

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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper

Secretary D. Reid Wilson

April 29, 2021

MEMORANDUM

TO: Vanessa Patrick, Architectural Historian
NCDOT Environmental Analysis Unit
Historic Architecture Group

vepatrick@ncdot.gov

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator

RGE for Ramona M. Bartos

SUBJECT: Replace Bridge No. 34 on NC 231 (Selma Road) over the Norfolk Southern
Railroad in Wendell, PA 17-12-0071, Wake County, ER 21-0850

Thank you for your March 11, 2021, memorandum transmitting the Historic Structures Survey Report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur with the report's findings that the William H. Richardson House (WA2155) is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report. The report's history was well-written and engaging. The comparison properties provided a very solid argument against National Register eligibility.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

mpfurr@ncdot.gov



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

J. ERIC BOYETTE
SECRETARY

To: Renee Gledhill-Earley, NCHPO

From: Vanessa E. Patrick, NCDOT

Date: March 11, 2021

Subject: *Historic Structures Survey Report for TIP No. B-5986, Wake County, North Carolina. WBS No. 44593.1.1. PA Tracking No. 17-12-0071.*

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Enclosed for your review is a report presenting the evaluation of one historic architectural resource in the B-5986, Wake County project area (one hard copy and one CD-ROM). Survey photographs, GIS data, and a site form are also included on the CD-ROM, and hard copies of the site form and photographs are also provided.

The report considers the William H. Richardson House (WA2155) and recommends it as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Initial screening of the project area by NCDOT Historic Architecture identified which resources warranted additional study. Also located in the project area is Bridge No. 34 (WA2130), determined not eligible for the National Register by NCHPO and NCDOT for the NCDOT Historic Bridge Inventory.

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

V.E.P.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

Replace Bridge No. 34 on NC 231 (Selma Road) over the Norfolk Southern
Railroad in Wendell, Wake County

TIP # B-5986
WBS # 44593.1.1
PA # 17-12-0071

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 2021

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

Replace Bridge No. 34 on NC 321 (Selma Road) over the Norfolk Southern Railroad in
Wendell, Wake County

TIP #: B-5986
WBS #: 44593.1.1
PA # 17-12-0071

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 2021



March 2, 2021

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

Date

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 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 identified one resource that warranted an intensive evaluation of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This individual resource is 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 project involved the evaluation of a single resource located within the APE in support of NCDOT’s proposed replacement of Bridge No. 34 on NC 231 (Selma Road) over the Norfolk Southern Railroad in Wendell, Wake County (TIP No. B-5986; WBS No. 44593.1.1; PA No. 17-12-0071) (Figure 1). As part of this project, AECOM intensively evaluated the resource and provided a written report that included photographs of the resource and landscape; historic and architectural context (as needed); an evaluation of NRHP eligibility; comparisons to similar types of resources; and carefully delineated and justified NRHP boundaries, as appropriate.

AECOM began this report in August 2019. The report was completed in February 2021. As a result of its analyses, AECOM recommends that the singular resource evaluated as part of this report, the William H. Richardson House, does not merit NRHP eligibility. The following table identifies the resource requiring evaluation and summarizes the recommendations regarding its eligibility.

Resource Name	NC HPO Survey Site #	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation and Criteria
William H. Richardson House	WA2155	Recommended not NRHP eligible

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

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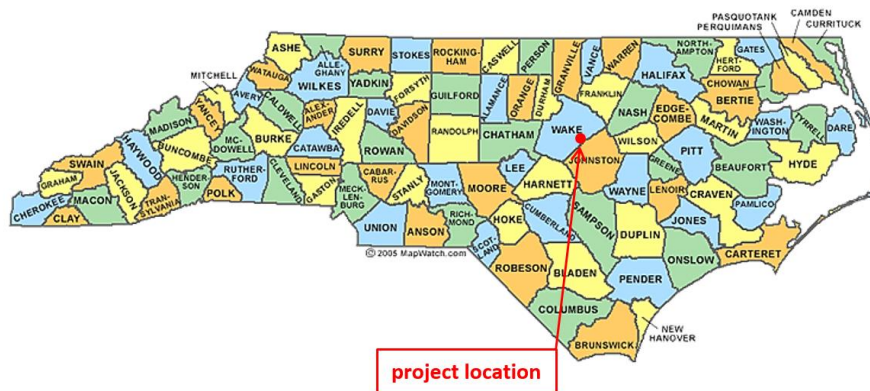


Figure 1: Project location map

In August 2019 AECOM evaluated the resource 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 began this report in August 2019 and completed it in February 2021. As result of its analyses, AECOM recommends that the evaluated resource is not eligible for NRHP listing.

AECOM architectural historian Sarah Potere, who meets 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, she 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 and the evaluated resource is entirely within Wake County and located on Figure 2.

