

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Rogers-Bagley-Daniels-Pegues House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

125 E. South Street

__ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Raleigh

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

__ VICINITY OF

4th

STATE

North Carolina

CODE

37

COUNTY

Wake

CODE

183

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mrs. Ernestine P. Hamlin

STREET & NUMBER

125 E. South Street

CITY, TOWN

Raleigh

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

North Carolina 27601

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Wake County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Raleigh

STATE

North Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__ FEDERAL __ STATE __ COUNTY __ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Rogers-Bagley-Daniels-Pegues House is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Blount Street with East South Street, directly across from Shaw University. Built in the Greek Revival style, the boxy frame house is three bays wide by two bays deep on the first floor while the second floor is only one bay deep, giving the impression of a double pile construction when seen from the front (south). The house carries a low hip roof and features distinct Italianate accents. In spite of some major and minor alterations, the house still retains its original character and style. The most visible exterior alteration is the enclosure of the right portion of the porch, forming a sun room, or fernery, a change made around 1906 according to the son of Josephus Daniels, Mr. Jonathan Daniels, who was born in the house in 1902. In addition, the present owner stated that a wing on the left side of the house was removed and placed on the adjoining lot but she was not sure of the date. A shed roof kitchen was added to the rear, a modification of an earlier porch and pantry, but the date of this work is not known. Interior alterations include the replacement of the original mantels in three of the downstairs rooms around the turn of the century, and the enclosure of a portion of the upstairs hall to form a bath.

The house is situated on a busy street corner on the edge of the central downtown area of Raleigh. It is directly across South Street from Estey Hall, a National Register property on the campus of Shaw University, the institution where the father of the present owner of the house taught. Although it is now surrounded by business, the neighborhood was once substantial, containing the homes of many wealthy and influential people, and was located near the site of the original North Carolina Governor's Mansion. In a telephone interview, Mr. Jonathan Daniels detailed his recollections of the house and the neighborhood. He said that the house, now painted a pea green, was of a light green color when his family lived there. The back yard had several outbuildings, including a privy, a wood shed, a dovecote, a barn, and the kitchen outbuilding which is still standing. Mr. Daniels stated that there was even room for a baseball diamond. By the time that Mr. Daniels lived in the house, most of the wealthy residents of the area had moved north to the vicinity of the new Governor's Mansion, but there were a few people of note still living in the South Street area. Diagonally across the intersection of South Street and Blount Streets was the home of Eugene Bagwell, the president of the Seaboard Railroad and for whom the railroad depot in Raleigh was named. Nearby were the homes of Mrs. Elvira Moffitt and Mrs. Corrine Jackson, the sisters of Mr. Daniels' maternal grandmother and the daughters of Governor Jonathan Worth. Also close by was the home of the president of Shaw University, at that time Dr. Charles F. Meserve. In spite of the presence of these people, the South Street neighborhood was in a state of decline, giving way to business development and deteriorating into a slum area. Most of the residences have suffered from neglect, but the Rogers-Bagley-Daniels House is in a much better than average state of repair and adequately reflects the original character of the homes which once stood in the area.

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The Rogers-Bagley-Daniels-Pegues House rests on a varied foundation--the front elevation has a brick foundation laid in running bond; the side elevation of the two-story portion rests on a foundation of irregularly laid rubble stone containing pegged windows; the rear one-story portion has stone piers with brick infill containing a plain door leading into the basement. The shed roof extension rests on a laid brick foundation that contains a two-panel Greek Revival door, indicating that the extension is most likely contemporary with the rest of the house but was perhaps a porch originally. The kitchen outbuilding rests on brick corner piers with vertical cut boards as fill, carried on a stone foundation.

The detail of the house is somewhat unusual being distinguished by the use of scrolled, S-shaped brackets which carry around the entire two-story section attached to a heavy, unornamented frieze under a wide eave. Carved anthemions decorate the corners of the soffitt. The entablature is carried by corner posts treated as fluted pilasters.

