



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

October 23, 2014

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 for the US 70 Improvements from West of SR 2566
To West of SR 1915, W-5600, Johnston County, ER 14-2332

Thank you for your memorandum of October 7, 2014, transmitting the above referenced report, CDs, and Historic Property Field Data Forms. We have reviewed the submitted materials and offer the following comments.

We concur that the Parrish Farms (JT1877), Jones House and Barn (JT1878), Langston House and Outbuildings (JT1879), and Lassiter Cemetery (JT1880) are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Further, we **do not concur that the Jones House (JT1876) is eligible for listing in the National Register.** While it is true that the one-story (not one-and-one-half-story) house appears to retain most of its historic fabric on the exterior, the house is in only fair condition and there is no information about the interior. If the only potential area of significance is architecture, we must know that the interior retains good integrity for the house to be eligible. There is nothing architecturally outstanding about the building. While one-story, one-room-deep frame houses with triple-A rooflines are slowly disappearing from the landscape, there are still many left in Johnston County. The fact that this one retains decorative features of standard late 19th-century millwork that might have come from the Wilson & Waddell lumber company does not raise it to the level of significance necessary for National Register eligibility. Were the house eligible, an appropriate boundary would not be restricted to the building footprint.

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/PDEA/HES

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**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS OF
FIVE PROPERTIES IN THE W-5600 PROJECT AREA
IMPROVEMENTS TO US 70 FROM WEST OF SR 2566
(SADISCO ROAD) TO WEST OF SR 1915 (TURNAGE ROAD)
JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

FINAL REPORT
TIP No. W-5600; WBS No. 50056.1.1
Federal Aid No. HSIP-0070(163); Tracking No. 12-08-0007

Prepared for:


North Carolina Department of Transportation
Human Environmental Unit
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9/29/2014

Date

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

Date

September 2014

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Based on the results of the historic architectural analysis and background research, S&ME recommends the circa-1890 house on the Jones Farm property (PIN 168600-94-1187), at 801 Swift Creek Road, as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C, for its association with the architectural elements produced by the local Wilson and Waddell Mill and as a good example of a single story, Triple-A-style house featuring applied decorative details from its period of construction. The remaining four surveyed properties, along with the outbuildings on the Jones Farm property are recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Parrish Farms (PIN 169614-33-5125), on Wilson's Mills Road, is a circa-1910 house and farm complex that has been significantly altered since its construction. The Jones House and Barn property at 809 Swift Creek Road (PIN 168600-83-3722) was originally associated with the farm complex that included the Jones Farm property; the house was a tenant home on the original farm property. The house and barn have been significantly altered and the farm property has been subdivided, with multiple rental properties placed on the land. The Langston House and Outbuildings at 814 Swift Creek Road (PIN 168600-74-2405) are the remnants of an early-twentieth-century farm property, but the house has undergone significant alteration since its construction and most of the original outbuildings associated with the farm are no longer extant. The Lassiter Cemetery (PIN 168600-84-3292), on Swift Creek Road, is a small, rural family cemetery plot that has three graves, dating from 1932 to 1944. None of the properties retain sufficient integrity to be considered individually eligible for the NRHP.

Although the Swift Creek Road properties were originally part of the same farm, this predated the construction of most of the structures. The subdivision and alteration of the properties during the mid- to late twentieth century, as well as the lack of significant familial or other connections between the five properties after the 1940s, do not allow them to be evaluated as a potential historic district or multiple property farm complex.

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1. INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a historic architectural analysis of five historic properties, located in the vicinity of Wilson's Mills, Johnston County, North Carolina. Work was conducted in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in the Proposal No. 42-1400438 Rev.1, dated May 6, 2014.

As part of TIP No. W-5600, NCDOT proposes to establish grade-separated interchanges with US 70 at SR 1501 (Swift Creek Road) and Wilson's Mills Road and possible median modifications, service, roads, and Y-line improvements along US 70 from west of SR 2566 (Sadisco Road) to west of SR 1915 (Turnage Road) in Johnston County (Figures 1–3). The project qualifies as a Categorical Exclusion (CE) and accordingly will be reviewed under a Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects in North Carolina (PA) established among NCDOT, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).

On February 27, 2013, March 12, 2014, and April 17, 2014, NCDOT Historic Architecture staff performed reconnaissance-level historic architectural surveys of the proposed project area and Area of Potential Effects (APE). NCDOT staff identified 26 above-ground historic resources that are approximately older than 50 years of age within the APE for the proposed project (Figure 2). In consultation with the HPO, five of these resources were identified as needing intensive level historic architectural analysis (Table 1, Figures 2 and 3).

Fieldwork for the project was conducted May 12–14, 2014, by Senior Architectural Historian Heather L. Carpini, who completed photography, mapping, research, and authored the report. Research was conducted at the Johnston County Courthouse and the Johnston County Heritage Center, in Smithfield, North Carolina. Additional information was compiled from survey records of the HPO's survey files. Kenneth R. Jones, owner of two of the properties (801 and 809 Swift Creek Road), and Marjorie Langston, owner of 814 Swift Creek Road, were contacted on May 12, 2014; both provided some information on their properties. Attempts to contact Lacey Barnes, trustee of the Parrish Family Trust, owner of Parrish Farms (3467 Wilson's Mills Road), were unsuccessful and interior access was not granted for any of the properties. Additional research was conducted using online federal census data and other county records.

This report has been prepared in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CRF 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800); 36 CFR Parts 60 through 79, as appropriate; the Programmatic Agreement Manual for Minor Transportation Projects in North Carolina, dated 2009; and NCDOT's *Guidelines for Survey Reports for Historic Architectural Resources*.

Table 1. Historic structures subjected to intensive level historic architectural analysis.

NCDOT Survey No.	Name	Address/PIN	Date	Style	Changes
3	Jones Farm	801 Swift Creek Road 168600-94-1187	ca. 1890; altered ca. 1970s	L-shaped plan, triple-A, frame farmhouse; barn, sheds, converted tobacco barn, modern office	Altered; outbuildings altered
5	Parrish Farms	3467 Wilson's Mills Road 169614-33-5125	ca. 1920; altered ca. 1970s	Two-story, rectangular plan, frame farmhouse; garage, barn, silos	Altered, Addition
10	Jones House and Barn	809 Swift Creek Road 168600-83-3722	ca. 1900; altered ca. 1960s	Rectangular plan, frame residence; barn, shed, trailer, storage building	Altered, Addition
11	Langston House and Outbuildings	814 Swift Creek Road 168600-74-2405	ca. 1920; altered ca. 1960s	L-shaped plan, frame residence with brick veneer; barn, shed, garage	Altered, Additions
12	Lassiter Cemetery	East side of Swift Creek Road 168600-84-3292	1932–1945	Family cemetery; three graves; fenced rectangular parcel	New fence

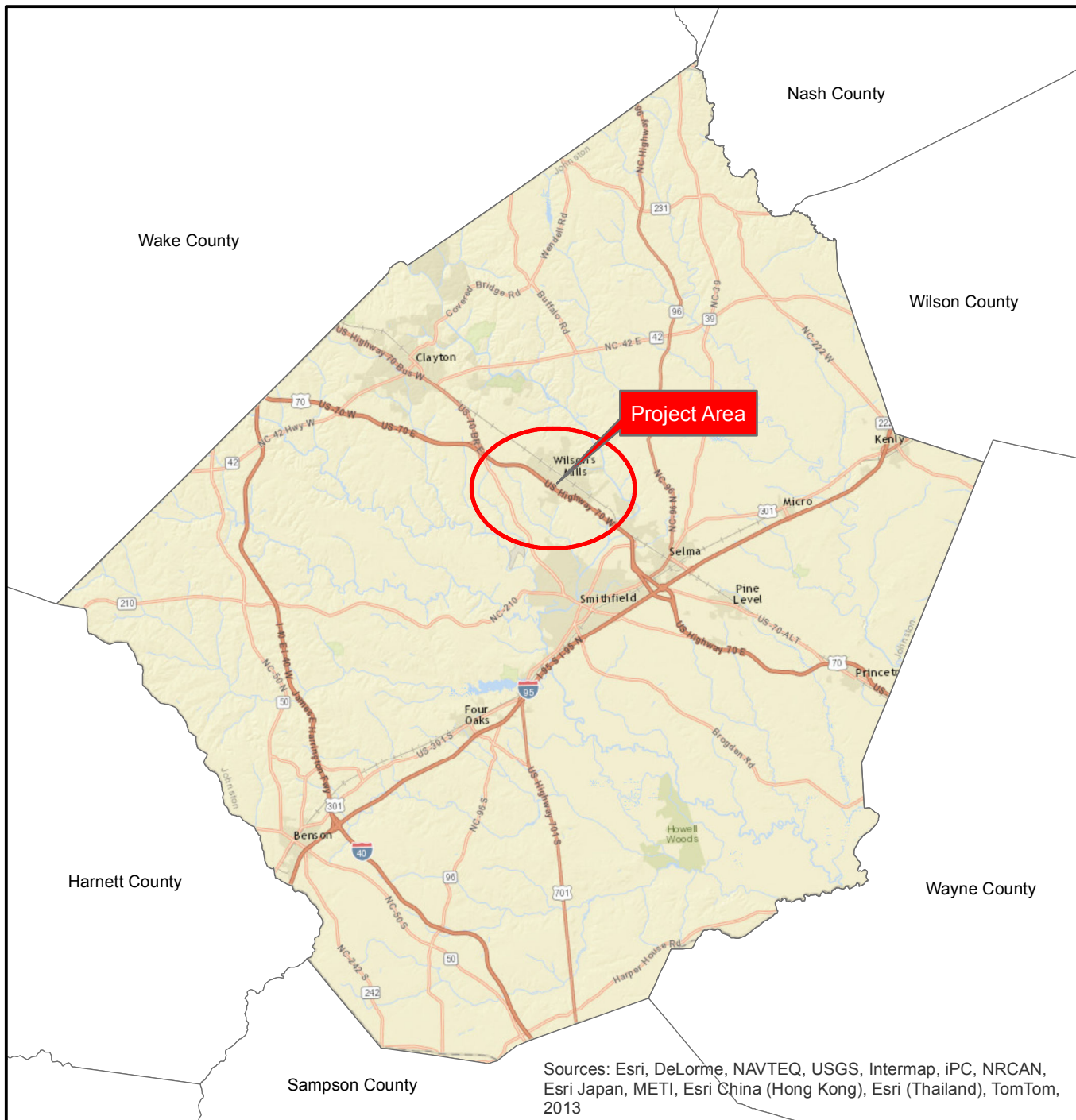
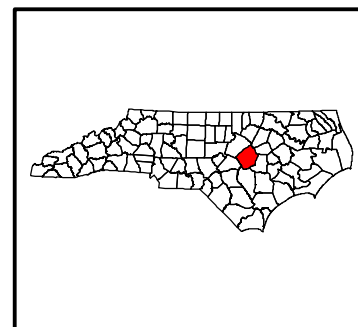
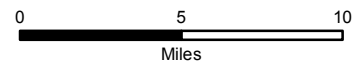


Figure 1. Johnston County map, showing W-5600 project area.

Base Maps: ESRI World Imagery.



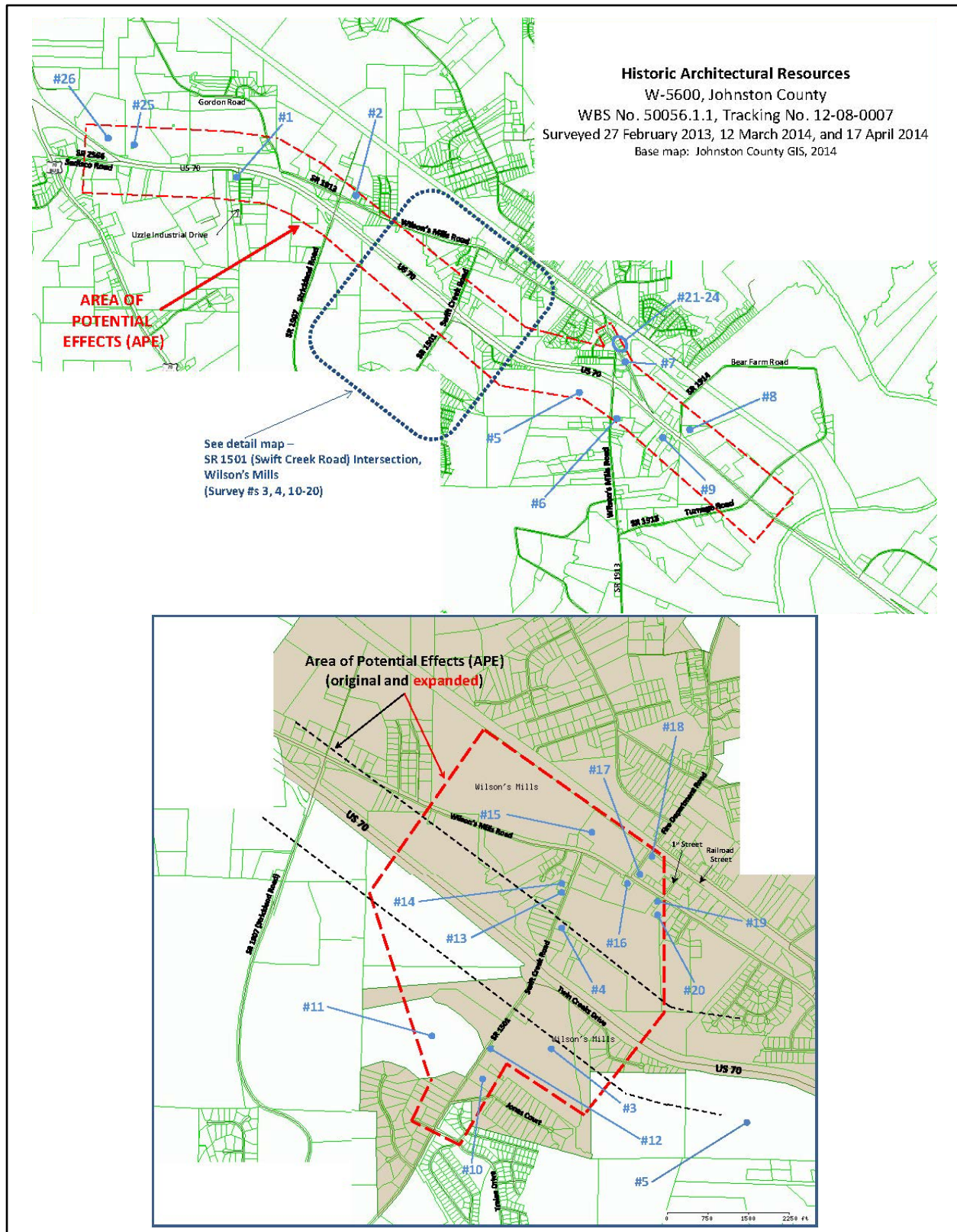


Figure 2. Maps showing historic properties identified during reconnaissance-level historic architectural survey of the W-5600 project, Johnston County, North Carolina.

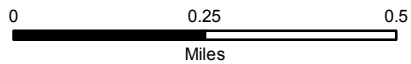
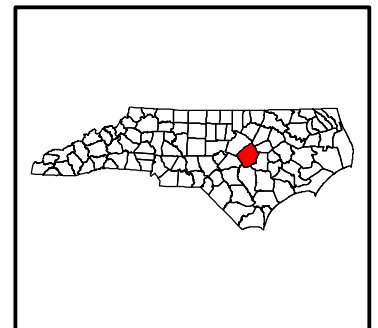
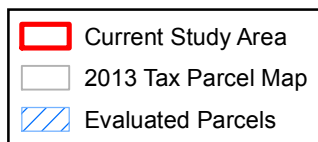


Figure 3. Aerial map showing Study Area and five parcels surveyed for intensive historic architectural analysis, Johnston County, North Carolina.