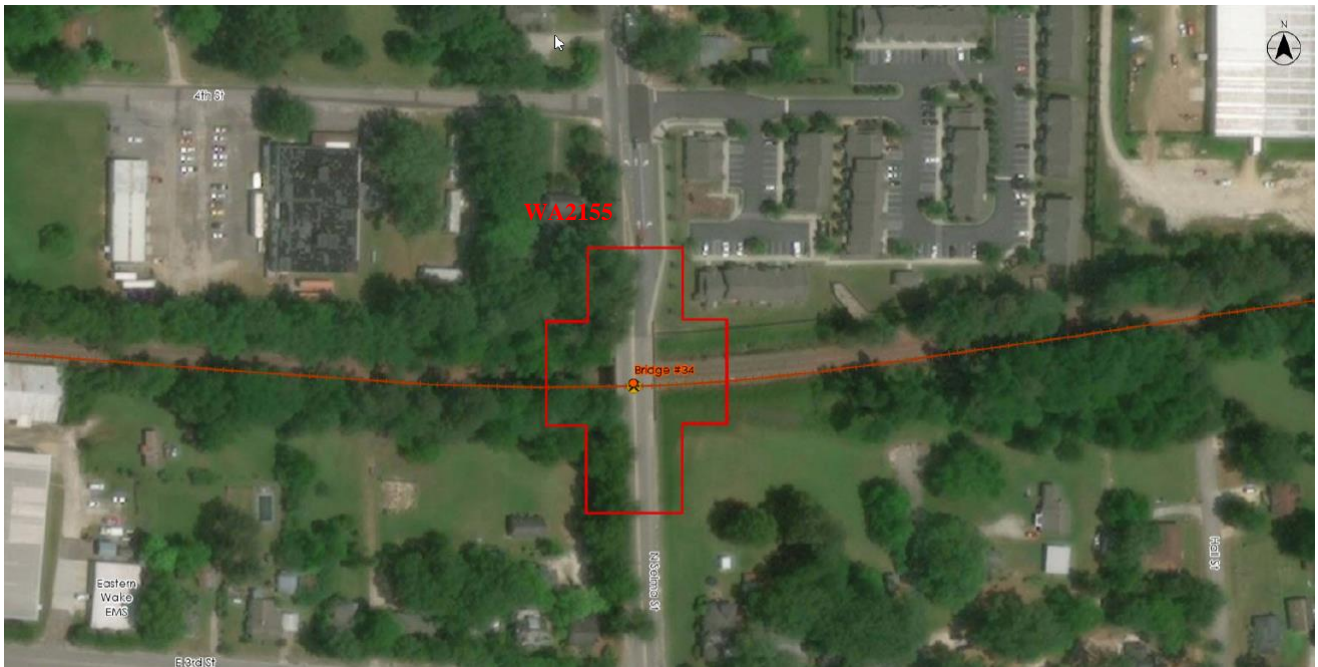


Figure 2: Project APE (figure courtesy of NCDOT)

II. INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

William H. Richardson House (WA2155)



Resource Name	William H. Richardson House
HPO Survey Site #	WA2155
Location	384 E. Fourth Street, Wendell
PIN	1784900212
Date of Construction	Ca. 1850; 1903-1910; 1970
Recommendation	Recommended not NRHP eligible

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The mid-nineteenth-century William H. Richardson House is situated on a 0.6-acre lot of land in the small eastern Wake County town of Wendell. The resource is bounded to the north by East 4th Street and to the south by the Norfolk-Southern Railroad. An empty lot borders the property to the west and Selma Road serves as the eastern border. A mid-nineteenth-century kitchen building and an early-twentieth-century smokehouse accompany the Richardson House on the lot and are situated to the building's rear (south).

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON HOUSE

Constructed ca. 1850, the William H. Richardson House is said to be the oldest standing house in Wendell (Lally 1994: 238). The two-story, three-bay residence presents elements of the Greek Revival style and embodies architectural features of the common Wake County housing type, the I-house. A side-gabled roof clad with asphalt shingles tops the building, and its gable ends are framed by cornice returns. Large shouldered, stone-block, exterior-end chimneys stand at either gable end of the building's original single-pile front block. Although original to the house, they have been noticeably repointed with modern materials in multiple places. The entire building is clad in synthetic vinyl siding, as it was at the time of Lally's 1991 survey (Figure 3 and Figure 4). Most of the building's original nine-over-six wood sash windows are retained on the original block of the house, although their surrounds have either been replaced or covered with vinyl. As result of later additions/alterations to the house, three of these original openings have been covered over: one on either gable end and one at the building's rear elevation. The building has also lost its original centrally placed front door but retains its original three-light transom above its replacement. The centrally placed second floor door opening has been covered completely (prior to 1910, according to historic photographs) but its transom also remains.



Figure 3. Left, view of façade, looking south; right view of northeast corner, looking southwest



Figure 4. Left, view of northwest corner looking south; right, view of northern elevation looking south

A multi-bay, shed-roof, wraparound porch embraces the façade and western elevation. The porch is supported by turned wooden posts, ornamented on either side by decorative wood sawnwork brackets, and spanned by turned pickets. A small portion of the porch has been enclosed on the western elevation to create an exterior storage/closet space (likely done during a 1970s renovation) (Figure 5). The porch is believed to have been added ca. 1903-1910 by Amos Dean shortly after his purchase of the property. This Victorian design likely replaced an original two-story, center bay porch.

Extending from the rear of the original two-story I-house, is a single-story, multi-bay ell, which was likely added ca. 1903-1910 (Figure 5 and Figure 6). The ell is clad in vinyl but holds original two-over-two wood sash windows whose surrounds have been replaced or covered in vinyl. Today the ell holds a dining and sitting room. A modern kitchen block extends from the eastern elevation of the ell. Based upon its interior finishes, this kitchen block may have been added at the same time, making the ca. 1903-1910 addition in fact “L-shaped” in its plan. Extending from the southwestern corner of the rear ell is a projecting hipped roof walkway which sheltered a well as late as 2016, after which time the well was covered over. This walkway, in addition to a rear bedroom attached to the southeastern corner of the “L” addition, and a small closet projecting to the rear of the house, are thought to have been added around 1970 (Wake County Tax Records) (Figure 7).



Figure 5. Left, view of western elevation, looking east; right, detail view of western elevation porch



Figure 6. Left, View of western elevation, looking east



Figure 7. Left, view of southwestern corner, looking northeast; right, view of rear elevation, with smokehouse and kitchen building in foreground

Survey of the building's interior was granted by the building's current homeowner, with some restriction on photography. Examination of the interior of the original single-pile I-house revealed the retention of original floors, original window surrounds, and some original moldings and paneled wainscoting in the Greek Revival style. Each of the four original rooms of the house retained early, simple post-and-lintel mantels. A few two-panel Greek Revival doors also remain in place. An original window, in both the western parlor and eastern

bedroom, has been covered over to allow for the creation of built-in bookshelves (Figure 8 through Figure 9).

