

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 Smith, Turner and Amelia, House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 12244 Old Stage Road (west side of SR 1006 1 mile south of NC 42) N/A not for publication

city or town Willow Spring X vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27592

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Jeffrey Brown SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

4/25/05
Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other,

(explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Turner and Amelia Smith House
Name of Property

Wake County, NC
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County,
North Carolina, ca. 1770-1941

**Number of Contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: I-House

Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

roof METAL

other

Narrative Description

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

Turner and Amelia Smith House
Name of Property

Wake County, NC
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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

late 1880s

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.

Significant Dates

late 1880s

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Turner and Amelia Smith House
Name of Property

Wake County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.9 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 17 708956 3939500
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Heather Fearnbach
organization Edwards-Pitman Environmental date December 9, 2004
street & number 3334 Nottingham Road telephone 336-765-2661
city or town Winston-Salem state NC zip code 27104

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 Scott Burns and Kenneth W. Foreman
street & number 1916 Navan Lane telephone _____
city or town Garner state NC zip code 27529

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 listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Turner and Amelia Smith House
Wake County, NC

7. Narrative Description

The Turner and Amelia Smith House is located on the west side of Old Stage Road (SR 1006), one mile south of NC Highway 42 in the Willow Springs vicinity of Middle Creek Township in Wake County. The house faces east and is situated on a hill overlooking the road. Pecan, beech and maple trees anchor the grass-covered yard, which is flanked on the north, west and south sides by open agricultural fields. The home tract is 66.98 acres, but only 1.9 acres around the house are included in the nominated parcel. An unpaved access road enters the property just north of the Smith House and leads to modern farm buildings and rental housing, including a two-story tenant house and single-wide manufactured homes. Middle Creek Township is characterized by sandy soil and rolling hills. Tobacco brought prosperity to the area by the 1890s, resulting in a proliferation of small farmsteads. Today the landscape is dotted with new residential subdivisions. Currently, the Turner and Amelia Smith house remains somewhat isolated from the new construction due to the woodlands that line the perimeter of the tobacco and soybean fields surrounding the house. The residual acreage of the home tract is slated to be sold with protective covenants in the near future.

The Smith House is a two-story, three-bay, single-pile dwelling with a triple-A-roof covered in standing-seam metal, weatherboard siding attached with cut nails, a fieldstone pier foundation, and a center-hall plan. Decorative, round gable vents, molded modillion cornices, and deep gable returns distinguish the building. Across the rear elevation, two original rooms take the form of an unusually tall shed wing; beyond one end of this wing, an original one-story gabled ell that recently was removed provided two additional rooms.

The hip-roofed front porch retains original three-part chamfered posts that terminate in solid sawn spandrels, creating a transition to the modillion cornice of the porch, which was extended to wrap around the north side of the house early in the building's history. The northeast corner of the porch collapsed in a storm and consequently the north side of the porch was removed, but the posts were salvaged for use in the restoration that has just commenced. The north side of the porch extended to the end of the kitchen ell, where the western bay was enclosed to serve as the kitchen pantry. The turned balusters from the low front porch railing were removed and installed at the almost identical Frank and Mary Smith House nearby to the east on John Adams Road during the restoration of that building in the 1970s. Sidelights and a five-light transom flank the four-raised-panel front door. The original four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows are mostly intact, as are all of the original flat window surrounds and sills. Window sash, weights, and hardware removed from the Frank and Mary Smith House during the restoration of that building have been used to replace missing elements of the Turner and Amelia Smith House windows. Two interior fieldstone chimneys with brick stacks serve the rooms in the main block. The north stack was damaged in a storm and the south stack was rebuilt before 1951.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Turner and Amelia Smith House
Wake County, NC

The interior of the house retains original wide pine floors, eleven-foot ceilings, simple flat door and window surrounds with butt and mitered corners and applied trim molding, tall baseboards and raised-four-and-five-panel doors. The original rim locks and hinges are intact on most of the doors. The damaged plaster walls in the two parlors, bedroom and dining room on either side of the wide center hall will be replaced with sheetrock covered with a skim coat of plaster. Simple post-and-lintel mantels provide the only architectural embellishment in the rooms. The bedroom and dining room contain closets – the south room has a closet on either side of its chimney, while the north room has one closet on the north side of the chimney.

