

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 Thompson House
other names/site number William Thompson House

2. Location

street & number 2528 Old NC Highway 98 (southeast of junction of SR 1967 and 1968) N/A
city or town Wake Forest vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27587

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.)
Jeremy Crow SHPO Date 7/27/05
Signature of certifying official
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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of Keeper _____	Date of Action _____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

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	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	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. 1770-1940)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>Single dwelling</u>
<u>AGRICULTURAL/</u>	<u>Storage</u>
<u>SUBSISTENCE</u>	
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
<u>VACANT</u>	
<u>Not in Use</u>	
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

roof METAL

other _____

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

See Continuation Sheets Section 7. pp. 1-9.

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 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1853

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

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.) **See Continuation Sheets Section 8. pp. 1-11.**

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.) **See Continuation Sheets Section 9. pp. 1-2.**

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:

Brockington and Associates, Inc., Charleston Office

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Thompson House
Wake County, North Carolina

Narrative Description

Current Geographic Setting

The Thompson House, built ca. 1853, is located at 2528 Old North Carolina Highway 98 (State Route [SR] 1967) in unincorporated Wake County just west of the town of Wake Forest. The house is located on the south side of Old North Carolina Highway 98 facing north. It is set back approximately seventy-five feet from the road. The house is sited in New Light Township, and is surrounded by a modern residential development of large houses (10-15,000 square feet) on lots larger than one-acre. The house is situated on approximately two acres about 500 yards west of the original location of the house, on the west side of SR 2000 (Falls of Neuse Road) just south of SR 1967. The house was moved to this site in April 2004.

The new location remains on land historically associated with the Thompson family, the historic owners, although the landscape is slightly different. The new site has similar topography and vegetation to the original site, however, the new site contains only a few newly planted fruit trees rather than the mature hardwoods of the original site. A barn, historically associated with the house, and two early twentieth century stone pillars that faced the drive were also moved to the new location. The historic relationship of the house to the road and the relationship of the house to the barn are retained on the new site. The sketch map at the end of the nomination illustrates the original and the present locations.

Original Geographic Setting

The Thompson House originally sat on a large parcel of land owned by the Thompson family, west of Wake Forest. The house faced east towards Falls of Neuse Road and was set back approximately 150 feet from the road. According to the owner and from photographs of the house before the move, the original location contained mature hardwoods that appeared to be purposefully planted.

Exterior

The Thompson House is a two-story, three-bay dwelling constructed of circular sawn lumber and clad in weatherboard. The center-hall double pile house is designed in the Greek Revival style which was particularly prevalent in Piedmont, North Carolina, with some elements of the Federal style. The circular sawn construction indicates a date no earlier than the 1850s. The exterior weatherboard siding is in very good condition and has been preserved. Because of its excellent condition, it largely required only scraping and repainting during the restoration process. The few repairs that had to be made to the weatherboard were made with material similar in appearance to the original. The house sits on a foundation of native fieldstone. During the relocation of the house, the movers reused all of the original fieldstone and arranged the major

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stones of the foundation so they are as close to the original location as possible. Because of differences in the topography of the current and former locations of the house, concrete blocks were also utilized to make a stronger foundation. The concrete blocks are not noticeable.

The house has four chimneys, two on the east façade and two on the west façade. The chimneys are five-course American bond with single paved shoulders, sitting on a fieldstone foundation, and were disassembled and then reassembled after the house was moved. All of the brick and the fieldstone in the chimneys are original to the house. Additional bricks were re-used from a ca.1900 warehouse that was demolished in Wilson, North Carolina. All of the original bricks and stone that could be salvaged were incorporated into the house. The size and color of the new bricks match the size and the color of the original bricks. Changes in the types of bricks indicate that the northeast chimney is a replacement and the southwest chimney was rebuilt from just above the shoulder before the move. The remaining chimneys had replacement stacks. Also, it appears that the chimneys were reworked in the 1940s.¹ During the reconstruction of the chimneys, the mason went to great lengths to match the color of the new mortar with the original chimneys. The mason also matched the way the joints were tooled to the original.

The three-bay main façade, facing north, is composed of a first story with two six-over six sash windows with corner-blocked surrounds. The central bay of the first story contains the main entrance that consists of a pair of single vertical paneled leaves with multi-light sidelights and transom. Sheltering the entrance is the front entry porch. The second story has three six-over-six sash windows with corner-blocked surrounds evenly spaced. According to photographs and the ghost shape on the main facade, the reconstructed front and rear porch profiles are historically correct. The hipped shed metal roof porches are temporarily supported by two-by-fours. At the time of the move, replacement porch posts, installed ca. 1900, supported the porches. Reproduction Greek Revival-style square tapered posts will be installed on both porches to match the conjectural original appearance. The porches are raised on a brick pier foundation.

All windows in the house are original. All have been repaired and function as originally. All original glass that could be preserved and retained was. The downstairs windows are rope and weight. The windows in the second story are not weighted, and have a wooden block locking system to keep the windows open. The oval shaped blocks have a notch in one end to rest the window on when it is open. An original locking block is present on the back left window of the

¹ Much of the architectural description was taken from the site visit by Brockington and Associates, Inc.; Jeff Adolphsen; Study List Application for the William Thompson House (Raleigh NC.); and Kelly Lally, North Carolina Historic Structure Data Sheet WA 1447 (1990).

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Thompson House
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master bedroom. The replacement blocks were patterned after the original. The roof is a shallow hipped raised metal roof. Each corner of the house has pilaster corner boards that extend up both stories.

The rear façade, facing south, is very similar in design to the main façade, except the secondary entrance is not as elaborate. The first story has two six-over-six sash windows with corner-blocked surrounds. The central bay contains the secondary entrance that consists of a double panel door with corner-block surrounds. The second story has two six-over-six sash windows with corner-blocked surrounds and a smaller six-over-six window over the central bay. Architectural evidence indicates that the window was put in later, perhaps in the 1930s. The rear façade has a hipped shed metal entry porch supported by temporary posts, but will have the same reproduction Greek Revival-style posts as the front porch. This porch also sits on a brick pier foundation. On the east corner of the rear façade is a small metal gabled bulkhead that provides access to the basement. The reproduction bulkhead replaces a similar one removed when the house was moved. The bulkhead mirrors several of the important architectural characteristics of the house, such as the weatherboard siding, the corner-block surrounds of the door, and the fieldstone foundation.

