

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Rogers-Whitaker-Haywood House

and/or common Fabius Haywood House

2. Location

street & number SW corner SR 2044 and US 401 not for publication

city, town Wake Crossroads X vicinity of

state North Carolina code 037 county Wake code 11092

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
			<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Ms. Frances Barber

street & number Route 4, Box 272

city, town Wake Forest vicinity of state N. C. 27578

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Wake County Courthouse

street & number Fayetteville St. Mall

city, town Raleigh state North Carolina 27602

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no X

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 checked="" 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-Whitaker-Haywood House consists of a ca. 1771 one-room house with attic which was enlarged and remodeled in the Federal style about 1812 through the addition of a center hall and parlor with rear shed rooms, and a finished attic of two rooms flanking a center hall/room. The interior and exterior detailing and interior paint scheme date from this remodeling.

The exterior of the house is that of a modest but substantial Federal farm house with a five-by-three-bay block on a stone foundation under a side gable roof. The marks of a one-bay central porch remain as do the repairs where the original door in the one-room house once was. The house is covered on three sides with beaded weatherboard; the rear facade is sheathed with plain weatherboard. Massive paved double-shoulder stone chimneys with brick stacks rise at either gable end. Six-over-nine double-hung sash in molded surrounds with plain sills is found in the five-bay front facade and flanking the chimneys at either gable end. Small four-light windows flank the chimney stacks in the gable ends to light the attic rooms. These windows are set in pockets which allow the sash to be raised within the wall to provide ventilation. The windows in the rear shed rooms are six-over-six double hung sash.

The principle facade is sheltered by a replacement hip roof porch carried across the three central bays on chamfered posts. The entrance is composed of double leaf doors with six raised panels set in a molded surround with mitered corners. The doors are hung on rising hinges which lift the doors slightly to clear the threshold. Flanking the entry are five-light sidelights which are also fitted into pockets which allow the sash to be raised for ventilation. There are special pin hinges which catch and hold the sash at set intervals. The sidelights are set in molded and mitered surrounds similar to the door surround, and rest on plain sills. The weatherboard is broken on either side of the entrance where the original one-bay portico once sheltered the entry. There is a shed porch across the northeast side with an entrance into the parlor very similar to the main entry. The exposed end of the shed roof is slush sheathed suggesting it is early. The roof is carried on very heavy turned replacement posts on square bases. One end of this porch has been enclosed to form two tiny storage rooms which have recently been converted into a bathroom.

The rear facade is sheathed with plain weatherboard. On the exterior wall of the shed room to the northeast is a less sophisticated paved single-shoulder stone chimney which serves the kitchen. There is a rear entrance opposite and identical to the front entry.

The interior retains its ca. 1812 finish. The hall is plaster with a picture rail and high paneled wainscot consisting of large horizontal rectangular panels under alternating square and rectangular panels under a molded chairrail. The original deep green paint remains on all the hall woodwork, including the flat panels of the entry doors, except for the six-raised-panel doors leading to the flanking rooms. These doors are woodgrained. There is a break in the floorboarding where the rear shed rooms were added, as well as a break at the hall door showing where the hall was added to the one-room house.

The southwest parlor is plaster over paneled wainscot. A fine Federal mantel is set between the end windows and the hearth is composed of one large granite stone. The baseboards are marbleized and the doors and wainscot are woodgrained in an ocher and off-white combination. The enclosed stair rises at the northeast corner of the room. A paneled door in the wainscot with glass doors above conceal storage areas and the incline of the stair has six raised panels.

The southeast parlor is finished in plaster with paneled and sheathed wainscot above.

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A Federal mantel is on the east wall with a six-over-nine sash window to the south side and a doorway to the storage room on the north. At the southeast corner beside the window is an entry consisting of a large six-raised-panel door and sidelight.

