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 any 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  Avera, Dr. Thomas H., House

other names/site number  Avera-Winston House; Avera, William W., House

2. Location

street & number  6600 Robertson Pond Road (S. side SR2324, 0.2 mi. W of SR2300) not for publication N/A
city or town  Wendell  vicinity  X
state  North Carolina  code  NC  county  Wake  code  183  zip code  27591-9598

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  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.)

[Signature and designation]

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 and designation]

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

  X  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 Keeper]
[Date of Action]
### 5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Check as many boxes as apply)</td>
<td>(Check only one box)</td>
<td>(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>X</em> private</td>
<td><em>X</em> building(s)</td>
<td>Contributing: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ public-local</td>
<td>___ district</td>
<td>Noncontributing: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ public-State</td>
<td>___ site</td>
<td>buildings: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ public-Federal</td>
<td>___ structure</td>
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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Functions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic-single dwelling</td>
<td>Domestic – single dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic-secondary structure</td>
<td>Domestic – secondary structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Funerary - cemetery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7. Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architectural Classification</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gothic</td>
<td>foundation brick</td>
<td>(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italianate</td>
<td>roof asphalt</td>
<td>See attached continuation sheets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>walls weatherboard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other stone</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

(Enter categories from instructions)
8. Statement of Significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable National Register Criteria</th>
<th>Areas of Significance</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Mark &quot;X&quot; in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)</td>
<td>(Enter categories from instructions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

| _ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes. | Areas of Significance |
| _ B removed from its original location. | Architecture |
| _ C a birthplace or a grave. | |
| _ D a cemetery. | |
| _ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure. | |
| _ F a commemorative property. | |
| _ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years. | |

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Period of Significance

Ca. 1874

Significant Dates

Ca. 1874

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
_X_ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other

Name of repository:
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  approximately 5.1 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Northing</th>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boundary Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  Michelle A. Michael, Consultant
organization Wake County Planning Department  date  May 3, 2002
street & number 2343 Rolling Hill Road  telephone  910/257-3047

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name  Tom & Janet Broadfoot
street & number  1907 Buena Vista Circle  telephone  910/686-7189

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary:

The Dr. Thomas H. Avera House, 6600 Robertson Pond Road, is approximately two miles northwest of the town of Wendell in rural Wake County, North Carolina. The two-story, T-shaped home faces north on the south side of Robertson Pond Road (SR2324), and it is sited on 5.1 acres of land historically owned by the Avera family. It is a frame, gable-and-wing house accompanied on the property by five outbuildings, an earlier house, a family cemetery, and the ruins of Dr. Avera’s office. The house was built around 1874 by Dr. Thomas H. Avera. It is a rare example of the Italianate style with Gothic Revival-style influences in rural Wake County. The Dr. Thomas H. Avera House is in excellent condition and maintains its architectural integrity with respect to location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Setting:

The Dr. Thomas H. Avera House is sited on the south side of Robertson Pond Road (SR2324) about two-tenths of a mile west of the intersection with SR2300. The house, facing north, is sited close to the road that has been cut deeply forming a steep slope up to the house lot. A late nineteenth century photograph illustrates that the road was originally level with the house lot. Mature hardwoods and magnolias surround the home. Highway 64, a major four-lane highway borders the property to the south. Mature pines and hardwoods form a barrier between the house and the highway. A stone chimney, located northwest of the house, is the only remnant of Dr. Avera’s office that burned in the 1940s.

A dirt drive leads from Roberson Pond Road up to the east side of the house. Several outbuildings are located behind the main house to the south. The outbuildings are a privy, wellhouse, smokehouse, dairy, and a later, 1940s frame garage. Also south of the main house is the Federal-style William W. Avera House that is in a deteriorated state. The Avera family cemetery is located southwest of the house; it was moved to its current location when Highway 64 was constructed.

Dr. Thomas H. Avera House Exterior:

The Dr. Avera House is a rare example of the Italianate style in rural Wake County. It also illustrates a Gothic Revival influence with the steeply pitched gables and decorative M-shaped trusses and molded bargeboard ends that adorn the gables. It is a two-story, gable-and-wing, T-shaped house. There are several additions confined to the rear of the house and easily interpreted as distinct from the original structure. The hipped-roof porch references the Italianate style with its chamfered porch posts, paneled
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _7_ Page _2_ Avera, Dr. Thomas H. House
Wendell vicinity, Wake Co., NC

plinths, and turned balustrade. The flat window hoods and double-leaf entrance door with round-arched panels surrounded by transom and sidelights are also more indicative of the Gothic style. The house is sheathed with weatherboard; two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps pierce the gable and wing rooflines. The foundation is brick pier with brick infill.

