



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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

April 22, 2019

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, W-5601DP, Safety Improvements at SR 1003 (Buffalo Road) and SR 1702 (Archer Lodge Road), PA 18-07-0027, Johnston County, ER 19-1095

Thank you for your March 27, 2019, memorandum transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that the Archer Lodge School Teacherage (JT1995) is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significance in the area of education in Johnston County.

We also agree that the White Oak Baptist Church and Cemetery (JT1994) is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons enumerated in the report.

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 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

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



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

To: Renee Gledhill-Earley, NCHPO

ER 19-1095

From: Vanessa E. Patrick, NCDOT

Date: March 27, 2019

Due -- 4/23/19

Subject: *Historic Structures Survey Report – Safety Improvements at SR 1003 (Buffalo Road) and SR 1702 (Archer Lodge Road), Johnston County, North Carolina. TIP No. W-5601DP. WBS No. 50138.1.121. PA Tracking No. 18-07-0027.*

H- *ER letters 4/11/19*

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Enclosed for your review is a report presenting the evaluation of historic architectural resources in the W-5601DP, Johnston County project area (one hard copy and one CD-ROM). Survey photographs, GIS data, and site forms are also included on the CD-ROM, and hard copies of the site forms are also provided.

The report considers two resources– the White Oak Baptist Church and Cemetery (JT1994) and the Former Archer Lodge School Teacherage (JT1995). The study recommends the teacherage as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and the church and cemetery as not eligible. Initial screening of the project area by NCDOT Historic Architecture identified which resources warranted additional study.

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


V.E.P.

Attachments

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS AT SR 1003 (BUFFALO ROAD) AND SR 1702 (ARCHER LODGE ROAD)

Johnston County, North Carolina

WBS No. 50138.1.121
TIP No. W-5601DP
PA No. 18-07-0027

Prepared for:

**North Carolina Department of Transportation
Environmental Analysis Unit**
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Prepared by:

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Steven M. Bedford, Principal Investigator
Louis Berger

3/22/2019

Date

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

Date

Final
March 22, 2019

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

On behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), Louis Berger U.S., Inc. (Louis Berger) conducted an architectural investigation and evaluation in preparation for safety improvements at the intersection of SR 1003 (Buffalo Road) and SR 1702 (Archer Lodge Road) in Johnston County, North Carolina. The state project number is WBS No. 50138.1.121, the T.I.P. No. is W-5601DP, and the PA No. is 18-07-0027. The project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). An NCDOT Architectural Historian defined an Area of Potential Effects (APE) and conducted preliminary documentary research and a site visit to identify and assess all resources of approximately 50 years of age or more within the APE. Seven resources warranted intensive eligibility evaluation for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). NCDOT Architectural Historians determined that all other properties are not worthy of further study and evaluation because they lack historical significance and/or integrity.

The study area is located in north-central Johnston County in the crossroads community of Archer Lodge, at the intersection of Buffalo Road and Archer Lodge Road east of Clayton. The project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) follows the study area diagram for the project delineated by NCDOT. Forming a rectangle, the APE stretches northwest to southeast along Buffalo Road for approximately 0.3 mile, roughly 75 to 100 feet from either side of the centerline of the road. The APE also projects slightly northeast and southwest to include a small portion of Archer Lodge Road at the intersection with Buffalo Road.

In December 2018 NCDOT asked Louis Berger U.S., Inc. (Louis Berger) to complete an architectural investigation and eligibility evaluation for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for two properties that fall within the project APE: White Oak Baptist Church and Cemetery (JT1994) and a house located at 14045 Buffalo Road (JT1995). Neither the White Oak Baptist Church and Cemetery nor the house, formerly the Archer Lodge School Teacherage, has been previously recorded or surveyed in any type of county-wide or town architectural survey.

As a result of the investigation and evaluation, the White Oak Baptist Church and Cemetery has been determined not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks the historical significance necessary to qualify under any of the National Register Criteria or Criteria Considerations.

The former Archer Lodge School Teacherage, now a privately owned house, has been determined as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for education as a rare, surviving example of a teacherage in Johnston County representing an era in Johnston County history when an ambitious program of school consolidation fueled the construction of many large, brick schools with associated teacherages.

TABLE MS-1
SURVEYED PROPERTIES, SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS,
SR 1003 AND 1702. JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

RESOURCE NAME	SITE NUMBER	NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION	SITE ADDRESS/PIN No.
White Oak Baptist Church and Cemetery	JT1994	Not Eligible	13943 Buffalo Road, Clayton, NC /178002-57-4800
Former Archer Lodge School Teacherage	JT1995	Eligible, Criterion A	14045 Buffalo Road, Clayton, NC / 178001-48-9460

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

On behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), Louis Berger U.S., Inc. (Louis Berger) conducted an architectural survey and evaluation in preparation for intersection improvements of SR 1003 (Buffalo Road) and SR 1702 (Archer Lodge Road) in Johnston County, North Carolina (Figure 1). The state project number is WBS No. 50138.1.121, the T.I.P. No. is W-5601DP, and the PA No. is 18-07-0027. The project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). An NCDOT Architectural Historian defined an Area of Potential Effects (APE) and conducted preliminary documentary research and a site visit to identify and assess all resources of approximately 50 years of age or more within the APE. Seven resources warranted intensive eligibility evaluation for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). NCDOT Architectural Historians determined that all other properties are not worthy of further study and evaluation because they lack historical significance and/or integrity.

The scope of the current evaluation included the survey and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation of two properties: White Oak Baptist Church and Cemetery (JT1994) and the former Archer Lodge School Teacherage (JT1995), both located in the Town of Archer Lodge in Johnston County. Archer Lodge is situated at the junction of Buffalo Road, Covered Bridge Road, and Wendell Road, located roughly midway between Clayton and Wendell in north-central Johnston County. An important agricultural area since European settlement began, Johnston County's topography, plentiful waterways, climate, and soil make it well-suited to agriculture. The county varies from undulating sandhills in the north and northwest to a flat, sandy coastal plain in the south. The Neuse River is the county's most dominant natural feature, with several other large creeks and tributaries, such as Buffalo Creek, flowing west of the project. The W-5601DP study area lies only 3.6 miles from the Wake County border, north of NC 42 and west of NC 96.

1.2 Methodology

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project consists of the W-5601DP study area as delineated by NCDOT (Figures 2 and 3). Forming a long, narrow rectangle centered on Buffalo Road, the APE stretches east to west along Buffalo Road for approximately 0.3 mile and extends approximately 75 to 100 feet from either side of the centerline of Buffalo Road. The APE is primarily composed of the White Oak Baptist Church and Cemetery property, a larger parking lot next to a community building, the Hoyt G. Castleberry Ball Field, the Town of Archer Lodge office building, and residential properties with a few cleared fields in between. The APE as delineated captures the historic resources that would be affected not only by project construction activities but also by any new traffic patterns, widening of streets, paving, or staging of equipment.

The investigation included research and fieldwork. Prior to the field investigation, Louis Berger Architectural Historian Megan Privett consulted the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office's (NC HPO) online GIS mapping system (HPOweb) as well as the most recent Johnston County architectural survey, completed in 1980 with a survey update in 2003-2004, for basic geographical and contextual information on the study area. Historical research included primary and secondary source investigation at various local and state archival repositories, such as the Hocutt-Ellington Memorial Library in Clayton, the Johnston County Heritage Center in Smithfield, and the HPO survey file room in Raleigh. Online sources, such as UNC Maps Collection, Ancestry.com, newspapers.com, and U.S. Census records, were consulted for information on the history of the properties. Property information was also acquired online through Johnston County's Register of Deeds office and from interviews with local residents of Archer Lodge.

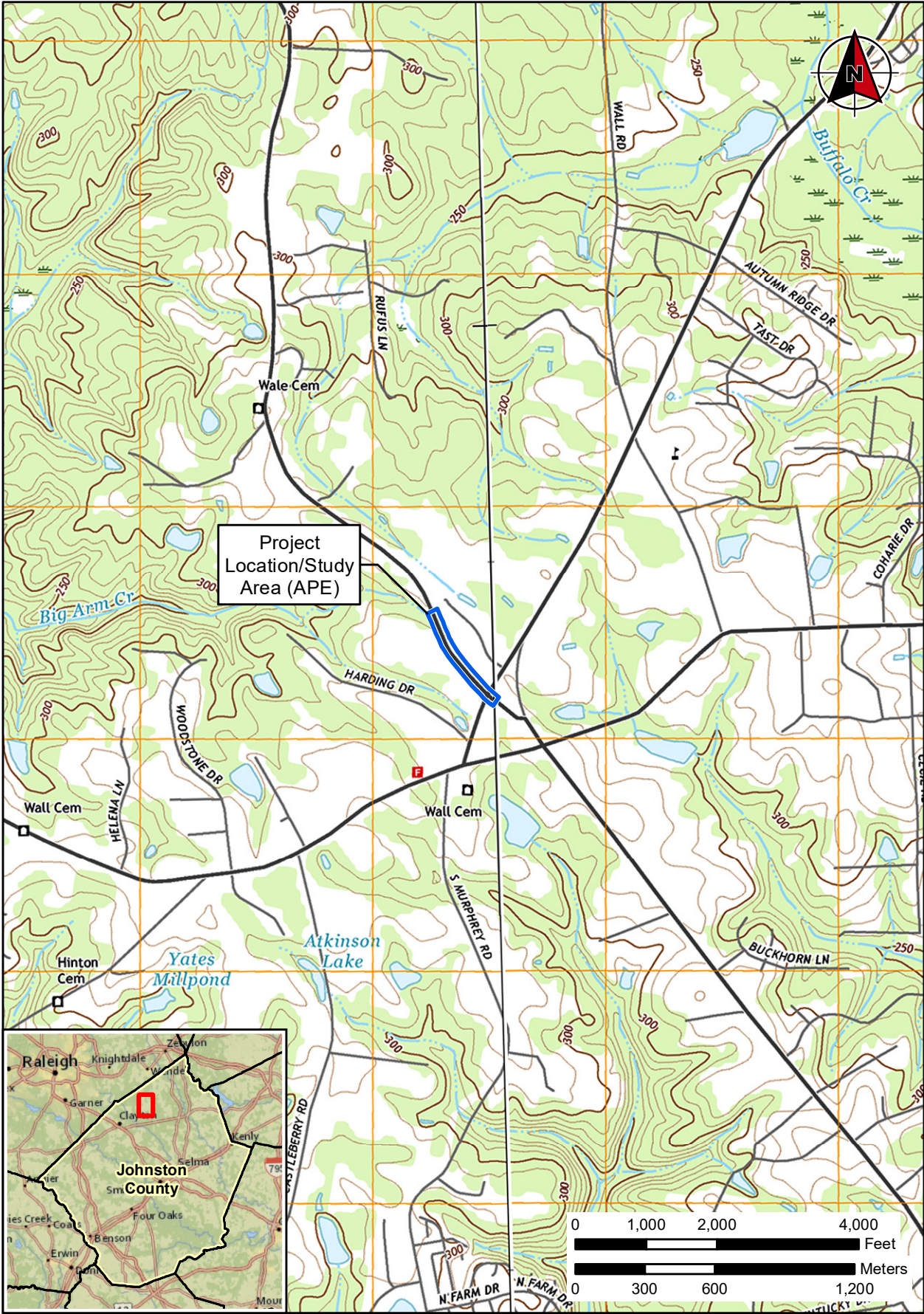


FIGURE 1: W-5601DP Project Vicinity, Johnston County, North Carolina (USGS Clayton 2016a, Flowers 2016b)

