

NPS Form 10-900  
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Hogan, Thomas and Mary, House  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 9118 Hillsborough Road (NE side SR 1107 .3 mi. SE of junction with SR 1777 at Calvander)  
N/A not for publication  
city or town Carrboro vicinity X  
state North Carolina code NC county Orange code 135 zip code 27516

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ X meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_\_\_ statewide X locally. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey Crow SHPD \_\_\_\_\_ 11/29/00  
Signature of certifying official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

\_\_\_\_\_ entered in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet.  
     determined eligible for the National Register  
     See continuation sheet.

     determined not eligible for the National Register  
     removed from the National Register

     other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper      Date of Action

=====  
5. Classification  
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

private  
 public-local  
 public-State  
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>  1  </u>	<u>  3  </u> buildings
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> sites
<u>    </u>	<u>  1  </u> structures
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> objects
<u>  1  </u>	<u>  4  </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register   -0-  

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)   N/A  

=====  
6. Function or Use  
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)  
Cat:   single dwelling  

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)  
Cat:   single dwelling, secondary structure, animal facility

=====  
7. Description  
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Queen Anne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

roof asphalt

walls weatherboard

other \_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)  
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8. Statement of Significance  
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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance ca. 1890

Significant Dates ca. 1890

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) \_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Hutchins, Moses

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 22 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	17	671300	3978950	3	17	670580	3979120
2	17	671180	3978440	4			

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title M. Ruth Little  
organization Longleaf Historic Resources date August 10, 2000  
street & number 2709 Bedford Ave. telephone 919-836-9731  
city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27607

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Thomas and Mary Hogan House  
Orange County, North Carolina

Section 7: Description

The Thomas and Mary Hogan House, located on the northeast side of old NC 86 (also known as the Hillsborough Road) about three miles northwest of Chapel Hill, is one of the few remaining nineteenth century farmsteads left in the community. The rolling farmland is quickly being converted to residential subdivisions for the ever-expanding Chapel Hill-Carrboro metropolitan area. Sheltered by two massive magnolia trees, the farmhouse stands a short distance from the road, with a large barn, two sheds, and a carport a short distance to the rear. On both sides of the house is a large cultivated field. Northeast of the house stands the subdivision of Sunset Creek.

The two-story frame farmhouse, of gable-and-wing form, has one gable end brick chimney, one interior brick chimney, plain weatherboard, and a variety of window types. The first story has nine-over-nine sash windows, the second story has six-over-six sash windows. The house exhibits a late nineteenth century Victorian character on the exterior, with the exception of one feature, Greek Revival-style surrounds with cornerblocks around the first floor sash of the south wing. These provide the only exterior hint that originally the house was a one-and-one-half story Greek Revival-style house built about 1860. The remaining exterior finish dates from its late nineteenth century expansion to a two-story house. A pair of four-over-four sash windows flank the gable end chimney on the second story. The front entrance is a glazed-and-paneled door with four-pane sidelights with lower panels. Trim consists of plain cornerboards, fascia boards, and wide boxed and molded eaves with eave returns. A one-story hipped porch wraps around the gable-and-wing facade. The porch's turned posts with sawnwork brackets are recent replacements, inspired by ghost marks, for wrought-iron posts added in the mid-twentieth century. In the 1960s, Thomas and Mary's grandson Robert Clay Hogan added a kitchen, den, and carport to the rear of the Hogan House. This one-story addition has a hipped and gabled roof, a large rear, exterior brick chimney, a bay window, and plan siding.

Thomas and Mary Hogan built their homestead in a vernacular Greek Revival style. The first story of the current two-story house is this Greek Revival homestead, containing three rooms and a small entrance hall, arranged in a gable-and-wing form. (see Fig. 1: floor plan) These rooms are identified by their original wide pine flooring, horizontal wall sheathing, wide ceiling sheathing, original Greek Revival style mantels in the parlor (north room) and dining room (south rear room), original two-panel doors, and some original ovolo-molded surrounds. On the south side of the dining room chimney is a closet, with original two-panel Greek Revival door and box-lock. Originally, the house apparently had attic bedrooms reached by an enclosed corner stair in the parlor. Ghost marks for this stair are visible in the sheathing. Sheetrock covers the original sheathing in the south front room, and its mantel has been removed. A tiny hallway between the two south rooms of the first floor is a puzzling feature in the floor plan. The hallway extends only to the chimney between the rooms, and allows access into these rooms from the central hallway. This feature is definitely original to the structure, as it contains the same fabric and finish as the rest of the first floor.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2  
Thomas and Mary Hogan House  
Orange County, North Carolina

In the late 1800s Thomas and Mary raised their one-and-one-half story house to a full two-stories and gave the old house a facelift by replacing the original front entrance with a new Victorian entrance sheltered by a one-story wraparound porch. The interior finish of the Greek Revival section and the Victorian section remain basically intact, and tell the story of this two-stage history. Inside the entrance hall, a Victorian open-string staircase rises in two flights, with a landing, to the new bedrooms upstairs. The stair has heavy turned Queen Anne-style newels, molded handrails, and plain balusters. The second floor contains a central hall, two bedrooms on the south side, and a single bedroom on the north side. It has pine floors, plaster walls, beaded tongue-and-groove ceilings, and five-panel doors with plain surrounds. The south wing bedrooms have no fireplaces. The north bedroom has a fireplace with a Victorian-style mantel with slender turned pilasters. This trim is consistent with the late 1800s date of construction. At the rear of the upper stair hall is a bathroom added in the 1960s.