The front (north) elevation is a gable-and-wing form with three bays. The front-gable portion contains a pair windows with double-hung four-over-four wood sash flanked by shutters. The windows are full-height windows with flat window hoods. The wing portion of this elevation is two bays wide with a set of windows match those on the gable section, and the entrance door. A double-leaf door surrounded by a transom and sidelights of tracery glass composes the entrance. The second floor also has two bays. A single window is in the bay over the entrance. The attic windows in the gables have four-light upper sash over a louvered lower sash.

The side or west elevation is two bays deep with two pairs of four-over-four double-hung windows with shutters. The original rear or south elevation followed the general form of the front. There are several additions including a second story, one-room deep, shed-roof addition that extends along the back of the wing. It also has double-hung, four-over-four wood sash windows with shutters and flat hoods. A one-story addition projects from the rear and it contains a screened porch and garage. It has a slightly sloping shed roof and is sheathed with weatherboard.

The east elevation shows the additions to the back of the house. The original portion of the house is evident. It is a single-pile elevation with paired four-over-four windows on both the first and second floors; an attic window is also under the decorative M-shaped truss in the gable. A one-story, flat-roof, two-bay kitchen section appears to be contemporary with the house. The two-story shed addition is slightly recessed. A gable-front garage is also attached on this elevation.

Dr. Thomas H. Avera House Interior:

A double-leaf door surrounded by tracery and paneled transom and sidelights opens into the interior of the Avera-Winston House. The interior room arrangement follows a center-hall plan with two-rooms on either side on the first floor. The walls and ceilings are finished with plaster, wide baseboards and deeply cut crown moldings. Single-sash transoms are over the doors in the central hall. Decorative plaster ceiling medallions are in the front parlor and entry hall. The doors are all four-panels with three-part molded
One of the most interesting interior features is the decorative painting on the door panels and fireplace mantels. The painting is a rather refined simulation of straight-grain, heart-grain, and quartersawn oak.

The entrance hall contains the single-run stair on the east wall leading to the second floor. The elegant stair terminates at the base with a turned newel post. A molded handrail with turned balusters adorns the stair. The balusters and brackets on the stringers are also painted to resemble oak. The far end of the hall leads to the addition on the rear of the house. Unlike the front door, the rear door is a single, four-panel door with matching transom and sidelights.

On the west side of the hall is the front parlor. It is a formal room with plaster walls, tongue-and-groove wood floors, crown molding, and center ceiling medallion. The north wall contains two full-height windows extending to the floor with molded surrounds. Plain aprons are found under the west wall windows. The focal point of the south wall is a wood mantel with plain pilasters supporting a slightly pointed arch mantel frieze painted to simulate oak. All of the other mantels in the house are similar to the parlor mantel. The dining room is behind the parlor. Two closets flank the fireplace centered on the north wall. The closet doors have either been reversed or the decorative painter was very conscientious because the inside panels have been decorative painted. A door leading to the screened rear porch shares the south wall with a double-hung, four-over-four window. The dining room is finished with plaster walls and ceiling, tongue-and-groove wood floors, molded window and door surrounds, and paneled doors. Unlike the parlor, the room is without crown molding or window aprons.

Across the hall from the parlor is the east room. It may have originally been used as a bedroom or a parlor. The windows match those in the parlor. A fireplace with woodgrained mantel occupies the west wall. A closet is south of the fireplace. A door in the south wall leads to the kitchen. The kitchen fireplace is centered on the south wall. The chimney brick has been exposed above the woodgrained mantel. Two closets with woodgrained panel doors flank the chimney. The carpenter locks on the closet doors are stamped with “BLW patd. July 31, 1863.” A small bathroom was installed under the stair and is also accessible from the kitchen.