The east and west façades have two six-over-six sash windows with corner-blocked surrounds and the two brick chimneys. The only difference in the elevations is that the southern window on the west façade is considerably smaller than the standard six-over-six sash windows. There is no indication why the window is smaller, and it does appear to be a late nineteenth century opening.

Interior

The Thompson House is a center-hall double-pile house, a common building plan in the Greek Revival style. Each floor has four rooms, two on either side with a center hall. The staircase ascends to the second story from the front of the hall. The ceilings and the floors of the rooms are board, and the walls are plaster. The ceilings differ in heights for the two floors. The ceilings are ten feet on the first floor, and nine feet on the second floor. The hand-planed ceiling planks are original to the house and have been preserved. The house has pine floors throughout. Each of the rooms, except the hallways, is accented by the location of a fireplace with a wooden mantel. The interior rooms are approximately eighteen by eighteen feet square.

The first floor contains a front and back hall, parlor (northeast room), the northwest room, and two rear rooms. The front hall and two front rooms possess more high style Greek Revival trim. The two southern rooms and the second story are decorated with less ornate vernacular interpretations of the Greek Revival. The trim in the front rooms and the hall is fluted and raised,

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and the remainder of the house has plain cornerblock trim. The parlor has a six-inch chair rail with cap and plaster wainscoting similar to the downstairs hall and staircase. The parlor mantel is the most ornate, with a fluted surround and fluted end blocks. The northwest room has deep baseboards with added trim at the top and paneled aprons under the windows. The mantels in the northwest room, and rear rooms all are simple post-and-lintel mantelpieces that are characteristic of the Greek Revival style. The mantels vary slightly in size of and the level of ornamentation. They all have raised triangular panel pilasters that are similar in design to urns.

All of the fireplaces on the first floor have soapstone fireboxes, which is a rare building material for houses of the area. The southwest room, used as a kitchen in recent years, has been altered by the addition of new countertops and an island in the middle of the room. The southeast room has been divided by the addition of a laundry and bathroom.

Access to the second floor is from either an enclosed winder staircase in the parlor, or the primary open stringer staircase in the front hall. The first story balustrade is anchored with an octagonal chamfered newel post; a double octagonal chamfered newel posts sits at the top of the staircase. The balustrade consists of rectilinear balusters, and the open stringer has a wave pattern skirt board. The newel posts and balustrade are original and have been preserved. A closet is located under the staircase.

The second floor is very similar in layout to the first floor, with a central hall and two rooms to each side. As stated before, the second floor is trimmed in plain Greek Revival elements. The mantels are simple post-and-lintel mantelpieces, and the two in the rooms on the eastern side do not have soapstone fireboxes. The soapstone in the two fireboxes had been removed by prior owners in previous remodeling. The mantels are similar in design to the secondary Greek Revival-style mantels on the first floor. They lack the level of ornamentation as the first floor parlor mantel. The mantel in the northeast room has taller, Federal proportions, with a paneled frieze. The other three have raised triangular panel vertical supports that are similar in design to urns. The southeast room mantel has a shallow peaked frieze above the fireplace opening. The southwest room mantel has a shallow peaked panel set on the frieze below the shelf.

Two bathrooms are being added to this floor. One is in the southeast room and the other is between the two west rooms. The doors to the western rooms are original to the house and have corner-block surrounds. The doors to the east rooms are smaller and have plain surrounds. This indicates that the doorways were added later, maybe as late as the 1940s. At the south end of the hallway is a bathroom that appears from the architectural evidence to have always been a

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separate room. The original function of the room is unknown, but in the 1930s it was converted into a bathroom.

The millwork in the house exhibits Greek Revival style details. Architectural historian Howard Major described the typical Greek Revival interior as “marked by simple wall-surfaces with attention concentrated upon structural members and functional necessities, such as doorways, windows, fireplaces and the centre-pieces of ceilings.”² The Thompson House’s design elements are typical of this style. Baseboards downstairs are twelve inches tall and the profiles are typical Greek Revival; however, most public rooms have chair board and cornices, both of which are unusual for the Greek Revival period. They might be twentieth century additions. Both staircases have chair boards along one wall, and each of the downstairs rooms has a cornice and chair board. Chair boards are heavier in scale than the rest of the woodwork in the house (approximately a six-inch board with a cap). Cornices are cavetto or cyma reversa. Most of the interior doors are made of two vertical panels, which are slightly raised. Only the door to the closet below the staircase has flat panels. Set in the plaster in all the rooms and the halls are two-inch wide beaded strips on at least one wall, some with projecting wood peg coat hooks.

Much of the interior’s historic fabric remains intact. Of the eleven original doors in the house, nine remain. The two were replaced with more modern doors prior to the move. All the original doors are vertical two-panel pine doors. The five downstairs doors are larger and heavier with applied moldings because they are in the public space. The door between the parlor and the rear room retains its original lift latch hardware. The four original upstairs doors are simpler in design with no applied molding or planing on one side and a slightly raised, hand planed panel on the reverse. The original lock sets are on the two western room doors upstairs. The original dark finish appears on the inside of the second floor southwest room door. The finish also appears under some of the downstairs door hardware. Where additional doors were added and where original doors had been removed, they were replaced with similar pine, two-panel doors. Where no similar sized doors could be located, new doors have been made to replicate the original style.

Additionally, during the restoration, the craftsmen were able to save roughly fifty percent of the plaster. During the relocation, it was discovered that the vertical beams in the exterior walls of the house were marked with Roman numerals corresponding to identical markings on the sills. These marks have been retained. The primary changes were the repairs to the chimneys mentioned above, the conversion of the southwest room on the first floor into a kitchen and the creation of a bath at the top of the staircase on the second floor.

² Howard Major, *The Domestic Architecture of the Early American Republic: The Greek Revival* (J. B. Lippincott Company, 1926), 72-75

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Additional Resources

Entry Pillars (one Non-Contributing Structure)

Located at the road are two approximately eight feet tall entry pillars constructed in the early twentieth century. The square fieldstone pillars are capped with a five-inch concrete top. The joints of the pillars are tooled to look like vines. The two pillars were relocated from the driveway of the previous house location. They are non-contributing elements to the house's landscape because their date of construction falls outside the period of significance of the 1850s.

