



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

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley  
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structure Survey Report, Widen NC 50 (Creedmoor Rd) from Baileywick Road to Old Creedmoor Road, PA 18-06-0018, U-5891, Wake County, ER 19-1253

Thank you for your April 5, 2019, memorandum transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to lack of significance and/or integrity.

- George Washington Ray House (WA1394)
- Evans Grove Baptist Church (WA8428)
- Brogden-Robertson House (WA1330)
- Lassiter Farm (WA7920)

We do not concur that the John Arnold House (WA1326) is eligible for listing under Criterion C due to loss of integrity caused by replacement siding, the alteration of historic window openings, and replacement of historic windows with synthetic products. While we understand a full restoration of the John Arnold House is planned, and the removal of later material is in progress, the house is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C because at the time of survey it did not retain integrity to its period of construction. If prior to initiation of the project, the house has been rehabilitated to its original condition, its eligibility for listing may be reconsidered.

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

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



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER  
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III  
SECRETARY

**ER 19-1253**

April 5, 2019

MEMORANDUM

Due -- 4/29/19

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

H- *Earley*  
*4/12/19*

**FROM:** Kate Husband  
Architectural Historian  
NCDOT Division of Highways

**SUBJECT:** U-5891 Widen NC 50 (Creedmoor Rd) from Baileywick Rd to Old  
Creedmoor Rd, PA No. 18-06-0018, Wake County

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

# **HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT**

**Widen NC 50 (Creedmoor Rd) from Baileywick Rd to  
Old Creedmoor Rd, Wake County, North Carolina**

**TIP # U-5891  
WBS # 44706.1.1  
PA # 18-06-0018**

**Prepared For:**

**Environmental Analysis Unit  
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

**Prepared By:**

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

**Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator**

**Sarah Potere**

**March 2019**

# **HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT**

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**Sarah Potere**

**March 2019**



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

**Date**

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**Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor  
Environmental Analysis Unit, Historic Architecture Team  
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

**Date**

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects between the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (NCHPO), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and the United States Forest Service (USFS) of 2015. An NCDOT architectural historian defined an Area of Potential Effects (APE) and AECOM Technical Services of North Carolina, Inc. (AECOM) conducted preliminary research and a reconnaissance-level survey to identify and assess all resources of approximately 50 years of age or more within the APE. Following this initial survey, NCDOT staff reviewed AECOM's findings and initial recommendations, and determined that five resources warranted an intensive evaluation of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These five resources are the subject of this report. NCDOT architectural historians determined that all other resources and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

The second phase of the project involved the evaluation of the required five resources located within the APE in support of NCDOT's widening of NC 50 (Creedmoor Road) from Baileywick Road to Old Creedmoor Road in Wake County (TIP No. U-5891; WBS No.44706.1.1; PA No. 18-06-0018). As part of this second project phase, AECOM intensively evaluated the required five properties and provided a written report that included photographs of the resources and landscapes; historic and architectural contexts (as needed); evaluations of NRHP eligibility; comparisons to similar types of resources; and carefully delineated and justified NRHP boundaries, as appropriate.

AECOM prepared this report in February and March 2019. As result of its analyses, AECOM recommends the John Arnold House (WA1326) as eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C. The following table identifies the resources requiring evaluation and summarizes the recommendations regarding their eligibility.

Resource Name	AECOM Survey #	NC HPO Survey Site #	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation and Criteria
George Washington Ray House	02	WA1394	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing
Evans Grove Baptist Church	04	WA8428	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing
Brogden-Robertson House	05B	WA1330	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing
John Arnold House	10	WA1326	Recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C
Lassiter Farm	18	WA7920	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing

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## I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects between the NCDOT, the NCHPO, the FHWA, and the USFS of 2015. An NCDOT architectural historian defined an APE and AECOM conducted preliminary research and a reconnaissance-level survey to identify and assess all resources of approximately 50 years of age or more within the APE. Following this initial survey, NCDOT staff reviewed AECOM’s findings and initial recommendations, and determined that five resources warranted an intensive evaluation of eligibility for the NRHP. These five resources are the subject of this report. NCDOT architectural historians determined that all other resources and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

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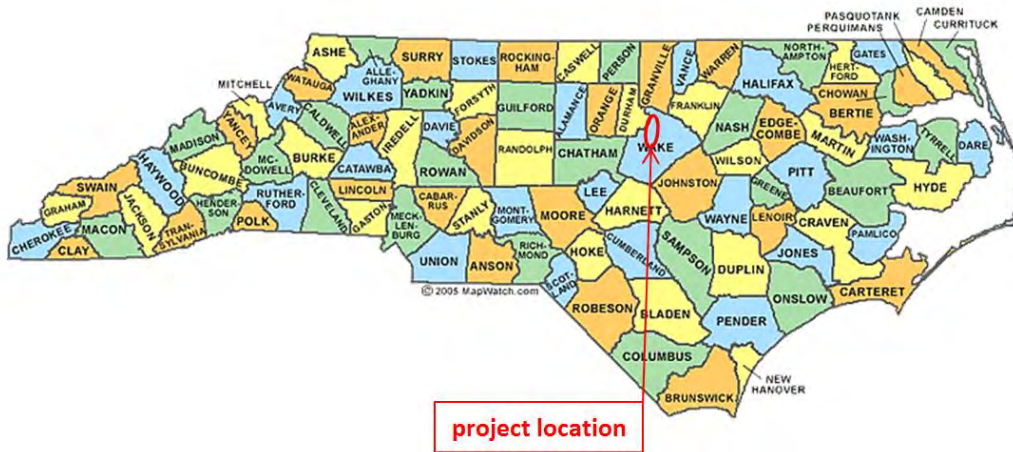


Figure 1: Project location map

In February 2019 AECOM evaluated the resources as required, in compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, other state and federal regulations, and NCDOT’s current Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products and the NCHPO Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina. AECOM prepared this report in February and March 2019. As result of its analyses, AECOM recommends the John Arnold House (WA1326) as NRHP eligible under Criterion C.

AECOM senior architectural historian Marvin A. Brown and AECOM architectural historian Sarah A. Potere, both of whom meet the Secretary of Interior’s qualifications for architectural history (CFR 36

CFR Part 61), conducted fieldwork, research and analyzed the resources, and drafted this report. As part of this effort, they visited, documented, and photographed the resources and conducted supplementary research. This effort included reviewing Wake County deeds, GIS data, plat maps, property and tax records; conducting research at the State Library of North Carolina; speaking with knowledgeable local residents; studying the Wake County files of the North Carolina HPO; reviewing architectural histories and reports, and partially surveying Wake County for comparable resources; and conducting online historical and genealogical research.

The project’s APE is located entirely within Wake County. It is depicted in Figure 2. The locations of the project resources within the APE are depicted in Figure 3.

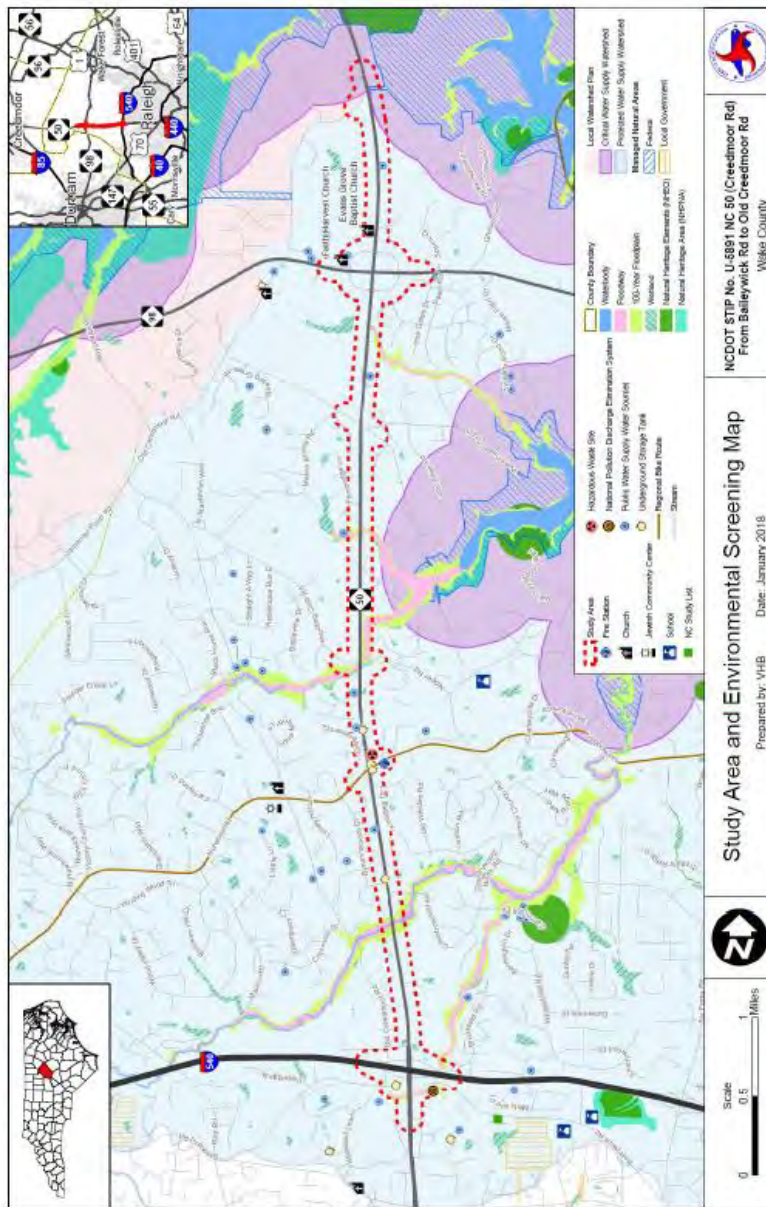


Figure 2: Project APE (figure courtesy of NCDOT)



George Washington  
Ray House (WA1394)

Brogden-Robertson  
House (WA1330)

Evans Grove Baptist  
Church (WA8428)

John Arnold House  
(WA1326)

Lassiter Farm  
(WA7920)

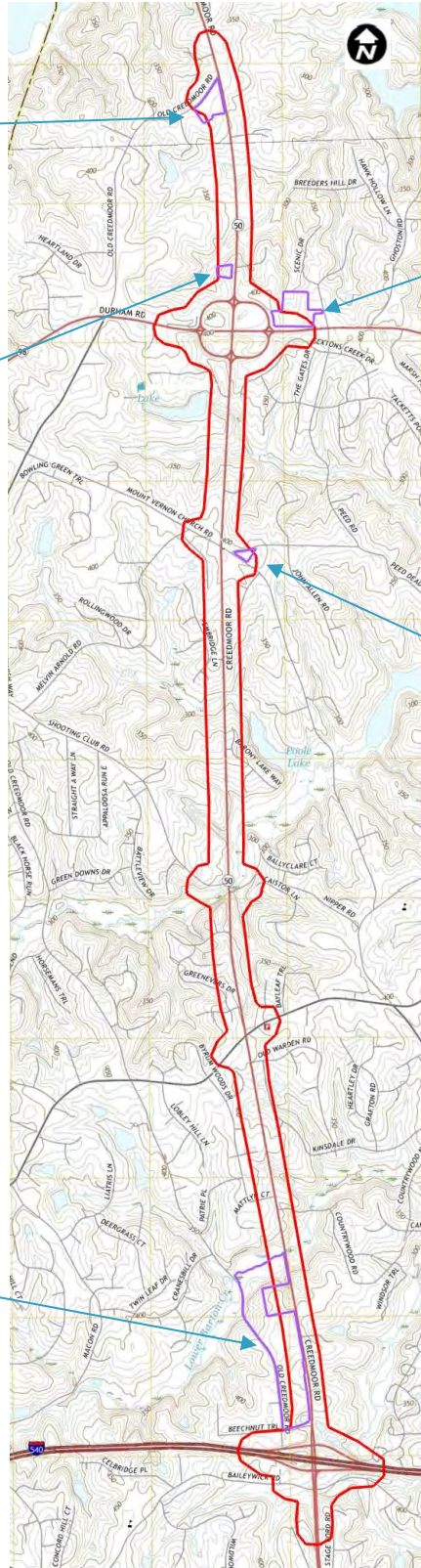


Figure 3: Resource locator map

## II. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The project area lies entirely in Barton's Creek Township in northern Wake County, its bounds beginning roughly nine miles north of downtown Raleigh and continuing further north another seven miles. In her survey of Wake County, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County*, Kelly Lally discusses the early history of Barton's Creek (1994:304):

Established in 1868, Barton's Creek Township lies in northcentral Wake County, where the terrain is often rocky. Its farmers were mainly subsistence producers until the late nineteenth century, when many converted to cotton production. The township's population increased from some 1,500 in the 1880s and 1890s to over 2,200 in 1910, perhaps because of its proximity to two important cotton markets at Raleigh and Wake Forest. With the decline in cotton production in the 1920s and 1930s, the population of Barton's Creek dropped back to just over 1,500 by 1940.

Tobacco was never popular in the township due to the area's rocky clay soil, but as cotton became less profitable several farmers moved into dairy farming. About eight of the older farm-owning families, including the Nippers and Baileys, began dairying in the 1920s and formed an informal cooperative for transporting their products to the Pine State Creamery in Raleigh. The rising population of Raleigh in the early 1920s together with improved scientific technology . . . made this new industry a promising one for farmers willing to diversify their operations.

In recent years, Raleigh's rapid expansion has converted much of Barton's Creek Township to residential and commercial development, completely transforming the old rural landscape. Though there have never been incorporated towns, historically this section had several farming communities, including Bayleaf, Six Forks, Rogers Store, Lovely Hill, and Ray, the latter being two small black communities named for a church and a school.

As suggested by Barton's Creek postbellum incorporation date, the APE was exclusively rural in nature throughout the nineteenth and into the early-twentieth century. Fendol Bevers' map of Wake County (Figure 4, left), created shortly after the establishment of Barton's Creek, depicts a lightly populated township with no discernable towns or populous regions. Two major thoroughfares transected the township, Old Creedmoor Road (known then as the Raleigh/Creedmoor Road) and Six Forks Road. Both roadways intersected near the township's southern border at Six Forks, or Nippers Crossroads as it was also called. Upper and Lower Barton's Creeks flowed southwest from the northern boundary and served as significant locaters within real estate records. Bevers' map depicts a scatter of residences throughout the township, aligning along the major roads. Surnames denoted represent some of the prominent families within the township, and include Ray, Allen, and Brogden—all names attached to surveyed resources. Over the next 40 years the township's road network continued to develop, although Old Creedmoor and Six Forks roads remained the major thoroughfares. A larger number of houses appear within the township on Spoon's 1911 map of Wake County although they are scattered in their distribution, not aligning to one road more than the other.

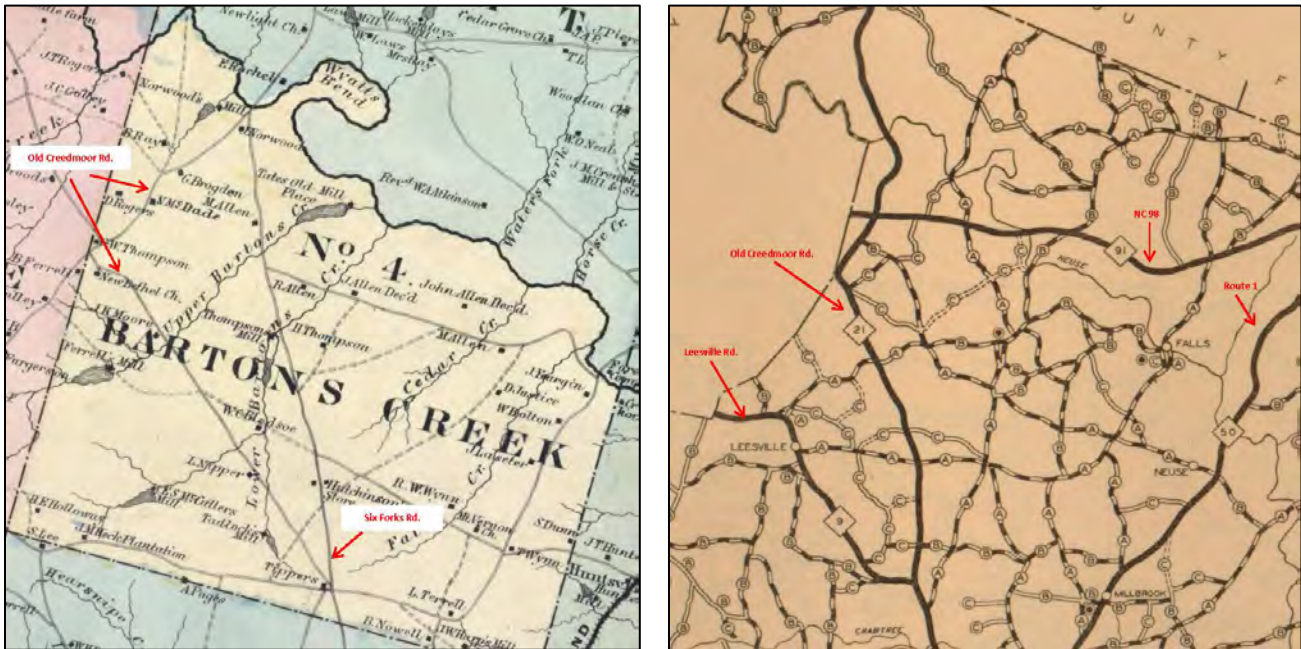


Figure 4: Left, Fendol Bevers' 1871 Map of Wake County; right, 1930 Wake County Road Survey map

By 1930 the road network through the township was little changed. The most noticeable advancements included the upgrade of Old Creedmoor Road to State Highway 21 and the construction of the first NC 50 (which would eventually become US 1), which ran to the east of the project corridor (Figure 4, right).