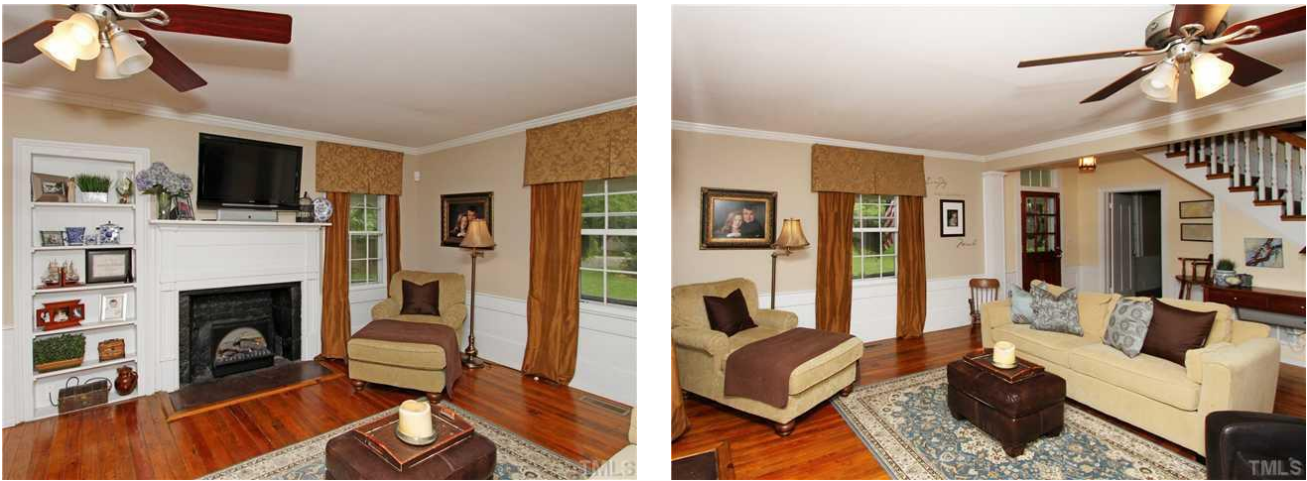


Figure 8. Left, interior view, front western parlor; right, view from western parlor, looking northeast toward hall and stair (image credit: redfin.com)



Figure 9. Left, view of original first-floor eastern parlor (looking east); view of western bedroom (looking west) on second floor of original house (image credit: redfin.com)

Multiple walls have been removed on the building's interior, including the wall of the western parlor (Figure 8), which helped delineate the no-longer-extant central hallway, and the wall in the "L" addition, which now holds the kitchen (Figure 10, right). French doors were also inserted in the far (southern) wall of the western parlor to provide a larger entrance into the dining room, found in the rear "L" addition. Evidence was also uncovered suggesting that the staircase was reoriented (this included ghost lathe marks in the closet under the stair, indicating the removal of plaster walls; a replacement newel post and bannister; differences in floorboard widths at the top of the stairs; and the presence of paneling in the stairwell opposite the current stair landing). This reorientation of the staircase was likely completed during the ca. 1903-1910 renovation when the second-floor door was removed, and a closet was added at the top of the landing (Figure 12). The house appears little altered since Lally's original 1991 survey. (Following her survey of Wake County,

Lally did not recommend that the house be placed on the state's Study List of potentially NRHP-eligible resources.)



Figure 10. Left, view of dining room addition, looking west; right, view of kitchen addition, looking northeast (image credit: redfin.com)



Figure 11, Left, view into second-floor of early-twentieth century dining room addition; right, view of first floor bedroom in 1970's addition (located at rear of house, behind present-day kitchen) (image credit: redfin.com)

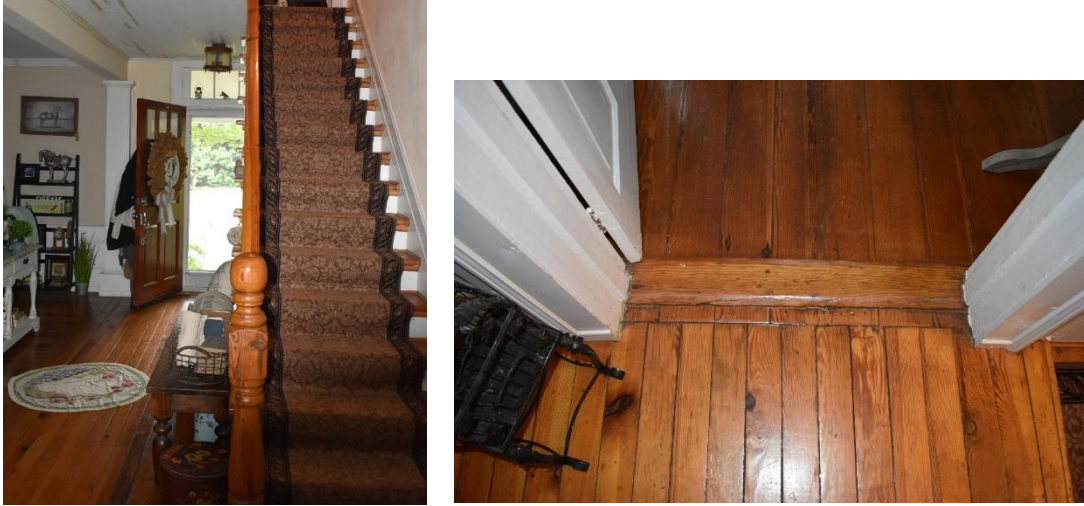


Figure 12. Left, view of stair, looking north; right, detail view of floorboards at top of stair landing

DETACHED KITCHEN

The frame, gable-end, freestanding kitchen is said to be contemporary with the Richardson House (Lally 2004: 239). The building stands to the southwest of the main house and rests on stone piers. Clad in vinyl siding and topped with standing-seam metal, it retains an original, corbeled, gable-end, stone-block chimney. Doors are centrally placed on both the building's northern and southern elevations and appear to be replacements. Small four-light windows are found to the left of both doors. Views into the building's interior were limited and revealed a bricked-up hearth and largely twentieth-century finishes (Figure 13 and Figure 14).