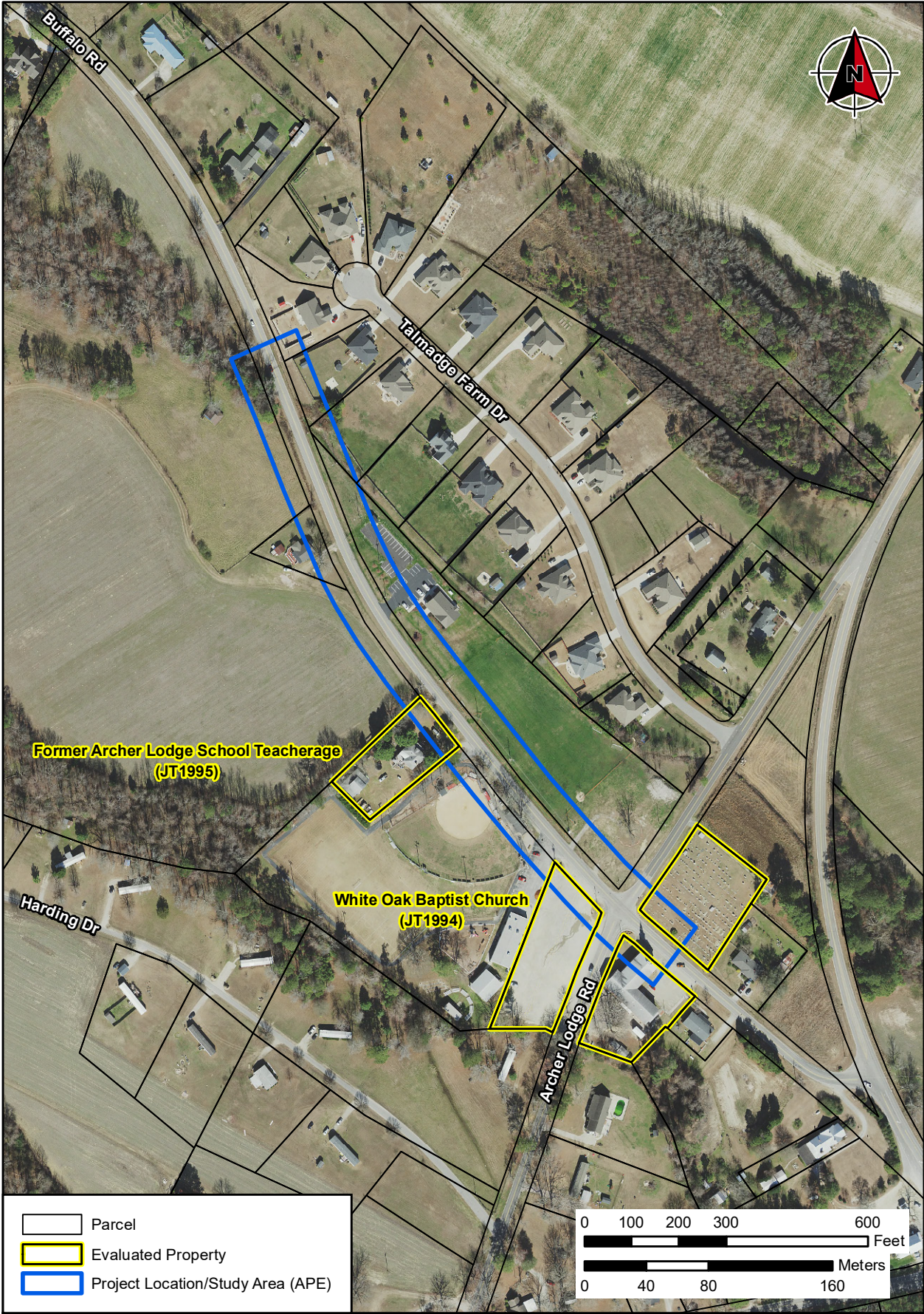


FIGURE 2: W-5601DP Project Location/Study Area (APE) for W-5601DP (NC OneMap 2017)



FIGURE 3: W-5601 Preliminary Design Plans, NCDOT, 2018 (NC OneMap 2017; NCDOT 2018)

Megan Privett conducted the fieldwork on December 27, 2018, and January 3, 2019, which included surveying and photographing the exterior and interior (when accessible) of the resources, along with interviewing local residents and White Oak Baptist Church members and conducting a windshield survey of nearby comparable resources in the area on January 3, 2018, photographing the resources for architectural context. Ms. Privett wrote the report with assistance from Kate Ruble and Meredith McCulley.

This report was prepared in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation of 1983 (48 *Federal Register* 44716), as amended; *Architectural Survey Manual: Practical Advice for Recording Historic Resources* (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources [NC DCR] 2008); NCDOT's current Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products NCDOT 2015); and the NC HPO's *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina* (NC HPO 2018). Also consulted were *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places* (Potter and Boland 1992) and *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1990). The architectural historian who performed the assessments meets or exceeds the Professional Qualifications Standards specified in 36 CFR 61.

2.0 ELIGIBILITY EVALUATIONS

2.1 White Oak Baptist Church and Cemetery

Resource Name	White Oak Baptist Church and Cemetery
HPO Survey Site No.	JT1994
Location	13943 Buffalo Road Clayton, NC 27527
PIN	178002-57-4800
Date(s) of Construction	1944-1959
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



2.1.1 Setting and Description

Located in the town of Archer Lodge in northern Johnston County, White Oak Baptist Church stands on a 2.7-acre parcel at the southeast corner of the intersection of Buffalo and Archer Lodge Roads. Within the east portion of the parcel is a small paved parking lot, and an additional gravel parking area is located northwest of the church. The complex consists of the church building, a preschool building, two carports and a shed located to the rear of the church, and a cemetery across Buffalo Road to the northeast. The property is bounded by Buffalo Road to the northeast, the associated preschool building to the southeast, a residence to the south, and Archer Lodge Road to the west-northwest (Figure 4). Several trees stand behind the church. The cemetery is completely cleared of mature trees and only contains a large camellia. Situated in rural Johnston County east of Clayton, the surrounding area is moderately developed with housing and small farms with new development spreading from Raleigh.

2.1.1.1 White Oak Baptist Church, 1944, 1959

An earlier church was first constructed on the site in 1883, replaced with a frame, Gothic Revival church built in 1910. The present church building is the third church built on the site. According to town histories, construction of the present church began in 1944, and it was remodeled and dedicated in 1959. The extant one-story, brick, Colonial Revival White Oak Baptist Church consists of a front-gabled sanctuary wing oriented northeast-southwest and a two-story rear wing extending southeast at the rear of the sanctuary wing. The L-form building has cross-gabled roofline sheathed in asphalt shingles (Plate 1). Its brick veneer features a six-to-one bond pattern in which the differing course consists of a Flemish bond course rather than a header course. The original front doors have been replaced.

The northeast elevation (façade) of the church building features three bays sheltered by a dominating pedimented portico. A central, double-leaf entrance of glass doors with a door surround consisting of fluted pilasters and a broken pediment is flanked by two window bays consisting of rectangular, stained-glass windows topped with soldier course lintels and underlined with concrete sills (Plate 2). Concrete steps with metal railings lead from the entrance down to the sidewalk, which leads to the parking lot to the southeast. The partial-width, pedimented portico is supported by four fluted Doric columns. Rising from the center of the roofline on the façade is a frame bell tower with a conical roof, which appears to be sheathed in copper (Plate 3). The southeast and northwest elevations both feature seven arched, stained-glass windows; those located nearest the front of the church are smaller than the others. The windows feature brick segmental arches crowned with concrete keystones and are underlined with concrete sills (Plate 4). Other notable

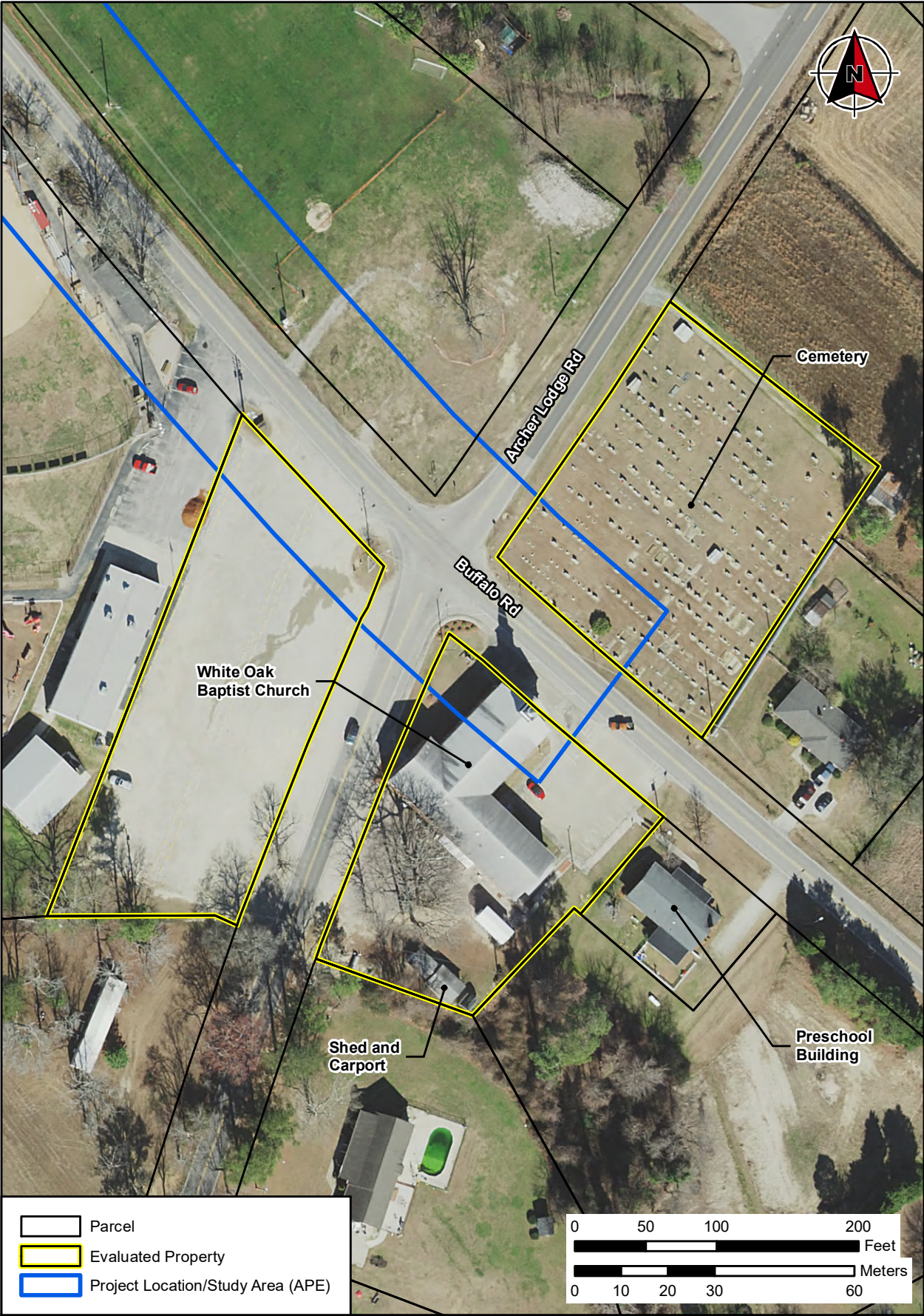


FIGURE 4: White Oak Baptist Church (JT1994) Site Plan, Johnston County, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2017)



PLATE 1: Oblique View of North And East Elevations, White Oak Baptist Church (JT1994), Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 2: East Elevation, White Oak Baptist Church (JT1994),
Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 3: Detail of Bell Tower, East Elevation, White Oak Baptist Church (JT1994), Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 4: North Elevation, White Oak Baptist Church (JT1994), Johnston County, North Carolina

architectural features on the church building's exterior are cornice returns, boxed eaves, and gabled entrance porticos.

