

**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

January 27, 2017

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Mary Pope Furr  
Office of Human Environment  
NCDOT Division of Highways

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

**SUBJECT:** Historic Structures Survey Report for the Replacement of Bridge 196 over Moccasin Creek, B-4662, PA 16-02-0140, Wake and Franklin Counties, ER 05-0877

This memorandum is in response to Megan Privett's letter of December 6, 2016, transmitting the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and concur with the finding that the Phillips-Baker House (FK0904) is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PAT MCCRORY  
GOVERNOR

NICHOLAS J. TENNYSON  
ACTING SECRETARY

December 6, 2016

Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley  
Historic Preservation Office  
Department of Cultural Resources  
4617 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-4617

ER 05-0877  
~~ER 14-1104~~

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Due 12/30  
ER letters  
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Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:

Due 1/6/17

**RE: 16-02-0140, TIP No. B-4662, Eligibility Evaluation for the Phillips-Baker House on SR 2308 (Fowler Road/Henry Baker Road), Wake and Franklin Counties**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 196 over Moccasin Creek on SR 2308 (Henry Baker Road/Fowler Road) at the Wake and Franklin County line, identified as PA No. 16-02-0140 and TIP No. B-4662. A project screening and reconnaissance survey identified one property over the age of fifty years within the Area of Potential Effects (APE), the late nineteenth century Phillips-Baker House (FK0904). NCDOT determined further study and evaluation for eligibility to the NRHP was needed for this resource (not previously surveyed) prior to assessing the project for environmental compliance for historic properties.

NCDOT contracted with New South Associates, Inc. to conduct a field survey and intensive evaluation of the Phillips-Baker House (FK0904) for eligibility to be listed to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The report, completed in November of 2016, concluded that the Phillips-Baker House was not eligible for listing to the NRHP.

The Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report and survey materials for the B-4662 evaluation are enclosed for your review and comment per 36CFR.800. Please let us know if you have any additional questions regarding this project. I can be reached at (919) 707-6061 or by email at [mprivett@ncdot.gov](mailto:mprivett@ncdot.gov).

Sincerely,

Megan Privett  
NCDOT Historic Architecture

Cc:  
Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT Historic Architecture

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LOCATION:  
CENTURY CENTER, BUILDING A  
1000 BIRCH RIDGE DRIVE  
RALEIGH NC 27610

# National Register Eligibility Evaluation of the Phillips-Baker House for the Replacement of Bridge 196 over Moccasin Creek on SR 2308 (Fowler Road/Henry Baker Road)

*Wake and Franklin Counties, North Carolina*

TIP No. B-4662  
WBS No. 38457.1.2



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National Register Eligibility Evaluation of the Phillips-Baker House for the Replacement of  
Bridge 196 over Moccasin Creek on SR 2308 (Fowler Road/Henry Baker Road)

Wake and Franklin Counties, North Carolina

TIP No. B-4662  
WBS No. 38457.1.2

Report submitted to:  
North Carolina Department of Transportation, Human Environment Section  
1598 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, North Carolina, 27699-1598

Report prepared by:  
New South Associates, Inc.  
6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue  
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

New South Associates, Inc.  
408-B Blandwood Avenue  
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401



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Mary Beth Reed – Principal Investigator

Ellen Turco – Historian and Co-Author

November 11, 2016 • **Final Report**  
New South Associates Technical Report 2630

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 196 over Moccasin Creek on the Wake-Franklin County line (TIP # B-4662). This project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects in North Carolina (NCDOT 2009). NCDOT architectural historians established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) and conducted a preliminary investigation, identifying one property, the Phillips-Baker House (FK 904), warranting additional study and a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project is 300 feet from each end of Bridge No. 196 and 75 feet from the road centerline. The APE contains area in both Wake and Franklin counties.

In September 2016, NCDOT requested New South Associates, Inc. (New South) assess the NRHP eligibility of the Phillips-Baker House (FK 904) and provide this report.

As a result of this study, for the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, New South recommends the Phillips-Baker House not eligible for the NRHP.

Survey Site Number	Resource Name	NHRP Eligibility Recommendation	Criteria
FK 904	Phillips-Baker House	Not Eligible	None

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## I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

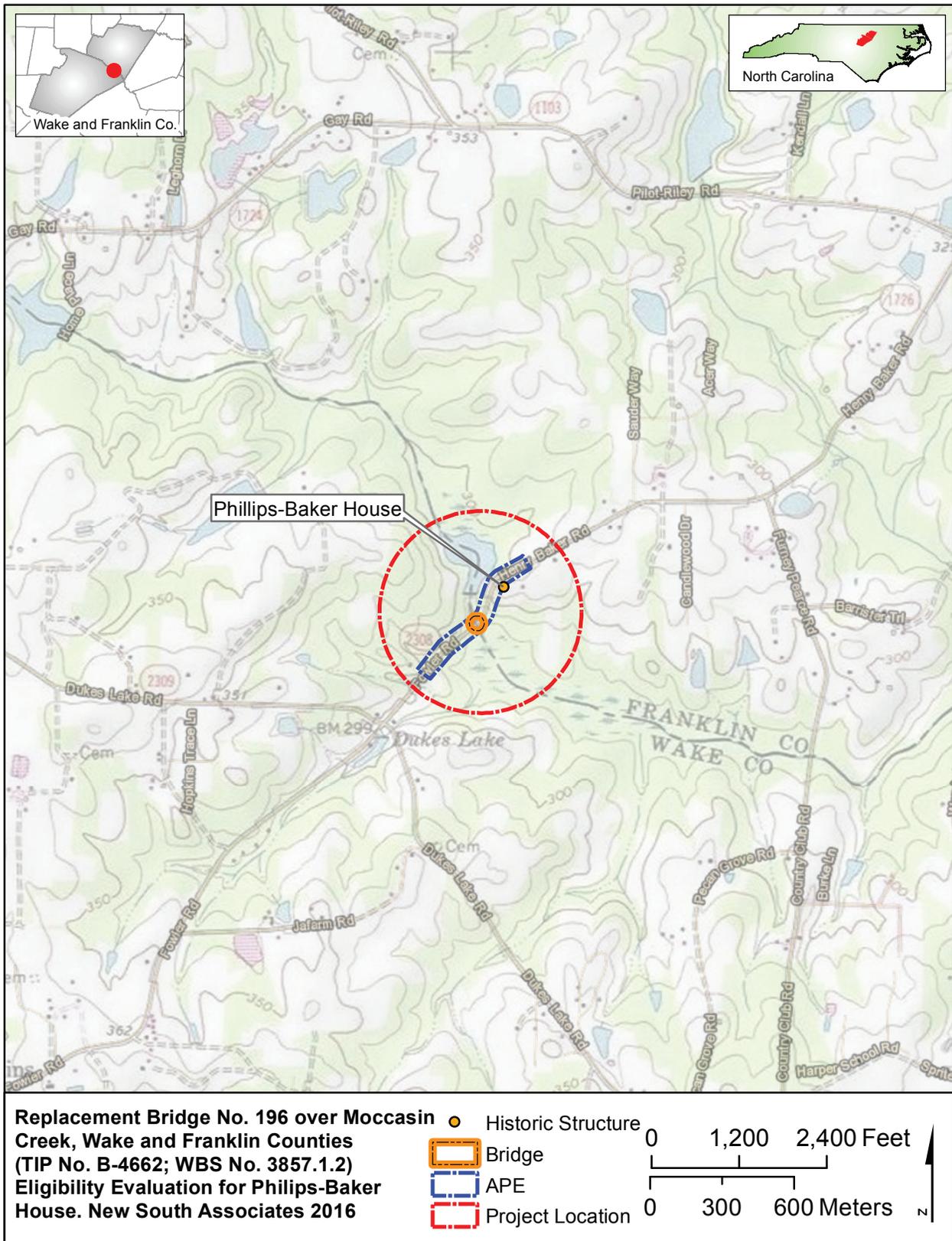
The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 196 over Moccasin Creek on the Wake-Franklin County line (B-4662) (Figure 1). This project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects in North Carolina (NCDOT 2009). NCDOT architectural historians established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) and pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.4(b) identified one architectural resource, the Phillips-Baker House (FK 904), that might be affected by the undertaking (Figure 1). The APE for this project is 300 feet from each end of Bridge No. 196 and 75 feet from the road centerline (see Figure 1). The APE contains areas in both Wake and Franklin counties.