On September 14, 1934 the new Raleigh to Creedmoor Road was officially opened as new NC 21 (*News and Observer* 1934a). The construction of this new north/south route through the northern part of Wake County received substantial coverage in the *Raleigh News and Observer* in the days preceding its opening (*News and Observer* 1934b):

This community is looking forward with keen interest to Friday, September 14, as a red-letter day, when the new Raleigh-Creedmoor highway will be opened formally with a program celebrating the event... This new section of highway No. 21 from Creedmoor to Raleigh is about 16 miles shorter than either the routes by Durham or Franklinton, and is among the most beautiful drives in eastern Carolina.

And on the day of the road's official opening a lengthy article ran detailing the project's construction timeline and asserting the numerous benefits the new route would bring to Wake County (*News and Observer* 1934c):

For five years or more, civil leaders have promoted the building of the road that now adds another strand to the web of national tourist routes converging on Raleigh. Besides giving Raleigh people a more direct route to Oxford and other Northern points, the new road will connect with United States Route 15 and make northeastern and southeastern counties more accessible to each other... The roadbed for the new route was first cut in 1932. Surfacing of the road with concrete for three miles out of Raleigh and with tar and gravel into Creedmoor was begun in March of this year...No. 21 itself now extends from Creedmoor through Raleigh to Fayetteville into U.S. Route 17, the coastal highway from Fredericksburg, Md., to Punta Gorda on the Florida west coast.

A map detailing the newly opened route accompanied the article (Figure 5). The surveyed resources (excepting Evans Grove Baptist Church, which was not yet built) would have been directly impacted by this construction, although none likely so much as the John Arnold House, whose farmstead was bisected to allow for the road's construction (see Figure 59 at John Arnold House entry). The 1943 USGS Creedmoor and Raleigh quadrangle maps depict the project area and the surveyed resources shortly following the construction of the new road (Figure 6).

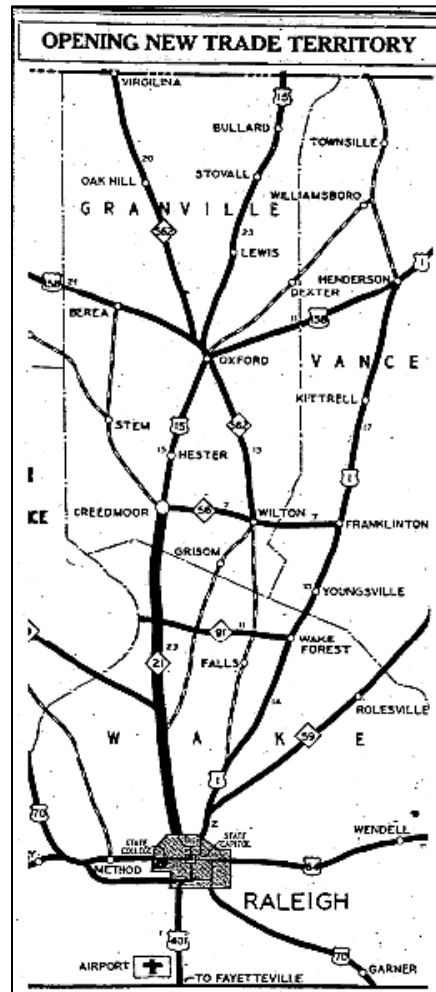


Figure 5: Image included in September 14, 1934 article of *Raleigh News and Observer*

Since its construction in the 1930s, Creedmoor Road within the APE has experienced little alteration to its footprint apart from intersection improvements. The road has been known by multiple names including NC 21, US 15A on the 1951 USGS map, and NC 50 by the completion of the 1967 USGS map. The two largest intersection improvements within the APE are at NC 98 (northern Wake County's major east-west road) and I-540. Historic aerial maps date the cloverleaf intersection at NC 98 to 1971 or shortly thereafter and the I-540 interchange between 1999 and 2002.

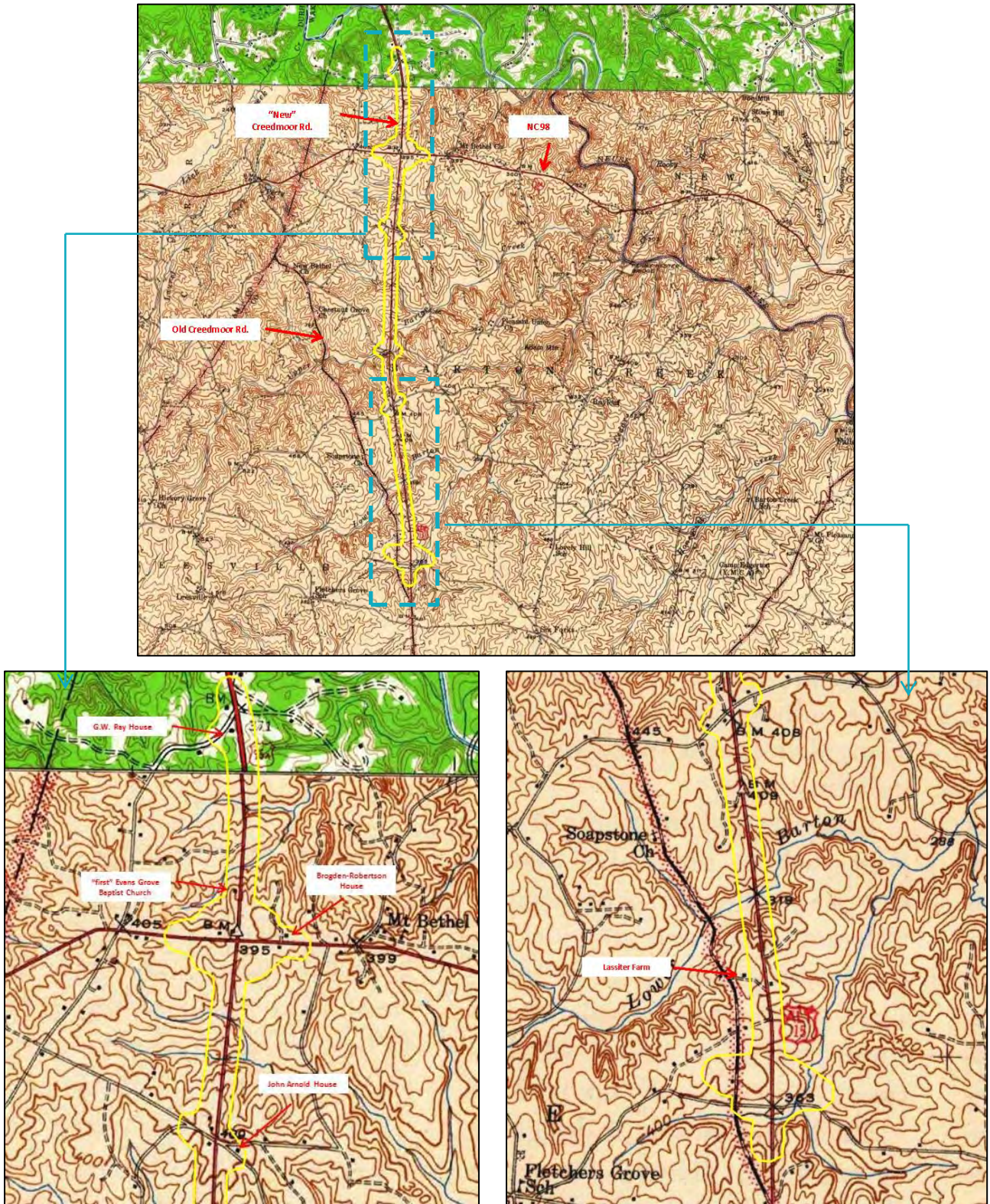


Figure 6: USGS 1943 Creedmoor and Raleigh USGS maps

### III. INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

#### George Washington Ray House (WAI394)

	Resource Name	George Washington Ray House
	HPO Survey Site #	WAI394
	Location	13932 Old Creedmoor Road
	Parcel No.	0891296918
	Date of Construction	Ca. 1875
	Recommendation	Not eligible for NRHP listing

#### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The late-nineteenth-century George Washington Ray House sits at the northernmost corner of an 8.5-acre triangular lot which fronts Old Creedmoor Road. NC 50, or “new” Creedmoor Road, runs to the rear of the house. The Ray House shares its lot with a modern farmhouse and outbuildings, fenced pasture, and a late-nineteenth/early-twentieth-century frame smokehouse (in ruins) and tobacco barn.

#### George Washington Ray House

The frame I-house with its triple-A roof and rear ell embodies the architectural features of this common Wake County and North Carolina housing type. The two-story, three-bay house and its rear kitchen ell are clad in original weatherboards and edged by wooden cornerboards. The building’s side-gabled roof is capped with standing seam metal and features cornice returns. Decorative wood shingles adorn the building’s facade gable. A single exterior-end shouldered chimney comprised of a brick stack on a stone rubble base embraces the building’s southern gable end. At the time of Lally’s 1990 survey of the property the building boasted two additional chimneys, one on the southern gable end of the main house and a third on the gable end of the rear ell. These two appendages have since fallen (Figure 7 and Figure 8).

A three-bay hip-roof porch topped with standing seam metal and supported by wooden posts embraces the building’s façade. The two central posts are chamfered, which suggests that they are original or early. The others are later additions. Beneath the porch is a centrally placed door, which is a replacement. It is flanked on either side by original three-light-over-two-panel sidelights. Four-over-four sash windows frame either side of the door. Where not removed, six-over-six sash windows are found on the building’s second floor. All windows appear to retain their original casings.



Figure 7: Left, view of front (western) elevation; right, front and south side elevations



Figure 8: North side and west front elevations; note loss of chimney and boarding over of hearth opening

In keeping with common practice, the rear kitchen ell was once attached to the main house by a breezeway that has been filled in. The single-story frame wing, which is topped with metal shingles, holds a six-light-over-two-panel door (Figure 9, left) in addition to an added eight-over-eight sash window on its southern elevation. The weatherboards on the ell's eastern elevation have been covered by plywood and a single-stack brick chimney projects through the eastern roof slope. A single-bay shed roof porch has been erected at the intersection of the ell with the main house on the north, where the passageway was located (Figure 9, right).



Figure 9: Left, south side and east rear elevation; right, rear and north side elevations

The first-story interior, as seen through windows, reveals original wood floors and beadboard walls and ceilings. (The house is sealed, in poor structural condition, and was not entered.) The south parlor retains a simple, original, wooden mantel piece (Figure 10). Empty hinges indicate the building's doors have been removed, but original door and window surrounds are still in place. An original, simply finished staircase with stick balusters rises from stair hall's rear (Figure 11). At the ell, a mantel remains where a chimney and hearth once stood (Figure 12). An added bathroom opens at the rear.



Figure 10: Left, view through front window into south parlor and on into ell; right, south parlor mantel



Figure 11: Left, view through front sidelight into stair hall and, beyond, ell and added bathroom—north parlor through opening at left; right, view through side window of south parlor with hall and north parlor beyond—note enclosure of hearth and removal of mantel in north parlor



Figure 12: Mantel remaining on rear wall of ell; entry to later-added bathroom at left



### Smokehouse

Located east of the George Washington Ray House, this frame building stands in disrepair and is clad in weatherboards and topped with a standing seam metal roof (Figure 13). The building was identified as a smokehouse by both Lally and Slane in their earlier surveys of the property.



Figure 13: Left, view of smokehouse looking to southeast; right, view of smokehouse looking west toward the house’s rear elevation

### Tobacco Barn

The frame tobacco barn sits on the south side of Old Creedmoor Road, roughly 90 yards to the southwest of the Ray House. The side-gabled building is clad in large wooden shingles and topped with metal sheathing.



Figure 14: Left, view of tobacco barn looking south; right, view of tobacco barn looking northeast toward George Washington Ray House

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

George Washington Ray (1850-1927) was born in Wake County’s Western Division, the second son to Buckner Ray (1818-1881) and Jane Caroline Grady (1822-1908). As the Ray family had been established in Wake County since at least the late-eighteenth century, it is no surprise that the 1860

census records Buckner as a farmer of respectable means, boasting wealth of \$2,000 in real estate and \$5,000 in personal estate. The 1850 and 1860 slave schedules do not list Buckner as a slaveholder.

George resided with his parents (recorded as living in Barton's Creek in the 1870 Census) and worked to support the family farm until his marriage to Eudora Penny (1852-1940) in 1874 (North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011). By the 1880 census he was listed as head of his own household in Barton's Creek, farming with his wife and two small children. This strongly suggests that George and Eudora built the George Washington Ray House shortly after their marriage. Wake County taxes records also list a construction date of 1875 for the house.

In January 1881 Buckner Ray died leaving all his personal and real property to his surviving wife, Caroline (Wake County Wills and Estate Papers, 1663-1978: Will of Buckner Ray). As Caroline outlived her husband by almost three decades, it is unlikely that George received the land for his homestead from this portion of his father's landholdings. However, his father may have given him land as a wedding gift. A review of Wake County real estate records revealed that George's first land transaction as "grantee" took place in March 1885 between himself and his brother A.C. Ray. In detailing the 13-1/8 parcel being granted to George, the deed references "George Ray's line" (Deed Book 90/Page 421) when describing the property's boundaries, implying that George already owned property—likely the George Washington Ray House. George would continue to acquire property in/near Barton's Creek for the next 40 years resulting in notable land holdings by the time of his death.

Wake County census records reveal that George and Eudora resided in the house throughout the first two decades of the twentieth century. George died in June 1927 and by 1930 Eudora was living with her youngest son, Otho, and his family in Barton's Creek. Illegible census data makes it unclear as to whether this was at the George Washington Ray House or elsewhere (1930 United States Census).

A brief interview with Ray family descendant Mr. Charles Ray (who lives across the road and is George's great-grandson) suggested that the house remained in the Ray family until recent years. It was owned by Charles' father, Samuel Buckner Ray Jr. (1915-1997), and Charles grew up there. Samuel Jr. had acquired it from his father, Samuel Buckner Sr. (1879-1929), who was second eldest son of George and Eudora. Mr. Ray was unable, however, to remember when his father moved into the house. The 1930 census records Samuel Sr.'s widow, Lucy Peed (1893-1985), living on a farm in Barton's Creek valued at \$5,000 with her six children. It is possible that this was the Ray house. It is unlikely, though, as by 1940 Lucy appears to have left the farm, for she was working as a seamstress and working out of a rental house (1940 United States Census).

Samuel Buckner Ray Jr. married Rebecca Carter (1918-1985) in June 1937 in Washington D.C., although both were natives of Barton's Creek (District of Columbia, Marriage Records, 1810-1953). Samuel's 1940 draft card lists his residence on Rural Delivery Route 1 in Barton's Creek (U.S. WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). The 1940 census, however, lists Rebecca and Samuel as living in separate residences, Rebecca living with her parents and Samuel living with the couple's two-year-old daughter with his seamstress mother. Given the information provided by Charles Ray, it can be implied that the Samuel Jr. and Rebecca moved into the homestead post-1940, as the two are said to have raised multiple children in the house (Charles Ray 2019).

The first real estate transaction involving the George Washington Ray House was recorded in March 2014 when a Steven Shane Ray (relation to Charles Ray unknown) sold the property out of the Ray family for the first time. Lack of recorded deeds suggests the property had passed to Steven through a will or family succession. In 2016 the house was purchased by its current owners, William and Morgan

Edwards. A brief conversation with William Edwards suggests that the Ray House was tenant occupied through at least the late 1990s, but today sits vacant (Edwards 2019).