Barn (Contributing Building)

Located southeast of the house is a small one-and-a-half story barn that was also relocated from the previous house site. From the hand-whittled pegs and post and beam construction which is the same as the house construction, it appears that the barn was built during roughly the same period as the Thompson House. The estimated construction date of the barn is ca. 1853. The wood frame building with replacement vertical board siding has a side gabled sheet tin roof with exposed rafter ends. The roof, which overhangs the north elevation, was sheet tin prior to the move, and has been replaced with sheet tin from a mid-twentieth century barn that remained on the original property. Flooring and stall doors from a mid-twentieth century barn were used to replace flooring and doors that were removed from the barn prior to acquisition of the property by Applewhite Properties. The building originally sat on fieldstone piers which were moved and rebuilt at the new location. The main door is on the west façade, and windows are on the north and south facades. The interior is open, with access to the loft by a staircase along the north wall. This barn is a contributing element to the property.

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Thompson House
Wake County, North Carolina

Statement of Significance

The Thompson House, a double-pile, hipped-roof plantation house with front and rear one-story porches, is one of the most intact examples of the Greek Revival style in Wake County. Built about 1853 on Falls of the Neuse Road west of the town of Wake Forest, the house was moved in 2004 a short distance to the west, on property originally belonging to the plantation, in order to preserve it. Its new address is 2528 Old North Carolina Highway 98. A ca. 1853 frame barn associated with the house was also moved to the new site. William Thompson is believed to have built this house about the time of his marriage to Mary A. Thompson in 1853. William's father, George Warren Thompson, operated the Forest Hills Academy in the 1830s. William's mother, Frances, was a daughter of William Crenshaw, one of the founders of the academy in the early nineteenth century. William Thompson, a captain in the Confederate Army, was killed in a battle in Virginia in 1862. The plantation remained in the Thompson family until the 1920s. In 2004, the house was moved in order to save it from demolition.

The Thompson House meets National Register Criterion C for its architectural significance as one of the most intact Greek Revival-style houses in Wake County, as discussed in "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County (ca. 1770-1941), under Context 1: British and Africans Shape an Agrarian Society (Colonial Period to 1860), and under Property Type 3A: Houses built from the Colonial Period to the Civil War era." Its period of significance is ca. 1853. Although moved, the house meets Criterion Consideration B as a moved building of outstanding architectural significance that has a compatible site and that retains its physical integrity.

Architectural Context and Criteria Consideration B Discussion

The Thompson House is discussed in the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form in Property Type 3, A. Houses built from the Colonial Period to the Civil War era (ca. 1770-1865) of the "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)."³ See page F.129 for Greek Revival houses. The essay frames Wake County's residential architecture built from the Colonial Period to the Civil War era. The multiple property form establishes the historical importance of the various architectural styles and the surviving examples of each style. Although it has been moved, the Thompson House

³ Kelly A. Lally, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Raleigh NC: Wake County Planning Department, 1993), F129.

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meets Registration Requirements outlined on page F.141-142 because it has outstanding architectural merit, its new site is comparable, and it retains a high degree of integrity.

The Greek Revival style first originated in the United States with institutional buildings such as William Strickland's Second Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, constructed from 1818 to 1824. It became the dominant American architectural style for governmental, ecclesiastical, commercial, and educational buildings in the 1830s and 1840s.⁴ Greek Revival style homes emerged in the 1820s, and by the 1840s, it was the prevailing style of American domestic architecture.⁵

In Wake County, prominent citizens began constructing Greek Revival style homes in the 1830s, and by the 1850s, planters and small-scale farmers had also constructed Greek Revival buildings.⁶ The style was popularized by the ready access to pattern books and the influence of the Mordecai House, a classical house designed by William Nichols in Raleigh. Early Greek Revival houses in Wake County, like Wakefields, located on Wake Union Church Road, retained many Federal-style details. Many of the Greek Revival style houses in Wake County have two-tiered pedimented porches at their central bays, such as the Alpheus Jones House, north of Raleigh (NR 1975); Oak View, east of Raleigh (NR 1989), and the John William Adams House, east of Raleigh (NR 1970).⁷

The town of Wake Forest also has several examples of Greek Revival style houses; however they are extremely altered. The Thompson House is similar in basic design characteristics to the Taylor-Purefoy-Poteat-Swett House (126 E. South Ave., Wake Forest, N.C.) which is also a two-story, hip-roofed house with other elements of the Greek Revival style. This house is only one room deep with a two-story rear wing. Also, the house has a full height classical portico in place of the original porch. The Wait-Taylor House (315 North Main Street, Wake Forest, N.C.) is a

⁴ Marcus Whiffin and Frederick Koeper, *American Architecture Volume 1: 1607-1860* (Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1996), 153-171.

⁵ Ibid. 172; Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred Knopf:1998), 182.

⁶ Kelly A. Lally, *Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina* (Raleigh, NC: Wake County Government, 1994), 27, 36.

⁷ Lally, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)," F-129.

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two-story side hall house, rather than a central hall plan. It is a unique Greek Revival style structure in Wake County because it is a temple-form house with Palladian window in the front pediment.⁸

Architectural historian Kelly Lally states that although the Thompson House is in New Light township, it “is more closely related architecturally to antebellum houses in nearby Wake Forest Township than to the generally modest dwellings of the New Light area.”⁹ However, the Thompson House with its double-pile form and single story porch, more resembles Midway, a 1848 Greek Revival house east of Raleigh. As one of the most intact Greek Revival style houses in Wake County, the Thompson House exemplifies the standard local interpretation of the style. Its characteristic features include a low-pitched hip roof, doors with long vertical panels, corner-blocked window and door surrounds, wide cornices and classically inspired corner board pilasters and porches, and six-over-six sash windows. One unusual feature is the enclosed winder staircase in the front parlor. The enclosed staircase was common in residences from the Federal period, and is not generally found in Wake County houses of the mid-nineteenth century era.

Criterion Consideration B Discussion:

The original site of the Thompson House was compromised by construction for a new building for the Bay Leaf Baptist Church. Survival of the house was contingent on its relocation by the current owners. Since the Thompson House has been relocated to another part of its historical property, it must now meet Criterion Consideration B. As indicated in Section 7, the Thompson House retains most of its historic features and materials and conveys the architectural values of the Greek Revival style. It retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. All of the chimney bricks and foundation fieldstone were moved and reused. The exterior and interior of the house retains much of the original plaster, board ceiling and flooring, and doors. When replacement flooring was required, boards from a similar period house were used. In addition, after the relocation the Thompson House maintains its historic relationship to the road, the agricultural setting, and the general environment that are comparable to those of the historic location and that are compatible with the property's significance. The house is still on land that is historically associated with the Thompson family. Therefore, the house meets Criterion Consideration B for moved buildings of architectural significance that retain their design values and physical integrity.

