House representative of a common building type in Johnston County, but it has also been altered with vinyl siding, replacement windows, removal of the chimneys, and enclosure of portions of the porch. For these reasons, the George Hinton House does not retain the integrity or embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction and therefore is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture.

³⁶ HPOWeb, <http://gis.ncdcr.gov/hpweb/default.htm>.

Criterion D

The George Hinton House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 68: 106 Loop Road, Archer Lodge, North Carolina.



Figure 69: 412 N. Massey Street, Selma, North Carolina (JT0088).

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