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

To place the George Washington Ray House within the larger context of Wake County's turn-of-the-nineteenth century architecture, comparable resources were identified. An evaluation of Wake County's rural housing stock revealed a strong supply of surviving two-story, triple-A, frame houses from this period.

The Branch Ferrell House (WA1863) at 3928 Billy Hopkins Road in Zebulon (Figure 15, left) was constructed during the mid-nineteenth century. Following her 1990 survey of the house, Lally (1994:200) provided the following description:

The Branch Ferrell House is a weathered but otherwise intact example of a common Wake County house type: the triple-A-roofed I-house. The house was built in several stages beginning in the mid-nineteenth century, when the two rooms that make up the current rear ell were constructed. Around 1900 Branch Ferrell added the two-story section, which features fashionable Victorian details such as turned porch supports with sawn brackets, turned balusters, a five-panel front door flanked by sidelights, and a diamond-shaped vent in the front gable. Inside are simple Victorian mantels and a plain wainscot.

Since Lally's survey 25 years ago, the house has undergone an extensive restoration and has lost its original windows, sawn porch brackets, and turned balusters. The building appears to retain its other notable features including original weatherboards, porch supports, and exterior-end chimneys, as well as its facade gable and I-house form. It appears to have lost most, if not all, of its original outbuildings.

The Ray Complex (WA1337) (Figure 15, right) at 12401 Boyce Mill Road in Barton's Creek Township is another fine example of Wake County's abundant supply of triple-A I-houses. Constructed ca. 1877, the house appears little changed since it was first surveyed by Lally. She describes it as follows (1994:312):

...the Ray Complex includes a turn-of-the-century two-story farmhouse; a number of twentieth-century dairy farm outbuildings; and two store buildings. The house at the center of the complex sits on a hill overlooking the road. The current main block is a triple-A I-house with distinctive Victorian details: patterned shingles, decorative vents, and returns in the gables, and a full-façade hip-roofed verandah with thin Doric supports. The mid-nineteenth-century rear wing features two-panel doors topped by Italianate-inspired arched window and door surrounds.

The property continues to operate as an active farm and boasts a significant number of associated outbuildings, both historic and modern.



Figure 15: At left, the Branch Ferrell House (WA1863) at 3928 Billy Hopkins Road; at right, the Ray Complex (WA1337) at 12401 Boyce Mill Road

The Charles Y. Williams Farm (WA1985) (Figure 16, left), which stands at 2509 Marks Creek Road in Wendell, is another surviving example of the building type and was described by Lally (1994:282) as follows:

The Charles Y. Williams farm encompasses a frame triple-A-roofed I-house, frame dairy barn, and two concrete block tobacco barns. Built around 1900, the house is representative of the two-story farmhouses built throughout the county in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, with its wraparound porch and one-story rear ell.

The house appears little changed since Lally's survey. Its later-added tilted porch supports, which allow for parking a car immediately next to the house, are visible.

The Robert B. Horton House (WA2009) (Figure 16, right) is located 500 S. Wakefield Street in Zebulon and, like most of its contemporaries, dates to the end of the nineteenth century. Also included in her 1994 survey, Lally described the I-house as follows (1994:206):

The triple-A-roofed-I-house with rear ell and later bungalow-style porch was originally owned by Robert B. Horton...the dwelling represents countless sturdy farmhouses that were built throughout the county in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The house retains its early-twentieth-century Craftsman-style porch, early six-over-six sash windows and surrounds, original weatherboards and cornerboards, and painted tin roof. With the exception of significant vegetative growth, the house appears little altered since Lally's survey. The property additionally retains some original outbuildings to its rear, although they stand in various states of disrepair.




Figure 16: At left, the Charles Y. Williams House (WA1985) at 2509 Marks Creek Road; at right, the Robert B. Horton House (WA2099) at 500 S. Wakefield St

### **Historic, Association, Architectural, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, C, and D)**

The George Washington Ray House is recommended as not NRHP eligible under Criteria A or B, as it has no known connection with any significant historic events or notable persons. The house is additionally not believed to merit listing under Criterion C. The house retains its original form, exterior siding and decorative front gable shingles, some original windows, one exterior end chimney, two chamfered porch posts, interior wood floors and beadboard, and two mantels. It has lost a significant amount of other material, however, including two chimneys, siding on the rear ell, many original windows, the front door, and porch posts. Its original passageway has been enclosed and a bathroom was added to its rear. Additionally, significant deferred maintenance has compromised the integrity of the remaining original materials. Originally built as a farm seat, the house has lost most of its original land holdings and almost all its outbuildings (excepting the ruinous smokehouse and tobacco barn). Additionally, Wake County retains numerous contemporary I-houses with higher degrees of integrity that better represent the rural vernacular style. Finally, the George Washington Ray House does not merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion D as it is unlikely to yield important information based on its appearance or construction.

<b>GEORGE WASHINGTON RAY HOUSE</b>		
<b>Element of Integrity</b>	<b>Level of Integrity</b>	<b>Assessment</b>
<b>Location</b>	High	Sits on original site
<b>Design</b>	Medium	Retains original form and some original material
<b>Setting</b>	Low/Medium	Significant loss of original land and loss of almost all associated farm outbuildings; modern buildings in place on all sides
<b>Materials</b>	Medium	Retains original siding, some original windows, one exterior end chimney, decorative gable shingles, and much interior material; loss of original windows, two chimneys, rear ell siding, porch materials
<b>Workmanship</b>	Medium	Retains original siding, some original windows, one exterior end chimney, decorative gable shingles, and much interior material; loss of original windows, two chimneys, rear ell siding, porch materials
<b>Feeling</b>	Medium	High integrity of location, medium integrity of design, materials and workmanship, and low/medium integrity of setting; therefore medium integrity of feeling
<b>Association</b>	Medium	High integrity of location, medium integrity of design, materials and workmanship, and low/medium integrity of setting; therefore medium integrity of association

## Evans Grove Baptist Church (WA8428)

	Resource Name	Evans Grove Baptist Church
	HPO Survey Site #	WA8428
	Location	12700 Creedmoor Road
	Parcel No.	0891268023
	Date of Construction	Church: ca. 1970 and 1995 Cemetery: ca. 1943-present
	Recommendation	Not eligible for NRHP listing

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Evans Grove Baptist Church occupies a 2.35-acre parcel that is bounded to the north, south, and west by trees, and to the east by Creedmoor Road. The church stands in the middle of the lot and is oriented to the east. A parking lot sits between the church and the road. To the north and south of the parking lot is the cemetery, the earliest marker of which dates 1943, postdating the construction of the original church building (Figure 17).



Figure 17: Site plan of Evans Grove Baptist Church parcel

### Evans Grove Baptist Church

According to a date stone located on the primary (eastern) elevation of Evans Grove Baptist Church (Figure 18, left), the church was founded in May 1935, and the original church building was likely constructed around this time. The stone additionally notes the building was rebuilt in 1970 and again in 1995, suggesting that the structure which currently stands is the third iteration of Evans Grove Baptist Church. The building appears to date from no earlier than 1970 or perhaps even 1995. If any structural components survive from the 1935 church, they are hidden from view.

The front-gabled brick building is linear in plan and built into a hill, revealing a partially exposed basement on its rear (western) elevation (Figure 18 through Figure 20). A boxy metal steeple graces the building's roof, which is clad in asphalt shingles. Keeping with the church's simplicity, the building is accessed through a pair of steel doors which include tall, plain, narrow windows. Framing the door to the left and right are raised brick pilasters that span the entire height of the building's eastern gable end. Resting above the door and between the pilasters is a decorative inlay of large stones which vary in their shape and coloring. Secondary steel doors are found at the building's rear on both its northern and southern elevations and reached by exterior metal stairs.



Figure 18: Left, date stone located on front elevation; right, east front elevation



Figure 19: Left, side and front elevations; right, west rear and south side elevations

Three arched stained-glass windows unevenly punctuate both the northern and southern elevations (Figure 20). They appear to predate 1970 and may have been part of the original church building or acquired from elsewhere.





Figure 20: Left, south side and front elevations; right, detail of stained-glass window

Despite multiple site visits and attempts to contact church staff, interior access to the building was not made available. Images of the church’s interior posted to its social media page reveal a very modern one-room sanctuary space on the first floor. Based upon the location of the windows within the sanctuary in relation to the building’s exterior elevation, it is likely that a front vestibule or gathering space is located on the building’s eastern end (accessed through the front doors). The interior images of the church also reveal late-twentieth-century church pews, carpeted floor coverings, and plastered walls with late-twentieth-century wainscoting (Figure 21). Except for the stained-glass windows, nothing on the church’s interior or exterior appears to be 50 years old or older.



Figure 21: Church sanctuary (source: Evans Grove Missionary Baptist Church Facebook Page)

### Evans Grove Baptist Church Cemetery

The Evans Grove Baptist Church Cemetery is divided into two sections, one situated to the north and the second to the south of the parking lot (Figure 17, above). The southern section postdates the northern one and contains just a small number of graves dating from 1994 to 2017 (Figure 22, at left). Stones found in this section are modern, upright, granite markers. The northern section of the cemetery is older and larger. It holds the cemetery’s oldest grave, that of the church’s first pastor, Reverend Willie D. Evans (1900-1943) (Figure 22, at right) and many traditional, flat marker types.



Figure 22: Left, modern marker in southern section of cemetery; right, earliest marker, in northern section

A variety of grave marker types populate the cemetery. These include carved granite headstones with arched tops, flat engraved granite ledgers, and concrete slabs laid even with the ground (Figure 23 and Figure 24). The ledgers and slabs are traditional forms commonly found throughout twentieth-century African American cemeteries in Wake County and North Carolina (Figure 25). In her Wake County architectural history, Lally (1994:118-119) notes that: “Flat concrete vault coverings, some engraved with names or decorated with paint, carvings or etchings, and even marbles, became popular among black congregations in the 1930s or 1940s and provided a more attractive means of marking graves than simply using field stones.” According to Little (1998:250) in her volume on North Carolina’s gravemarkers, “Cast concrete monuments make up the majority of gravemarkers in traditional African American graveyards in North Carolina.” She further notes that:

In the 1970s a number of African American funeral homes began leaving the concrete slab which forms the top of the concrete burial vault flush with the ground level. This slab then served as a gravemarker. To it they attached a small tablet, usually of marble or bronze, to the head end of the slab and a small plaque identifying the funeral home at the foot end of the slab.

This treatment is found at Evans Grove concrete slabs from the 1970s and later.



Figure 23: Views of northern section of cemetery looking toward church and, at right, Creedmoor Road



Figure 24: Cemetery's northern section, looking north at common flat grave types, at left, and northeast where upright marker types predominate



Figure 25. Left, concrete slabs atop graves of Britt L. Morgan (1924-1976) and Sylvester Morgan (1943-1976); right, polished granite ledger over recent Kornegay grave

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Little information was uncovered concerning the history of the Evans Grove Baptist Church. The date stone on the building's primary elevation states that the church was first constructed in May 1935. An examination of Wake County real estate records reveals the first transaction involving the Evans Grove Church took place in October 1936. The deed records the sale of approximately one-half acre of land by Jesse Knox Ray (son of George Washington Ray) to the Evans Grove Church for the sum of "one dollar and other valuable securities" (Deed Book 1084/77). The deed describes the land as "Bounded on the west by W.D. Evans, bounded on the North by W.D. Evans, bounded on the East by Raleigh-Creedmore [sic] Highway, and bounded on the South by J.J. Ray."

As the deed postdates the founding of the church, it is unclear where the congregation met prior to the acquisition of this property. One likely location would be on the land of W.D. Evans who not only shared property lines with the future church land, but was the church's first pastor. The first rendition of Evans Grove Baptist Church was constructed following this 1936 land transaction, as it does not appear in the 1938 aerial photograph of Wake County.

Willie D. Evans (1900-1943) was born in Wake County to black tenant farmers Joe and Lela Evans. He married his first wife, Excy (Excie) Green (1900-1924), in July 1919 in Wake County. The couple did not appear in the 1920 census, but they had two sons before Excy's early death in 1924 from childbirth (North Carolina Death Certificates, 1909-1976). Willie remarried Eva Bell Eaton (1903-1964) in 1925 and together the couple had six children, five of whom reached adulthood. The 1930 and 1940 censuses record the growing family as living in Barton's Creek, Willie listed as a farmer and owning his own home. The first mention of Willie's pastorship (outside of the church's cornerstone and cemetery) is on his death certificate, where he is listed as Reverend Willie Evans. The certificate documents Reverend Evans' early and untimely death from a ruptured intestine as result of a mule kick to the abdomen (North Carolina Death Certificates, 1909-1976).

In 1974 real estate records record a second land transaction involving Evans Grove. The church was granted 0.686 acres from the heirs of Willie and Eva Bell (Deed Book 2424/416). The church received the last 1.495 acres of its current landholdings from Edwin McKnight (1901-2000) (second husband of Eva Bell Evans) and his second wife Lottie In May 1980 (Deed Book 2826/Page 75). Around 1995 the church underwent a final renovation resulting its present-day appearance (church cornerstone).

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

Wake County boasts a multitude of early/mid-twentieth century churches. Like Evans Grove, many of these buildings have undergone significant alterations or entire reconstructions, mirroring the growth and prosperity of their congregations. Early frame buildings built at the beginning of the century are encapsulated beneath newer brick façades, and a multitude of additions are added to original one-room sanctuaries in order to provide for the congregation's evolving needs.

The congregation of Pleasant Grove Baptist Church (WA2126) (Figure 26, left) in Wendell dates to the early 1800s and a group of former slaves. After a handful of early buildings, construction of the current worship space was begun in 1948 and completed in 1950 (Pleasant Grove 2019). The front-gabled building is composed of a single rectangular sanctuary clad in brick and features a pedimented front portico supported by simple Doric columns. A frame weatherboarded steeple rises from the building's roof. Pointed-arched windows pierce the building's eastern and western elevations, and two are symmetrically placed on the façade. Each opening holds a stained-glass window which appears original to the building's construction. Unlike many other county churches, no major alterations have been made to the building's footprint.

The large Pleasant Grove Baptist Church cemetery (WA2100), located a mile to the sanctuary's east, is an excellent and large example of an African American cemetery that includes a wide variety markers. Many of these are horizontal ledgers, box tombs, and concrete slabs (Figure 27).



Figure 26: At left, Pleasant Grove Baptist Church (WA2126); at right, Stony Hill Baptist Church (WA1441)

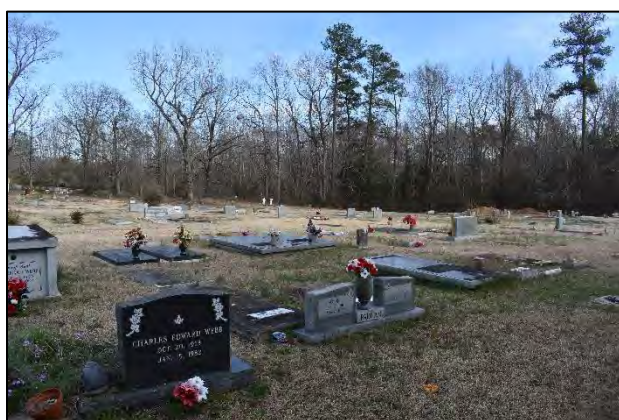


Figure 27: View of Pleasant Grove cemetery looking southeast; detail view of concrete ledgers

During her 1994 survey of Wake County, Lally documented the Stony Hill Baptist Church (WA1441) (Figure 26, right) in Wake Forest, describing it as follows (1994:294-295):

Stony Hill Baptist Church was established in New Light Township in 1885. The gable-front, T-shaped Gothic Revival-style church building currently serving the congregation was probably built in the early twentieth century. The church is marked with pointed-arch windows and a central pyramidal tower. The original weatherboards have been covered with a red brick veneer in recent decades and an education wing was connected to the south end of the building in 1978. The church cemetery includes graves marked mostly with manufactured stones dating from the mid-twentieth century.

Although the congregation has since constructed a large fellowship building slightly west of the church, in addition to expanding its parking lot, neither the footprint of the church building nor its exterior elements appear to have been noticeably altered since Lally's survey, with the exception of the installation of steel plate-glass entrance doors.

Saint Anna Free Will Baptist Church (WA1168) (Figure 28) in Willow Springs is a rectangular brick-clad building. It appears to consist of a front vestibule, center sanctuary (both of which appear original) and a small hipped-roof addition at the building's eastern end. A four-bay pedimented portico with synthetic siding embraces the building's façade. Original arched window openings topped with keystones hold early stained-glass windows. To the north of the building lies a small cemetery, which

is likely contemporary with the church, and dates to the 1920s. The church has an African American congregation and the marker types in its cemetery are similar to those of Evans Grove.