The rear shed rooms are simply finished. Six-raised-panel doors lead to each room from the main parlors. There is a fireopening with a smaller, less intricately finished version of the Federal style mantels found in the main rooms in the shed room to the southwest. This room has been used as a kitchen for sometime and replacement wood sheathing is on the walls. A door has been added on the rear wall and a six-raised-panel door leads to the hall. The room on the southeast has no fireopening. It is smaller than the room opposite but has retained its marbleized baseboard and grained wainscot and doors. Behind the stair is a small storage room with one six-over-six sash window on the rear wall. There are built-in cupboards and shelves, and a storage closet. The wainscot in this room is simply paneled and all woodwork retains its original intensely blue paint. The plaster has been repainted white.

The enclosed stair rises from back to front in the west hall wall between the shed storage room and the southeast parlor. It is reached through a six-panel door in the hall. The risers are all marbleized and the stairwell is flush-sheathed.

Under the slope of the roof are three rooms. The central "hall" room is simply finished with board sheathing and a later dormer was added at the rear. Each flanking room has a board and batten door and a plain post and lintel mantel with a modest panel under the shelf. Flanking each mantel are two four-light pocket windows which slide up into the wall. In these attic rooms are several penciled signatures and dates made, apparently by visiting Haywood family members and dating from the 1860s. The walls are board sheathed.

The once substantial farm of which this house was the seat has been reduced to just over four acres. Several mid-to-late 19th century outbuildings were associated with the dwelling but have been sold recently; however, the sites of other associated outbuildings are certainly in existence although no archaeological investigation has been done to determine their exact locations. The probability of the existence of archaeological sites which may add to the knowledge of a long-time farmstead should be considered in any further development of the property.

The Rogers-Whitaker-Haywood House is a remarkable intact Federal farmhouse which retains its ca. 1812 decorative scheme, woodwork, paint colors, graining and marbleizing, as well as hardware which includes shutter dogs, rising hinges, pin hinges, and H and L hinges. As such it is an invaluable example of decorative detail.

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 type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates ca. 1771, ca. 1812 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Rogers-Whitaker-Haywood House, located in northern Wake County, is composed of a one-story-with-attic ca. 1771 mortise and tenon frame house which was expanded to a center-hall plan, one room deep with shed rooms to the rear. The original section retains its stone and brick paved double-shouldered chimney. Federal woodwork was added which retains its original paint, wood-graining, and marbleizing. Original hardware exists, including rising hinges, H and L hinges, several locks, shutter dogs and pin hinges which secure the sliding side-lights flanking the main doors. This feature is repeated in the attic windows. Aaron Rogers was a locally prominent planter and ferry operator during the late 18th century. The Haywood family was another locally prominent planter family; several other family homes remain in the county and the county seat (and state capital) of Raleigh. The Rogers-Whitaker-Haywood House is an important and intact example of a simple but substantial and well-finished plantation/farm house which retains much of its original fabric.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT:

- A. Associated with antebellum farming economy in Wake County.
- B. Associated with prominent local planter families; Aaron Rogers was a planter and ferry operator in the late 18th century and was in the Wake County Militia during the Regulator campaign. The Haywoods were prominent statesmen, physicians, businessmen and planters. John Pugh Haywood served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.
- C. The dwelling is a simple but substantial and well-detailed ca. 1812 addition and remodeling in the Federal style of a ca. 1771 dwelling which retains original woodwork, paint, woodgraining, marbleizing and hardware. It is an increasingly rare, intact example of Federal styling and decorative painting.
- D. The grounds contain the sites of several outbuildings contemporary with the house which are likely to yield significant archaeological remains important to the understanding and interpretation of late 18th and 19th century farming operations.

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The Rogers-Whitaker-Haywood House in Wake County stands on land granted to Joshua Houghton by Lord Granville as early as 1758. The extensive acreage passed to Isaac Speight who sold 734 acres to Aaron Rogers on July 29, 1767. The selling price of £300 indicates that the property was still unimproved at that time.¹ In September of 1772, the Wake County Court granted a license to Rogers for the operation of a ferry at this plantation on the Neuse River.² It was about that time that he built the oldest portion of the house now standing.