The rear ell consisted of two rooms separated by the chimney in a partition wall. The door to the pantry, an enclosed bay at the end of the side porch, was in the northwest corner of the kitchen. A door on the west elevation of the ell led to the rear yard. The immediate past owners removed the partition, encased the central chimney with knotty pine, and installed kitchen cabinets in the southwest corner of the room. Structural problems forced the new owners to remove the rear ell, but they plan to reconstruct a rear wing using as much of the original fabric as possible.

A stair with a substantial paneled newel post topped with an urn-like finial, turned balusters, and a molded handrail rises from the front of the center hall, turns at a landing, and terminates in a hall between the two bedrooms on the second floor. Simpler newel posts with small turned ball finials are at the landing and at the top of the second run of stairs. A closet under the stairs at the rear of the hall has its original five-panel door.

The second floor bedrooms retain simple flat door and window surrounds with mitered corners and applied trim molding and beadboard ceilings. Each room has a large closet on one side of its chimney. Holes cut into the brick chimney stacks for stovepipes and the absence of fireboxes indicate that both rooms originally contained wood stoves.

The Turner and Amelia Smith House maintains a high degree of integrity due to the retention of its original, character-defining exterior architectural elements such as original weatherboards, round gable vents, deep gable returns, molded modillion cornices, three-part chamfered porch posts that terminate in solid sawn spandrels, four-over-four windows, and window and door surrounds. The interior of the house also possesses a high degree of integrity, with original wide pine floors, eleven-foot ceilings, simple flat door and window surrounds with mitered and butt corners and applied trim molding, raised-four- and five-panel doors, and simple post-and-lintel mantels. The original stair configuration, including a substantial paneled newel post topped with an urn-like finial, turned balusters and a molded handrail, is intact. The immediate past owners made only superficial changes such as installing a kitchen and bathroom, carpeting two downstairs rooms, and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Turner and Amelia Smith House
Wake County, NC

dropping the ceilings with acoustical tiles. These modifications have already been reversed, as the current owner is undertaking a complete, sympathetic rehabilitation and has removed the collapsed section of the wraparound porch and the one-story rear ell in addition to beginning work on the interior of the main block of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4Turner and Amelia Smith House
Wake County, NC

8. Statement of Significance**Summary Statement**

The Turner and Amelia Smith House is eligible for the National Register for its local architectural significance under Criterion C as a largely intact example of a vernacular Italianate dwelling in Wake County. Turner and Amelia Smith built the house in the late 1880s on land given to them by Amelia's parents in 1886 and lived on the property until the mid-1920s. As originally built, the house was a single story, gable-roofed and two rooms deep in a center hall plan. Building fabric suggests that the enlargement of the house with a second story above the front two rooms occurred within a few years of the original construction. With the addition, the house became an I-house with a triple-A roof and tall rear shed across the rear. The vernacular Italianate finishes throughout the Smith House, particularly at the porch and second-story roofline, distinguish it from more typical examples of the county's I-houses. The historical context for this property is outlined in Context 2, "Civil War, Reconstruction, and a Shift to Commercial Agriculture, 1861-1885," in "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina, ca. 1770-1941." The Smith House falls under Property Type 3B, "Houses Built Between the Civil War and World War I, 1865-1918," for which additional architectural context is provided in this nomination. The house meets the registration requirements as outlined on pages F141-142. The period of significance for the Turner and Amelia Smith House is the late 1880s, when the house was built and then enlarged to its current form.

Historical Background

Turner and Amelia Smith built their house on a 211-acre tract of land on Cattail Branch and Old Stage Road given to Amelia by her parents, William Alfred and Amelia H. Myatt, in 1886.¹ Members of the Myatt family were some of the earliest settlers of Wake County. Mark and Mary Myatt, Amelia Myatt's paternal grandparents, moved to southwestern Wake County in the 1780s and built a house adjacent to the Old Stage Road. Part of the house functioned as an inn during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The family later operated a sawmill and a gristmill, resulting in the area becoming known as Myatt's Mill. A post office opened in Myatt's Mill in the 1850s.²

¹ Wake County Deed Book 104, page 315, November 27, 1886, Office of the Register of Deeds, Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh, North Carolina.