Attached to the rear of the church is a perpendicular, two-story wing five bays wide and 15 bays long. Its north elevation is symmetrical, pierced by a central single-leaf entrance sheltered by a small gabled portico accessed by a brick staircase with metal railings (Plate 5). On the southeast elevation of the two-story wing is a one-story, hipped-roof porch and a one-story, brick bump-out. An ADA wheelchair ramp provides access, leading to a single-leaf entrance with simple, classical surround (Plate 6). On the southwest elevation is a covered entryway at the basement level, sheltered by a metal awning, providing access to the fellowship hall in the basement, accessed by brick steps and metal railings (Plate 7). Both the northeast and southwest elevations feature cornice returns. All the windows in the wing are one-over-one, replacement, aluminum windows topped with soldier course lintels; those on the northeast elevation are paired.

The interior of the church consists of an entry vestibule, the sanctuary, baptismal pool, fellowship hall, offices, Sunday-school classrooms, and storage space. In the entry vestibule, flanking each side of the central entrance to the sanctuary, is a stairwell leading to the balcony (Plate 8). The entrance vestibule opens to the sanctuary with a center aisle leading to an elevated stage, which contains the pulpit, choir loft, and musical equipment. Rows of wood pews dating to 1959 face the stage on either side of the central aisle (Plate 9). Over the entryway is a balcony, containing recording and sound equipment, which faces the pulpit (Plate 10). The floor is covered in thin, blue carpet. The sanctuary walls are painted white with wainscoting along the front of the balcony and along the front wall of the sanctuary. Hanging from the acoustical tile ceiling are brass chandeliers. Flanking the stage are doorways leading to offices and Sunday-school rooms. On the outer side of these doorways are alcoves for overflow seating and storage (Plate 11). The rear wing consists of corridors lined with the fellowship hall, classrooms and offices, restrooms, and storage spaces (Plate 12). Stairwells are placed at the far northwest and southeast ends of the wing and provide access to the basement, first, and second stories of the wing. Some classrooms retain their original pine flooring and ceilings (Plate 13), and others are covered in carpet. Surviving woodwork in this wing includes large baseboards, simple door and window surrounds, and one-over-one-panel wood doors, which are at times paired. The interior of the fellowship hall, located in the basement, contains basement-level two-light window bays, vinyl tile flooring, concrete-block walls, a dropped ceiling, and a kitchen located at the room's northwest end (Plate 14).

2.1.1.2 White Oak Baptist Church Cemetery, early twentieth century-present

A moderately sized cemetery is located northeast of the church, across Buffalo Road. It is bounded by Archer Lodge Road on the northwest, a field on the northeast, a residential property on the southeast, and Buffalo Road on the southwest. Containing approximately 354 burials, the cemetery is oriented with all grave markers and headstones facing southwest toward Buffalo Road, laid out neatly in rows (Plate 15). Several family plots and combined markers are located among the gravestones of individual burials. Most markers date to the twentieth century and consist of common manufactured types: inscribed marble and granite headstones sitting atop a base, some with popular decorative funeral motifs and symbology (Plate 16). There are also full-sized, flush slab markers and raised box markers that cover the entire grave (Plate 17). The oldest marked grave dates to 1901 and belongs to Hue Barnes (Cemetery Census 2018). Common surnames represented in the cemetery include Barnes, Wall, Boyette, Eason, Green, and Liles. The cemetery appears to be well maintained and cleared of trees and debris. It remains in use by the members of White Oak Baptist Church.

A full survey of the White Oak Baptist Church Cemetery was performed in 1984, which reported 346 known graves ranging from 1900 to 1981 (HPOweb). An undated survey completed by a Mrs. Maxie C. Wall and Mrs. Bessie M. Moore recorded 354 burials with the same date range (Cemetery Census 2018).



PLATE 5: West Elevation, White Oak Baptist Church (JT1994), Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 6: South Elevation of Rear Wing, White Oak Baptist Church (JT1994), Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 7: Detail of Fellowship Hall Entrance, West Elevation, White Oak Baptist Church (JT1994), Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 8: Interior Detail of Entry Vestibule, Facing North, White Oak Baptist Church (JT1994), Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 9: Interior of Sanctuary, Facing West, White Oak Baptist Church (JT1994), Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 10: Interior of Sanctuary, Facing East, White Oak Baptist Church (JT1994), Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 11: Detail of Additional Seating Alcove and Doors to Classroom Wing, Facing Northwest, White Oak Baptist Church (JT1994), Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 12: Second-Story Hallway of Rear Classroom Wing,
Facing South, White Oak Baptist Church (JT1994),
Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 13: Detail of Second-Story Sunday School Classroom,
White Oak Baptist Church (JT1994), Johnston
County, North Carolina



PLATE 14: Interior of Fellowship Hall in Basement Level, Facing North, White Oak Baptist Church (JT1994), Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 15: White Oak Baptist Church Cemetery (JT1994), Facing Southeast, Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 16: White Oak Baptist Church Cemetery (JT1994), Facing Northeast, Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 17: White Oak Baptist Church Cemetery (JT1994), Facing West, Johnston County, North Carolina

2.1.1.3 *White Oak Baptist Church Preschool Building (former parsonage), ca. 1962*

The brick, Ranch-style preschool building associated with White Oak Baptist Church formerly functioned as the church parsonage. Located southeast of the church, it has one story covered with a side-gabled, asphalt-shingle roof. The northeast elevation (façade) features five bays: a central single-leaf entrance with a paneled door and a storm door, and four window bays flanking the entrance, consisting of six-over-six, double-hung windows with louvered shutters and a multi-pane picture window with louvered shutters (Plate 18). The front porch features a brick and concrete floor and four turned support posts. On the southeast elevation of the building is an exterior end brick chimney flanked by two six-over-six, double-hung windows. Attached to the southwest elevation (rear) of the house is a one-story, primarily frame addition with walls of brick and vinyl siding. On its southeast elevation is a modern, nine-light aluminum door, and on the southwest (rear) elevation are two six-over-six double-hung windows. The rear elevation of the main block is also pierced by four six-over-six, double-hung windows (Plate 19). The northwest elevation features two six-over-six, double-hung windows.

2.1.1.4 *Shed and Carport*

A small, one-story, frame shed stands to the rear (south) of the church. It features a concrete foundation, vertical wood siding, and a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. Its north elevation contains the only bays, consisting of two entrances, each with a three-light wooden door. A metal carport extends from its northwest elevation (Plate 20).

2.1.2 *History*

2.1.2.1 *Baptists in Johnston County*

Johnston County was created by the North Carolina General Assembly in 1746 from the northwest portion of Craven County. By 1790 Johnston County's population was 5,691, with 1,328 of those enslaved. A great majority of the county was occupied by small farmers, with other important local industries including turpentine and timber.

The first churches in the county were organized by Baptists and Anglicans in the 1750s and 1760s. The county's first recorded congregation was known as Three Creeks (Baptist), established in 1756, and several more Baptist churches formed later in the eighteenth century, with regional Baptist associations established soon thereafter. Following the Great Revival in the early nineteenth century, Methodists began establishing churches in the county. Upon the division of Baptists (over disagreements on missions and Masonic membership) in the 1820s, most citizens of Johnston County sided with the Primitive (anti-missions) Baptists. It was not until the late nineteenth century that Missionary Baptists gained a stronghold in the county, when Free Will Baptists and Presbyterians also began to thrive. In the early twentieth century Catholics, Episcopalians, and Pentecostals organized in Johnston County (Heritage of Johnston County Book Committee 1985).

At the time of Johnston County's foundation in 1746, the vast North Carolina backcountry that encompassed the county was becoming "Baptist territory." The first Baptists to appear in North Carolina were known as "General Baptists." They established a church in northeastern North Carolina in 1727. The Three Creeks Church, named for its location near the headwaters of Swift, Middle, and Black Creeks, was essentially the mother church of Baptists in Wake and Johnston Counties. It was founded by General Baptists under the leadership of Thomas Tully, an Edgecombe County planter turned itinerant preacher. By the 1760s, Three Creeks had adopted the Particular Baptist faith, a movement introduced into North Carolina in the mid-1700s by preachers from Pennsylvania and South Carolina (Lassiter and Lassiter 1984:13).



PLATE 18: White Oak Baptist Church Preschool Building (JT1994), Oblique View of East and South Elevations, Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 19: White Oak Baptist Church Preschool Building (JT1994), Oblique View of West and North Elevations, Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 20: Detail of Shed and Carport West of White Oak Baptist Church (JT1994), Johnston County, North Carolina

General and Particular Baptists, both tracing their spiritual roots to early seventeenth-century England, rejected infant baptism but disagreed on matters of salvation. The Particular Baptists preached Calvinism's "doctrine of the elect," and the General Baptists accepted the theology of Dutch reformer Jacob Arminius, who preached salvation for all. General Baptists were also known as Arminians and supported the idea of free will in religion. Persuasive Particular Baptist preachers won most North Carolina General Baptist churches to the Calvinist doctrine a decade prior to the start of the American Revolution; however, it did not become the mainstream Baptist faith in the state. It has continued through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries as the Primitive Baptist faith (Lassiter and Lassiter 1984:13).

A group of evangelical Christians known as Separate Baptists came to North Carolina from colonies to the north in the 1750s. They emphasized free will in the acceptance of salvation like the General Baptists. Shubal Stearns, their leader, had belonged to a Congregational church in New England. Although he had been captivated with the preaching of Anglican evangelist George Whitefield and was a Methodist in spirit, Stearns disapproved of infant baptism (thus aligning with Baptist belief) and the traditional doctrinal preaching in American churches and became a "New Light" believer. He decided to form a separate society in which emotion played a larger part and where only believers would be baptized. Sandy Creek Baptist Church, the original Separate Baptist church in North Carolina, was founded in 1757 in Randolph County, south of Greensboro. From his base there, Stearns led an evangelistic movement that spread throughout the South and prepared the way for the establishment of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina and the Southern Baptist Convention in the 1800s (Lassiter and Lassiter 1984:13).

In 1800 the two Baptist churches in Johnston County were Mill Creek Church and Rocky Spring Church. Mill Creek developed out of Three Creeks and then Middle Creek. It became a Primitive Baptist church in the 1820s (Lassiter and Lassiter 1984:12-13). Rocky Spring was organized in a community along the Neuse River east of what would become Clayton. Being rather weak, Rocky Spring died out in the early 1800s. Other Baptist churches appeared in Johnston County in the early 1800s, including Union Church in 1806 and Hannah's Creek in 1817, both formed under the auspices of Mill Creek. The Union fellowship was formed in a community on the north side of the Neuse River southeast of Smithfield, and Hannah's Creek was established southwest of the Neuse River on a site that now fronts on NC 301 (Lassiter and Lassiter 1984:13).

After 1805 Johnston County Baptist churches were affiliated with the Raleigh Baptist Association, which became increasingly filled with the missionary zeal that had characterized the old Separate Baptist crusade under Stearns. Many Baptist churches in the county later became uncomfortable in the Raleigh Association, which they believed had become idolatrous, attempting to influence God's election of particular persons for salvation. These churches, including Union, Hannah's Creek, Salem, and Cross Roads Meeting House, began to hold meetings in 1826 to discuss withdrawing from the Association. Three years later, these churches became affiliated with a new body called the Little River Association, which was of the Primitive strain of Baptists.

Mill Creek withdrew from the Raleigh Association but joined a group of reforming Free Will Baptist churches in eastern North Carolina in 1826, rejecting not only the Calvinist Primitive associations but all of the doctrinal disputes. Such churches were attracted to the Campbellite Movement, a crusade led by Thomas Campbell and his son Alexander against denominationalism. The goal was to achieve Christian unity under the name "Disciples of Christ," or just "Christians." Campbell unintentionally sowed the seeds of a new denomination, and Mill Creek and other reforming Free Will Baptist churches became affiliated with the rising Disciples of Christ (Lassiter and Lassiter 1984:13-14).

