

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 Edenwood

other names/site number Smith-Williams House

2. Location

street & number 7620 Old Stage Road N/A not for publication

city or town Garner vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27603

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

William S. King, Jr. 5-3-93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of 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

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Edenwood
Name of Property

Wake North Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

"Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca.1770-1941) -0-

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
VACANT/NOT IN USE
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival
Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls WOOD/Weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other BRICK

Narrative Description

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

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Physical Description:

1. Edenwood House. mid-nineteenth century, 1935. contributing Edenwood is a two-story vernacular frame house clad with wooden clapboard, the present appearance of which has evolved over about one hundred and fifty years. The original house was an early nineteenth-century wooden dwelling on a stone foundation that was enlarged with the addition of a frame Greek Revival-style I-house in the mid-nineteenth century to form an L-shaped house on a stone foundation. In the mid-1930s, the early nineteenth-century wing of the house was completely overbuilt and a frame north wing was added to the I-house section. The present house is roughly U-shaped in plan, the center block of which is the Greek Revival-style I-house. (Please refer to exhibit A: Floorplan of Edenwood.) Its main (east) elevation is five bays wide and contains a central front entrance flanked by symmetrically paired windows filled with double-hung six-over-nine pattern sash in the first and second stories (photo A). Its south elevation is marked by an exterior single-shoulder brick chimney flanked by paired windows filled with double-hung, six-over-nine pattern sash in the second story and a matching window and a French door in the first story (photo D). The window surrounds of the main block are wide wooden boards with applied molding that terminate in plain wooden corner blocks. The sills are plain molded wood. Its north elevation is obscured by the northwest block of the U-shaped plan that is composed of a ca. 1935 two-story frame wing (photo B). The southwest block of the U-shaped plan is the early nineteenth-century timber-frame house that was completely overbuilt about 1935. The I-house is covered with an asphalt-shingled hipped roof. The southwest and northwest blocks are covered with intersecting, asphalt-shingled, hipped roofs. The two 1930s blocks are connected by a two-story gallery that returns to the north elevation of the southwest block to house a rear staircase to the second floor (photo C). The gallery was attached to the rear (west) of the mid-nineteenth-century I-house and the north elevation of the early nineteenth-century house at the time that the wings were built.

The porch on the main (east) elevation of the I-house was built in the 1930s. It is a center-bay two-story pedimented porch flanked by one-story, full-facade, attached porches, all of which are supported by square, paneled, one- and two-story columns. The ca. 1930s rear porch is on the west elevation of the northwest block, and is a one-story, shed-roofed wooden porch supported by square wooden posts. Early twentieth-century photographs of Edenwood show a one-story, attached, shed-roofed front porch supported by turned porch posts with turned balusters supporting a molded rail. It is said that this porch replaced the original one some years after the house was built. Although it is impossible to determine the appearance of the original front porch, it

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is said that the 1930s porch is a reconstruction of the original design.

The early twentieth-century photographs also show a one-story, frame, side-gabled addition projecting from the south side of the southwest wing of the house, and a one-story, frame, side-gabled, detached outbuilding on the north side of the house. The south addition and the outbuilding were removed during the ca. 1930s enlargement of the house. At that time, the present small, one-story, end-gabled, frame spring house clad in German siding was attached to the north corner of the northwest block with a gable-roofed open passage.

The present interior of the mid-nineteenth-century I-house section of Edenwood contains a dining room and a parlor on the north and south sides of the central hall on the first floor, and two bedrooms on either side of a central hall on the second floor. A wooden open-string staircase with a squared newel post and a matchstick balustrade is attached to the south wall of the hall and rises to a landing that leads to the rear gallery and to the front central hall between the two bedrooms.

The brick fireplace in the south parlor is surrounded by a wooden mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival style mantel with Doric pilasters supporting a plain frieze, molded cornice and shelf (photo G). East of the fireplace is a double-hung window filled with six-over-nine sash. West of the fireplace is a doorway with a mid-nineteenth-century door surround filled with a ca. 1930s French door. Williams family tradition states that there was a detached kitchen in the south yard of the I-house with its early nineteenth-century wing, and the placement of the door suggests the tradition is accurate. The walls of the parlor are plaster.