In September 2016, NCDOT requested New South Associates, Inc. (New South) intensively survey the Phillips-Baker House and prepare a report assessing the property's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Phillips-Baker House was not previously surveyed. The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC SHPO) has assigned survey site number FK 904 to this resource.

New South senior architectural historian Ellen Turco visited the Phillips-Baker House on September 27 and October 4, 2016. The property was visually inspected and the exterior, associated outbuildings and setting were documented through written notes and digital photographs. The house's interior was inaccessible. A brief on-site interview was conducted with the property owner's spouse. Research was conducted at the NC SHPO and online at the Franklin County Register of Deeds, Ancestry.com, and the University of North Carolina. The historical development, architecture, and cultural significance of the Phillips-Baker House was assessed and evaluated within its respective context according to the established NRHP criteria. The recently completed Franklin County Survey Update report and survey files were used extensively for history, context, and comparable resources (Van Den Herk 2015).

The results of this intensive-level investigation and NRHP evaluation are presented in the following chapters of this report. This report complies with the basic requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800); and NCDOT's current Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products and the NC SHPO's Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/ Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina.

Figure 1. Project Location, APE, and Location of the Phillips-Baker House (FK 904)



Sources: USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map, Bunn West, North Carolina 1976

II. NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION OF THE PHILLIPS-BAKER HOUSE

Resource Name	Phillips-Baker House
HPO Survey Site #	FK 904
Location	629 Henry Baker Road, Zebulon, NC (Franklin County)
PIN	1798-82-8945; 1798-86-5182
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1870; 1900; 1920; 1995
Recommendation	Not Eligible for NRHP