### Outbuildings

NC Dairy Barn 1930s. Two-and-one-half story frame barn, set on a cast concrete foundation. The gambrel-roofed facade faces the house. A wide runway extends from front to rear, with animal pens opening to either side. Wide openings at the second and third levels allow for hay access. The barn has rectangular window openings and wide plain siding. Arthur Hogan and his nephews Glenn, Jack, Henry, and Hubert Hogan built the barn in the 1930s. Along the south side is an open shed where farm vehicles are stored. The barn originally sheltered cattle. Now that the dairy farming operations have ceased, the Hogan's ram, Ramses XVI, lives here. Ramses is the official mascot of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. A fenced two-and-one-half acre pasture extends from the rear of the barn to the rear property line.

NC Shed ca. 1965. One-story, side-gabled shed located on the north side of the barn. The two south bays are enclosed with artificial siding, the two north bays are an open vehicle storage shed. It was built for raising small animals, including rabbits, but is now used for storage.

NC former Playhouse 1960s. Small one-story gabled building with artificial siding, located between the house and the barn. This was built as a playhouse for Susan Hogan. Now unused and overgrown.

NC Carport. 1960s. Prefabricated metal carport of gabled shape, with metal pole supports.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Section 8 Page 3**  
**Thomas and Mary Hogan House**  
**Orange County, North Carolina**

**Statement of Significance**

**Summary**

The Thomas and Mary Hogan House, built as a one-and-one-half story farmhouse about 1860 and raised to a two-story Queen Anne-style house about 1890, stands about three miles northwest of Chapel Hill on the old Hillsborough Road, in the Calvander community of Orange County. Thomas J. Hogan was a substantial farmer, who with other members of the Hogan family farmed this land since the eighteenth century. At his death in 1909 his son Arthur took over the homeplace and continued the family farm and tradition of community activism until his death in 1951. His nephew Robert Clay Hogan then made the old homestead his family home, and now the fourth generation of Hogans are restoring the house as their own dwelling. The Hogan House is the oldest dwelling of the extended family network of Hogan houses that has survived. One of the increasingly rare nineteenth century farmhouses around the metropolitan Chapel Hill-Carrboro area, the house is significant in Orange County architecture. The well-preserved vernacular Queen Anne-style two-story gable-and-wing house has surprising, and rare, Greek Revival interior finish representing the original homestead. It is eligible for the Register under Criterion C as one of a small group of modest early houses enlarged into Queen Anne dwellings as families prospered during the years before and after the turn of the twentieth century.

**Historical Background**

The Hogan family has lived in the Calvander section, northwest of Chapel Hill, since at least the late eighteenth century. A large tract of land on this site was inherited by two brothers, Daniel Hogan and Col. John Hogan, in 1772 from their father-in-law, Major Thomas Lloyd. Daniel was one of the founding trustees of Orange Methodist Church. Daniel Hogan's will, written in 1787, leaves his home plantation to his wife, and after her death to his sons, Thomas L. Hogan and Daniel Hogan.<sup>1</sup> In 1849 when the son Daniel died, he left his plantation to his wife Betsy during her life or widowhood, and to his three sons James, Thomas and Daniel. James, the oldest, received the southeast section, Thomas J. the southwest section, and Daniel R. the north section that included the homestead, or "mansion lot."<sup>2</sup>

In 1849 Thomas Jefferson Hogan (1832-1909) was seventeen years old. He and his two brothers lived at home, and farmed the family land. By 1860 James had established his own household, but Thomas and Daniel were still single and lived with their mother and sisters in the old homeplace. The value of their land made them wealthy in comparison to their neighbors. Thomas's land was valued at \$2,000, while Daniel's was valued at \$1,500. Both continued to farm and to support their mother and sisters.<sup>3</sup> Thomas was active in the life of his community. In 1855, just after the construction of the new North Carolina Railroad, he was one of the incorporators of the

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<sup>1</sup>Daniel Hogan Will, 1787, N.C. State Archives; Robert Hogan interview, March 13, 2000.

<sup>2</sup>Daniel Hogan Will, 1849, N. C. State Archives.

