

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 Jordan Dr Arch House

other names/site number Manse Little River Presbyterian Church / Site number OR 931

2. Location

street & number 7015 NC 57 N/A not for publication

city or town Caldwell N/A 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 J. Crow SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

6/23/98
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 commenting 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)

Jordan Dr Arch. House
Name of Property

Orange Co., North Carolina
County and State

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

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	3	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
5	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding

RELIGION/church-related residence

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/fieldstone

walls WOOD/weatherboard

roof METAL/tin

other WOOD

BRICK

Narrative Description

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

(see continuation sheet)

Jordan Dr. Arch House
Name of Property

Orange Co North Carolina
County and State

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.

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

ca. 1875 - 1929

Significant Dates

ca 1875

1905

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Jordan, Dr. Arch House
Name of Property

Orange Co., NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 47.17 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	678130	4006480
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	17	678400	4006290

3	17	678400	4005800
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	17	677840	4005820
5	17	677870	4006200

☐ 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 Dr. Keith A. Zahniser

organization _____ date February 1, 1998

street & number 3710 Knollwood Drive telephone (919) 383-4269

city or town Durham state NC zip code 27712

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 Elizabeth P. Davidson

street & number 7015 NC 57 telephone (919) 644-1685

city or town Rougemont state NC zip code 27572

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

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Dr. Arch Jordan House
Orange County, North Carolina**Narrative Description:**

The Dr. Arch Jordan House is an ornate, center hall, single-pile, two-story frame house with distinctive Italianate detailing and a projecting central gable built in the last quarter of the nineteenth century for Dr. Jordan, a prominent physician in the Caldwell, North Carolina community.¹ The house is located on the southeast side of NC 57, roughly .25 miles from the intersection with NC 157, a rural part of Orange county dominated by farmland. The house faces northwest, sitting on a gently rising grassy expanse of a farmland plot just north of the north fork of the Little River. Two mature shade trees stand fifteen yards from the front of the house, and frame the porch and doorway when viewing the house face-on. Other large shade trees stand ten and twenty yards off the northeast corner of the house and thirty yards off the southwest side, and several smaller trees ring the back, southeast corner. A natural pond is situated to the northeast of the house, across a rural lane that now serves as the driveway to the property which is lined by a number of small spruce trees. Directly behind and east of the house is a small, two-room smokehouse, and southeast of this structure, a more modern pumphouse. A board and batten garage twenty yards south of the house, a frame barn seventy-five yards southeast of the house, and a tobacco barn approximately two hundred yards east-southeast of the house constitute the remaining structures.

The buildings sit on some forty-seven acres of farmland which stretches off to the south. Approximately seventeen acres are hardwood forest and the remaining thirty acres are open pasture. To the south and southeast of the main buildings lies the pasture, marked on its western border with the neighboring property by a line of trees and on its western edge by a more substantial grow of hardwoods. The pasture gently slopes southward towards the north fork of the Little River and then east along the property line, forming an L-shaped open space. This space was the site of the crop cultivation throughout the property's period of significance. As with many farms in northern Orange County in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the traditional crop was tobacco, although space was reserved in the leg of the "L" for a "kitchen patch" vegetable garden. There are also approximately two acres of open space in the area to the

¹ The bulk of this description is taken directly from the narrative description located in the "Dr. Arch Jordan House" file, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, Survey Site # OR 931, no author.

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Dr. Arch Jordan House
Orange County, North Carolina

southeast of the pond, where the tobacco barn is located. Because the land has either been farmed or let out as pasture up to the present, the patterns of field usage have remained intact.

The house is a single-pile form, center hall plan, with two rooms on each of two floors. There is a projecting center bay under the center gable of a triple-A side- and center-gabled roof. The facade of the house features paired, hooded 2/2 windows with curved window tops, original shutters, and slightly projecting hooded moldings. Underneath the center gable are projecting, returned eaves supported by paired, elaborate brackets, as well as a decorative circular attic vent. The one-story porch which follows the center gable has square posts with decorative bases and a low, hipped-roof configuration. Original porch brackets and the sawnwork porch balustrade have been removed.² The centrally-placed entrance door is round-topped, divided, and crowned with carved, wooden, pedimented moldings. The house is sheathed in weatherboard, has a triple-A, v-crimp tin roof and is supported on a stone foundation. The side elevations of the house maintain the same style--decorative attic vents under the side gables, projecting, returned eaves supported by paired brackets, and paired, hooded windows--except that the side windows are 1/1 instead of 2/2. The back of the house once had a full-length porch, but this has been enclosed to connect an originally-separate two-story kitchen building to the house and enable a more recent shed-roofed rear addition to be attached to the house. The concrete foundation for this recent addition apparently covers what was once a well. The side-gabled kitchen has the same decorative detail as the house but the windows are 4/4 instead of 2/2 or 1/1. There is a central interior ridgeline chimney on the kitchen. The house also features two interior ridgeline brick chimneys with patterned brickwork and corbelling.