In the mid-nineteenth century missionary (Separate or free will) Baptist churches across the state grew much faster than Primitive (Calvinist) Baptist churches; however, the Primitive Baptist faith remained strong in Johnston County throughout the century because of the solid foundations laid by numerous

churches. Although the Free Will Baptist denomination became strong in North Carolina in general prior to the Civil War, Johnston County was not influenced by it until after the war—when, by 1869, there were nine Free Will Baptist churches in Johnston County (Lassiter and Lassiter 1984:14).

The Second Great Awakening of the 1830s gave rise to a flurry of church formation inspired by both Baptist and Methodist ministers who visited and held revivals in the area. Not only did new church congregations form who erected new meetinghouses and sanctuaries, but the religious fervor during the antebellum era inspired the creation of missionary societies, Sunday schools, and church-affiliated colleges. The predominant denominations included Regular Baptists, Primitive Baptists, Missionary Baptists, Free Will Baptists, and Methodists (Butchko and Johnson 2016:3-10).

2.1.1.2 White Oak Baptist Church

In the early 1800s the closest church to residents of Archer Lodge (then known as the community of Creachville) was several miles away in a community known as Eagle Rock. That church, established in 1809, was called Hephzibah Baptist Church. In the summer of 1859, when the church was celebrating its 50th anniversary, a group of around 28 members decided to help form a new church near Creachville. Joining with people who resided closer to Creachville, they began worshiping once a month in the Archer Lodge Masonic Lodge No. 157 (Barnes 2009) (Plate 21).

Recorded on September 20, 1859, as Archer Lodge Missionary Baptist Church with the Raleigh Baptist Association, the congregation used the masonic lodge for their once-a-month services until 1883. Many of the church's early leaders also belonged to the lodge. Initially the church had 44 members. In 1860 the church received its first pastor, L.B. Horton from Eagle Rock (Eason and Vinson n.d.). John F. Ellington succeeded him as pastor in 1862, followed by Worley Creech in 1879 (Davis et al. n.d.).

On November 28, 1881, Elias G. Barnes deeded to the church the 1-acre parcel upon which the current building now stands (Eason and Vinson n.d.; Rapp 2009). Barnes had married Laura Kitchen in 1876 in Wilder Township (Ancestry.com 1876), and what the Barneses donated to the church was part of some land Laura had inherited from her cousin (Rapp 2009). Elias was appointed postmaster for Archer Lodge in 1877 and 1896, operating the post office in the nearby Barnes store (Ancestry.com 1876, 1877, 1896). Upon his death at the age of 82 in 1917, he was buried in the church's cemetery (Ancestry.com 1917, n.d.). His wife was buried with him upon her death in 1928 (Ancestry.com 1928).

A church building was constructed on the site in 1883, and the church's name was changed to reflect the property's numerous white oak trees (Davis et al. n.d.). The building was simple and consisted of one room. The first reference to a Sunday school in the records occurs in 1883, with A.J. Nowell as the first superintendent (Eason and Vinson n.d.). There were 50 students and four teachers, and church membership had increased from 56 to 80 (Davis et al. n.d.; Eason and Vinson n.d.). Between 1883 and 1909, church membership varied between 42 and 107. A.A. Pippin became pastor in 1901 and remained until 1919. He returned to serve from 1925 to 1936 (Davis et al. n.d.). By 1903 the Raleigh Baptist Association contained such a large number of churches that the territory and churches were divided and a new association formed. White Oak was one of the 30 churches included in the new Johnston County Baptist Association. By that time the church's membership had grown to 83 (Eason and Vinson n.d.).

A more modern and imposing church building was constructed on the property in 1910 (Eason and Vinson n.d.), using local white oak (Rapp 2009). A pair of two-story-high wings intersected to create the main sanctuary. Each of the wings contained a pair of tall, gothic, arched windows with pointed tops. Within the intersection of the two wings was a three-story tower, at the base of which was the main entrance (Plate 22). At the top of the tower was a bell, which was rung to call people to the service, at times of crisis, or for important events. Another wing containing Sunday-school rooms extended across the back of the church. The building had very high ceilings, at least 20 feet high in the sanctuary (Eason and Vinson n.d.).



PLATE 21: Drawing of the Masonic Lodge for Which Archer Lodge Was Named and Where the First White Oak Baptist Church Services Were Held, Johnston County, North Carolina (Town of Archer Lodge n.d.)

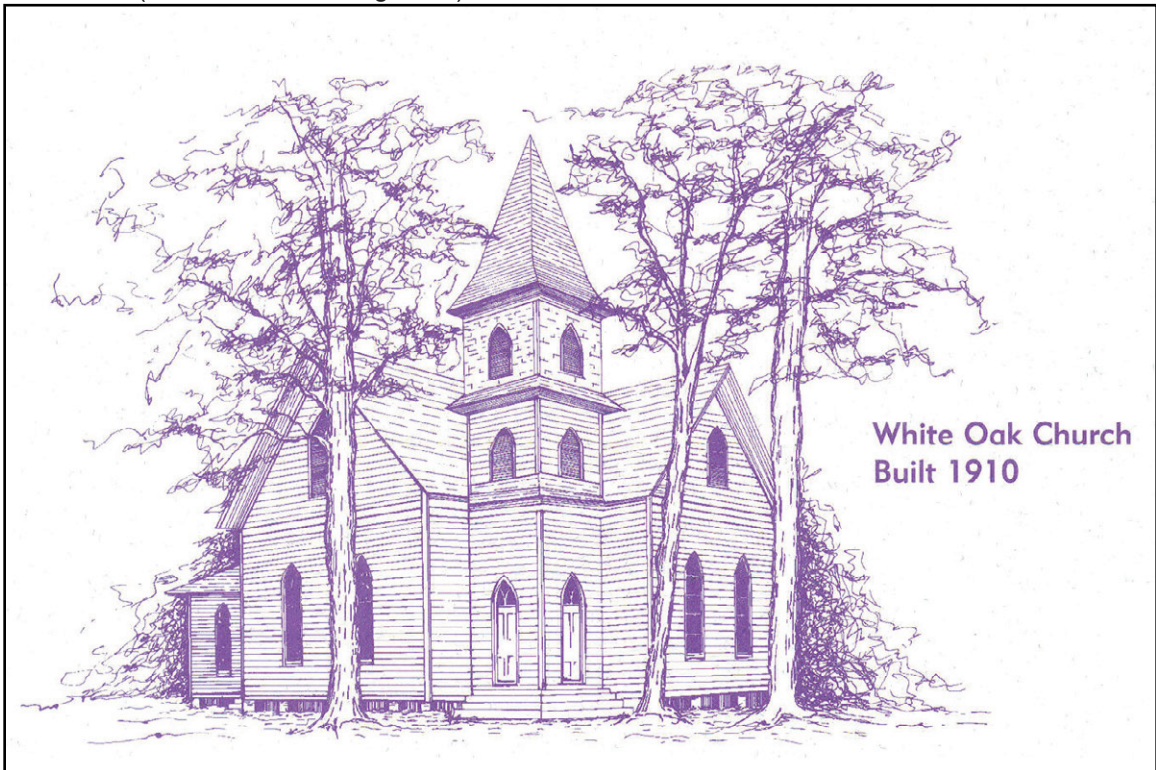


PLATE 22: Drawing of the ca. 1910 White Oak Baptist Church Replaced by the Present Church Building, Johnston County, North Carolina (Town of Archer Lodge n.d.)

By 1910 membership had increased to 186, and in 1920 there were 203 members. Membership totaled 339 in 1930 (Davis et al. n.d.). The Women's Missionary Society (now WMU) is first mentioned in 1922, with Mrs. Jessie Williams as the first president. During the Great Depression of the 1930s, when the members of the church were short on cash, they would instead share their farm produce with the pastor (Eason and Vinson n.d.). A.D. Parrish succeeded Reverend Pippin in 1936, remaining until 1959 (Davis et al. n.d.).

By 1940 the church's membership had increased to 403 members, and a larger building was needed (Eason and Vinson n.d.). The 1910 church building was torn down in sections; one wing was moved down the street to be used as an apartment building in the 1950s and 1960s (Rapp 2009). Construction of the existing church building began in 1944. In 1959 the new church was dedicated, pews were donated for the sanctuary, and the steeple was erected. James F. Pulley took over the pastorate that year but remained for only two years. The parsonage next door to the church was constructed in 1962 on land donated by Glenn W. and Lura Jean Barnes Moore. Guy F. Futral, Jr., pastor from 1961 to 1965, was the first occupant of the parsonage. In 1966 John B. Ray took over the pastorate. Reverend Ray left in 1971, and C.W. Driver arrived the following year. Driver resigned in 1976, and Irvin W. Adcock became the pastor (Davis et al. n.d.). Merle T. Martin served for a year (1983 to 1984), succeeded by Mark Barbour the following year. Barbour was pastor for a year; no pastor is listed for 1987. Jody Griffin pastored the church from 1988 to 1992, followed by John Mark Batchelor in 1993 (Town of Archer Lodge n.d.). Scott Bolton is currently the pastor of the church.

2.1.3 Architecture Context and NRHP Evaluation

Johnston County's earliest dwellings were erected by small farmers of mostly English descent, migrating from Virginia and coastal North Carolina and settling around the county's rivers and streams. Eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century architectural development was strongly influenced by English styles and building practices, and also included a large amount of log construction. The farm complex rather than the dwelling house is most significant in analyzing Johnston County's early architecture, and architectural historian Tom Butchko claims the farm complex to be the most important feature of the built environment in the county. As the nineteenth century progressed, the county's agricultural prosperity and plantation-based cotton economy gave way to larger, more stylish Federal and Greek Revival homes for the wealthy. The "coastal cottage" was another prevalent house form often employed in the county throughout the nineteenth century, with its full-width engaged porch and side and rear shed rooms often attached as needed for expansion. After the Civil War traditional house forms and conservative building practices still prevailed, especially in the form of the two-story I-House with "Triple-A" roofline often seen on farms and in more rural areas in the state. Some nationally popular stylistic influences, like the Italianate and Queen Anne styles, popped up periodically, and Victorian-era styles were often more prevalent in cities and towns as opposed to rural areas of the county (Butchko and Johnson 2016:3-37).

No church structures from the eighteenth century survive in Johnston County, but it is likely that many were constructed of logs that were later sheathed with weatherboards, following the building practices used for dwellings. By the antebellum era new churches reflected the unadorned, Greek Revival, front-gabled temple form with little or restrained stylistic ornament. Elizabeth United Methodist church embodies this type and is one of the earliest and finest surviving nineteenth-century church buildings in the county, reflective of the Greek Revival style. The Masonic Lodge for which the town of Archer Lodge is named also reflects the Greek Revival style. This lodge served as a meetinghouse for the early Archer Lodge Church congregation, although it was probably built during the 1870s rather than in the height of the Greek Revival's influence a few decades earlier (Butchko and Johnson 2016:6-24).

Even during the Civil War and after, rural church builders clung to antebellum aesthetics, and nationally popular trends in Johnston County were slow to catch on. Fueled by the aesthetic ideals that were part of the Primitive Baptists' beliefs, most church buildings remained austere, frame structures with minimal

decoration. Eventually, however, starting in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, elements of the Gothic Revival style were frequently integrated into religious architecture. Well suited for religious architecture, these features were commonly displayed in the form of towers, pointed-arch windows and transoms, spires or steeples, and window tracery. The embodiment of this style varied depending on location and monetary resources. Concerning the Gothic Revival style utilized so prolifically in rural areas, “So universal was its acceptance, in fact, that the most stylized renditions of its elements—a pointed arch, a triangular headed door or window, a tower—became standard indicators of a church” (Bishir 1990:371). Although with much less frequency, some churches in towns applied Queen Anne or Italianate ornamentation to their sanctuaries, fueled by the availability of mass-produced building materials (Butchko and Johnson 2016:25).