<sup>3</sup>Orange County Census, Population Schedule, 1850, 1860.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

**Section 8 Page 4**  
**Thomas and Mary Hogan House**  
**Orange County, North Carolina**

Hillsboro and Chapel Hill Plank Road company. Living right on the road, its improvement would have helped him and his neighbors to transport their farm produce to the new depot at Hillsboro, but the road was apparently never planked.<sup>4</sup>

About 1860, Thomas married Mary, nearly ten years younger. Their first child, Henry Clay, was born in 1862. According to family tradition, he was born in the house on Hillsborough Road, thus the couple must have built it about the time they married. Tradition has even preserved the name of the carpenter, Moses Hutchins, the husband of Thomas's sister Isabella.<sup>5</sup> That same year, Thomas enlisted with the Moore Independents, a Confederate infantry company, and went off to fight in the Civil War. In 1863 he was wounded at Gettysburg, then returned to duty. In 1864 he was captured in Virginia and held until his release in March 1865, when he returned home.<sup>6</sup> According to family tradition, the two magnolias in front of the Hogan House were planted by a Confederate soldier who received shelter at the house on his way home from the war.

After the war, Thomas resumed farming his land, but its value had dropped to \$700. By 1870 Thomas and Mary had an infant daughter Novella A., and an eleven-year-old boy named Emm Blackwood also lived with them. His brother Daniel still lived and farmed at the homeplace and took care of his aged mother Elizabeth, described by the census taker as "most helpless." Three of their unmarried sisters, Emeline, Elizabeth B., and Louisa Ann, also lived at home. By 1880 Thomas and Mary's family included two additional children, a daughter Correy and a son Arthur. Eighteen-year-old Henry Clay helped his father with the farm.<sup>7</sup> Thomas was a locally prominent farmer, and represented his community on the Orange County board of commissioners from 1896-1898.<sup>8</sup> In the late 1800s Thomas and Mary subdivided some of their land into one-acre lots and sold them.<sup>9</sup> Sometime during this period, the Hogans enlarged their one-story house into a stylish two-story dwelling with three upstairs bedrooms.

At Thomas's death in 1909 and Mary's death in 1919, their youngest son Arthur Hogan (1879-1951), inherited the house. Arthur married in 1919 at the age of forty. In 1920 the census taker documented Arthur and his wife Betty living at the homeplace. Betty died young, leaving Arthur childless. Arthur was a productive and progressive farmer in the community. His older brother Henry Clay, who had established a farm around the corner on family land, was killed by a bull in 1926. Arthur and Henry Clay's four sons, Glenn, Jack, Henry Saunders, and Hubert Hogan, ran the family land as one farm. In 1929, on Henry Clay's land, they dammed Bolin Creek to create Lake Hogan, one of the largest lakes in Orange County. This seventeen-acre lake functioned primarily as a farm pond, but has served the students and staff of the University of North Carolina as the site of outings and picnics. The lake remains today a serene fishing spot. The Hogans switched from cotton and tobacco

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<sup>4</sup> *Orange County 1752-1952*, 184.

<sup>5</sup> Typescript history by Robert C. Hogan, Jr., 1999 (copy in file).

<sup>6</sup> *North Carolina Troops 1861-1865: A Roster*, VII, 565.

<sup>7</sup> Orange County Census, Population Schedule, 1870, 1880.

<sup>8</sup> *Orange County 1752-1952*, 358.

<sup>9</sup> Orange Co. D.B. 56, 464

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Section 8 Page 5  
Thomas and Mary Hogan House  
Orange County, North Carolina**

cultivation to dairy farming in the 1930s. They built a grand gambrel-roofed dairy barn behind Arthur's house at this time, doing all the construction work themselves. The Hogan barn was probably built according to plans and specs provided by the Agricultural Extension Service or by North Carolina State University. Picturesque gambrel-roofed frame barns like this are the most prominent buildings typically associated with Orange County dairy farms.

The Hogan sons began a tradition of attending the nearby university in the early twentieth century. In 1924 the Hogans began another tradition that continues to this day, housing the pet ram that serves as the University of North Carolina's mascot. The entire line of rams, all named Ramses, from Ramses I to Ramses XVI, have attended every home football game and many bowl games of the Tarheels, UNC's team, with a Hogan family member. In 1996, Ramses XV was murdered at the dairy barn behind the Hogan House, a crime that has remained unsolved. Ramses XVI is now in residence at the barn.