Rogers was a prominent name among the families that settled the land which became Wake County in 1771. Aaron and his brother Michael owned more than 1,250 acres, mostly on the east side of the Neuse. Michael's son, Allen Rogers, became a colonel in the militia and owned the popular Roger's Tavern at Wake Crossroads (formerly known as Roger's Crossroads) where General Lafayette spent a night in 1825.⁴ Aaron Rogers had served as an ensign in the newly created Wake County Militia drawn into the service of Governor Tryon in the 1771 Regulator campaign. His ferry was a major crossing of the Neuse until 1803 when a bridge was built a short distance north of the ferry site.⁵

Aaron Rogers died sometime before 1790 and his property passed to his son Etheldred (Dred) Rogers who lived on an adjoining tract.⁶ It is not certain who lived in his father's house but there is some indication that it may have been occupied for a time by Dred's brother Aaron (Jr.).⁷ In any event, the tract received considerable attention in 1792 when it became one of seventeen tracts of land vying to become the site of the new state capital.⁸ Aaron Rogers (Jr.) may have been living in the house in 1805 when the General Assembly appointed him as one of the commissioners to "run, ascertain and mark" the boundary between Wake and Franklin counties.⁹ In the meantime, Dred Rogers had sold his property to his nephew Allen Rogers (also nephew of Aaron [Jr.]) in 1801 and seems to have left the state.¹⁰ By 1812 Aaron (Jr.) had moved to Raleigh where he was listed in the Raleigh Volunteer Guards.¹¹

Aaron Roger's (Jr.) change of residence coincided with the 1810 marriage of Cyrus Whitaker to Mary Rogers, sister of Allen who then owned the property under study.¹² There may have been a direct relationship, though evidence is lacking; however, Cyrus Whitaker was already living on the property when he purchased an adjoining 65½ acres in 1815. Over the next three decades he bought 500 additional acres of adjoining property, giving him an antebellum estate of 565 acres.¹³

Whitaker had served as a company captain in the First Regiment of North Carolina Militia in 1812 under the command of his brother-in-law, Colonel Allen Rogers.¹⁴ Later he entered the mercantile business with William Roles in the firm of Whitaker and Roles which set up operation at the crossroads intersection where Whitaker lived. Whitaker sold his interest in the store to John L. Terrell about 1830 and devoted full time to his plantation.¹⁵ The evidence indicates that Cyrus Whitaker enlarged the small Rogers House sometime between 1810 and 1830, probably at the time of his 1810 marriage to Mary Rogers.

Cyrus Whitaker made out his will on October 22, 1834 when he was in his forties, which suggests that he may not have been in good health. The fact that he sold his share in the mercantile store shortly before tends to confirm the theory. Whitaker died between November of 1849 and February of 1850 leaving all his property to his wife Mary.¹⁶ Mary continued to live in the homeplace until her death in the summer of 1854. Her will left all real property to her two children, Martha Helen and Joseph A. Whitaker, in undivided owner-

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ship.

Martha H. Whitaker had married Dr. Fabius J. Haywood, son of former State Treasurer John Haywood, on December 8, 1831.¹⁸ On October 18, 1854, Haywood purchased Joseph A. Whitaker's half interest in his father's land, thus bringing the former Rogers property into the Haywood family. Dr. Haywood continued his residence in Raleigh; it was his son, John Pugh Haywood, who moved to the old Rogers-Whitaker home.¹⁹

John P. Haywood had attended the University of North Carolina before settling into the life of a Wake County planter.²⁰ The land, and the slaves who worked it, remained the property of his parents, but one account by a former slave suggests that John Pugh was a successful farmer and a stern but fair overseer. That same account provides a glimpse into the diversions of plantation life:

My mammy had fifteen chilluns which was all borned on Doctor Fab Haywood's plantation here in Wake County...I 'members a corn shuckin what happened 'fore de war wus over, an' what a time [the slaves] did have. Dey kisses when dey fin' a red year [ear] an' atter dat dey pops some popcorn an' dey dances ter de music of de banjo which Uncle Jed am a-playing; Dey dances all night de best I can 'member.²¹