² Elizabeth Reid Murray, Wake: Capital County of North Carolina (Raleigh: Capital County Publishing Company, 1983), 22, 24, 25, 91, 102, 416, 661, 663.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5Turner and Amelia Smith House
Wake County, NC

Amelia, one of the youngest of William and Amelia Myatt's children, was born in April of 1863 in Wake County. Turner Smith was born on December 11, 1858 in Harnett County. Turner was not enumerated in the 1880 census, which listed Amelia at home with her parents. Turner's older brother Frank, who married Amelia's older sister Mary in 1879, was working as a millwright at Myatt's Mill and he was counted in the same household as his father-in-law. Frank and Turner's brother Andrew was also listed as a millwright and boarder in the Myatt household.³

Turner and Amelia may have lived in Harnett County for a number of years after their marriage in 1884, but by 1891 they owned 363 acres in Wake County valued at \$1,452.⁴ There is no agricultural census information for Turner and Amelia's farm, but it is likely that they produced crops similar to those grown by Amelia's parents. In 1880 William Myatt's holdings included 75 improved acres, 130 acres of woodland, and 63 unimproved acres valued at \$5,000. The family and hired laborers raised crops of corn, cotton, cow peas, and sweet potatoes as well as beef and milk cows and chickens. Almost two acres of the farm were dedicated to an orchard with apple and peach trees.⁵ Turner was listed as a farmer in the 1900 census and his fifteen-year-old son Ortho as a farm laborer. The rest of the household consisted of Amelia and three daughters: Mabel, Mildred and Beulah. By 1910, Amelia had given birth to another daughter, Annie; Ortho no longer lived at home and Mabel was a public school teacher. Turner was still farming in 1920, Mabel had left home, Mildred was a public school teacher, and Beulah was a stenographer.⁶

The Smith family sold their farm to the Wilkerson family in the mid-1920s and moved to Raleigh, where they lived at 121 Bloodworth Street by 1930.⁷ Two successive generations of the Wilkerson

³ Lynn Belvin and Harriette Riggs, eds., The Heritage Of Wake County, North Carolina (Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, 1983), 493; United States Census, microfilm of manuscript census records (population schedules), Wake County, North Carolina, 1880, 1900.

⁴ H. David and Doris J. Myatt, Myatt: England to America, 1400 to 1998 (Perkin, Illinois: Accuprint, 1998), 88. Levi Branson, "Farmers and Owners of Land in Wake County," Branson's Alphabetical Directory of Raleigh (n.p.: Raleigh, N.C., 1891), 494.

⁵ United States Census, microfilm of manuscript census records (agriculture schedule), Wake County, North Carolina, 1880.

⁶ United States Census, microfilm of manuscript census records (population schedules), Wake County, North Carolina, 1900-1920.

⁷ The Smiths' new home was valued at \$10,000. Turner was a salesman at a grocery store, and Amelia managed the household. Annie was the only child still living at home, and she worked as a clerk at a life insurance company. Two boarders, Charles Jarvis, a clerk at a shoe store, and Charles A. Clark, a salesman at an electric

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Turner and Amelia Smith House
Wake County, NC

family lived in the Turner and Amelia Smith House. The Wilkersons built several frame tenant houses, a tobacco grading room, a mule barn, and a small community store on the property, none of which is extant. James Wilkerson sold the house and acreage to William C. and Hilda C. Lipscomb in 1951. The Lipscombs never lived in the Smith House, but some of their family members did over the years. They also used the house as rental property for a short time. The house has been vacant for the past fifteen years, but will soon be restored and occupied by the new owners, Scott Burns and Kenneth Foreman.⁸

Architecture Context

The architecture of Wake County is characterized by the retention of traditional forms and plans through the early twentieth century. As mass-produced, mill sawn and turned porch elements, mantels, gable vents, brackets, and trim became readily available, they were incorporated into the ubiquitous two-story, single-pile, frame, center-hall plan houses built by county residents and commonly known today as I-houses. High style Italianate, Gothic Revival, and Queen Anne houses appeared in urban contexts, but rarely out in the county.⁹ The Turner and Amelia Smith House is locally significant due to the vernacular Italianate finishes that distinguish it from more typical examples of the county's I-houses.

The addition of a central gable to the façade of otherwise traditional houses became prevalent in the late nineteenth century, perhaps inspired by the Gothic Revival style. Thelbert Pearce coined the term "triple-A" to describe these houses during his architectural survey of Franklin County in the mid-1970s. Kelly Lally concluded after her Wake County survey that one- and two story triple-A-roofed dwellings were the most commonly built houses in rural and urban Wake County at the turn of the twentieth century. A varying degree of architectural ornament was incorporated into these homes.¹⁰

company, also resided in the Smith home. United States Census, microfilm of manuscript census records (population schedule), Wake County, North Carolina, 1930.