⁸ Discussion of Greek Revival style houses in Wake Forest was taken from the Wake Forest Historic District, Wake County, N.C. nomination.

⁹ Lally, *Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina*, 291.

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Thompson House
Wake County, North Carolina

Historic Background

The Thompson family was a very important family in the Wake Forest area. The family immigrated to the American colonies about 1745 when Swann Thompson arrived with his brother Michael from County Lancaster in England. Swann settled in the Barton's Creek area of Wake County and established a large estate including 150 acres along the Neuse River. An inventory of his estate after his death in 1801 showed he had ten African American slaves, stock, household goods, and a farm.¹⁰ Swann also was a leader in the community serving as a lieutenant in the North Carolina Militia in 1772 and on the staff of Cols. Joel Lande and John Hinton. Swann and his wife Susannah had 11 children: Solomon, William, James, Mark, Jacob, Drewery, Michael, Penny Moore, Gilly Grady, Delilah, and Charles. Solomon, born in 1770 in England, married Sarah Warren in 1803 and had 12 children. One of those children was George Warren Thompson, born in 1806 in Wake County, NC. His brother was Michael Thompson, Jr.¹¹

George Warren Thompson (1809-1891) was a successful lawyer, civic leader, and educational leader in the county. He served as a justice of the peace and as a state senator from 1844 to 1849.¹² He married Frances W. Crenshaw, daughter of William and Sarah Crenshaw, in 1827 and had three children: William Marcellus; Judd; and Sarah. He operated a plantation in Wake County with 705 acres and eight slaves in 1840.¹³ In 1834, Thompson, along five other men served as the incorporators and initial trustees of the Wake Forest Institute, which would later become Wake Forest College. He also served as tutor, board secretary and agent for the school.¹⁴ Thompson also was interested in secondary education. He advertised the Forest Hill Academy for girls and boys in the Wake Forest area in an unnamed Raleigh newspaper. The school, established in 1818 by William Crenshaw and others, was located "fifteen miles North of the capitol on the road towards Oxford," and taught girls and small boys.¹⁵ After taking charge,

¹⁰ Wake County North Carolina Will Book F, page 226; Descendants of Josiah Thompson Database and Hickman Ray, "The Thompsons of Barton's Creek.

¹¹ Descendants of Josiah Thompson Database and Hickman Ray, "The Thompsons of Barton's Creek."

¹² Ray 533; Elizabeth Reid Murray. *Wake: Capital County of North Carolina. Volume I Prehistory through Centennial*. (Raleigh, North Carolina: Capital County Publishing Company, 1983) Appendix E.

¹³ "A House and a Road Keep the Thompson Name Alive," *The Wake Forest Gazette*. 17 March 2001.

¹⁴ Murray, 300-301, 303.

¹⁵ Kelly Lally Carolina Historic Structure Data Sheet WA 1447

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Thompson changed its focus to a college preparatory institution. If a young man planned to enter the Baptist ministry, Thompson did not charge him for his education at Forest Hill Academy.¹⁶

George Thompson's interest in education may have come from his wife, Frances Crenshaw, whose father, William Crenshaw, was one of the founders of Forest Hill Academy. William Crenshaw owned a grist mill, a lumber mill, and store in the area as well as the Waterfall Plantation. The Crenshaw House was located east of Thompson Mill Road on the banks of Horse Creek and burned in 1967.¹⁷

Local tradition holds that George's son William Marcellus Thompson, who married his cousin Mary A Thompson in 1853, lived in the house.¹⁸ Architectural evidence indicates that the Thompson House was constructed in the 1850s. It is possible that William constructed the house for his bride. William served as a first lieutenant in Company E, 14th North Carolina Troops during the American Civil War. The unit originated as Barton's Creek Guards with William Marcellus as the captain. The unit combined to form the Oak City Guards, the reorganized into Company E of the fourth Regiment North Carolina Volunteers and finally, the 14th North Carolina Troops. He was killed on 27 June 1862 at Gaines' Mill, Virginia during the Seven Days Battle.¹⁹ He left four children Edgar, Ida, a girl named William M. (for her father), and John.²⁰

Presumably William's widow and children remained in the house after his death in 1862. Apparently the Thompson House, passed to William's cousin Glovinia Martin Thompson West, born in 1846, a daughter of Michael Thompson, Jr. (brother of George Warren Thompson). Glovinia owned the land and presumably lived in the house for much of the late nineteenth century.²¹ A plat from 1918 shows the land owned by John W. Thompson and Mrs. G. M. West,

¹⁶ Elizabeth Beth Murray quoted in Kelly Lally Carolina Historic Structure Data Sheet WA 1447; Murray 303.

¹⁷ "A House and a Road Keep the Thompson Name Alive," *The Wake Forest Gazette*. 17 March 2001.

¹⁸ Pelosi, "A Home to Memories," *Wake Weekly*, Sept. 26. 2002.

¹⁹ Civil War Soldier Records of North Carolina. Available at <http://www.censusdiggins.com/nc-civil-war-thomp.html>. Accessed 18 February 2005; Murray 470-471.

²⁰ Descendants of Josiah Thompson Database

²¹ 1850 Census records.