Base Maps: ESRI imagery.



2. CONTEXT

Survey of the historic architectural resources in the rural and unincorporated areas of Johnston County was conducted from 1981 to 1983; an update to the survey was undertaken between 2002 and 2005 (Butchko 1983; Keep Johnston County Beautiful 2005). However, a number of the rural historic resources of the county, primarily those from the early-twentieth century, remain undocumented and unresearched. The database maintained by the HPO shows that 504 historic resources have been recorded within the county, including many resources in the towns of Smithfield and Selma. There are 28 individual NRHP listings within Johnston County (two have been demolished or moved) and eight NRHP listed districts; only one of these listings is a farm complex, the Ellington-Ellis Farm. There are a number of farmhouses and farm complexes that have been placed on the North Carolina Study List; only seven of them date to the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth centuries, and one of these has been demolished.

The driving economic force in Johnston County during the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries was agriculture, with cotton and tobacco as the main crops, resulting in a large number of farmsteads and farm structures within the county. Seventy percent of household heads claimed farming as their occupation in 1850, and agricultural lands accounted for the majority of the county's property in the mid-1800s (Butchko 1983:12). Following the Civil War, agriculture and timber remained the primary economic pursuits in the county, although large farm holdings were being divided during the second half of the nineteenth century, resulting in a significant increase in the number of farms and a decrease in the average acreage. The 1,149 farms in the county in 1860 had more than doubled (to 3,231) by 1880 and had reached nearly four times that number (4,452) by 1900. The average acreage for farm holdings had shrunk to 83.3. The increased number of farms meant increased construction of farmhouses, and the most popular style was the simple Triple-A form, incorporated into both one and two-story homes (Bishir and Southern 1996:37). Tenancy increased in the county as well, especially after 1900; the overall percentage of tenants, which included both cash and share tenants, was 39.4 in 1900, but had increased to over 50 percent by 1920 (Butchko 1983:63). The farm complexes that developed in the decades surrounding the turn of the twentieth century had a number of outbuildings in addition the farmhouse, including barns, stables, smokehouses, and sheds; many farms also had tenant homes, as well as "canopies of deciduous trees" surrounding the building clusters, with tobacco barns often added in the early part of the twentieth century (Butchko 1983:49; Bishir and Southern 1996:36–39).

Similar farmstead examples existed throughout Johnston County, and the examples that have been determined NRHP eligible or are on the North Carolina Study List retain intact outbuildings and landscape features, including Carowood (Marshall Lee House), the Josephus Johnson House, and Tanglewood Farm. A windshield survey of the central portion of the county revealed that farmhouses and outbuildings from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries remain, interspersed with later architecture dating from the mid-1900s to modern construction. The Triple-A house, like the Jones Farm house evaluated in this report (see pages 14–33), is a common form found in nearby farmsteads (Figures 4 and 5), as is the hipped roof with false front gable style that the Langston House, also discussed herein (see pages 58–69), may have originally had (Figure 6). The simpler Foursquare, like that at the Parrish Farm, also discussed here (see pages 34–48) is less common. The Wallace-Rand House (JT715), approximately four miles to the south of the project area, along NC 210, appears in survey photographs to have

similar characteristics, as well as extant outbuildings, as the Jones Farm property. It had been placed on the North Carolina Study List; however, attempts to relocate the house revealed that it has been demolished.



Figure 4. Photo of Triple-A style house, located along Fire Department Road in Wilson's Mills, facing east.



Figure 5. Photo of Triple-A-style farmhouse, located along Cleveland Road (SR 1010) west of Smithfield, facing north.



Figure 6. Photo of hipped roof, false gable style house, located along NC 210 west of Smithfield, facing northwest.

2.1. Wilson's Mills

The community of Wilson's Mills is located northeast of the five properties selected for intensive architectural survey. Wilson's Mills was the location of one of the most significant industrial operations within the county during the second half of the nineteenth century. Before the Civil War, John M Wilson was a builder and operated a steam sawmill, while John A. Waddell worked under notable carpenter and builder Jacob W. Holt. Three significant projects attributed to John Waddell during the pre-war years included the Mary Ann Southerland House in Chapel Hill (demolished), and Buxton Place (WR0251) and Cherry Hill (WR0002), two neighboring plantation homes in Warren County (Bishir and Thorne 2009).

In 1863 Wilson and Waddell formed a partnership, and in 1866 they established a saw mill along the railroad tracks near present-day Wilson's Mills. That mill, with its associated business ventures, including a window and door factory and a contracting firm, contributed to both the growth of the surrounding community and the architectural development of the region. During the 1860s and 1870s, Wilson and Waddell purchased large tracts of land surrounding their mill complex and the railroad tracks; the land associated with the surveyed properties was part of the Wilson and Waddell holdings during the 1870s. The timber on these lands provided raw material for the manufacture of large amounts of decorative trim, doors, and window sashes, which were applied to residences in the area and were shipped to other regions via railroad. Waddell, who was a trained carpenter and master builder, oversaw a construction division that utilized the materials produced in the mills and was responsible for the design and building of numerous

residences in the region. Prominent buildings attributed to the firm include the 1869 Heck-Andrews House (WA0020) and the circa-1875 Andrews-Duncan House (WA0003), both in Raleigh. The millwork details of other houses in Raleigh suggest the involvement of Wilson and Waddell (Butchko 1983:39, 42–43; Bishir 2009; Bishir and Thorne 2009).

During the 1870s, Wilson and Waddell was a well-known firm, both as a lumber and millwork supplier and as a general contractor. The *Raleigh Sentinel* noted that they “are extensively engaged in adding to the improvements of this part of the state” (6 October 1875), and the *Tobacco Plant* indicated that local lumber mills could not supply the quality of lumber that builders in Durham desired and “a great deal of lumber used here is dressed at Wilson’s Mills” (8 March 1876), suggesting that Wilson and Waddell were dominating the central North Carolina market. Despite the success, the partnership of Wilson and Waddell ended in 1882. Wilson’s mills continued operating into the 1920s, overseen by John M. Wilson’s sons and son-in-law, and Waddell opened his own mill in Selma before his death in January 1883 (Butchko 1983:42–45; Coats 1985:83–84; Bishir 2009; Bishir and Thorne 2009).

Many residences in the community of Wilson’s Mills feature ornate brackets, spindles, and trim work, all presumably manufactured at the Wilson and Waddell mill. Examples of these resources include the Charles Ruffin Tomlinson House (JT985; Figure 7), the Anthony Thomas Uzzle House (JT990; Figure 8), the Parker-Wilson-Corbett House (JT1004; Figure 9), and the Robert N. Youngblood House (JT1017; Figure 10). The Youngblood House is individually listed on the North Carolina Study List, while the other three properties are included on the Study List as part of a potential Wilson’s Mills Historic District. Each of these structures includes characteristics that are similar to those found on the Jones Farm house, including: the four-over-four sash windows on the western elevation of the Charles Ruffin Tomlinson House; the quatrefoil vent in the gable of the Anthony Thomas Uzzle House; the Triple-A style, although two-story instead of one, and the porch trim of the Parker-Wilson-Corbett House; and the classic cornice returns and similar porch support brackets of the Robert N. Youngblood House.



Figure 7. Charles Wilson Tomlinson House, ca. 1879, facing northeast.



Figure 8. Anthony Thomas Uzzle House, ca. 1870 (moved and enlarged, 1936), facing south.



Figure 9. Parker-Wilson-Corbett House, ca. 1875, facing southwest.



Figure 10. Robert N. Youngblood House, ca. 1890, facing south (1982 Survey Photos).

2.2. Swift Creek Road Properties

The four surveyed resources along Swift Creek Road (#3, #10, #11, and #12) have a shared history prior to 1916. The Jones Farm, Jones House and Barn property, Langston House and Outbuildings property, and Lassiter Cemetery include most of the land referred to as Lots 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the Blalock Farm in the Johnston County deed records; portions of the land to the north and south have been subdivided from the original acreage. These four tracts comprised part of the 399 acres of land that Hugh and Christina Blalock purchased from John A. and Susan C. Waddell in 1877 (Johnston County Register of Deeds [JCRD] DB O3:56). During the 1860s and 1870s, Waddell and John M. Wilson had purchased three separate tracts of land from the Crocker and Vinson families (JCRD DB B3:268; DB D3:189; DB J3:83), eventually consolidating their holdings under the firm Wilson and Waddell (see page 8). In 1875, Wilson and Waddell had begun dividing the jointly held property between themselves, each deeding tracts and interest in parcels to each other. By 1877, Waddell held title to the 169 ½ acre, 130 ½ acre, and 100 acre tracts, referred to as “Waddell’s Crocker Lands”, which were consolidated in the Blalock purchase (JCRD DB O3:56).

Although Hugh and Christina Blalock, who lived in southeastern Wake County, probably never lived on the property, the family owned a portion of the land for 35 years. In 1890, Hugh and Christina Blalock sold the 399 acres to their son, Hugh Rhias Blalock; a year later, he sold 227 ¾ acres of the property to his brother, James Alfred Blalock (JCRD DB V5:161; Z5:123). James Alfred Blalock had married Emma Byrd in 1889 and, by 1891, they were possibly looking to start a household and family of their own; the Jones Farm house (#3) was likely constructed soon after J. A. Blalock purchased the property and Blalock probably obtained the millwork for the house from the local sash and blind manufactory in Wilson’s Mills. In 1900, J. Alfred and Emma Blalock, along with their two young daughters, were living in Wilson’s Mills Township. He listed his occupation as farmer and owned his property, free of a mortgage (United States Census Bureau [USCB] 1900). By 1910, the Blalocks had moved to Harnett County, but they continued to own the property until 1912, when they sold it to T. B. Allen (USCB 1910; JCRD DB

X11:212). From the time that they moved out of the Jones Farm house until 1912, the Blalocks rented out their farm property and probably had at least one tenant house, in addition the main house. A deed condition stated that the Blalocks reserved the rights to any crops and rents from the property and would hand over possession of the tract on or before December 1, 1912, nearly two months after the deed was executed (JCRD DB X11:212). A 1911 soil map of Johnston County shows two structures, in the approximate location of the Jones Farm house (#3) and the Jones House (#10) (Figure 11).

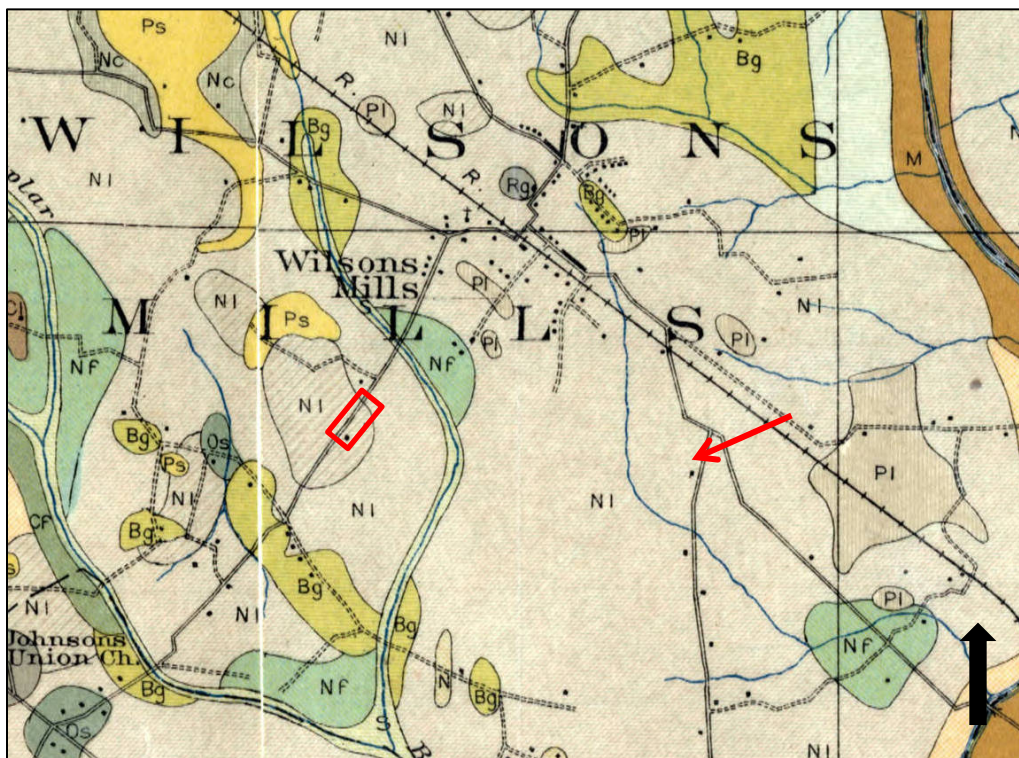


Figure 11. Portion of 1911 USDA soil survey map, showing Jones Farm and Jones House (box) and Parrish Farm house (arrow).

After a series of quick ownership periods within a six month span, the Blalock farm property was purchased by Stephen S. Holt in 1913 (JCRD DB F12:352; DB T12:103). Stephen S. Holt was a notable resident of Johnston County; he worked as a lawyer and was involved in land speculation throughout the county, as evidenced by the large number of land purchases and sales he made during the early twentieth century (JCRD). Holt's first wife was Nellie Wilson, who was the daughter of John A. Wilson and granddaughter of mill founder John M. Wilson, which would account for his interest in land in the Wilson's Mills area. In 1916, Stephen and Nellie Holt sold off portions of the Blalock farm property, with Lot #2 purchased by George W. and Bettie Boyd, Lot #3 purchased by Sarah Ellen Lassiter, and Lots #4 and #5 purchased by James Daniel Lassiter (JCRD DB H13:228; H13:227; DB H13:226). Two years later, Sarah Ellen and Everett Lassiter sold Lot #3 to James Daniel Lassiter, her father, increasing his portion of the Blalock farm property to nearly 170 acres (JCRD DB 53:133).

The Boyd purchase, of Lot #2, is the current Langston House and Outbuildings property (#11). The Jones Farm (#3), Jones House and Barn property (#10), and Lassiter Cemetery (#12) were

part of the James Daniel Lassiter lands, Lots #4 and #5 (Figure 12). Two plats depicting the Blalock farm and its division by S. S. Holt are referenced in the property deeds, one from 1913 and one from 1916, but neither was filed and recorded with Johnston County (JCRD DB T12:103; DB H12:226).

