

To	Marchell Adams-David, City Manager
Thru	Patrick O. Young, AICP, Director
From	Tania Georgiou Tully, Senior Preservation Planner
Department	Planning and Development
Date	August 23, 2021
Subject	Raleigh Historic Landmark Designation Public Hearing

Introduction

The Raleigh Historic Development Commission (RHDC) has received one application for Raleigh Historic Landmark designation:

- Thompson-Jones-Anderson-Allen House, 516 E Jones Street

The RHDC reviewed the application on May 18, 2021 that it meets the criteria for designation contained in Unified Development Ordinance section 10.2.16.D.1.

At its meeting on June 1, 2021 the City Council authorized this joint public hearing with the RHDC and referred the application to the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, Office of Archives and History, as provided under the provisions of Unified Development Ordinance section 10.2.16.C.2. A copy of the state's analysis and recommendations is attached. The attached landmark designation report has been modified in response to the state's comments.

Recommendation

Refer the application back to the RHDC to consider the state's recommendations and any additional information received during the public hearing.

If referred, the RHDC will return to the October 5 City Council meeting to make final recommendations on the proposed designation. A draft ordinance consistent with their recommendations will be presented at that time. In the past, the Council has voted immediately thereafter to take action on the ordinances.

Raleigh Department of City Planning
One Exchange Plaza
3rd floor
Raleigh, NC 27602
919-516-2626

www.raleighnc.gov/planning

Fee	<u>\$317</u>
Amt Paid	_____
Check #	_____
Rec'd Date:	<u>2/15/21</u>
Rec'd By:	<u>Permit Portal</u>
Completion Date:	_____

(Processing Fee: \$266.00 - valid until June 30, 2011 - Checks payable to the City of Raleigh.)

RALEIGH HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION APPLICATION

This application initiates consideration of a property for designation as a Raleigh Historic Landmark by the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (RHDC) and the Raleigh City Council. It enables evaluation of the resource to determine if it qualifies for designation. The evaluation is made by the Research Committee of the RHDC, which makes its recommendation to the full commission which in turn makes its recommendation to the City Council. Procedures for administration by the RHDC are outlined in the Raleigh City Code, Section 10-1053.

Please type if possible. Use 8-1/2" x 11" paper for supporting documentation and if additional space is needed. All materials submitted become the property of the RHDC and cannot be returned. Return completed application to the RHDC office at One Exchange Plaza, Suite 300, Raleigh or mail to:

Raleigh Historic Districts Commission
PO Box 829 Century Station
Raleigh, NC 27602

1. Name of Property (if historic name is unknown, give current name or street address):

Historic Name: Thompson-Allen House, Thompson-Anderson-Allen House
Current Name: Thompson-Jones-Anderson-Allen House

2. Location:

Street 516 East Jones Street
Address: _____
NC PIN No.: 1703993771
(Can be obtained from <http://imaps.co.wake.nc.us/imaps/>)

3. Legal Owner of Property (If more than one, list primary contact):

Name: Ann Robertson
Address: 516 East Jones Street
City: Raleigh State: NC Zip: 27601
Telephone No: () () - () Fax No. () () - ()
E-Mail: annrobertson1@gmail.com

4. Applicant/Contact Person (If other than owner):

Name: Mary Ruffin Hanbury
Address: PO Box 6049
City: Raleigh State: NC Zip: 27628
Telephone No: (919) (828) - (1905) Fax No. () () - ()
E-Mail: maryruffin@hanburypreservation.com

5. General Data/Site Information:

Date of Construction and major additions/alterations: ca. 1851, 1871, 1921-6, 2012

Number, type, and date of construction of outbuildings: frame garage and frame shed (2 outbuildings), both ca. 1948

Approximate lot size or acreage: .56

Architect, builder, carpenter, and/or mason: unknown

Original Use: dwelling

Present Use: dwelling

6. Classification:

A. Category (check all that apply):

Building(s) ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐

B. Ownership

Private ☒

Public ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ Federal ☐

C. Number of contributing and non-contributing resources on the property:

	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings	3	0
Structures	0	0
Objects	0	0