The brick fireplace in the north parlor (now the dining room) was re-faced in the 1960s. The present mantel was found by the present owner stored in an outbuilding on the property. The found mantel is similar to that in the parlor, except that it is decorated with a fluted architrave, so it is highly probable that it was original to the I-house. East of the fireplace is a French door that leads to an office, and west of it is a door that leads to the kitchen. Since the northwest 1930s block was added to the north elevation of the I-house, it is safe to assume that both doorways replaced windows that flanked the fireplace. The walls are plaster above wood board wainscotting with a chair rail.

The main entrance is a simple Greek Revival-style double-leaf door surmounted by a transom and flanked by sidelights. Most of the first floor doors, including the rear hall door, are identical original Greek

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Revival-style two-paneled doors, as are the second floor bedroom doors of the I-house (photo H). The door leading from the gallery into the study is five-paneled. The interior wooden details in the first- and second-story back halls date from the early and mid-nineteenth century, suggesting that some elements from the early nineteenth-century house were re-used when the I-house was enlarged in the 1930s. The double-hung, six-over-nine pattern sash window in the 1930s gallery at the foot of the rear stairs appears to be one of the original I-house windows and to have been placed in the gallery when it was added. The (double-hung, six-over-nine pattern sash) windows of the early nineteenth-century house (now the study) were replaced with double-hung, six-over-six pattern sash in the south wall and metal casement windows on either side of the chimney in the west wall. The windows in the east (main) and south elevation of the I-house appear to date from the time of its construction in the mid-nineteenth century.

The present interior of the northwest 1930s wing contains a kitchen, a canning cupboard and an office on the first floor and two bedrooms separated by a connecting bathroom on the second floor. The office and the canning cupboard are stacked behind the I-house dining room and the kitchen extends west behind them. The interior wooden details of this block are typically of the 1930s; six-paneled doors fill doorways surrounded by plain wooden molding that matches the baseboards, and double-hung six-over-six pattern sash fills windows surrounded by molding matching that of the door surrounds and the baseboards.

The early nineteenth-century southwest block was totally overbuilt in the 1930s. The major surviving physical evidence of the original house is found in its half-dressed floor joists and heavy-timber square sills that are visible in the basement. These structural elements suggest that the original house faced north and featured a full-facade front porch. This original main elevation is completely obscured by the rear staircase section of the ca. 1930s gallery structure, and what was probably the outside wall of the original house is now the interior wall between the staircase and the study presently in the overbuilt original house. The west elevation of the original house contains a rebuilt, single-shoulder, brick exterior chimney. Williams family tradition states that a small wooden staircase in the southeast corner of the original house (what is now the study) led to a sleeping attic. The early twentieth-century photographs show that this block was one-and-one-half stories tall. There are ghost marks in the west and south elevations of the present block that suggest either that the original house was a one-and-one-half-story structure or that a sleeping attic was added when the mid-nineteenth-century I-house was built. The southwest wing achieved its present two-story appearance during the 1930s enlargement of the house.

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The first-floor room of the southwest block is paneled in the rustic motif that was popular in the 1930s. In keeping with that motif, the fireplace was totally remodeled into a massive brick hearth and chimney wall with an inset wooden mantel. When the block was rebuilt in the 1930s, the original steep-pitched roof was raised and replaced with a hipped roof. An enlarged bedroom with plaster walls and a bathroom were installed on the second story, over the paneled study.

The interior of the 1930s rear two-story gallery is finished with plaster walls above wood board wainscotting surmounted by a molded chair rail on its interior wall and with a bank of double-hung one-over-one pattern sash above wainscotting on its west wall. The first- and second-story windows of the 1930s addition are double-hung sash in a one-over-one pattern.

2. Outbuilding. late nineteenth century. contributing a frame clapboard-clad, gable-end, one-story building two bays wide and two bays deep (photo E). The main (east) elevation contains a board-and-batten door to the right of a small window. This building was probably originally used as a smokehouse and later was used as a small shop.