Figure 28: Saint Anna F.W.B. Church and cemetery (WAI I68)

Figure 29: Current Google view of Pleasant Grove cemetery and decorative slab recorded by Lally (1994:120)


**Historic, Association, Architectural, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, C, and D) and Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) D and G**

The Evans Grove Baptist Church is recommended as not NRHP eligible under any of the Register Criteria as it is less than 50 years of age and not of “exceptional importance” as required under Criterion Consideration G. The Evans Grove Church Cemetery is also not eligible under any of the Criteria. It is more than 50 years old, but does not derive “its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events,” as required by Criterion Consideration D.

EVANS GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH			
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity		Assessment
	Original church	Current church & cemetery	
Location	Low	High	Current church building and cemetery stand where built
Design	Low	High	Original building has been entirely redesigned, if not demolished; current building appears unaltered since 1995 rebuilding; cemetery intact
Setting	Medium	Medium	Retains significant amount of land around the church and cemetery likely retains original relationship to building; modern development in area

<b>Materials</b>	Low	High	All original building materials, save the early stained-glass windows, have been lost; current building appears unaltered since 1995 rebuilding; cemetery intact
<b>Workmanship</b>	Low	High	All original building workmanship, save early stained-glass windows, has been lost; current building appears unaltered since 1995 rebuilding; cemetery intact
<b>Feeling</b>	Low	High	Original building entirely redesigned or demolished; current less-than-50-year-old building intact, as is cemetery
<b>Association</b>	Low	High	Original building entirely redesigned or demolished; current less-than-50-year-old building intact, as is cemetery

## Brogden-Robertson House (WAI330)

	Resource Name	Brogden-Robertson House
	HPO Survey Site #	WAI330
	Location	4624 Durham Road
	Parcel No.	0891454075
	Date of Construction	Ca. 1880s-1890s
	Recommendation	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Brogden-Robertson House sits near the western edge of a 14.47-acre lot on the north side of Durham Road/NC 98, just east of the cloverleaf that connects NC 98 with Creedmoor Road (Figure 30). The house rests in a large clearing and appears to have been vacant for some time. A 1960s ranch house is located approximately 50 yards to the west of the Brogden-Robertson House and sits along the western edge of the parcel boundary. Both houses are accessed by a long paved drive which runs perpendicular with Durham Road and terminates as it reaches the ranch house. To the rear (north) of the Brogden-Robertson House are a wellhouse, frame shed, and a barn. To the rear (north) of the ranch house are a carport, garage, wellhouse, frame shed, and equipment shed.



Figure 30: Site plan of current Brogden-Robertson property



### Brogden-Robertson House

The Brogden-Robertson is a one-story-and-a-loft or “story-and-a-jump” residence that stands three bays wide on a brick-piered foundation and is clad in plain weatherboards. The deep relief visible at its upper-story window openings suggest it is of log construction; however, it is in fact frame (as noted by both Lally and Slane in their earlier surveys of the property (NC HPO WA1330 file)). A side-gabled roof covered with standing-seam metal sheathing tops the building. An interior corbelled brick chimney is centrally placed on the roof’s peak. A three-bay hip-roofed porch which appears to be a replacement crosses the central portion of the front (south) elevation (Figure 31). A six-light-over-two-panel door, also likely a replacement, is centered beneath the porch, framed on either side by original four-over-four-light windows and original plain casings. Hinged four-pane windows set in deep handmade window casings are found at the building’s loft level (Figure 32).



Figure 31: Left, view of front (southern) elevation; right, view of southwestern elevation



Figure 32: Left, view of northeastern corner; right, view of attic window on eastern elevation

Extending from the building’s rear (northern) elevation is a frame shed-roof ell which is clad in the same weatherboards as the house and capped with asphalt shingles (Figure 33). This addition appears to be early, although not original, and features the same four-over-four-light sash windows as the first story of the front block. A secondary entrance to the building, covered by a single-bay shed-roofed porch, is found on the addition’s western elevation. An exterior, single-stack, brick flue also marks this side of the addition.



Figure 33: Left, view of eastern elevation; right, view of rear (northern) elevation of house

The main block of the house is divided into two rooms of equal size (Figure 34 and Figure 35, top). Both retain some original material including wood floors and ceilings (partially hidden by modern acoustic panels). The walls appear to be covered with a later-added material. Whether plain flush boards or beadboard lie beneath could not be determined. The building's front door opens into the west room, in which is found an original Victorian-style post-and-lintel mantel centered on its interior wall. The main block additionally retains original or early multi-paneled doors and hardware. An original five-paneled door is located on the north wall of the east room and opens to the exterior (adjacent to the rear shed-roof addition).



Figure 34: Left, west room of main block with Victorian mantel; right, east room with part of wood ceiling and dollops of glue from fallen acoustic tiles exposed

An interior stair leading to the usable loft space is accessed through the rear shed roof addition. The wooden batten door appears to be original to the front block, as do the stair risers (Figure 35, bottom). It is unclear how the attic space would have been accessed prior to the rear shed-roof addition as the wooden batten door is light in its construction and not designed as an exterior door. Likely the house always had a rear ell.

The attic's ceiling is exposed, revealing the building's original common-rafter framing system. The wood floors remain in place, as does part of a partition that divided the loft in two. Nailing marks and open mortices in the partition studs indicate that it was erected from salvaged timbers. The boards atop the partition framing appear to have been salvaged as well (Figure 36). The four-light casement

windows retain original hinges and wooden latches. Cut nails and circular saw marks are consistent with a late-nineteenth or early-twentieth-century construction date for the house.



Figure 35: Left, five-panel door connecting ell and west room: right, door to attic and stairs



Figure 36: Common rafter system, wood floor, and partition in loft



Figure 37. Casement attic window with hinges and wooden latches in place

### Shed and Wellhouse (Figure 38)

Located to the rear (northeast) of the Brogden-Robertson House, the open-air frame shed is topped by a front-gabled roof and supported by wooden posts. Standing seam metal tops the structure. A concrete wellhouse is situated directly east and topped with a metal roof. According to Slane’s 2017 survey, the shed and wellhouse date to the 1920s.



Figure 38: View of frame shed and low concrete-block wellhouse looking to northeast

### Barn (Figure 39 and Figure 40)

The frame barn, which also dates to the 1920s according to Slane, stands to the rear (northeast) of the Brogden-Robertson House. The front-gabled building is composed of a central gable block clad in vertical and horizontal sheathing. A shed-roofed bay extends from its northern and southern elevations. Interior views into the building (Figure 40) suggest that the barn was used as a feed barn.



Figure 39: Left, view of eastern elevation; right, view of western elevation



Figure 40: Left, view to interior stall; right, view of machine storage

### 1960s Ranch House

The single-story brick ranch house stands to the west of the Brogden-Robertson House. The house stands four bays wide and features a combination of banded windows and two-over-two sash windows. Its hipped-roof is capped with asphalt shingles and features an interior brick chimney, which projects through the southern slope.



Figure 41: Left, view of front (southern) elevation of ranch house; right, view of ranch house from rear with frame garage at far right

### Carport, Garage, and Wellhouse

Located to the north of the ranch house, the frame side-gabled garage, side-gabled concrete block wellhouse, and single-bay carport date to the mid/late-twentieth century.



Figure 42: Left, pictured from left to right: carport, wellhouse, and garage; right, view of ranch house, wellhouse, and garage looking south

### Frame Shed (Figure 43, left)

The frame shed is located near the western edge of the parcel, situated west of the Brogden-Robertson House and north of the ranch house. The front-gabled frame building is clad in plain weatherboards and features a centrally placed batten door on its front (south) elevation. An open shed-roofed bay extends from the building's eastern elevation. According to Slane's 2017 survey, the shed dates to the 1920s.

### Equipment Shed (Figure 43, right)

Situated to the direct east of the frame shed, the frame equipment shed stands two-bays wide and is supported by square wooden supports. The entire northern elevation, in addition to parts of the eastern and western elevations, is enclosed with plain weatherboards. The southern elevation is open. The building is topped with metal sheathing and appears contemporary with the frame shed.



Figure 43: Left, frame shed located to north of the ranch house; right, equipment shed located to east of frame shed

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Brogden-Robertson House derives its title from the surnames of the families who constructed the “story-and-a-jump” residence and the ranch house that stand on the property. William Andrew Brogden (1861-1932) was born in Guilford County on the eve of the Civil War, the second son and fourth child of Andrew J. Brogden (1830-1864) and Olympia Hudson (1833-1917). At the time of William’s birth, Andrew worked as a confectioner in Greensboro (1860 United States Census). William never knew his father, as Andrew enlisted with Company E, North Carolina 47th Infantry Regiment in April 1862 and died a prisoner of war in January 1864 (U.S., Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861-1865). Following her husband’s death, Olympia returned home to Raleigh where she is recorded living with her mother and two of her four children, William and Ida, in 1870 (United States Census). By 1880 William had been sent to Barton’s Creek to live with his paternal uncle and aunt, Iverson and Ellen Brogden, and work on their farm. In 1884 he married Francis (Fannie) E. Rochelle (1864-1891) and their short union produced four children.

According to Lally’s 1990 survey, the Brogden-Robertson House is said to have been built during the last two decades of the nineteenth century, suggesting it was constructed during William and Fannie’s marriage. Given the large amount of property held by William during his life, the transaction recording his acquisition of the property could not be determined. In February 1885, however, William’s father-in-law, Edward Rochelle, died and in June William was granted 77-1/4 in Barton’s Creek (Deed Book 83/Page 672). Given the time of this transaction, in relation to both William’s marriage and the estimated construction date of the house, it is possible that the newlyweds built the house on the land acquired from Rochelle. The next land grant received by William was in 1902, around which time the house may also have risen.

In 1895, four years after Fannie’s death, William married Henrietta (Fannie) Burgess (1856-1934). The two are documented in the 1900 census as living in a rented house, but by 1910 they owned a house in Barton’s Creek. This suggests that William built the Brogden-Robinson House on the land he had purchased in 1902 or, alternatively, that a tenant family, rather than William’s, occupied the house (1910 United States Census).

In 1929 G.C. Ray purchased a 4.18 parcel of land from William and, in 1933, a 19-acre parcel from William’s grandson, L.S. Brogden (Deed Book 579/Page and Deed Book 655/Page336). In 1934 Ray purchased an additional, and final, 47.3 acres from William’s estate (Deed Book 678/Page 355). Wake County tax records reveal that portions of these three parcels constitute the present day Brogden-Robertson property.

In 1937 Ray quickly sold all three tracts of land to C.H. Coley, whose widow sold the property in 1951 to Oscar and Annie Robertson (Deed Book 761/Page 476; Deed Book 1073/ Page 106). The property has remained in the Robertson family since this time, passing to Oscar and Annie’s son, William Edward Robertson, and then to William’s nephew, Timothy Keith, who is the property’s current owner (Deed Book 1246/Page 542). It was during William Edward’s tenure that the single-story ranch house at the parcel’s southwest corner was constructed. It is unclear whether the Robertson family ever occupied the story-and-a-jump residence.

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

The Brogden-Robertson House stands as an example of a traditional one-story-and-a-loft house, commonly labeled a “story-and-a-jump” within the vernacular of North Carolina architecture, particularly in coastal counties. Within the margins of the NC HPO survey database, however, this latter term is not found, bringing into question its formal definition as well as its role within Wake County’s architectural dialogue. As part of the contextual research for the Brogden-Robertson House an effort, limited due to time and scope constraints, was made to uncover the definition of a “story-and-a-jump.”

The National Register nomination of the Ocracoke Historic District in Hyde County (Little 1990) provides the following description of a typical “story-and-a-jump” house within the confines of the Ocracoke Historic District:

... a diminutive frame house, three bays wide, with a steep gable roof, gable end chimney, a front porch, and a one-story rear kitchen shed or ell with chimney...the hallmark of the story and a jump is a habitable attic, most of them had attic windows only in the gable ends. Dormers seem to not have been part of the builder’s vocabulary until later, and most dormers are shed dormers added in the 1930s and 1940s... a decorative front cross-gable with a window, thus becoming a variant type called the ‘triple-A’ in North Carolina

The nomination continues to describe the typical interior plan of the Ocracoke “story-and-a-jump house”:

The Ocracoke story and a jump house is typically a hall-parlor plan with bedrooms located in the loft. The central front door opens into the larger room, the ‘hall,’ actually the main family room where most activities took place. The chimneys did not usually have fireplaces, but had flues for iron stoves... Beaded tongue and grove sheathed interior walls are typical, with plaster rarely found.

While Little paints a clear image of the typology within the Ocracoke nomination, she does not delve into the origin of the term, nor how it might differ from a story-and-a-loft (or even a story-and-a-half).

A brief investigation into the history of the term “story-and-a-jump” within historical newspapers revealed a large number of results, the earliest dating from an 1849 housing advertisement in the Wilmington *Tri-Weekly Commercial* (*Tri-Weekly Commercial* 1849). Numerous other references were made to the form throughout the nineteenth century, most being residential references. Additional references to the term were found in articles discussing the construction of factories or warehouses. An example of such reference is an 1879 article in the Wilmington *Daily Review* which details the construction of the Cape Fear Tobacco Works, planned to be “two stories and a jump” in height (*Daily Review* 1879). The same year, reference is found in the Raleigh *Observer* to a building under construction rising “five stories and a jump in height” (*Observer* 1879). As indicated by the article in the *Observer*, the “story-and-a-jump” term was utilized in multiple counties (including Wake County) as early as the mid-nineteenth century; however, its use was highly concentrated in Eastern North Carolina news sources.

Although not discussed within the Ocracoke nomination or within newspaper articles, a distinct architectural feature was identified through the examination of Wake County survey records when identifying comparable houses to the Brogden-Robertson House “a-story-and-a-jump” in height: the



presence of small attic windows on the building facades. These comparable resources were identified through an examination of surveyed resources within Wake County utilizing the following search parameters in the HPO database: frame, one-and-a-half stories, and built between 1880-1910. The files of the select resources, which numbered well over 100, were viewed and those which demonstrated similar design characteristics to the Brogden-Robertson House, including the unique façade windows, were identified and are discussed below. Further research might reveal these openings to play a role in distinguishing the difference between a story-and-a-loft or a “story-and-a-jump” within the canon of Wake County architecture, which is why they were selected as comparables for this discussion.

Following this brief research, the difference between “story-and-a-jump” and story-and-a-loft remains murky. It also remains unclear how these two terms differ from the term one-and-a-half story—the NC HPO only calls out the designation of the Brogden-Robertson House and its comparables as the latter within the North Carolina survey database. Given the current categorical restrictions, it is subjective to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the Brogden-Robertson House and its comparables as their own typology (i.e. “story-and-a-jump” or story-and-a-loft). The differentiation between the terms remains ambiguous at best. Until further research is completed, the Brogden-Robertson House and its comparables fall into the general grouping of Wake County’s turn-of-the-century, one-story-and-a-half frame houses and are evaluated with regard to their NRHP eligibility as such.

The Farm Complex (WA1395) (Figure 44) located at 7625 Stony Hill Road in Wake Forest (not included in the county publication) is described at in its survey file as follows:

Probably built in the early 20th century, this 1 and 1/2 story, side gable-roofed frame dwelling represents the most common of northern Wake County house types. Elevated on a stone pier foundation, the house is marked by a central brick chimney, single sash windows on the upper story, a hip-roofed porch with simple square supports, and a rear kitchen ell with stuccoed, stone-based exterior end chimney. There is a fairly intact complex of outbuildings associated with the dwelling, including two log tobacco barns and a log corn crib, all with saddle notching; feed barn and packhouse, both frame, and an old well.



Figure 44: Above, Farm Complex (WA1395) at 7625 Stony Hill Rd

The Rock Cliff Farm (WA2258) at 1630 Bent Road, in northern Wake County near Wake Forest, was listed in the National Register in 2007 under Criterion B, for its association with the retirement years of Dr. Bertram Whittier Wells (1884-1978), and Criterion Consideration G. Wells had garnered significance at the state level for his writing of “a seminal book on the natural history of North

Carolina, while serving as head of the department of botany and plant pathology at North Carolina State College” (Hood 2006:12). Although listed only for its association with Dr. Wells, the ca. 1895 house and its associated buildings are an example a turn-of-the-century agricultural complex. The complex is composed of the Ray-Wells House—a little altered story-and-a-half house—and a log meathouse that date from the turn-of-the-century, and a handful of twentieth-century buildings including a privy, studio, lumber rack, the Ray House, and the Ray House Outbuilding. The nomination describes the Ray-Wells House as follows (Hood 2006:5):

The Ray-Wells house is a two-part one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling that reflects two primary stages of construction and alteration by the two couples who occupied it. The east-facing single-pile, center-hall plan main block and its one-story-with-attic one-room detached kitchen, which is set perpendicular and parallel to the main block, are said to have been built by Charles J. Ray about 1895.... The house... is similar in form, plan, fenestration, materials, and finish to other houses built on small rural landholdings in Wake County’s New Light Township in the later-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The diminutive one-and-a-half-story house stands on a combination of dry-stack and mortared stone piers, is sheathed with plain weatherboards, and is covered with a triple-A roof of sheet metal. The symmetrical three-bay façade featured a center entrance flanked by conventional windows holding four-over-four sash in plain board surrounds, which were sheltered by a full-width hip roof porch supported by chamfered posts. On the upper story a like full-scale window is centered in the ornamental gable whose apex is decorated with scalloped edging on the weatherboards. The partial-height window openings to either side hold single four-pane sash fitted on a side-sliding interior track.