Returning home from Confederate service, John P. Haywood found the farm in bad shape and all food supplies taken by Union foragers. Most of the slaves were gone and the few who stayed on to work had barely enough to eat.²² By some local accounts, Haywood never really adjusted to the post war lifestyle. He never married and spent most of his time hanging, drinking and fishing' however, he did erect a saw mill and gin house to provide a source of income.²³ Any repairs or improvements apparently were made by Dr. Haywood until his death in 1880, at which time his extensive property holdings were divided among his heirs. John Pugh evidently received the half interest in the property on which he then resided. Martha Whitaker Haywood died on July 22, 1902, bequeathing her half interest, which she had inherited from her father, to her son John P. with the following expressed wish in regard to any division of the 565 acre tract:

...that the dwelling house and the other houses and buildings on said tract and a portion of land to contain at least two acres on which my said son John Pugh has erected a saw mill and gin house and fixtures shall be included in the share of the whole tract which shall be allotted to him.²⁴

The reference to other houses and buildings indicates that the former plantation had been subdivided into tenant farms the rents of which, along with the sawmill and gin house, provided income for John Pugh Haywood. He also sold 136 acres of the land he had inherited.²⁵

Haywood lived in the house until his death on November 16, 1910. In his will he left all property, 429 acres, in Wake Forest Township to his brother Fabius J. Haywood, Jr.²⁶ Like his father, Fabius, Jr., was a physician who resided in Raleigh. He outlived his brothers by only a year and the house and acreage passed to his son, Fabius J. Haywood III, and then to his heirs in trust. During most of this time the house was rented to tenants and began to deteriorate.²⁷

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The house had stood vacant for some time before Thomas Carroll Haywood, a banker in Concord, and one of the heirs to the old Rogers-Haywood-Haywood House, executed a deed on the behalf of the co-owners and sold the proeprty to Frances Barber in 1979. At the time of purchase Ms. Barber found the structure in deplorable condition. She has since undertaken sympathetic repair and restoration in an effort to retain as much original integrity as possible. Four acres along US 401 have been sold recently, leaving only 4.6 acres in the home tract.²⁸ The house has passed through a fairly typical historical cycle in North Carolina: antebellum plantation house to post war farmstead to tenant occupancy to restoration and rejuvenation. Unfortunately, too many never make it to the last step and are lost to posterity.

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FOOTNOTES

- 1 Johnston County Deed Books, Office of the Register of Deeds, Johnston County Courthouse, Smithfield, Deed Book E-1, pp. 245, 285, hereinafter cited as Johnston County Deed Book.
- 2 Elizabeth Reed Murray, Wake: Capital County of North Carolina (Raleigh: Capital County Publishing Company, 1983), I, 101, hereinafter cited as Murray, Wake.
- 3 Johnston County Deed Book E-1, pp. 245, 285, 336, 337.
- 4 Murray, Wake, vii, 101; and Wake County Original Wills, Michael Rogers, Wake County Records, State Archives, Raleigh, hereinafter cited by name of divisor.
- 5 Murray, Wake, 53n, 101.
- 6 Wake County Estate Papers, Aaron Rogers, Wake County Records, State Archives, Raleigh
- 7 See Census of 1790, vol. XXVI, State Records of North Carolina, edited by Walter Clark (Raleigh and Goldsboro: State of North Carolina, 16 vols., 1895-1906), 1169. Aaron and Etheldred are back-to-back in apparent visitation order.
- 8 Murray, Wake, 79.
- 9 Murray, Wake, 142.
- 10 Wake County Deed Books, Office of the Register of Deeds, Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh, Deed Book R 25, hereinafter cited as Wake County Deed Book.
- 11 Murray, Wake, 152.
- 12 Wake County Marriage Bonds, State Archives, Raleigh.
- 13 Wake County Deed Book Y, 353. See also Deed Book 2, p. 175; and Book 7, p. 108.
- 14 Murray, Wake, 153n.
- 15 Murray, Wake, 417. See also MacRae-Brazier Map of North Carolina, 1833, State Archives, Raleigh.
- 16 Cyrus Whitaker Will. See also Wake County Will Books, Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh, Book CC, 91, hereinafter cited as Wake County Will Book.
- 17 Mary Whitaker Will. See also Wake County Will Book DD, 594.
- 18 Wake County Marriage Bonds. See also Dr. Hubert Benbury Haywood, Sr., Sketch of the Haywood Family (privately printed, 1956), 29, hereinafter cited as Haywood, Haywood Family.
- 19 Wake County Deed Book 33, p. 221; and Linda Mackie Griggs, "Haywood Hall" (Research report prepared under supervision of Research Branch, Division of Archives and History, 1984) 81.
- 20 Haywood, Haywood Family, 33.
- 21 U. S. Works Progress Administration (Federal Writers' Project), Slave Narratives (St. Clair Shores, Michigan: Scholarly Press, Inc., 1976. Republication of narratives