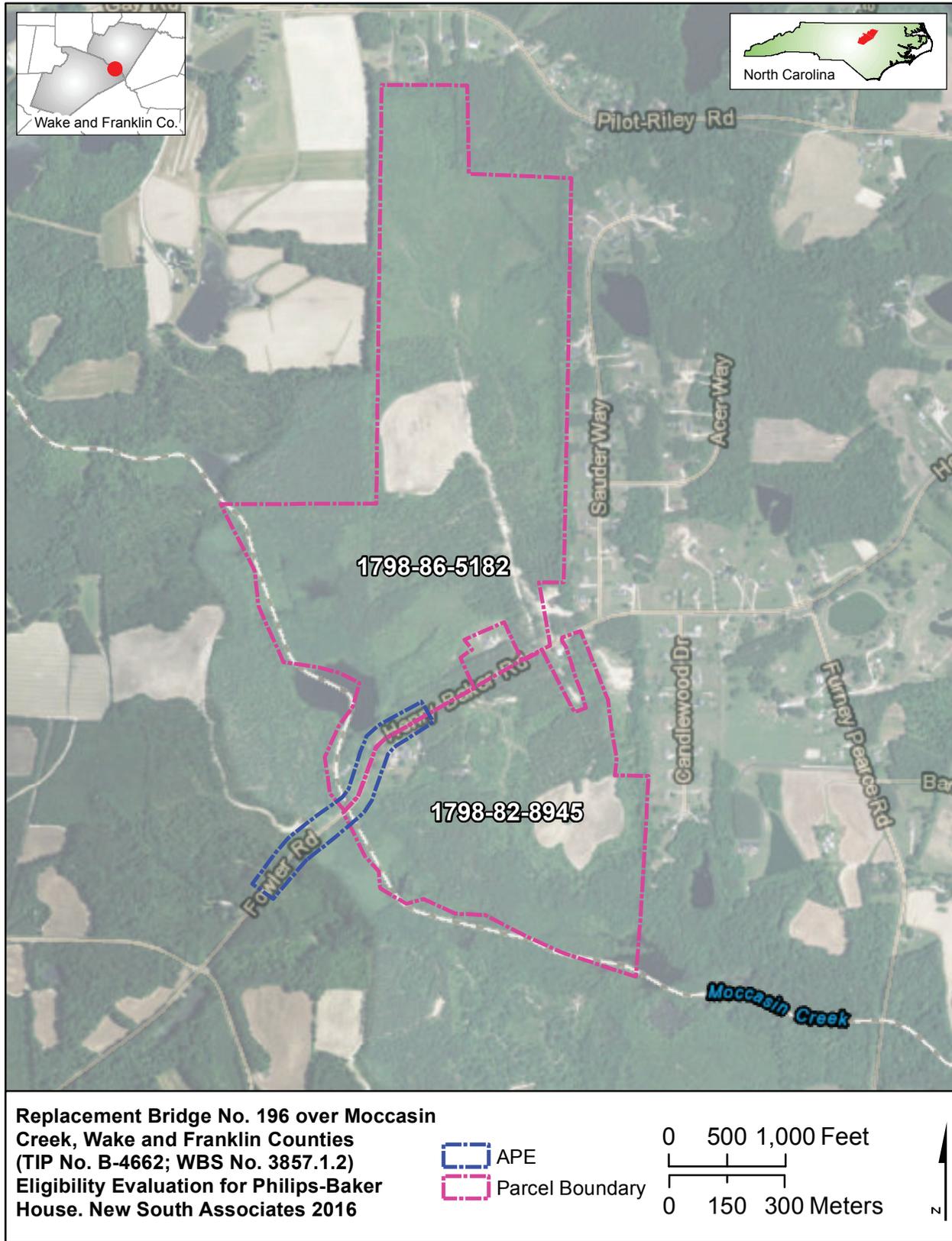
DESCRIPTION

SETTING

The Phillips-Baker House parcel is located in Dunn Township, in southern Franklin County adjacent to the Wake County line. The project APE spans two legal parcels, a 133-acre tract on the north side of Henry Baker Road and a 77-acre tract is on the south side (Figure 2).

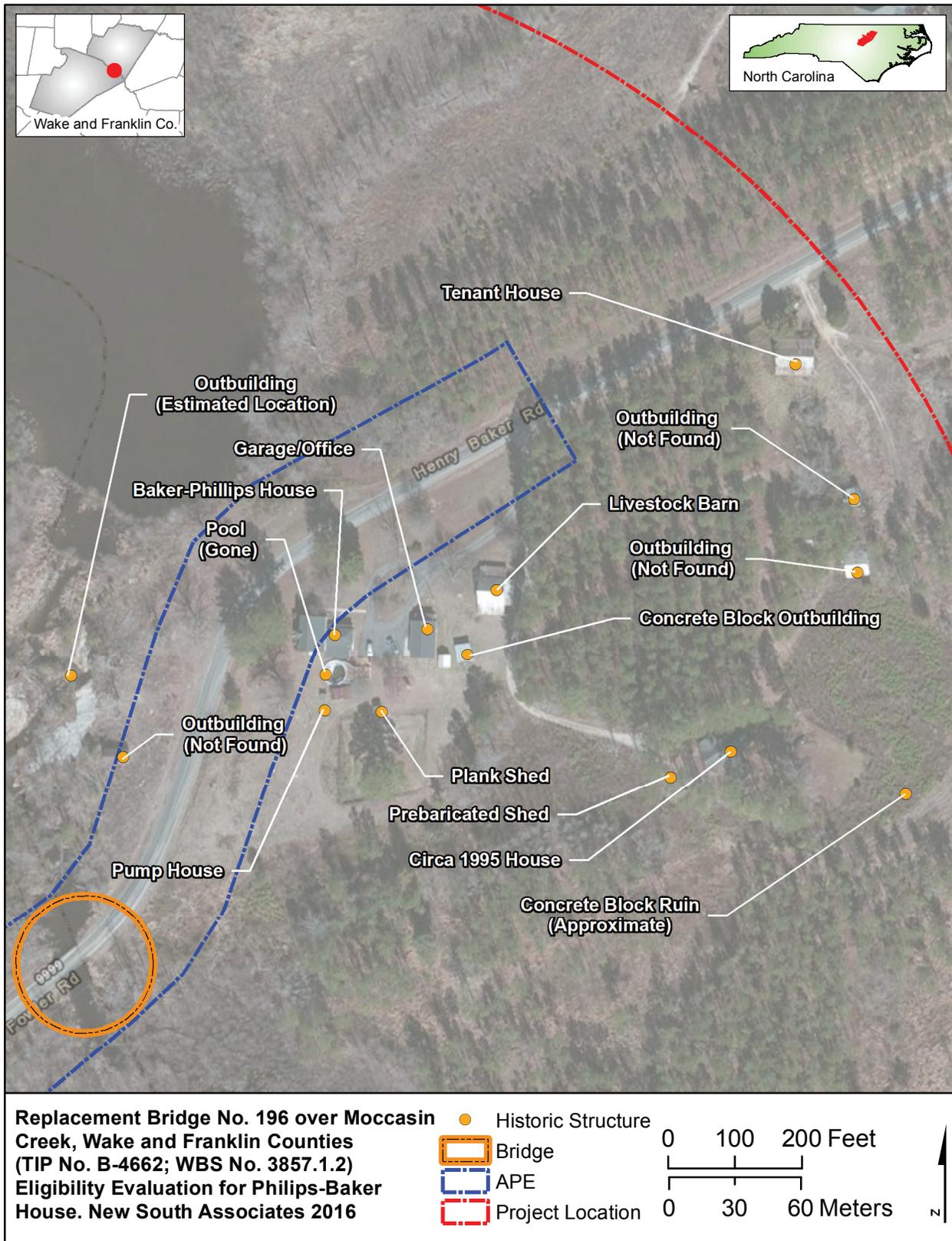
The dwelling and five of the nine documented outbuildings sit in a roughly 2.5-acre yard situated in the northwest part of the parcel. A looped driveway off of Henry Baker Road accesses the property. Small crepe myrtle bushes line the driveway and there are two mature pecan trees and a magnolia. These are the only yard trees of significant size and age. Buildings on the property are arranged in three clusters. At the northwest is the primary building cluster, which consists of the main dwelling, circa 1870, nestled in the curve of Henry Baker Road. East of the dwelling are five outbuildings dating between circa 1900 and 1995: a circa 1980 concrete block pump house, a circa

Figure 2. Parcels Adjacent to the Project Area



Sources: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 3. Phillips-Baker House Aerial Photograph and Site Plan



Sources: ESRI Resource Data

1950 plank shed, a circa 1950 concrete block shed, a circa 2000 garage and office and a circa 1900 barn. A cluster of two non-historic buildings is situated in the woods southwest of the house and consists of a circa 1995 secondary dwelling and a modern prefabricated shed. The third cluster is situated northwest of the main dwelling. The third cluster is anchored by a ruinous circa 1900 tenant house. Two buildings are visible on aerial photographs south of the tenant house. These buildings were not located in the field due to the presence of thick vegetation and their existence was not confirmed. A ruinous concrete block building was visible in the woods south of the tenant house. Most of the 77-acre tract is planted with neat rows of timber. Aerial photographs of the parcel show a pattern of drives and field paths that are no longer clearly evident on the ground as well as an above ground swimming pool, which has been dismantled. One circa 1900 outbuilding of undetermined use was recorded within the APE on the north parcel (Figure 3).