Access to the house during the project survey was restricted; however recent aerial photographs suggest that house and its outbuildings remain intact. Images of the farm and its outbuildings were including in the National Register nomination (Figure 45).

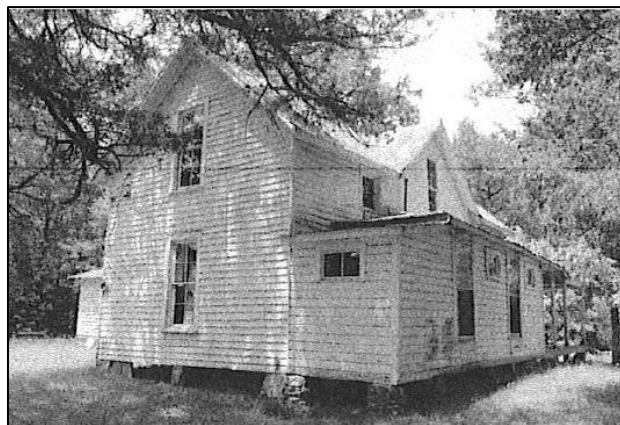
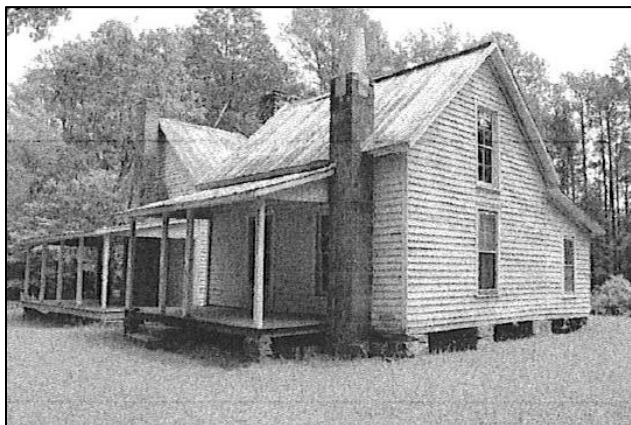


Figure 45: Images of Rock Cliff Farm included in its 2007 National Register nomination form

Constructed ca. 1890 the Melvin Arnold House (WA1334) (Figure 46, left) stood at 1501 Sweet Meadow Lane in Rogers Store, a little over one mile south of the Brogden-Robertson House, until it was demolished in 2016. The house was surveyed by Lally (1994:310) who described it as follows:

The Melvin Arnold house is basically two triple-A-roofed houses set perpendicular to each other... The simply finished turn-of-the-century dwelling features two stone-based chimneys, four-over-four sash windows in the first story, and small four-pane single-sash windows in the second. A good collection of two-story frame hay and animal barns is also associated with the property.

The Keith Farm (WA1442) (Figure 46, right) stood at 7145 Incline Road in Wake Forest before it was demolished sometime between 1993 and 1998 according to aerial imagery. Lally (1994:293) additionally surveyed this property and provided the following description:

This side-gable-roofed frame house is an example of the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century house type found with great frequency in northern Wake County, readily identified by the single-sash upper-story windows on the front façade. This particular example has a rear ell, a hip-roofed porch with Craftsman-style supports (probably replacements), and one of its two original stone based exterior stone end chimneys. The original weatherboards have been covered with asbestos siding. The property retains a full complement of outbuildings...



Figure 46: At left, the Melvin Arnold House (WA1334) ca. 1994, now gone; at right, the Keith Farm (WA1442) ca. 1994, now gone (photo credits: Kelly Lally)

### Historic, Association, Architectural, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, C, and D)

The Brogden-Robinson house is recommended as not eligible under Criteria A or B as it has no known connection with any significant historic events or notable persons. While the house retains a number of original elements including its original footprint (excepting a rear ell which was likely an early addition), original weatherboards, at least two original doors and some windows, original window and door surrounds, an interior corbelled brick chimney, in addition to original wood floors and ceilings, the house is not believed to merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion C. Given the ambiguous definition of “story-and-a jump”/story-and-a-loft within the context of Wake County architecture a clear differentiation between this typology and a typical one-and-a-half story house could not be made. Further investigation into the differences (or homogeneity) of these terms was outside the scope of this report. As result, the house was determined comparable to the Wake County’s expansive number of

turn-of-the-century one-and-a-half story buildings. Under this classification, it is considered an unremarkable example given Wake County’s healthy inventory of the type, many of which retain comparable or greater amounts or original material in addition to better collections of supporting farm buildings. Should future research determine the defining characteristics of story-and-a-loft/story-and-a-jump buildings (with this definition including the small façade attic story windows), the eligibility of the Brogden-Robertson would merit reconsideration. Until that time, the house is considered ineligible under NRHP Criterion C.

Additionally, at this time, the house does merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion D as it is unlikely to yield important information based on its appearance or construction.

<b>BROGDEN-ROBERTSON HOUSE</b>		
<b>Element of Integrity</b>	<b>Level of Integrity</b>	<b>Assessment</b>
<b>Location</b>	High	Stands on site where it was built
<b>Design</b>	Medium	Retains original form and some original material
<b>Setting</b>	Medium/Low	Retains some original land and early-twentieth-century outbuildings; modern ranch house built to direct west on same parcel; NC 50, an NC 98 cloverleaf ramp, and a water tower are located near property
<b>Materials</b>	Medium	Retains substantial original exterior materials including siding, windows and surrounds, and early doors; first floor of interior retains original wood floors, and original mantel
<b>Workmanship</b>	Medium	Retains substantial original exterior materials including siding, windows and surrounds, and early doors; first floor of interior retains original wood floors, and original mantel
<b>Feeling</b>	Medium	High integrity of location, medium/low integrity of setting, and medium integrity of design, materials, and workmanship; therefore medium integrity of feeling
<b>Association</b>	Medium	High integrity of location, medium/low integrity of setting, and medium integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling; therefore medium integrity of association.

## John Arnold House (WAI326)

	Resource Name	John Arnold House
	HPO Survey Site #	WAI326
	Location	2628 Mt. Vernon Church Road
	Parcel No.	0890391364
	Date of Construction	ca. 1900
	Recommendation	Recommended NRHP eligible under Criterion C

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The John Arnold House stands at the intersection of Mt. Vernon Church and Peed roads on a 1.75-acre lot, the remnants of the once larger John Arnold Farm. The house sits in a grove of mature hardwood trees, including a grove of pecans, and is accessed from Mt. Vernon Church Road by a driveway which approaches the house from the south. The house’s triangular lot is surrounded by modern residential development. An early/mid-twentieth century garage and shed stand to the east of the house and are the only remaining secondary structures to accompany the house on the lot.

#### John Arnold House (contributing building)

The transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style John Arnold House stands two stories tall and is topped with a hipped-roof with projecting two-story gabled bays on its southern, eastern, and western elevations. Cornice returns edge the building’s gables, and a corbelled brick chimney stack rises from the building’s northern and eastern roofs (Figure 47). The house rests on stone piers that were later filled in with stone. At present, the top portion of the house’s southern, eastern, and western elevations are clad in aluminum siding; however, the house’s current owners are undertaking an intensive restoration of the house that involves the removal of this newer exterior cladding. The aluminum has already been removed on the first floor to reveal original weatherboards.

A hipped-roof porch supported by Doric columns embraces the façade and continues around to the eastern and western elevations of the house, partially embracing those elevations (Figure 47). The porch retains its original floorboards and beadboard ceilings. Beneath the porch on the façade (southern elevation) rests a one-light-over-two-panel door with sidelights of the same configuration (Figure 48).



Figure 47: Left, view of (front) southern elevation; right, view of southwestern corner



Figure 48: Left, view of front door; right, detail view of porch ceiling beadboard

The house's original windows have been largely replaced by vinyl four-over-four sash on the first floor and two-over-two horizontal-pane windows on the second floor (Slane 2017). Additionally, the placement of many openings has been altered on all elevations of the house, as denoted by both the building's original floorplans and discussion with the building's current owner Jason Allen (Allen 2019) (Figure 49). As part of his restoration plan, Allen is undertaking the task of reversing the altered openings and replacing the modern windows with period appropriate materials.

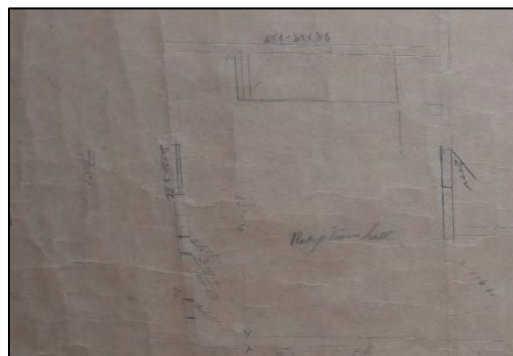


Figure 49: Portion of original floorplan depicting entry and sidelight arrangement between porch and reception hall, at left, and stairway at top

A single-story ell extends to the building's rear (northern elevation). The ell is clad in original weatherboards and capped with cornerboards. Like the main body of the house, the gabled appendage features cornice returns and stands on a stone-piered foundation later filled in with stone. Paired two-over-two light sash windows are centered on the ell's northern and western elevations. A later-built hipped-roof porch (currently undergoing repair) extends from the northern elevation and connects to both the main body of the house and the rear ell (Figure 50 and Figure 51).



Figure 50: Left, view of western elevation, right, view of northwest corner



Figure 51: Left, view of rear (northern) elevation; right, view of eastern elevation

Near complete access to the interior of the John Arnold House, provided by the homeowner, revealed an exceptional amount of original material and a high degree of integrity. All of the house's rooms retain their original beadboard walls and ceilings, hardwood floors, doors of six stacked panels with their hardware, and minimal Colonial Revival-style surrounds intact. A staircase with original spindles and boxy newel posts is located in the reception hall. Little of the original interior finish has been lost (Figure 52).



Figure 52: Left, view of front entryway; right, view of staircase (located on west wall of entryway)

In addition to floors, walls, and ceilings, original mantels continue to serve the rooms in the main body of the house. Three of the first-floor mantels have square or rounded columns that extend above the hearth shelf to embrace mirrored overmantels. A more basic post-and-lintel mantel that has been stripped down to its pine surface currently leans against a hearth in the kitchen (Figure 53).



Figure 53. Clockwise from upper left, mantels in dining room, kitchen, front parlor, and rear parlor

The second floor, too, retains original floors, walls, doors with surrounds, and a mantel (Figure 54 and Figure 55). Even the unfinished attic is intact. The roof was apparently always kept watertight, for the common rafters, other framing members, and roof boards remain in excellent condition (Figure 56).



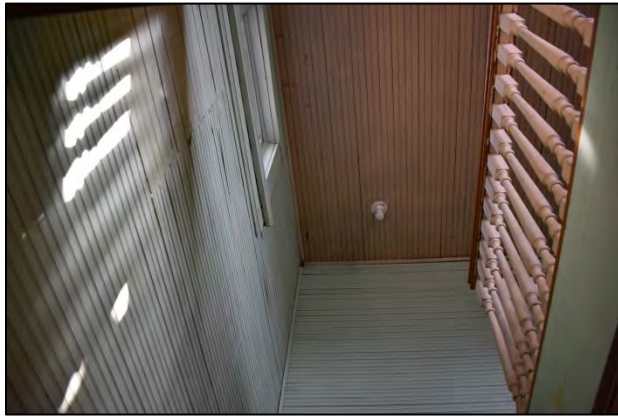


Figure 54: Stairs and beadboard looking up from first floor and from within upstairs hall

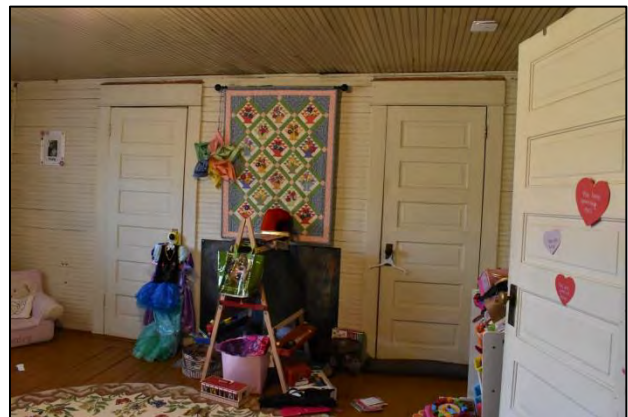


Figure 55: Original upstairs mantel, floors, walls, ceilings, doors, and surrounds in bedrooms



Figure 56: Attic with original well-preserved common rafters, roof boards, and other framing members

### Shed (former light plant/wellhouse) (contributing building)

The three-bay, side-gabled, concrete-block shed is oriented to the west and capped with a standing seam metal roof (Figure 57). A centrally placed six-panel door is found on the façade and framed on either side by two-over-two hinged windows. The body of the building likely dates from the mid-twentieth century. It may, however, stand on the site of, and have been built to replace, the building

that held the “light plant” and perhaps, additionally, a well. A concrete pad in the building has the date “1897” scratched into it and three initials, the first two of which are “A” and “P”; the last initial is perhaps an incomplete “K.” Atop the pad is equipment manufactured by the Fairbanks Morse company. The company produced, among other mechanical equipment, well pumps and light plants. A plat map depicts a light plant on or near this site in 1933 (see detail at Figure 58, below).



Figure 57: At top, concrete-block body of shed; at bottom, Fairbanks-Morse light plant or well pump fixture standing upon and 1897-dated concrete

### Garage (noncontributing building)

A two-bay frame garage to the east of the house likely dates to the late twentieth century. The front-gabled building is clad in vinyl siding and has two four-light wooden garage doors. A six-paneled door is located on its western elevation (Figure 58).



Figure 58: Modern garage between house and shed

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The land on which the John Arnold House stands is historically associated with the Allen and Arnold families of northern Wake County. Information on the Allen family can be found in the “Young Allen Papers, 1783-1927” (Collection Number 04411) in the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. Jason Allen, who is not related to the Young Allen family, holds additional Allen and Arnold family records that were in the house when he purchased it.

Sarah Elizabeth Allen (1841-?), the great-granddaughter of Young Allen, and her husband, John Anderson Arnold (1833-1909), had one son, John Henry Arnold (1881-1972). Sarah died between the birth of John H. and, presumably, the 1886 marriage of John Anderson Arnold to Virginia Etta Hayes (1856-1906) in 1886. (Neither Sarah’s death certificate nor grave were located.) For a number of reasons, John Anderson Arnold in all likelihood built the house after his remarriage (on land historically belonging to the family of his first wife).

Between their 1886 marriage and 1900, John Anderson and Virginia (or Etta) had eight children. The household by 1900 therefore had 11 family members, as John H. was only 19 and still at home at that time. A new marriage and rapidly growing family would have called for a new house if the funds were available. As a mature and established farmer, John Anderson would have had the resources to build a large and handsome dwelling. Further, the house’s transitional style features a coupling of Queen Anne-style picturesque roof lines and stepped-back wall planes with restrained Colonial Revival-style porch details and interior finish. This suggests construction in the late nineteenth century, when the two styles came together in North Carolina with neither predominating. Additionally, the concrete pad in the shed carries a date of 1897. Finally, John H. Arnold, who owned the house by 1910, would have been too young to have built it.

With the deaths of his stepmother in 1906 and his father in 1909, John H. took over the house and farm. The 1910 census identifies the 29-year-old as the head of the family. He had a tremendous responsibility, for the household included his half-sisters Oma (21 year old) and Alma (20), along with seven other half-siblings ranging in age from eight to 18.

John H. was apparently up to the challenge, for a 1933 plat of the property (likely drawn as result of the construction of the new Creedmoor Road) that survived in the Arnold House depicts a large and well-developed farm complex that had likely largely arisen through his efforts. It included two barns, two poultry houses, a cotton gin, and a potato house (Figure 59). Additionally, two dwellings on his

property—perhaps tenant houses or homes to half-siblings—were located just west of the complex on the opposite side of the new road. John H. was unmarried in 1910, but he subsequently wed Claudia Eula Baucom (1878-1969). His 1972 death certificate notes that he was widowed and identifies him not only as a retired farmer, but also a retired attorney.