Doric posts, square-in-section, support the hip roof porch on the south elevation with applied pilasters ornamented with a standard Greek key pattern supporting the rear corners. The porch shelters an exterior wall sheathed in wide flush-mounted boards while the remaining area of the house is sheathed in weatherboards. The entrance is a single door with sidelights under a wide transom, surrounded by a symmetrically molded architrave with plain corner blocks. The sidelights are divided by thin muntins running vertically and horizontally while the transom has a central diamond pattern with vertical and horizontal muntins around the diamond. Flanking the entrance are French doors which open from the rooms on either side. The remaining fenestration consists of plain, symmetrically molded six-over-six sash windows with similar frames.

The east and west elevations feature bay windows from the first floor rooms in the front portion of the house. The west bay window rests on a laid brick foundation while the east bay window has no foundation. The carved anthemion motif is repeated on the soffitt of the bay windows as are the scrolled brackets. The lights in the bay windows are flanked by plain Doric pilasters which support the cornice. The west elevation contains a slight extension with a wide window from the rear room; this is the result of a removal of a portion of the house from this side. Like the south elevation, the remaining fenestration is six-over-six sash.

The north elevation of the house, chiefly characterized by the shed roof kitchen, consists of an irregular fenestration pattern. Between the house and the outbuilding is a latticed breezeway. The outbuilding, with a gable roof and a box cornice, has a nine-over-nine sash window in a plain frame on its east elevation.

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The interior of the house follows a center hall plan with the stair rising on the right from the rear of the hall. The walls are plastered and contain door and window surrounds which vary in degree of ornamentation from room to room, with most of the surrounds following nineteenth century pattern book examples. Generally the surrounds are symmetrically molded Greek Revival designs with plain corner blocks. Most of the doors are full length double paneled, although a few are of a four panel design. The broad baseboards vary in width and skill of execution as do the door and window surrounds. The more skillfully and intricately molded surrounds are found in the same rooms with heavier and wider molded baseboards, generally in the downstairs.

Dividing the hall into two sections is a striking doorway and screen. Fluted Doric pilasters flank sidelights of a similar design to the sidelights at the entrance door. Beneath the sidelights are raised panels. The door and sidelights are framed by a symmetrically molded architrave with corner blocks which continues around a transom, also identical to the entranceway transom. Above the doorway and separated from it by an egg-and-dart string is a frieze decorated with a carved anthemion and honeysuckle pattern extending across the width of the hall, a vernacular adaptation of standard pattern book motifs. The transom design is repeated over the rear door of the hall with a double diamond variation. This door originally exited from the house onto a rear porch which has been enclosed to form an attached kitchen.

The stairway, rising from back to front on the right side of the hall behind the screen, is a simple but quite beautiful design. The rounded rail, beginning in a spiral, is supported by thin square balusters carried by an unornamented open string. Underneath the stair is the door leading to the unfinished full basement.

The upstairs consists of two bedrooms separated by a hall which has been partially enclosed to form a bath. The bedrooms retain the original, simply executed vernacular Greek Revival mantels. Complementing the austerity of the mantels, the doors, windows, and baseboards are of a narrow, plain design in contrast to the ornamentation in the public rooms downstairs.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS (journalism)	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Black history
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1855

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Rogers-Bagley-Daniels-Pegues House is a striking example of Greek Revival architecture with distinctive Italianate accents, one of the few surviving antebellum structures in the southern part of the original area of the city of Raleigh. The house is distinguished by a bracketed entablature of unusual detail and a notable doorway and screen dividing the center hall. The Rogers-Bagley-Daniels-Pegues House has been associated with a series of leading figures in local, state, and national history. The builder, Sion Hart Rogers, was a prominent political figure before and after the Civil War, being elected to Congress on two occasions and serving as attorney general of North Carolina during and after the Civil War. Major William J. Bagley was also an important politician serving in the North Carolina Senate during the Civil War and as the clerk of the North Carolina Supreme Court for nineteen years. Major Bagley's son, Worth, was the first American officer killed in the Spanish-American War. The Bagleys' son-in-law, Josephus Daniels, distinguished himself not only as a journalist and newspaper editor but also as the chief clerk of the Department of the Interior under President Cleveland, the secretary of the Navy during President Wilson's entire tenure in the White House, and as ambassador to Mexico during the first nine years of Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidency. Dr. Albert W. Pegues, who purchased the house from Major Bagley's widow, was a noted black educator, serving as dean of the Theological Department at nearby Shaw University for 10 years.