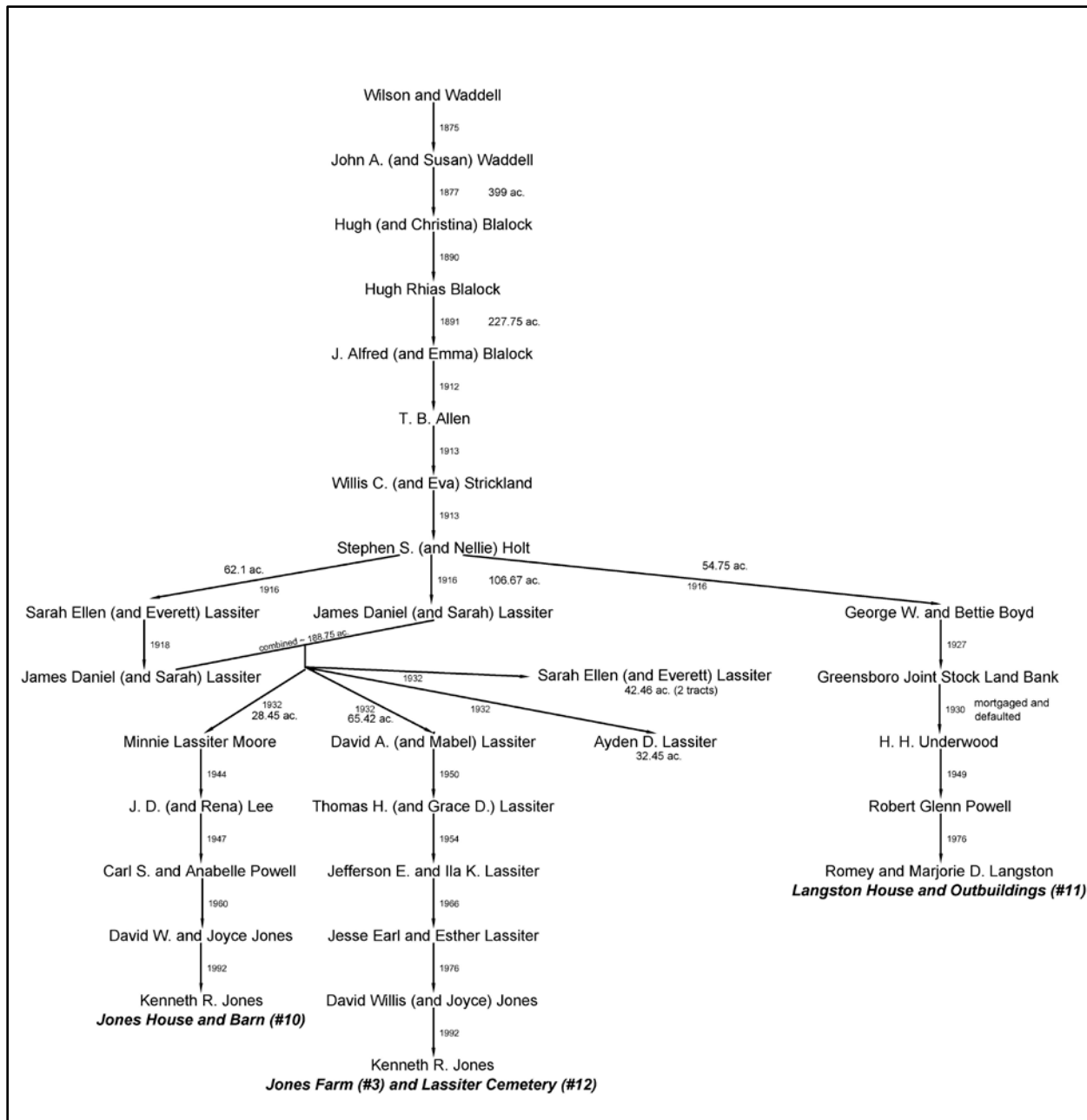


Figure 12. Ownership chart for the Swift Creek Road properties (#3, #10, #11, and #12).

3. RESOURCE ASSESSMENTS

The five properties identified for intensive level historic architectural analysis are located south of US 70, in the vicinity of the town of Wilson's Mills, within Wilson's Mills Township, in the central portion of Johnston County (Figures 1, 2, and 3). Three of the parcels (PINs 168600-94-1184, 168600-83-3722, and 168600-84-3292) are located within the boundaries of the town of Wilson's Mills. The Parrish Farms property (PIN 169614-33-5125) is located along Wilson's Mills Road, while the remaining four resources are located to the west of Parrish Farms, along SR 1501 (Swift Creek Road). The five properties date to the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth centuries and include agricultural landscapes and outbuildings that associate them with the rural farming tradition in this portion of Johnston County.

3.1. Jones Farm

The Jones Farm (PIN 168600-94-1187) is located at 801 Swift Creek Road (Figures 2 and 3) and consists of a late-nineteenth-century residence, set back from the road and surrounded by various outbuildings, including a barn, a tobacco barn that has been converted into a residence, sheds, a trailer, and a modern metal building used for an office (Figures 13 and 14). The primary residence on the property is a one-and-one-half-story, Triple-A-style frame house with an L-shaped plan (Figures 15 and 16). The house sits on a stone pier foundation, which has been infilled with concrete block sometime during the mid-twentieth century. The main portion of the house is laterally gabled and features the central gable and full-width, hipped roof porch that were common in rural North Carolina during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The front porch, which is supported by partially chamfered posts, rests on a mid-twentieth-century concrete-block foundation. To either side of the central entry door is a single, four-over-four light, wooden sash window on either side.



Figure 13. View of Jones Farm property (PIN 168600-94-1187) from Swift Creek Road, facing east.

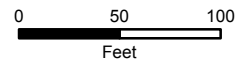
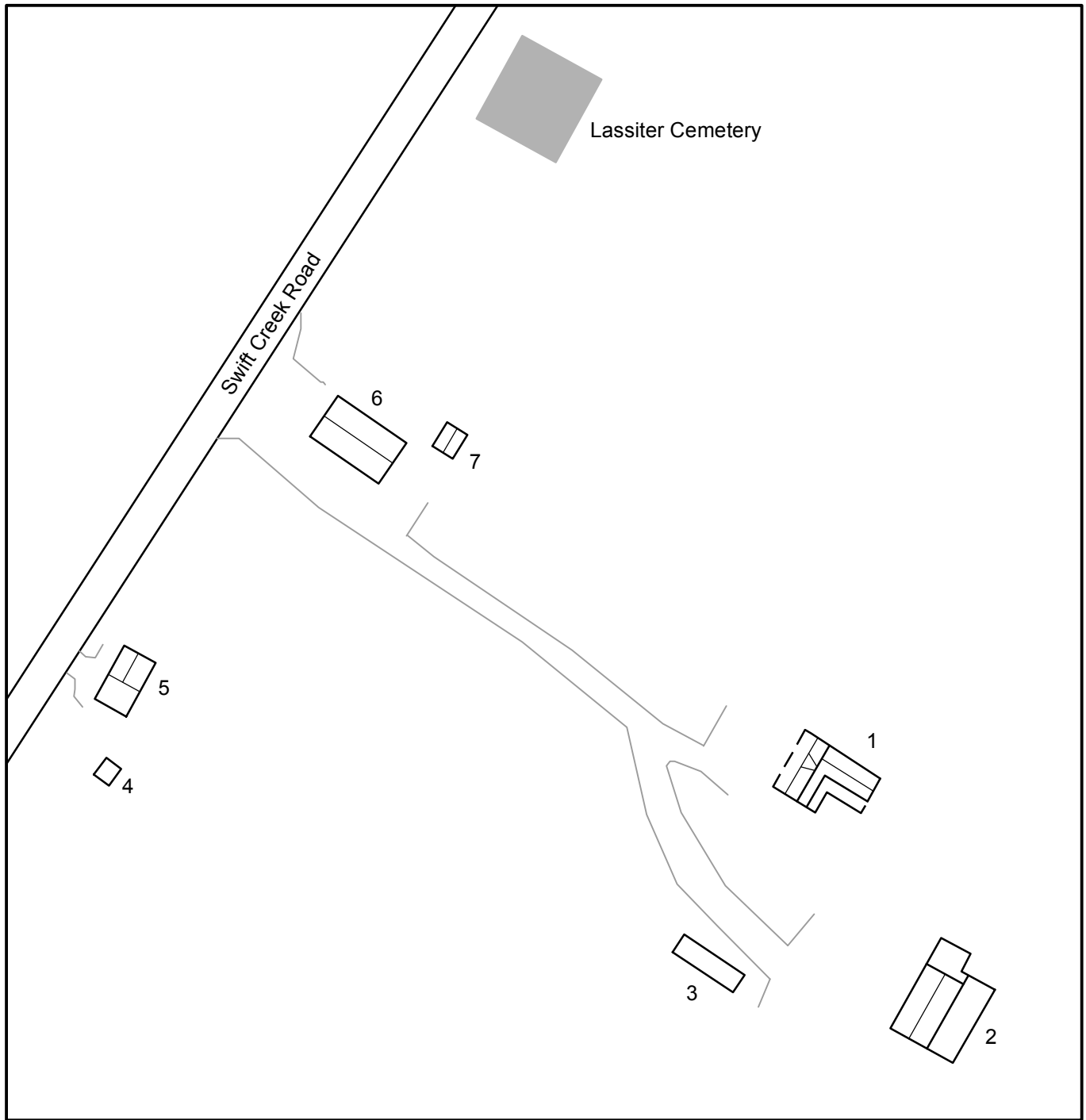


Figure 14. Site plan of Jones Farm (#3), PIN: 168600-94-1187.

Key

- 1. House, ca. 1890
- 2. Barn, early 20th c.
- 3. Trailer, ca. 1990s
- 4. Shed, early 20th c.
- 5. Converted Tobacco Barn, ca. 1920/ca. 1990s
- 6. Metal Building (Office), modern
- 7. Storage Building, early 20th c.

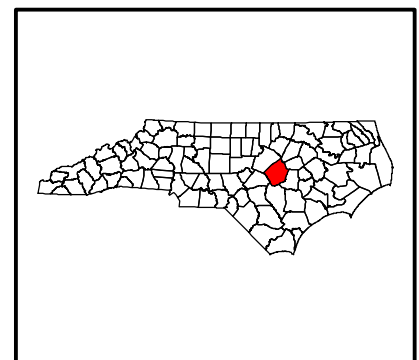




Figure 15. View of Jones Farm house, front elevation, facing east.



Figure 16. View of Jones Farm house, north elevation, facing southeast.

A single-story, gabled rear ell extends from the northeast corner of the house. The roof of the house is sheathed in decorative pressed metal, which mimic round-butt wooden shingles, and two interior, brick chimneys are visible along the roof ridge of the rear ell (Figures 17). A shed roofed porch, inset in the L formed by the front and rear sections of the house, has been enclosed and has standing-seam metal roofing (Figures 18 and 19). A third, truncated brick chimney rises slightly above the roof on the southern portion of the east elevation, near the intersection of the main house block with the rear porch. The exterior of the house is sheathed in wooden weatherboard siding, and fenestration on the house consists primarily of four-over-four wooden sash windows.

The windows are cased with simple surrounds and most have metal flashing visible above the surround, indicating the former presence of some type of awning or hood. The southern elevation of the enclosed rear porch features one-over-one aluminum sash windows and a plywood enclosure. Alterations to the house include the enclosure of a doorway along the north elevation of the rear ell and the replacement of the rear window on the ell with a smaller, wooden six-over-six sash window and the enclosure of the remaining portion of the opening. The owner did not discuss the interior condition of the house (personal interview with Kenneth Jones, 2014).



Figure 17. View of Jones Farm house, rear oblique view, facing southwest.



Figure 18. View of Jones Farm house, enclosed rear porch, facing northwest.



Figure 19. View of Jones Farm house, south elevation, facing north.

Decorative detailing on the house exhibits elements of multiple architectural styles, which was common for farmhouses in Eastern North Carolina. The chamfered porch supports and decorative brackets were elements of the mid-to-late-nineteenth century Gothic Revival and Italianate styles; the quatrefoil louvered gable vents are also most often identified with the Gothic Revival style (Figures 20 and 21). The boxed eave with a wide overhang and wide frieze and classic cornice returns in the gables, including the gable ends and central front gable, are elements of the Greek and Colonial revival styles. The corbelled chimney tops often feature in revivalist styles. The application of high-style architectural elements to a vernacular form was a practice that was common throughout the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, resulting in the broad, so-called “Folk Victorian” architectural category, into which this house falls.



Figure 20. View of Jones Farm house, porch and front window detail, facing east.



Figure 21. View of Jones Farm house, front gable detail, facing east.

Currently, the Jones Farm house is surrounded by open agricultural fields, primarily used for the grazing of cattle; outbuildings of various ages are also present on the Jones Farm property (Figures 14 and 22).



Figure 22. View of Jones Farm house and barn, facing northeast.

East of the house is a large, two-story, gable-roofed barn, with a standing-seam-metal roof, that dates to the early-twentieth century. The first story is constructed of concrete block, while the upper story is framed, covered with horizontal wooden siding. The western elevation of the barn features an open garage bay, currently used for storage, and a raised central doorway on the lower level; the upper level has a hayloft door that has deteriorated and is warping away from the hinges (Figure 23). A large, shed-roofed, open rafter projection, supported by roughly shaped barked logs, extends from the north elevation (Figure 24). The south elevation has a wide, wooden cased opening, with a partial door covering it; two shed roofed, metal bays, supported by rough-hewn posts and currently used for storage extend from the east elevation (Figure 25). The barn is in poor condition, with cracks and shifting visible in the concrete-block first story and siding boards missing from the wooden upper story.



Figure 23. View of Jones Farm barn and landscape, facing east.



Figure 24. View of Jones Farm barn, facing northeast.



Figure 25. View of Jones Farm barn, facing northwest.

South of the house and southwest of the barn is a trailer, which was placed on the property sometime in the 1990s (Figures 22 and 26).



Figure 26. View of Jones Farm house, trailer, and landscape, facing northwest.

Southwest of the main residence, close to Swift Creek Road, is a former tobacco barn (Figure 14 and 27). This two-story structure was converted to a residence in the 1990s (personal interview with Kenneth Jones, 2014).



Figure 27. View of Jones Farm converted tobacco barn, facing northeast.

The former barn, which dates from the early-twentieth century, has a gable roof and sits on a stucco-covered brick foundation. The lean-to shed projection on the south elevation, which has a standing-seam-metal roof, has been repurposed as a carport. The entry door is on the southeast corner of the structure, within a shed-roofed enclosure that houses the drying furnace. The metal chimney of the drying furnace is visible above the roof. A raised rear deck is accessed by a first-story door in the east elevation of the house (Figure 28). The converted tobacco barn residence is a single bay wide, with two windows, one on each story, on the front elevation and a single window, located above the rear doorway, on the back elevation. The vinyl sash windows are six-over-six light configuration; the building is sheathed in vinyl siding. The owner indicated that the structure has a single bedroom, located on the second story, and a kitchen, small living room, and bathroom located on the ground floor (personal interview with Kenneth Jones, 2014).

South of the converted tobacco barn is a small, gable-roofed storage building that dates to the early-twentieth century. The wooden frame building, which is sheathed in horizontal wooden siding, has its gable ends oriented parallel to Swift Creek Road (Figures 28 and 29). The roof, which has visible rafter tails, has a standing-seam-metal roof. There is a doorway, with a plain plywood door, on the north elevation.



Figure 28. View of Jones Farm converted tobacco barn and shed, facing south.



Figure 29. View of Jones Farm converted tobacco barn and shed, facing north.

West of the main residence, close to Swift Creek Road, is a large modern metal building, with a shallow, front-gabled roof (Figure 14 and 30). The rectangular building has a central door, which is flanked by a two-pane, horizontal sliding window on either side. An exterior light on a curved pole is mounted at the apex of the gable. The building is the office for Jones Real Estate Rental Service, which is a business venture of the property owner. The metal building is the dominant visible feature of the property when viewed from Swift Creek Road.



Figure 30. View of Jones Farm metal office building and shed, facing east.

East of the metal building is a small, front-gabled, wooden storage building that dates from the early-twentieth century (Figure 30). The building sits on stone piers and has vertical wooden siding. It has an off-center door and a single window on its southern elevation. Both the eastern and western elevations feature a single, centered window (Figure 31). The roof has a wide eave overhang and is sheathed in composite shingles. The windows are made of aluminum, with one-over-one light configuration, and have metal bars mounted on the inside. Surrounding the Jones Farm structures are approximately 62 acres of land, which is divided into multiple fields that are separated by electric wire fencing (Figure 32). The fields are utilized as pastureland for cattle, which is the only evident agricultural activity on the land. The northeastern portion of the property remains as woodlands.



Figure 31. View of Jones Farm shed, facing north.



Figure 32. View of Jones Farm buildings, facing west.

History

Prior to 1916, the Jones Farm shares a history with the three other properties on Swift Creek Road that were surveyed for this report (see pages 11–13). In 1916, the larger parcel was split into multiple tracts, which were sold to different owners; James Daniel Lassiter purchased the tracts that would make up the current Jones Farm property.