3. The Site. contributing about ten acres on the west side of Old Stage Road that are a remnant of the 430 acres of Edenwood Plantation purchased by Sihon Smith in 1818. The house site on the west side of Old Stage Road is marked by mature deciduous and evergreen trees and contains an old English boxwood walk leading from the northwest yard to the front door in the east elevation. There is a small formal garden enclosed by low open-work brick walls and crepe myrtles that was planted in the 1960s in the yard south of the house. The house site is separated from the west and south pastures by a hedgerow. The present residents pastured horses and sheep in the pastures in the 1960s and 1970s (photo F). Today the pastures are unused, but are kept mowed. The west pasture contains the ruins of a timber-frame farm building near its north boundary. Both pastures display the contoured agricultural terracing that became widespread in the 1930s and are bounded by second-growth pine and deciduous trees and undergrowth.

Edenwood
Name of Property

Wake, North Carolina
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

mid-nineteenth century

ca. 1935

Significant Dates

mid-nineteenth century

ca. 1935

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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Summary Paragraph:

Edenwood, a Greek Revival-style plantation house on Old Stage Road in south-east Wake County, is sited on the approximately ten-acre home tract that remains of the once-large plantation. The original dwelling, now the over-built rear wing, was built in the early nineteenth century for Sihon Smith, a noted Methodist circuit rider. In the mid-nineteenth century, Smith's daughter Sarah Jane and her husband Simeon Williams had the two-story frame Greek Revival-style house constructed to the front. This well-finished plantation house is one of a small number of similar antebellum houses that survive in rural Wake County, and is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. In the mid 1930s a striking Colonial Revival-style front porch was constructed which adds to the architectural significance of the house. The context for its significance is documented in "The Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County: ca. 1770-1941," under Property Type 3A: Pre-Civil War Houses. The Smith-Williams House, long known as Edenwood, has been a landmark on the Old Stage Road from Charleston to Petersburg for nearly two hundred years. According to family tradition, it was an antebellum stage stop.

Historical Background:

On Nov. 25, 1818, Sihon Smith (ca. 1755-1832), a noted North Carolina Methodist preacher, bought 424 acres located south of Swift Creek in the Panther Branch area of Wake County from Kendrick Myatt.¹ Smith, a Revolutionary War soldier, was no newcomer to Wake County, for he had long been involved in Methodist affairs in the state. He joined the Virginia (Methodist) Conference in 1768 and shortly thereafter, started preaching on the Caswell Circuit in North Carolina and Virginia. He then was transferred to the Camden, Yadkin, Salisbury and Bladen Circuits for which he was responsible until he married Elizabeth Owen of Granville County on May 22, 1793.²

In December, 1793, Sihon and Elizabeth Smith settled in Wake County on land located on Richland Creek north of Raleigh that had been granted to Thomas Smith in 1782 and 1790. On Feb 12, 1808, they added 232 acres to their original purchase, and by 1809, Smith listed 650 acres (in the House Creek District on Richland Creek) and owned seven slaves. In 1799, he deeded to the Wake County Methodists a lot on this property on which Pope's Chapel, a log structure which housed the first Methodist meeting house in the county, was erected.³ Smith also was the first preacher to serve the Panther Branch area of the county south of Raleigh.⁴

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Many Methodist families had settled in the Richland Creek area north of Raleigh. Prominent Methodist families in the area included, in addition to the Sihon Smith family, the Thomas Smiths, the John Rhodeses, the Crowders and the Kimbroughs. The Richland Creek area was so noted for its Methodist settlement that on March 5, 1800, Francis Asbury, the noted Methodist bishop, visited Sihon Smith and preached in Pope's Chapel.⁵

Sihon and Elizabeth Owen Smith had four children. Their daughter Nancy married John Crowder in 1813; their son, William, married Rachel Olive in 1813, and their daughter, Mary Ann (Polly), married Alfred Buchanan of Chatham County around 1817. In 1818, after their three oldest children married, Elizabeth and Sihon and their youngest child, Thomas, moved to the Myatt land in the Panther Branch district south of Raleigh and cleared the land to farm. Since Sihon Smith had been ministering to Methodists in this area, they probably resettled there so that he could be closer to his parishioners. The house that he either built or purchased with the land, and that his descendants enlarged, was located on the Old Stage Road between Charleston and Petersburg. It is said that the property was used as a stage stop and that horses were often changed there.