Criteria Assessment:

- B. The owners and other residents of the house have played significant roles in local, state, and national history. Sion Hart Rogers was elected to Congress twice and served as attorney general of North Carolina during and after the Civil War. William H. Bagley was a member of the North Carolina Senate and was clerk of the North Carolina Supreme Court for almost two decades. Bagley's son Worth was the first American officer to fall in the Spanish-American War. Josephus Daniels, Bagley's son-in-law, was the editor of North Carolina's most influential newspaper and held significant positions under three presidents, including secretary of the Navy during Woodrow Wilson's two terms. Professor Albert W. Pegues was a prominent black educator at Raleigh's Shaw University.
- C. The house is a distinctive example of the Greek Revival style with Italianate accents and is one of the few surviving examples of antebellum architecture in an area of Raleigh which was within the original city limits.

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Although no definite date of construction can be assigned to the Rogers-Bagley-Daniels-Pegues House, it was probably built around 1855. The property, known as Lot Number 3 in the original town plan of Raleigh, was sold to Sion Hart Rogers from the estate of Louis D. Henry in 1853.¹ Henry had died in 1846,² and the 1847 map of Raleigh by J. O. Johnson shows the property, with no structure on it, as belonging to the Henry estate.³ An 1855 deed of trust made by Rogers to secure the payment of a \$3,000.00 debt to a Penelope Smith advanced the property as collateral for the protection of the cosigners of the note.⁴ The deed described the property as the residence of Rogers and his family. The tax records present a somewhat contradictory picture of the value of the property during this period, but the fact of Henry's death in 1846 and the statement in the 1855 deed of trust that the lot was the residence of Rogers indicate that the house was built between the time that Rogers bought the lot in 1853 and the signing of the 1855 deed. This date is in accord with the architectural character of the house.

Sion Hart Rogers was born on September 30, 1825, the son of Sion Rogers, a planter in Wake County, North Carolina. Sion Hart Rogers attended the University of North Carolina, receiving the B. A. degree in 1846 and the M. A. degree in 1849. Rogers then entered the law office of Senator George E. Badger and was soon licensed to practice law. In 1852 Rogers was a Whig candidate for a seat in the North Carolina House of Commons, but lost a close election to Judge Romulus M. Saunders. Rogers won a seat in the United States House of Representatives in 1853, once again as a Whig, defeating Abram W. Venable. After one term in Congress, Rogers became the solicitor for his judicial district. On March 8,⁵ 1853, he married Jane Frances Haywood, the daughter of Senator William H. Haywood, Jr.

On May 21, 1861, Rogers was commissioned as first lieutenant in Company K of the Fourteenth North Carolina Regiment. He was promoted to the rank of colonel in the Forty-Seventh North Carolina Regiment on April 8, 1862. In the fall of that year, Rogers was elected to the post of attorney general for the state of North Carolina, resigning his army commission on January 5, 1863. He served in that capacity until 1868. Rogers was elected to Congress as a Democrat again in 1872, although a contested election prevented him from serving the full two year term. In 1873, Rogers was defeated in his bid for re-election by the Republican candidate, William Smith. On August 14, 1874, Rogers died in Raleigh.⁶

On July 21, 1873, John R. Williams, acting as trustee of the property in accordance with the terms of the 1855 deed of trust, sold Rogers's lot and house at public auction to Major William H. Bagley and his wife Adelaide Worth Bagley, the daughter of Governor Jonathan Worth. The deed noted that Bagley was already in residence in the house, although the date that the Bagleys began their occupancy is undetermined. A native of Perquimans County, North Carolina, Bagley had held the position of editor of The Sentinel in Elizabeth City before the Civil War. With the onset of the War, Bagley had volunteered for service as a lieutenant in the first

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company raised in his county, and was later promoted to captain and transferred to Company A, of the Eighth North Carolina Regiment. While at home on parole as a prisoner of war in 1864, he was elected to the North Carolina Senate. Soon afterwards, he was made major in the Sixty-Eighth North Carolina Regiment, the rank he held at the end of the war.