### INVENTORY LIST

Phillips-Baker House; Circa 1870; 1900; 1920; 1995

The circa 1870 Phillips-Baker House is a two-story dwelling with a one-story rear ell (Figures 4 and 5). It is notable for the vernacular decorative detailing of the façade, which consists of a two-story pedimented central entry bay, flanking window bays and a front porch. The Phillips-Baker House began as an I-house around 1870 and was expanded and remodeled several times. The dates of these changes are estimates based on knowledge of local building traditions. A significant portion of the house's original form and building materials have been lost or obscured; however, enough remains to understand the phases of construction.

The oldest sections of the Phillips-Baker House are the two-story, I-house main block and the one-story, hipped-roof rear ell projecting from the east side (Figures 5-8). The gable end returns in the main block suggest a post-Civil War date of construction. The hipped roof form and one remaining decorative corner pilaster of the ell suggest it began as a detached kitchen, or perhaps an earlier Greek Revival cottage, which was later joined to the main block (Figure 9). The earliest addition, a two-story shed off of the east side (rear) of the main block, is estimated to have been built after 1900 given the presence of its four-over-four windows. The visible remnant of a roofline above the screened porch at the house's southeast corner may be a clue that the house was built with a full-width rear shed, which was raised to two-stories (Figure 10). At this same time, the detached kitchen was extended to the west and connected to the main block.

The hipped-roof porch on the north side of the ell was enclosed at an unknown date (see Figure 10). The original wood siding is visible under the porch enclosure. The ell's roofline indicates it originally had a shed room across its south side (see Figure 7). Also supporting this hypothesis are the rough-cut granite piers that underpin the shed room and are similar to those supporting the main block. Most recently, around 1995, a shed addition was constructed on the south side of the

ell's original shed room (see Figures 6 and 7). The circa 1995 addition is distinguished from the older parts of the house by its six-over-six vinyl windows.

Vinyl siding covers the exterior of the house including the eaves, window trim and soffits and unifies the various additions and alterations (Figure 11). The decorative pointed-arch corner board of the rear ell and the door and window trim of the façade were not covered with vinyl (Figure 12 and 13). The façade features two projecting window bays with paired one-over-one replacement window sashes over paneled aprons. Between the two bays is a projecting porch supported by four, round, vinyl-wrapped half-height columns on square brick piers with concrete caps. A set of granite steps with brick sidewalls leads from the ground to the porch (Figure 14). The porch, from the roof down at least, is a later replacement and appears to date from the 1910s or 1920s. The Greek Revival double-leaf doors are flanked by three-part sidelights with leaded glass (see Figure 13). Both the door and window surrounds of the façade are trimmed in Gothic-influenced pointed arched cut-outs with triangular “legs” and half-round “feet” (Figure 15). Above the window openings the trim board is incised with an x-pattern with the leg-and-foot motif turned horizontally.

A number of window types are present and reflect the renovations to the dwelling. The I-house has six-over-six windows. The two-story shed addition has two-over-two windows. All of the windows in the ell and its various enclosures and additions are non-historic and include wood one-over-one and two-over-two sashes, a four-sided projecting bay window, and vinyl windows in both six-over-six and four-over-four configurations. An earlier fixed, four-light sash remains in the rear (east) wall of the ell's shed room. In addition to the facade entry, there are two entries in the ell; a modern door at the east end of the north side and a metal door with a fanlight on the east wall of the ell addition. On the north side of the I-house section the first floor window opening was replaced with a wood paneled door with a fanlight (Figure 16). This opening is surmounted by a bracketed arched pent. A three-sided set of poured concrete steps leads to the doors. This door opening was probably added the same time as the front porch in the 1910s or 1920s.

The house is covered with a modern composite shingle roof. There are no chimneys.

Figure 4. Phillips-Baker House, View from Henry Baker Road Looking Southeast With Garage/Office and Livestock Barn in Background



Figure 5. Phillips-Baker House, View from Driveway Looking Southwest With Front of Garage/Office in Foreground



Figure 6. Phillips-Baker House West Side



Figure 7. Phillips-Baker House East Side



Figure 8. Phillips-Baker House West Side



Figure 9. Phillips-Baker House North Side



Figure 10. Decorative Pilaster at Northeast Corner of Rear Ell



Figure 11. Phillips-Baker House Looking Southwest To Screened Porch and Roof Line Remnant



Figure 12. South Gable Showing Vinyl Siding



Figure 13. Trim Detail of Bay Window at Southwest Corner of Façade



Figure 14. Entry Doors



Figure 15. Porch Steps



Figure 16. Detail of Front Door Surround



Figure 17. North Entrance



## Pump House

This low shed-roof pump house has concrete block walls and a composite shingle roof (Figure 18). The eaves and door are covered with vinyl siding.