The ca. 1910 White Oak Baptist Church building (now demolished) replaced an earlier 1883 church building and exemplified a restrained but elegant version of the Gothic Revival style often employed in frame church buildings in rural areas. An asymmetrical façade, with a focal point of a prominent bell tower, pierced by two single-leaf entrance doors, the frame church’s cross-gabled roofline and tall, narrow, lancet-arched windows were its most defining features (Plate 23). Attached to the rear of the ca. 1910 church was a Sunday-School classroom wing. The ca. 1910 sanctuary remained in use until the present 1959 sanctuary was completed (Eason and Vinson n.d.:1).

With stylish architecture concentrated more in towns rather than rural areas during the early twentieth century, frame churches of this period differed little from their nineteenth-century predecessors except for the increased presence of the Gothic Revival style and minimal decorative elements. Gable-front forms still dominated, and interior church plans reflected either a meetinghouse plan (which was rare) or a center aisle dividing pews facing a pulpit at the rear of the sanctuary. Main entrances, sometimes sheltered by a gabled porch, led either directly into sanctuaries or into small vestibules that then opened to the sanctuary. Opposite the main entrance stood the pulpit, sometimes raised or recessed and usually the most architecturally elaborate portion of the interior. Sunday-School classrooms were typically built onto one of the sides or the rear of the sanctuary as churches expanded their educational programs for children and adults in the twentieth century. As the twentieth century progressed, the employment of the Colonial Revival and Neoclassical Revival styles in church design became more common, particularly by the mid-twentieth century. This period also coincided during a time of growth for Johnston County towns and cities, from about 1900 to 1940 (Butchko and Johnson 2016:37-47).

Several Baptist churches were organized roughly around the same time as White Oak Baptist Church’s congregation, a time when church construction was booming as congregations grew and further divided. The county’s growth in population also played a significant role in the expansion of churches—32 new Baptist congregations formed during the late nineteenth century (Butchko and Johnson 2016:26). Rural churches served as social and cultural centers of their respective communities and, along with the local rural school and rural store, were the bedrock of rural crossroads communities in Johnston County such as Archer Lodge.

Many rural churches in Johnston County had cemeteries for the graves of their members. Those individuals not buried in church cemeteries were often buried in family cemeteries, which was often the case on large farms. Early markers in the county often consisted of uncarved fieldstones or simple, inscribed marble or soapstone headstones. By the late nineteenth century manufactured marble and granite grave markers were among the top choices for memorializing the county’s deceased, with some elaborately designed with Victorian influences or in the form of raised vaults. White Oak Baptist Church contains primarily manufactured granite or marble headstones dating to the twentieth century, with some raised, vault-style tombs for multiple members of a family.



PLATE 23: Period Photograph of the ca. 1910 White Oak Baptist Church and Congregation Members (Rapp 2009)

Numerous older churches were torn down to make way for more modern, mid-twentieth-century versions. Still, previously recorded churches in Johnston County are plentiful, but not many have been surveyed that date to the mid-twentieth century or later. Only two churches in the county are listed in the NRHP—Hannah’s Creek Primitive Baptist Church (JT0007) and Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church (JT0948)—and 37 Baptist churches have been previously surveyed (HPOweb 2017). Differences in religious views between Primitive Baptists and Regular Baptists are often reflected in church buildings, sometimes making comparison difficult.

Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church (JT0948) on Brogden Road is a Primitive Baptist Church with an associated cemetery constructed ca. 1920 for an African-American congregation, and the architectural form and details are vastly different from White Oak Baptist Church. The small, austere, frame building with front-gabled roof features a single-leaf central entrance on its front and side elevations instead of the two separate main entrances typical of many rural, Primitive Baptist churches throughout North Carolina. It is devoid of any ornament, has exposed rafter tails, and rests on a brick pier foundation (Plate 24). The historical importance of the Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church and the relative rarity of the building type results in a much stronger level of historical significance for this property than exhibited by White Oak Baptist Church (Van Dolsen 2007:7-15). Hannah’s Creek Primitive Baptist Church is also very different from White Oak Baptist, as an 1830s meetinghouse-plan church (Edmiston 1990).

During the mid-twentieth century, in the wake of the prosperity following World War II, many churches constructed new, modern facilities, as noted above. The great majority of these churches were still built in the traditional gable-front form but with brick veneer construction rather than frame. Clyde’s Chapel Baptist Church (JT0709) located near Archer Lodge on Buffalo Road represents this type and is perhaps the most comparable example to White Oak Baptist Church. They are located only a little over 3 miles apart and both have cemeteries placed across Buffalo Road facing the churches. Like White Oak Baptist Church, Clyde Chapel’s front-gabled sanctuary with prominent pedimented portico abuts a rear, side-gabled Sunday-school wing to form an L-shaped plan (Plate 25). Constructed in 1954 to replace an 1889 frame church, the brick-veneered Clyde’s Chapel Baptist Church also features arched, stained-glass windows on the side elevations of the sanctuary and a three-stage, frame bell tower with steeple. Although very similar architecturally to White Oak Baptist Church, Clyde’s Chapel Baptist Church is slightly less Classical in its stylistic treatment and details, displaying plainer, Colonial Revival elements. Clyde’s Chapel Baptist Church has not been previously evaluated for NRHP eligibility, but it possesses a parallel level of historical significance to the community with White Oak Baptist Church (Clyde’s Chapel Baptist Church Survey File, NC HPO).

Another church building of this architectural type constructed at the same time is First Missionary Baptist Church (JT1231) on Caswell Street in downtown Smithfield. First Missionary Baptist Church follows a plan, architectural style, and treatment very similar to both White Oak and Clyde’s Chapel. Although originally founded in 1866, the current brick church building for First Missionary replaced an older church that was destroyed by fire in 1961. The Colonial Revival design, with rear, side-gabled classroom wing; full-height, pedimented portico; bell tower with steeple; and arched, stained-glass windows piercing the sanctuary walls, suggest that this style and type of mid-twentieth-century church architecture was popular in Johnston County and throughout the region for mid-sized Baptist congregations (Plate 26). First Missionary Baptist Church has not been previously evaluated for NRHP eligibility, but it has been surveyed and included in the study-listed North Smithfield Historic District Boundary Increase (First Missionary Baptist Church 2018).

Grace Baptist Church and Cemetery (JT1992) on Barden Street in Princeton was built around the same time as White Oak Baptist Church, during the 1960s; however, it displays an entirely different architectural style



PLATE 24: Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church (JT0948), South and East Elevations, Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 25: Clyde's Chapel Baptist Church (JT0709), North and East Elevations, Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 26: First Missionary Baptist Church (JT1231), Oblique View of South and West Elevations, Smithfield, Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 27: Grace Baptist Church and Cemetery (JT1992), West Elevation, Princeton, Johnston County, North Carolina

and feel, executed with modernist design features. Grace Baptist Church possesses an L-shaped footprint with sanctuary and fellowship hall wing connected via a covered walkway to a 2008 building. It is constructed with very minimal stylistic detail in a brick veneer featuring projecting bricks on the primary façade and brick pilasters interspersed with window bays on the side elevations of the sanctuary (Plate 27). The original front entrance has been infilled with stucco and a concrete cross, and the current entrance was historically a window bay. Having been significantly altered, it was determined not eligible for the NRHP in 2018 (Turco et al. 2018:database entry pp. 1-2).

Other frequently documented churches in Johnston County exemplify the Gothic Revival style so prevalent in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century church design, even in rural areas of the county. Wilson's Mills Disciples of Christ Church (JT1006) on Fire Department Road in Wilson's Mills, and Lee's Crossroads Baptist Church (JT0834) not far from Archer Lodge, provide strong representations of this trend. Placed on the North Carolina state study-list in 2005, the ca. 1875 Wilson's Mills Disciples of Christ Church is a frame, front-gabled, Gothic Revival structure with pointed, Gothic, arched window bays and transoms overtop the entrance doors and a prominent bell tower with a pyramidal roof with wood finial (Plate 28). A frame, educational wing built in the mid-1950s as well as a newer side wing are attached to the rear and side of the original sanctuary. The ca. 1898 Lee's Crossroads Baptist Church exhibits many of the same Gothic-inspired features, although it possesses twin corner bell towers with pyramidal roofs rather than a central tower. It was renovated in both 1970 and 1990, and its exterior walls have now been covered in a stucco treatment and the front entrance has been altered (Plate 29) (Wilson's Mills Disciples of Christ Church Survey File, Lee's Crossroads Baptist Church Survey File, NC HPO).

On the other hand Four Oaks Baptist Church (JT1110), built ca. 1916 and located on N. Main Street in Four Oaks, is an asymmetrical, brick church designed by architect Max Charles Price of New Jersey that replaced an older frame church. It only hints at the Gothic Revival style so ubiquitous in church design of the early twentieth century in Johnston County. Primary architectural features consist of a corner bell tower pierced with window bays and surrounded by gabled entrances porticos on the ground level, a cross-gabled roofline, and clustered, arched, stained-glass windows (Plate 30). A two-story, 1950s brick addition extends outward from the rear of the sanctuary, and a few other additions have been more recently built at the northeast corner. Four Oaks Baptist Church, although surveyed, has not been evaluated for NRHP eligibility, but it appears to possess a higher degree of architectural significance, both exterior and interior, than the White Oak Baptist Church (Four Oaks Baptist Church Survey File, NC HPO).

This study found that White Oak Baptist Church retains a fairly high degree of integrity, with the primary alterations the replacement of original windows in the rear, Sunday-School classroom wing in addition to interior alterations (Plate 31). Another substantial change, although not part of the actual church building, is the re-use of the former parsonage as a preschool building. The church property retains integrity of location, and to an extent integrity of setting in the rural Johnston County community of Archer Lodge; however, some of the properties that formerly surrounded the church, such as the Archer Lodge School and the Masonic Lodge, are no longer extant. White Oak Baptist Church also retains its integrity of design and workmanship, reflecting its original massing in each phase of church construction in addition to original interior floor plans, stained-glass windows, architectural trim, and Colonial and Classical Revival details. The integrity of materials survives for the most part except for a portion of the church's original windows and doors, and some original pine flooring and sheathing survives underneath carpeting and above dropped ceilings. The property retains its feeling and association as a rural Baptist church in Johnston County, still serving its original purpose and constituting an early representation of the Baptist denomination in Archer Lodge in Johnston County. However, the Archer Lodge community is rapidly changing as a large amount of encroaching development and increased traffic spreads eastward from Raleigh and Clayton. The cemetery likewise appears to retain its original design, materials, and workmanship, having changed very little from its initial establishment across from White Oak Baptist Church, and it also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.



PLATE 28: Wilson's Mills Disciples of Christ Church (JT1006),
Southeast Elevation, Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 29: Lee's Crossroads Baptist Church (JT0843), Oblique View of South and East Elevations, Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 30: Four Oaks Baptist Church (JT1110), East Elevation,
Four Oaks, Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 31: Detail of Rear Sunday School Wing Replacement
Windows and Doors, White Oak Baptist Church
(JT1994), Johnston County, North Carolina

White Oak Baptist Church and Cemetery is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or Criteria Consideration A for its association with significant events in history or historical patterns or trends. It is one of many examples of rural, twentieth-century, Colonial Revival-style Baptist churches in Johnston County that have served their respective communities. No significant historical events in the county's or state's history have occurred at or are associated with White Oak Baptist Church. Furthermore, there are other, better examples of similar properties with a higher degree of historical significance and integrity in Johnston County. Typically, religious properties are excluded from eligibility for listing in the NRHP unless they are an integral part of a historic district or meet Criteria Consideration A. This Criteria Consideration requires that a religious property derive primary significance from its architectural or artistic characteristics or that it possesses particularly significant historical importance. White Oak Baptist Church is not part of a historic district and does not meet Criteria Consideration A.