In July of 1865, President Johnson appointed Bagley as the superintendent of the United States Mint at Charlotte, but Bagley could not take the "iron-clad oath" and was therefore unable to accept the post. Bagley served as private secretary to Governor Jonathan Worth, from 1865 until 1868. In 1866 he married the governor's daughter, Adelaide Anne Worth. From 1868 until his death on February 21, 1886, Bagley served as the clerk of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

The Bagleys had several children, the most prominent of whom was Worth Bagley, the first American officer killed in the Spanish-American War. Worth Bagley was born on April 7, 1874, in his parents' home. At the age of fifteen, he won a competitive examination for nomination to the United States Naval Academy, graduating in 1895. He was commissioned an ensign in the United States Navy on July 1, 1897. After serving for a short time on the battleship Maine, Ensign Bagley was assigned to the torpedo boat Winslow on November 19, 1897. On May 11, 1898, the Winslow was involved in an action against several Spanish Ships in Cardenas Bay, Cuba. During the engagement, an exploding shell killed several members of the Winslow's crew, one of whom was Ensign Bagley.

On May 2, 1888, Worth's sister, Adelaide Worth Bagley, married the energetic young editor of the State Chronicle, Josephus Daniels. Born in Washington, North Carolina, on May 18, 1862, Josephus was the son of a clerk and part-time shipbuilder who was killed at Washington in a Confederate attack on the steamer Mystic on January 23, 1865. Later that year Mrs. Daniels moved the family to Wilson, North Carolina.

At the age of eighteen, Josephus took the position of local editor of the Wilson Advance and thus began a long and distinguished career in journalism. Daniels became the publisher of the State Chronicle of Raleigh in 1885, the same year that he passed the state bar examination, although he was never to practice law. Using his position to attack the entrenched Bourbon political establishment, Daniels aligned himself with the young Democrats of the Watauga Club and established a state-wide reputation as a crusader for reform and as a spokesman for progressive politics. The Wataugans enjoyed much success in the political arena, their greatest victory coming with the approval of the legislature for a technical college, chartered in 1887 as the North Carolina College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, now known as North Carolina State University.

In spite of its influence, the State Chronicle was a financial disaster and Daniels was forced to sell it in 1892. He started a weekly, The North Carolinian,

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that same year, but in order to keep it financially solvent, Daniels accepted an appointment in 1893 to a position in the Interior Department, soon rising to the position of chief clerk.

In 1894 Daniels returned to Raleigh to fulfill a lifelong ambition, the ownership and editorship of the News and Observer, the capital's chief daily. For the next nineteen years Daniels lived in Raleigh, administering the paper as the mouthpiece of the state Democratic Party. During this time Daniels entertained many prominent politicians, including presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan, in his mother-in-law's home on South Street where he and his wife had lived since shortly after their marriage. In his book, The End of Innocence, Jonathan Daniels described the setting of his grandmother's home, where he was born in 1902: "It was a comfortable, rambling two-story house of the color of green, much more common in the South than gleaming white of columned mansions. There were magnolia trees and a big oak before it, but the view, across the rose garden and the lawn, was of a slum on one side and of the eroded campus of a small Negro college on the other."⁹ According to Mr. Daniels, Mrs. Bagley had moved to Washington at the time that his father accepted the position in the Department of the Interior, and she continued to live there after his parents moved back to Raleigh. Aside from the immediate members of his family, Mr. Daniels recalled that at one time Mr. Frank Graham and Mr. Walter Stacy lived in the house, serving as tutors for his brother Josephus. Mr. Graham went on to be president of the University of North Carolina and was elected to the United States Senate. Mr. Stacy was to become the chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court.¹⁰