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Thompson House
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including the original and current locations of the Thompson House.²² Starting in 1919, Mrs. West began selling off parcels of the 127.62 acres surrounding the Thompson House. In 1919, Mrs. Hunt sold Tract 6, the house tract (150.7 acres) to Lillian Thompson.²³ In 1927, Thompson sold the land to W.B. Ethridge.²⁴ In 1929 and 1930, respectively, Ethridge also purchased 1.5 and 10 acres of adjoining land.²⁵

When W.B. Ethridge passed away, his estate sold the land to the Whitley and Barrow Lumber Company in 1946.²⁶ In 1949, the Lumber Company sold four tracts of land, including most of tract 6 to Hubert Holden and his wife Mary Holden.²⁷ The Holdens later sold 127.66 acres of the land to A.L. Purrington, Jr., William Joslin, and Charles Sedberry in June 1969, but kept the small tract of land (15.48 acres) with the house south of Old US Highway 98.²⁸ In 1981, Paul B. Bunn and his wife Mary F. Bunn, J.D. Goldstein and his wife Louise F., and James C. Wright and his wife Juliana O. Wright purchased the remaining property from Mary B. Holden, widow.²⁹ On 11 May 2001, the Bay Leaf Baptist Church purchased the property from Julie Wright et al.³⁰ The current 2.063-acre lot was sold to Applewhite Properties, LLC by the Bay Leaf Baptist Church on 16 January 2004.³¹

²² Map showing Subdivision of the Lands Belonging to John W. Thompson and Mrs. G.M. West, Wake Co, N.C. Produced by Estate Trust Company, Selling Agent, Raleigh, NC. Book of Maps 1918, page 73.

²³ Wake County Deed Book 348, page 358, and Book 346, page 593.

²⁴ Wake County Deed Book 533, page 207.

²⁵ Wake County Deed Book 565, page 135; and Deed Book 592, page 278.

²⁶ Wake County Deed Book 932, page 225.

²⁷ Wake County Deed Book 951, page 591.

²⁸ Wake County Deed Book 1882, page 163.

²⁹ Wake County Deed Book 2931, page 163.

³⁰ Wake County General Warranty Deed Book 8919, Page 1384.

³¹ Wake County Special Warranty Deed Book 10634, Pages 1035-1038.

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K. B. Bunn and Sons relocated the house on 8 April 2004 to save it from demolition by the Bay Leaf Baptist Church that was expanding its facilities.³² Tony Williams from Warrenton, North Carolina, served as mason for the relocation project. SmartBuilt, Inc. served as the contractor and Patrick Schell was the restoration specialist. The current owner and the North Carolina SHPO coordinated the relocation of the house to ensure that it retained as much integrity as possible.³³

Great care was taken during the move and reconstruction of the chimneys to duplicate the original appearance of the stone and brickwork. Detailed plans of the original foundations and chimneys were drawn by Hale-Luper Architects, Wake Forest, North Carolina, and extensive photographic documentation has been maintained of the original conditions. Major stones in the chimney bases were replaced in positions as close to their original position as possible. In addition to the movement of the chimneys, during the deconstruction of the fireboxes for each chimney, detailed drawing and photographic documentation were made of the original condition of each firebox and soapstone from each firebox remained in the room it came from and moved with the house. The interior of each firebox was rebuilt to resemble as closely as possible, its original condition. Hearths have been rebuilt with original brick.

³² Carol Pelosi, "Houses Moving to Make Way for Raleigh water tank, church." *The Wake Forest Gazette*. Vol 2, Number 14. Available at http://www.wakeforestgazette.com/volume2/number14/houses_moving.htm. Accessed 8 April 2004.

³³ For a discussion of the coordination between Applewhite Properties, LLC and the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources see David Brook, Letter to Kathryn S. Drake regarding Historic Preservation Certification for Nonincome-Producing Historic Structures William Thompson House, 13029 Falls of Neuse Road, Raleigh, Wake County, NC. Dated 16 January 2004. On file at Applewhite Properties, LLC and Claudia Brown. Memorandum to Jeff Adolphsen, Regarding the Thompson House, Wake Forest. October 30, 2002. On file at Applewhite Properties, LLC. .

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Thompson House
Wake County, North Carolina

Verbal Boundary Description

The Thompson House is located on 2.063 acres of land that were originally part of the Thompson family farm. See attached preliminary plot plan and Wake County tax map Parcel No. 1820777317.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries encompass an area that serves as an appropriate setting for the house, and the area was historically associated with the Thompson family property.

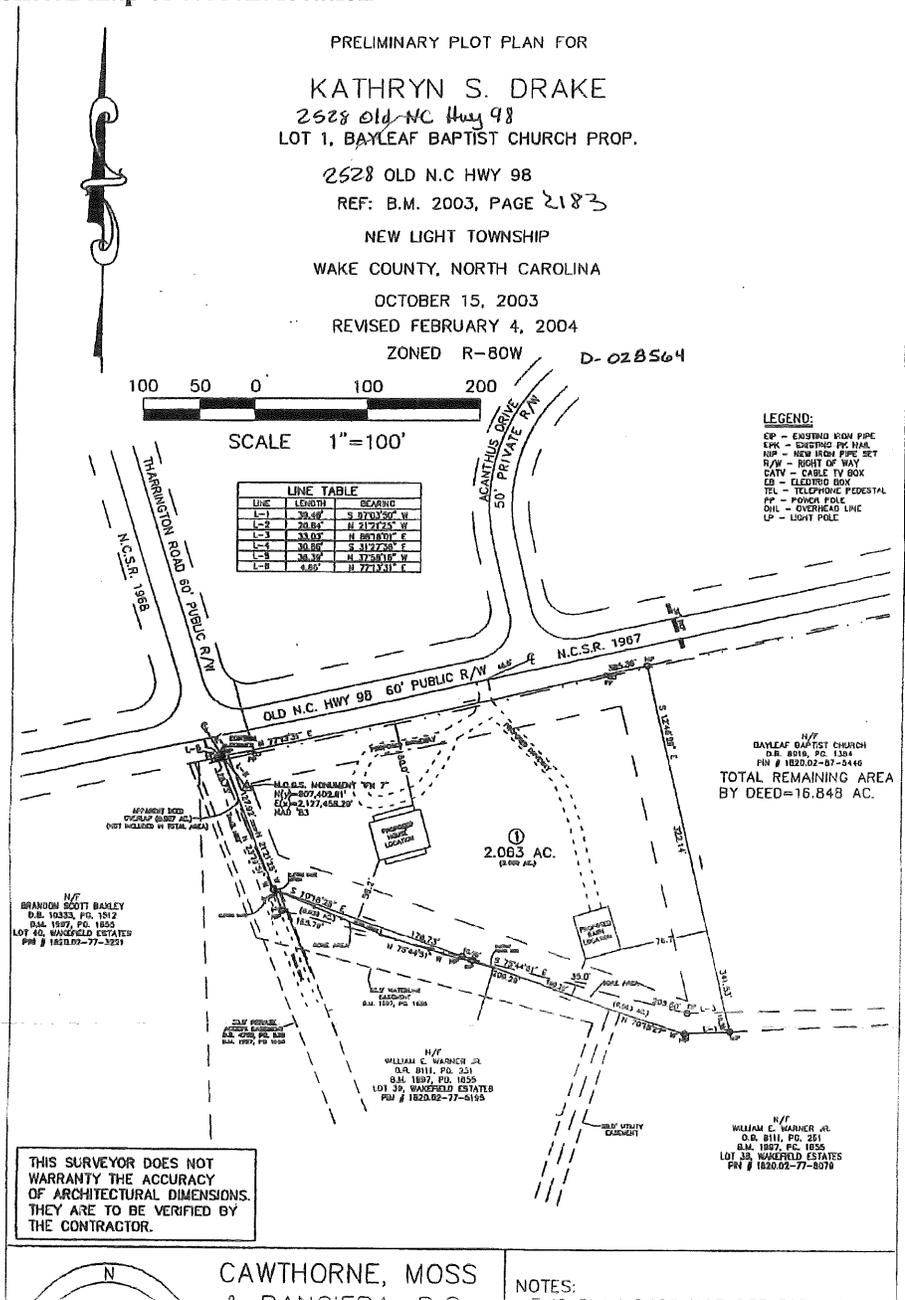
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Thompson House
Wake County, North Carolina