The 1933 plat also depicts two parcels of land owned by John H. Arnold in 1933. The Arnold House rests on the easternmost parcel and is surrounded by numerous farm structures, none of which remain standing today (although the concrete-block shell of the shed may stand on the site of the light plant). Lally's 1990 survey includes a photograph of three outbuildings, but no other information on them. What remained was torn down between 2010 and 2013 to make way for the construction of new houses (Slane 2017). As seen in the upper image, Arnold's eastern parcel was bisected north to south by the Raleigh Creedmoor Road/Route 21 (or current day NC 50). Mt. Vernon Church Road (labeled on the map as the Raleigh/Creedmoor Old Road) bisects the property east to west. Peed road also cuts through the eastern corner (Figure 59).

John H. and Eula continued to reside at the residence through at least the last available census, taken in 1940. By this time their only child, Henry B. Arnold (1915-1983) had married Carrie Phipps (1913-2000) and the new couple resided in the house with Henry's parents (1940 United States Census). In 1962 John and Eula deeded a significant amount of land to their son, including the John Arnold House (Deed Book 1527/Page 315). Following Henry's death in 1983 the house passed to Carrie who is said to have closed most of the residence and used only a small number of rooms. According to Jason Allen, the second floor was converted to a separate apartment at some point during the late twentieth century, and it is believed that a nephew or other relation of Carrie's resided there for some time (Allen 2019). Following Carrie's death, most of the land was sold off as residential parcels. Allen purchased the John Arnold House and its small parcel of land in 2013 from Carrie's estate. He is personally completing an extensive restoration of the house and intends to take it back to its original form, under the guidance of original blueprints uncovered in the house's attic and his skills as a professional restorer of historic buildings.

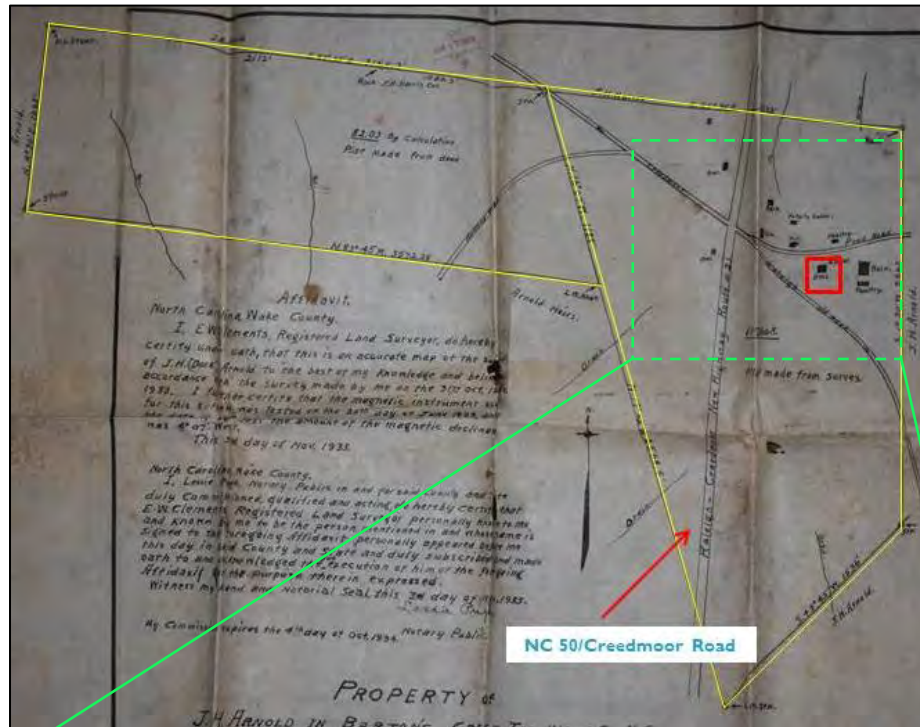


Figure 59: 1933 plat of property (courtesy of homeowner, Jason Allen)

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

To place the John Arnold House within the larger context of Wake County’s late-nineteenth/turn-of-the-twentieth-century rural architecture, comparable houses were identified. An evaluation of the county’s housing stock revealed a number of comparable two-story frame Victorian and transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style farmhouses.

The ca. 1896 Rufus Merrimon Upchurch House (WA0773 and WA7336) (Figure 60, left) sits at 1600 Jenks Carpenter Road in Cary. Likely once a farm seat with considerable land holdings, today the house is surrounded by encroaching modern subdivisions. Lally included the house within her county survey and described it as follows (Lally 1994:336):

This two-story L-plan house with hip and cross-gable roof and two rear ells has both late-Victorian and early Colonial Revival details, such as a wraparound porch supported by slender Doric columns and pedimented window and door moldings, respectively.

The house maintains a high degree of material integrity and retains its original weatherboards, six-over-six and nine-over-nine sash windows, paneled front door with sidelights, and wraparound porch. It was placed on the state Study List (SL) of potentially NR-eligible resources in 1980 but has subsequently removed from the list as it was moved about 1,000 feet between 1995 and 2005.

The Alious Mills House (WA1004) stands at 3529 Beaver Dam Road in Cary (Figure 60, right) Lally (1994:341) described it as follows:

Alious Mills built a store and house around 1916 in the crossroads community of Green Level... The two-story L-plan house on the lot adjacent to the store is situated in a grove of mature hardwood trees. The prominent dwelling is topped by a high hip roof and, like many houses of the same era, features interior brick chimneys, large one-over-one sash windows, and a wraparound porch with Doric supports. Beside and behind the house are several frame outbuildings; some are recent, but most are contemporary with the dwelling and store.

The overall footprint of the house appears to remain intact, however the building has lost its original windows and surrounds, and its weatherboards have been covered by vinyl. The house was determined ineligible for NRHP listing in 2013 (NC HPO web).



Figure 60: Rufus Merrimon Upchurch House (WA0773/7336) at left; Alious Mills House (WA1004) at right

The Henry H. and Bettie S. Knight Farm (WA0220) at 7045 Knightdale Boulevard in Knightdale was NR listed in 1987 under Criteria A and B for its association with the Knight Family which was responsible for the organization of the town of Knightdale (Figure 69). Although not singled out for its architecture, the property serves as “a good example of a twentieth-century farm complex with its Victorian triple-A-roofed farmhouse and tobacco farm outbuildings...” (Lally 1994:283). The resource’s nomination form provides the following description:

The Knight House has had a series of additions and alterations since it was constructed ca. 1890, most of which appear to have occurred early in its history. The front portion of the house is one and a half stories, with a cross-gable roof that has a central gable at the front... Behind this three-bay, single-pile section is a deep, full-width, hipped rear wing, at least parts of which may be a ca. 1900 addition. Ca. 1915, a semi-detached kitchen was moved from the northwest corner of the house and either this wing, or a new gable-roofed kitchen wing, attached to the northeast. An original rear porch was enclosed and a hipped-roof sleeping porch built over it.

Despite rapidly encroaching development, the house sits on almost 35 acres of land and retains a large number of the outbuildings depicted in the 1987 NRHP nomination form. Additionally, the house itself does not appear to have changed significantly.



Figure 61: Henry H. and Bettie Knight Farm (WA0220)

### **Architectural Significance (Criterion C)**

The John Arnold House is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It is largely intact, retaining its original weatherboards, exterior paneled door with sidelights, chimneys, and mostly original porch. Further, its interior is exceptionally intact. Original floorboards, beadboard walls and ceilings, staircase with spindles and newel posts, six-paneled doors and surrounds, and multiple mantels remain in place. It retains its overall form and is being extensively restored to return it to its original appearance. Its overall integrity appears to be superior to that of the houses referenced above. The John Arnold House is an exceptional example of a late-nineteenth/ turn-of-the-twentieth-century Wake County Victorian and transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style farmhouse.

### **Historic, Association, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, and D)**

The John Arnold House is recommended as not eligible under Criteria A or B as it has no known connection with any significant historic events or notable persons. Additionally, the house does merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion D as it is unlikely to yield important information based on its appearance or construction.

<b>JOHN ARNOLD HOUSE</b>		
<b>Element of Integrity</b>	<b>Level of Integrity</b>	<b>Assessment</b>
<b>Location</b>	High	Sits on the site were it was built
<b>Design</b>	High	Original exterior form, weatherboards and entry in place (later siding being removed); retains almost all original interior form and finish; later window openings and windows being returned to original appearance
<b>Setting</b>	Medium/Low	Almost all original land has been sold from property; Mt. Vernon Church Road bisects original lot, and current parcel is surrounded by new development; however, the parcel retains mature pecan and shade trees
<b>Materials</b>	High	Exterior retains original weatherboards (later siding being removed), entry, and much of original porch intact; almost all interior materials remain intact, including floors, walls, ceilings, stair, doors in surrounds, and mantels; later window openings and windows being returned to original appearance
<b>Workmanship</b>	High	Exterior retains original weatherboards (later siding being removed), entry, and much of original porch intact; almost all interior workmanship remains intact, including floors, walls, ceilings, stair, doors in surrounds, and mantels; later window openings and windows being returned to original appearance
<b>Feeling</b>	High	High integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship, and medium integrity of setting; therefore high integrity of feeling
<b>Association</b>	High	High integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship, and medium integrity of setting; therefore high integrity of association

### **NATIONAL REGISTER PROPOSED BOUNDARY**


The recommended boundary of the John Arnold House is its entire 1.75-acre parcel (PIN #0890391364), which is historically associated with the house (Figure 62). This parcel contains the house, its contributing shed, and its noncontributing garage. The proposed boundary is believed to provide the John Arnold House with sufficient historic setting to support its significance. At its north and west, the boundary does not extend into the right-of-way of Peed or Mt. Vernon Church roads, but rather terminates at the interior edge of the NCDOT-maintained ditch dividing the property from the roads.





Figure 62: Proposed NRHP boundary for the John Arnold House (outlined in blue)

## Lassiter Farm (WA7920)

	Resource Name	Lassiter Farm
	HPO Survey Site #	WA7920
	Location	9305 Creedmoor Road
	Parcel No.	0799302983
	Date of Construction	Ca. 1930s-2000s
	Recommendation	Recommended not NRHP eligible

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Lassiter Farm is composed of a sprawling 69.69-acre rectangular parcel bounded on its east by NC 50/Creedmoor Road and to its west by Old Creedmoor Road. Open pasture bounds the parcel to the south and new growth woods borders to the north. A 1950s masonry cottage sits near the center of the lot and likely served as the farm seat for the mid-twentieth-century farm complex. To the northeast of the cottage sits a single-story frame house, likely a tenant house or earlier residence. Surrounding the two residential structures is an assortment of mid/late-twentieth-century ancillary buildings which include a farm barn and silo, numerous small sheds, and a modern picnic pavilion. A small family cemetery is located to the rear (west) of the cottage.



Figure 63: Site plan of Lassiter Farm

### Clina Bailey Missionary House (1950s Brick Cottage)

The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Clina Bailey Missionary House stands four bays wide and is clad in brick. A projecting two-bay front gable is centered on the building's façade and holds a replacement six-light-over-two-panel door. The door rests underneath a single-bay pedimented porch supported by wooden posts. Two interior brick chimney stacks rise from the building's roof and appear original (Figure 64). A former single-bay porch extends from the building's southern elevation and has been enclosed and clad with vinyl siding. Bands of one-over-one sash are found on the elevations of this enclosed porch. At the house's rear, on the northeast corner, a recessed porch has also been enclosed and clad in vinyl (Slane, 2017) (Figure 65). All of the building's windows are replacements. Although multiple site visits were made, interior access was not available.



Figure 64: Left, view of front (eastern) elevation; right, view of southern elevation



Figure 65: Left, view of rear (western) elevation; right, view of northern corner

### Lassiter Cemetery (Figure 66)

The small family cemetery lies to the rear (west) of the Bailey House, according to Slane, consists of at least nine graves (Slane 2017). At the time of the most recent site visit, many of the gravemarkers were enveloped by vegetation and only three were visible. These small engraved granite markers displayed the following names: C.N. Lassiter 1890, Marion Lassiter, 1872, and L.A.L. Son of Marion and Margaret Lassiter (Slane, 2017).



Figure 66: Images of Lassiter Family headstones found in small family cemetery to rear (west) of house

### 1930s Frame House

Situated to the northeast of the Bailey House, the frame minimally Craftsman-style residence stands one story tall and is clad in vinyl siding. The building is comprised of an original three-bay wing with a single-bay shed roof wing extending off its eastern elevation. A two-bay hipped roof porch embraces the building's façade. Beneath the porch, a six-over-two-panel door is centered between replacement windows. A small interior brick chimney stack rises from the northwest corner of the roof and a three-bay, single-block, shed roof addition extends to the building's rear (Figure 67 and Figure 68).



Figure 67: Left, view of front (southern) elevation; right, view of western elevation



Figure 68: Left, view of rear (western) elevation; right, view of southeastern corner

### Picnic Pavilion (Figure 69, left)

The frame picnic building stands in a pasture to the south of the house and was likely constructed in the 2000s following the purchase of the property by the Bayleaf Baptist Church.

### Frame Shed (Figure 69, right)

The small gable-roofed shed is of frame, clad in weatherboards, and topped with a standing seam metal roof. The building rests on a piered concrete foundation and likely dates to the 1930s (Slane, 2017).



Figure 69: Left, view looking southwest toward picnic pavilion; right, view looking south toward frame shed

### Twentieth Century Sheds (Figure 70, top)

At least two mid-twentieth-century frame sheds are situated in the woods to the west of the Bailey House. The buildings are of frame and clad with horizontal siding. Their gable roofs are topped with standing seam metal. According to Slane, the buildings likely date to the 1940s (Slane, 2017).

### Barn and Silo (Figure 70, bottom)

The mid-twentieth-century barn is located approximately one-tenth of a mile to the north of the Bailey House. The front-gabled building is built of concrete block and vinyl siding fills its gables. A center passage is flanked on either side by two-over-two-light hinged windows. Standing off the barn's northwest corner is a silo which is clad in metal.



Figure 70: Top left and right, view looking north of sheds in woods; bottom center, view of barn and silo

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Uncovering a complete property history for the Lassiter Farm proved challenging as the property was most recently owned by the Bailey family, who owned vast amounts of land in northern Wake County during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The family cemetery located on the property suggests the property has early-nineteenth century links to the Lassiter family.

Marion Lassiter (1828-1872) was born in Tennessee, the first son of carpenter Brinkley Lassiter and his wife Mahala who resided in Wake County by 1850 (1850 United States Census). Marion married Sarah Margaret Penny (1837-1926) in January 1860 and the two resided within the Rogers Store Post Office region. Marion followed in his father's footsteps and is listed as a carpenter with a real estate wealth of \$500 and personal estate work \$250 just following his marriage (1860 United States Census).

In February 1863 Marion enlisted as a private in the Confederate Army and served the last two years of the Civil war with Company G, North Carolina Co. A 1st Light Artillery Battery (U.S. Civil War Solider Records and Profiles, 1861-1865). Following the war's end, he returned home to his wife and two children in Barton's Creek where he worked as a farmer. The family appears of modest means, Marion's personal wealth listed at \$400 and real estate holdings listed at \$100 (1870 United States Census). Marion died in 1872 and was buried on the farm. He left behind his wife Margaret and three children. Margaret and her children presumably resided on the property through at least 1890 as her eldest son C.N. (Nicholas) Lassiter, who died that year, is buried in the small family cemetery located behind the Clina Bailey Missionary House.

A deed dated January 26, 1886 records a land transaction between Margaret and her father Jesse Penny. The deed reveals that Margaret was gifted 200 acres from her father almost a decade after Marion's death; however, the language of the deed suggests the Lassiters had already been living on the granted property for some time, as the deeds describes the land as "the parcel or tract of land on which she now lives...on both sides of the road leading from Raleigh to Rogers Crossroads on both sides of the tributaries of Barton's Creek" (Deed Book 90/Page 537).

This description is consistent with the remaining acreage currently associated with the Lassiter Farm, and is likely the property to which the deed refers. It is unknown when the Lassiter family first settled on the land, as no buildings contemporary with this period of occupation remain extant to provide contextual clues.

In 1902, Margaret granted approximately 101 acres of the land from her father to her son Cornelius J. Lassiter, having made her second husband her co-owner of the roughly remaining 105.5 acres in 1900 (Deed 167/Page 208; Deed 162/Page 86). From here, the property's history becomes unclear, leaving a significant gap in the farm's history. Real estate records reveal the land was owned by Clina Bailey by 1989 (Deed Book 4588/ Page 87).