White Oak Baptist Church and Cemetery is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B for association with significant individuals in history. No single individual, former pastor, or member of the church could be identified who contributes significantly to the history of Johnston County in an outstanding way.

White Oak Baptist Church and Cemetery was found to be not eligible under Criterion C for architecture. The church building dates from 1944-1959 and is a common form and type, with slight alterations that have compromised its historic integrity, such as replacement windows and doors and changes to the interior. It does not contain any outstanding or significant architectural features for churches of the period, and other examples of this property type survive in Johnston County, such as First Missionary Baptist Church in Smithfield and Clyde's Chapel Baptist Church not far from White Oak Baptist Church, among others.

A building may be eligible under Criterion D if the buildings and/or structures have the potential to yield important information pertaining to undocumented or rare local building traditions. Neither the White Oak Baptist Church nor its associated cemetery meets Criterion D.

2.2 Former Archer Lodge School Teacherage

Resource Name	(former) Archer Lodge School Teacherage
HPO Survey Site No.	JT1995
Location	14045 Buffalo Road Clayton, NC 27527
PIN	178001-48-9460
Date(s) of Construction	ca. 1924
NRHP Recommendation	Eligible, Criterion A



2.2.1 Setting and Description

The Town of Archer Lodge, North Carolina, is located approximately 5.5 miles northeast of Clayton. The small town is characterized by winding roads and intermixed agricultural fields. Three main roads—Archer Lodge Road, Buffalo Road, and Covered Bridge Road—form a distinct, triangle-shaped block at the center of town, with the intersection of Buffalo and Archer Lodge Roads at its northern point. Following Buffalo Road northwest out of town leads to the brick dwelling at 14045 Buffalo Road. The 0.714-acre parcel is located on the southwest side of the road, adjacent to an athletic complex, which includes a baseball diamond and several soccer fields. A border of mature trees lines the parcel’s northwestern edge, separating the property from a large field beyond. A short, paved driveway enters the parcel diagonally at its eastern corner, directed toward the dwelling, which sits in the center of the parcel. Lawn fills the rectangular parcel in the front and rear of the house. A large garage and child’s playhouse are located in the rear yard (Figure 5). Access is limited by a chain-link fence that encloses the rear and side yards.

2.2.1.1 Former Archer Lodge School Teacherage, ca. 1924

Constructed ca. 1924 as a teacherage, adjacent to the Archer Lodge School (no longer extant) and its surviving baseball field, the two-story, roughly L-plan, brick-veneered Colonial Revival house features a three-bay façade, a hipped asphalt roof with central hipped dormer, and a rear hipped ell with an open, shed-roof porch and deck set within the L. The building rests on a brick foundation, which features 14 courses with a five-to-one brick common bond topped with a soldier dripstone course, above which the wall switches to a stretcher bond. A second, rowlock string course is placed seven courses above the soldier course (Plate 32).

The east elevation (façade) is composed of three bays in each story. The first story features a single-leaf paneled door with a modern, arched window and wide, in-filled side panels, and a brick soldier course lintel. The entrance is sheltered by a large, partial-width entry porch topped with a metal roof and supported by square, brick columns, which feature a matching soldier course at the foundation level and decorative rowlock courses (Plate 33). The entry porch entablature features small dentils below the vinyl, enclosed eave and paneled ceiling. Concrete steps access this central entrance, set between brick cheek walls with concrete caps. A metal railing encloses the sides of the porch and also extends down each side of the porch steps. A set of paired, six-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows, with soldier course lintels and rowlock sills (which are incorporated into the rowlock string course), flank the entry porch on both sides. The three bays on the second story each contain a set of paired, six-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows with rowlock sills, which abut the dentilled frieze set below the vinyl-enclosed eave. This dentil detail is lacking on the side and rear elevations. A hipped-roof dormer is set directly in line with the central



FIGURE 5: Former Archer Lodge School Teachorage (JT1995) Site Plan, Johnston County, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2017)



PLATE 32: Oblique View of South and East Elevations, Former Archer Lodge School Teacherage (JT1995), Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 33: Detail of Entrance Porch, East Elevation, Former Archer Lodge School Teacherage (JT1995), Johnston County, North Carolina

bay and features a four-paned, divided-light, wood-casement window, vinyl siding, and boxed eaves also enclosed with vinyl (Plate 34).

The north elevation consists of three bays on the first and second stories, the side bays of which contain single, six-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows with soldier course lintels and rowlock sills on both stories. The central bay contains smaller, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows, also with soldier course lintels and rowlock sills. The rear porch and extended deck share a continuous north elevation with the main block (Plate 35).

The rear (west) elevation of the house, which consists of three bays on the first and second stories, contains the shed-roofed porch supported by a simple square post, which spans the width of the left-end bay (within the L) and shelters an entrance door, which appears to consist of diagonal wood paneling and a square window. A single, six-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash window is placed above the porch roof. The projecting ell contains the remaining two bays of the rear elevation, with similar double-hung windows and a large replacement window with two panels of horizontal panes. The north elevation of the L block is not visible and may contain a window feature. A wood deck extends from the porch area, surrounded by a decorative wood railing, and features a corner gazebo with a hipped roof and small louvered cupola (Plate 36).

The south elevation consists of three bays on the first and second stories, with the far-right bay projecting slightly past the two bays within the rear ell (Plate 37). Both stories of the right end bay contain a set of paired, six-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. Single windows are placed within each bay of the ell. The lintel and sill pattern continues onto this elevation. A large, rectangular brick chimney, with a concrete cap, pierces the south slope of the rear ell.

The interior of the house was not accessible for documentation and evaluation.

2.2.1.2 Garage, ca. 1998

A large, one-story, frame garage stands behind the dwelling in the northwest corner of the parcel, facing south toward the baseball field. It features a front-gable, central block with shed-roof extensions on either side. The garage is clad with a composition roof and vinyl siding and sits on a low, concrete-slab foundation. The central block consists of a single bay containing a large, roll-up garage door and a semi-circular louver placed in the gable peak. The side extensions are set below the boxed eaves of the central block. The west side extension is supported by square posts, and the east side extension has been enclosed on its side and rear elevations with plywood (Plate 38).

2.2.1.3 Structure/Playhouse, ca. 1998

A two-story, gabled structure stands off the west corner of the house, underneath heavy tree cover along the northern edge of the parcel. A view from the east shows one bay on the first and second floors, surrounded by a two-story, wraparound, framed porch supported by square posts. Wall cladding appears to be a plywood material. A small window is located on the second story, with a four-over-one light configuration. A ladder staircase accesses the second-story porch from the west elevation (Plate 39).

2.2.2 History

The former Archer Lodge School Teacherage (14045 Buffalo Road) was constructed in ca. 1924 as a supplement to the nearby Archer Lodge Elementary School (ca. 1924). It was built separated from the school by a large baseball field, which still remains today. The ca. 1924 brick school building took the place of a smaller, wood-framed “2-3 room building that sat on the site of the present-day community center” (Plate 40) (Eason and Vinson:2). Its construction was in response to county-wide efforts to equalize school advantages and re-organize the system. The brick Archer Lodge school building was one of several new



PLATE 34: East Elevation, Former Archer Lodge School Teacherage (JT1995), Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 35: Oblique View of North Elevation, Former Archer Lodge School Teacherage (JT1995), Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 36: Oblique View of West Elevation, Former Archer Lodge School Teacherage (JT1995), Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 37: South Elevation, Former Archer Lodge School Teacherage (JT1995), Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 38: Garage/Storage Building, South Elevation, Former Archer Lodge School Teacherage (JT1995), Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 39: Playhouse Structure, East Elevation, Former Archer Lodge School Teacherage (JT1995), Johnston County, North Carolina

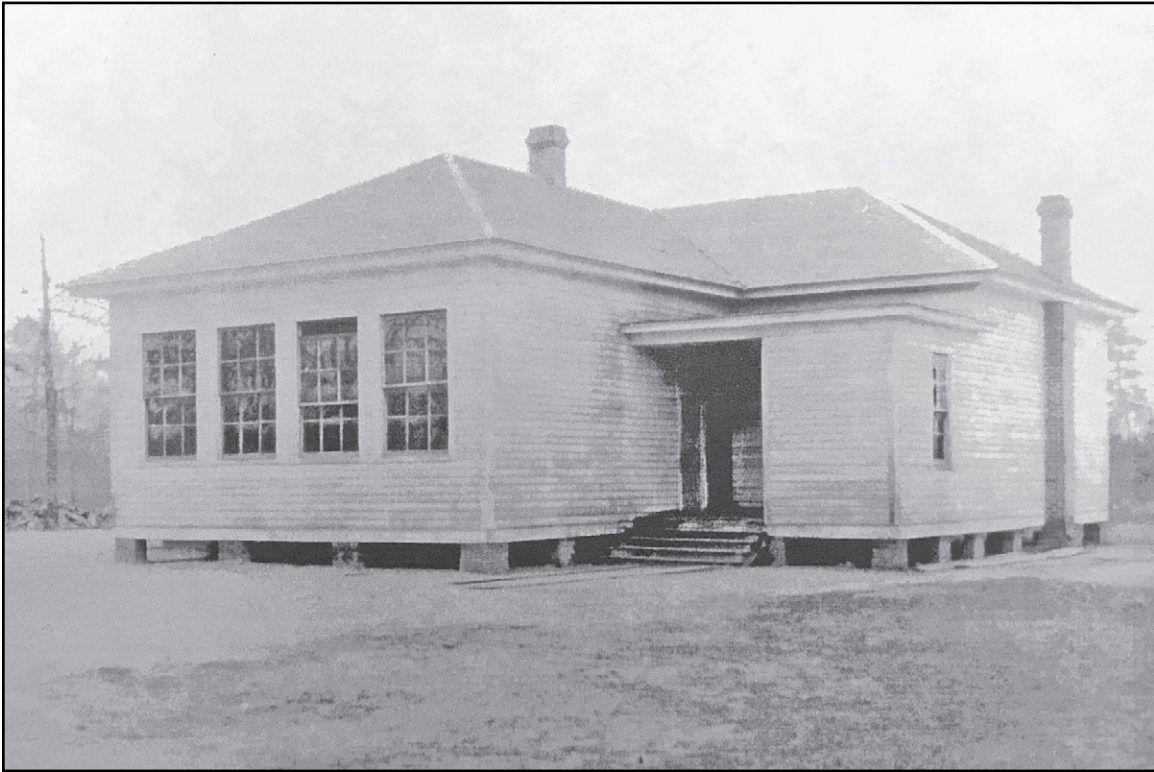


PLATE 40: Ca. 1912 Archer Lodge School, Previously Located on the Site of the Now Demolished ca. 1924 Archer Lodge School(Courtesy of Johnston County Heritage Center)

schools built at the onset of this initiative (H.B. Marrow Collection Scrapbook 1924-1933:3). The construction of the teacherage represents an accompanying effort to recruit qualified teachers to rural areas.

The first purchase of land by the Johnston County Board of Education is recorded in Wilders Township in ca. 1909. Three deeds document the purchase from three individual property owners, during a time of county and statewide educational development. Prior to the turn of the twentieth century, Johnston County, and North Carolina as a whole, struggled to establish a successful public school system. Not until ca. 1860 did the county benefit from a school tax that lowered rates on property taxes for schools. By 1860 a reported 44 schools had been opened in Johnston County (Johnston County Deed Book [JCDB] A10/315-316, A/10/536). In 1881 North Carolina created county superintendent positions, and in 1885 the legislature formed a board of education for each county. In 1901 an education-minded governor was elected and propelled a drastic increase in the construction of new schools. Forty-two new schoolhouses were erected in Johnston County between 1903 and 1909, and the original schoolhouse at Archer Lodge is likely included in that number (Butchko and Johnson 2016:27; Lassiter and Lassiter 2004:136). By 1920 the number of schools in the county had increased to 96, along with two teacherages (Marrow and Wells 1928:1-5).