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first published in 1941), vol. 14, p. 310, hereinafter cited as Slave Narratives.

22 Slave Narratives, vol. 14, pp. 310-311.

23 Martha H. Haywood Will, 1902. See also fn. 27.

24 Martha H. Haywood Will, 1902.

25 See Martha H. Haywood Will, 1902; and John Pugh Haywood Will, 1910. In the former the acreage is 565 and in the later 429.

26 John Pugh Haywood Will.

27 Haywood, Haywood Family, 30; and Researcher's interview with Frances Barber, present owner of the house, April 18, 1985, hereinafter cited as Barber interview.

28 Barber interview.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 4.68 acres

Quadrangle name Wake Forest, N. C.

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

UTM References

A

1	7	7	2	4	8	8	0	3	9	7	5	2	3	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

B

Zone			Easting					Northing						

C

Zone			Easting					Northing						

D

Zone			Easting					Northing						

E

Zone			Easting					Northing						

F

Zone			Easting					Northing						

G

Zone			Easting					Northing						

H

Zone			Easting					Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property is located on the south side of SR 2044 just west of the intersection with US 401. See enclosed plat map.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A		N/A	

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia Oswald, Survey Specialist Dr. Jerry Cross, Researcher

organization Survey and planning Branch Research Branch

street & number 109 E. Jones Street telephone (919) 733-6545

city or town Raleigh state North Carolina 27611

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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 William S. Pinn, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer date April 11, 1985

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Murray, Elizabeth Reed. Wake: Capital County of North Carolina. Vol. 1. Raleigh: Capital Publishing Company, 1983.

U. S. Works Progress Administration. Federal Writers' Project. Slave Narratives. St. Clair, Michigan: Scholarly Press, Inc., 1976. Republication of 1941 edition.