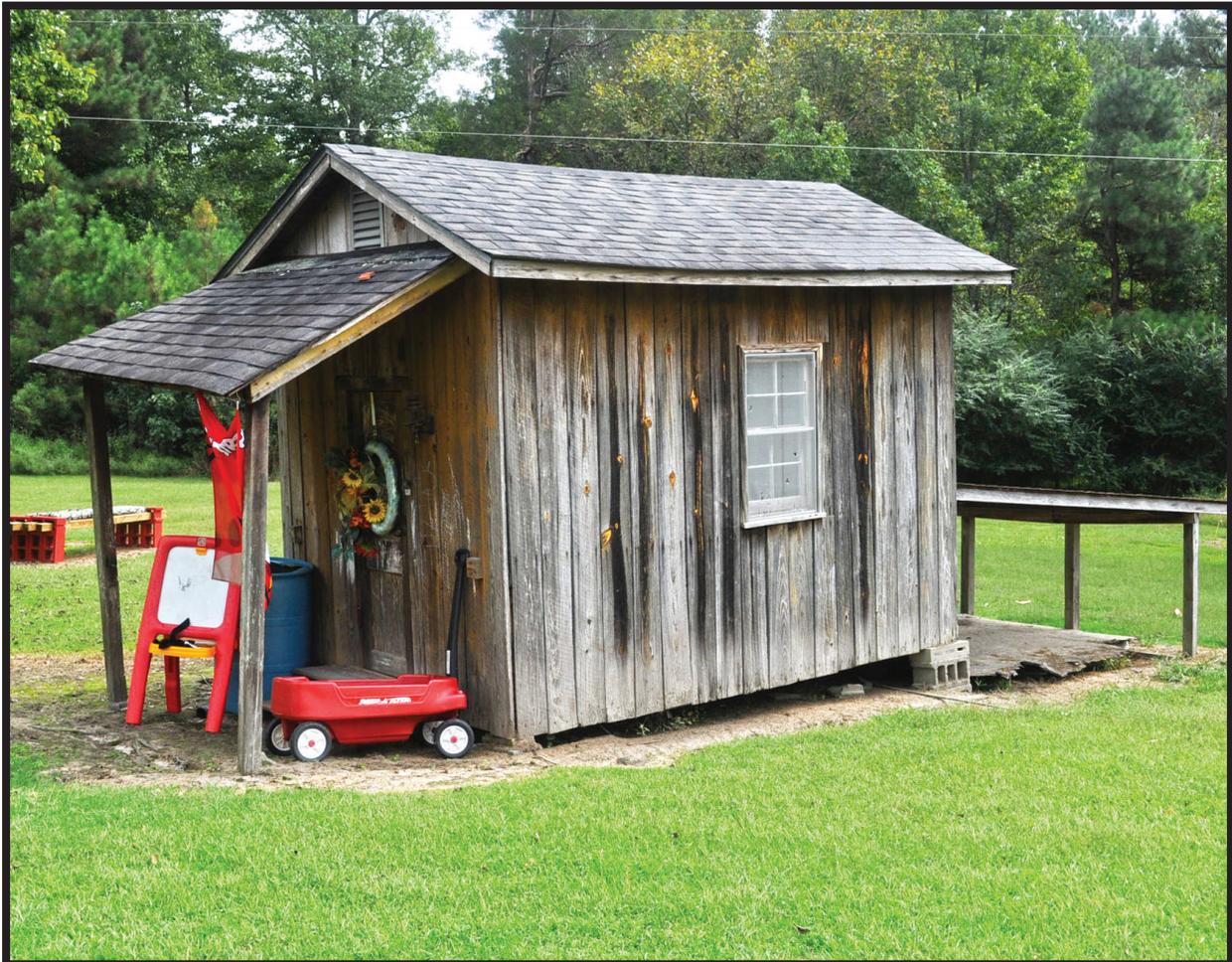
Figure 18. Pump House, South and West Sides



Plank Shed, Circa 1950

This front-gable shed has plank walls and a composite shingle roof (Figure 19). The building sits on a foundation of concrete block piers. Open sheds project from the gable ends. A rectangular gabled vent and paneled entry door are in the north gable end. The east and west sides have a four-over-four window sash.

Figure 19. Plank Shed, West Side



Concrete Block Shed, Circa 1950

This square concrete block storage shed has a shed roof covered with composite shingles (Figure 20). The entrance is an X-batten door on the east side. The only window is a paired four-light slide window on the north side.

Figure 20. Concrete Block Shed, North and West Sides



Garage/Office, Circa 2000

This one-story front-gable building has dual uses. An office occupies the north end and a two-car garage takes up the south end of the building (Figure 21 and 22). The office has been crafted to look like a residence with a central French door entry flanked by four-over-four vinyl windows set under a shed porch. Two garage doors are on the west elevation. The building is covered with vinyl siding, the roof is composite shingle, and the foundation is poured concrete.

Figure 21. North Side of Garage/Office



Figure 22. West Side of Garage/Office



Barn, Circa 1900

This weatherboarded gabled livestock barn has a central passage parallel with the roof ridge and partially enclosed sheds on the north, east and south sides (Figure 23). On either side of the central passage are livestock stalls. The hayloft is accessed by a doors in the gabled ends. The metal sheathing of the roof has been dislodged in some places exposing the roof's skip sheathing.

Figure 23. Livestock Barn, West Side



House, Circa 1995

This one-story side-gable house has a screened front porch on the north side (Figure 24). The house has vinyl siding and windows and is topped by an asphalt shingle roof.

Figure 24. Modern House, Northwest Side



Prefabricated Shed, Circa 2000

West of the circa 1995 house is a prefabricated storage shed with T-111 type wall sheathing and a metal roof (Figure 25). The shed sits on concrete block piers. A metal door and two vinyl windows are on the north side.

Figure 25. Prefabricated Shed Northeast Side



Tenant House, Circa 1900

On the south side of Henry Baker Road and approximately 650-feet northeast of the main dwelling is a one-story side-gable tenant house with a partial width shed porch (Figure 26 and 27). Vegetation has overtaken the house making it difficult to photograph. The house rests on stone piers and has weatherboard siding and a deteriorated metal roof. There appear to be three dwelling units based on the fenestration of the north side. There are two door-and-window combinations under the porch, each with four-over-four windows a glazed entry (Figure 28). A single entry, without a window, is at the east end of the façade. A central chimney flue projects from the roof ridge.