A complementary effort in the construction of schools became known as the “Rosenwald Fund.” Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck and Company in the mid-1890s, and Booker T. Washington, the prominent civil rights leader and educator, partnered to promote the education of African-Americans in the South. Initially focused on providing matching grants for the construction of schools, the program had helped to finance “80 rural schools in three Southern states” by 1915 (Brown 2007:6). By 1932 the program refocused on providing resources in support of African-American education, and contributed money to schoolhouses, teacherages, and shops specifically for African-American schools. In the midst of a push for the consolidation of rural schools, North Carolina received “the most Rosenwald funding, and built the most Rosenwald buildings, of the 15 Southern states in which the Fund was active, at a count of 787 schools, 18 teacherages, [and] eight shops” (Brown 2007:7). The Brown (2007) study on North Carolina Rosenwald schools in Edgecombe, Halifax, Johnston, Nash, Wayne, and Wilson Counties reports that only two of 10 Rosenwald buildings remain in Johnston County. The report does not include additional statistics on specific Rosenwald buildings in Johnston County and therefore lacked any specifics on teacherages (Brown 2007:4-7).

In ca. 1920 Johnston County began to re-organize its school system with the aim of providing equal advantages and opportunity for education to all children through the high school level. At the onset of this plan, the County Board of Education supported a bill to enact a special school taxing district to fund the establishment of better district elementary schools and consolidated high schools by placing financial burdens back on the county and not on larger districts, which had been aiding the smaller district schools (H.B. Marrow Collection Scrapbook 1924-1940). Although the tax appears to have been voted down, the re-organization mindset was retained. The County Board of Education awarded contracts for three new schools early on, at Archer Lodge, Brogden, and Corinth-Holders, all of “modern brick...situated a distance of from four to eight miles from any town” (H.B. Marrow Collection Scrapbook 1924-1940). The years 1920 to 1928 are identified as “Years of Progress” in Johnston County schools (Marrow and Wells 1928:1-5), when the number of schools was reduced from 96 to 50 but with an improvement in type. The number of brick schools, usually replacing smaller, wood-frame buildings, increased from three to 20, and nine new teacherages were constructed, including the Archer Lodge Teacherage (Plate 41) (H.B. Marrow Collection Scrapbook 1924-1933).

The following excerpt provides context on the demand for teacherages, specifically in rural settings.

One of the greatest problems facing teachers at the end of the nineteenth century was finding adequate housing, and the teacherage provided a solution to this dilemma. Prior to the advent of teacherages, teachers typically boarded in students’ homes. This arrangement was often undesirable for both the teacher and the family providing housing. The teacher had little privacy, and the



PLATE 41: Period Photograph of the ca. 1924 Archer Lodge School with Teacherage in Background, Facing North (Courtesy of Johnston County Heritage Center)

presence of the teacher in the home put an additional burden on the family's modest resources as the teacher typically paid no rent. As rural school districts began consolidating and professionally trained administrators and educators were recruited to ensure the success of these central schools, adequate housing was viewed as a necessity. The teacherage, a building designed to house one or more teachers or administrators on or near the school grounds, provided the answer nationally to this housing dilemma. The first teacherage was constructed in Hall County, Nebraska in 1894 at a cost of \$1,000.00.

Both educators and school board members alike favored teacherages. These private dwellings afforded teachers much needed privacy, yet at the same time functioned as a centrally located meeting place that assisted in bridging the gap between rural families and the school community. To school board members, teacherages were attractive because they assisted in the recruitment of qualified educators and usually were financially viable. School districts financed the construction of teacherages in a number of ways. Some teacherages were established in buildings owned by private property owners and leased by the school districts, while others were established in buildings owned outright by the school districts. Rent was deducted from the teachers' paychecks weekly to cover expenses (Maxcy 1979:267, 268) [Young 2005:8].

The exact year when the Archer Lodge School was closed is uncertain. Local historians Eason and Vinson describe the Archer Lodge School as having been closed "well over twenty years" prior to its demolition in 1974. The closing of the school thus coincides with the desegregation of public schools around 1954 and the subsequent consolidations. By 1969 the number of schools in Johnston County had been reduced from 18 to five (Lassiter and Lassiter 2004:157-159). Archer Lodge students were sent to Clayton and Corinth Holders High School (H.B. Marrow Collection Scrapbook 1924-1933).

The Johnston County Board of Education retained ownership of the teacherage until 1963; however, the first instance of a new use came in ca. 1959 when the first full-time minister of the nearby White Oak Baptist Church resided in the upstairs portion with his family (Barnes 2009:5). Only a few years later, a 1963 warranty deed between the Johnston County Board of Education and Mrs. A.D. Atkinson appears to refer to the sale of the teacherage parcel. The property is described as located "at the northeast corner of the Archer Lodge school property" (JCDB 616/635) and likely marks the year when the teacherage was converted into a private, single-family residence, as it functions today. Adolphus D. Atkinson was the son of Jasper S. Atkinson, both farmers of Wilders Township (U.S. Census 1910). Ownership of the house is unclear from post-1963 until 1990, when it was sold to the current resident (JCDB 1160/19).

2.2.3 Architecture Context and NRHP Evaluation

No formal education existed in Johnston County during the eighteenth century, and therefore no school buildings are known to survive from this early period. Some private academies began opening their doors in the early nineteenth century for the children of the county's more prosperous citizens who could afford private education. As the vast majority of Johnston County's citizens were engaged in agriculture, nineteenth-century children were taught farming practices from an early age, and if they were taught to read and write, more often than not their parents taught them on the farm. By the 1830s the idea of public education started in Johnston County through the General Assembly's passage of an act to raise funds for the establishment of free schools in the county. The first deed for a public school property dates to 1842. In 1850, 70 percent of households in Johnston County were headed by farmers, isolated by a lack of reliable transportation until the establishment of the railroads during the 1850s (Butchko and Johnson 2016:6-9). The rural nature of the county persisted into the twentieth century, as shown by the lack of development and the rural delivery routes mapped in Figure 6. As a result many early schools were primitive, one- or two-room frame structures.

Not much is known about late nineteenth-century school architecture in Johnston County, as no school buildings survive from this period, and only a few survive from the early twentieth century, leaving the

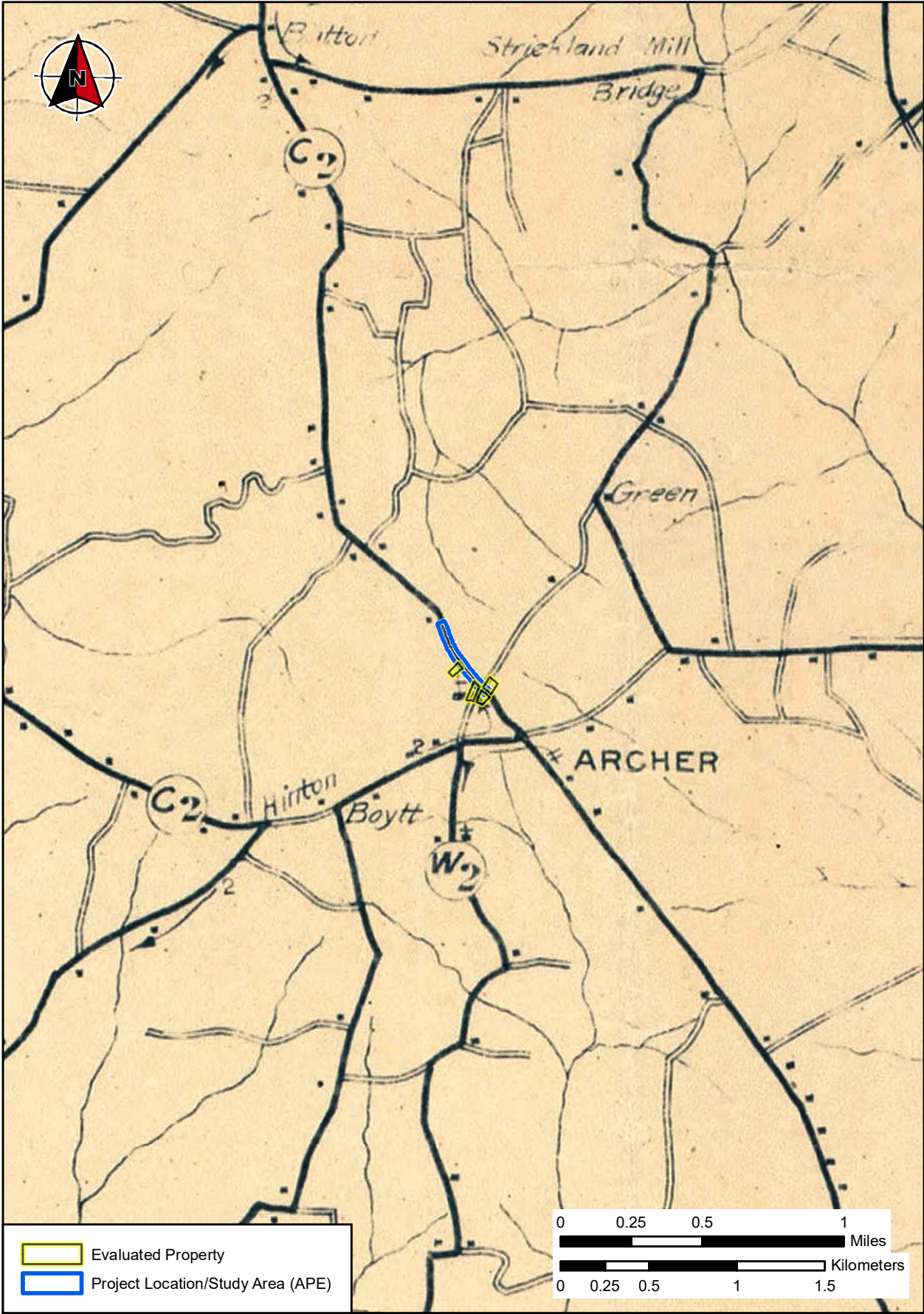


FIGURE 6: Rural Delivery Routes, Johnston County, North Carolina, ca. 1910 to 1919 (United States Post Office Department 1910-1919)

investigator with little for comparison. Historians can deduce some information from renderings and period photographs of schools dating to the mid- to late nineteenth century. The first known schoolhouse in Archer Lodge, according to period photographs, was a one-story, frame, asymmetrical structure of two to three rooms topped with a hipped roof and pierced by six-over-six, double-hung windows. It likely dates to the early twentieth century (see Plate 40) (Eason and Vinson:1). Of the 17 previously surveyed schools in the county, only two schools remain (HPOweb 2017). One of these surviving schools, the Clayton Graded/Grammar School, is listed in the NRHP and appears to be similar in style, form, and massing to the Archer Lodge School, according to documentary photographs. The ambitious school construction program during the 1910s and 1920s in Johnston County stressed the permanence of large, brick school structures consistent with the progressive principles of educational reform, with features influenced by the Neoclassical Revival and sometimes Art Deco styles. No rural high schools existed in Johnston County until the 1920s, the period when the Archer Lodge School was constructed along with eight large, consolidated schools. These schools followed a similar plan, typically a U-form plan over a raised basement (Plate 42) (Butchko and Johnson:41). Because of the housing shortage in rural areas where the new, modern schools were located, teacherages were constructed often simultaneously with the new schools.