Figure 13. Left, view of rear of kitchen building on left and smokehouse on right with rear of Richardson House in background; right, view of kitchen facade



Figure 14. Left, view of kitchen chimney on eastern gable end; right, view into interior of building

SMOKEHOUSE

The smokehouse is located to the south of the main house and just east of the kitchen. The frame building rests on stone piers and is clad in vinyl siding. A six-paneled door is centered on the building's façade and is likely a replacement. At the time of Lally's 1991 survey, a shed-roof lean-to extended from the building's western elevation. This has been removed (Figure 15).



Figure 15. View of smokehouse façade, looking south

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Richardson family first settled in Johnston County during the mid-1700s, led by patriarch Applewhite Richardson I (1753-1809). The family seat was established near Little River on the Johnston-Wake County border and was occupied by the Richardson family through at least the first decades of the twentieth century (Briggs 1983:182).

In 1847 William H. Richardson (1823-1900) – grandson to Applewhite by his son, Applewhite W. Richardson (1801-1875) – married Emmaline Earp (1830-1890) of Wake County. At the time of the 1850 census, just three years following their marriage, the newlyweds had acquired property in Marks Creek Township. The couple, listed as farmers, lived with their three-year-old son Solomon. Six enslaved individuals were also listed as residing on the property (U.S. Census 1850). Given architectural evidence presented by the Richardson House, in addition to interview notes from previous homeowners found in the building's survey file at the NCHPO, the land to which the census refers was most likely the Richardson House tract, as the house is believed to have been built ca. 1850 (Lally 1994:238). The earliest deed of purchase on record with the Wake County Register of Deeds for William H. Richardson dates to 1868, suggesting the tract on which he built his home was passed to him via will. According to the Wendell Historical Society, the land on which the Richardson House is built was first acquired by the Richardson family in 1801 (Wendell Historical Society 2017). In the 1868 deed's discussion of property bounds, it is revealed that William already owned property bordering the land he was purchasing. It is likely that William would have built his home on this previously owned land as opposed to the land purchased in 1868 given his recorded wealth (Wake County Register of Deeds). At the time of its original construction, the house would have stood two-stories tall, three-bays wide, and just one room deep – a traditional I-house form. The extant detached kitchen building, standing to the rear of the house, would have been built to accompany the residence and was likely one of many other ancillary structures which no longer stand.

In the decade following his marriage, William's farming operations grew exponentially, requiring the labor of 21 enslaved individuals by compilation of the 1860 census. The census records William's household as including himself, his wife Emmaline, a 12-year-old son named William (no mention is made of Solomon), and a male laborer named Gideon Liles. With real estate valued at \$3000 and personal estate of \$16,000 William may have required a farm manager, and it is possible that Liles filled this role. By the 1870 census Liles is no longer listed as a member of the household; however, the value of both William's real and personal estate had greatly diminished as a result of the Civil War (U.S. Census 1860-1870).

In 1868 Marks Creek Township was incorporated and at the time was largely characterized by large-scale commercial farming. Lally (1994:216) notes that:

With fertile soils and railroad connections only a few miles south at Clayton or to the northwest at Raleigh, several commercial farmers and planters in the Marks Creek area prospered in the late antebellum period. Bevers's 1871 map suggests that the northern portion was inhabited by many small landowners, while the more sparsely populated southern area along the Neuse River and Marks Creek had mainly large landowners...

Despite the repercussions of the war, William, or at least the Richardson family, appears to fall into Lally's grouping of large landowners. The 1871 Bevers map (Figure 16) reveals the Richardson family retained a level of prominence within the newly formed Marks Creek Township in the years following the war. The map denotes a mill owned by the Richardsons and a store owned by W. Richardson. The 1870 census records several Richardsons residing in Marks Creek making it unclear as to which branch of the family owned these establishments. The store is listed as "W. Richardson's" store, and while it is possible for this abbreviation to refer to William, no direct reference was uncovered indicating his operation of a store. By

the 1880 census William's occupation was still recorded as farmer; however, he is noted as being either crippled, maimed, or bedridden at the taking of the census. He was roughly 57 years of age and resided with his wife and 17-year-old son Ruffin.



Figure 16. Bevers' 1871 Map of Wake County

Prior to William's death around 1900, he granted the Raleigh and Pamlico Railroad right-of-way to run rail tracks through his property. This line remains today, operated by the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, and runs to the rear of the house (Riggs 1983:168). Following his death, the house and roughly 200 acres of accompanying land passed into the hands of William's widow, Emmaline, and their only surviving son, Ruffin. Shortly thereafter the property was sold for the sum of \$10 to L.B. Richardson (presumably an extended family member). L.B. in turn sold the land just a little over three years later in June of 1903 to Amos Dean for the sum of \$1776.60 (Deed Book 0177/0195).

Born in Granville County in 1852, Amos Dean moved to Wake County sometime during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. The 1900 census listed the home he rented with his first wife and seven children in the Little River vicinity of Wake County (U.S. Census 1900). He is described as having been "handsome, intelligent, and very philanthropic...[and] was very generous to his children with land gifts" (Briggs 1983:193).