The Hogans were leaders in bringing a higher standard of living to rural Orange County. Their close association with the University of North Carolina in nearby Chapel Hill facilitated this effort. In the early 1930s, as farmers struggled to get through the Depression, cows at the Hogan Dairy and other area dairies were milked by hand. Since the mid-1920s the university had worked to promote rural electrification in North Carolina. Farmers needed electricity in order to take advantage of electric-powered agricultural equipment. One of the earliest rural electrification programs in the state was in Cleveland County in 1925, when a community-funded program erected 90 miles of power line. Other pilot programs took place with local funding or, in a few cases, with funding by municipal power companies. By the early 1930s rural electrification became a big issue in the state. In 1933, Henry Saunders Hogan and two of his neighbors secured the first rural electric power line built in the United States using federal funds. It was run from Chapel Hill three miles to Calvander. When money ran short, the Hogans cut thirty-foot cedar poles for the power lines off their farm. Soon after, the line was continued ten additional miles from Calvander to Orange Grove, using federal funds supplemented by donations from local farmers. When the Hogans had saved enough money to buy milking machines, they installed these at Hogan Dairy and hooked them up to the new power line, allowing the dairy operation to expand. Such pioneering efforts in rural electrification enabled 1,609 farms in Orange County to receive electricity by 1950.<sup>10</sup>

The Hogans were also leaders in the agricultural cooperative movement in Orange County in the 1930s. To assist themselves and their neighbors with marketing their milk and livestock, they helped to establish the Central Carolina Farmers Exchange, with farmers' markets and exchanges in Hillsborough and Chapel Hill. It is still in operation today.<sup>11</sup> In the mid-twentieth century the Farmers Cooperative Dairy, Inc. built a large milk plant in Chapel Hill. This plant provided a market for the milk produced by dairy farmers in the area.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> *Orange County 1752-1952*, 249-250, *Rural Electrification in North Carolina*, 1-16; Rob Hogan interview.

<sup>11</sup> *Orange County 1752-1952*, 245; Robert Hogan interview.

<sup>12</sup> *Orange County 1752-1952*, 241-242.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Section 8 Page 6**

**Thomas and Mary Hogan House  
Orange County, North Carolina**

Another step in rural progress initiated by the Hogans in the 1930s was the construction of a community airstrip. Arthur and Henry Hogan built an airfield on Arthur's land directly across the road from the house. It served as a private airstrip for many years and was popular with the local aviation community. Although not active today, it is maintained for emergency use. Another sideline of Arthur Hogan's was the sale of lumber and railroad cross-ties, cut off his land, to the community.

After Arthur's death in 1951, his nephew Henry Saunders Hogan acquired his farm from the estate, and gave it to his son Robert Clay Hogan. In 1951 Robert married Dorothy Sloan Hogan, and they moved into the old homeplace in 1953. As their family grew in the 1960s, they added a large family room to the rear of the old farmhouse. They lived here for the rest of their lives, raising two children, Robert C. Hogan, Jr. and Susan Hogan. Following the deaths of Robert and Dorothy Hogan in 1995 and 1998, Robert (Rob) and Susan inherited the homestead. The current Hogan generation continues the 140-year-old tradition of the Hogan House as an agricultural landmark in the Calvander community. They allow countless school groups to tour the dairy barn, and offer hay rides, farm tours and Ramses parties. Rob, a farmer who grows hay and wheat, and his wife Ann Leonard are restoring the homeplace as a dwelling for their own family. They will be the fourth generation of Hogans to live in the homeplace and the eighth generation to farm the land.

The Thomas and Mary Hogan House stands as a symbol of the agricultural and social leadership of the Hogan family for the betterment of rural life in Orange County. The Hogans, whose history in this area begins in the eighteenth century, are an example of the kinship clusters for which Orange County is particularly significant. By the 1850s Orange County was a stable area of Scotch-Irish, German and English yeoman farming families who owned small farms, had few slaves, and lived in close association with each other around grist mills, country stores, and other community institutions.<sup>13</sup> The Hogan clan were clustered around Calvander crossroads, located just north of the Hogan House, one of numerous crossroads that developed with a country store in the late 1800s and early 1900s. By 1915 the Calvander Academy was located here. This later became a public school.<sup>14</sup>

Thomas Hogan and his son Arthur Hogan held significant positions in the Calvander community as farmers and as public officials advancing the agricultural opportunities in rural Orange County. These two generations of Hogans advanced living conditions for rural Orange County citizens by their participation in Orange County government, their constant support of the University of North Carolina, located three miles away in Chapel Hill, and in the movement for better roads, rural electrification, and rural airplane transportation. Since the late eighteenth century when a Hogan ancestor donated land for the University campus, the Hogan family have utilized their farmland to assist the university in carrying out its mission. For seventy-five years they have kept its mascot, Ramses, on their farm and served as his escort to football games. For many years they have allowed the university community to recreate on Lake Hogan, located on another Hogan family farm. In this sense they can

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<sup>13</sup> Chapel Hill Township Survey, Lally and Little, 1992; "Historic Resources of Orange County," Jody Carter and Todd Peck, 1993.

<sup>14</sup> *The North Carolina Yearbook and Business Directory, 1915.*

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Section 8 Page 7**  
**Thomas and Mary Hogan House**  
**Orange County, North Carolina**

be considered rural ambassadors.