The interior of the house is similarly ornate, and has remained largely unaltered. Original plaster finish exists in the two first floor rooms -- painted in one room and papered over in the other. There is also an unusual diagonal wood tongue-and-groove sheathing covering the walls of the center hall, a pattern which is reflected in the paneled wainscoting in the lower rooms. The center hall contains an elegantly curving open staircase with a handrail supported on lathe-turned balusters. Upstairs rooms feature tongue-and-groove paneling on the walls and ceilings and built-in closets. Heavily molded post-and-lintel mantels frame the fireplaces in each main room. The house retains interior four-paneled doors with original hardware intact, and both the doors and the windows are bordered by molded wooden surrounds.

² Richard L. Mattson, "History and Architecture of Orange County, North Carolina," unpublished manuscript (Hillsborough, NC: Orange County Planning and Development Department, Orange County, North Carolina, September 1996), 49.

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Dr. Arch Jordan House
Orange County, North Carolina

To the rear of the house is a two-room, combination smokehouse/food storage shed, with original sub-grade excavation storage space in the northeast room. The structure is windowless, has two doors (one into each room of the structure), and is built on a foundation of fieldstone. As with the house, this smokehouse is constructed of weatherboard and features a v-crimp metal roof. Two hundred yards further to the east sits a side-gabled log and weatherboard tobacco barn, with intact interior tier poles and an enclosed side bay. The main barn, located southeast of the house, is a one and a half story, multi-use barn with weatherboard sheathing and a v-crimp, side-gabled roof. The roof extends over the southwestern elevation, covering a runway and half-story equipment storage rooms.

The site also contains non-contributing outbuildings which include a pump house and a modern board and batten garage. It is estimated that these structures were built after the period of significance.

Statement of Significance:

Summary:

The Dr. Arch Jordan house, located in the northwest corner of Orange County, is eligible for National Register listing under Criteria A and C. Significant in the area of Architecture under Criterion C, the Dr. Arch Jordan house is the best-preserved and most stylish example of the Italianate architectural style in rural Orange County. Built for Dr. Archibald Currie Jordan in the latter part of the nineteenth century, this center hall, single-pile, two-story house features extensive and ornate architectural characteristics of the Italianate style, including bracketed, overhanging eaves; paired and rounded doors and windows; and a columned porch with a low-hipped roof. The house has also preserved much of its ornate, original interior, with such decorative features as a tongue-and-groove wooden sheathing which adorns the center hallway and the upstairs walls and ceilings; heavily molded and distinct mantels surrounding the fireplaces in each of the main rooms, and an elaborately curved staircase. While other rural Orange County properties display Italianate features, the Dr. Arch Jordan house remains the most complete and most ornate rural model of this genre in the county.

Significant as well in the area of *Social History* under Criterion A, the Dr. Arch Jordan house and property were closely associated with rural medical practice, the rural economy

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Orange County, North Carolina

centered in the crossroads general store, and the central social institution of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Jordan inhabited the house from the 1870s to 1905, using the house as the nucleus of his medical service to the Caldwell community. He was also quite involved as a teacher and trustee of the nearby Caldwell Institute, a local school, and established along with his brother a general store and pharmacy across the road from his house. In 1905 three nearby Presbyterian churches jointly purchased the property to use as a manse, and ministers living there from 1905 to 1929 served these local churches. In rural Orange County districts like Little River Township, dominated by scattered family farms, it was the church above all other institutions that served to cohere local communities and provide a center for neighborhood social life. Crossroads communities such as Caldwell developed around the key institutions of the church, the school, or the general store. The Dr. Arch Jordan house, associated with all of these vital rural institutions, provided a central hub to the social life of this rural Orange County community for over half a century, until the house ceased to be used as a manse in 1929.