James Daniel Lassiter Farm

By 1918, James Daniel Lassiter owned nearly 170 acres of land along Poplar Branch, on both sides of Swift Creek Road, which was referred to as the “Wilson’s Mills and Four Oaks Road” in deed references. Although he was not the first owner to live on this farm property, his 16 years on the farm are the most well documented ownership period. Both James Daniel Lassiter and his wife, Sarah Lassiter, were descendants of Elijah Lassiter, a Revolutionary War soldier who was the patriarch of the extensive Lassiter family within Johnston County. During the nineteenth century, the Lassiter family members primarily lived in the Four Oaks vicinity, in Elevation Township. Five of the former Lassiter family properties have been surveyed in that area, including the William “Lamm” Lassiter Farm (JT840), a late-nineteenth-century farm complex which has been demolished since it was recorded in 1982, and the 1920s Colonial Revival house of James Henry Lassiter (JT837).

James D. Lassiter, son of James Osborne Lassiter, married Sarah Lassiter, daughter of Henry Stephenson Lassiter, in 1888 and moved into a house near his extended family, in the vicinity of King’s Mill, near Four Oaks. By the time the couple purchased this farm property and moved to Wilson’s Mills, in 1916, they had been married for nearly 30 years and had four living children. By that time, the two daughters, Minnie and Sarah Ellen, were married and living on their own, but two sons, 12 year old Ayden and five year old David, moved to Wilson’s Mills with their parents (Quast n.d). Six years after James Daniel and Sarah Lassiter moved to Wilson’s Mills, their son-in-law George Fuller Moore died, leaving Minnie Lassiter Moore a widow with five daughters under the age of six. Minnie and her girls came to live on her parent’s farm, occupying the tenant house along the east side of Swift Creek Road, south of the main house (now the Jones House, #10). A detailed description of the farm and its early-twentieth-century appearance was recorded by Merle Quast, one of Minnie Moore’s daughters, in the 1990s to early 2000s.

In the 1920s and 1930s, the current Jones Farm house sat back from the road, as it does now, and was accessed by a long drive, flanked by “double rows of apple trees” and had maple and walnut trees near the front walkway, as well as two big oak trees nearby. North of the house was “a large fenced chicken yard...[with] peach trees, a cherry tree, and a currant tree...[and] behind that chicken yard was a very large scuppernong grapevine with beehives under it” (Quast n.d.). Behind the house, to the east, was a large garden. To the south, was a large building that housed a car shelter, an engine and carbide lighting system room, and a wash house, with a wood shelter attached to the back. “A smokehouse, with a shelter on either side” was nearby, with a fenced mule lot, large barn, cow lot, and staples toward the rear of the property (Quast n.d.). Although the Jones Farm house retains its early-twentieth-century appearance, much of the surrounding property has undergone significant changes.

In addition to the tenant house occupied by Minnie More and her daughters, another tenant house, used for storage of crops in the 1920s and 1930s, was located on the farm as well, across

Swift Creek Road, along with at least two tobacco barns that were mentioned in the deed reference to the Langston property. Quast also indicates that the farm had tobacco barns, as she remembers the girls helping on the farm, including picking cotton or helping string tobacco, although she remembers that her grandfather preferred not to grow tobacco, so he tried to raise hogs and farmed his first crop of wheat in 1932, just before his death (Quast n.d.)

When James Daniel Lassiter died in 1932 his body was interred on his farm in a small plot near Swift Creek Road that had been set aside for that purpose, creating the Lassiter Cemetery (#12). His infant grandson was buried there a few months later, and his widow, Sarah, was buried in the cemetery in 1944, accounting for the three graves. The cemetery is specifically referenced in the property deeds for the farm after 1932. Following their grandfather's death, the Moore children worked for neighboring farmers to help support their mother and themselves; although their uncle, David Lassiter, continued to farm their grandfather's land, they preferred not to work for him because he did not pay as well as other nearby farmers (Quast n.d).

The James D. Lassiter Farm was subdivided by his widow and children after his death in 1932. Per the division agreement, David A. Lassiter inherited the largest portion of the farm, about 65.5 acres, including the family's house, with the stipulation that his widowed mother had the right to a life estate on the property. This roughly corresponds to the current Jones Farm and Lassiter Cemetery parcels (#3 and #12). Minnie Moore, James and Sarah Lassiter's daughter, received approximately 28.5 acres south of David Lassiter's tract, including the house where she had been living with her daughters; this tract includes the current Jones House and Barn property (#10). Ayden Lassiter received approximately 32.5 acres on the west side of Swift Creek Road, north of the current Langston House and Outbuildings property, including the land where the modern Wilson's Mills Baptist Church building is located; this tract held a former tenant house, which Ayden Lassiter and his wife Frances remodeled and lived in (Quast n.d.). Sarah Ellen Lassiter received two noncontiguous tracts, one on either side of Swift Creek Road (JCRD DB 249:326; DB 295:321-323; DB 314:92-93).

David Lassiter was not a good manager of the family farm and was forced to sell the property less than 20 years after inheriting it, but the Jones Farm property (#3) did remain in the Lassiter family until 1976 (Quast n.d.). In 1950, Thomas H. Lassiter, a cousin on his mother's side (son of Sarah Lassiter's brother), purchased the property; four years later, he sold it to his brother Jefferson Lassiter and his wife, Ila. In 1966, Jesse E. Lassiter purchased the property from his mother and held onto it for ten years, before selling it to David Willis Jones, father of the current owner (JCRD DB 487:554; DB 525:71; DB 656:301; DB 792:681). The house is currently used as a rental property, as are the converted tobacco barn near Swift Creek Road and the trailer on the parcel; the rental office for the Jones Real Estate Rental Services is also on the parcel.

Aerial photographs of the area show the changes in the buildings and land that were originally part of the James D. Lassiter farm, from 1939 to 1988. The earliest aerial photograph shows the house, surrounded by trees and various agricultural buildings, with some cleared fields and additional woodlands behind it; the Jones House and Barn (#10) are both along Swift Creek Road, to the south, with the tobacco barn that is now a house nearby, as is the other tenant house and the two tobacco barns mentioned in the deed references (Figure 33). The tenant house and tobacco barns are both located on the west side of the street, to the north; a small shaded patch of

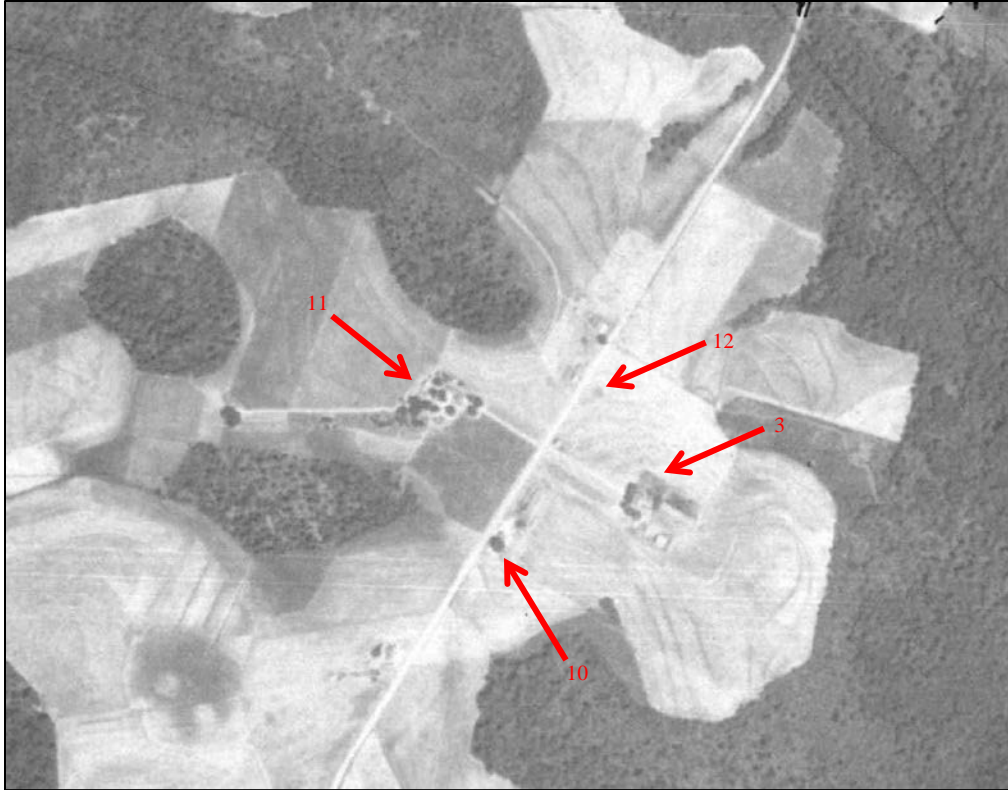


Figure 33. Portion of 1939 aerial photograph, showing Swift Creek Road properties.

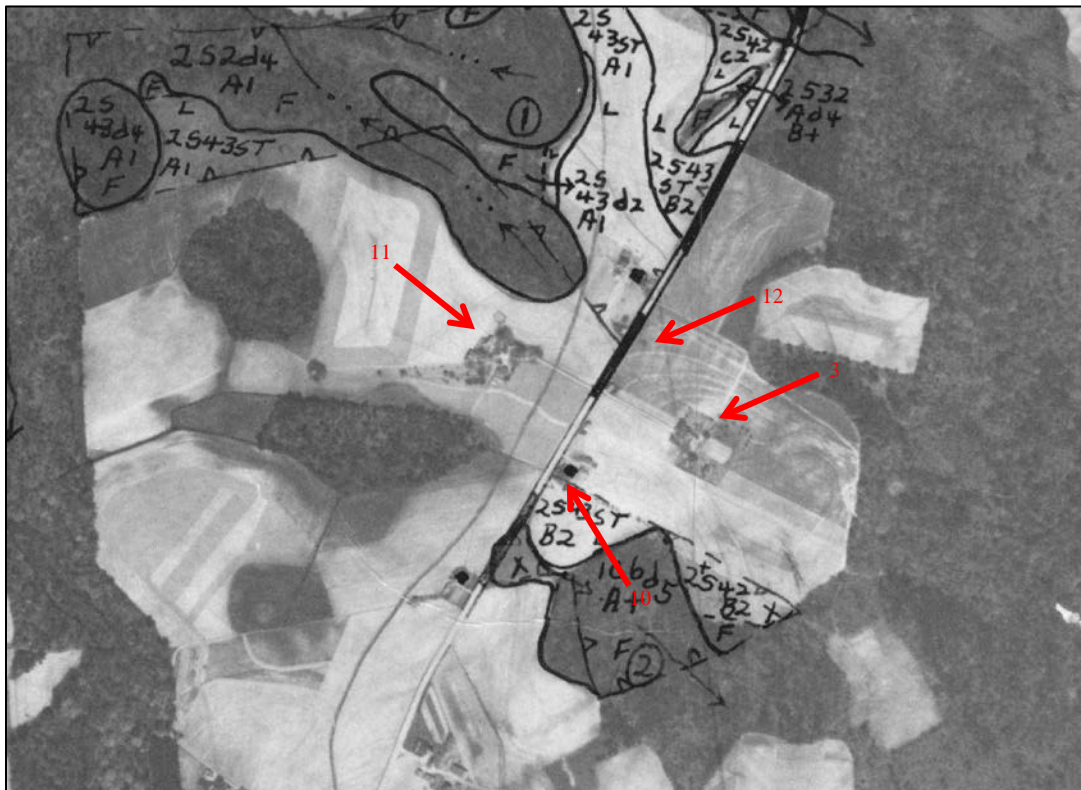


Figure 34. Portion of 1949 aerial photograph, showing Swift Creek Road properties.



Figure 35. Portion of 1965 aerial photograph, showing Swift Creek Road properties.

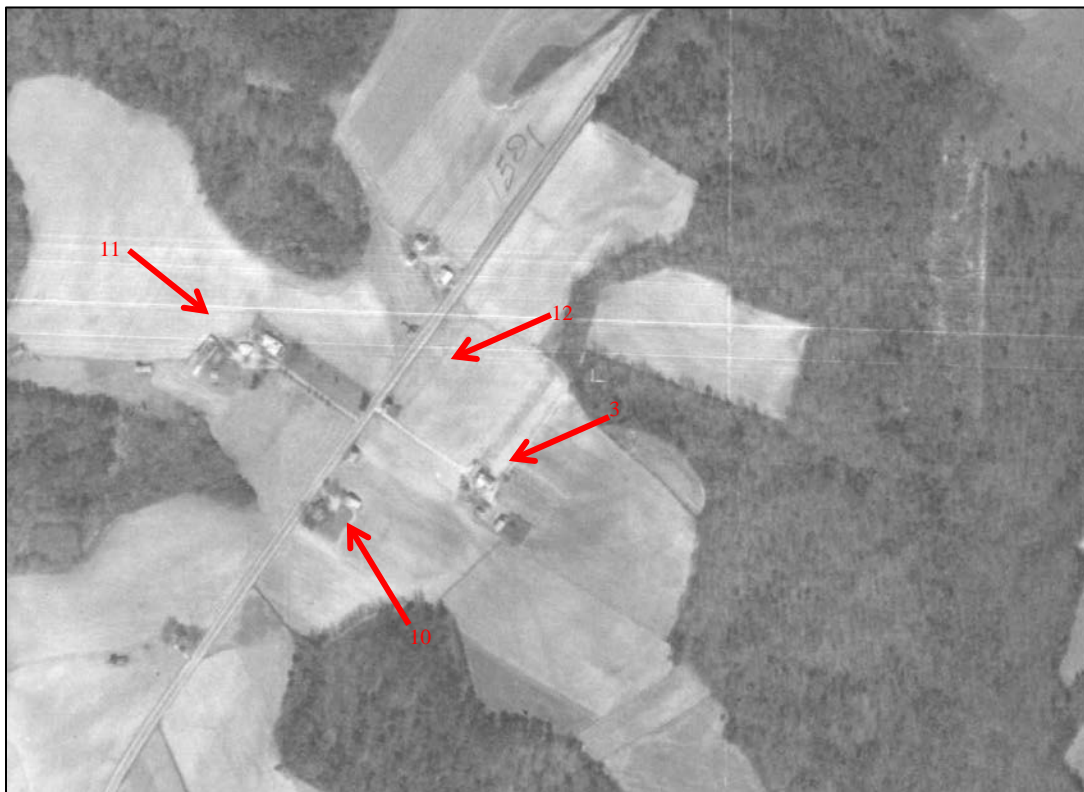


Figure 36. Portion of 1971 aerial photograph, showing Swift Creek Road properties.

vegetation is visible near the location of the Lassiter Cemetery. By 1949, the house and outbuildings, along with the surrounding landscaping are still clearly visible, the fields are clearly defined although some have been allowed to revert back to woodland, however the tenant houses and tobacco barns are still evident, as is the cemetery (Figure 34). In 1965, the fields remain clearly defined and the majority of the current outbuildings are visible (Figure 35); little changes within the landscape over the next five years (Figure 36).

By 1988, the tenant house and tobacco barns on the west side of Swift Creek Road had been demolished, while five trailers had been placed south and southeast of the Jones House and Barn property, a prelude to the increased subdivision of that land and the additional trailers that would be built (Figure 37). When writing her family history manuscript, despite her fond memories of living on her grandfather's farm, Merle Quast expressed her sadness about the state of the farm at the time, because "the house stands bare at the end of the lane...no trees anywhere or outbuildings" (Quast n.d.). The loss of these portions of the farm resulted in a disconnect between the house, its former occupants, and the agricultural heritage of the property.