After supporting Bryan during his three unsuccessful tries for the presidency, Daniels became one of Woodrow Wilson's earliest backers, and for his untiring efforts on behalf of Wilson, in 1913 Daniels was rewarded with the post of secretary of the Navy which he held during Wilson's eight years in the White House. After a twelve year exile from national service during the Republican-dominated Twenties, Daniels returned to prominence as United States ambassador to Mexico in 1933, appointed by Franklin D. Roosevelt who had been assistant secretary of the Navy under Daniels. On October 31, 1941, President Roosevelt accepted Ambassador Daniels' resignation, whereupon Daniels returned to Raleigh and his post as editor of the News and Observer until his death on January 15, 1943.¹¹ His son, Johnathan, born in the house, was longtime editor of the paper.

Mrs. Bagley's son Henry lived in the house after the family moved to Washington during Wilson's presidency. In 1919 Mrs. Bagley sold the house to Albert W. Pegues of Shaw University.¹² Professor Pegues, a graduate of Bucknell University, had been named the dean of the Theological Department at Shaw in 1919, a position he held until his death in 1929.¹³ The house then passed to his widow who held it as a life estate until her death in 1945, when it was inherited by the present owner, Mrs. Ernestine Pegues Hamlin, the daughter of Dr. Pegues.¹⁴

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Footnotes

- ¹Wake County Deeds, Book 20, p. 101.
- ²Louis D. Henry Will, 1846, State Archives.
- ³"Map of the City of Raleigh," J. O. Johnson, 1847, State Archives.
- ⁴Wake County Deeds, Book 20, p. 504.
- ⁵Register (Raleigh), March 12, 1853.
- ⁶Marshall Delancey Haywood, "Sion Hart Rogers," in Biographical History of North Carolina (Greensboro: Charles L. Van Noppen, 1917), VIII, pp. 435-440. Haywood states that Rogers served as attorney general until 1865, but Rogers' term is listed in North Carolina Government: 1585-1974 as being until 1868. See John L. Chaney (ed.), North Carolina Government: 1585-1974 (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State, 1975), p. 182.
- ⁷Wake County Deeds, Book 36, p. 347.
- ⁸Josephus Daniels, The First Fallen Hero (Norfolk: Sam W. Bowman, 1898). All biographical information regarding William H. Bagley and Worth Bagley is taken from this work.
- ⁹Jonathan Daniels, The End of Innocence (Philadelphia: J. P. Lippincott Company, 1954), p. 37.
- ¹⁰Interview with Jonathan Daniels, son of Josephus Daniels, conducted by David W. Parham, survey specialist, October 26, 1973.
- ¹¹Joseph L. Morrison, Josephus Daniels (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1966). All biographical information regarding Josephus Daniels is taken from this work.
- ¹²Wake County Deeds, Book 338, p. 110.
- ¹³Wilmoth A. Carter, Shaw's Universe (Raleigh: Shaw University, 1973), p. 155.
- ¹⁴Wake County Estates Files, nos. 6384 and 11373. Mrs. Pegues received the house as a life estate because Dr. Pegues had died intestate. The house automatically passed to Mrs. Hamlin upon the death of her mother.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Carter, Wilmoth A. Shaw's Universe. Raleigh: Shaw University, 1973.
- Chaney, John L. (ed.). North Carolina Government: 1585-1974. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State, 1975.
- Daniels, Jonathan. The End of Innocence. Philadelphia: J. P. Lippincott Company, 1954.
- Daniels, Josephus. The First Fallen Hero. Norfolk: Sam W. Bowman, 1898.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than 1 acre

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,7	7,1,3,5,6,0	3,9,6,1,0,4,0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The house and associated outbuilding situated on the lot on the northwest corner of the intersection of South Blount Street with East South Street.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Description and significance prepared by David W. Parham, Survey Specialist

ORGANIZATION

DATE

N. C. Division of Archives and History

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

109 East Jones Street

(919) 733-4763

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Raleigh

North Carolina 27611

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

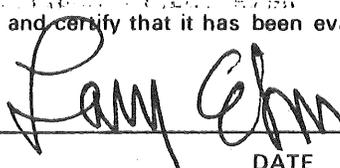
NATIONAL X

STATE X

LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE January 11, 1979

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Haywood, Marshall Delancey. "Sion Hart Rogers." Biographical History of North Carolina.
Greensboro: Charles L. Van Noppen, 1917. 8 vols.