The most firmly established Methodist meeting house in Wake County, aside from Pope's Chapel, was the Hollands meeting house located east of the Stage Road on a bluff on the south side of Swift Creek. This meeting house had been established by William Holland who had married Nancy Rhodes, a daughter of John Rhodes and neighbor of Sihon Smith on Richland Creek. Sometime shortly after Sihon Smith's death in 1832, another building known as the "Old Red Meetinghouse" was built on Smith's property, south of the home place. The "Old Red Meetinghouse" also housed a school established by William Holland. By 1837, the church and the school were flourishing, and on December 4, 1837, an advertisement for "Hollands Church English School" appeared in the local paper. Between 1857 and 1859, the meeting house was completely rebuilt by Sam Utley and became known as Holland's Church. Since that time, it has been twice remodeled and is the present location of the Holland's United Methodist Church.⁶

Elizabeth Owen Smith died in 1824.⁷ In 1825, seventy-year-old Sihon Smith married Sarah Jane Page. They had two daughters, Hester Ann, born in 1826, and Sarah Jane, born in 1828. Sihon Smith died in March, 1832 and was buried in the family cemetery at his home place. Smith died intestate and his property was divided equally among his widow and their two daughters. After his daughters married, Kendrick Myatt's widow, Elizabeth Harmon, lived with widow Sarah Jane Page Smith. Sarah Jane Page Smith died in 1859.⁸

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Sihon and Sarah Jane Smith's daughters married two sons of David Williams whose property was near the Smith property on Swift Creek. Hester Ann Smith married Alfred R. Williams in 1843 and Sarah Jane Smith married Alfred's brother, Col. Simeon McClelland Williams about the same time.⁹ Hester Ann and Alfred settled on lands that had been granted to John Smith, grandfather to the Williams brothers, in 1780 and 1790.¹⁰ Sarah Jane Smith and Simeon McClelland Williams probably moved into the homestead that Sihon and Sarah Jane Smith had acquired in 1818. Simeon Williams served the county as a Justice of the Peace and managed the farm for his widowed mother-in-law. The land was farmed by six slaves owned by Sarah Jane Smith and five slaves owned by Simeon Williams.¹¹

Simeon and Sarah Jane Williams prospered as farmers in the years before the Civil War. The U.S. Agricultural Census of 1850 shows that Simeon McClelland Williams was the owner of eighty improved acres, and one-hundred and fifty unimproved acres, the cash value of which was eight-hundred-and-fifty dollars. He also possessed four milch cows; three horses; four working oxen; ten other cattle; and fifty swine. The total value of his livestock was two-hundred and thirty dollars. His acreage produced three hundred bushels of Indian corn; one hundred bushels of oats; fifty bushels of peas and beans; 5 bushels of Irish potatoes; 150 bushels of sweet potatoes; fifty pounds of butter; and two-and-one-half tons of hay.

The present Greek Revival-style I-house that forms the main block of Edenwood was probably added on to the early nineteenth-century house by Simeon and Sarah Jane Williams during their prosperous years before the Civil War. Their family of children was growing and they also housed Sarah Jane's mother and the Widow Myatt. The architectural style of the I-house suggests the mid-nineteenth century date, and Simeon's apparent success as a farmer would have allowed him to erect a new dwelling with some stylish details.

Two of Sarah Jane Smith Williams' sisters lived near her in the Panther Branch district. Nancy Smith Holland, widow of William Holland, married William Snelling in 1822 and they lived on her holding of 1,100 acres that included land in Panther Branch and the St. Mary's district.¹² Hester Ann (Smith) and Alfred Williams lived in the district and on March 4, 1861, deeded the three-acre site of Holland's Church, the second oldest Methodist meeting house in the county, to trustees Thomas G. Whitaker, Simon S. Turner, Issac B. Myatt, S.M. Williams, Allen Adams, William D. Turner and R.H. Whitaker.¹³

By 1860, then forty-year-old Simeon Williams, and his wife, Sarah Jane, had seven children. They were: Arcadna, fourteen; Amelia, twelve; Alice, ten; Sion, eight; Melissa, seven; Walter, four; and Celestia,

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two. Simeon William owned 230 acres, ten slaves, four slave houses, livestock and farm machinery and equipment.¹⁴ At the onset of the Civil War, he was commissioned into the Confederate army as an officer and was posted to duty in the port city of Wilmington, where he rose to the rank of Colonel. Family tradition states that his son, Sion, a child of ten when his father rode off to the war, walked home to Edenwood from his school in Asbury Station (now the town of Cary in western Wake County) to manage the farm during his father's absence.¹⁵