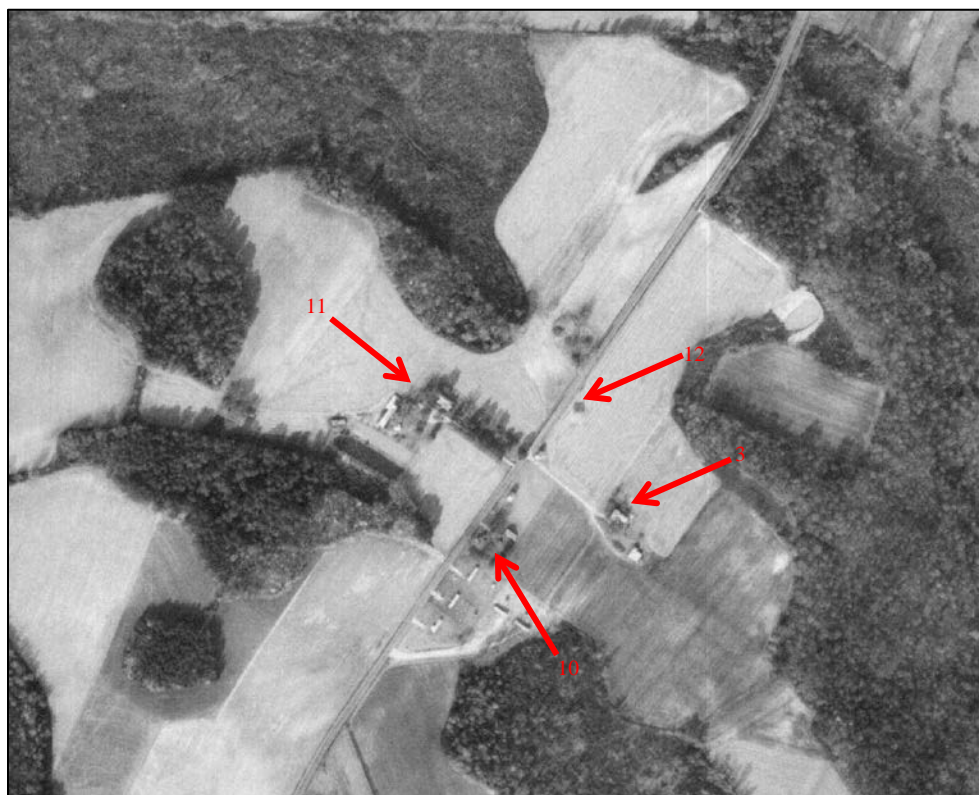


Figure 37. Portion of 1988 aerial photograph, showing Swift Creek Road properties.

Integrity

The Jones Farm does not retain sufficient historic integrity to convey a sense of the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century farming lifestyle in rural Johnston County. However, the circa-1890 house strongly conveys its original architectural form and details. Evaluation of the seven aspects of integrity required for National Register eligibility are as follows:

- Location: Medium

The Jones farm remains in the same location that it has been for approximately 125 years; the property has been subdivided from the 226 acres it contained when the house was constructed and the 170 acres it contained when it was owned by the James Daniel Lassiter family. The surroundings have been somewhat altered by modern development.

- Design: Medium to High

The house retains its original L-shaped form and single-story, Triple-A-style. There have been some alterations, including enclosure of the rear porch, removal of a window and door on the rear ell, and infill of the foundation. However, the original plan of the house is still evident, and the changes do not impact the overall visual effect of the house. The outbuildings and landscape have undergone significant changes, notably the demolition of some of the original agricultural buildings and the conversion of others to alternate uses.

- Setting: Low to Medium

The site of the property and surrounding area remain primarily rural, with some open fields; however, the subdivision of the land and new construction has altered the agricultural setting. Although the house and some outbuildings remain, a number of agricultural buildings have been altered or demolished, and the land use around the farm has changed.

- Materials: High

The house retains its original construction materials, including foundation and framing, as well as many of the original exterior materials, including metal roofing tiles, windows, siding, and porch supports. The retention of these materials is key to the house's connection to the Wilson and Waddell mill. Since interior access was not obtained, no information on original interior materials or details is known.

- Workmanship: High

Original exterior workmanship is still visible, especially in the gable vents and decorative porch supports; this workmanship illustrates of the type of products that the nearby Wilson and Waddell mill produced. Since interior access was not obtained, there is no information on any craftsmanship or interior detailing that may be extant.

- Feeling: Medium

The Jones Farm house retains the sense of a late-nineteenth-century farmhouse; however, the alteration to some of the outbuildings, removal of other outbuildings, and subdivision of the agricultural fields for rental properties has changed the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth-century farm complex feeling.

- Association: Medium

The house retains its association with J. A. Blalock, the original owner, and James Daniel Lassiter, the early-twentieth century-owner; the alterations to the land and outbuildings have not compromised the integrity of association for the house, since the home is still recognizable in its 1890s to 1930s form.

Eligibility

The house is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, for its association with the architectural elements produced by the Wilson and Waddell mill and as a good example of the common Triple-A-style house, featuring applied decorative details from its period of construction. The date of significance on the property is circa-1890, its construction date, and the proposed boundaries include only the area immediately surrounding the footprint of the house (Figure 38).

The Jones Farm is not recommended as eligible under Criterion A, because of the loss of agricultural outbuildings or fields that would illustrate its association with farming in the county. It is ineligible under Criterion B, as the extended Blalock and Lassiter families were among several longstanding families within the area, but did not achieve a level of prominence to elevate them above the other nearby residents. Besides the Jones Farm house, the buildings on the Jones Farm property have undergone alterations that have compromised their original architectural forms, making them ineligible under Criterion C. Neither the house nor any of the outbuildings are likely to yield important historical information, so they are considered ineligible under Criterion D, for building technology.



Figure 38. Aerial map showing the proposed NRHP boundaries for the Jones Farm house.

3.2. Parrish Farms

Parrish Farms (PIN 169614-33-5125) is located at 3467 Wilson's Mills Road (Figures 2 and 3) and consists of a circa-1910 residence, a modern garage, a barn, two silos, and a metal shelter. The house, which is a two-story, frame structure with an irregular floor plan, sits on a foundation that has been hidden behind a brick veneer (Figure 39). Although the house is symmetrical, the low hipped roofline is irregular; symmetrical interior brick chimneys project above the roofline. The main portion of the house has a three-bay façade and is one bay deep, beneath a shallow hipped roof (Figure 40). The front elevation of the house has a full-width, hipped-roof porch, supported by metal posts; a hipped roof, vented dormer is centered in the front elevation. The central doorway, which features sidelights and a rectangular transom light, is centered beneath the porch and is flanked by a single wooden, six-over-one sash window on either side; the raised doorway, which is accessed by five new brick stairs, indicates that there may have once been a raised porch on the house. The upper story of the front elevation has a pair of narrow six-over-one sash windows in the central bay, flanked by symmetrical six-over-one sash windows.



Figure 39. View of Parrish Farms property (PIN 169614-33-5125) from Wilson's Mills Road, facing southwest.



Figure 40. View of Parrish Farms house, front elevation, facing west.

Behind the front section of the house, three cross-hips intersect: two-bay projections from both the north and south elevations and a two-bay projection at the rear of the house (Figures 41–44). This arrangement gives the illusion of an American Foursquare style home from the front elevation, while the actual house is much larger. A single-story, hipped-roof addition has been appended to the rear elevation of the house, as has a small, shed-roofed addition that could be the enclosure of a rear porch (Figure 45).



Figure 41. Oblique view of Parrish Farms house, facing southwest.



Figure 42. View of Parrish Farms house, north elevation, facing south.



Figure 43. Oblique of Parrish Farms house, rear elevation, facing southeast.



Figure 44. Oblique of Parrish Farms house, facing northeast.



Figure 45. View of Parrish Farms house, rear elevation, facing east.

Fenestration on the house consists primarily of wooden, six-over-one sash windows, although the south elevation has an eight light casement window located between two of its first story windows, creating an irregular tripartite configuration (Figure 46). The windows on the single story rear addition are also six-over-one sash, but are made of vinyl, with smaller four-over-four sash windows located on the enclosed rear porch. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding and the roof, which has wide eave overhangs, is covered with composition shingles. The owner could not be contacted and no information on the interior condition of the house was obtained.



Figure 46. View of Parrish Farms house, south elevation, facing north.

The house displays little decorative detailing. This may be partially due to twentieth-century alterations that removed or covered original architectural features. These changes include the veneer over the original foundation; alteration of the original porch and replacement of the original supports with metal posts; and the installation of aluminum siding. The house does display a form and some features that were elements of the American Foursquare style, which was popular during the early twentieth century, including the wide eave overhang and boxed cornice of the roof and the central hipped dormer.

The Parrish Farm house is located on a 97 acre parcel, set back from Wilson’s Mills Road and surrounded by outbuildings, landscaping, and deciduous trees, which differentiate it from the fallow agricultural fields that are also on the property (Figures 47–49).



Figure 47. Overview of house, outbuildings, and landscape at Parrish Farms property, facing southwest.



Figure 48. Landscape at Parrish Farms property, facing west.

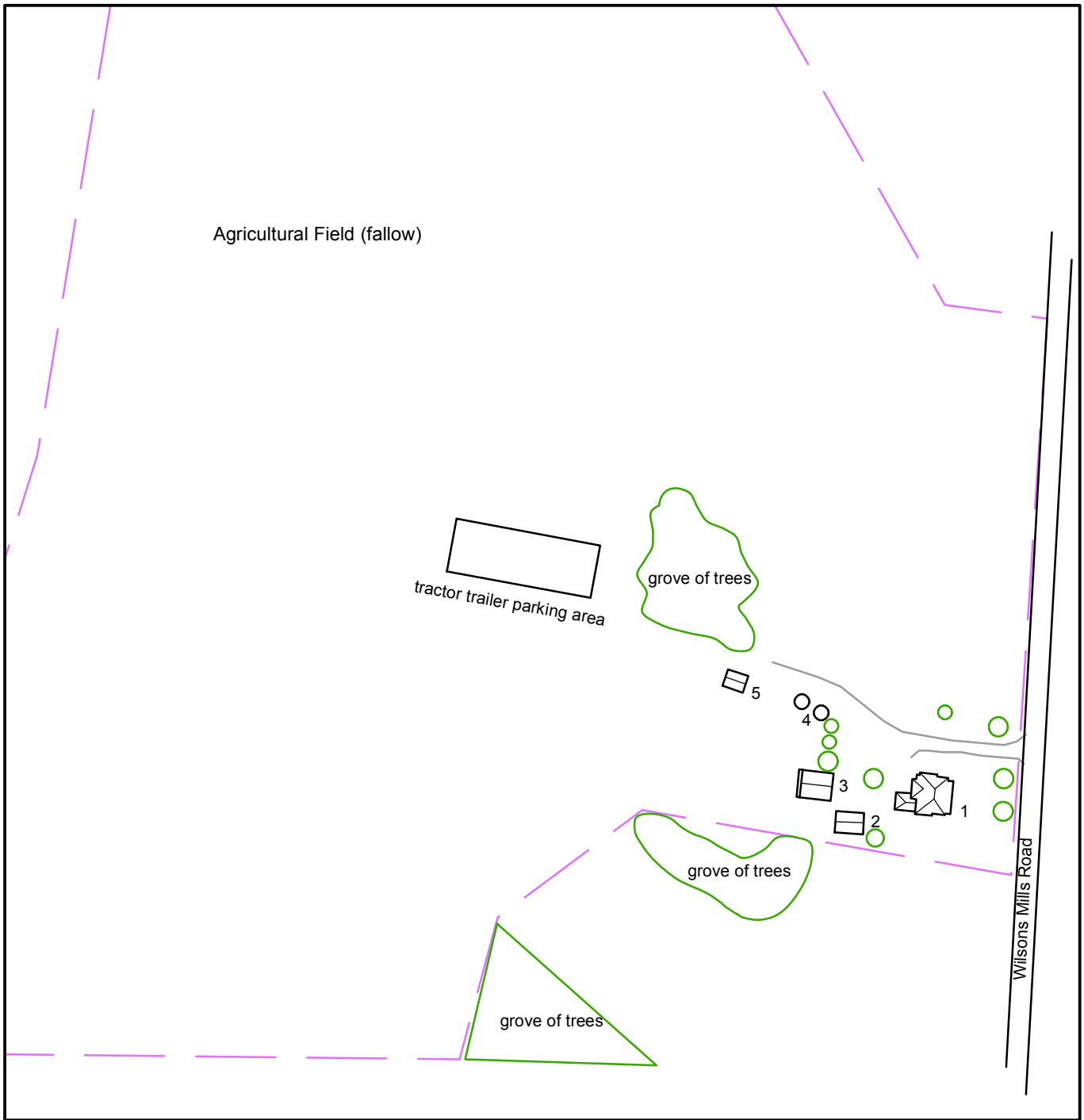
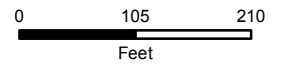
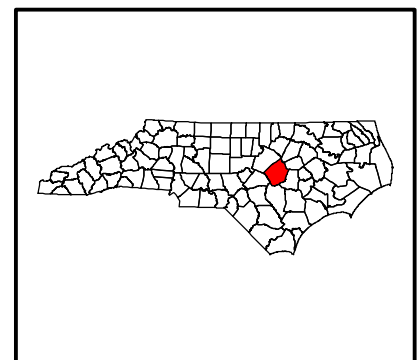


Figure 49. Site plan of Parrish Farms (#5), PIN: 169614-33-5125.



- Key
- 1. House, ca. 1910
 - 2. Garage, modern
 - 3. Barn/Storage, early 20th c.
 - 4. Silos, late 1960s
 - 5. Metal Shelter, modern



Closest to the house, directly to the west, is a modern metal garage (Figure 50). The garage has a gabled roof, with two overhead doors in the northern elevation and a human-sized door in the eastern elevation (Figure 51).



Figure 50. House and outbuildings at Parrish Farms property, facing south.



Figure 51. Outbuildings at Parrish Farms property, facing west.

To the west of the garage is a two-story, wooden barn structure, dating to the early-twentieth century, which is currently used for storage and mechanical equipment (Figure 52). The barn has a front gabled roof, with a central doorway; to the north is a bay opening and to the south is another doorway. The upper story of the front elevation has four loft openings. The rear of the barn/storage building has a small, six-pane wooden sash window centered in it and a flat-roofed lean-to projection, supported by square wooden posts (Figure 53). The building is sheathed in horizontal wooden siding and has a standing-seam-metal roof.



Figure 52. Barn at Parrish Farms property, facing west.



Figure 53. Converted barn at Parrish Farms property, facing north.

North of the barn are two, freestanding, metal grain silos, which date to the late 1960s, and an open metal shelter (Figures 54 and 55).



Figure 54. Silos and outbuildings at Parrish Farms property, facing east.



Figure 55. Silos and metal shelter at Parrish Farms property, facing southwest.

History

The Parrish Farm property was originally around 188 acres and was acquired by the Parrish family in four tracts, during two separate purchases. The largest portion of land, known as the Homeplace Farm, combined a 65-acre tract and a 60-acre tract; the remaining acreage, two 31.7-acre tracts, was referred to as the Holt Woodlands. Joseph Elbert Parrish purchased the Homeplace Farm parcels from John H. Talton in 1908 (JCRD DB D10:284), and likely built the current house shortly afterward, as it was shown on the 1911 soil survey map (Figure 11). In 1918, Parrish purchased the additional acreage from Ed and Cornelia Holt (JCRD DB 41:215). In the 1860s and 1870s, the entire property was part of the landholdings around Wilson's Mills of John M. Wilson and John A. Waddell; it was sold out of the Wilson and Waddell ownership in 1881 by John M. Wilson's son-in-law, George F. Uzzle (JCRD DB B3:270; DB X3:385). After a series of owners between 1881 and 1903, including J. E. Parrish's father-in-law Nathaniel Mitchener, Stephen S. Holt, a land speculator, acquired the property, and sold it six months later to John Talton (JCRD DB M8:171; DB W8:326).