Interview with Jonathan Daniels, conducted by David W. Parham, survey specialist,
October 26, 1978.

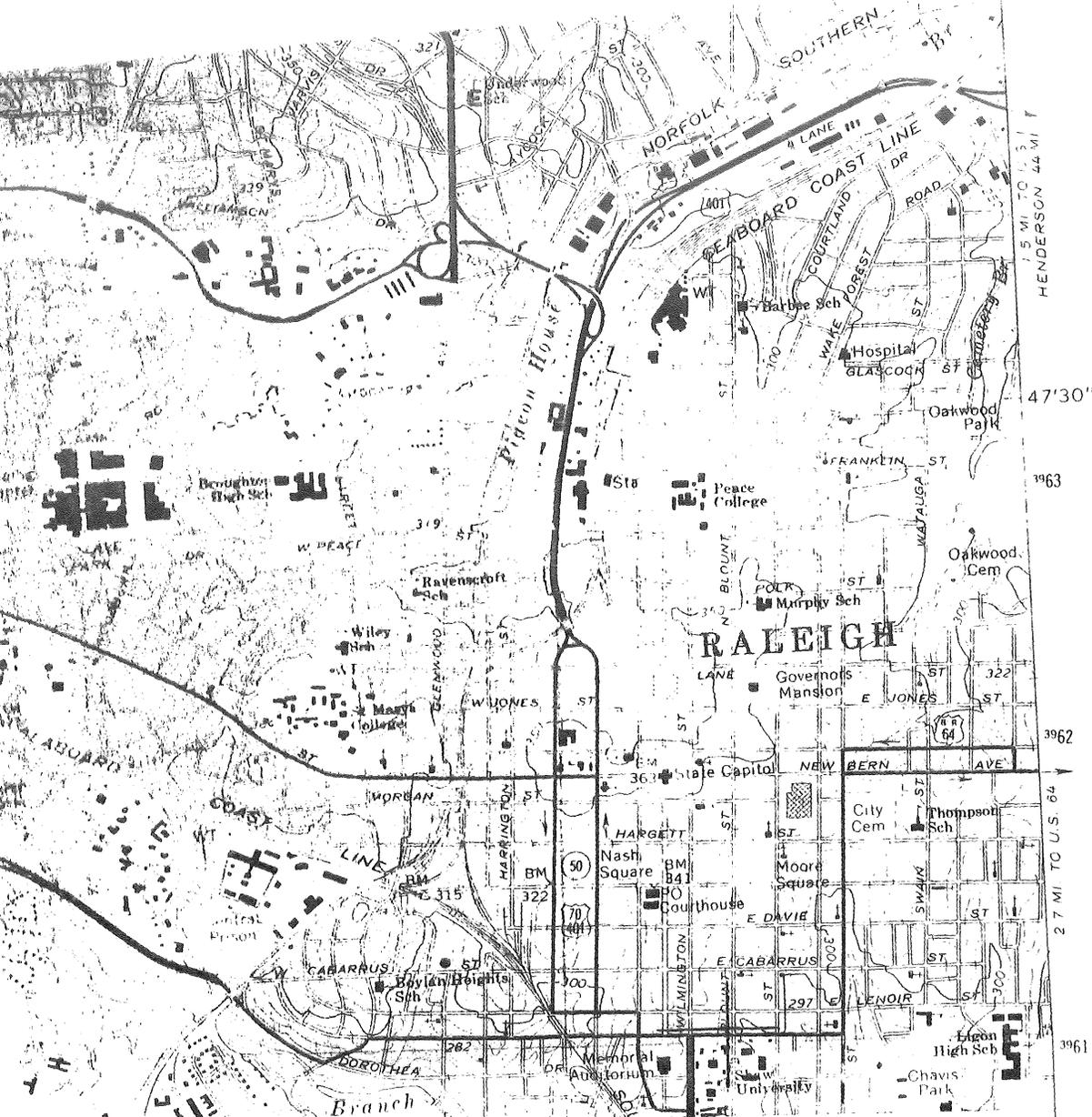
Interview with Mrs. Ernestine P. Hamlin, conducted by Catherine Bishir, Survey and
Planning Branch head, and David W. Parham, survey specialist, October 3, 1978.

