

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Cabe-Pratt-Harris House

other names/site number Riverbend Farm

### 2. Location

street & number W side SR 1567, .9 mi. N of Eno River bridge  N/A  not for publication

city or town Hillsborough  vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Orange code 135 zip code 27572

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey Crow SHPO 3/10/99  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- 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): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- Ownership options: private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

- Category options: building(s), district, site, structure, object

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: secondary structure

Agriculture: animal facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Georgian

foundation stone

walls wood

roof metal

other brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

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.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or 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

c. 1820

Significant Dates

c. 1820

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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:  
NC Collection, UNC's Wilson Library

Cabe-Pratt-Harris House  
Name of Property

Orange Co., NC  
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 27.3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1 17 67 9 33 0 39 92 21 0  
Zone Easting Northing  
B 2 17 67 9 64 0 39 9 214 0

C 3 17 67 9 51 0 39 91 81 0  
Zone Easting Northing  
D 4 17 67 9 22 0 39 91 96 0

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 Patricia S. Dickinson, Consultant  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ date October 15, 1998  
street & number 4606 Hunt Rd. telephone (919) 732-5439  
city or town Hillsborough state NC zip code 27278

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Gregory and Dale Georgiade  
street & number 3929 Pleasant Green Rd. telephone (919) 383-8053  
city or town Durham state NC zip code 27705

**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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Cabe-Pratt-Harris House  
Orange Co., NC7. Narrative Description

The Cabe-Pratt-Harris House is located on approximately twenty-seven acres near the Eno River in rural eastern Orange County. The house and acreage, known by its twentieth-century name, Riverbend Farm, is located at the end of a long gravel driveway off Pleasant Green Road (SR 1567), with no neighbors or roads in sight. The c. 1820, one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed frame house faces north, and is sited on the crest of a small knoll. It is surrounded by mowed, grass fields, which once produced large quantities of corn and wheat. The house is shaded by large oak, dogwood, magnolia, and chinaberry trees. A kitchen garden is located immediately south of a substantial rear and side addition which includes an attached garage, appended to the house in the mid-twentieth century and remodeled, on the same footprint, in the late-twentieth century. The old section of the house retains its early hall-and-parlor plan and original interior finishes, which include the original flush board pine sheathing, chair rails, six-panel doors, flush wainscot in the parlor, and arched and square fireboxes with reeded, raised-panel mantelpieces.

The Cabe-Pratt-Harris House is a significant and rare example of a small but substantial early-nineteenth century farm house of the Eno River Valley. The main block of the house stands on a raised fieldstone foundation (with a crawlspace below) and is bracketed by large stone chimneys with offset brick stacks. The gable-side roof, originally covered by shakes, is now sheathed with decorative v-crimped metal. The house has a boxed cornice and nine-over-nine windows. Four-over-four windows in the gable ends light the loft sleeping area. The window muntins are delicate and narrow and the double-hung sash retains some early glass panes.

The original main entrance to the old part of the house is approached via a flight of five slate steps which broaden and curve at the base and have holes drilled where an iron handrail formerly stood. A standing seam metal, shed-roof portico shelters a replacement six raised-panel front door. At present, the principal entrance is located on the west side of the rear addition. The addition has multi-pane windows and a multi-pane French door. The principal main entrance is marked by a landscaped brick side patio surrounded by a picket fence and gate.

The original interior plan is basically two rooms. The square hall is entered directly from outdoors, with an arched

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Orange Co., NC

firebox with a handsome, tall, raised-panel mantelpiece centered in the end wall. This room is used at present as a formal living room. An interior door with raised panels separates the hall from a slightly smaller parlor, which has a square firebox and a tall, raised-panel mantelpiece centered in its end wall. An open china closet built in 1983, replaces a door which once led outside. This room is used at present as the formal dining room. A narrow, boxed-in staircase formerly stood in the northeast corner of the hall and ascended to the sleeping loft. These stairs were removed about 1942 and the floor and loft opening were repaired with wide pine boards, which match the original floors and ceilings. The walls, ceilings, floors and mantelpieces in the old rooms are all of unpainted heart pine. It is rare, but not unheard of, to see an interior from this period that was apparently never painted.

