NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Pine Hall

Raleigh, Wake County, WA1710, Listed 9/6/2006
Nomination by Beth Keane
Photographs by Beth Keane, May 2006

Entrance façade view

Garden façade view

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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 _Pine Hall_____

other names/site number _Dunn, Jeremiah, House; Gregory, Julian, House_____

2. Location

street & number __5300 Castlebrook Drive_____ not for publication N/A

city or town __Raleigh_____ vicinity N/A

state _North Carolina_____ code _NC_ county _Wake_____ code 183_ zip code _27604_

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set 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 of certifying official Date

_North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

_____ _____
Signature of commenting or other official Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
____ 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): _____	_____	

_____
_____

Pine Hall
Name of Property

Wake County, NC
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

__X private
__ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

_X_ 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
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
2	1	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, NC (ca. 1770-1941)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling
DOMESTIC secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling
DOMESTIC secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Stone
roof Asbestos Shingle
walls Weatherboard
other Brick
Concrete

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

Pine Hall
Name of Property

Wake County, NC
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

___ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_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.

____ 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.)

____ 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
1940-41

Significant Dates
1940-41

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.)

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
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _____

Pine Hall
Name of Property

Wake County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.16 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	721360	3966740	3			
2				4			

___ See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Beth Keane

organization Retrospective date March, 2006

street & number 21 Market Street, #3 telephone 910-815-1096

city or town Wilmington state NC zip code 28401

12. 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 Robert and Candice Fuller

street & number 5300 Castlebrook Drive telephone 919-231-2810

city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27604

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.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Pine Hall, built for Jeremiah Dunn in ca. 1841, is located on the south side of Castlebrook Drive and east of Pinehall Wynd, approximately one-half mile west of the Neuse River. The nominated property is located about five miles northeast of downtown Raleigh. Situated on an approximate five-and-one-half-acre tract of land, the stately house sits well back from the road, facing north. Pine Hall is a mid-nineteenth-century I-house with Greek Revival details that was enlarged and remodeled in the Colonial Revival style in 1940-41. In addition to the house, the nomination includes a ca. 1940-41 garage.

A semi-circular driveway with two curved ca. 1980 brick entrance gates, provides access to the property. Majestic oak trees tower over the house, while a wide expanse of green lawn, interrupted by two large rock outcroppings, spreads out in front of the house. A variety of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs line the driveway and the foundation of the house. A board fence divides off an approximate one-acre pasture east of the house. The grounds are terraced behind the house, with a retaining wall and perennial garden dividing the informal gardens and lawn directly behind the house from a more formal rear garden. A small herb garden surrounded by a board fence is also located behind the house. A two-car garage sits approximately twenty feet southwest of (behind) the house.

Although once as large as 1000 acres under the ownership of Jeremiah's sons, Nathaniel and Peterson, subsequent property divisions and transactions reduced the property to approximately 700 acres in 1940. Since that time, most of the acreage has been sold off and the original farmland surrounding the house has been transformed into housing developments.

1. Pine Hall; ca. 1841, remodeled in 1940-41: Contributing Building.

The main block of the dwelling at the center of Pine Hall, a frame I-house with a hipped roof dating from ca. 1841, sits on a raised basement constructed of field stones. The house retains its original weatherboard siding and flush sheathing under the first-level porch. Two original exterior chimneys, mostly covered by the one-story wings, also have been retained.

Pine Hall is prominently marked by a two-story pedimented portico with massive Doric columns. A double portico is thought to be original to the house; the earlier supports were Doric columns at the first level and Ionic columns at the second level. The first-level porch columns were replaced within the last five years due to the deteriorated condition of the original columns, but every effort was made to duplicate them in terms of size and material. The second-story Ionic columns were replaced by Doric columns in the 1940s. Brick steps flanked by a wrought-iron railing ascend to the porch's first-level, while a balustrade with picket spindles encloses

both levels of the portico. The portico cornice, the house cornice, and all the gables, including the 1940-41 side wings, are decorated with a double row of dentils.

The central first-level entrance dates to the 1940-41 remodeling. It features a double-leaf door with glazed oval lights surrounded by sidelights and an elliptical fanlight with glazed lights. Fluted pilasters surmounted by a molded arch with a keystone surround the entrance. The second-level entrance is original, consisting of a wide two-panel door surrounded by multi-paned sidelights and transom. The three-bay fenestration of the central block was altered in the 1940-41 remodeling by substituting paired six-over-six sash windows at the first level for the original single windows. The second-level windows retain their original single six-over-six double-hung sash configuration.