**Architecture Context**

The house that Thomas and Mary Hogan built in the 1860s as a one-and-one-half story house, then raised to two stories in the 1890s during their prosperous elder years, is significant as an example of the changing fortunes of Orange County farmers during the second half of the nineteenth century. The original house represents the young couple's first homestead. Thomas and Mary Hogan's house, of milled lumber, with sturdy pegged joints and modest Greek Revival decorative finish, was an unusually large and fine house for the community. It marked the Hogans as relatively wealthy in comparison to their hardscrabble neighbors, most of whom owned smaller farms and resided in small log houses. Almost one-third of the pre-1940 buildings documented in Chapel Hill township are one-room log houses of nineteenth century construction, nearly all identical one-room log houses with lofts. Saw mills were scarce and milled lumber was expensive, thus the community banded together to build log houses for themselves.

The enlargement of the Hogan House in the late nineteenth century makes it impossible to consider it architecturally significant as an antebellum house. Nevertheless, it is worthy of note that only a small number of antebellum houses still stand in the county. Only about fifty out of some 700 Orange County dwellings identified as historic during the comprehensive 1991-1993 survey are antebellum. Only two other farmhouses in the Chapel Hill Township, the Sam Couch House and the Smyth House, are of frame construction with Greek Revival finish. Both are two-story frame houses built about 1850, with cornerblock surrounds around the windows. The Couch House has a hall-and-parlor floor plan, with an enclosed stair in the hall to the upstairs bedroom, and is finished with wide handplaned sheathing, doors with two flat panels, and simple Greek Revival style mantels. Thus the interior finish of the Couch House is very similar to that of the original Thomas and Mary Hogan House.

As enlarged in the late 1800s into a vernacular Queen Anne farmhouse, the Hogan House has architectural significance as one of a small group of modest early houses that were enlarged into substantial Queen Anne dwellings as families prospered during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. For example, the Lindsey-Wilson House, Carrboro vicinity, is a log house that was expanded in the early twentieth century into a frame L-shaped house. The Long House, Chapel Hill vicinity, was a one-story frame hall-and-parlor house enlarged around the turn-of-the-twentieth century by the addition of a stylish tri-gable house to the front, and the conversion of the original house into the rear ell. The hybrid architectural character of such houses provides a visual symbol of Orange County's gradual agricultural progress.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Section 9 Page 8**

**Thomas and Mary Hogan House  
Orange County, North Carolina**

**Section 9: Bibliography**

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Section 10 Page 9  
Thomas and Mary Hogan House  
Orange County, North Carolina**

**Section 10: Boundaries**

**Verbal Boundary Description:**

The nominated property comprises Tax Parcel 7.108..1A, containing 22 acres, as shown on the accompanying Orange County Tax Map.

**Boundary Justification**

The 22-acre homestead tract is the only remaining acreage of the Hogan Farm associated with the homeplace.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Section Photos Page 10  
Thomas and Mary Hogan House  
Orange County, North Carolina**

**Photographs:**

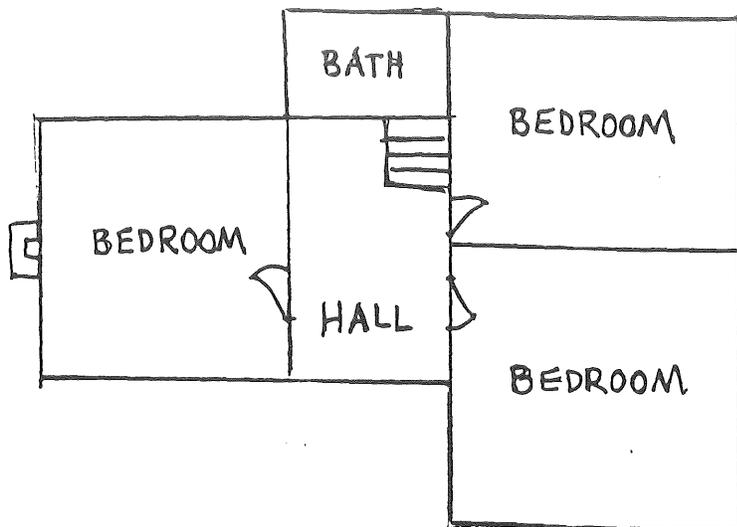
The following information pertains to all photographs:

Photographer: Ruth Little

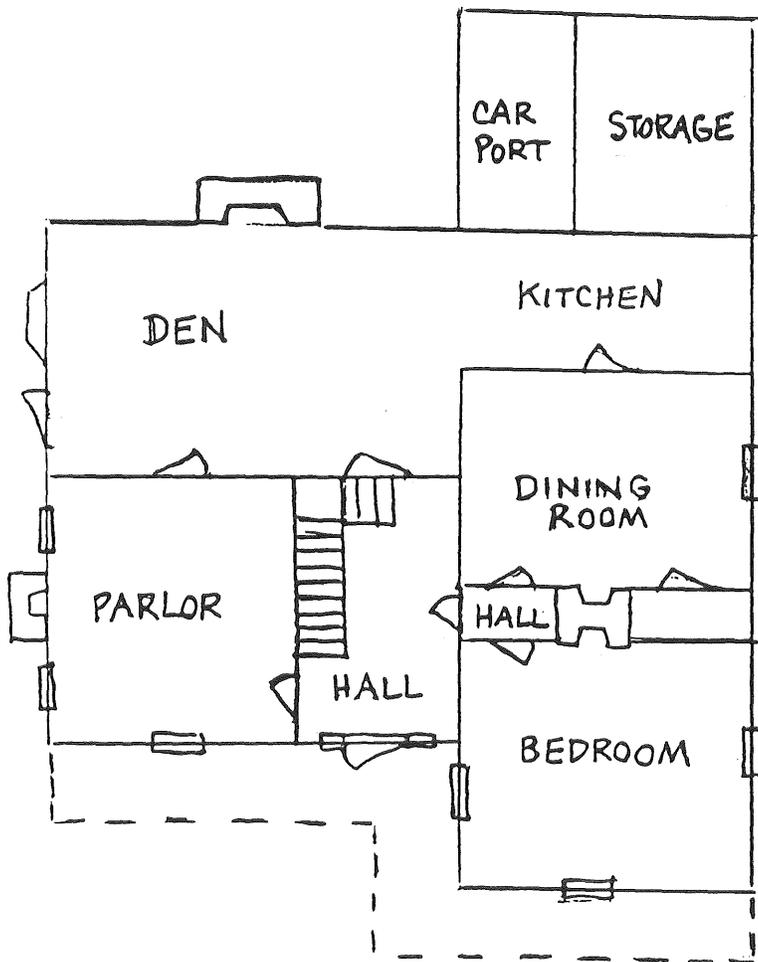
Date: March 2000

Location of negatives: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh

- A. Overall view of house, from west.
- B. Overall view of homestead tract, from northwest.
- C. Side view of house, from south.
- D. Rear view of house, from northeast.
- E. Detail of front entrance, from west.
- F. Dairy barn, from west.
- G. Dining room mantel.
- H. View of central stair hall.