Joseph Elbert Parrish, son of Civil War veteran Johnson Haywood Parrish, was a rural mail carrier on the Smithfield Route 3 and the Wilson's Mills Route 1, as well as a farmer. He lived at the Parrish Farm house with his wife, Eliza Mitchener Parrish, a member of the county's home demonstration club, and their ten children. When Eliza Parrish died in 1938, J. E. Parrish married Bertha Johnson, and the family continued to live in the house (*The Benson Review* 17 August 1978; *Smithfield Herald* 17 May 1938, 5 December 1950). In 1952, two years after the death of J. E. Parrish, the heirs of the estate divided his property, and the nine other children deeded the farm property to Byron Parrish (JCRD DB 505:475). Seven years later, Byron and his wife Mildred sold the property to his twin brother, Benjamin Lacey Parrish (JCRD DB 575:515). Benjamin Parrish lived in the house with his wife Leona and their children until his sudden death in 1967. The property was put into a family trust by his widow, and their daughter, Lacey Parrish Barnes, is the current named trustee (JCRD DB 1781:402; DB 3186:310).

The Parrish Farm house and surrounding agricultural fields are visible on the 1939 aerial photograph, although more specific details are obscured by the Johnston County Soil and Water Conservation District's notes drawn on the photograph (Figure 56). The house and some outbuildings close to it are visible in the 1949 photograph, along with surrounding agricultural fields and woodlands (Figure 57). The fields had been more clearly defined by 1965, with a cluster of outbuildings visible northwest of the house (Figure 58). By 1971, the two grain silos are clearly visible near the barn/storage building behind the house (Figure 59) and by 1988, the cluster of outbuildings to the northwest had been replaced with tree cover and the property to the north had been divided and new homes built, although US 70 had not yet been constructed (Figure 60).



Figure 56. Portion of 1939 aerial photograph, showing Parrish Farm and Wilson's Mill Road.

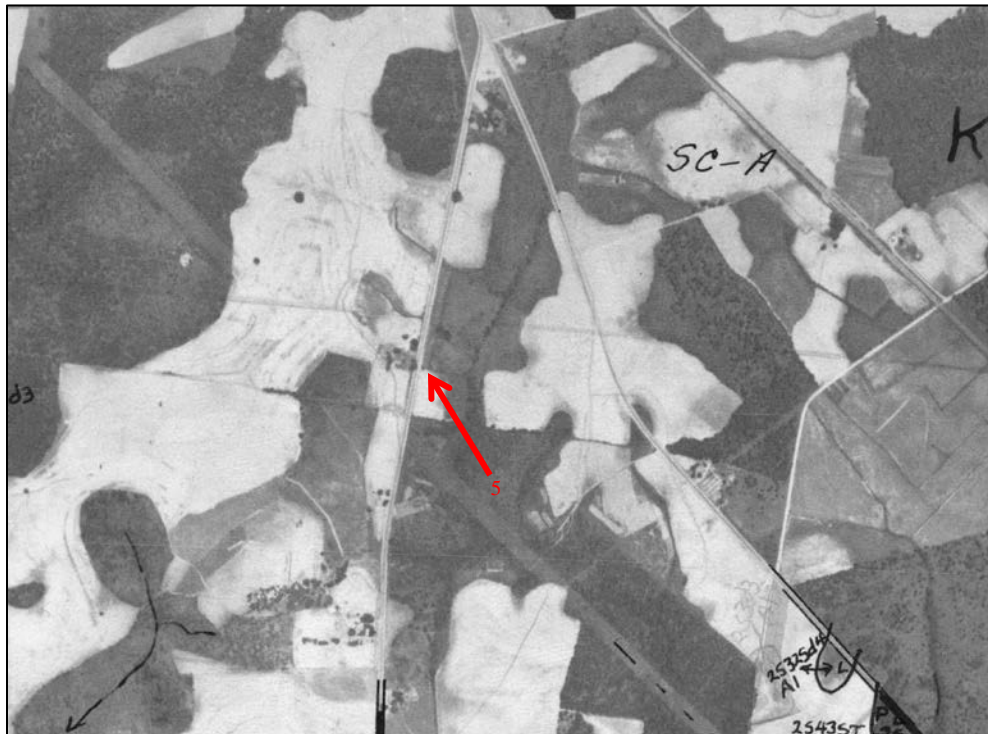


Figure 57. Portion of 1949 aerial photograph, showing Parrish Farm and Wilson's Mill Road.



Figure 58. Portion of 1965 aerial photograph, showing Parrish Farm and Wilson's Mill Road.



Figure 59. Portion of 1971 aerial photograph, showing Parrish Farm and Wilson's Mill Road.



Figure 60. Portion of 1988 aerial photograph, showing Parrish Farm and Wilson's Mill Road.

Integrity

The Parrish Farm property does not retain sufficient historic integrity to represent the early-twentieth-century farming complexes of Johnston County. Evaluation of the seven aspects of integrity required for National Register eligibility are as follows:

- Location: Medium to High

The Parrish Farm property remains in the same location that it has been for over a century, with some changes to the property and surroundings, including the construction of US 70 to the north.

- Design: Low to Medium

The house retains its original form, symmetrical design, and interior corbelled brick chimneys at the gable ends. There have been some alterations, including replacement of siding, removal of the original porch and supports, changes to some windows, and a rear addition.

- Setting: Medium

The site of the property and surrounding area remain primarily rural, with open fields. The house and some outbuildings, as well as the cluster of deciduous trees near the house, remain, but some of the agricultural fields have been subdivided and some are being used as storage areas.

- Materials: Low

The house retains its original construction materials, including framing and most windows. There have been changes to many of the original exterior materials, including

the application of a veneer over the foundation, a replacement roof, siding, and porch supports. Since interior access was not obtained, no information on original interior materials or details is known.

- Workmanship: Low

Due to the mid- to late-twentieth-century alterations, the only original exterior workmanship that remains is the chimneys and windows. Other original decorative detailing has been removed or covered. Since interior access was not obtained, there is no information on any craftsmanship or interior detailing that may be extant.

- Feeling: Medium

The Parrish Farm retains the sense of an early-twentieth-century farmstead, owned by a moderately successful local farmer. The addition of mid- to late-twentieth-century outbuildings and some modern homes nearby have slightly changed the early-twentieth-century farmstead feeling.

- Association: Medium

The house retains its association with the Parrish family, who has owned the property since 1908; the alterations have not compromised the integrity of association, since they were carried out during the Parrish family ownership of the farm.

Eligibility

Parrish Farms is not recommended as eligible under Criterion A, because of the loss of agricultural outbuildings or fields that would illustrate its association with farming in the county. It is ineligible under Criterion B, as the extended Parrish family was among several longstanding families within the area, but did not achieve a level of prominence to elevate them above the other nearby residents. The Parrish Farms house has undergone alterations that have compromised its original architectural forms and ornamentation, making it ineligible under Criterion C. Neither the house nor any of the outbuildings are likely to yield important historical information, so they are considered ineligible under Criterion D, for building technology.

3.3. Jones House and Barn

The Jones House and Barn property (PIN 168600-83-3722) is located at 809 Swift Creek Road (Figures 2 and 3) and consists of a house, barn, shed, trailer, and storage building (Figure 61 and 62). The main residence on the Jones House and Barn property is a late-nineteenth century, frame residence that has been altered numerous times throughout the twentieth century. The house, which sits on a brick foundation, has a square floor plan and a lateral gabled roof. The front elevation has a raised portico, covered with a gabled roof that is supported by vinyl wrapped, square posts. The central door is flanked on either side by a paired six-over-six wooden sash window. An interior brick chimney, centered laterally in the house, is visible above the roof edge.



Figure 61. View of the Jones House and Barn property (PIN 168600-83-3722) from Swift Creek Road, facing east.

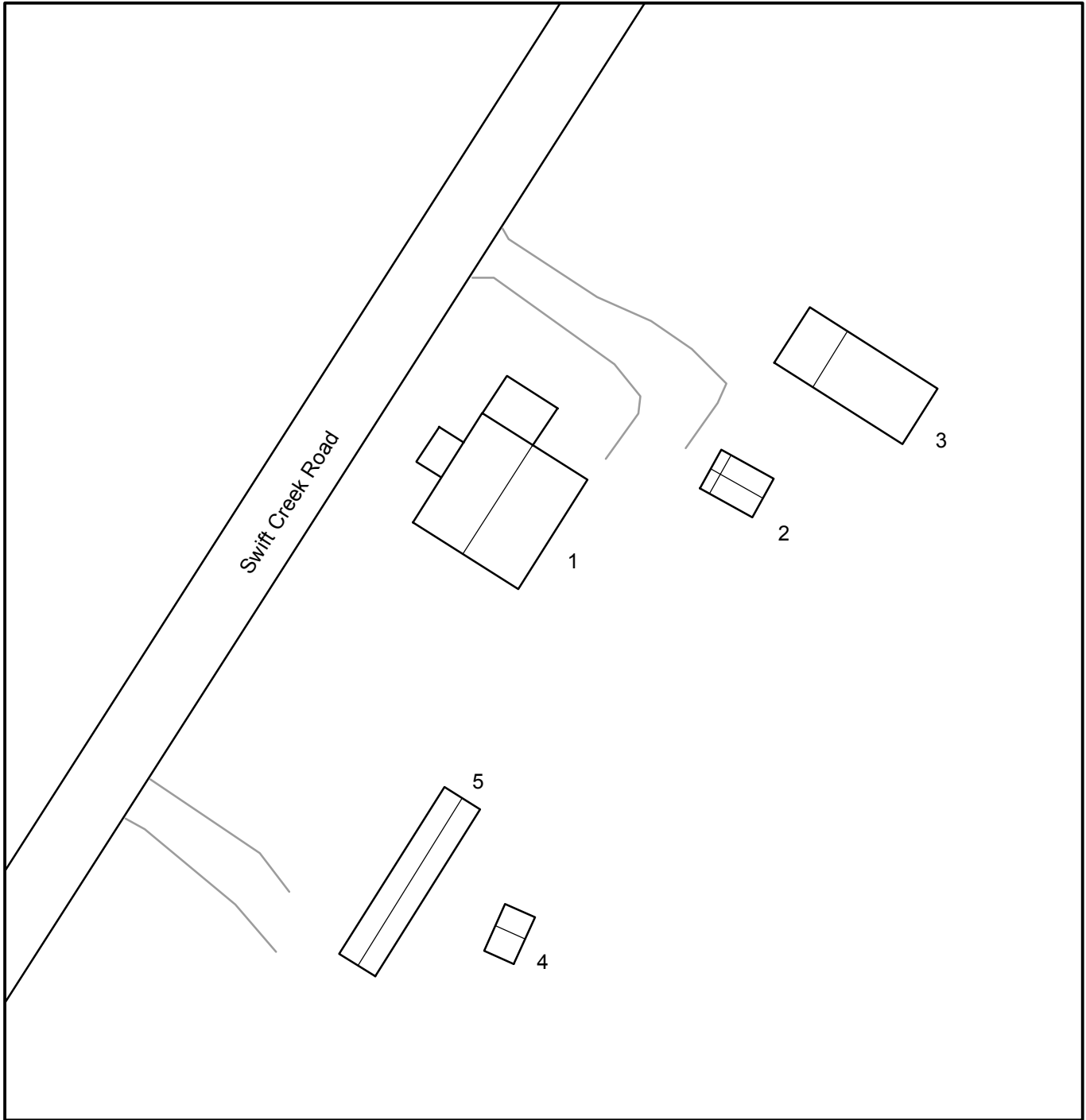
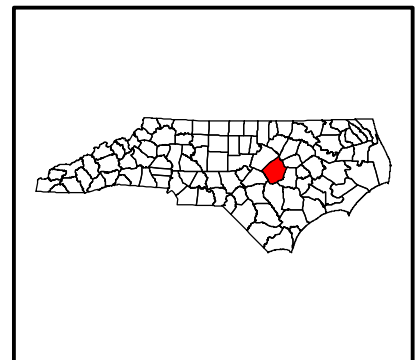


Figure 62. Site plan of the Jones House and Barn property (#10), PIN: 168600-83-3722.



- Key
- 1. House, ca. 1900
 - 2. Shed, ca. 1920
 - 3. Barn, ca. 1920
 - 4. Storage, ca. 1980s
 - 5. Trailer, ca. 1980s



The south elevation of the house has three single six-over-six sash windows on the first story, with a paired six-over-six sash window centered in the gable; the rear of the house also has single six-over-six sash windows, as well as a shed-roofed porch and a truncated exterior brick chimney (Figures 63, 64, and 65). The north elevation has an entry door, located beneath a gabled carport that is supported by square posts, with two paired six-over-six sash windows to the east and a paired six-over-six sash window, which is covered in plywood, centered in the gable (Figure 66). The house is currently sheathed in vinyl siding, which was completed by the current owner in the 1970s; no information on the interior condition of the house was shared by the owner (Kenneth Jones personal interview, 2014).



Figure 63. View of the Jones House, front elevation, facing northeast.



Figure 64. View of Jones House, rear oblique, facing northwest.



Figure 65. View of the Jones House, rear elevation, facing west.



Figure 66. View of Jones House, north elevation oblique, facing south.

The property associated with the Jones House and Barn is currently just over three acres, although it is part of a historically larger parcel of land that was subdivided in the 1990s and 2000s. The house is centered in the parcel, close to Swift Creek Road; surrounding the house are outbuildings of various ages and former agricultural fields, which are used for grazing cattle (Figure 62). To the north of the house is a large gabled, wooden barn structure dating to the 1920s to early-1930s (Figure 67). The two-story barn has a large loft doorway opening and is currently undergoing renovations. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam-metal and there are visible rafter tails (Figure 68). The exterior is being wrapped in a vapor barrier, and a raised deck has been constructed to allow entry into the loft door. The interior is being divided using studded walls and drywall, indicating conversion into a finished space.



Figure 67. View of the Jones House barn, facing north.



Figure 68. View of Jones House barn, facing southeast.

East of the house, to the south of the barn, is a small, wooden, gabled shed building (Figures 69 and 70). The shed, which dates to the early-twentieth century, sits on a concrete block foundation and has a doorway centered in its west elevation. The roof is sheathed with composition shingles and it has visible rafter tails.



Figure 69. View of Jones House shed, facing east.



Figure 70. View of Jones House shed, facing south southwest.

Southeast of the house is a trailer and a small, shed roofed, frame storage building, both dating to the early 1980s (Figure 71).



Figure 71. View of trailer and storage building on the Jones House property, facing south.

History

Prior to 1916, the Jones House and Barn shares a history with the three other properties on Swift Creek Road that were surveyed for this report (see pages 11–13). In 1916, the larger parcel was split into multiple tracts, which were sold to different owners; James Daniel Lassiter purchased the tracts that would make up the current Jones House and Barn property. From 1916 to 1932, the property remained part of the James D. Lassiter farm and shares a history with the Jones Farm and Lassiter Cemetery lands (see pages 27–31).

In 1932, following the death of James D. Lassiter, his acreage was divided among his heirs, with his widowed daughter, Minnie Moore, receiving the tract that corresponds with the present-day Jones House and Barn property. Since her husband's death in 1922, Minnie Moore and her five daughters had been living in a former tenant house located on her father's farm; when the land was subdivided, the property she inherited included this house.