Morrison, Joseph L. Josephus Daniels. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina
Press, 1966.

Johnson, J. O. "Map of the City of Raleigh." 1847. Raleigh: State Archives.
Register. Raleigh. March 12, 1853.

Wake County Estates Files. Wake County Courthouse. Raleigh, North Carolina.

Wake County Records. Raleigh: N. C. Division of Archives and History. Subgroups:
Deeds, Wills.

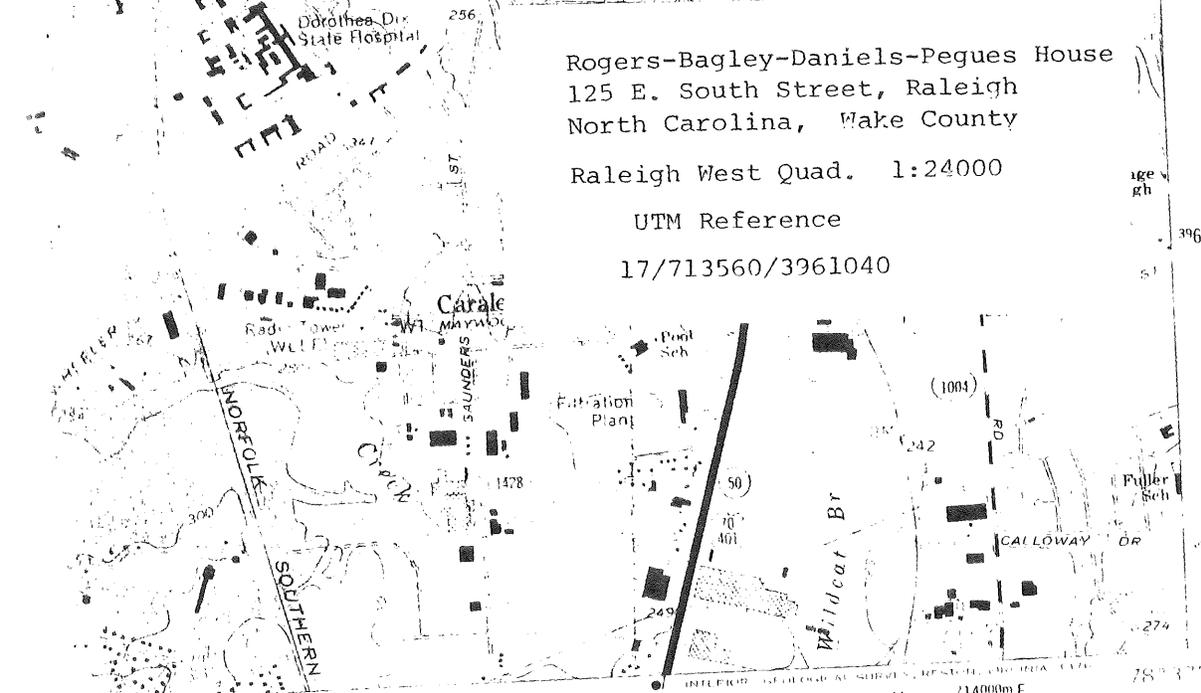


Rogers-Bagley-Daniels-Pegues House
 125 E. South Street, Raleigh
 North Carolina, Wake County

Raleigh West Quad. 1:24000

UTM Reference

17/713560/3961040



Primary highway,
 hard surface

Secondary highway,
 hard surface

Light duty road, hard or
 improved surface

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

GARNER