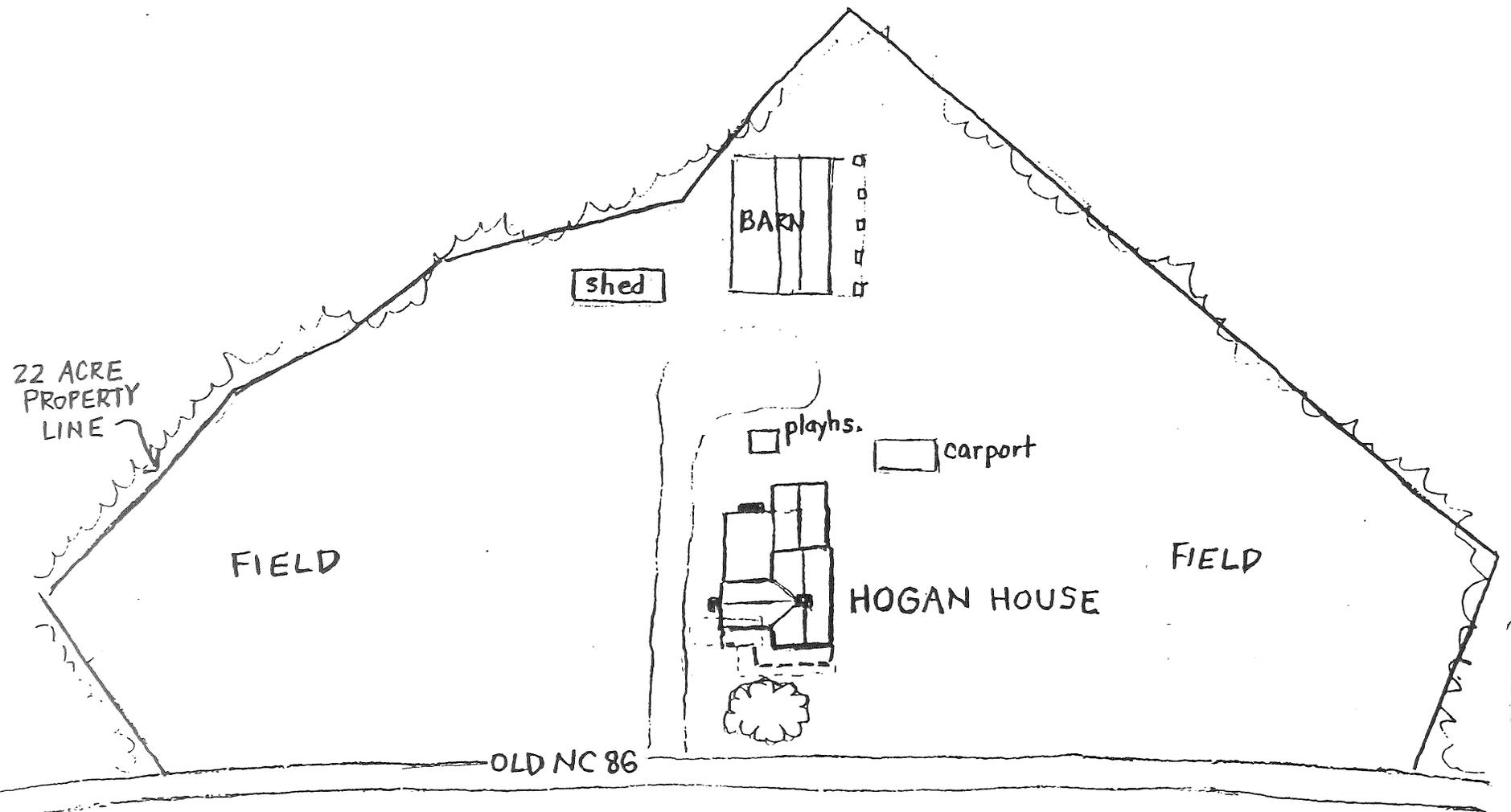


2ND FLOOR



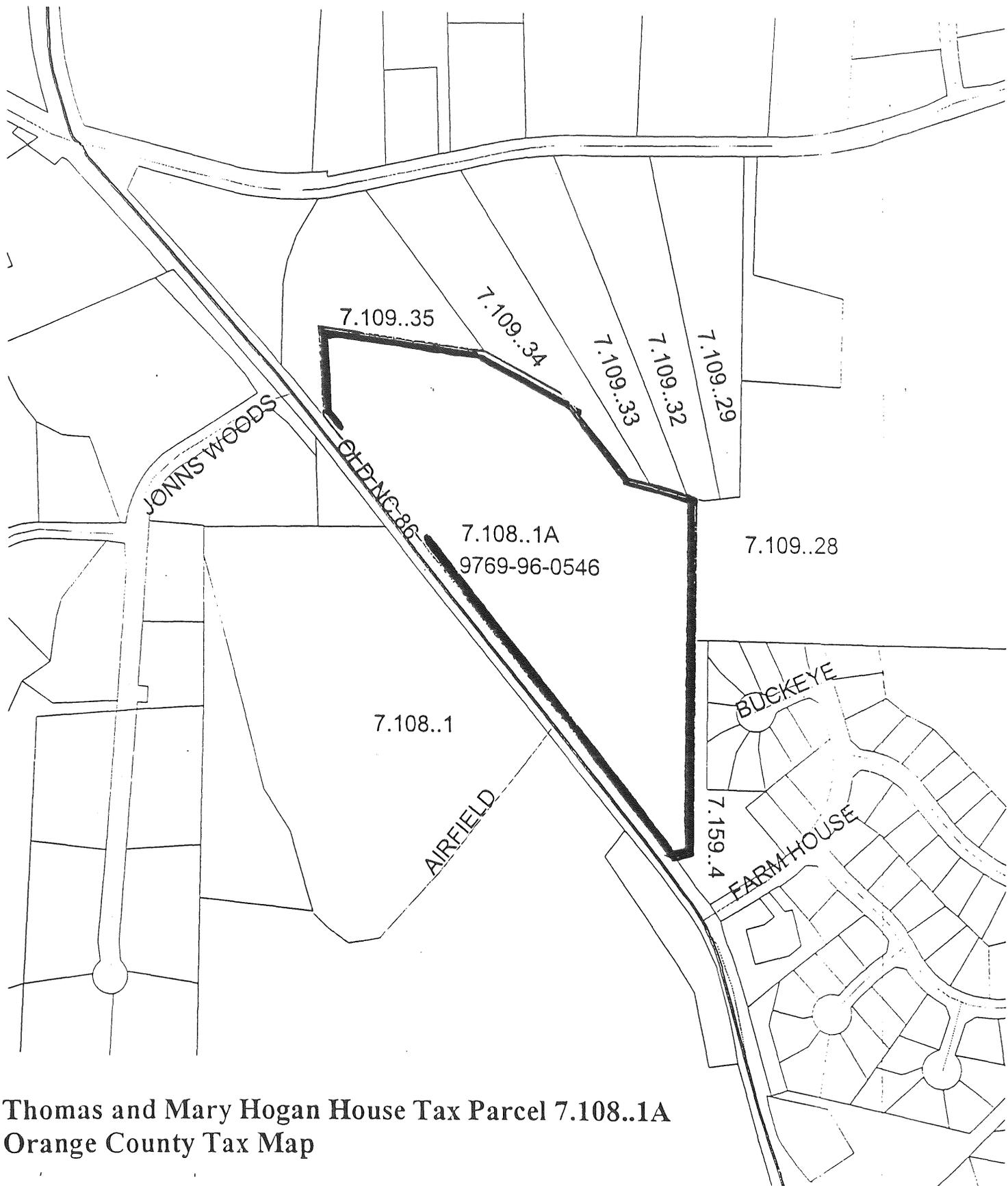
1ST FLOOR

Fig. 1. Thomas and Mary Hogan House floor plan



THOMAS & MARY HOGAN HOUSE  
9118 Hillsborough Rd.  
Orange County, N.C.