Architectural Context:

The Dr. Arch Jordan House is historically significant primarily as a well-preserved example of Late Victorian Italianate architecture. Its highly ornate and detailed design provides a wonderful example of this architectural style. Originating in the "romanticism of the Picturesque movement," this style was most popular in the years from 1850 to 1880, although rural North Carolina adaptations appeared into the early twentieth century.³ Italianate architecture was characterized by overhanging eaves with (sometimes elaborate) bracketed cornices, "elongated, round-headed and sometimes paired windows capped with projecting hooded or pedimented and bracketed moldings," porches with columns and hip-roofed construction, and an overall projection of verticality -- all features clearly present in the Dr. Arch Jordan House.⁴ Dr. Jordan was among those wealthy Orange County residents who "chose picturesque versions of the

³ quote from Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 147-48; Catherine W. Bishir, North Carolina Architecture (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 286-88.

⁴ Lanier and Herman, Everyday Architecture, 149; Sterling Boyd, "Introduction" in Marguerite Schumann, ed., Grand Old Ladies: North Carolina Architecture During the Victorian Era (Charlotte, NC: East Woods Press, 1984), 18-19.

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Dr. Arch Jordan House Orange County, North Carolina

traditional two-story form to communicate their status and taste.”⁵ The pattern and style chosen by Dr. Jordan was widely available through popular pattern books, and ornate materials made easier to attain by post-civil-war industrial and transportation advances.⁶ While other examples of Italianate styling appear in several rural Orange County houses, the Dr. Arch Jordan house is clearly the most ornate, complete, and best-preserved example of this architectural style in Orange County. The Pitard House (Study List #OR 829), for example, while displaying Italianate features such as decorative window and door moldings, a round-topped and divided front door, and a low-hipped roof, lacks the extent of decorative Italianate styling of the Dr. Arch Jordan house. A very similarly designed house to the Pitard House located in the same township (Study List #OR 818) likewise displays limited Italianate features, but again, is not as complete an example of the style as the Jordan house, and is in poor condition. The John Kenion house (Study List # OR 736), while exhibiting select characteristics of the Italiante style such as bracketed eaves and arched window surrounds, projects an overall style of Victorian eclectic. The authors of the comprehensive survey of Orange County historic resources found the Dr. Arch Jordan house to be “the most elaborate late nineteenth century dwelling in rural Orange County,” and an architectural history of Orange County concluded that among the many structures portraying picturesque architecture, the Jordan house is the clearest rural Orange County example of the Italianate style.⁷

Social History Context:

The Dr. Arch Jordan house is secondarily significant for its association with important community members and institutions of Caldwell, North Carolina. Dr. Archibald Currie Jordan was the premier physician for this small rural community in the twenty-five years from 1881 to 1906, and made many contributions to community life. Beyond serving as the local medical professional, he served as a teacher, trustee, and financial supporter of the Caldwell Institute (at one point also called the Caldwell Academy), a local school. The Caldwell Institute was formed

⁵ Richard L. Mattson, “History and Architecture of Orange County, North Carolina,” 49.

⁶ Ibid., 49; 47.

⁷ Jody Carter and Todd Peck, “Historic Resources of Orange County,” unpublished manuscript (Hillsborough, NC: Orange County Planning and Development Department, 1993), 66; Richard L. Mattson, “History and Architecture of Orange County, North Carolina,” 49.

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Dr. Arch Jordan House
Orange County, North Carolina

in the mid-1800s as a day school, became a boarding school in the late 1800s, and later served as the Caldwell community's public school.