At present, the second story is accessed by a staircase (installed when the house was first expanded in the 1940s) that ascends along the north wall of a hallway located at the rear of the two original rooms. Upstairs, the original loft area retains the pegged oak ceiling beams, and is now used as one large bedroom. The hallway is at the core of the renovated rear addition and gives access to the kitchen and half bath, family room, and master bedroom and bath on the first floor. There are two other second floor bedrooms and baths in the wing addition.

The 1940s large rear addition and its 1980s renovation, both covered by plain clapboards, were respectful of the materials used in old house. The addition expanded the house greatly and added twentieth century amenities, but the original house was little altered except for the loss of the original enclosed stairs. Even then, the repairs to the floor and ceiling were carefully done with like materials. The 1940's addition had metal-trimmed casement windows, but these were replaced in the 1980s with multi-pane sash windows, replicas of the originals in the old house. The present owners are determined to preserve the old house and enjoy it, while they also enjoy their sensitive renovation of the spacious 1940s addition.

No original outbuildings survive. The dog pens (1983) and c. 1950 barn which stand a short distance north of the house, are non-contributing resources.

### Integrity Assessment:

The most significant alterations to the original Cabe-Pratt-

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Harris House occurred when the house was remodeled in the 1940s. At that time the boxed stair to the upstairs sleeping loft was removed and the house gained a substantial rear addition. This rear wing addition was remodeled in 1983 using the same footprint.

Despite these alterations, the property retains its integrity, or the ability to convey its significance. The house remains on its original location and its immediate setting is unaltered. The house retains most of its original materials and design elements, most prominently its hall-and-parlor plan, mantelpieces, windows, doors, and unpainted heart pine floors, walls and ceilings. The house reflects the aesthetic and historic sense of the early nineteenth century construction date, and its association with the original builders, the Cabe family who owned the property until the end of that century.

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### 3. Statement of Significance:

#### Summary:

The Cabe-Pratt-Harris House is significant under National Register Criterion C. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of late-Georgian design and is notable as an example of a small but substantial early-nineteenth century farm house of the Eno River valley. The house was probably built in the 1820s by Jamima Cabe and her husband, Jehu Brown. She inherited this tract of land after her father William Cabe's death in 1828. William Cabe was the son of Barnaby Cabe, an early land grantee in the area. The house and farm were later owned by the Pratt and Harris families. Although mid-twentieth century additions (remodeled in the late-twentieth century) expanded the house, the old section retains its early form, and its handsome late-Georgian hall-and-parlor interiors. The interior, unusually sophisticated for a small rural dwelling of the period, retains its flush board sheathing, six-panel doors, and arched and raised-panel mantels.

#### Historical Background:

The Cabe-Pratt-Harris House, or Riverbend Farm, stands on a tract which dates to the mid-eighteenth century. The farm began as several hundred acres, but has been partitioned over the years, and at present contains approximately twenty-seven acres. No original farm outbuildings survive. The early barns, and livestock pens were replaced with a c.1950 cinder block barn and fenced pens for the current owner's hunting dogs.

The land is first associated with the McCabe (shortened to Cabe at an early date) and Few families, who were among the earliest settlers in the Eno River Valley. The farm stayed in the Cabe family until the mid-nineteenth century and has had two owners in the twentieth century. Much of the historical data about the Cabe family, and other early Eno River Valley settlers, was compiled by Hugh Conway Browning (1896-1983), a family descendant. His meticulous genealogical research revealed facts of births, marriages and deaths and the tight web of kinship among the area's early families, and the tangle of land transactions that were a part of their fortunes.

The McCabe family originated in Scotland and joined Protestant families who migrated to Ireland in the seventeenth century, and thence to America before the Revolutionary War.