Following the war, Simeon Williams returned to farming with his wife, Sarah. By 1870, two more children, Edgar and Sallie, had joined the family. His son Sion, who had managed the property during the war, remained at home as a farm laborer.¹⁶ Sarah Jane Smith Williams died on December 23, 1877.¹⁷ In 1880, Sion Williams, then twenty-eight years old, was listed head of the household. He had married his wife Elizabeth about 1876, and continued to farm the family acreage. His father, Simeon, lived with Sion and Elizabeth, and had retired from farming to teach school, possibly in the Holland Methodist Church school nearby. Also living with the family were Sion's sister Lettie, also a schoolteacher; his sisters Lilian and Sallie; and his brother Edgar; as well as Sion and Elizabeth's children, Daisy, age three; and Wade, age one.¹⁸

Sion David Williams died June 5, 1897.¹⁹ His widow Bettie G. Williams became the head of the household and continued to operate the farm. She owned the house and farm free of mortgage. Living with her was her twenty-three-year-old daughter, Daisy, a student teacher; her twenty-one-year-old son Wade; her nineteen-year-old son George McClellen, who managed the farm; and her young daughter Mary, and son Sion, Jr.²⁰

Sion David Williams, Sr. died owning the 430-acre tract on which Edenwood is located. On December 27, 1909, his widow Bettie G. Williams and her children divided the property and deeded 228 acres and the home place to Sion David Williams, Jr. with his mother retaining a life interest in the home place.²¹ Bettie Williams retired from farming and twenty-one-year-old Sion D. Williams, Jr. became the head of the household. He owned the house and farm free of mortgage and lived there with his mother and his twenty-three-year-old sister, Mary, a public school teacher. According to the Wake County population schedule of the U.S. Census of 1910, Sion Williams, Jr. divided his property into tenant farms and employed thirteen black and white tenant families by 1910.²²

In March of 1917, Sion D. Williams, Jr. was adjudicated bankrupt and ownership of Edenwood Plantation passed out of the Smith-Williams family on June 23, 1917, when Sion D. Smith, Jr. and his wife conveyed the 228-acre tract to C.G. Keeble, Trustee in his bankruptcy case.²³ The

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property was acquired by S.M. Hobby, who in turn conveyed it to John T. Hobby in 1922. In 1930, John T. Hobby conveyed it to Minnie Warren Hawkins, who conveyed it back to John T. Hobby and his wife in 1932. In 1935, Hobby conveyed the property to William R. Phillips and his wife, Genevra, who enlarged the house to its present appearance shortly after they acquired it. The Phillips family kept the property until June 5, 1958, when they subdivided the 228-acre tract and conveyed almost fourteen acres and the home place to Mr. and Mrs. C.W. Adcock. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Johnson bought the fourteen-acre tract on October 22, 1959, and on August 13, 1963, the Johnsons sold it to Stephenson homes, Inc. On September 6, 1963, Stephenson Homes sold the property to Z. M. and Beulah Y. Stephenson, who in turn sold the house and ten acres to Marvin L. Brown, Jr. and Elizabeth Brown in 1964.²⁴

End Notes:

1. Wake County Register of Deeds, Book 3, page 34. (copy on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)
2. Grill, Franklin C. Early Methodist Meeting Houses in Wake County. North Carolina Conference Commission of Archives and History, P.O. Box 10955, Raleigh, N.C., 1979. pp. 13-14.
3. Lalley, Kelly. An unpublished manuscript for the Multiple Property Documentation Form for the Wake County Architectural Survey. Historical Context Section, subsection on Religion, p. 24.
4. Ibid. pp. 14 and 26.
5. Ibid. p. 14.
6. Ibid. pp. 42 and 68.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid. p. 67-69.
9. Ibid. p. 43.
10. Land Records Division, N.C. Secretary of State office. Grant Nos. 371 and 1128. (copies on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)
11. Agriculture Schedule, Population Schedule, Wake County, U.S. Census, 1850. (copy on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)

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12. Grill, Franklin C. Early Methodist Meeting Houses in Wake County, North Carolina. p. 93.