⁸ Wake County Deed Books, Office of the Register of Deeds, Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh, North Carolina; William C. and Hilda C. Lipscomb, Interview with the author, May 4, 2004.

⁹ Kelly A. Lally, The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina (Wake County Government, 1994), 104.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 105.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Turner and Amelia Smith House
Wake County, NC

The Turner and Amelia Smith House is one of the oldest surviving I-houses with a triple-A roof in Wake County and retains most of its original, character-defining exterior and interior architectural elements. The exterior of the house features original weatherboards, round gable vents, deep gable returns, molded and bracketed cornices, bracketed square porch posts, and window and door surrounds. Sidelights and an eight-light transom flank the four-raised-panel front door. The original four-over-four, double-hung, wood sash windows are mostly intact, as are all of the original window surrounds and sills. The interior of the house retains original wide pine floors, eleven-foot ceilings, simple flat door and window surrounds with butt corners and applied molding, and raised-four-and-five-panel doors. Simple post-and-lintel mantels with applied decoration remain in the four downstairs rooms. The stair configuration, including a substantial paneled newel post topped by an urn-like finial, turned balusters and a molded handrail, is intact.

Unlike the other surviving I-houses of the period, the Turner and Amelia Smith House is the result of two phases of construction. The house originally was a single story with a gable roof, double-pile center-hall plan, and two interior chimneys. When the house was enlarged with the construction of a second story above the two front rooms, most of the back half of the original gable roof was retained so that the rear two rooms appear as an unusually tall rear shed. Other contemporary I-houses with large rear sheds accommodating a double-pile plan on the first floor also permitted a long single-run staircase rising from back to front in the center hall, but the shed was not as deep nor its roof as tall. At the Turner and Amelia Smith House, however, the staircase installed at the time of the addition had to be two runs in the front half of the center hall because a single run from back to front would have blocked a door to a pre-existing rear room. In the new second story, instead of rebuilding the chimney stacks that rose through the attic of the original one-story house so that they accommodated fireplaces, they were simply extended higher through the attic of the new second story and adapted to accept a stovepipe in each of the second-story rooms.

Several late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century I-houses provide an architectural context for the Turner and Amelia Smith House. The Cannady-Brogden House (NR 2001) and the Bill O'Briant House in Sandy Plain, the Jesse Penny House (NR 2002) in the Raleigh vicinity, the William Turner House in Willow Springs, the Price-Ingram House in the Knightdale vicinity, and the Frank and Mary Smith House in the Willow Springs vicinity are intact examples of fairly stylish, two-story, triple-A-roofed I-houses. The Joseph Blake House and the Rufus Jordan Buffalo House are good examples of more plainly finished, two-story, triple-A-roofed I-houses of the period.

The circa 1904 Cannady-Brogden House is the focal point of a large farm complex in the Sandy Plain area of northwestern Wake County. According to local tradition, Edgar Gooch and Sirathner A. Cannaday built the house onto the front of an older Cannady family dwelling. The two-story, three-bay, single-pile, frame, triple-A roofed house retains original turned porch posts and balusters,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Turner and Amelia Smith House
Wake County, NC

as well as sawnwork trim and gable ornament. The older portion of the house serves as a rear kitchen and dining room ell.¹¹ The Canady-Brodgen House is similar to the Turner and Amelia Smith House in its use of fine exterior finishes.

The Bill O'Briant Farm is located near the Cannady-Brodgen Farm in Sandy Plain, and the houses on these farms, both built about the same time and attributed to local carpenter Edgar Gooch, are almost identical. The two-story, three-bay, single-pile, frame, triple-A roofed O'Briant House also retains original turned porch posts and balusters, as well as sawnwork trim and gable ornament, and incorporates a slightly older dwelling into the larger house as a rear ell. The house differs from the Cannady-Brodgen House in that it has exterior end chimneys with corbelled caps.¹²

The circa 1900 Jesse Penny House in the Raleigh vicinity is another good example of a two-story, three-bay, single-pile, frame, triple-A-roofed house with original turned porch posts and balusters. A delicate spindle frieze further decorates the porch. The rear ell of the house was the first dwelling on the property, constructed around 1890.¹³ Like the Turner and Amelia Smith House, the Jesse Penny House illustrates the wide array of mass-produced ornamentation available to Wake County builders at the turn of the twentieth century.