Jordan also served the school and community in opening, along with his brother Thomas, a general store/pharmacy across the road from his house, which came to be known as the Jordan Brothers' Store. The store/pharmacy enabled community members and Academy students to get their prescriptions filled without making the seven-mile trip to Hillsborough. Such crossroads stores were vital institutions in rural Orange County, providing loans and credit to neighborhood farmers in tough economic times, and needed manufactured goods in more affluent ones.⁸

Robert C. Kenzer, in his study of Orange County from 1849 to 1881, noted that in both antebellum and post-war Orange County rural society, the general store served as a vital economic and social center for rural neighborhoods. Such stores were often run, as in the Jordan's case, by a local wealthy family.⁹ A history of the Jordan family confirms that the Jordan Brothers' Store was a gathering place for Academy students, locals, and travelers, and that traveling salesmen would often spend the night in Dr. Jordan's guest room.¹⁰

Dr. Jordan was also a ruling elder in the nearby Little River Presbyterian Church. In this small community settled largely by Scots-Irish migrants, the church served as a central social institution. Kenzer concluded that the church was "probably the most important social institution in the lives of Orange [County]'s families" and "played an important role in preserving the bonds between families and promoting cohesion in the neighborhood," citing several examples from the history of the Little River Presbyterian Church.¹¹ Dr. Jordan's house became even more firmly linked to the local Presbyterian church when Dr. Jordan moved his family to Durham in 1904 and sold the house to the church for use as its manse.¹² It was used as a manse for three local Presbyterian churches -- the Little River Presbyterian church, the Fairfield Presbyterian church, and the Eno Presbyterian church -- until the church sold it in 1929 to William Thomas McKee.¹³ Presbyterian ministers C.M. Arrowood and William S. Wilhelm both occupied the house, serving

⁸ Mattson, "History and Architecture of Orange County," 38; 6.

⁹ Robert C. Kenzer, Kinship and Neighborhood in a Southern Community: Orange County, North Carolina, 1849-1881 (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1987), 36-38; 113-14.

¹⁰ Octavia Jordan Perry, These Jordans Were Here (Provo, Utah: J. Grant Stevenson, 1969), 187.

¹¹ Kenzer, Kinship and Neighborhood, 11-12.

¹² Deed Book 58: 599 (October 3, 1905), Orange County, North Carolina.

¹³ Deed Book 59: 95 (April 17, 1906) and Deed Book 94: 38 (December 1, 1929), Orange County, North Carolina.

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Dr. Arch Jordan House
Orange County, North Carolina

the Little River, Eno, and Cedar Grove communities, and conducting services that would rotate among the three churches.

Both Dr. Jordan and the Presbyterian ministers, although not farmers themselves, utilized the acreage associated with the property for farming. According to available census records, Dr. Jordan boarded a man named William Smith, who was employed by Jordan as a "farm laborer." Similarly, the 1920 census, although noting the occupation of the Rev. William S. Wilhelm as "minister" and the general nature of his work as "preaching," nevertheless characterized the property as a "farm" rather than merely a "house," and referenced the agricultural schedule number which detailed the farm's produce.¹⁴

Rural communities in turn-of-the-century Orange County were often isolated and tight-knit, springing up and centering around the crucial institutions of post offices, churches, schools, and general stores that established themselves at rural crossroads. The Caldwell community is in this sense a well-preserved representative of other rural Orange County cross-roads settlements such as the nearby Cedar Grove community, and of other inward-turning Orange County neighborhoods such as the Eno, New Hope, and Cane Creek settlements (Cedar Grove Rural Crossroads Historic District NR, listed 4/23/98). The Dr. Arch Jordan house, through its association with a prominent local physician, a general store, several local Presbyterian churches, and farming -- a unique combination of vital rural institutions -- made it a central focal point of much of Caldwell's social activity, and serves to underscore its significance to the social history of Orange County.

Historical Background:

The date the house was built is contested, but the weight of the evidence points to the mid-1870s as the most probable period of construction. The Orange County tax assessor lists 1872 as the date of construction, and Richard Mattson's "History and Architecture of Orange County, North Carolina" claims that Dr. Jordan built the house in 1875.¹⁵ Both of these dates appear to be estimates based on architectural style and physical elements, supported by the

¹⁴ U.S. Census, Population Schedules, North Carolina, 1900, Orange County, Little River Township, District 5:71, Sheet 12; U.S. Census, Population Schedules, North Carolina, 1910, Orange County, Little River Township, District 204:170, Sheet 13.

¹⁵ Richard L. Mattson, "History and Architecture of Orange County, North Carolina," 49.