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The clan followed the migration pattern from Philadelphia into the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. In the 1750s and 1760s the migration pattern extended southwestward into piedmont North Carolina, with some of the family going on west to Tennessee.<sup>3</sup>

Barnaby McCabe (or Barney Cabe, as the name was later shortened) settled in Orange County, North Carolina in 1758. He may have been one of William Few's Maryland neighbors who had come down to look for land the previous year. After buying half (330 acres) of Few's large tract which lay on the northeast bank of the Eno, he registered his cattle mark and, with his wife Betsy Perkins, settled down to farming. A Presbyterian zealous about providing an education for his six children, he was probably one of group of neighbors who hired a teacher and erected a school (no longer in existence) at Few's Ford at the end of the present-day Cole Mill Road. The school house was built on ungranted land adjoining Barney Cabe's land at the south.

Barnaby Cabe did not depend entirely on farming for his livelihood. He found wagonage more lucrative. An expense account record from 1771 indicates that he served as a "waggoner" for Governor Tryon's Militia, carrying supplies for them as well as hauling prisoners to New Bern and serving as a witness against the Regulators after the Battle of Alamance.<sup>4</sup> Apparently Cabe became disillusioned with the royal government. In July 1780, Dr. Thomas Burke of Hillsborough (later elected Governor) wrote to the commander of the King's army in the South, Horatio Gates, advising that "my neighbor Mr. Cabe carries to your camp a wagon load of flour which he will deliver only to your order. He is disgusted with the haughty manners of the Commissaries and therefore will deliver them nothing."<sup>5</sup> Barnaby Cabe was a supporter of the Royal government of the Province during the Regulator troubles in Orange and other counties, but he was a supporter of the Patriots' cause during the Revolution.<sup>6</sup> According to local historian Jean Anderson, Barnaby also achieved another form of immortality: "His name is that of magical dog in a South Carolina folktale from John's Island. All through the tale and through the years has come the refrain, 'Barney, McCabe, Doodle-le-doo and Soo-Boy, your Massa calling you.'"<sup>7</sup>

Barnaby Cabe had two sons, both prominent and influential citizens in their community with extensive land holdings and political clout. His eldest son, John (born c. 1752) was elected to represent Orange County at the Provincial Congress in 1776. He was Orange County's representative in the House of Commons for four terms, and was for many years a justice of the peace

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at the county court. He also managed a grist mill, 4000 acres of land and fathered nine daughters. He believed mills were good investments and encouraged his daughters to marry millers, which five of them did. William Cabe (born c. 1760?), Barnaby's younger son, lived at his father's homeplace and pursued the precarious life of a farmer.

Both John and William Cabe had ample land and extra cash to donate to the fund for establishing a state university and to invest in a state bank. In February, 1793 William married Jamima Piper, daughter of John Piper Sr. who owned a large plantation adjoining the Cabe lands. William and Jamima had ten children between 1794 and 1813.

In 1782 Barnaby Cabe obtained title to a lot in the town of Hillsborough. It is probable that Barnaby retired from the farm on the Eno River and took up residence in Hillsborough. Apparently his son, William, continued to reside on the 330-acre homeplace tract. William published a broadside in July 1785, signed by his brother John and twenty-eight of their neighbors, notifying "certain persons who have from time to time made a practice of hunting with dogs and guns on the lands of the subscribers, whereby their cattle and hogs have been driven off and lost to their respective owners. They will prosecute all persons whom they shall find offending with every rigour the laws will vindicate."<sup>9</sup>

At some time after 1777 William Cabe became owner of the 330 acres purchased by his father from William Few in 1759, and an adjoining 112-acre tract purchased by Barnaby in 1760. In 1786, after the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, William Cabe purchased an additional sixty-four acre tract that adjoined his land and lay on the same side of the river.

William Cabe owned and operated a large corn and wheat plantation; records in the North Carolina Land Grant Office show that between 1780 and 1799, grants for approximately one thousand acres of land were issued to him. Several of these grants adjoined land which had been his father's and others were in the same vicinity.<sup>10</sup> In 1790 there were only ten landowners in the St. Mary's District with one thousand acres (1790 tax district records), including brothers John and William Cabe.<sup>11</sup> An old Eno River valley resident, William Garrard, remembered a story about William's death. It is said that when William Cabe was dying, he ordered the slaves to cut a path through the wheat so that they would not trample it as they went to the graveyard.<sup>12</sup>