The house was expanded and renovated in 1940-41 under the ownership of Julian M. Gregory. Although the renovation of Pine Hall retained some of the original Greek Revival fabric of the house, it clearly was of its own time with regard to the expanded configuration. The identical side-gable, single-pile, one-story wings, aligned with the front wall of the house, are set on a concrete block foundation. Each wing terminates with a gable-front roof, mimicking the front gable of the portico. All the windows in the central block of the house and the wing additions are six-over-six double-hung sash and are flanked by slatted wood shutters. An interior concrete block chimney pierces the ridge of each wing, while a circular attic vent is centered in each front gable. The east- and west-side elevations each incorporate a centered single window.

The central block of the rear (south) elevation of the house features a central two-story pavilion surmounted by a pedimented gable with a circular vent. A window is centered on each elevation at the second level of the pavilion, while two windows are located on the second level of the central block. Double-leaf glass doors at each end of the wings' rear elevations open into below-grade rooms: a laundry room in the west wing and a storage room in the east wing. The fenestration of the south elevation includes a window centered over each double-leaf door and three single windows on each wing. A one-story kitchen and a small enclosed porch with a pantry were added to the main block's south elevation in the 1940-41 renovation. The kitchen incorporates a triple multi-pane casement window on each of the three exposed elevations. The porch/pantry, added to the back of the kitchen, has board-and-batten siding and a pedimented gable with dentils. The back door of the porch is accessed from steps ascending to a small stoop.

An expansive back porch was also added to the house in the 1940-41 renovation. The current owners have enclosed the porch within the past ten years, turning it into a sunroom. A new raised wraparound porch, supported by wood posts and enclosed by a balustrade with picket spindles, was added to the back of the sunroom in 2000.

The interior of the main block of the house retains its wide central hall. The staircase, however, does not appear to be original to ca. 1841. The two-story rear pavilion was likely added in the 1940-41 renovation. At this time, the rear wall of the central hall was pushed back and a larger stair was added. Located along the west wall of the central hall, the open stair follows a complete run to a wide landing, which incorporates a full bathroom, then takes a 180-degree turn up a few more steps to the second-story hallway. The banister has a molded handrail supported by slender posts and a turned newel post resting on a square base.

The living room, located east of the hall, was expanded with the addition of the 1940-41 east wing. A round-arched entrance outlined with elaborate molding, opening from the hall to the living room, was constructed at this time. In addition, a new fireplace with a Colonial Revival-style mantel with dog-ear molding and dentils was added to the east wall of the room. A set of French doors opens from the south wall of the living room onto the sun porch. The east wing also has three additional rooms located east of the living room. A door north of the fireplace opens from the living room into an adjoining bedroom. A short hall leads to a bathroom and several steps that ascend to a pine-paneled room. Another set of steps located south of the hall descend from the bedroom to the below-grade storage room.

The dining room, located west of the center hall, is part of the original ca. 1841 main block of the house. Dating to the 1940-41 addition, the dining room mantel is composed of fluted pilasters flanking the fire box, surmounted by two stacked molded cornices, a narrow one topped by a wide one and a molded mantel shelf. The paneled wainscoting in the dining room, central hall, and the other main rooms of the ca. 1841 portion of the house was copied throughout all the of 1940-41 rooms with the exception of the two end pine paneled rooms. The interior doors in the side wings have six panels; however, the molded door surrounds with corner blocks copy the original door surrounds. The nineteenth-century cornice molding in the dining room is also similar to that in the hall and living room.

The west wing is comprised of three rooms, in addition to a below-grade laundry room. The richly paneled library, adjacent to the dining room, includes built-in bookcases and cabinets and a pine mantel, similar in composition to the living room mantel. The library is paneled with wainscoting of horizontal pine boards surmounted by vertical pine boards. The master bedroom is adjacent to the library. Similar to the east-side wing, a short hall leads from the west wall of the bedroom to a bathroom and several steps that ascend to another pine-paneled room that is somewhat higher than the remainder of the wing. Another set of steps from the master bedroom descend to the below-grade laundry room. The kitchen was attached to the back of the house in 1940-41, behind the dining room and adjacent to the sun porch.