The William and Amelia Turner House, built in the Willow Springs vicinity in the late nineteenth century, is a well-preserved, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, frame, triple-A roofed house with original turned porch posts and balusters and sawnwork brackets. The Turner House differs from most other Wake County I-houses from the same period in that it incorporates Greek Revival details such as window and door surrounds with cornerblocks and an entrance framed by sidelights and a transom with Victorian adornments.¹⁴

Built about the same time as the William and Amelia Turner House, the Price-Ingram House in the Knightdale vicinity is a two-story, three-bay, single-pile, frame, triple-A roofed house with more elaborate woodwork than most other Wake County examples of this form. Like the Turner and Amelia Smith House, a tall shed across the rear elevation makes the first floor double-pile, and in the Turner House it accommodates a straight stair running from back to front. A paneled double-

¹¹ Ibid., 300.

¹² Ibid., 301.

¹³ Ibid., 396.

¹⁴ Ibid., 402.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Turner and Amelia Smith House
Wake County, NC

leaf front door is protected by decorative double screen doors, and the center hall is divided by a movable louvered screen with two doors and a spindle frieze. Brick piers topped with square posts and sawnwork brackets support the hip-roofed front porch.¹⁵

It is not surprising that the Frank and Mary Smith House bears the closest resemblance to the nearby Turner and Amelia Smith House. William and Amelia Myatt gave their daughter Mary 186 acres of land in 1880 and Frank and Mary built a house that Turner and Amelia later emulated by adding two second-story rooms to their one-story cottage and embellishing the new upper, triple-A roofline with modest Italianate detailing.¹⁶ The two-story, three-bay, single-pile Frank and Mary Smith House also has a tall rear shed and a porch supported by chamfered and bracketed posts, but here the staircase to the second floor, part of the original construction, rises in a single run from back to front as permitted by the tall rear shed roof. Quatrefoil gable vents, deep gable returns, and a molded cornice further embellish the house. The Turner and Amelia Smith House is slightly smaller in overall proportion, but its rear shed is unusually tall and deep because it was not built as such but actually is the rear section of the gable-roofed two-room deep cottage originally built on the site. It also differs from the Frank and Mary Smith House in its more elaborate modillion cornice and less decorative window and door surrounds, doors, and mantels.

The Joseph Blake House is a good example of a simply finished, two-story, three-bay, triple-A-roofed I-house constructed around 1900. The only decorative elements incorporated into the building are the hip-roofed front porch supported by Tuscan columns and the quatrefoil attic vent in the gables.¹⁷ The Rufus Jordan Buffaloe House, built around 1912, is equally modest. The two-story, three-bay, building has deep gable returns and a hip-roofed porch supported by truncated posts on brick piers, but is otherwise devoid of ornamentation.¹⁸ These very modest I-houses

¹⁵ Ibid., 283.

¹⁶ Ibid., 381-82.

¹⁷ Ibid., 232-233.

¹⁸ Ibid., 278-279.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Turner and Amelia Smith House
Wake County, NC

appeared on the landscape of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Wake County with greater frequency than more architecturally inspired dwellings such as the Turner and Amelia Smith and Frank and Mary Smith houses.

These two-story, three-bay, single-pile, frame, triple-A roofed houses are particularly good examples of a house type that was once dominant in Wake County and is now rapidly disappearing from the landscape. Many of the I-houses included in Kelly Lally's architectural survey of 1988 to 1991 have vanished in the path of development, making the survivors increasingly significant representatives of an important period of growth and prosperity for Wake County farmers.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 11

Turner and Amelia Smith House
Wake County, NC

9. Bibliography

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10, Photos Page 12

Turner and Amelia Smith House
Wake County, NC

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of approximately 1.9 acres of Wake County tax parcel 7401 (pin # 0686967401) as indicated by the heavy dashed line on the enclosed tax map.