Minnie Moore sold her property to J. D. Lee, owner of the property just to the south, in 1944; in 1947, Carl and Anabelle Powell purchased the property from J. D. and Rena Lee. David and Joyce Jones, parents of the current owner, purchased the property in 1960. Between 1991 and 2000, land formerly belonging to Minnie Moore was subdivided, with the Jones House and Barn property (#10) retaining only three acres of land, and trailers were placed on the subdivided lots as rental properties (JCRD DB 465:385–386; DB 580:446; PB 35:181; PB 53:109; PB 56:51).

Merle Quast mentioned that the Jones House, where she lived with her mother in the 1920s and 1930s, was a former tenant house, but contained an old tavern structure that had been converted into the house's kitchen and had a stone wall out front that was formerly a hitching post.

However, by the 1990s, the house had been significantly altered from its early-twentieth-century appearance, as Quast stated: “though changed a lot, our house still stands on Swift Creek Road” (Quast n.d.).

Aerial photographs of the area show the changes in the buildings and land that were originally part of the James D. Lassiter farm, from 1939 to 1988, including the Jones House and Barn property (Figures 33–37). The house and barn were both visible on the 1939 photograph and little changed on the surrounding land until the 1980s, despite the subdivision of the original landholding. By 1988, however, the increased subdivision of the land and encroachment of modern developments was evident, with the placement of five trailer homes to the south and southeast of the Jones House and Barn property (Figure 37).

Integrity

The Jones House and Barn property was originally part of the larger James Daniel Lassiter farm property; the current house was a circa-1900 tenant house, which was utilized by the daughter and grandchildren of James Daniel Lassiter from the early 1920s to the 1940s. The property does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its association as part of a larger early-twentieth-century farm complex representing the agricultural lifestyle in rural Johnston County. Evaluation of the seven aspects of integrity required for National Register eligibility are as follows:

- Location: Medium

The Jones House and Barn remain in the same location that it has been for over 100 years, with some changes to the property and surroundings.

- Design: Medium

The house retains the rectangular plan and gabled roof that it has had since the early twentieth century, although the front portico was likely altered to its original configuration in the mid-twentieth century. There have been other alterations, including replacement of siding and the addition of the carport.

- Setting: Low to Medium

The site of the property and surrounding area remain primarily rural, with some open fields; however, the subdivision of the land and new construction has altered the agricultural setting. Although the house and some outbuildings remain, a number of agricultural buildings have been altered or demolished, and the land use around the farm has changed; a large amount of the acreage that was originally associated with this house has been subdivided into rental properties.

- Materials: Low

The house retains its original construction materials, including foundation and framing, as well as many early-twentieth-century windows. There have been changes to many of the original exterior materials, including replacement roofing, siding, and porch alterations; the barn is currently undergoing significant renovations, and its original siding has been removed. Since interior access was not obtained, no information on original interior materials or details is known.

- Workmanship: Low

Due to the mid- to late-twentieth-century alterations, the only original exterior workmanship that remains is the windows. Since interior access was not obtained, there is no information on any craftsmanship or interior detailing that may be extant.

- Feeling: Low

The Jones House and Barn does not retain the sense of an early-twentieth-century tenant house and has virtually lost its association with the larger farm property, through subdivision of the land. The addition of late-twentieth-century rental properties behind the house has destroyed the early-twentieth-century farmstead feeling.

- Association: Medium

The house retains its association with the Lassiter family, who owned the property as part of the farm complex; however, the association with the farm has been altered by changes to the house, making it unrecognizable as a former tenant house, and the division of the property.

Eligibility

The Jones House and Barn property is not recommended as eligible under Criterion A, because of the loss of agricultural outbuildings or fields that would illustrate its association with farming in the county. It is ineligible under Criterion B, as the extended Blalock and Lassiter families were among several longstanding families within the area, but did not achieve a level of prominence to elevate them above the other nearby residents. Both the Jones House and Barn have undergone alterations that have compromised their original architectural forms and ornamentation, making them ineligible under Criterion C. Neither the house nor the barn are likely to yield important historical information, so they are considered ineligible under Criterion D, for building technology.

3.4. Langston House and Outbuildings

The Langston House and Outbuildings (PIN 168600-74-2405) property is located at 814 Swift Creek Road (Figures 2 and 3) and consists of a one-and-one-half-story house, a carport/storage building, a shed, and a large barn/storage building (Figure 72 and 73). The house dates to the early-twentieth century, although it underwent significant remodeling in the 1960s. The owner did not allow interior access, but confirmed that the house's original plan had been altered (personal interview with Marjorie Langston, 2014).

The house, which is of frame construction with brick veneer, has an L-shaped floor plan with an irregular roofline. The main section of the house is rectangular, with a Dutch hip roof (gable-on-hip) and front gabled section that spans the entire front elevation (Figures 74 and 75). A flat roofed portico, supported by Tuscan columns, spans the front elevation. Centered beneath the porch is an entry door, with single-pane sidelights; the raised height of the door, which is accessed by brick stairs, indicates that the current portico may be a replacement for an earlier raised porch. Paired one-over-one vinyl sash windows flank the doorway and a paired one-over-one sash window is centered in the gable. Brick chimneys are visible in the Dutch gables, above the hipped portion of the roof.



Figure 72. View of the Langston House and Outbuildings property (PIN 168600-74-2405) from Swift Creek Road, facing west.

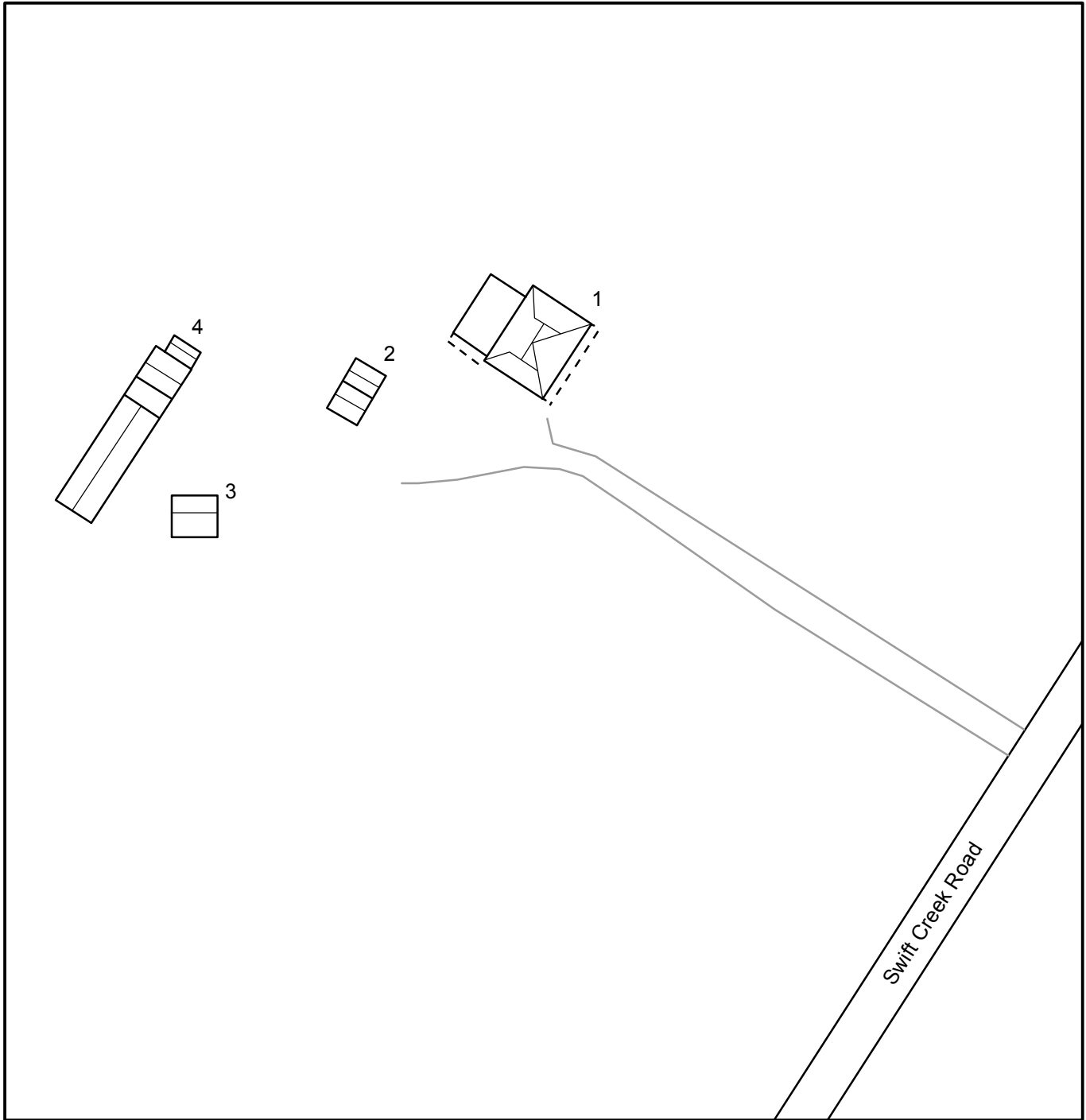
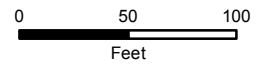


Figure 73. Site plan of Langston House and Outbuildings property (#11), PIN: 168600-74-2405.



- Key
- 1. House, ca. 1920
 - 2. Storage/Garage, early 20th c.
 - 3. Shed/Storage, early 20th c.
 - 4. Barn/Storage, early to mid- 20th c.

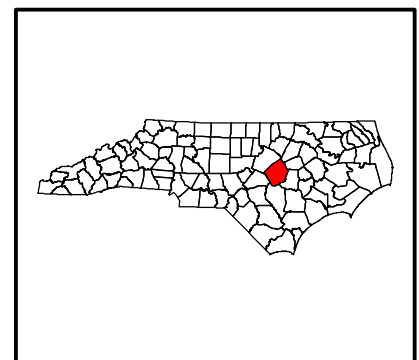




Figure 74. View of Langston House, front elevation, facing west.



Figure 75. Oblique view of Langston House, facing northwest.

A single-story, gabled addition extends from the rear of the main block, with a second gabled room addition attached to its rear elevation; a shed-roofed extension, formed between the ell of the main house and the addition, has also been enclosed (Figure 76).



Figure 76. View of Langston House, rear elevation, facing east.

A flat-roofed patio, supported by Tuscan columns, is also visible along this addition, as is a prominent exterior chimney. Fenestration on the house and additions consists of vinyl sash windows with one-over-one light configuration. The house sits back from Swift Creek Road, surrounded by deciduous trees and untilled former farmland (Figure 77).



Figure 77. Oblique view of Langston House, facing southwest.

The Langston House and Outbuildings are situated on approximately 57.5 acres of land, much of which was once used for agriculture but now lay fallow. Three outbuildings remain on the property, located southeast of the house (Figure 78). A small, rectangular frame structure, with a gable roof, is located at the end of the property's driveway, behind a small stand of trees; it dates to the early-twentieth century (Figure 79). The building has an off-center door and a two light, horizontal sliding window on its east elevation.



Figure 78. View of Langston House, with outbuildings and landscape, facing northwest.



Figure 79. Carport and storage building at Langston House property, facing west.

Symmetrical shed-roofed projections, supported by round posts, extend from both the north and south elevations; a portion of the northern projection has been enclosed and a smaller shed-roofed addition has been added behind it (Figure 80). The rear elevation of the building has an exterior chimney and a two-over-two aluminum sash window. The building, which is now covered in vinyl siding and has a composition shingle roof, is currently used as a carport and storage area, although its original use was likely as a workshop or multi-purpose building when the property was utilized for farming.



Figure 80. Garage at Langston House property, oblique view, facing east.

Located west of the carport/storage building is a large barn structure that was built in multiple stages during the early-twentieth century. The central block is a front-gabled, frame structure sitting on a block-pier foundation (Figure 81). Abutting the north elevation of this structure is a smaller, older gabled, wooden barn, sitting on a stone pier foundation, which is without a roof on its rear portion and beginning to deteriorate (Figure 82). To the south of the central barn block is a shed-roofed extension of the barn, which may have originally been open but is now enclosed. There are multiple doorways on the first story, as well as loft doors on the upper story; a single human-sized door is located within the central block. The front portion of this part of the barn is sheathed with horizontal wooden siding, of various widths, while the back and north sides are covered with a combination of horizontal siding and vertical metal siding.



Figure 81. Barn and shed at Langston House property, facing southwest.



Figure 82. Barn at Langston House property, rear elevation, facing east.

Appended directly to the south side of this barn structure, perpendicular to the wooden structure, is a single-story, rectangular metal storage building with a gabled roof (Figures 81, 83, and 84).



Figure 83. Barn at Langston House property, rear elevation, facing northeast.



Figure 84. Barn and shed at Langston House property, facing east.

East of the metal storage building that is attached to the barn, is a single-story, frame structure with a low-pitched gable roof (Figures 84 and 85). The central portion of the building is enclosed, with a vent centered in the gable, while on either side is a shed-roofed projection created from the extension of the main roof. The projection on the northwest elevation of the building has been enclosed. The wooden siding on the building has been patched, potentially covering an additional doorway, and is in poor condition. The building, which has a standing-seam-metal roof, is currently used for storage but may have been an implement shed when the property was used as a farm.



Figure 85. Barn and shed at Langston House property, facing northeast.

History

Prior to 1916, the Langston House and Outbuildings property shares a history with the three other properties on Swift Creek Road that were surveyed for this report (see pages 11–13). In 1916, the larger parcel was split into multiple tracts, which were sold to different owners; George W. and Bettie Boyd purchased the tract that corresponds to the current parcel that contains the Langston House and Outbuildings.

Boyd-Underwood Farm

In 1916, George and Bettie Boyd purchased nearly 55 acres of the former Blalock farm property from Stephen and Nellie Holt. Since no house is shown on the property on the 1911 soil map, the current Langston House (#11) was likely constructed by the Boyds shortly after they purchased the tract (Figure 11). In 1927, like many other county residents, the Boyds mortgaged their property under the Federal Farm Loan Act, for \$2,500; when they defaulted on the loan, the

Greensboro Joint Stock Land Bank sold the land at public auction in February 1930 (JCRD DB 184:245). H. H. Underwood purchased the property and moved into the former Boyd House (JCRD DB 246:486; Quast n.d.). In 1949, the County Commissioner sold the property as part of a settlement among Underwood's heirs; Robert Powell purchased the land for his son, R. Glenn Powell (JCRD DB 481:516). In 1976, Romey and Marjorie Langston, the current owners, purchased the property from the Powell family (JCRD DB 795:310).

The house was built sometime between 1911 and 1930; it first appears on a highway map in 1938, but Merle Quast remembered Mr. Boyd selling the farm, house included, to Mr. Underwood (Figure 86). She fondly remembered the Underwoods helping herself, her mom, and her sisters, and paying the children well for their work on the farm; in her manuscript, Quast mentioned the "six mulberry trees alongside his [Mr. Underwood's] driveway" and the apple trees behind the house, both features that no longer exist (Quast n.d.).