Following Dean's purchase of the William H. Richardson House property, the gabled rear kitchen and dining ell addition was added to the house, and likely the wraparound porch as well (Lally 1994:239). These additions were most certainly made to accommodate Dean's large family – Dean fathered 14 children with his first wife, Ella "Nancy" Knott (1858-1905), and four with his second wife, Annie Bunch (1877-1932). An image of the house, dating to ca. 1910, shows the building following these additions (Figure 17). The image also shows that the original door on the second floor, whose original placement is indicated by a centrally placed transom, had been enclosed by this time. It is likely that the door was closed off as part of this large renovation project and the building's central stair was reoriented. At the time of the photo, Dean is listed

in the 1910 census as a farmer on Wilson Avenue (present-day Wendell Boulevard, which the house used to front).

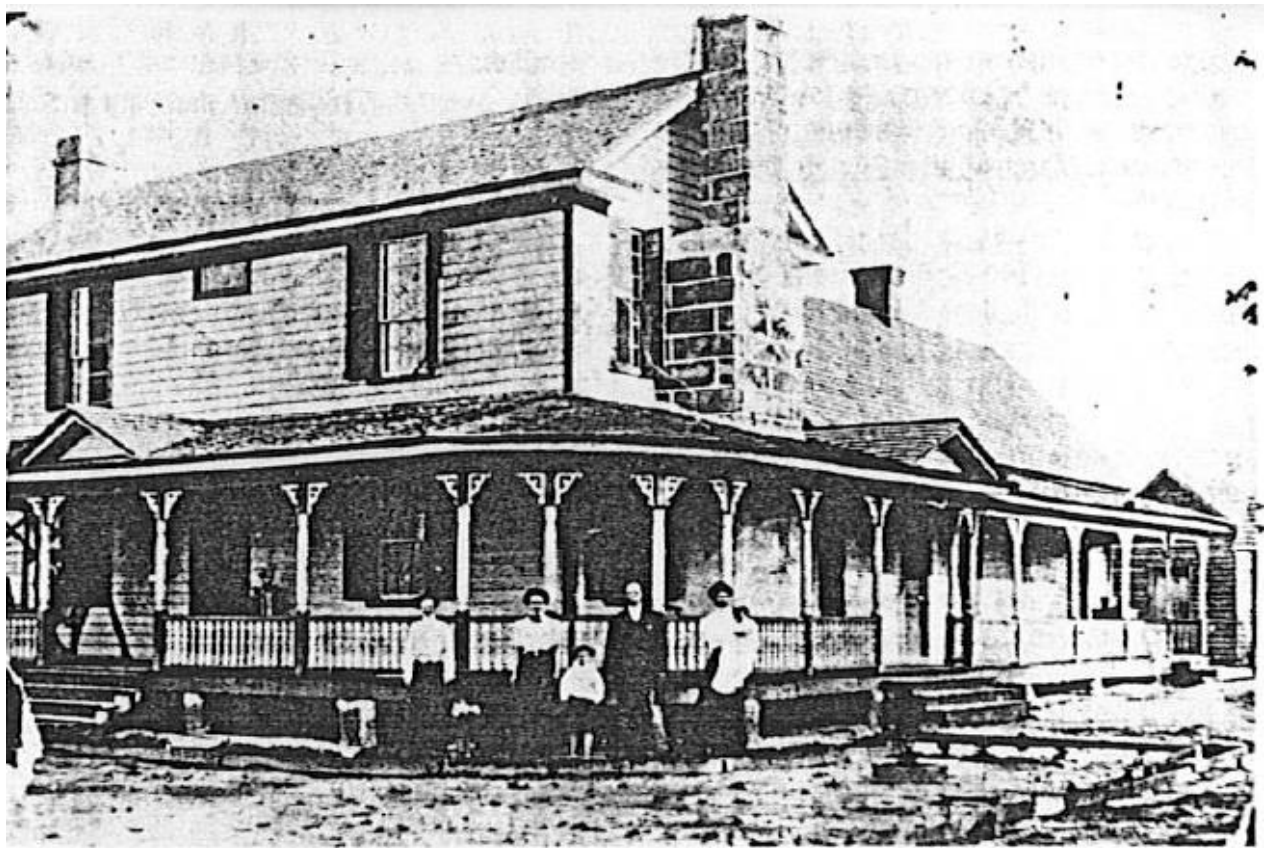


Figure 17. Richardson House ca. 1910 during Dean ownership. Amos Dean is featured second from the right and is accompanied by three children from his first marriage (left to right: Elizabeth Dean Wiggs, Hettie Dean Powell, and Carl Proctor Dean). To the right of Amos stands his second wife, Annie Bunch Dean, holding the couple's eldest daughter Margaret Dean Whitley (source: *Heritage of Wake County*)

The turn of the twentieth century brought great change for Marks Creek as the town of Wendell was incorporated in 1903, the same year Dean purchased the Richardson House. At the time of the house's original construction, it was the seat of a large farm and its surroundings were quite rural in nature. The incorporation of Wendell and the official arrival of the Raleigh and Pamlico Railroad in 1906 signaled a pivotal point in the house's history as it now lay just a short distance south of a newly incorporated town, and virtually right on a now active railroad, as seen in Spoon's 1911 map of Wake County (Figure 18). The official arrival of the railroad fostered Wendell's already thriving tobacco market, which remained active through the last part of the twentieth century (Lally 1994:216).