Boundary Justification

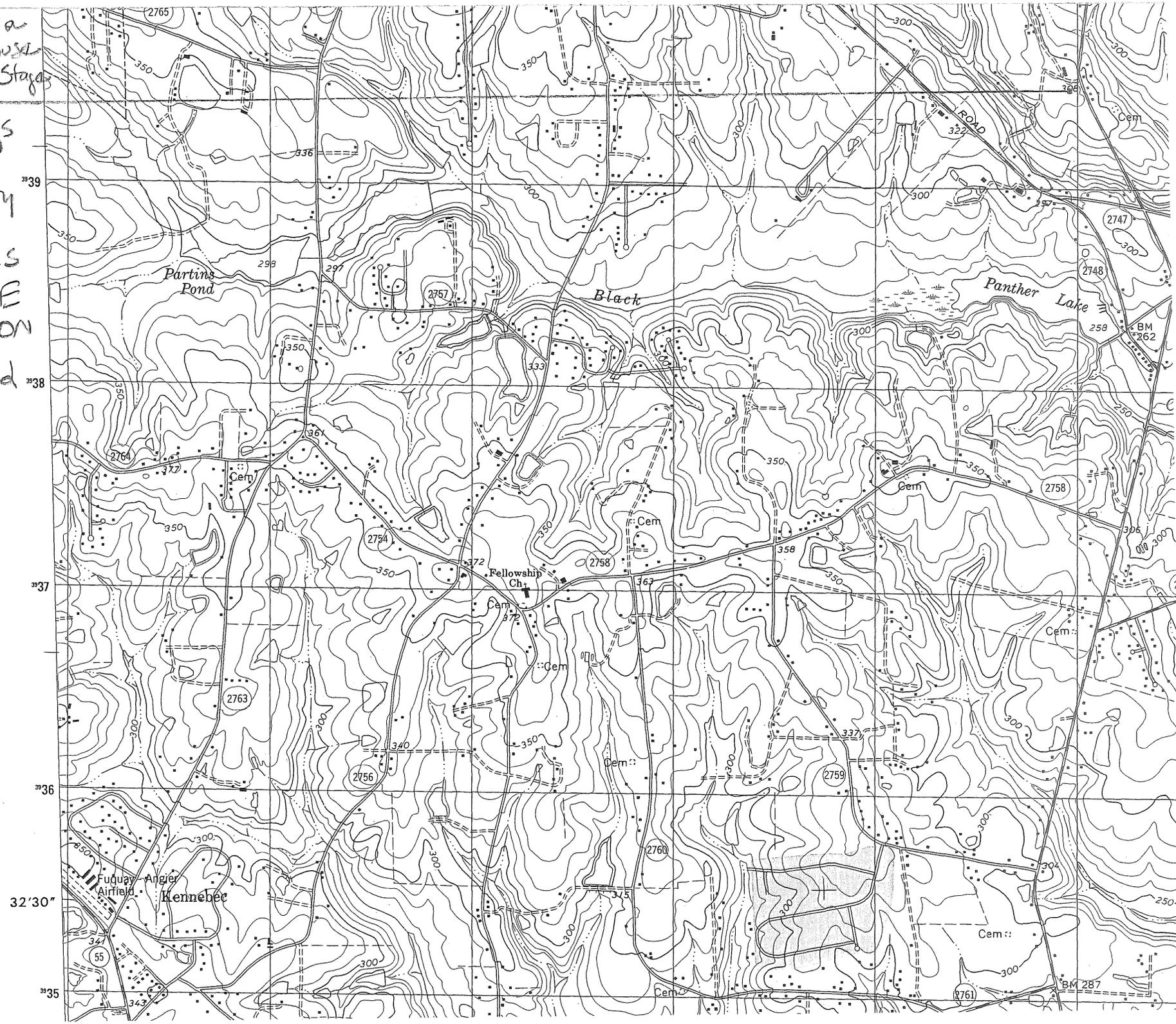
The nominated tract is the original site of the Turner and Amelia Smith House and includes approximately 1.9 acres of land given to Amelia by her parents, William and Amelia Myatt, in 1886. The 1.9-acre tract provides a historically appropriate setting for the house. The residual acreage of the home tract is slated to be sold with protective covenants in the near future.

Photograph Catalog

All photographs by Heather Fearnbach, 3334 Nottingham Road, Winston-Salem, N.C., on December 15, 2004. Negatives located at the North Carolina SHPO.

1. Turner and Amelia Smith House, front (east) and side (south) elevations
2. Side (south) elevation
3. Rear (west) elevation
4. Façade detail
5. Interior, mantel, north shed room
6. Interior, mantel, north parlor
7. Interior, center hall stair detail - newel post and balustrade
8. Interior, north second floor bedroom, looking southwest

Turner Amelia
Smith House
12244 Old Stages
Road
Willow Springs
narity
Wake Contry
Zone 17
1.5 acres
708956 E
3939500N
Angier Quad



32°30'
39
38
37
36
35

Fuquay-Varde
Airfield
Kennebec

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