Not to scale  
May 2000

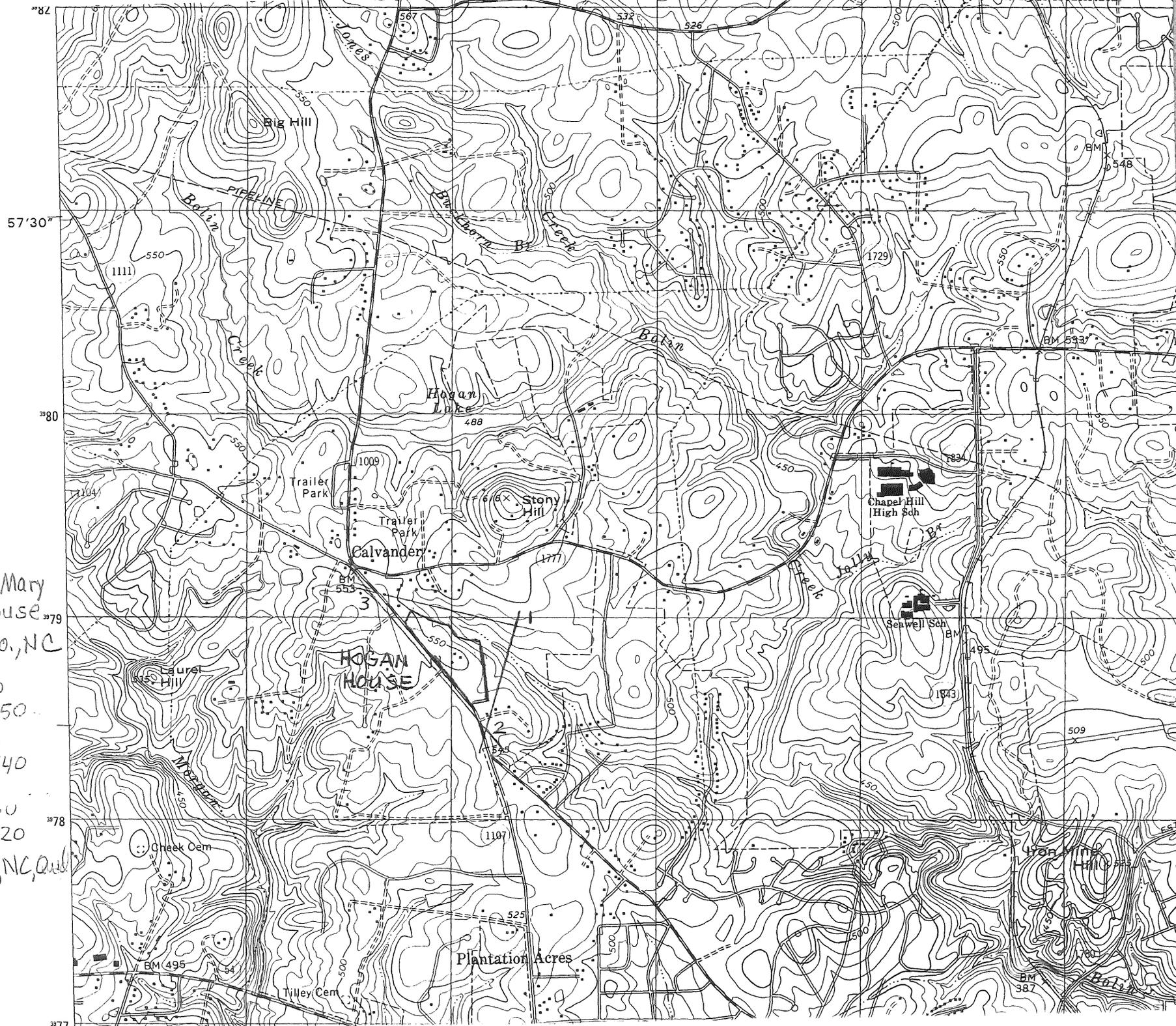


**Thomas and Mary Hogan House Tax Parcel 7.108.1A  
Orange County Tax Map**

-  Streets
-  Parcels
-  Major Roads
-  County
-  Text Township Text
-  Text Townships
-  Text City Text

This map contains parcels prepared for the inventory of real property within Orange County, and is compiled from recorded deed, plats, and other public records and data. Users of this map are hereby notified that the aforementioned public primary information sources should be consulted for verification of the information contained on this map. The county and its mapping companies assume no legal responsibility for the information contained on this map.





Thomas + Mary  
Hogan House  
Orange Co., NC

- ① 17/6711300  
3978950
- ② 17/671180  
3978440
- ③ 17/610580  
3979120

Chapel Hill, NC, Quad