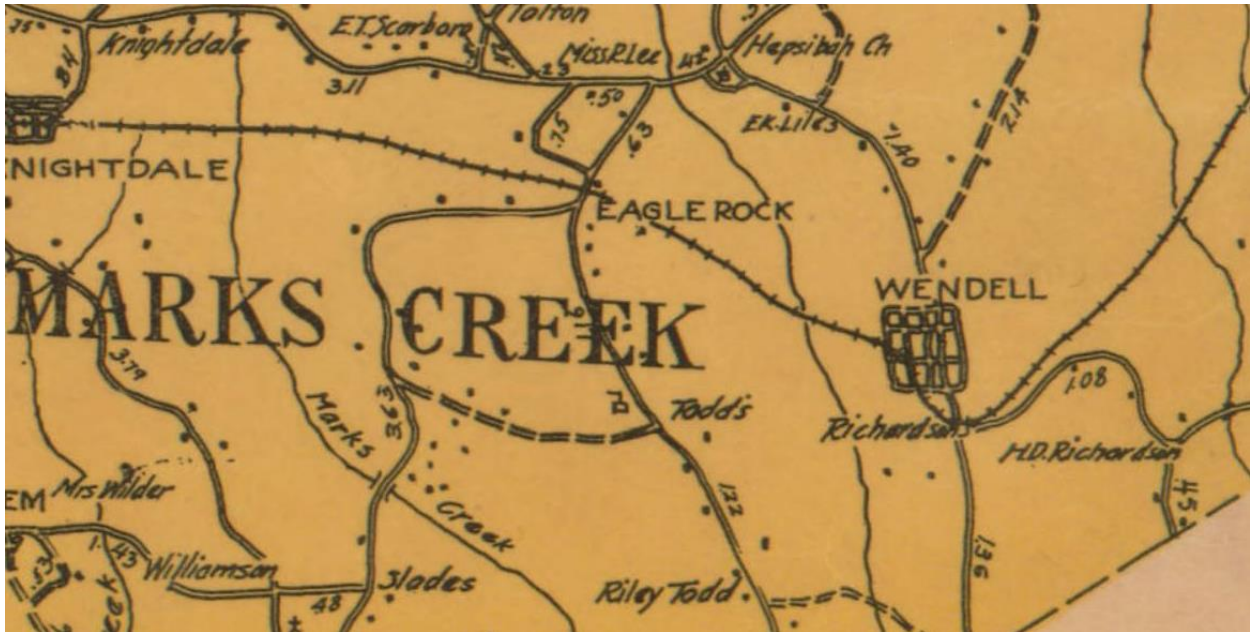


Figure 18. Spoon's 1911 Map of Wake County

Amos Dean continued to reside in the house with his second wife Annie and various children until his death in 1930. After his passing, the house was willed to Annie who outlived her husband by just two years (Briggs 1983: 193). In December 1931, a year prior to Annie's death, the remaining land associated with the Richardson House was surveyed and subdivided in 38 lots (Figure 19). These lots were subsequently sold off individually. The Richardson House fell on Lot 9 and was allocated just 1.1 acres of surrounding land. Following this subdivision, the house was purchased in 1933 by James and Ella Wetherington for the sum of \$1,000 (Deed Book 0655/0330). Eight years later, in October 1941, they sold the property to Ivan and Alice Gay who sold the property to H. H. Johnson and his wife Lula Belle for the sum of \$3,150.00 in February 1942 (Deed Book 0892/0224).

In January 1959 the property returned to the Dean family. Walter E. Dean, Jr., great-nephew of Amos by his brother George, married Elizabeth Johnson and the couple were willed one-third of the property following the death of Elizabeth's parents, H.H. and Lula Belle. They proceeded to purchase the remaining interest from Elizabeth's sisters (Deed Book 1345/0148). Wake County tax records indicate that the house underwent a remodel in 1970, suggesting it was Walter and Elizabeth who were responsible for the rear bedroom addition which sits on the southwest corner of the house. It is possible the closet bump-out extending from the building's southern elevation and the enclosure of a section of the western porch also occurred at this time.

Walter died in 1982 and Elizabeth remarried Frederick Henry shortly thereafter. The Henry's vacated the residence 1985 when they sold it to Samuel Hannon (Deed Book 3487/0412). The Richardson House then passed through the hands of multiple owners throughout the last part of the twentieth century/first part of the twenty-first. Samuel Hannon sold the property in 1994 to Scot Hudson who then sold to Donnie Ray Harper in 2000 (Deed Book 3478/412; Deed Book 6181/0354; Deed book 8159/1516). Under Harper's ownership, the house underwent foreclosure and was eventually purchased by Travis Kirker from Equity

One Inc. in January 2005 (Deed Book 11179/Page 1854). Two years later Kirker sold the house to Jonathan Mouton (Deed Book 12888/Page 0049) and in 2014 the house was sold to its current owner Pamela Dunn (Deed Book 15789/Page 0783).

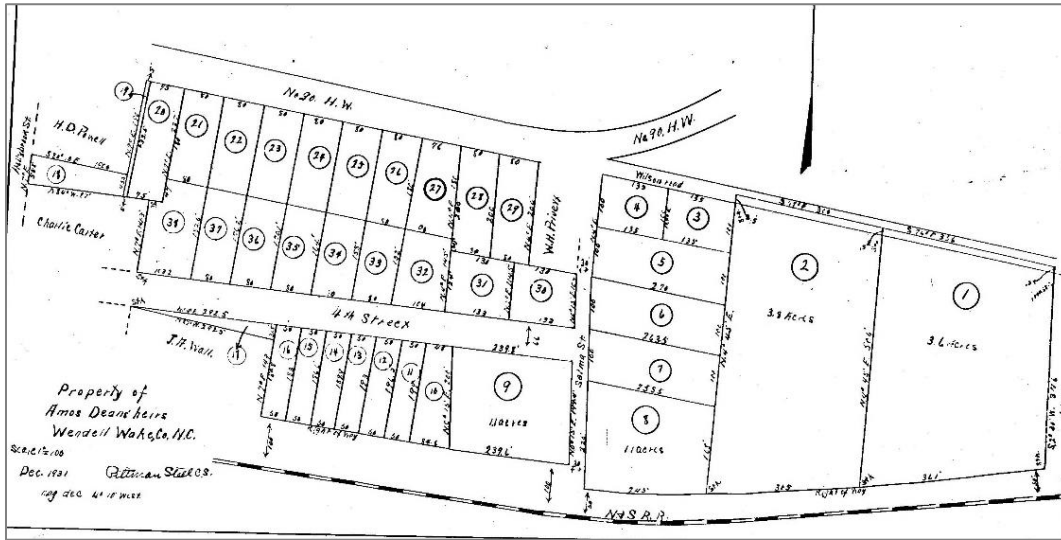


Figure 19. Property of Amos Dean Heirs, December 1931 (Wake County MB1928/Page 133)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