13. Ibid. p. 68.

14. Population Schedule, Wake County, U.S. Census, 1860. (copy on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)

15. Williams family descendants' recollections collected by Dr. and Mrs. Marvin Brown, owners of Edenwood Plantation. (copies of notes on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)

16. Population Schedule, Wake County, U.S. Census, 1870. (copy on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)

17. Sarah Jane (Smith) Williams grave marker in a family cemetery located on Old Stage Road, east of Edenwood Plantation.

18. Population Schedule, Wake County, U.S. Census, 1880. (copy on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)

19. Sion David Williams grave marker in a family cemetery located on Old Stage Road, east of Edenwood Plantation.

20. Population Schedule, Wake County, U.S. Census, 1900. (copy on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)

21. Wake County Register of Deeds, Book 245, page 403. (copy on file at the Survey and Planning Branch, State historic Preservation Office)

22. U.S. Census, 1910. (copy on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office) The census tract lists the tenant farmers as living on Sion Williams' property.

23. This information was obtained from a title search conducted for Marvin L. Brown, present owner of Edenwood Plantation, by I. Beverly Lake, Jr, an attorney with Lake, Boyce and Lake, on November 30, 1964. (copy on file in the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office)

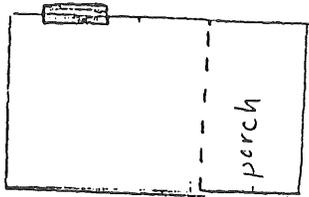
24. Ibid.

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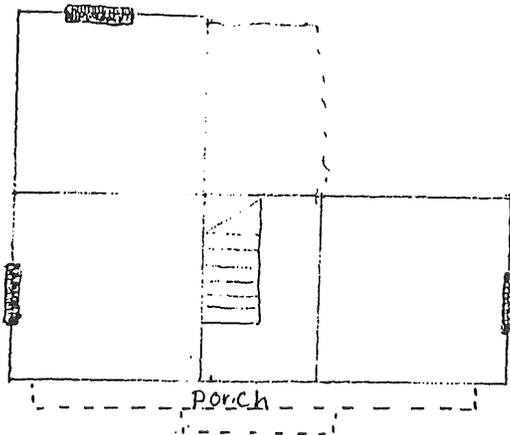
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Exhibit A: Floorplan of Edenwood

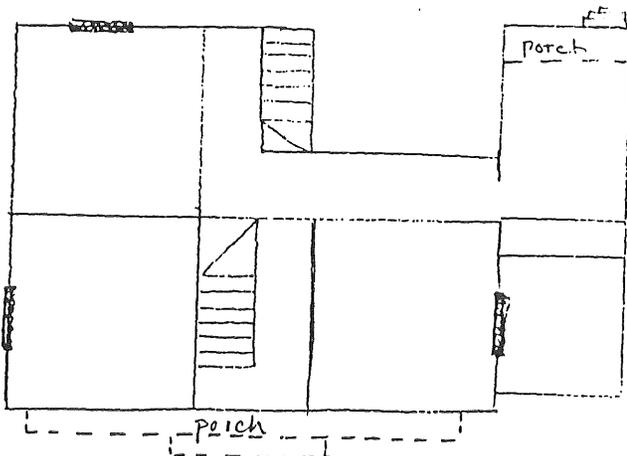


north
→
not to scale

Early nineteenth century



mid-nineteenth century



ca. 1935

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 12 Edenwood, Wake County, N.C.

Bibliography:

Grill, Franklin C. Early Methodist Meeting Houses in Wake County. North Carolina Conference Commission of Archives and history, P.O. Box 10955, Raleigh, N.C., 1979.

Lalley, Kelly. "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, N.C.: ca. 1770-1941," 1993. State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, N.C.

Land Records Division, N.C. Secretary of State's Office, Raleigh, N.C.

U.S. Census, Agricultural Schedules, Population Schedules, 1850-1910.

Wake County Register of Deeds. Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh, N.C.