The second story bedrooms retain a great deal of the original nineteenth-century interior woodwork, including several two-panel doors, molded door surrounds with corner blocks, simple wide baseboards, and a Greek Revival-style post-and-lintel mantelpiece in the east bedroom. The wide pine floor boards throughout the central block are also original to the house. The plaster walls and ceilings remain in both the original portion of the house and the wing additions. All the bathrooms, dating to the 1940-41 renovation, also retain their original tile floors and ceramic bathtubs and sinks.

The basement of the central portion of the house originally contained the kitchen and dining room. These rooms have been completely transformed. A hall connects the two rooms each of which have been sheathed with pine paneling. The west-side room retains an original fireplace opening, but the pine mantel dates to 1940-41. A door in the west-side room opens to a small nook that reveals some of the original field stone foundation and one of the original wide sills. The basement rooms are currently utilized as recreation rooms.

2. Garage ca. 1940-41 Contributing Outbuilding

Located slightly southwest of the house, the two-car, frame garage dates to the remodeling of the main house. The north-facing building sits on a concrete block foundation, has a gable-front roof with overhanging eaves, and is sheathed with weatherboards. A pedestrian door is located on the west elevation, while a pole shed is attached to the rear (south) elevation.

3. Gates ca. 1980 Two Noncontributing Structures

Curved brick entrance gates flank both sides of each entrance to the horseshoe-shaped driveway. The brick walls of the gates are anchored on each end by brick piers. Lanterns surmount one of the piers on each side of the driveway.

SUMMARY

Pine Hall, in eastern Wake County, North Carolina, is significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The period of significance is limited to 1940-41, the years that the original ca. 1841 Greek Revival-style house was expanded and remodeled into the popularized Colonial Revival style for owner Julian M. Gregory. Although the renovation preserved some of the original Greek Revival elements including the exterior siding and double-tier porch, as well as some of the interior trim, the finished product is a classic rendition of a mid-twentieth-century Colonial Revival-style residence. The house, which currently sits on a five-and-one-half-acre tact, represents the twentieth-century trend in Wake County of remodeling older houses in the popular Colonial Revival style.

The architectural significance for Pine Hall is established in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)" by Kelly Lally. Historic context for the house is presented in "Context 4: Boom, Bust, and Recovery between World Wars (1919-1941)" (E.65-78) and "Property Type 3C: Twentieth-Century Popular House Types (ca. 1910-1941)" (F.139). The original mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival-style house was enlarged and updated in 1940-41 into an important classical-inspired Colonial Revival-style dwelling. The house retains its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship as mandated by the registrations requirements for twentieth-century Wake County houses stipulated on pages F.141-142.

Historical Background

Pine Hall, also referred to as the Dunn property, was originally part of an antebellum family farm, built for Jeremiah Dunn, who by 1840 had accumulated approximately 264 acres in St. Matthews Township. After his sons, Nathaniel and Peterson, inherited the plantation, the tract grew to include approximately 1000 acres, extending along the western bank of the Neuse River. Currently reduced to 5.5 acres, Pine Hall is located about five miles northeast of downtown Raleigh.

The central block of the house was most likely constructed in ca. 1841 by Jeremiah Dunn, who first acquired land in the vicinity as early as 1807 when he purchased 204 acres near the head of Beaver Dam Creek, a feeder into the Neuse River, just east of the house (Deed Book U, p. 28). In 1841, Jeremiah Dunn borrowed $1,000 from his sons, Nathaniel and Peterson, and mortgaged a 225-acre tract including the "tract of land where Jeremiah Dunn now lives" (Deed Book 14, p. 348). The debt was satisfied on November 19, 1846 (Book 17, p. 194). It seems reasonable to conclude that

Jeremiah borrowed the money from his sons to build the grand Greek Revival-style house on his plantation.

North Carolina marriage bonds reveal that Jeremiah Dunn, born in Virginina (c. 1774), married Taletha Hill in June, 1797 in Wake County (North Carolina Marriage Bonds, 1741-1868). The 1830 Federal census lists him as residing in St. Matthews township with eleven people making up his household, including himself (between the ages of fifty and sixty), his wife (between the ages of forty and fifty), and ten children (five males and five females) between the ages of five and twenty. The tax list of 1830 indicates he owned 369 acres valued at $1,855.00, in addition to seven slaves.