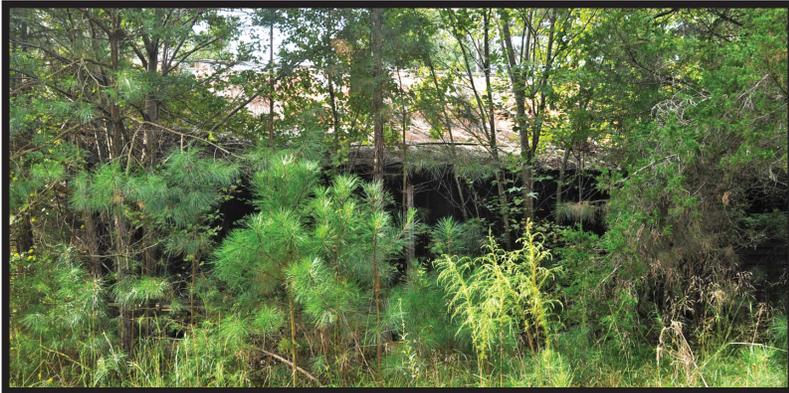


Figure 26. Tenant House, North Side

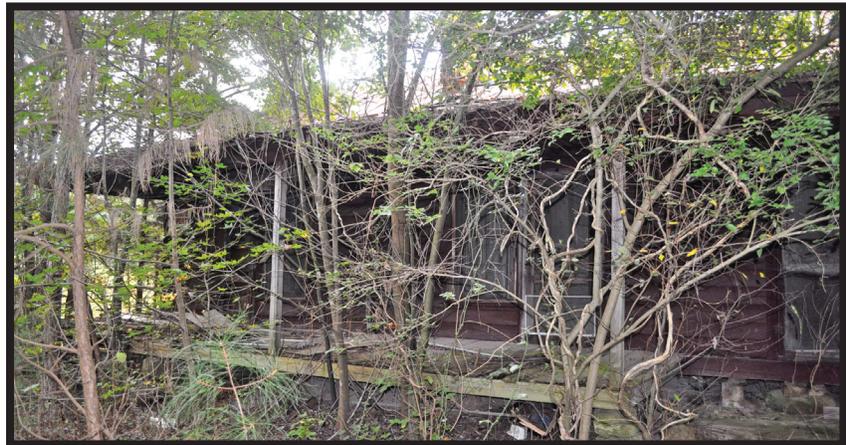


Figure 27. Tenant House, North Side Under Porch



Figure 28. Tenant House, North Side Door/Window Configuration

Concrete Block Ruin, Circa 1960

Two standing walls of a concrete block building were observed in an overgrown area south of the tenant house (Figure 29).

Figure 29. Concrete Block Building Ruin



### Outbuilding, Circa 1900

This outbuilding was observed in the woods on the north side of Henry Baker Road near the rock sluice of the mill pond. It is a one-story, side-gable rectangular frame building with weatherboard siding. It has a metal roof and is raised on piers (Figure 30). An opening for a stove flue is one of the gable ends. The building may be associated with milling activities that took place at the on Moccasin Creek.

Figure 30. Outbuilding



## HISTORY

The Phillips-Baker House is owned and occupied by Christi Driver Sasser. Sasser's husband reported that she inherited the house and the 77-acre parcel on the south side of Henry Baker Road from a relative, Henry K. Baker, Jr. around 2000. The tract inherited by Sasser is a portion of Baker's larger, 157-acre estate that spanned the north and south sides of Henry Baker Road. The parcel has descended down through the family since at least the mid-nineteenth century. The Baker family's roots in southern Franklin County go back even further, as evidenced by the presence of "Bakers Crossroads" northeast of the subject parcel on mid-nineteenth-century maps and the presence of the NRHP-listed circa 1820s Baker Farm (FK 26) approximately three miles north of the project site (Bullock 1982:8:1) (Figure 31).

In 1946, Henry K. Baker, Jr. purchased 336 acres of land straddling both Franklin and Wake counties from his sisters, Dorothy B. Alford and Louise Rollins (Franklin County Register of Deeds 2016). Baker bought shares of land the sisters inherited from their father, Henry K. Baker Sr., for a nominal price. The deed states each sister had a one-third share of the land, so it is assumed that Henry had inherited the other third and that he was consolidating ownership of the family property.

Henry Baker, Sr. received the property in 1926 from his mother, Alamance Phillips Baker (born circa 1854), the widow of J.B. (Joe) Baker (Franklin County Register of Deeds 2016). The deed from Alamance to Henry Baker, Sr. transfers ownership of 217 acres and "the grist mill and all of the fixtures" on the property suggesting the family farmed and operated a mill nearby powered by the waters of Moccasin Creek (Figure 32). In 1920, Alamance was living in Dunn Township with her son, Henry Sr., a farmer, his wife, Minnie, and their children, Dorothy, age five, and Henry, age two (U.S. Census Bureau 1920). Alamance, who would have been around 72 years of age in 1926, deeded the property to her son, Henry Sr., but retained a life estate "on the tract of land where I now reside known as the home place of W.K. Phillips." This statement suggests that Alamance had inherited her father's home, the place where she grew up, and that W.K. Phillips was the builder of the Phillips-Baker House. The 1870 Census lists 16-year-old Alamance Phillips living in Dunn Township with her parents, W.K. and Susan, and four siblings. It is probable that the family was living in the Phillips-Baker House, or perhaps an earlier dwelling on the same site or nearby.

Census records of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries list Bakers and Phillips living in close proximity to each other in Dunn Township and in some cases sharing living quarters. This arrangement was typical of rural life, where close relationships and intermarriages between families were common.

Figure 31. 1869 Fuller Map of Franklin County, NC Showing location of Dunn's Township and Bakers Crossroads in Southern Franklin County. North Carolina State Archives.