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appearance of other examples of Italianate styling in rural Orange County architecture in the same period. The latter date is given credence by a notice in the Hillsborough Recorder, dated July 28, 1875, that "Mr. A.C. Jordan has just about completed his residence."¹⁶ The field recorder responsible for completing the "North Carolina Historic Structure Data Sheet," Jody Carter, estimated the construction date to be 1900, but no supporting materials documenting this date accompany the survey, and in the survey's overall narrative summary the same author gives 1870 as the date of construction.¹⁷ According to a family history, Dr. Jordan did not complete his medical training at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Maryland, until 1881, and did not marry until 1885.¹⁸ Further, the earliest recorded land deed in which Dr. Jordan was listed as grantee occurred in 1885, when he purchased a 10.5 acre tract from his oldest brother, William Jordan.¹⁹ Dr. Jordan completed his land holdings in 1891, when both of his parents died, and he bought out his brothers' and sister's shares (some seventy-four acres of land) for \$1,150.²⁰

As noted above, Dr. Jordan sold the property in 1905, and three local churches used the house for nearly a quarter-century as a manse. The tobacco barn appears to have been built in the period from 1916-1930, most likely for the use of those actually farming on the agricultural acreage of the property. The barn, while post-dating the house and tobacco barn, seems to have been built before 1930 as well.

It was sometime after the house was sold again, in 1929, that further additions were made to the property. The back porch was enclosed, connecting the kitchen to the main house, and an even later addition added a bay area to the back of the kitchen and a rear shed to the space adjacent to the kitchen. The property passed into the family of William McKee, a locally prominent farmer, and has stayed in the family, serving primarily as farmland. The current owner, Elizabeth P. Davidson, is the granddaughter of William McKee.

¹⁶ Hillsborough Recorder, July 28, 1875, vol. 55, 3.

¹⁷ Jody Carter, "North Carolina Historic Structure Data Sheet," "Dr. Arch Jordan House" file, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, Survey Site # OR 931.

¹⁸ Perry, These Jordans Were Here, 200-201.

¹⁹ Deed Book 48: 331 (February 14, 1885), Orange County, North Carolina.

²⁰ Deed Book 53: 15 (July 24, 1891)

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Dr. Arch Jordan House
Orange County, North Carolina

Bibliography:

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Ellis, A.A., and T.C. Ellis. "History of Eno Presbyterian Church, Cedar Grove, North Carolina." Hillsborough, NC: Eno Presbyterian Church, 1980.

Jaeger, Dale, et al. Historic Preservation Element. Orange County Comprehensive Plan, Orange County, North Carolina. Hillsborough, NC: Orange County Historic Preservation Commission and Orange County Planning Department, 1995.

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Lanier, Gabrielle M. and Bernard L. Herman. Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997.

Latta, Madelaine H. "History of Little River Presbyterian Church." Hurdle Mills, NC: Orange Presbytery, 1942.

Lefler, Hugh, and Paul Wagner. Orange County, 1752-1952. Chapel Hill: The Orange Printshop, 1953.

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Dr. Arch Jordan House
Orange County, North Carolina

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Unpublished manuscript. Hillsborough, NC: Orange County Planning and Development
Department, 1996.

Orange County Record of Deeds. Hillsborough, NC.

Perry, Octavia Jordan. These Jordans Were Here. Provo, Utah: J. Grant Stevenson, 1969.

U.S. Census. 1900-1920. Population Schedules, North Carolina. Department of Commerce and
Labor. Bureau of the Census. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the Dr. Arch Jordan House is shown as "Lot A" on the accompanying plat map
entitled "Final Plat of Survey for Margaret P. Dow & Elizabeth P. Davidson," December 10,
1997.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes the acreage containing all the contributing buildings and farmland
historically associated with the property.