Sketch map of current location



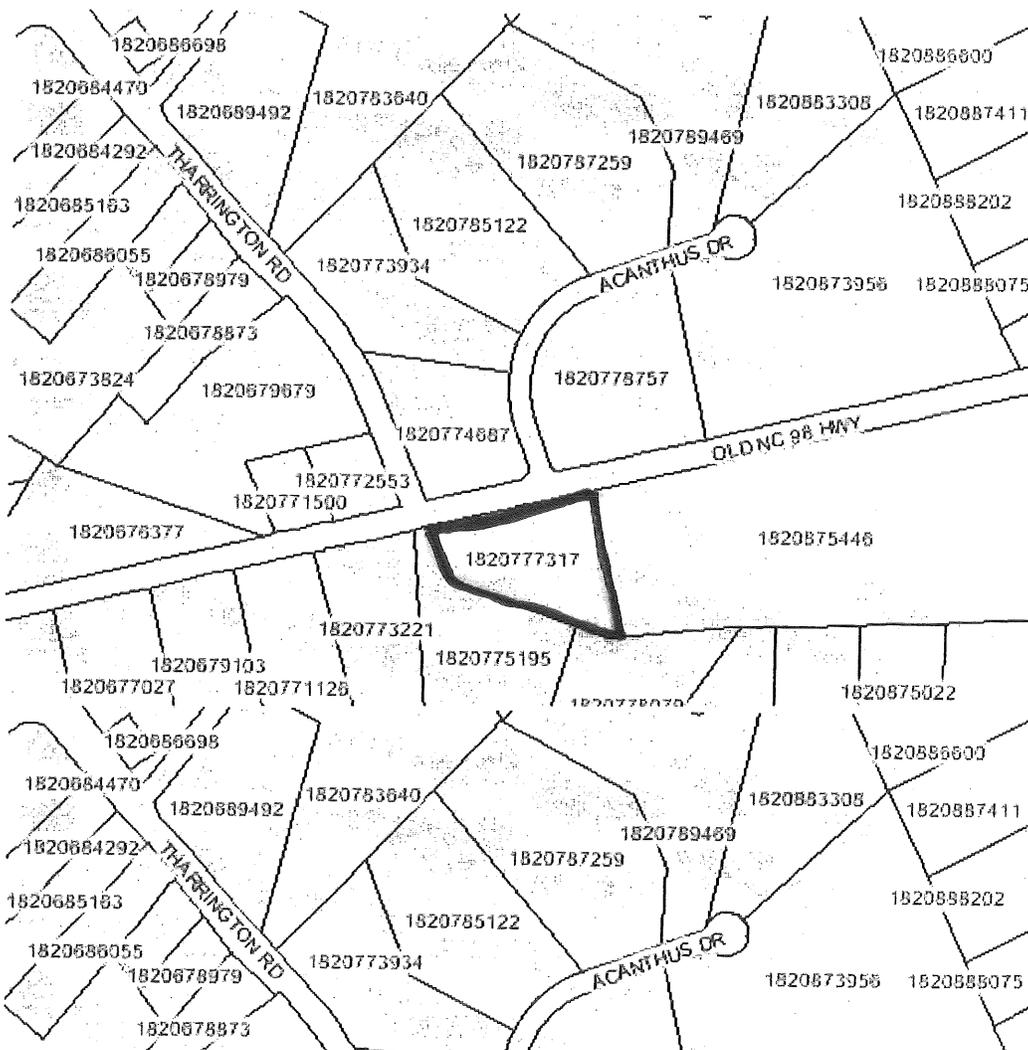
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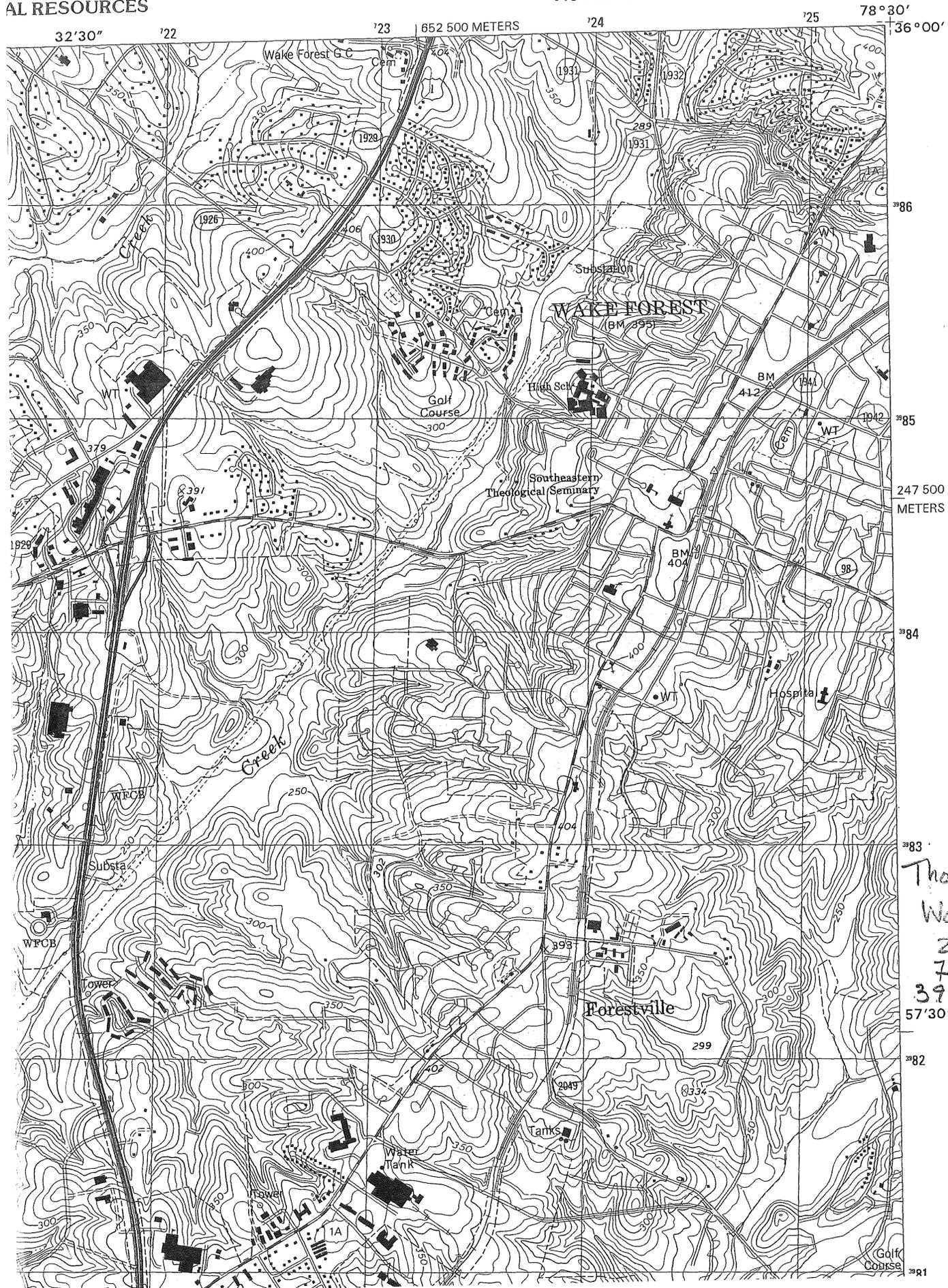
Thompson House
Wake County, North Carolina