Although said to be the oldest standing house in the town of Wendell, the W.H. Richardson House is one of many two-story, frame, I-houses which have survived in Wake County. As noted by Lally in her architectural survey of Wake County (Lally 1994:31):

Although one-story houses were the norm, two-story dwellings became increasingly numerous in the nineteenth century.... [T]he I-house form – two stories tall, one room deep, and two or more rooms wide... proliferated in the mid-nineteenth century and dominated Wake County architecture until the early twentieth century. The basic form remained stable; only the proportions were modified with changing architectural fashions. Two-room-deep (double-pile) houses and two stories tall were occasionally built in the nineteenth century but such large houses remained rare until the early twentieth century.

Despite widespread urbanization trends seen throughout Wake in recent years, numerous mid-century I-houses have subsisted and are scattered throughout all corners of the county. This collection includes many fine examples of the type, a handful of which have been placed on the National Register or Study Listed.

Listed on the National Register in 1999, the Hood-Anderson Farm (WA2021) in Wendell is a handsome two-story I-house with a two-story rear ell in the Greek Revival style (Figure 20). Unlike many houses in the county, over 100 acres of working farmland remain in the Anderson family and are still associated with the house. Lally discusses the particularly good example (Lally 1994:226):

This exceptionally important and complete antebellum farm complex includes an early Greek Revival-style I-house; a store building; and a one-room building that may have served as an early schoolhouse... The two-story L-shaped house... built in the 1830s or 1840s... displays such typical Greek Revival features as a low-pitched hip roof, nine-over-nine and nine-over-six sash windows, and a double-leaf front door topped by six transom lights... The house's six fireplaces are served by three cut-stone exterior end chimneys... The front porch with paired Doric columns was added around 1910.

The house retains an early-twentieth-century kitchen attached to the main house by a breezeway which was enclosed in the 1950s (Anderson 1998). With the exception of window glass loss, the house appears unaltered since its National Register nomination. The building remains unoccupied, but its grounds are maintained; most of its contributing secondary buildings appear to stand in various states of disrepair.



Figure 20: Hood-Anderson House (WA2021) on Old Battle Bridge Road in Wendell, NRHP listed 1999

The Hartsfield-Perry House (WA1832) was placed on the National Register in 2003 and is situated on a large agricultural parcel in the Rolesville vicinity. According to its National Register nomination the house (Beane 2002):

... appears to have been built in three or four stages. Beginning as a modest one-room-with-loft dwelling built in the 1790s... around 1840 the house took on its present

appearance...The house was re-designed with a low-pitched hip roof; massive cut granite chimneys were constructed on the end walls of the main block and the north wall of the original room; a double tier Greek Revival-style porch on the south façade was added; and Greek Revival two-panel doors and mantels installed in rooms in the main block.

The house (Figure 21) is clad in weatherboards and edged by cornerboards. Unlike the Richardson House, the Hartsfield-Perry House retains its original paneled second-floor door. A two-story porch would have embraced the façade; however, this has been removed and a single-story hipped-roof wraparound Victorian-style porch has taken its place. The house appears to retain early six-over-six wood sash and boasts a high degree of material integrity. In addition to its retention of early materials, the Hartsfield-Perry House retains a handsome cast of supporting buildings, which according to its National Register nomination includes: a log barn (ca. 1805); a detached kitchen, stone well and shed, smokehouse/woodshed, feed barn, and doctor's office, (all dating from 1830/1840); and multiple early-/mid-twentieth-century barns and sheds (Beane 2002).



Figure 21: Hartsfield-Perry Farm (WA1832), on Mitchell Mill Road, Rolesville vicinity, NRHP listed 2003

Constructed ca. 1864, the Bailey-Estes House (WA1406) lies in the northeast portion of Wake County and was placed on the National Register in 2010 for its significance under Criterion C. The house sits on a small rural lot and is supported by a handful of mid-twentieth-century farm buildings, in addition to a late-nineteenth-century family cemetery. The building appears little altered since its nomination, which describes it as follows (Argintar 2010):

The Bailey-Estes House has an I-house form with some Greek Revival-style detailing on its interior... [It] is two stories tall, one room wide, with a side-gable roof (with flush gable ends and boxed eaves), nearly full-width attached front porch, and one-and-a-half-story, end-gable-roof rear kitchen ell... [T]here are three single-shoulder, stuccoed chimneys with free-standing stacks... Windows throughout are the original wood six-over-six, double-hung sash along with some four-light and six-light fixed windows added in the kitchen ell. The house is clad in lapped weatherboard siding. The original foundation appears to have been dry-laid stone piers, but the foundation has been infilled with concrete block...

Although the house (Figure 22) is not supported by its antebellum farm complex, the residence stands as a noteworthy example of its type.



Figure 22: Bailey-Estes House (WA1406) on Mangum Dairy Road, New Light vicinity, NRHP listed 2010

The Horton-Upchurch Farm (WA0765), built in the late 1850s or early 1860s, stands on an actively farmed agricultural parcel in the greater Cary vicinity. It was placed on the Study List in 1990. In her initial survey of the resource, Lally said of the “late Greek Revival style I-house” (1994:320-321):

With its two-story farmhouse and large complex of frame and log farm buildings... [it] exemplifies the late nineteenth-century farmstead in Wake County. ... A well-preserved example of vernacular Greek Revival architecture, the house displays two-panel doors, fluted door and window openings with cornerblocks, sidelights flanking the front entrance, and prominent common bond brick chimneys on each gable end.