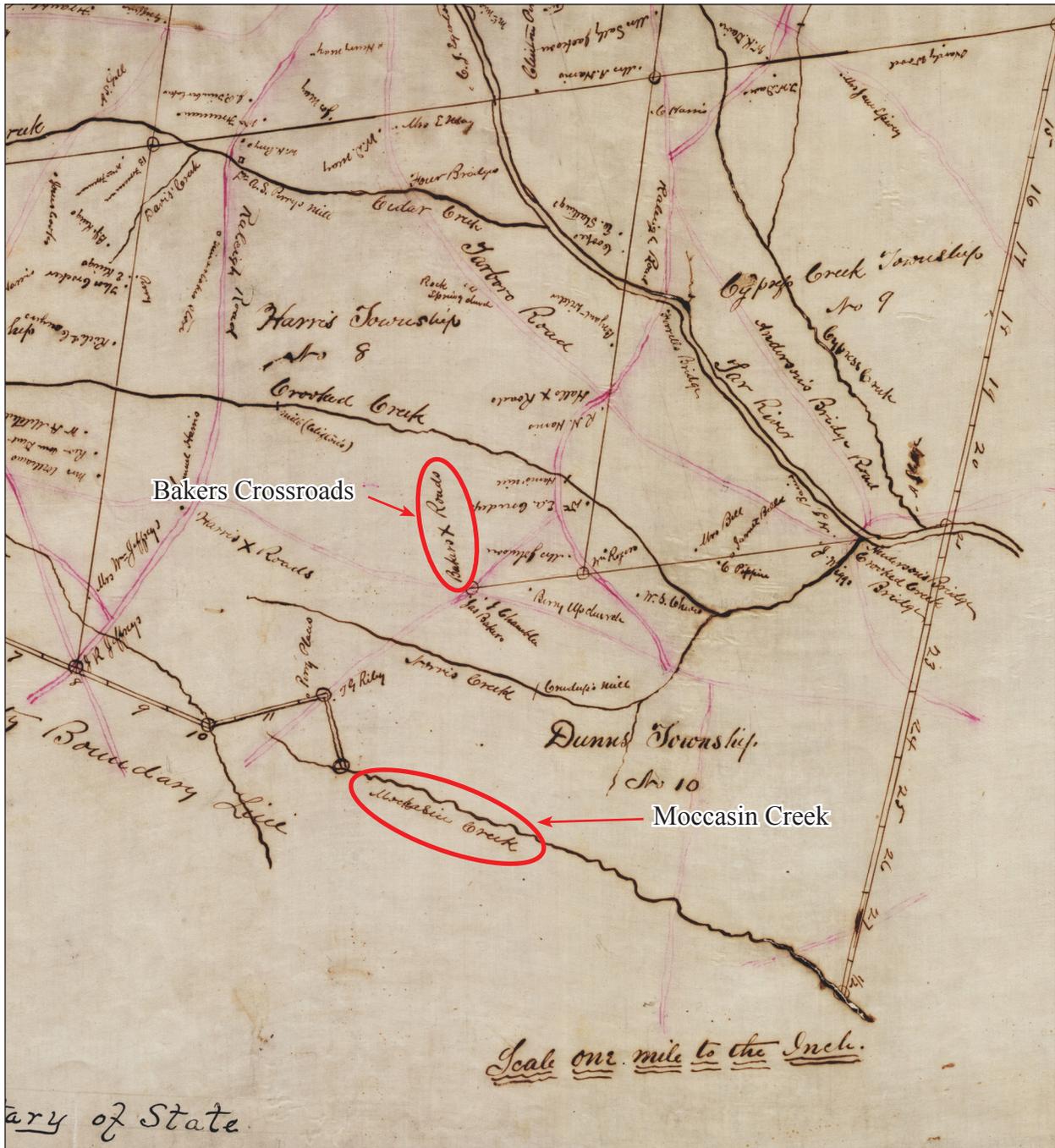
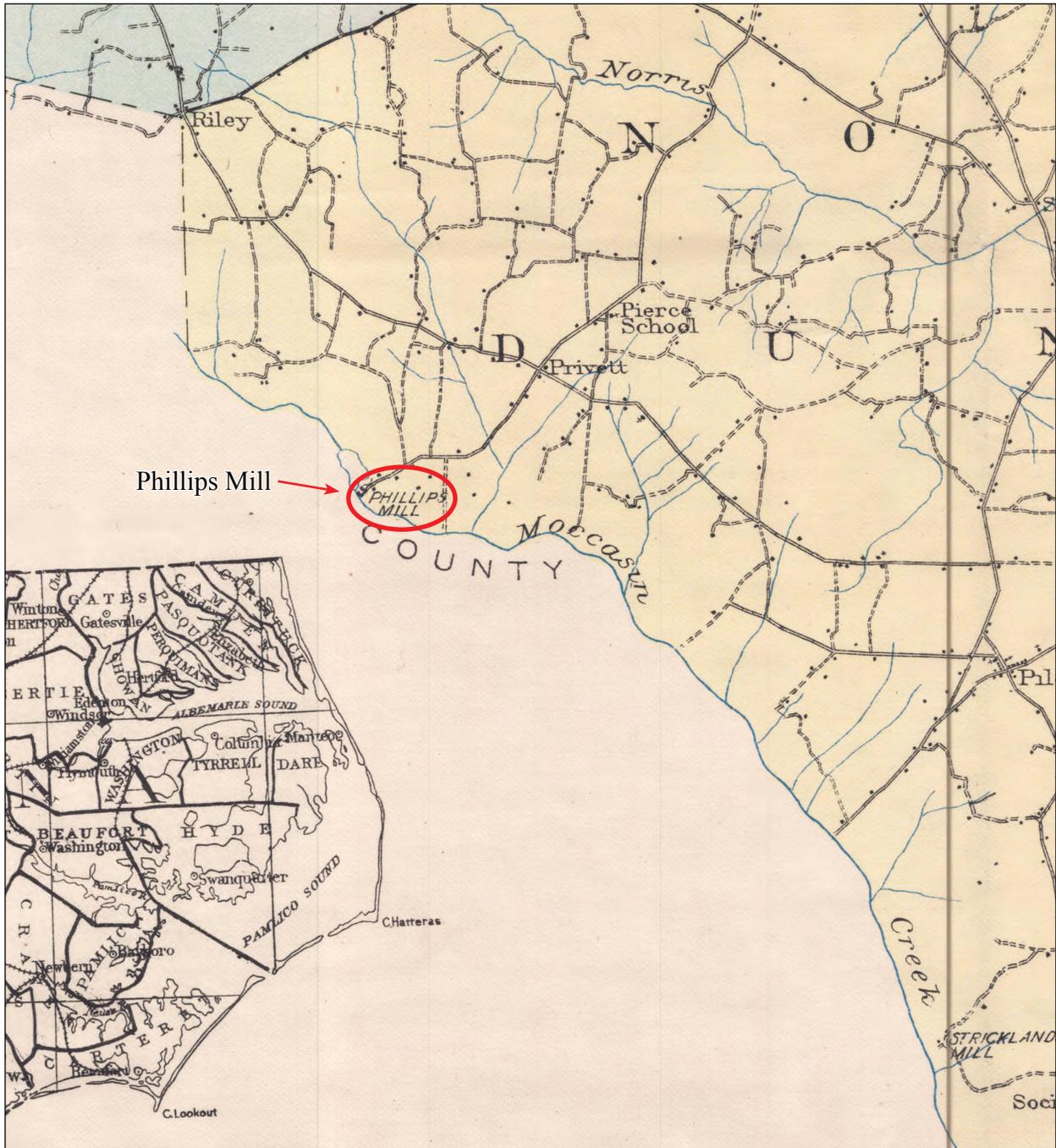


Figure 32. N.C. Geological and Economic Survey Map, Franklin County, NC 1906-1907, Showing Location of Phillips Mill and Mill Pond. Source: North Carolina State Archives.