The homesteads of William and Barnaby Cabe were located

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on the north side of the Eno approximately one-half mile west of the point where the present day Pleasant Green Road crosses the river. A well-traveled road survived into the twentieth century from the Pleasant Green Community, passing the old Barney Cabe homestead where it dead ends at the river. The Cabe Family cemetery is located approximately 300 yards south of the present day residence. There are twelve graves there, but only two of them are clearly marked, including one for "W. Cabe. Died June 18, 1828."<sup>3</sup>

William Cabe died apparently without leaving a will and his property was divided among his heirs. An advertisement in the September 24, 1828 Hillsboro Recorder, a local newspaper, gave notice that his dwelling house, furniture, livestock, farming tools, a wagon and gear, wheat and corn crop and "many other articles too tedious to mention" were to be sold October 22, 1828. Another notice in the paper on December 8, 1828, again offered for sale his "late residence and 14 or 15 likely Negroes."<sup>4</sup>

In February, 1829, commissioners were appointed to make a division of his land which then totaled 1,389 acres. They divided that land into nine lots. Lot number three, 160 acres, was assigned to his daughter Jamima (named after his wife), who married twice, first to John Burton in February, 1825 who died early in the marriage, and next to Jehu Brown in August, 1827. Jamima Cabe's will, dated March 5, 1845, states that she "bequeath(s) to my daughter Mary Burton the plantation which I purchased from my son-in-law Jehu Brown, adjoining the lands on which I now live. . . I give to my grandson John Burton the Wagon and gear and all of last year's crop; one of the heifers and one-third of the stock of hogs. . . to my affectionate granddaughter Mary A. Burton one bed and clothing, and corner cupboard with all the wares it contains, together with one of the young heifers."<sup>5</sup>

It appears that William Cabe left the tract number three, where the Cabe-Pratt-Harris house is located, to his daughter Jamima, using her husband's name, Jehu Brown. It is unclear whether the Cabe-Pratt-Harris House was already standing (making either William Cabe or John Burton the builder), or whether Jehu and Jamima built the house. Stylistically, the house appears to date from the late-eighteenth century or the first quarter of the nineteenth century. It seems more likely that Jehu built the handsome house with his wife's inheritance, and lived there until they moved to Arkadelphia, Arkansas about 1845 where he operated a successful lumber business which

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continues in existence today. He may have left his North Carolina business affairs in the hands of John Burton, Jamima's son from her first marriage. Burton sold the Jehu Brown tract to J. H. Pratt in a deed dated 1860.

The 1850 population and agricultural censuses for Orange County record that James H. Pratt (age forty four) and wife, Malvina (age thirty) were living on the farm which had 300 improved acres, 500 unimproved acres and forty-seven slaves. The farm had a cash value of \$2,000 with \$200 worth of farming implements and machinery. The livestock, valued at \$500, included four horses, seven milch cows and fourteen other cattle, eighteen sheep, and eighty-five swine. His principal crops were wheat (240 bushels), Indian corn (1035 bushels) and oats (500 bushels). The sheep produced twenty pounds of wool, and the cows produced 200 pounds of butter. He also raised peas and beans (five bushels), Irish potatoes (ten bushels) and hops (5 pounds). He grew one hundred pounds of flax and had on hand five pounds of flax seed.

In 1860 Pratt acquired 130 adjoining acres which had been Nancy Cabe's inherited portion of her father William Cabe's land. At age thirty-two Nancy Cabe married George Faucett and probably had died without children to inherit the land. Her share of William Cabe's land had descended to her brothers and sisters or their heirs.<sup>18</sup>

In his 1885 will, Pratt deeded "the Cabe tract of land containing 140 acres and the Jehu Brown tract containing 160 acres" to the Lucinda Harris family for her lifetime, after which her children Emma and Jane Harris were to have it. (Lucinda's husband, Benton Harris, died during the Civil War and Pratt had promised to provide for the family.) Lucinda Harris also received "one horse, two cows and calves, ten head of sheep and ten of hogs, one plow and gear."<sup>19</sup>

Members of the Harris family owned the property until 1942, when Douglas and Frances Hill purchased the house and approximately 180 acres. A photograph from the early 1940s shows the house before the Hills appended a new rear addition about 1942. A photo taken in 1954, after Hurricane Hazel ravaged piedmont North Carolina, shows a large uprooted tree which had apparently narrowly missed falling on the new addition which had metal-trimmed casement windows.<sup>20</sup> In the 1970s and 1980s the Hills sold portions of the acreage for the Eno River State Park.