The house (Figure 23) additionally retains its original footprint, complete with a rear ell (likely an original detached kitchen later attached and enclosed) shouldered, brick exterior-end chimneys. Since its placement on the Study List, the building has lost all of its original six-over-six wood sash windows and their surrounds and the house has been covered in artificial siding. The resource does retain a large accompaniment of outbuildings, dating to both the late-nineteenth and twentieth centuries.



Figure 23: Horton-Upchurch Farm (WA0765) on Carpenter Upchurch Road, Cary vicinity, Study Listed 1990

Also located within the greater Cary vicinity is the Barnabus Jones House (WA0679), built ca. 1840. In 2012 the house and its surrounding agricultural land was willed to the Town of Cary. A park has subsequently

been constructed on the land, and the house has been mothballed. With the exception of its vacancy, the Barnabus Jones House appears little changed since its original survey by Lally in the 1990s (Lally 1994:391):

Although the exterior of the house has been covered with artificial siding and the front porch has been enclosed, the house still retains its original overall form, plus two handsome brick chimneys with tumbled shoulders and six-over-six and nine-over-six sash windows. Inside, the house shows typical Greek Revival woodwork, with two-panel doors, simple mantels, and a hand-carved newel post. The original detached kitchen remains near the rear of the house, still retaining its wide stone hearth and batten door

Despite the construction of the adjacent park, the house retains a large number of its associated outbuildings, which appear to date from the late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century (Figure 24).



Figure 24: Barnabus Jones House (WA0679), Penny Road, Apex vicinity

The John B. Strain House is situated on Lake Wheeler Road in southwest Raleigh and (WA1236) is described by Lally (1994:391):

An excellent and well-preserved example of the unpretentious two-story farm houses of the mid-nineteenth century, the John Strain Houses features late Greek Revival details, such as a low-pitched side-gable roof, six-over-six sash windows, two-panel doors, gable returns, and plain wide cornerboards. The exterior end brick chimneys are laid in common bond. A rear ell contains the dwelling's kitchen and dining area. The hip-roofed porches on the main

block and rear ell are supported with thin Doric columns. Outbuildings associated with the property include a smokehouse, an early well, and two tobacco barns.

The house (Figure 25) was placed on the Study List in 1991. Appearing virtually unaltered since Lally's survey, the Strain House retains its original six-over-six wood sash and surrounds, an original paneled front door framed by a three-bay hipped-roof porch, and it is clad in its original weatherboards. Multiple outbuildings continue to accompany the house.



Figure 25: John B. Strain House (WA1236) on Lake Wheeler Road, Cary vicinity, Study Listed 1991

EVALUATION OF HISTORIC, ASSOCIATION, ARCHITECTURAL, AND INFORMATION POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE (CRITERIA A, B, C, AND D)

The William H. Richardson 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 in our history.

The house is additionally not believed to merit listing under Criterion C. While the Richardson House retains its original single-pile I-house block, it has accumulated multiple additions over time which have greatly altered the flow of the building and its original floorplan. The house retains many original nine-over-six wood sash windows, although three were covered during the building's renovations, resulting in the loss of its original symmetrical fenestration pattern. The house additionally retains two exterior-end stone chimneys; however, repair work to these appendages – especially the lower portion of the western chimney – is poor in craftsmanship. Synthetic vinyl siding covers or replaces the building's original weatherboards, and the building has lost both of its original front doors (the second-floor door loss includes the loss of an original two-story porch). On the building's interior, numerous original Greek Revival details are found including: original floors in original house block, some original two-panel doors, raised-paneled wainscoting, and many original window and door surrounds. Original mantel pieces, which are simple in their design, appear in all four rooms of the original house block. While these original elements remain, multiple walls have been removed to create a more "open-concept" plan, disrupting the building's original interior flow. Additionally, both the bannister and newel post of the central stair are replacements and the stair itself presents significant evidence of reorientation (see discussion in architectural description). These various interior and exterior additions and alterations leave the building with a medium level of material integrity.

With regard to the building's setting, the Richardson House was originally erected as a farm seat and was once associated with hundreds of acres of land and likely many supporting ancillary structures. The house currently sits on just 0.6 acres and is in the middle of a small town (as opposed to out in the country). While the house does retain a somewhat rare mid-nineteenth century detached kitchen, this building, in addition to its slightly later smokehouse counterpart, has been significantly altered in its appearance. A survey of Wake County's building stock revealed numerous contemporary I-houses with higher degrees of material integrity. It also revealed a number of houses which retained more complete collections of supporting secondary buildings, in addition to more rural settings. As such, the William H. Richardson House does not present itself as a notable example of its form. For these reasons, the house does not merit eligibility under Criterion C.

Finally, the William H. Richardson House does not merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion D as it is unlikely to yield important information based on its appearance or construction.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON HOUSE		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Sits on the site were it was built
Design	Medium	Original exterior I-house block retained, although multiple additions resulting in reconfiguration of interior as well as likely reorientation of stair; clad in vinyl; loss of some original openings (three windows and second floor door); retains original floors and some original interior doors
Setting	Low	Almost all original land has been sold from property; house now sits near center of small town; loss of most original outbuildings; some older trees retained on parcel
Materials	Medium	Exterior clad in vinyl and twentieth-century replacement porch, which has been altered; retention of some original windows and many interior doors; loss of both front doors; retention of original interior flooring, some moldings, and original mantels; loss of interior walls to create "open concept"; reorientation of stairs, including new newel post and bannister; outbuildings heavily altered
Workmanship	Medium	Exterior clad in vinyl with later porch; medium amount of interior workmanship remains intact including floors, some moldings, Greek Revival interior doors and paneling, and some original nine-over-six wood sash windows; original stone chimneys, although they have been poorly repaired in places
Feeling	Medium	High integrity of location, medium integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, and low integrity of setting; therefore medium integrity of feeling
Association	Medium	High integrity of location, medium integrity of design, materials, feeling, workmanship, and low integrity of setting; therefore medium integrity of association

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