Edenwood
Name of Property

Wake, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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7	1	1	5	8	0													
3	9	5	0	0	4	0												

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 Linda Harris Edmisten

organization _____ date March, 1993

street & number 2121 Lake Wheeler Road telephone (919) 821-9175

city or town Raleigh state N.C. zip code 27603

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 Dr. and Mrs. Marvin L. Brown

street & number Post Office Box 607 telephone (919) 779-3912

city or town Garner state N.C. zip code 27603

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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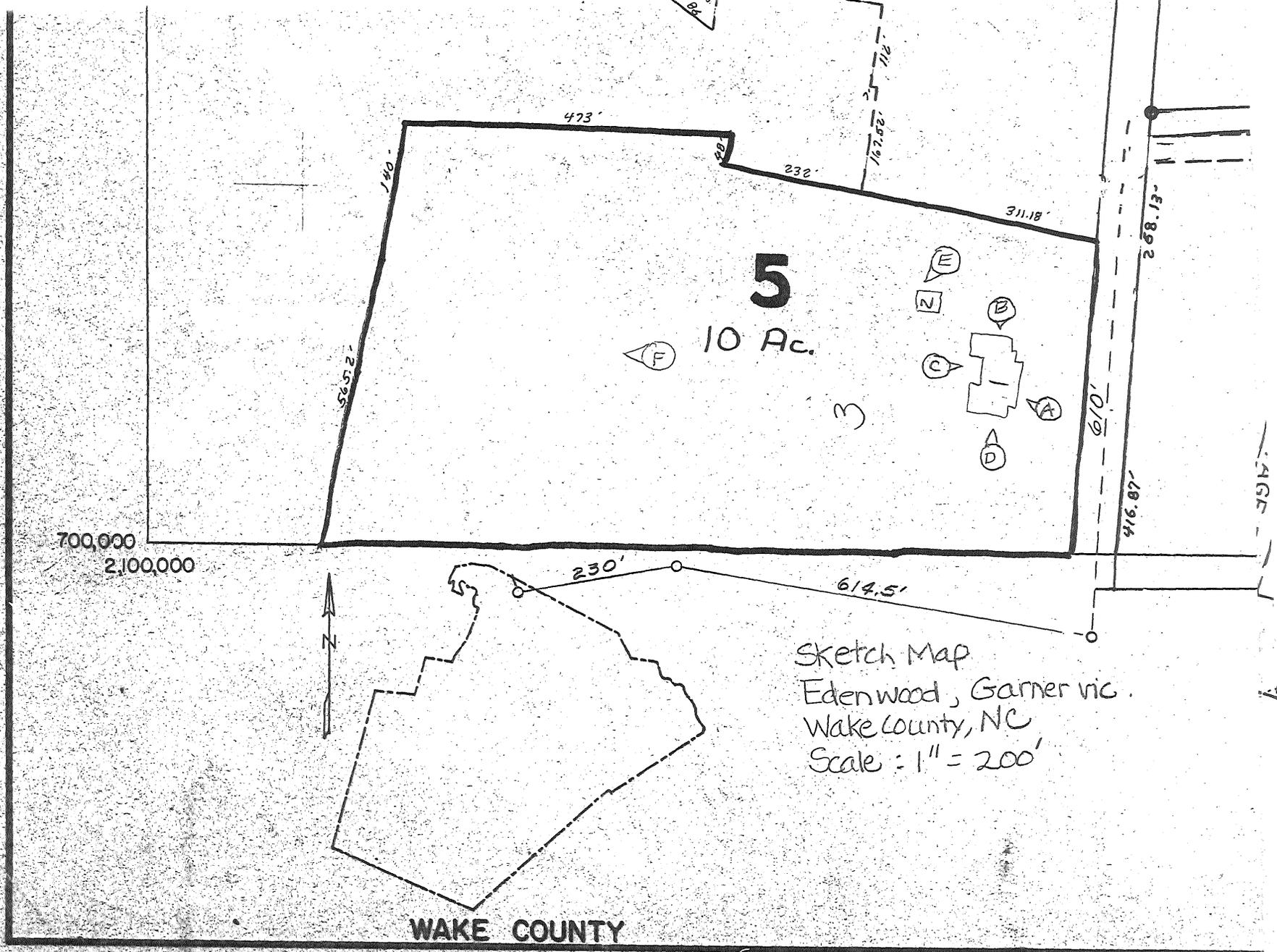
Geographical Data