By 1840, Jeremiah Dunn's family had shrunk to include himself, his wife, and two adult males between the ages of twenty and thirty, and three females between fifteen and twenty years old. He owned 221 acres in St. Matthew's township valued at $1,347.00 and eight slaves. His son, Nathaniel's household included himself, his wife, and eight children under the age of fifteen. He owned 497 acres in St. Matthew's township valued at $2,485.00, in addition to six slaves. Another son, Peterson, had also established his own household which in 1840 consisted of two adult men, one adult woman, and two male children under the age of five. In addition he had acquired 340 acres in St. Matthew's township valued at $1,700.00 and seven slaves.

The 1850 census is the first Federal census to list household members by name. At this time Jeremiah Dunn, seventy-six, was living with his wife, Taletha, sixty-six, and two of his adult children, Boling, age forty-three, and Adeline, age twenty-eight. Listed as a farmer, Jeremiah's real estate was valued at $1,000.00 and he owned ten slaves. His sons, Nathaniel and Peterson, had become very prosperous by 1850. Nathaniel, forty-eight, married to Mary, forty-five, was listed as a farmer with property valued at $3,000.00 and the owner of twenty slaves. He had eight children in his household from the age of three up to nineteen. The younger son, Peterson, forty-one, was a farmer and a merchant with real estate values at $5,000.00. His household included his wife, Elizabeth, age thirty-eight, four children, and an unrelated adult woman. In addition, he owned thirty-four slaves. Peterson operated a mill along the Neuse River in an area known as Dunnsville, in addition to a general store (Murray, p. 659).

Jeremiah Dunn's last will and testament, dated March 23, 1854, left Teletha the farm, slaves, and all his personal belongings for use "during her natural life." After her death, the property was to be distributed in three equal parts: one-third to his daughter Adeline, wife of Thomas Yeargin, for all of her natural life; one-third to his son,

Nathaniel, and one-third to be divided between his daughters, Rebecca Dunn and Mary Allen (Will Book 28, p. 587).

Jeremiah Dunn was eighty years old when he made out his will and probably died soon thereafter as he is not listed in the 1860 Federal census. In 1857, Thomas Yeargin sold eighty-eight acres on the Neuse River, being his share of the land allotted in the division of Jeremiah Dunn's land, to Nathaniel and Peterson Dunn (Deed Book 29, p. 77). Later that year, Nathaniel sold forty-four acres, or "his part of the land from Thomas Yeargin in the divisions of the lands of Jeremiah Dunn" to his brother, Peterson (Deed Book 29, p. 145).

It is unclear which son, Nathaniel or Peterson, actually ended up with Jeremiah Dunn's house, although local legend claims it was Nathaniel. Both are listed in the 1860 Federal census and both were wealthy landowners. Nathaniel Dunn at fifty-seven was listed as a farmer with real estate valued at $8,000.00 and personal estate valued at $20,365.00. Peterson Dunn, fifty-one, was also listed as a farmer with real estate valued at approximately $16,514.00 and personal estate valued at $61,525.00.

The Dunn plantation property was apparently divided up after the Civil War and the deaths of Peterson and Nathaniel Dunn. The chain-of-title to the property is unclear during the decades following the war, until in the late 1930s, Julian M. Gregory, a Raleigh general contractor, began acquiring large tracts of land in St. Matthew's township. A survey of the property belonging to Julian M. Gregory in St. Matthews township prepared on December 24, 1938 documents that at this time he owned 730.4 contiguous acres on the west side of the Neuse River (Map Book 1959, p. 151) including the tract on which Pine Hall sits. It is thought by the current owner that Julian Gregory is responsible for naming the property "Pine Hall," perhaps as a reference to the many pine-paneled rooms he added to the house. Julian Gregory held on to Pine Hall until 1960 when, as a widower, he sold the house and 37.65 acres to J. C. and Margaret S. Bashford (Deed Book 1408, p. 104).

The property went through several additional owners in the second half of the twentieth century. Several months after acquiring the Pine Hall property, the Bashfords sold it to G. Akers Moore and his wife, Macon Moore (Deed Book 1419, p. 104). Two years later, in 1962, the Moores sold it to Sherman and Virginia Crites (Deed Book 1502, p. 424). The Crites subdivided the property and in 1978, they sold Pine Hall and 4.5 surrounding acres to Barry Clifton Foote and his wife, Susan Pearce Foote (Deed Book 2598, p. 662). After a divorce, Barry Foote and his former wife, Susan and her new husband, sold the property in 1994 to Robert W. and Candice C. Fuller (Deed Book 6182,

p. 146). The Fullers and their two daughters have lived in Pine Hall for the past eleven years. They added an additional 0.648 acres to the east side of the property in 1998 (Deed Book 8070, p. 1262). The house currently sits on a 5.5-acre lot, while the land surrounding it has been developed into a housing subdivision known as Pine Hall Plantation.