The stair leads to the second floor central hall. Double-hung, four-over-four, wood sash windows illuminate both ends of the hall. The second floor is more simply finished than the first floor. Plaster walls, wood floors, molded baseboards, molded door and window surrounds, and fireplace mantels are the finish the upstairs rooms. The woodwork has not been decorative painted. Two bedrooms are on the west side of the hall. The southwest bedroom has three risers within the room that lead to the attic stair. The attic is finished with wood floors, walls, and ceilings. Across the hall on the second floor to the east is a third bedroom. It is also finished with plaster walls and ceilings, wood floors, and a wood fireplace mantel. The south wall was originally the exterior wall. In the 1970s, two bathrooms and a laundry room
were added to this elevation. A large screened porch with shed roof was also added to the first floor rear elevation.

**William W. Avera House, Outbuildings, Cemetery & Office chimney ruin:**

Several outbuildings are located behind the main house to the south. A frame pyramidal wellhouse is centered in the backyard. West of the wellhouse are two identical frame outbuildings. It is believed that one was used as a smokehouse and the other possibly a dairy. A privy is sited behind the smokehouse to the south. A newer garage was built in the 1940s behind the wellhouse to the south. It is a one-story, gable-front, concrete block garage. The three-bay façade is flanked by a shed addition to the west.

A second house, known as the William W. Avera House, is located behind the Dr. Thomas H. Avera House to the southeast. Built around 1820, this Federal-style house is in a deteriorated state. It is a two-story, single-pile, three-bay, side-gable, frame house. The majority of the interior has been removed, as have the chimneys. A late nineteenth century photograph illustrates the corner of a building shaped like the earlier William W. Avera House in the background southeast of the main house. The Wake County survey indicated that the house had been moved because of highway construction. However, the current owner indicates that it was not moved for the highway but that the removal of the chimneys and porch had caused the family to think the house had been moved at some point. Although the William W. Avera House is an early example of the Federal-style it does not possess the integrity needed to count as a contributing building because of the loss of significant features and deteriorated condition.

The family cemetery is also located on the property. The construction of Highway Sixty-Four required moving the burials north toward the house. A simple wood fence encloses the cemetery. There are ten markers: five new markers and five simple stones without inscriptions. Dr. Thomas H. Avera operated his office on the property during his lifetime. The office was located northwest of the main house. Unfortunately the office burned in the 1940 and only a stone block chimney remains.

**Inventory:** The inventory is keyed to the attached site map.

   Located south of the main house. This is a two-story, three-bay, frame building with side-gable standing seam metal roof and flush eaves. A central entrance and window openings compose the front facade. The window sash were originally double-hung, nine-over-nine and nine-over-six. Remnants of the window sash remain with the house. Only a few original beaded weatherboards remain, the rest of the wood siding; though historic, is not original. The interior is two rooms-over-two rooms with a central enclosed stair just inside of the entrance. The original flooring and plaster has been removed from the house. The chimney or chimneys has also been removed. The
Wake County Survey indicated that the house was moved when Highway 64 was constructed, however, the current owner indicates that it was not moved at that time but the absence of the chimneys and porch led the family to believe the house had been moved possibly when the Dr. Thomas H. Avera house was built. The current owner has a late nineteenth century photograph of the Avera-Winston house that also illustrates a house similar to its shape and roofline in its current location therefore it is believed that this is the earlier Avera family home on its late nineteenth century site.


4. **Privy. Circa 1874. Contributing building.** One-story, one-bay, frame building sheathed with weatherboard. A pyramidal roof caps the “five-hole” outhouse. The foundation is stone pier. A plank wood door is on the east elevation and a small window opening is on the south elevation. The interior has wide plank wood flooring and exposed frame walls.

5. **Garage. 1940s. Non-contributing building.** One-story, three-bay, gable-front, frame garage with concrete foundation and synthetic siding. Central garage door opening flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows with shutters and aprons. A shed-roof wing extends to the west.