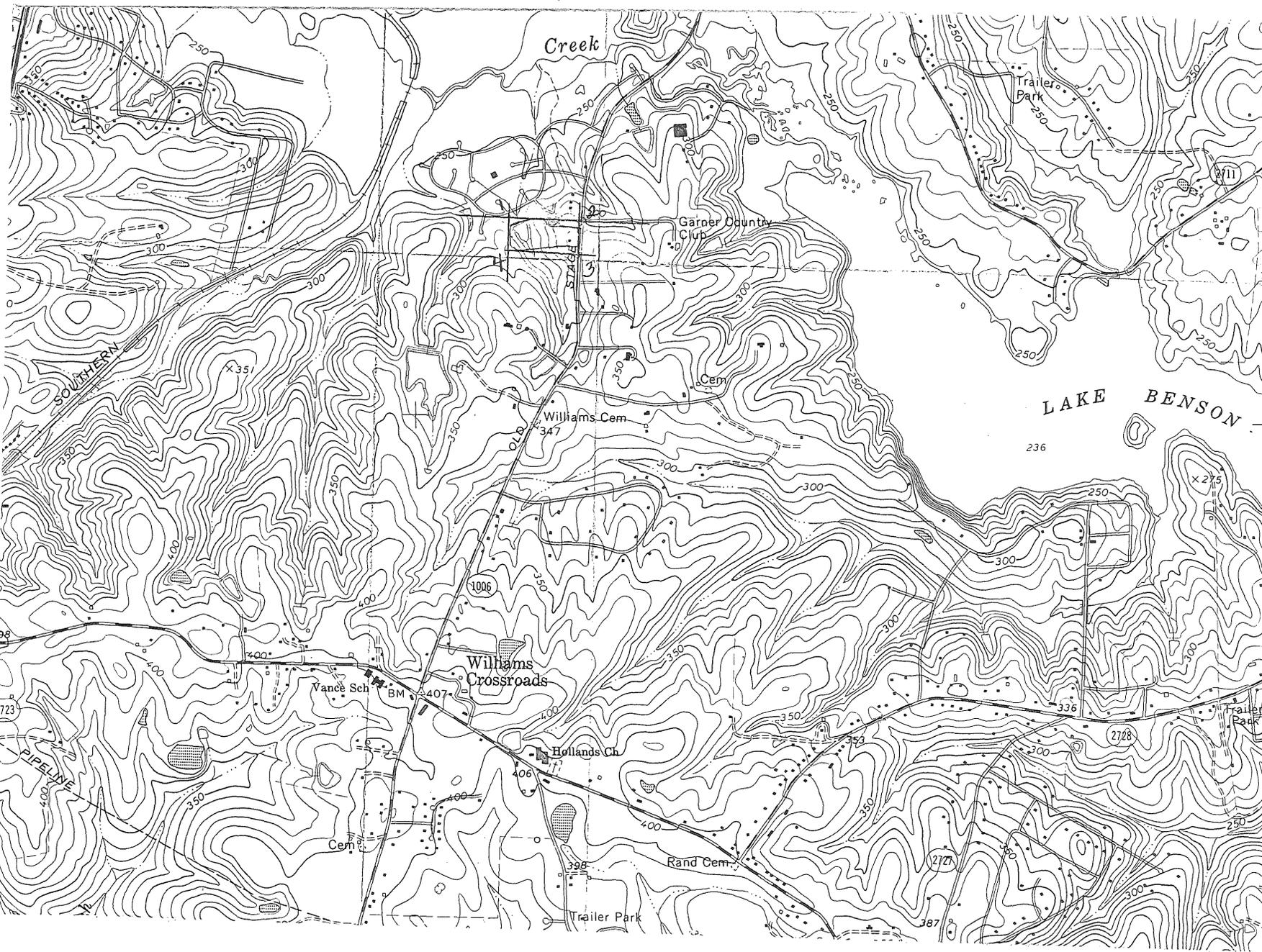
Boundary Description:

The boundaries of Edenwood are delineated on Wake County Property Tax Map number 725, Block number five.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries encompass the surviving ten acres of the original plantation lands that surrounded the Edenwood home-place.





3951

3950

EDENWOOD
Garner vic.
Wake County, NC
Lake Wheeler, NC
Quad

Scale: 1:24,000

UTM References:

1. 17/711580/3950180
2. 17/711890/3950180
3. 17/711880/3950020
4. 17/711580/3950040

3949

3948