## ARCHITECTURE CONTEXT

Prior to the Civil War, Franklin County enjoyed a prosperous, agriculturally based economy powered in large part by slave labor. The total 1860 population was 14,107 with half of the population, or 7,076, comprised of enslaved persons (University of Virginia Library 2007). This economic prosperity resulted in the erection of a number of large regionally identifiable Greek Revival and Italianate plantation seats such as the circa 1855 Cascine Plantation (FK 19) and Vine Hill (FK 22), built 1856-1858. After the Civil War, the number of farms increased, along with tobacco and cotton production, but the size and value of farms decreased (University of Virginia Library 2007). The result of this trend was an increase in the number of yeoman farmers, who built simple one and two-story, one-room-deep, center hall often with rear wings or sheds for extra space. These post-Civil War dwellings were often unadorned but the facades could be decorated with fancy porches, pilasters, or trim, particularly on the facades. These houses were rural precursors to the Queen Anne style of architecture that came into vogue in the 1880s in urban areas of North Carolina. The comparison properties that follow do not convey strong associations with the Queen Anne style but rather reflect a transitional period where local people interpreted the style through a vernacular lens.

The Phillips-Baker House is an example of the post-Civil War farmhouse. Although expanded and modernized, the house retains traces of its vernacular form and woodwork, particularly on the façade. The house is one of a number of these types of houses in the county that date from the 1870-1890s period. The NC SHPO's GIS Service counts 25 houses from this period in Franklin County, and some are unrecorded. A subset of these 25 resources has a projecting front entry bay similar to the Phillips-Baker House.

A cluster of these projecting front-bay I-houses is found around the communities of Epsom and Ingleside north of Louisburg. The Frazier Farm (FK 870) is an intact version of the form with a hipped-roof columned front porch; scalloped rafter ends and spindled brackets (Figure 33). The house retains its original weatherboard siding, two-over-two windows and stone chimneys with brick stacks. The rear shed room and ell of this property reflects the form of the Phillips-Baker House prior to the construction of the additions. The property also retains a full complement of historic agricultural buildings including sheds, a smoke house, a concrete block livestock barn, a wood livestock barn, tobacco barns, equipment sheds, and a granary.

FK 783 is an intact two-story dwelling with a central projecting bay (Figure 34). The house retains its original weatherboard siding, six-over-six windows and stone chimneys with brick stacks. Across the front is a hipped-roof porch with turned posts, a pierced frieze and a balustrade of squat spindles. The house is notable for the curved corners of the projecting bay under the porch. The house has slightly flared eaves with decorative rafter tails.

FK 874 is an altered version of the projecting front bay I-house (Figure 35). Its original siding and windows have been replaced with vinyl facsimiles. The dwelling does retain its hipped-roof front porch with turned posts and a graceful jig sawn frieze. The lower parts of the stone chimneys remain; however, the brick stacks have been rebuilt.

Figure 33. Frazier Farm (FK870). Photograph Courtesy Jeroen ven den Hurk, Commonwealth Heritage Group



Figure 34. House, (FK 783). Photograph Courtesy Jeroen ven den Hurk, Commonwealth Heritage Group



Figure 35. House, (FK 874). Photograph Courtesy Jeroen ven den Hurk, Commonwealth Heritage Group



## INTEGRITY

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, and usually most, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (Joeckel 2001:44). The Phillips-Baker House does not retain enough of these qualities to convey historic significance.

The house remains on its original site in an undeveloped area; however, due to the absence of an accompaniment of intact historic outbuildings and field patterns, its historic agrarian setting and feeling is no longer strongly evident. The two-story rear addition, although historic, alters the dwelling's I-house form. While enclosing porches was a standard way to increase living space, the assortment of non-historic window types used on the ell porch enclosure, detract from this section's porch origins. The shed roof of the circa 1995 ell addition is awkwardly joined with the original ell's shed and the window placement on the addition's south side identifies the addition as a modern addition. The vinyl siding that covers most of the house obscures the original siding, eaves and soffits, and window surrounds of the sides and rear of the house, masking important aspects of the workmanship and materials. Chimneys built of locally quarried stone or site made brick were essential elements of houses built before the advent of mechanized heating systems. The loss of the chimneys further erodes the qualities of design, workmanship and materials. The Gothic-inspired trim was retained on the first-floor door and window surrounds of the façade and the one corner board of the rear ell. However, the presence of this trim, while notable, does not outweigh the large-scale loss of historic materials and building form. A descendent of the Phillips and Baker families owns the house so it retains its historical associations with the family.

## EVALUATION

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The Phillips-Baker House was not found to be associated with any such events or historical trends. The house was the seat of a mid-sized family farm in the late-nineteenth century. The property is not currently used for food crops or livestock and no obvious signs of these activities are visible on the parcel. Only two agriculturally related outbuildings remain on the site, the livestock barn and the tenant house. The tenant house is severely deteriorated. The Frazier Farm's collection of intact outbuildings more completely illustrates the number and types of the outbuildings that would have been present on a late-nineteenth century Franklin County farm. The Frazier Farm is superior to the Phillips-Baker House as an example of this type of resource. Therefore, the Phillips-Baker House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Research conducted for this project did not identify members of the Baker or Phillips family as significant within community, state, or national historic contexts. Therefore, the Phillips-Baker House is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. The Phillips-Baker House began as a two-story I-house with a projecting front bay. It was expanded in both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It is no longer a good example of a projecting front-bay I-house due to changes to its form and loss of historic building materials. While its original form is evident, the two-story rear addition and the circa 1995 ell addition are not well integrated into the historic building and detract from its historic appearance. The vinyl siding masks important details of the house's design, craftsmanship and materials. The loss of the chimneys, a character-defining feature of nineteenth-century farmhouses, further erodes the house's integrity. The Frazier Farm and FK 783 are two examples projecting front-bay I-houses that retain their original siding, trim, massing and chimneys and better convey what this type of house would have looked like in the nineteenth century. Therefore, Phillips-Baker House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, the Phillips-Baker House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

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