In 2005 the Bay Leaf Baptist Church purchased the current 69.69-acre parcel of land comprising the Lassiter Farm from the family of the deceased Clina Bailey, a long-time member of the church community (Deed Book 11577/Page 646). Following Bayleaf's acquisition of the property the church remodeled the brick cottage with the intent of utilizing the residence as missionary housing. The church continues to use the house in this manner and titles it the Clina Bailey Missionary House. The grounds of the farm are used to host outdoor events sponsored by the church. In recent decades, the property had served as a horse farm.

## **NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION**

A survey of Wake County's early/mid-twentieth century farmsteads revealed numerous intact resources extant throughout the county. All of the selected comparables boast farm seats with at least medium degrees of material integrity, and unlike the Lassiter Farm, retain handsome collections of early/mid-twentieth century farm buildings.

The ca. 1946 Booth Farm (WA7509) (Figure 71) is situated at 1490 N. Salem Street on a 1.5- acre lot just outside of Apex. The one-and-a-half story side-gabled Period Cottage is clad in replacement vinyl siding and displays replacement vinyl windows and surrounds. The building retains its original brick front-facing gabled entrance which is centered on the façade. An original paneled door is topped with a fanlight transom. While the house has lost a significant amount of its original land, it retains a number of outbuildings including a gambrel roof barn and numerous early sheds/smaller barns.



Figure 71: Above, the Booth Farm (WA7509) at 1490 N. Salem Street

Located at 3724 Ten Ten Road Road in Apex, the property labeled simply as “Farm” (WA6412) (Figure 72) was built ca. 1945 according to NCHPO records. A single-story, front-gabled, frame residence fronts the property and is clad in original weatherboards and also retains original cornerboards. A three-bay pedimented front porch embraces the façade and is supported by battered wooden columns sitting atop brick piers in the Craftsman style. The house also appears to retain original three-over-one sash windows. Situated to the rear of the house is an assortment of mid-twentieth-century farm buildings including multiple frame sheds and a gambrel-roof barn. A modern log house sits to the rear of this farm complex.



Figure 72: Above, farm at 3724 Ten Ten Road (WA6412)

The Farm Complex (WA4829) (Figure 73) sits right on Kennebec Road at number 7453 in Willow Spring. According to the NCHPO, the house was constructed ca. 1950 and it still operates as an active farm today. A single-story, side-gabled, brick house serves as the farm’s seat. Gabled dormers are perched on either roof slope and an exterior brick chimney stack is attached to its northern elevation. The house retains six-over-six sash windows with original surrounds, and an enclosed carport extends from its northern elevation. The house is accompanied by mid-twentieth-century farm buildings including a large frame barn and a number of supporting sheds and other frame buildings.





Figure 73: Above, farm complex at 7453 Kennebec Road (WA4829)

**Historic, Association, Architectural, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, C, and D)**

The Lassiter Farm is recommended as not NRHP eligible under Criteria A or B, as it has no known connection with any significant historic events or notable persons. The Lassiter Farm is additionally not believed to merit listing under Criterion C. The principal house has lost its original windows, and its porches have been altered. The house boasts no exceptional design elements to garner distinction under Criterion C. Originally built as a farm seat, the house has lost a large number of original outbuildings. Additionally, Wake County retains numerous contemporary farm complexes of the same period which boast higher degrees of integrity. Finally, the Lassiter Farm does not merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion D as it is unlikely to yield important information based on its appearance or construction.

<b>LASSITER FARM</b>		
<b>Element of Integrity</b>	<b>Level of Integrity</b>	<b>Assessment</b>
<b>Location</b>	High	Stands on site where it was built
<b>Design</b>	Medium	Principal house retains original footprint, but two porches have been enclosed
<b>Setting</b>	Medium	Farm retains a significant amount of land, but retains very few early supporting buildings
<b>Materials</b>	Medium	Principal houser etains some original brick cladding and chimney, but altered by modern windows and loss of surrounds
<b>Workmanship</b>	Medium	Principal house retains some original brick cladding and chimney, but altered by modern windows and loss of surrounds; additionally house does not boast any distinguishing design elements

<b>Feeling</b>	Medium	Farm has high integrity of location, medium integrity of design, workmanship, setting and materials; therefore medium integrity of feeling
<b>Association</b>	Medium	Farm has high integrity of location, medium integrity of design and workmanship, setting, materials, and feeling; therefore medium integrity of association

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n.d. House (WA1395) survey file. Located at the North Carolina HPO, Raleigh.

n.d. John Arnold House (WA1326) survey file. Located at the North Carolina HPO, Raleigh.

n.d. Lassiter Farm (WA7920) survey file. Located at the North Carolina HPO, Raleigh.

n.d. Robertson House (1330) survey file. Located at the North Carolina HPO, Raleigh.

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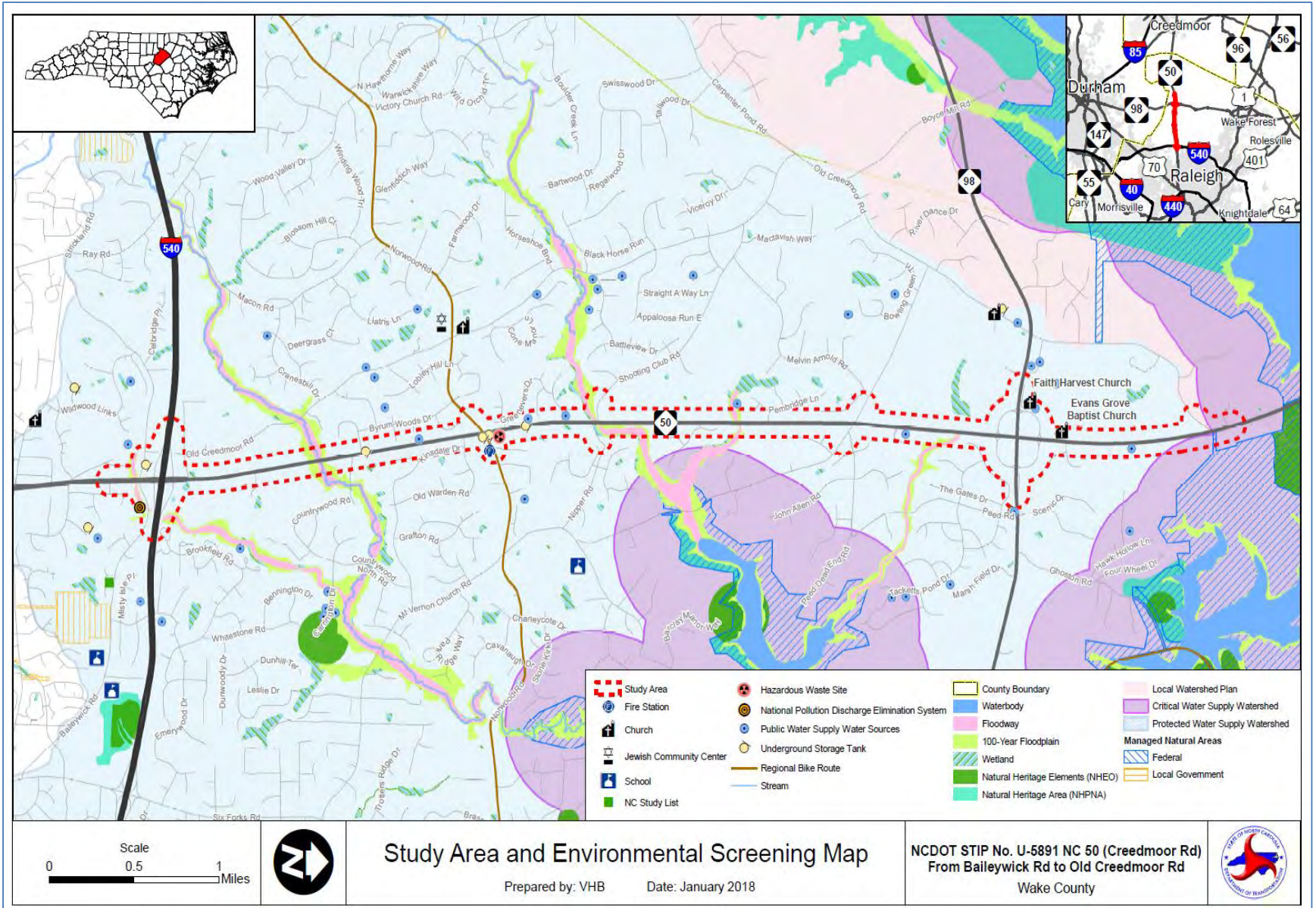
## Inventory Table

### Intensive-Level Field Survey: Widen NC 50 (Creedmoor Rd) from Baileywick Rd to Old Creedmoor Rd, Wake County (TIP No. U-5891, WBS No. 44706.1.1, PA No. 18-06-0018)

Survey # (NC HPO#)/ Name	Address	Tax Date	Assessment
<b>1</b>	13241 Creedmoor Rd	c1940	No further assessment: lacks integrity and significance
<b>2</b> (WA1394) / George Washington Ray House	13932 Old Creedmoor Rd	c1875	<b>Further evaluation required:</b> three-bay, two-story, single-pile house w/ one-story ell; stone-and-brick, exterior-end chimney; weatherboards and shingled facade gable; at least partially intact interior
<b>3</b> / House	12716 Creedmoor Rd	c1949	No further assessment: lacks integrity and significance
<b>4</b> / Evans Grove Baptist Church	12700 Creedmoor Rd	c1970	<b>Further evaluation required:</b> gable-front, brick- and stone-veneered church established (and perhaps partially built) in 1935; early stained-glass windows; cemetery w/ ledger markers extends between church and road; African-American congregation
<b>5</b> / Potential Durham-Ghoston Road HD	Various: 5-A through 5-R on Durham and Ghoston Rds	c1948-65	No further assessment: concentration of houses but community not named on any 20 <sup>th</sup> -c maps; developed irregularly over time, not as part of a planned subdivision; frame, brick, and concrete-block houses from late 1940s into 1960s interspersed with later residential infill; lacks integrity and significance
<b>5A</b> / House	4624 Durham Rd	c1962	largely intact brick ranch that lacks significance
<b>5B</b> (WA1330) / Robinson House	4624 Durham Rd	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> c (HPO date)	<b>Further evaluation required:</b> three-bay, story-and-a-jump, single-pile, weatherboarded house w/ central, corbeled, brick, chimney stack; one-story shed-roofed ell; frame outbuilding and wellhouse w/ masonry well
<b>5C</b> / (WA4791) / Chappell House II	4604 Durham Rd	c1956	No further assessment: largely intact concrete-block house that lacks significance
<b>5D</b> / (WA4790) / Chappell House I	4600 Durham Rd	c1956	No further assessment: largely intact concrete-block ranch that lacks significance
<b>5E</b> / House	4500 Durham Rd	c1961	No further assessment: largely intact brick ranch that lacks significance
<b>5F</b> / House	4524 Durham Rd	c1956	No further assessment: largely intact concrete-block ranch that lacks significance
<b>5G</b> / House	12609 Ghoston Rd	c1947	No further assessment: lacks integrity and significance
<b>5H</b> / House	12613 Ghoston Rd	c1950	No further assessment: lacks integrity and significance
<b>5I</b> / House	12804 Ghoston Rd	c1953	No further assessment: lacks integrity and significance
<b>5J</b> / House	12708 Ghoston Rd	c1950	No further assessment: lacks integrity and significance
<b>5K</b> / House	12608 Ghoston Rd	c1964	No further assessment: largely intact brick ranch that lacks significance
<b>5L</b> / House	12620 Ghoston Rd	c1950	No further assessment: largely intact brick ranch that lacks significance
<b>5M</b> / House	12600 Ghoston Rd	c1964	No further assessment: largely intact brick ranch that lacks significance
<b>5N</b> / House	12508 Ghoston Rd	c1952	No further assessment: lacks integrity and significance
<b>5O</b> / House	4334 Durham Rd	c1965	No further assessment: lacks integrity and significance
<b>5P</b> / House	4407 Durham Rd	c1965	No further assessment: largely intact brick ranch that lacks significance

Survey # (NC HPO#)/ Name	Address	Tax Date	Assessment
5Q / House	4409 Durham Rd	c1948	No further assessment: lacks integrity and significance
5R / House	4441 Durham Rd	c1959	No further assessment: lacks integrity and significance
6 / House	12400 Creedmoor Rd	c1946	No further assessment: lacks integrity and significance
7 / House	12345 Creedmoor Rd	c1962	No further assessment: lacks integrity and significance
8 / House	12328 Creedmoor Rd	c1946	No further assessment: lacks integrity and significance
9 / House	12105 Creedmoor Rd	c1956	No further assessment: lacks integrity and significance
10 (WA1326) / John Arnold House	2628 Mt Vernon Church Rd	c1897 (owner)	<b>Further evaluation required:</b> two-story, multi-gable-and-pyramidal-roofed, transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style house; largely intact wraparound porch; artificial siding being removed revealing weatherboards and surrounds; intact entry/sidelights, stair and hall, mantels, beaded-boards walls and ceilings; under restoration by owner/occupant Jason Allen of Allen Historic Restoration
11 / House	11816 Creedmoor Rd	c1958	No further assessment: lacks integrity and significance
12 / House	11200 Creedmoor Rd	c1951	No further assessment: lacks integrity and significance
13 / House	11100 Creedmoor Rd	c1967	No further assessment: partly intact brick ranch that lacks significance
14 / House	11036 Creedmoor Rd	c1968	No further assessment: lacks integrity and significance
15 / House	13136 Norwood Rd	c1945	No further assessment: lacks integrity and significance
16 / House	13049 Norwood Rd	c1968	No further assessment: largely intact brick ranch that lacks significance
17 / House	10217 Creedmoor Rd	c1959	No further assessment: partly intact brick ranch that lacks significance
18 (WA7920) / Lassiter Farm	9305 Creedmoor Rd	c1950	<b>Further evaluation required:</b> until recently a 70-acre horse farm; two houses—ca.1950 Period Revival-style, brick cottage and secondary ca.1930s one-story, frame house w/ facade gable, vinyl siding; outbuildings include barn, silo, and multiple run-in and other sheds; ca.1870s Lassiter family cemetery on property
19 / House	9000 Creedmoor Rd	c1963	No further assessment: largely intact brick ranch that lacks significance
20 / House	8825 Old Creedmoor Rd	c1925	No further assessment: lacks integrity and significance

# Widen NC 50 (Creedmoor Rd) from Baileywick Rd to Old Creedmoor Rd, Wake County (U-5891, WBS No. 44706.1.1)







Resource 1



Resource 2

George Washington Ray House (WA1394)

Address: 13932 Old Creedmoor Rd Date: c1875 (tax date); c1890-1900 (file date)



Resource 3



Resource 4

Evans Grove Baptist Church [African-American congregation]

Address: 12700 Creedmoor Rd Date: founded 1935; building 1970 & 1995 (date stone)

Resource 5

Potential Durham-Ghoston Road Historic District (Resources 5A through 5R)



Resource 5A



Resource 5C



Resource 5D



Resource 5B  
Robertson House (WA1330)  
Address: 4624 Durham Rd [B] Date: late 19<sup>th</sup> c (HPO file date)



Resource 5E



Resource 5F



Resource 5G



Resource 5H



Resource 5I



Resource 5J



Resource 5K



Resource 5L



Resource 5M



Resource 5N



Resource 5O



Resource 5P



Resource 5Q



Resource 5R

End of Resource 5





Resource 6



Resource 7



Resource 8



Resource 9



Resource 10

John Arnold House (WA1326)

Address: 2628 Mt Vernon Church Rd Date: c1897 (owner Jason Allen)



Resource 10  
John Arnold House (WA1326)  
Address: 2628 Mt Vernon Church Rd Date: c1897 (owner Jason Allen)

1999 TAX PHOTO



Resource 11



Resource 12





Resource 13



Resource 14

2012 TAX PHOTO



Resource 15



Resource 16



Resource 17



Resource 18  
Lassiter Farm (WA7920)  
Address: 9305 Creedmoor Rd Date: c1950 (tax date)



Resource 19



Resource 20



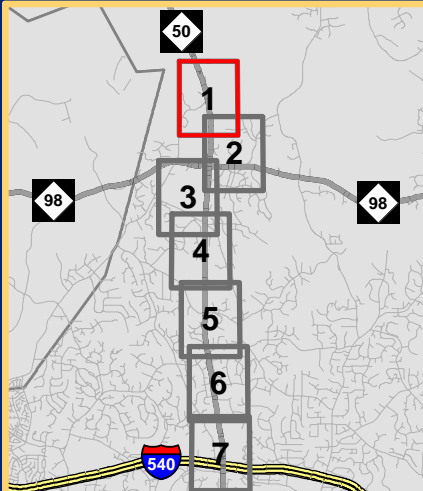
## Demolished Previously Surveyed Resources