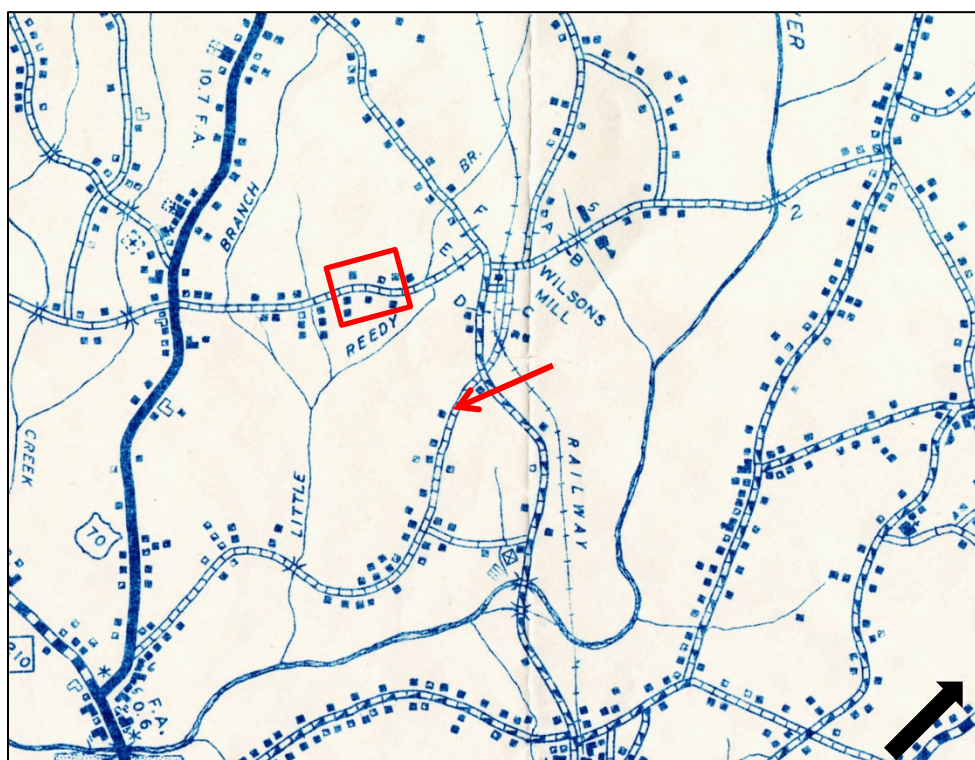


Figure 86. Portion of 1938 Highway map, showing Jones Farm and Jones House (box) and Parrish Farm house (arrow).

In 1939 and 1949, the Langston House and Outbuildings property (#11) contained the main house, which was obscured by dense tree cover surrounding it, as well as a cluster of outbuildings nearby (including the northernmost portion of the current barn) and additional outbuildings further west, on a dirt lane (Figures 33 and 34). By 1965, the metal storage portion of the current barn structure had been added and a number of the trees around the house had been removed (Figure 35). The property remained much the same in 1971, although trees had been planted along the driveway leading to the house (Figure 36). By 1988, the trees in the surrounding woodlands have grown, as have the driveway trees; some of the outbuildings that

were farther from the house had been demolished as well, with more disappearing between 1988 and the present (Figure 37).

Integrity

The Langston House and Outbuildings do not retain sufficient historic integrity to represent an early-twentieth-century agricultural complex in Johnston County. Evaluation of the seven aspects of integrity required for National Register eligibility are as follows:

- Location: Medium to High

The Langston House remains in the same location that it has been for nearly 100 years, with minimal changes to the property and surroundings.

- Design: Low

The house has been significantly altered during the mid-twentieth century, making its original form undiscernible. The addition of brick veneer, removal of the original porch, replacement of windows, and the multiple additions have compromised the integrity of design.

- Setting: Medium

The site of the property and surrounding area remain primarily rural, with deciduous trees surrounding the house and outbuildings nearby, and with open land surrounding the property.

- Materials: Low

The house likely retains its original construction materials, including foundation and framing, but these have been hidden by mid-twentieth-century alterations. There have been changes to many of the original exterior materials, including the addition of brick veneer, replacement roofing, windows, siding, and removal of the original porch. Since interior access was not obtained, no information on original interior materials or details is known.

- Workmanship: Low

Due to the mid-twentieth-century alterations, almost no original exterior workmanship remains. Since interior access was not obtained, there is no information on any craftsmanship or interior detailing that may be extant.

- Feeling: Low

The Langston House does not convey the sense of an early-twentieth-century farm home. Although the outbuildings and the fields identify the property as a former farm, the alterations of the house make it appear to be a mid-twentieth-century structure built on an older farm property; some modern homes nearby have contributed to the change in the early twentieth century farmstead feeling.

- Association: Low

The house does not have a longstanding association with a single family or person, nor does it retain its association with early-twentieth-century farming or agricultural development in Johnston County.

Eligibility

The Langston House and Outbuildings are not recommended as eligible under Criterion A, because of the loss of agricultural outbuildings or fields that would illustrate its association with farming in the county. They are ineligible under Criterion B, as the extended Blalock, Boyd, and Underwood families was among several families within the area, but did not achieve a level of prominence to elevate them above the other nearby residents. The Langston House has undergone alterations that have compromised its original architectural form and ornamentation, making it ineligible under Criterion C. Neither the house nor any of the outbuildings are likely to yield important historical information, so they are considered ineligible under Criterion D, for building technology.

3.5. Lassiter Cemetery

The Lassiter Cemetery (PIN 168600-84-3292) is a 0.08-acre outparcel, located just east of Swift Creek Road and surrounded by the Jones Farm property (Figures 2 and 3). The cemetery is rectangular, oriented on a roughly northeast-southwest axis, and is surrounded by a modern wire fence supported by metal stakes (Figure 87). The cemetery contains three graves, marked by two headstones and three footstones; the headstones are smooth marble with inscriptions, while the footstones are rough cut marble (Figure 92). Within the boundary of the fence, there are also two deciduous trees and the remnants of an older, decorative wire fence, including support posts and a metal gate (Figures 88 and 89).

The largest grave marker in the cemetery, which is situated at the southern edge of the parcel, is the die on base marble stone of James D. (Daniel) and Sarah Lassiter, who were the owners of the surrounding farm property in the early-twentieth century (Figure 90). The couple died in 1932 and 1945, respectively. The smaller grave marker is a simple marble tablet, for the infant son of David and Mabel Lassiter, who died in 1932; David Lassiter was the youngest son of James and Sarah Lassiter (Figure 91).



Figure 87. View of the Lassiter Cemetery (PIN 168600-84-3292) from Swift Creek Road, facing southeast.



Figure 88. View of Lassiter Cemetery, facing south northwest.



Figure 89. View of Lassiter Cemetery, facing southwest.



Figure 90. View of James D. and Sarah Lassiter grave in Lassiter Cemetery, facing south northeast.



Figure 91. View of the grave of David and Mabel Lassiter's infant son in Lassiter Cemetery, facing north.

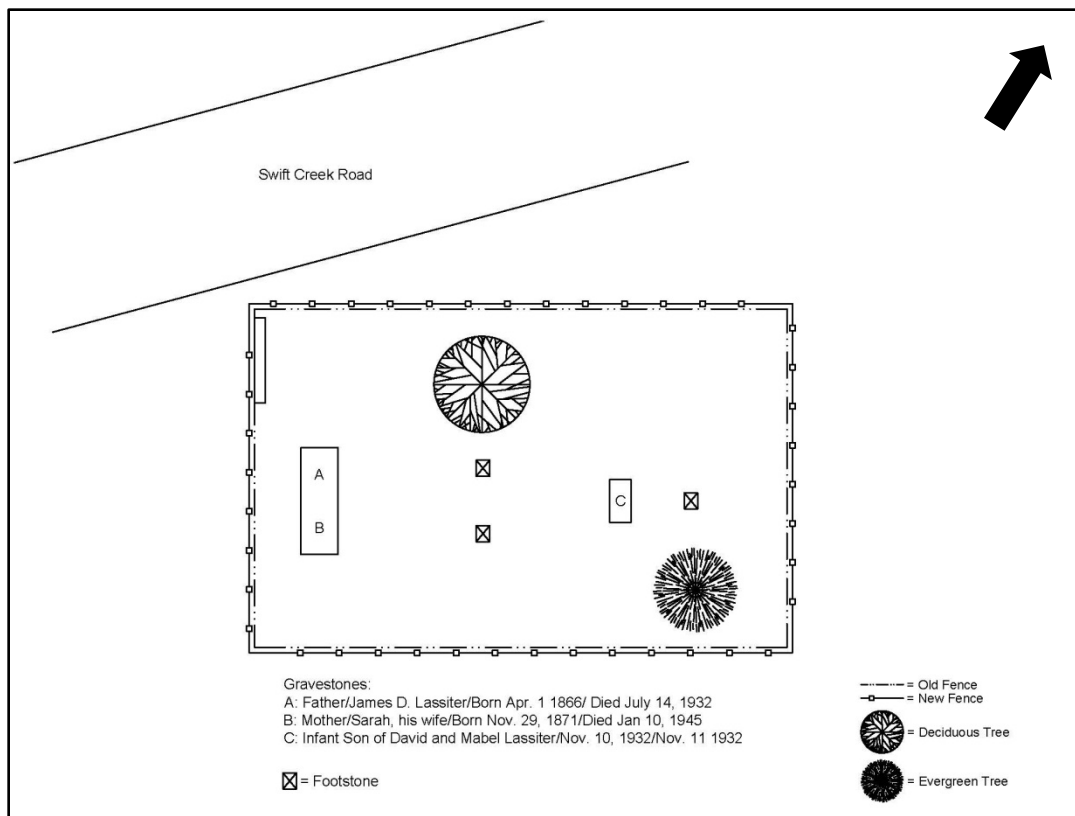


Figure 92. Site plan of the Lassiter Cemetery.

History

Although it is a separate parcel, the Lassiter Cemetery shares a history with the Jones Farm (see pages 27–31), including being part of a larger tract of land along Swift Creek Road prior to 1916 (see pages 11–13).

In 1932, following the death of James D. Lassiter, a cemetery was created on a small plot of land on his farm, near Swift Creek Road. The cemetery is specifically referenced in the property deeds for the farm after 1932. Shortly after James D. Lassiter’s death, his infant grandson was buried in the Lassiter Cemetery. The final interment in the small cemetery was Sarah Lassiter, widow of James D., who died 12 years after her husband.

Integrity

The Lassiter Cemetery is a small parcel of land, once part of the James Daniel Lassiter Farm, utilized as a small family cemetery during the 1930s and 1940s. Evaluation of the seven aspects of integrity required for National Register eligibility are as follows:

- Location: High

The Lassiter Cemetery remains in the same location that it has been since it was first used in 1932; there have been minimal changes to the property and surroundings.

- Design: Medium

The cemetery retains its marker stones, grave placement, and trees, although the landscaping is overgrown and the original fence has been replaced.

- Setting: Medium

The site of the property and surrounding area remain primarily agricultural fields, with deciduous trees that denote the location of the cemetery.

- Materials: Medium

The cemetery's marker stones are original; however, there are only remnants of the original fence materials and a new fence has been put up around the cemetery.

- Workmanship: Medium

The original workmanship on the marker stones is evident, but the original fence has been allowed to deteriorate and only small portions remain.

- Feeling: High

The Lassiter Cemetery retains the sense of a small, rural family cemetery, located on a farmstead. The addition of late-twentieth-century buildings nearby has slightly changed the early-twentieth-century farmstead feeling of the surrounding property.

- Association: Medium

The cemetery retains its association with the James Daniel Lassiter family, who owned the property in the early-twentieth century and established the cemetery; the alterations to the farm have altered the cemetery's association with the Lassiter family property. Even though it is still located on the original farm parcel, there is a disconnect between the remaining portions of the farm and the cemetery.

Eligibility

The Lassiter Cemetery is not recommended as eligible under Criterion A, because it is a small family cemetery that does not represent a particular event or broad pattern of history. It is ineligible under Criterion B, as the extended Lassiter family was among several longstanding families within the area, but did not achieve a level of prominence to elevate them above the other nearby residents. The Lassiter Cemetery is a private, rural burial ground with simple, carved grave markers, which do not possess unique forms, artistic detailing, or carving skill, making it ineligible under Criterion C. The cemetery is unlikely likely to yield important historical information about family burial plots, so it is considered ineligible under Criterion D, for building technology.

3.5. Swift Creek Road Properties

The five properties surveyed for intensive historic architectural analysis represent the rural agricultural lifestyle and types of architecture that were prevalent in Johnston County during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Although the lands associated with the properties were once part of the acreage owned by Wilson and Waddell, and each of the properties were originally part of a larger farm tract, the subdivision of these tracts and the loss of connections between the parcels has diminished, if not obliterated, the relationship between the resources.

The most tangible and recognizable connection is among the Jones Farm (#3), the Jones House and Barn property (#10), and the Lassiter Cemetery (#12), which were part of the James Daniel Lassiter Farm from 1916 to 1932. The main house, a tenant house, some agricultural outbuildings, and agricultural fields remain, but the significant alterations to many of the structures and the loss of many landscape features, as well the addition of modern agricultural buildings, has altered the context of the former Lassiter Farm property. The inability to readily discern the original connections, indeed their virtual absence, compromises the potential for a multi-property historic agricultural district.

Individually, each property displays historic associations, but only the circa-1890 house on the Jones Farm property retains significant integrity to be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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APPENDIX A: PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

**Title**

Senior Historian / Architectural Historian

Company

S&ME, Inc. - Columbia, SC

Education

M.A., Public History / Historic Preservation, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 2005

B.A., History, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 2002

Years of Experience

6 years with S&ME, Inc.
10 years professional experience

Professional Memberships

National Trust for Historic Preservation

National Council on Public History

American Association of State and Local History

Organization of American Historians

South Carolina Historical Society

HEATHER L. CARPINI, M.A.

SENIOR HISTORIAN / ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Ms. Carpini (formerly Heather Jones) is the Historian / Architectural Historian for S&ME's Cultural Resources Department. She has been working in the historic preservation field for ten years, previously holding positions at the South Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Historic Columbia Foundation, and with the City of Independence, Missouri. Ms. Carpini has experience providing the following services: Historic and Archival Research; Historic and Architectural Surveys; National Register of Historic Places Nominations; Historic Tax Credit Applications; Historic Preservation Planning; HABS / HAER Documentation; Geographic Information Systems (GIS); and AutoCAD. As a former Historic Preservation Manager for a City, overseeing a large historic district, National Historic Landmark District, and numerous individually designated historic properties, she has worked with design guidelines, rehabilitation projects, tax credit projects, historic preservation commissions, reviewing compatible new construction in historic districts, and zoning and redevelopment within cities.

KEY PROJECTS AND ASSIGNMENTS***Architectural and Historical Surveys***

Principal Investigator, Historic Architectural Analysis of the Tipton-Hughes House, Replacement of Bridge No. 5 on SR 1349 (Pigeon Roost Road) over Pigeon Roost Creek, Mitchell County, North Carolina. Completed for North Carolina Department of Transportation (2014)

Principal Investigator, Historic Architectural Resources Survey and Reconnaissance Report, State-Funded Bridge Replacement Program, Mitchell County, North Carolina. Completed for North Carolina Department of Transportation (2014)

Principal Investigator, Architectural Survey of the Proposed Bamberg County Courthouse Complex, Bamberg County, South Carolina (2013)

Principal Investigator, Historic and Architectural Survey of the Town of Windham, Windham County, CT (2010)

Principal Investigator, Historic and Architectural Survey of the Town of Trumbull, Fairfield County, CT (2010)

Architectural Historian, Historic Resource Survey, Cumberland Avenue Improvements, Knoxville, Knox County, TN (2009)

Architectural and Historical Documentation Projects

Principal Investigator, Architectural and Historical Documentation, Manufacturing/Warehousing Site at Union Cross Road and Temple School Road, Forsyth County, NC (2008)

Architectural Historian, Architectural and Historical Documentation, Bucksport Elementary School, Horry County, SC (2007)

Other Projects

Architectural Historian, Cultural Resource Investigations for the Proposed PNG Huntersville Strengthening Project, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina (2011)

Architectural Historian/Historian, PNG Sutton Pipeline, Anson, Bladen, Brunswick, Cabarrus, Columbus, Iredell, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Richmond, Robeson, and Scotland Counties, NC (2011)

Architectural Historian, Saluda Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 516) and Historic Property Management Plan, Lexington, Newberry, Richland, and Saluda Counties, SC (2006–2010)