Teacherages became increasingly common in cities and towns during the early portion of the twentieth century as they provided much-needed housing, especially in rural areas, for teachers close to their places of employment. Educators believed that teachers in consolidated rural schools needed to integrate more into the community, and with few options in the country for boarding, many school districts constructed teachers' homes, claiming that it would not only allow teachers to develop relationships with community members but also provide social fellowship for single female teachers by living with their co-workers, and therefore the teacherage became a necessary and good investment for the district (Arp 1920:150-155).

Constructed around ca. 1924, the former Archer Lodge School Teacherage reflects the prevailing architectural style for public and civic-oriented buildings, which can be characterized as heavily influenced by the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles. It also possesses Craftsman elements, such as dormer windows, a deep front porch, and the patterned brickwork planned into the veneer. There is no evidence of an earlier building on the site of the Archer Lodge School Teacherage. A nearly identical teacherage was built for the Four Oaks School, shown in a *Smithfield Herald* newspaper article from 1928 (Plate 43).

Some teacherages look like typical residential properties, and others are clearly larger structures for multiple boarders. Because so few teacherages survive in Johnston County and even in the surrounding region, it was necessary to look in nearby Wake County for comparable example properties. The only other known surviving teacherage in Johnston County, the Brogden Teacherage (JT1299) on Brogden Road, no longer retains its associated 1920s consolidated school but has been placed on the North Carolina state study list for the NRHP. The large, frame structure built in the early twentieth century is characterized by two front gable-roofed wings pierced by nine-over-nine sash windows connected by a side-gabled hyphen sheltered by a simple shed porch (Plate 44). The building stands in contrast to the Archer Lodge School Teacherage, which is more of a traditional residence. It is possible that the Brogden School prior to the 1920s brick version was remodeled into the surviving teacherage, but sources have not been found to confirm that theory. The Brogden Teacherage is best known for its association with movie star Ava Gardner, whose parents operated the teacherage during the 1920s and 1930s. Gardner lived in the building with her family and attended the nearby Brogden School (Brogden Teacherage Survey File, NC HPO).

The Knightdale School Teacherage (WA2036) at 108 Hester Street in Knightdale is similar to the Archer Lodge School Teacherage in form and style but on a larger scale, constructed ca. 1940. The two-story, brick building with hipped roof and Colonial Revival details is crowned with a gabled dormer pierced by regularly spaced single and double window bays. Its partial-width, hipped porch shelters a single-leaf entrance with a divided transom and sidelights (Plate 45). The Knightdale School Teacherage served the nearby



PLATE 42: Period Image of the Newly Constructed and Consolidated Meadow High School, Johnston County, North Carolina, ca. 1928 (Marrow and Wells 1928)

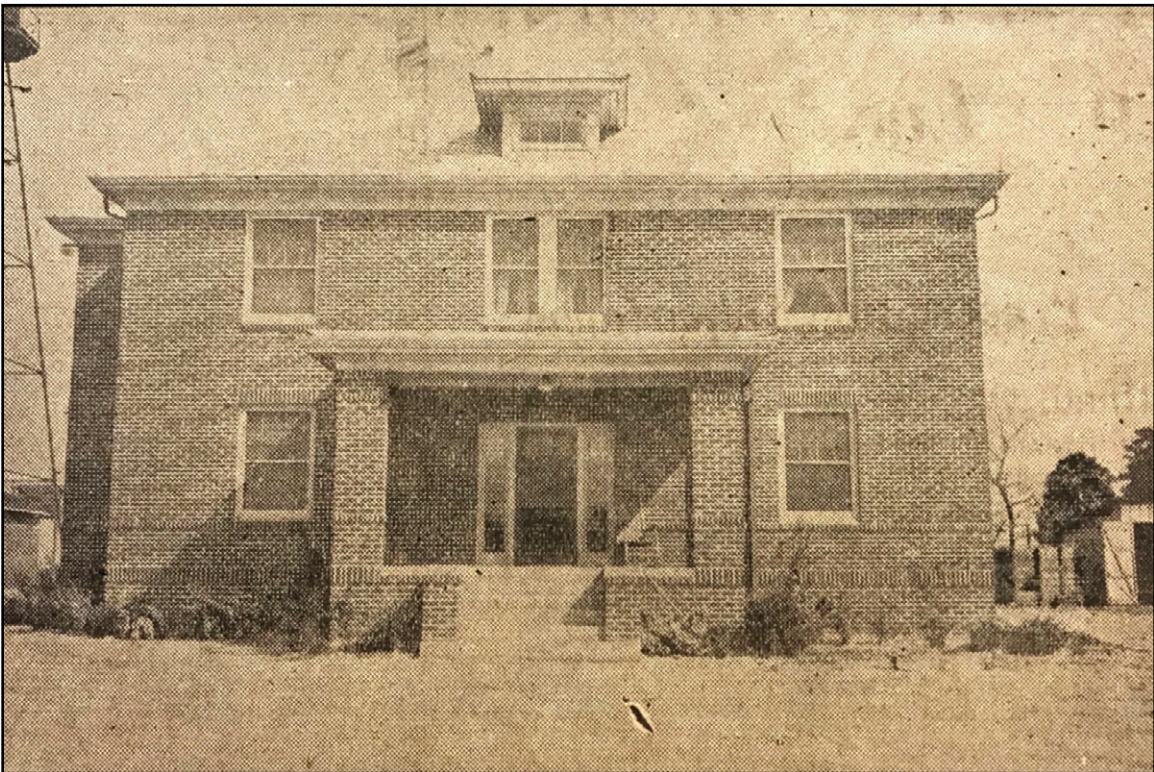


PLATE 43: Period Image of the Newly Constructed Four Oaks Teacherage, Johnston County, North Carolina, ca. 1928 (Marrow and Wells 1928)



PLATE 44: Brogden Teacherage (JT1299), Southwest Elevation, Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 45: Knightdale School Teacherage (WA2036), West Elevation, Wake County, North Carolina

Knightsdale Elementary School, and although its exterior remains mostly intact, the interior has been converted into apartments (Knightsdale School Teacherage Survey File, NC HPO).

Like the former Archer Lodge Teacherage, Wendell High School Teacherage (WA4952) in Wendell could easily be mistaken for a single-family residence. Its two-story, brick, Colonial Revival exterior features a gabled entry portico on the façade and a side porch with posts and pilasters connected by a Chippendale balustrade (Plate 46). Built sometime between the 1930s and the early 1950s, the Wendell High School Teacherage post-dates the Archer Lodge Teacherage and likely did not follow standardized teacherage plans included in a school consolidation construction program such as Johnston County produced during the 1920s. However, portions of the former Wendell School are still located next to the Teacherage, conveying important historical significance in a more complete educational landscape. The Wendell High School Teacherage is a contributing property in the NRHP-listed Wendell Boulevard Historic District (WA4069) (Wendell High School Teacherage Survey File, NC HPO).

Perhaps the most comparable example architecturally to the former Archer Lodge Teacherage, although larger and more intact, is the Fuquay Springs Teacherage (WA4422) at 602 Academy Street in Fuquay-Varina in Wake County. Listed in the NRHP in 2005, the two-story, brick Fuquay Springs Teacherage was built ca. 1925 as a residence and enlarged in 1947 after the Wake County Board of Education bought and converted it for the purpose of housing teachers in the Fuquay Springs community. It features both Craftsman and Colonial Revival elements and, like the former Archer Lodge Teacherage, contains soldier courses in its brickwork, water table courses, soldier course lintels, and square brick columns supporting the porch (Plate 47). The Fuquay Springs Teacherage still stands one block away from the former Fuquay Springs High School and retains a higher degree of the NRHP's seven aspects of integrity than that of the Archer Lodge Teacherage. The Fuquay Springs Teacherage has also been designated as a local landmark and falls within the study-listed East Fuquay Springs Historic District (Young 2005:7-1, 8-4-8-10).

The former Archer Lodge School Teacherage retains the seven aspects of integrity in a few key areas but retains a medium or lower degree of integrity in other areas. The property retains its integrity of location as it has not been moved from its initial site. Its integrity of setting has been compromised with the loss of its associated Archer Lodge School and basic educational landscape features surrounding the property from the twentieth century; however, it does retain the school's baseball fields, roadway setback, trees, and landscaping (Plate 48). Other street features that may have once surrounded the school and teacherage, such as playground equipment, the janitor's house, driveways, and other athletic fields, are no longer extant. The former Archer Lodge School Teacherage retains integrity of design; however, integrity of materials and workmanship is slightly lower, as the original windows and the front entry door and surround have been lost, and more than likely interior architectural features and character were changed during the transition from a teacherage to a single-family house. The integrity of feeling and association have both been jeopardized somewhat because the former teacherage no longer retains any association or activities with the former Archer Lodge School or Johnston County education. The building does not function in its original capacity as a teacherage, now functioning as a residence, resulting in reduced integrity of feeling and also making its original historical function difficult to convey. Still, its residential character remains intact, and it is easily recognizable as the former teacherage in the Archer Lodge community, built around the same time as the ca. 1924 Archer Lodge School.

The former Archer Lodge School Teacherage is recommended as eligible under Criterion A with significance in the area of education in Johnston County as one of only two surviving teacherages in the county. The resource constitutes an important example of a period in Johnston County history when education was rapidly changing with school consolidation; the professionalization of county school systems, curriculum, and teachers; and the modernization of public education to provide consistent, standard instruction for all children in North Carolina free of charge. With few schools and even fewer



PLATE 46: Wendell High School Teacherage (WA4952), Oblique View of South and West Elevations, Wake County, North Carolina



PLATE 47: Fuquay Springs Teacherage (WA4422), North Elevation, Wake County, North Carolina



PLATE 48: Baseball Fields South of the Former Archer Lodge School Teacherage (JT1995), Facing Southwest, Johnston County, North Carolina

teacherages still standing from the 1920s school construction program in Johnston County that consolidated the county's schools and formed new school districts, the former Archer Lodge Teacherage is a rare property type retaining an adequate amount of integrity representing this significant era in Johnston County educational history.

The former Archer Lodge School Teacherage is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B for an association with significant individuals in history. Although many well-known local citizens and former teachers have been associated with the building, no single individuals could be identified who contribute significantly to the history of Johnston County in an outstanding way that has been documented.

Likewise, the former Archer Lodge School Teacherage was found to be not eligible under Criterion C for architecture. Although constructed as a teacherage rather than as a single-family home, the property represents a common residential form and style in the region and does not possess any outstanding or remarkable architectural/artistic qualities rendering qualification under Criterion C. The interior floor plan has likely been highly altered from its original plan because it has functioned as a privately owned residence since the 1960s. Furthermore, other examples of educational-related architecture are extant, such as the Clayton Graded School in downtown Clayton as well as residential architecture in Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles in Johnston County.

A building may be eligible under Criterion D if the buildings and/or structures have the potential to yield important information pertaining to undocumented or rare local building traditions. The former Archer Lodge School Teacherage does not meet Criterion D.

2.2.4 Recommended NRHP Boundaries

The recommended NRHP boundaries for the former Archer Lodge School Teacherage are drawn to include the teacherage building and its associated landscape and hardscape features (Figure 7). The boundaries generally follow tax parcel lines or NCDOT right-of-way (ROW) ditch lines and form a rectangle, beginning with the tax parcel boundary at the northeast corner near Buffalo Road, running westward adjacent to a cleared field, then south along the rear of the parcel, then east to follow the tax parcel line adjacent to a paved path and the baseball fields, then turning northward and following the ditch and tree line to complete the boundary. When they are adjacent to Buffalo Road, NRHP boundaries follow NCDOT ROW lines and include boundary features such as vegetative screening or hedges and trees. The recommended NRHP boundary encompasses a total of approximately 0.77 acre (see Figure 7).



FIGURE 7: Recommended NRHP Boundaries for Former Archer Lodge School Teachorage (JT1995), Johnston County, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2017)

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