### **Gresham's Landing Store (WA 1321)**

NE corner of intersection of Creedmoor and Norwood Rds

Ina Barham Ayscue House (WA 1322)

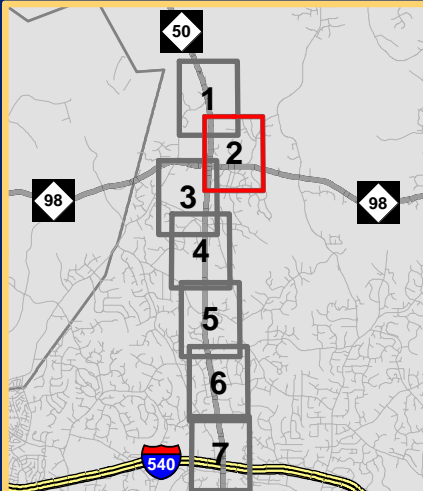
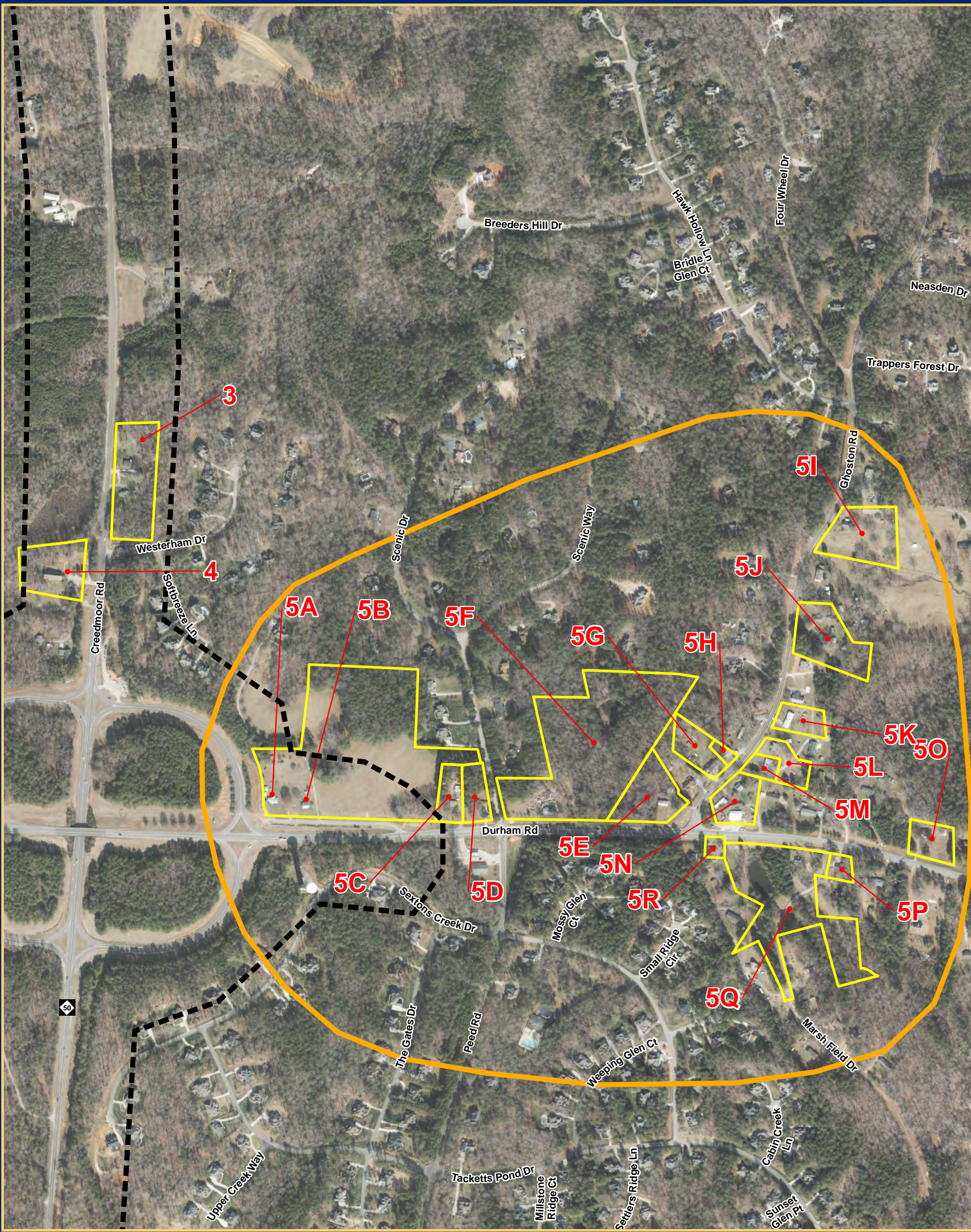
N side of Norwood Rd just east of Creedmoor Rd intersection



## U-5981 Creedmoor Road, Wake County Phase I Building Inventory

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- APE
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  - Potential Historic District

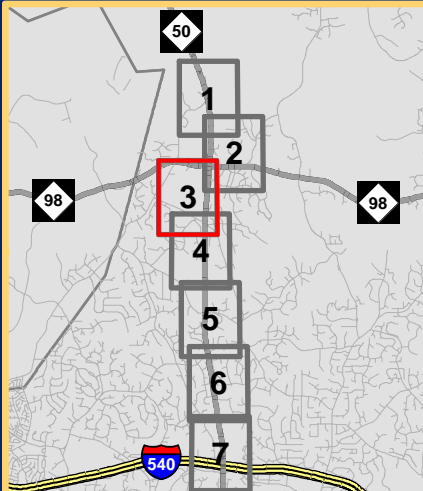
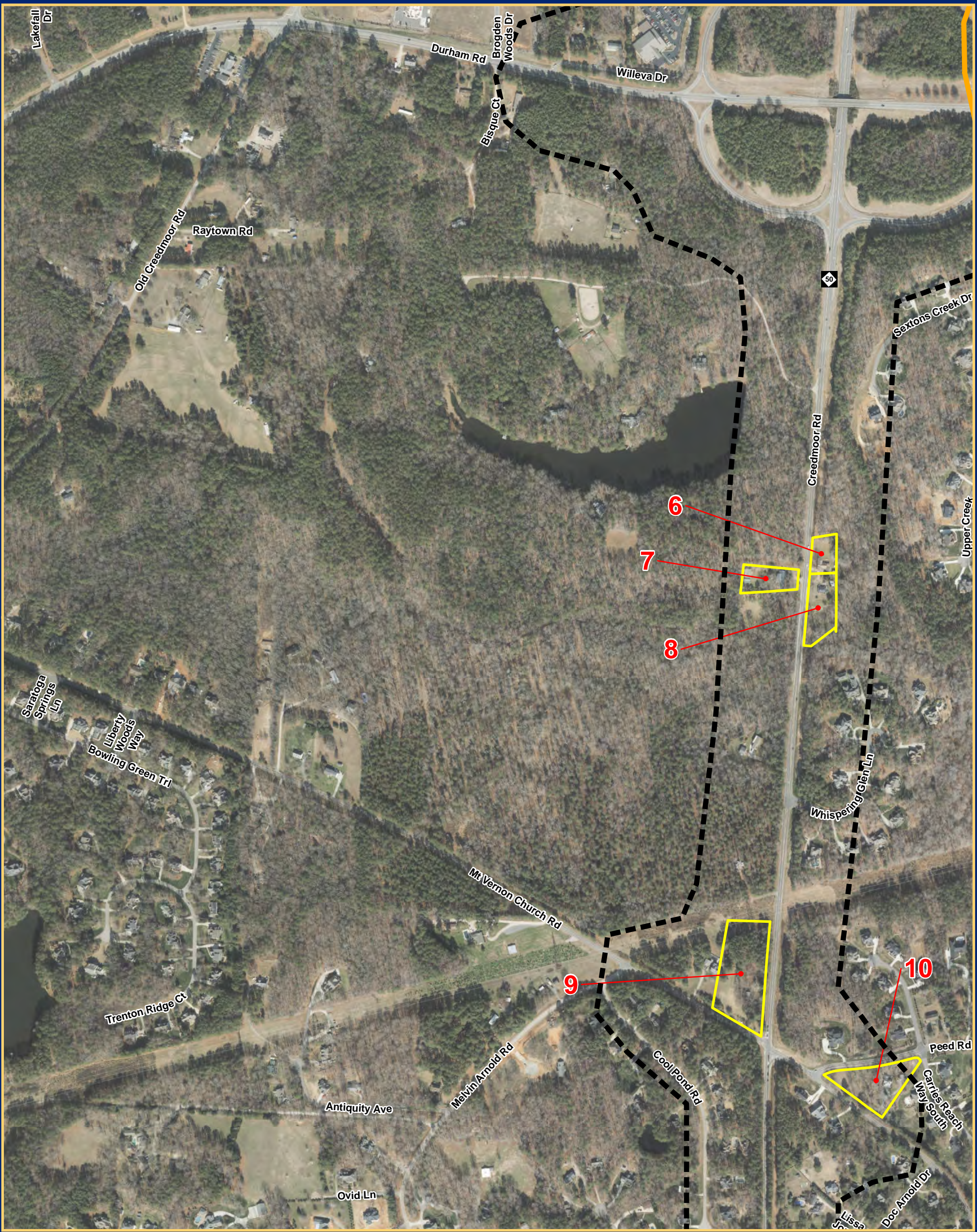




## U-5981 Creedmoor Road, Wake County Phase I Building Inventory

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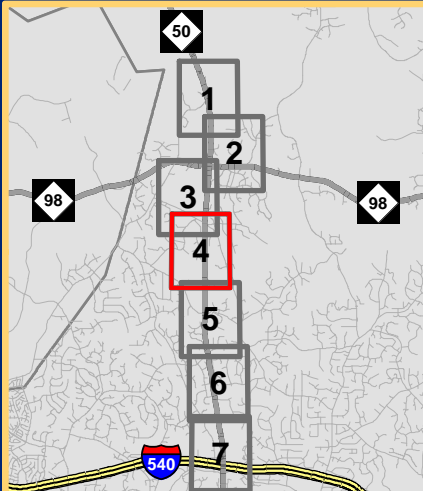




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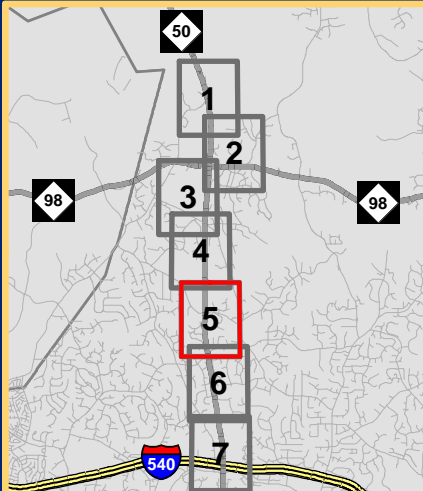
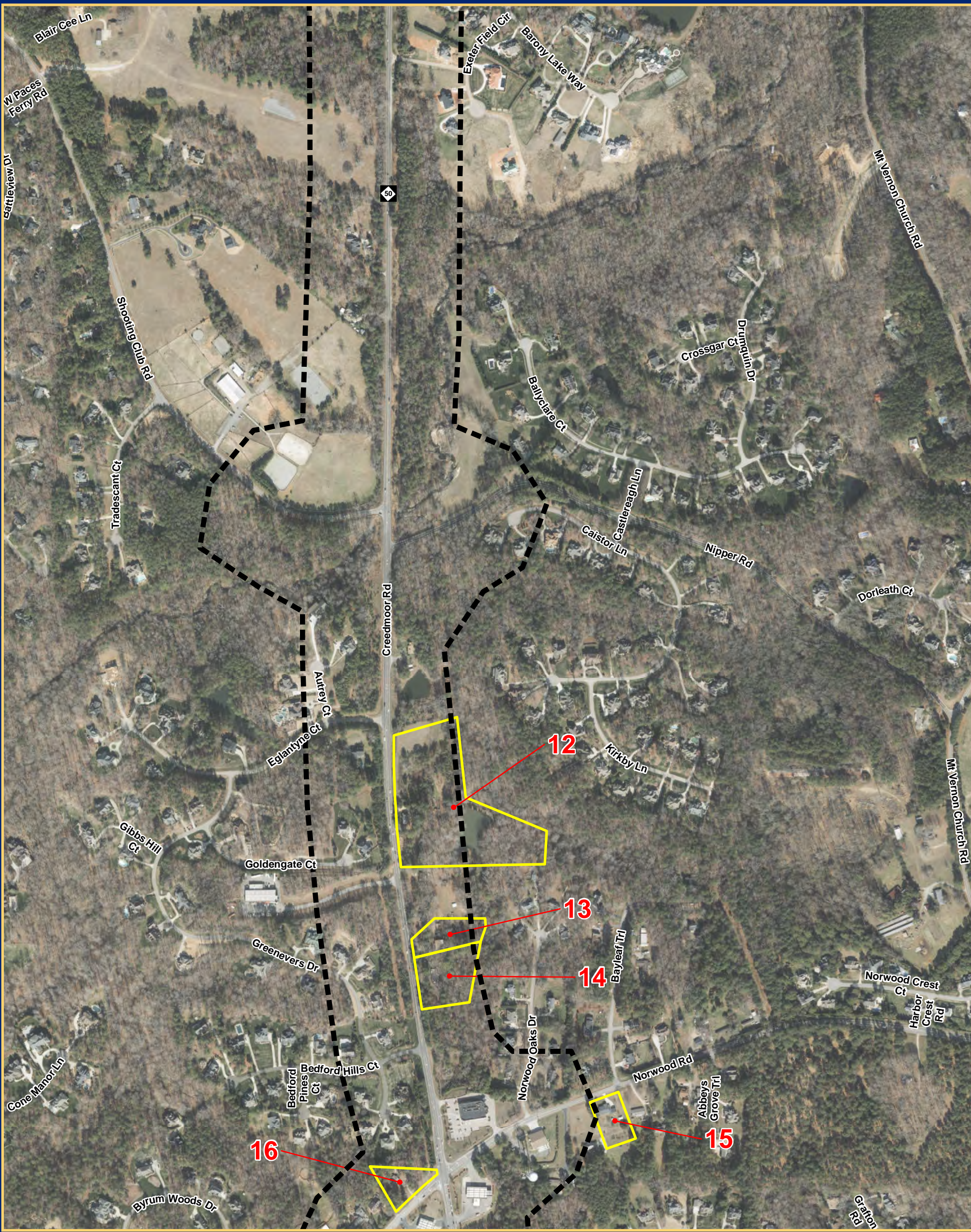




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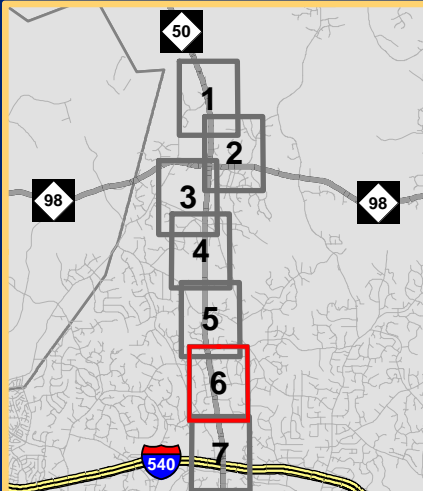




## U-5981 Creedmoor Road, Wake County Phase I Building Inventory

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  - Potential Historic District



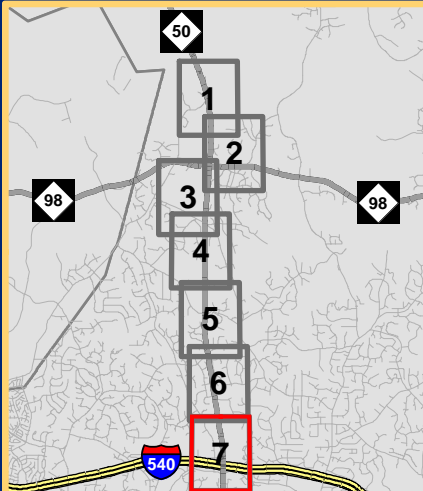


## U-5981 Creedmoor Road, Wake County Phase I Building Inventory

**Legend**

- APE
- Potential Resource Parcels
- Potential Historic District





## U-5981 Creedmoor Road, Wake County Phase I Building Inventory

- Legend**
- APE
  - Potential Resource Parcels
  - Potential Historic District