Tax Map

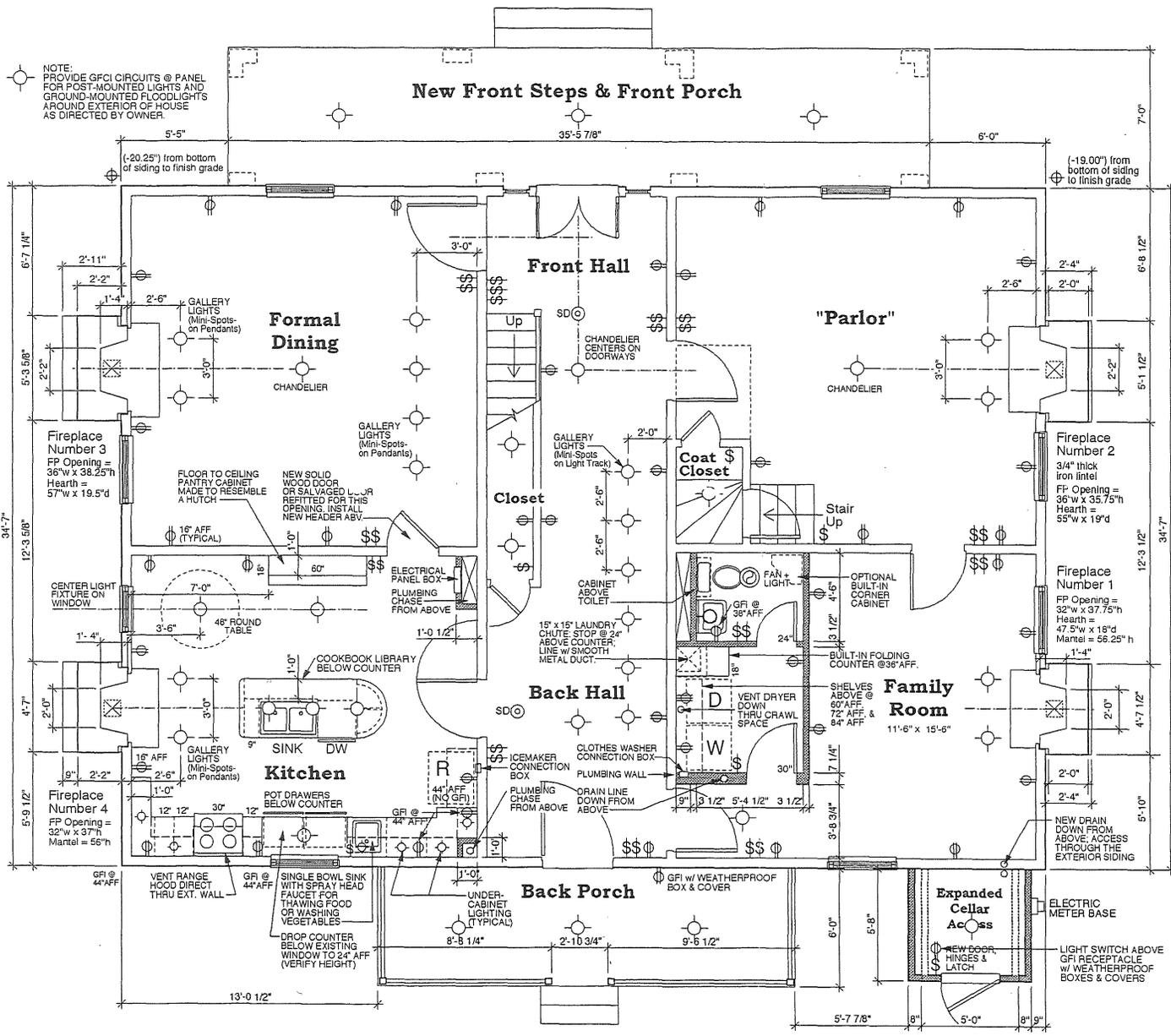


IA
RVEY
AL RESOURCES

WAKE FOREST QUADRANGLE
NORTH CAROLINA-WAKE CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Thompson House
Wake Co, NC
zone 17
719220 E
3983100 N
57'30"



HALE LUPER ARCHITECTS, PC
 135 South White Street
 Wake Forest, NC 27587
 Telephone (919) 554-4000
 Facsimile (919) 554-4101

Interior Renovation of the Historic Thompson House
 Lot #1 - 2.063 AC
 Subdivision of
 Bayleaf Baptist Church
 PIN 1820.02-87-5446
 Old Falls of Neuse Rd.
 Wake County, NC

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 A. Joel Luper, NCARB,
 Hale Luper Architects, PC
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NOTE 1:
 PROVIDE GFCI CIRCUITS @ PANEL FOR POST-MOUNTED LIGHTS AND GROUND-MOUNTED FLOODLIGHTS AROUND EXTERIOR OF HOUSE AS DIRECTED BY OWNER.