Wake County Records

Deeds

Estate Papers

Marriage Bonds

Wills

ZONING 1 D

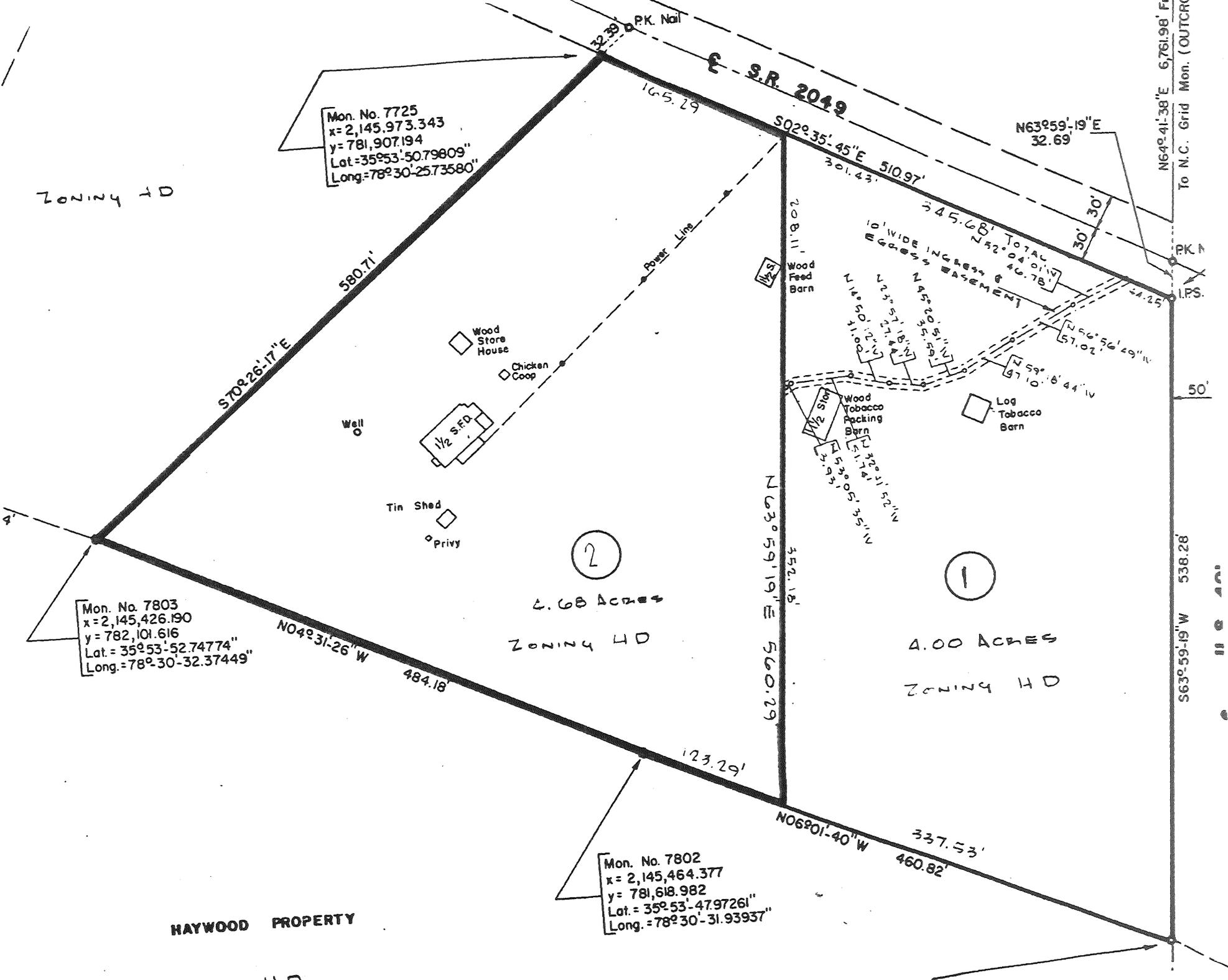
Mon. No. 7725
x = 2,145,973.343
y = 781,907.194
Lat = 35°53'50.79809"
Long = 78°30'25.73580"

Mon. No. 7803
x = 2,145,426.190
y = 782,101.616
Lat = 35°53'52.74774"
Long = 78°30'32.37449"

Mon. No. 7802
x = 2,145,464.377
y = 781,618.982
Lat = 35°53'47.97261"
Long = 78°30'31.93937"

HAYWOOD PROPERTY

ZONING 1 D



2

4.68 ACRES

ZONING HD

1

4.00 ACRES

ZONING HD

538.28'
S63°59'19"W

116.40'

N64°41'38"E 6,761.98' From
To N.C. Grid Mon. (OUTCROPPING)

PK Nail
I.P.S.

50'

N63°59'-19"E
32.69'

S.R. 2049

S02°35'-45"E 510.97'
301.43'

S10°26'-17"E
580.71'

165.29'

PK Nail

345.68' TOTAL
N82°04'01"W 46.78'
10' WIDE INGRESS & EGRESS EASEMENT
N45°20'55"W 57.02'
N59°10'08" 44"W
N45°20'55"W 57.02'
N23°57'18"W 27.84'
N14°50'12"W 31.10'
N45°20'55"W 57.02'

Wood Feed Barn

Wood Store House

Chicken Coop

Well

1/2 S.F.D.