Dr. and Mrs. Gregory Georgiade purchased the house and 27.3 acres in December, 1983 from the Hills' son, Robert. The

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Georgiades remodeled the rear addition, carefully preserving the old portion of the house.

### Architectural Context:

An architectural survey of Orange County was conducted in 1997 and it revealed that, while a large number of one-story log houses from the nineteenth century still survive, frame houses from the early part of the century are very rare and those which display fine late-Georgian style interiors are rarer still. While log houses flourished, the development of back-country North Carolina brought substantial houses of frame and occasionally, even brick construction. Most surviving frame houses from the early-nineteenth century are gable-roofed structures, usually with shed-roofed front porches and exterior-end chimneys. Most of the dwellings are one room deep and three bays across with hall-parlor plans and a variety of vernacular decorative features, such as reeded mantelpieces, a familiar decorative element in Hillsborough.

Carpenters erected these houses using familiar timber-frame construction. Heavy corner posts, either hewn by hand or sawn at local water-powered mills, were connected by large horizontal timbers, the main members held in place with sturdy, pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. Many continued to follow the hall-parlor plan with an enclosed corner in the main (hall) room.

The Cabe-Pratt-Harris House is rare example of a one-story, hall-parlor plan late Georgian house. "Fashionable domestic architecture was also drawn into Hillsborough's orbit including a small but notable collection of stylish country houses. . . these residential designs were influenced by architectural publications that disseminated the norms of classical architecture through plans, elevations, and a wide range of decorative motifs. The creation of a regional network of artisans and rich clients inevitably produced common elements of design, such as mantelpieces, stairs, wainscoting, doggs and porticoes, that expressed mutual tastes and values."<sup>21</sup> Architectural historian Catherine Bishir has observed that "for the gentlemen of the Piedmont, these handsome and well-crafted houses represented their success and taste in terms shared within their class."<sup>22</sup>

Three notable examples of late-Georgian frame farmhouses are located in rural areas on the outskirts of the nearby

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eighteenth-century town of Hillsborough or in rural areas of adjacent Durham County, which was formed from Orange County in 1381. The rural examples, all intact and in good condition, include Moorefields constructed in 1735 (NR 1972), Stagville, c. 1790 (NR 1973), and Fairtosh built in 1810 (NR 1973). Both Stagville and Fairtosh are located in present-day Durham County. The main house on each of these properties is a two-story frame structure, with fine late-Georgian details. The Cabe-Pratt-Harris House is smaller than these two-story examples, but the details are equally fine and well-executed.

The Georgian style continued to be popular in back-country North Carolina much longer than in urban areas nationally. Some substantial middle-class dwellings continued to follow the hall-parlor plan with an enclosed corner stair in the hall room as late as the mid-nineteenth century. Late examples include the 1848 Samuel Couch House near Durham and the 1850s Smyth House near Chapel Hill. Both houses clearly demonstrate their owners' economic achievement and social standing.<sup>24</sup>

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### FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Jean Bradley Anderson. "The History of Few's Ford." Eno River Association, 1985. Transcript of a talk given by Anderson at the first of a annual series of "Talks at the Ford" sponsored by the Eno River Association.

<sup>2</sup>Hugh Conway Browning compiled the history of all of the grist mills once located on the Eno River banks. For each he traced a chain of title from the earliest land owners in the Eno River to the latest, including pertinent family and local history as original documents revealed them. This wealth of information has not been published to date, but a typescript is located in the North Carolina Collection of the Wilson Library at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. The information has been utilized by the designers of the Eno River Association's annual calendar since the late 1970s.

<sup>3</sup>Elsie Cabe Wheatcroft. Genealogy of 1,500 Descendants of Cabe (McCabe) (Franklin, NC: Macon Graphics, 1983), p. 118.