NOTE 2:
 LOCATE CABLE TV AND CATS TERMINALS AS DIRECTED BY OWNER. HOME RUN ALL CATV & CATS TO THE CLOSET BELOW STAIRS.

FOR CONSTRUCTION
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Thompson House

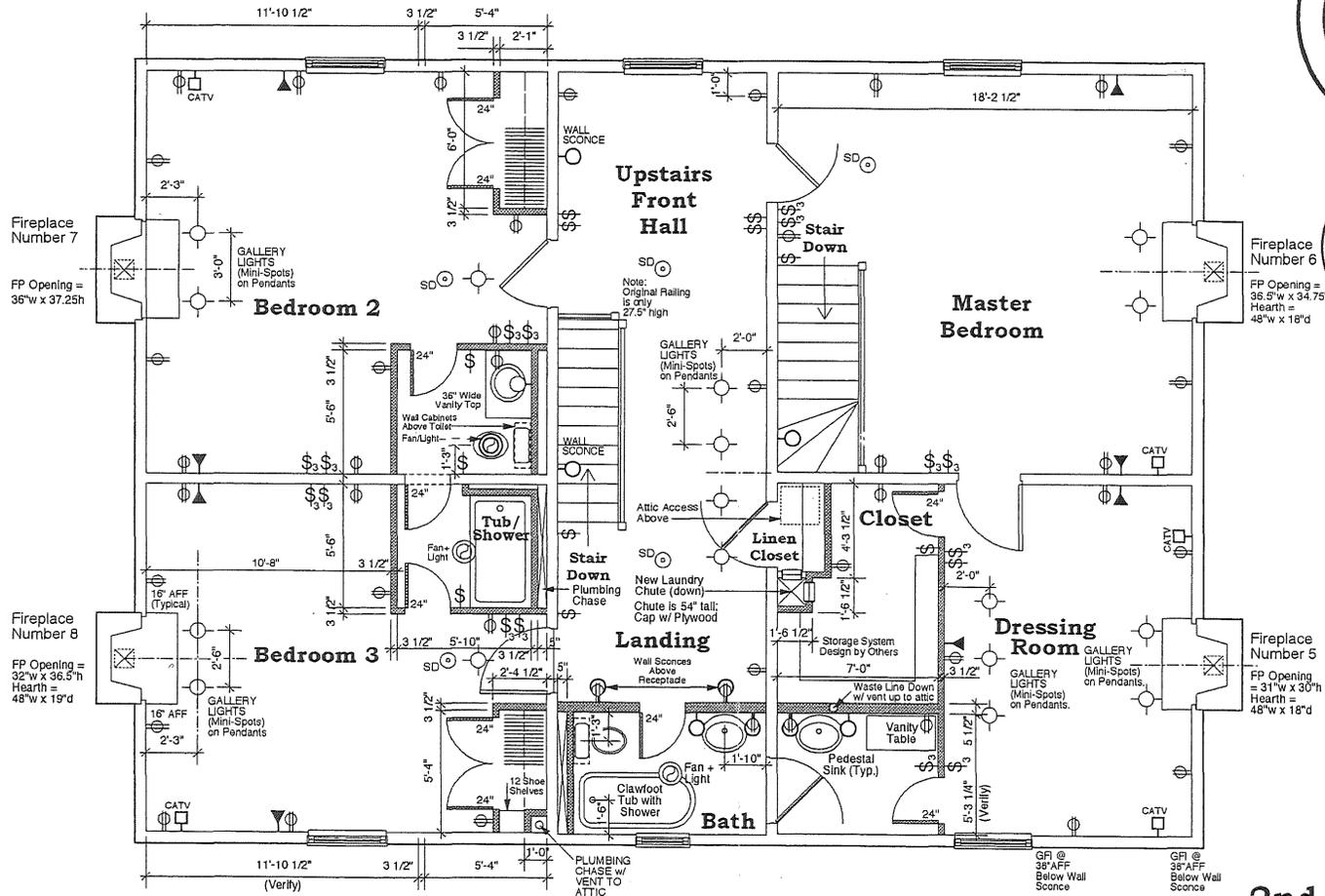
Field Measured on October 14 and 27, 2003 by D. Matthew Hale and Don G. Hale
 Due to variances in original planar surfaces and to out of square conditions, drawing tolerances are plus or minus one half inch in either direction.

DRAWN BY: DMH
 CHECKED BY: DMH
 ISSUE DATE:
 July 2, 2004

First Floor Plan Showing New Work 1,610 SF

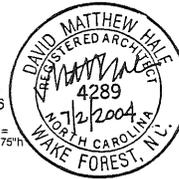
Scale: 0 4 feet 8 feet

SHEET NUMBER:
A-3



Thompson House

Field Measured on October 14, 2003 by D. Matthew Hale and Don G. Hale. Due to variances in original planar surfaces and to out of square conditions, drawing tolerances are plus or minus one half inch in either direction.



HALE LUPER ARCHITECTS, PC
 135 South White Street
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Interior Renovation of the Historic Thompson House

Lot #1 - 2.063 AC
 Subdivision of
 Bayleaf Baptist Church
 PIN 1820.02-87-5446
 Old Falls of Neum Rd.
 Wake County, NC

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ISSUE DATE:
 July 2, 2004

SHEET NUMBER:

A-4

2nd Floor Plan Showing New Work 1,610 Sq. Ft.

Scale: 0 4 feet 8 feet