Architectural Context

The architectural significance of Pine Hall is established in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)," by Kelly Lally. Context for the house is presented in Context 4: Boom, Bust, and Recovery between World Wars (1919-1941)" (E.65-78) and "Property Type 3C: Twentieth-Century Popular House Types (ca. 1910-1941)" (F.139).

Built in the early 1840s and ornamented with Greek Revival-style details popularized by the pattern books of Asher Benjamin, Pine Hall, in eastern Wake County was expanded, remodeled, and modernized for the family of Julian Gregory in 1940-41. Although the remodeling and expansion of the house was considerable, some of the Greek Revival-style character of the house was maintained. The two-story portico and the second-story entrance flanked by multi-paned sidelights and transom remain intact. Interior woodwork, including the wide pine floor boards, paneled wainscoting, an upstairs bedroom mantel, and second-story interior two-panel doors and door and window surrounds with corner blocks were also retained. The door and window surrounds, paneled wainscoting, baseboards, and cornices were replicated in the one-story wings added to each side of the house. On the exterior, the double row of dentils was extended around the cornice of the wings and added to the front gables that terminate each wing.

The same year that Pine Hall was undergoing its transformation, Oak View, another mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival-style house was also being updated and enlarged in the Colonial Revival style. Owned briefly by Julian Gregory in 1940, the Oak View property was sold to his business partner, James Gregory Poole, in 1941. Located several miles southwest of Pine Hall, Oak View was also once part of a large plantation situated on the west side of the Neuse River. The two houses have remarkably similar histories and physical characteristics. Oak View, like Pine Hall, began as a mid-nineteenth century frame I-house built by a wealthy landowner as the centerpiece of a large plantation. Both houses feature an original two-story pedimented portico and each has typical Greek Revival-style features including double-leaf entrance doors with surrounding multi-paned sidelights and transoms, two-panel interior doors, simple

baseboards, door and window surrounds with mitered corner blocks, and simple post-and lintel mantels.

The renovation of Oak View was accomplished by an unknown contractor; however, given the similarities of both projects, the fact that they were renovated at approximately the same time, and the close relationship of the owners, it seems probable that the expansion and renovations of both Oak View and Pine Hall can be attributed to the same unknown builder. Each house was considerably enlarged and modernized during the ca. 1940-41 makeovers, including the installation of indoor plumbing and the addition of an interior kitchen in both houses. They each received a thorough Colonial Revival-style updating, while retaining earlier Greek Revival style elements. The following statement written by Kelly Lally in the 1991 National Register nomination for Oak View can be applied to Pine Hall as well: "every care was taken to respect and enhance the antebellum heritage of the house while creating a new and modern dwelling fit for a prosperous mid-twentieth century family."

Bibliography

Lally, Kelly A. and Todd Johnson. National Register nomination for Oak View, Wake County, NC (1991). Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC.

Marriage Bonds, Wake County, NC. North Carolina Archives, Raleigh, NC.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1992.

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

North Carolina Tax Lists, Wake County, NC 1830-1840, North Carolina Archives, Raleigh, NC.

Population Schedules, Wake County, NC 1830-1870. United States Census Bureau.

Slave Schedules, Wake County, NC, 1830-1850, North Carolina Archives, Raleigh, NC.

Wake County Deed Books, Office of the Register of Deeds, Wake County Courthouse Annex, Raleigh, NC.

Wake County Survey Files, Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC.

Wake County Will Books and Estate Files, Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh, NC.

Waugh, Elizabeth Culbertson. North Carolina's Capital, Raleigh. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1967.

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary includes the 5.16-acre tract surrounded by the black line on the enclosed Wake County tax map entitled, Pine Hall, produced at a scale of one inch equals one-hundred-and-five feet. The Wake County Real Estate ID number is 0104814.

Boundary Justification

The property boundary for Pine Hall includes the house, outbuildings, support features, and acreage historically associated with Pine Hall which has retained historic integrity from the period of significance. The boundaries establish an appropriate setting for the house.