6. **Cemetery. Circa 1874/Late Twentieth Century. Non-contributing site.** The Avera family cemetery was moved to this location when Highway 64 was constructed south of this location in the late twentieth century. The cemetery is surrounded by a wooden picket fence. A large modern granite family marker inscribed with “Avera” is the focal point of the cemetery. Five graves have modern markers, Thomas Henry Avera, MD (1832-1912), Barthenia Smith Avera, wife of T.H. (1842-1913), Augustus Avera (no dates), Ada Avera (no dates) and William Avera (no dates). The 1860 census records indicate that Augustus, daughter of Thomas was born in 1841 and Ada a second daughter was born in 1854. The Wake County Heritage Book states that the Averas had five children but only Lizzie and Mary reached adulthood therefore the three children were buried before their parents. The census taken in 1870 lists William, a six-year old son indicating he was born in 1864. There are also plain stone markers without inscriptions.
7. **Wellhouse. Ca. 1945. Non-Contributing structure.** The wellhouse is located directly behind the main house. It is a small, frame structure with a pyramidal roof. The well shaft is original to the house but the wellhouse was built during the mid-twentieth century.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary:

The Dr. Thomas H. Avera House meets Criterion C for architecture due to its local architectural significance as a representative and rare rural Wake County house designed in the Italianate style with Gothic Revival influences. Dr. Thomas H. Avera built the house around 1874. The two-story, T-shaped frame house with its Gothic-inspired steep gable roofs and decorative gable trusses is balanced by its high-style Italianate porch and interior finishes. The context for the Dr. Thomas H. Avera House is outlined in “Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina, ca. 1770-1941” under Context 2, “Civil War, Reconstruction, and a Shift to Commercial Agriculture, 1861-1885” on pages E30-46. The Dr. Thomas H. Avera House is described as Property Type 3B, “Houses Built Between the Civil War and World War I, 1865-1918” on pages F131-137, and meets the registration requirements for the property type as described on page F141-142.

Historical Background:

The Dr. Thomas H. Avera House is located in a community that was known as Eagle Rock, northwest of the town of Wendell, North Carolina. The Avera family came to the Eagle Rock community from Johnston County sometime before 1847. William W. Avera was the first to settle in this area and lived in the ca. 1820 Federal-style house and operated a farm and nearby gristmill (Wake County Heritage, p. 39). He died in 1847 and left his home and land to his son Thomas and daughter Anne, under the administration of their mother until the children were of legal age. Thomas attended school in Raleigh and went on to study medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in the mid-1850s (Ibid, p. 40). He returned to Wake County after receiving his medical degree and married Barthenia Smith; they were members of Hephzibah Baptist Church and had five children, only two survived to adulthood. During the Civil War, Avera joined the Confederate Army and served as a surgeon (Wake County Heritage, p. 40).

Kelly Lally writes in The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina, “In the early 1870s Avera apparently commission Raleigh architect George S. Appleget to design a stately Italianate residence. This design was not chosen by Avera but a home apparently based on the same pattern of built on Blount Street for railroad executive Alexander Boyd Andrews. The dwelling Avera eventually built was much simpler; it is unknown if this house was designed by Appleget. (Lally, p. 221)
However, it is also possible that a Mr. Mosely of Raleigh designed the house. Mrs. Broadfoot, who now owns the home, has an architectural sketch signed “Mosely, Raleigh. Mosely was drawing plans in Raleigh in 1876 and drew plans for the Oaky Grove Methodist Church steeple, Shotwell vicinity, Wake County (Lally, p. 115). However, it is not known which architect, if any, designed Dr. Avera’s home.

Lizzie, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Avera inherited the house and 334 acres upon the deaths of her parents. She married John P. Winston of nearby Louisburg and lived in the house. Their son William Augustus has local fame because it is said that he may have given flying lessons to Charles Lindbergh at Brooks field in Texas (Wake County Heritage, p. 40). Mr. and Mrs. W.G. Broadfoot purchased the property after the death of Mrs. Winston. Mrs. Broadfoot was the granddaughter of Dr. Thomas H. Avera. The property remains in the Broadfoot family and is currently owned by Thomas and Janet, who are very interested in maintaining this important property.

**Architecture Context:**

The Dr. Thomas H. Avera House represents a blending of the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles rarely seen in rural Wake County. The pattern book, *Cottage Residences* (1842) by Andrew Jackson Downing popularized the picturesque movement in architecture and landscape architecture throughout the country. The Gothic Revival and Italianate styles of architecture were prevalent from the mid-to-late nineteenth century. In Wake County residents began taking notice of the new styles and plans, “Partaking of popular national trends for the first time, the county’s residents began to move beyond the familiar plans and rectangular forms into L- and T-plan houses promoted by fashionable architectural books” (Lally, p. 101). There are a few examples of Italianate-style houses in Wake County, many include elements of earlier styles or simpler forms with Italianate-fashioned updating including porches, brackets, and/or sawnwork.