<sup>4</sup>The Regulators, a citizen group which organized in Orange County about 1768, were angered by the abuses of power by the Colonial government. These forerunners of the Revolutionary War patriots were defeated by Tryon's forces at the Battle Alamance in May, 1771.

<sup>5</sup>Hugh Conway Browning. More Orange County Families: The Descendants of Barnaby Cabe (McCabe). 1967, p. 2. Typescript located in North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, Chapel Hill, NC. Also see Browning's "Information Relating to the Division of the Lands of William Cabe", an appendix of the Cabe Family study, February, 1968.

<sup>6</sup>Browning, p.2.

<sup>7</sup>Jean B. Anderson. Eno River calendar, February, 1986.

<sup>8</sup>Browning, p.8.

<sup>9</sup>roadside, published July 25, 1785. In collection of the North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, Chapel Hill.

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<sup>10</sup>Browning, p. 9.

<sup>11</sup>Jean Bradley Anderson. Durham County. (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1990), p.45

<sup>12</sup>Jean B. Anderson. Eno Calendar, February, 1986.

<sup>13</sup>Browning, p. 9.

<sup>14</sup>Hillsboro Recorder, September 24, October 33 and December 8, 1828.

<sup>15</sup>Browning, p. 11.

<sup>16</sup>Browning, p. 12.

<sup>17</sup>Population and Agricultural Censuses. Orange County, North Carolina. 1850.

<sup>18</sup>Browning, p. 12.

<sup>19</sup>Last and Will and Testament of James H. Pratt, probated October 10, 1385. Copy in possession of Dale Georgiade.

<sup>20</sup>photographs in possession of Dale Georgiade.

<sup>21</sup>Richard Mattson. Orange County Survey Publication Draft Manuscript. (Raleigh: NC Division of Archives and History files, 1996.)

<sup>22</sup>Mattson, p. 47. Also see Catherine W. Bishir. Architects and Builders in North Carolina: A History of the Practice of Building. (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1990) Chapter 2, "A Proper Good Nice and Workmanlike Manner: A Century of Traditional Building Practice, 1730-1830."

<sup>23</sup>The Cabe-Pratt-Harris House has long intrigued architectural historians from the North Carolina State Historic Office. Before the renovations of the 1940s addition began in 1983, Michael Southern of the State Historic Preservation Office examined the structure for the then new owners, the Georgiades. A letter he sent to Dale Georgiade (located in the files of the Survey and Planning Branch) reads in part:

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"Its overall form and hall-and-parlor plan (originally with an enclosed stair) places it in a general type built from the mid-18th to the mid-19th centuries. The cornice treatment and the nine-over-nine sash . . . would make me place it no later than the end of the first quarter of the 19th century. . . .the excellent mantels have a late Georgian character and the doors are the old six-raised-panel Georgian type, though their form and their butt hinges (rather than the old HL hinges) make me think they're very late versions of the type. . . . I'd be inclined to think the house was standing before the death of William Cabe in 1829, perhaps even a decade or two before.. . .Fairntosh (NR) is a late example of the Georgian, so it hung around these parts for a long time. . . .It's rare to see an interior from this period that was never painted, but since our visit I've been reminded of one or two and I concur with your decision not to paint the interior woodwork."

<sup>24</sup>Mattson, p. 49.

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## 10. Geographical Data

### Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the square whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points:

A 17 679330 3992210; B 17 679640 3992140; C 17 679510 3991810;  
D 17 679220 3991960

The acreage is described in Orange County Deed Book 444, page 524. It is further identified as Tract #9 as shown on a plat and survey recorded in Plat Book 38, page 33, Orange County Registry.

### Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes the Cabe-Pratt-Harris House and attendant outbuildings (dog pens and barn). The 27.3 acres are the remaining land of the original tract owned by the Cabe family.



3994  
 3993  
 (NORTHWEST DURHAM) 5266 III SW  
 3992  
 3991  
 2'30"  
 3990  
 DURHAM 5 MI  
 DURHAM 4.9 MI  
 RALEIGH 32 MI  
 3988

111 M A 17 679-80 3942-10  
 B 17 679-80 3942-10  
 C 17 679-80 3942-10  
 I 17 679-80 3942-10