Tin Shed

Privy

Wood Tobacco Packing Barn

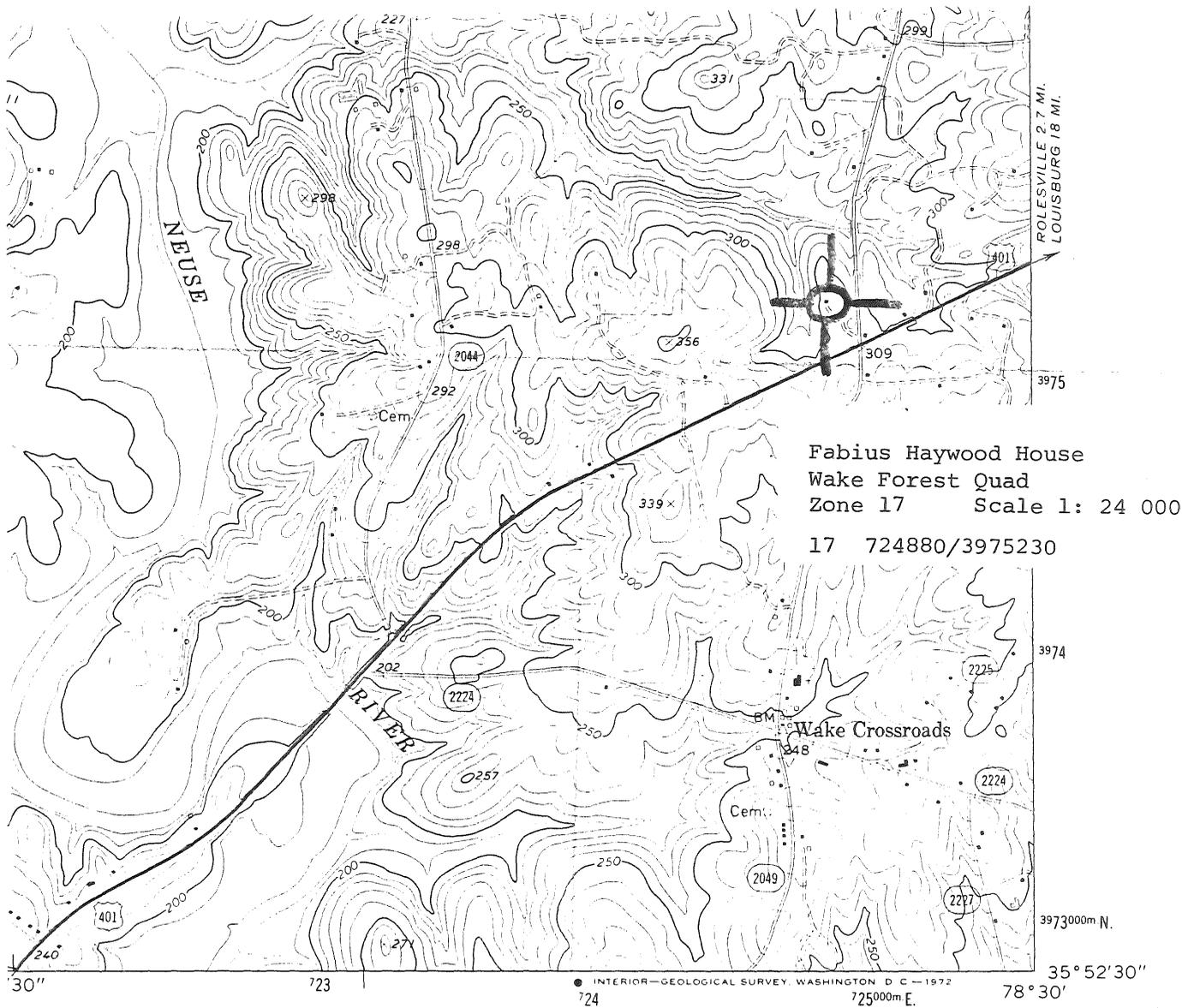
Log Tobacco Barn

N63°59'19"E 560.29'
352.18'

123.29'

N06°01'-40"W 337.53'
460.82'

4'



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--|-------------|
| Primary highway,
hard surface | | Light-duty road, hard or
improved surface | |
| Secondary highway,
hard surface | | Unimproved road | |
| | Interstate Route | | U. S. Route |
| | State Route | | |



WAKE FOREST, N. C.
NE/4 RALEIGH 15' QUADRANGLE
N3552.5—W7830/7.5

1967

AMS 5955 I NF—SERIES V040

(KNIGHTDALE)
5355 N SW

WAKE