While elements of the Gothic Revival style adorn the Dr. Thomas H. Avera House, Wake County’s most fully expressed example of the Gothic Revival style is the Ivey-Ellington House in Cary. “Probably built in the 1870s, the dwelling features a steeply pitched front gable, board-and-batten exterior walls, scalloped bargeboards, and pointed windows, all hallmarks of the Gothic Revival style and indicative of the up-to-date tastes of its owner and the community” (Lally, p. 103). Dr. Avera’s house shares the steep-pitched roofline, and attention to gable detailing.

Another Wake County house that compares to the Dr. Avera House is the picturesque Rufus Ivey House, a two-story, T-shaped house of brick construction on U.S. 401 north of Raleigh. The Ivey House features arched windows and tall brick chimneys. A steep-pitched cross-gable roof and attached, hip-roof porch supported by paired, Doric-style columns adorn the house. The windows are double-hung four-over-four, segmental arched windows flanked by shutters. A single door with two-light transom and sidelights marks
the entrance to the home. The Ivey House and the Dr. Avera House are similar in form as both have the gable-and-wing form, T-shape plan, and vertical expression.

A second example of the Italianate style in Wake County is the James M. Pugh House on Chapel Hill Road in Morrisville. It was built around 1870 in the I-house form. Elaborate decoration adorns the house including, round-arch porch spandrels, sawnwork balustrade, vergeboards, and bracketed eaves. Many houses categorized within the Italianate style have little detailing except for a stylish porch. The Williamson and Mary Page House and the Page-Hamilton House, both in Morrisville, are examples of simple two-story, side-gable frame houses with elaborately detailed porches, “including flat sawn balusters, sawnwork brackets topping thin double posts, and a delicate sawn dripcourse” (Ibid, p. 324).

The Dr. Thomas H. Avera House is an excellent example combining the Gothic Revival and Italianate architectural styles and is one of the most refined examples within Wake County. The house is set among mature hardwoods and magnolias that add to the picturesque aesthetic of the house and property. In addition to the house, three original pyramidal outbuildings have a distinctive modillioned eave design that is compatible with the house. The Dr. Avera House is a gable-and-wing, T-plan house with a vertical expression. The steep-pitched gables with M-shaped trusses emphasize the verticality of the Gothic Revival style. A refined Italianate-style porch consisting of chamfered posts, turned balustrade, and paneled plinths adorns the front of the house. The drop window hoods, paneled doors, and tracery door surrounds are also Gothic Revival in style. The interior details, including crown moldings, ceiling medallions, baseboards, plaster walls, fireplace mantels, stair, and decorative painting, are indicative of the robust and curvilinear quality of woodworking and plasterwork commonly found in high style Italianate houses.
9. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Books:


Archival Records:

Wake County Deed Books, Wake County Register of Deeds, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Wake County Wills, Olivia Rainey Local History Library, Wake County Public Library System, Raleigh, North Carolina
Boundary Description: The boundary that encompasses the Dr. Thomas H. Avera House property includes approximately 5.1 acres as outlined on the attached Wake County tax map drawn at the 1” = 200’ scale. It is a portion of a larger 10.08 acre tract identified as PIN # 1775721643. The address on record is 6600 Robertson Pond Road.

Boundary Justification: The boundary encompasses the property associated with the Dr. Thomas H. Avera House that retains historic integrity. The boundary excludes a portion of the tax parcel where there has been newer development east of the historic house. The eastern boundary has been drawn to follow the treeline, thus providing an appropriate setting for the house.

Photographs

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Dr. Thomas H. Avera House
Wendell vicinity, Wake County, NC
Photographer: Michelle A. Michael
Date: March 2002
Location of Negatives: North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, NC

A. View of front (north side) of Dr. Thomas H. Avera House
B. View of west (side) elevations.
C. View of east (side) elevation.
D. View of south (rear) elevation.
E. View of front (north) elevation.
F. View of Smokehouse and Dairy
G. Garage.
H. William W. Avera House
I. Interior view of front entrance.
J. Interior view of first floor, east room mantel and door.
K. Interior view parlor windows.
Site plan for the Dr. Thomas H. Avera House (not to scale)
Dr. Thomas H. Avera House (Not to Scale)
Dr. Thomas H. Avera House (Not to Scale)