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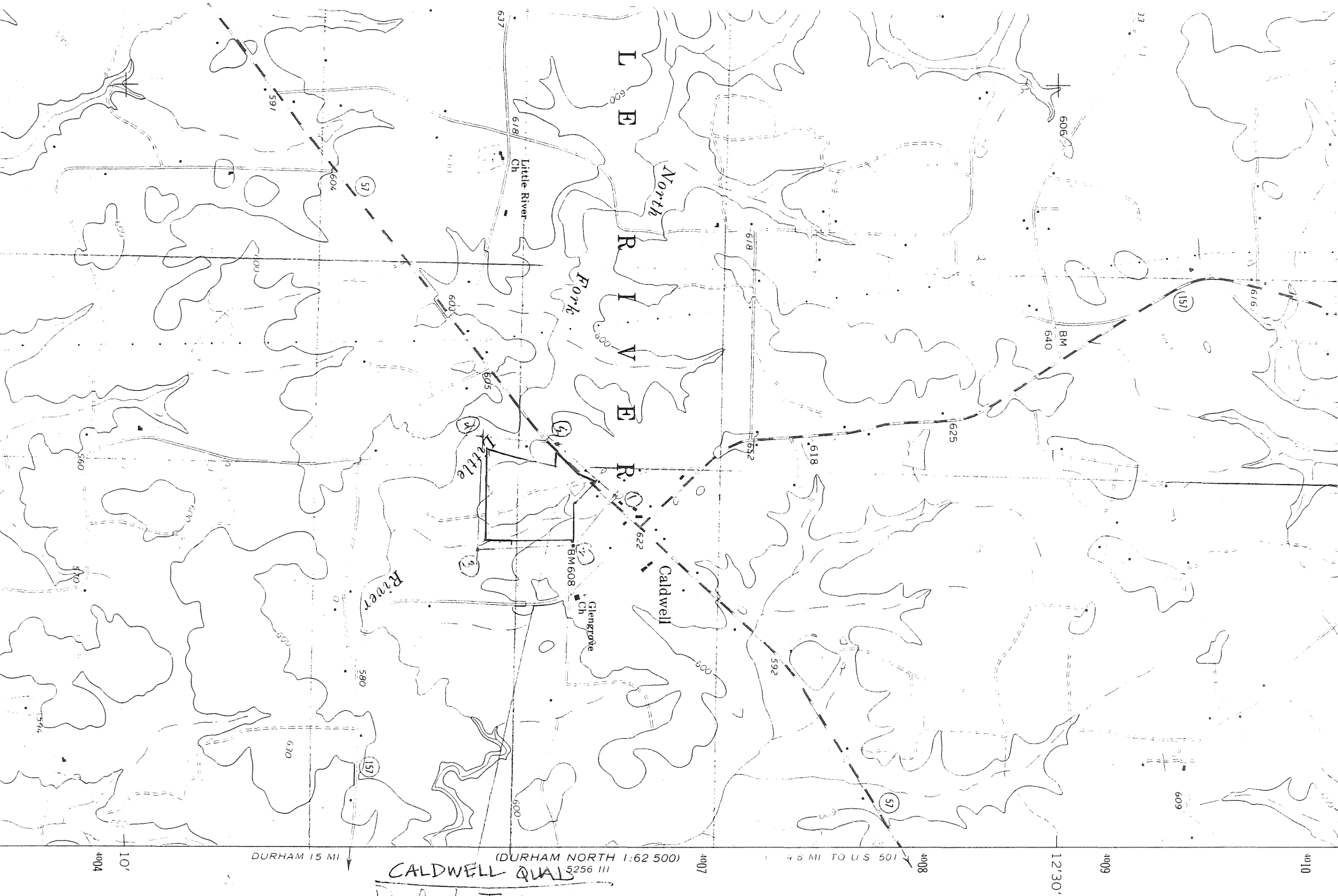
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Dr. Arch Jordan House
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Additional Documentation: Photographs

Photograph Number:	Information:
1 - 5	Name of Photographer: Adriana M. Brodsky (same for all photographs) Date of photograph: 11/97 Location of original negative: Elizabeth P. Davidson 7015 NC 57 Caldwell, NC 27572 (same for all photographs) View: from north/northeast
6 - 8	Date of photograph: 11/97 View: from northwest
9 - 11	Date of photograph: 11/97 View: from southwest
12 - 14	Date of photograph: 11/97 View: from northeast
15 - 17	Date of photograph: 11/97 View: from southwest
18 - 20	Date of photograph: 1/98 View: from southwest
21 - 23	Date of photograph: 11/97 View: interior; center hall stairway
24 - 27	Date of photograph: 11/97 View: interior; upstairs center hall



CALDWELL QUAL

Dr. Arch Jordan House
 7015 NC 57,
 Caldwell, NC 27823, Orange Co.
 (SE side of NC 57, approx. 1.5 mi. W
 of intersection with SR 124)
 TLM Reference:

UTM: ① 17/678130/4006480 ④ 17/677840/4005820
 ② 17/678400/4006290 ⑤ 17/671810/4006200
 ③ 17/678400/4005800