D. Previous field documentation (when and by whom): Helen Leary (plaque application, 1990); Ruth Little (research report, 2010); survey site form and research by Matthew Brown 2015

E. National Register of Historic Places Status:

Check One:

Entered x Date: 6/25/74, Oakwood HD	Nominated <input type="checkbox"/>
Determined Eligible <input type="checkbox"/> Date:	Determined Not Eligible <input type="checkbox"/> Date:
Nomination Not Requested <input type="checkbox"/>	Removed <input type="checkbox"/> Date:
Significant changes in integrity since listing should be noted in section 10.B. below.	

7. Reason for Request: To celebrate and acknowledge the history and significance of the house

8. Is the property income producing? Yes ☐ No ☒

9. Are any interior spaces being included for designation? Yes ☒ No ☐

10. Supporting Documentation (Attach to application on separate sheets. Please type or print):

A. Photographs/Slides:

At least *two sets of current exterior archival-grade photographic prints* (minimum print size 5"x7") of all facades of the building and at least one photo of all other contributing and non-contributing resources. If interior spaces of the property are being considered for designation, please include two sets of photos for these features. Prints may be created by using archival-grade black and white film photography and processing or digital photography. The minimum standard for a digital print is 5x7 at a resolution of 300 pixels per inch (ppi). This translates into a pixel dimension of 1950 x 1350. Digital images must be printed with an acceptable ink and paper combination as determined by the National Park Service Go to: <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/photopolicy/index.htm>. All photographs must be labeled with the name of the structure, address and date the photograph was taken with pencil or archival-approved photo pen. In addition to prints, all digital images should be submitted on a CD-R in TIF format. Any additional exterior or interior views and views of other structures on the property (color, black and white, or slides) will be helpful.

B. Boundary Map:

Please include a map showing the location of the property. A sketch map is acceptable, but please note street names and number. Any other structures on the property should also be shown. Please include a "North" arrow. Map should be no larger than 11" x 17". A tax map with boundaries marked is preferred, which can be found at: <http://imaps.co.wake.nc.us/imaps/>.

See attached

The boundary includes all of that parcel associated with the house, under the ownership of Mrs. Robertson.

C. Architectural Significance:

Describe the property, including exterior architectural features, additions, remodelings, and alterations. Also describe significant outbuildings and landscape features. If the owner is including interior features in the nomination for the purpose of design review protection; describe them in detail and note their locations. Include a statement regarding the architectural significance of the property.

See attached

D. Historic Significance:

Note any significant events, people, and/or families associated with the property. Include all major owners. Note if the property has ever been recorded during a historic building survey by the City of Raleigh or by the NC State Historic Preservation Office. If so, who and when? (See application item 6.D.) Please include a bibliography of sources. Information regarding prior designations can be found by contacting the Survey and Planning Branch of the NC State Historic Preservation Office (NCSHPO) at 919-807-6570, 919-807-6573 or at: <http://www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us/spbranch.htm>.

See attached

E. Special Significance Summary:

Include a one to two paragraph summary of those elements of the property that are integral to its historical, prehistorical, architectural, archaeological, and/or cultural importance.

See attached

E. Special Significance Summary:

The Thompson-Jones-Anderson-Allen House at 516 East Jones Street is the second oldest extant house in Oakwood and the oldest still used as a single family residence. The house at 6 North Bloodworth Street (ca 1840) has been converted to a multifamily residence. cursory research suggests that the only other single family residences in the city limits that were built as a single family residence and is still in use as such today is the Crabtree Jones house (ca 1800), and perhaps a house at 608 East Hargett Street (ca 1850). The house at 516 East Jones Street is not only significant as an early residence, but also as an example of an evolved house that grew and changed to meet changing needs. While the core of the ca 1851 house remains, it has been enlarged with the addition of porches, a kitchen wing and later a two story west wing. In the early twentieth century it was clad in brick and the roof covered in slate. As such, the house reflects not only the early impulse to settle in Raleigh, it has witnessed the development of the surrounding Oakwood neighborhood. The house's adaptation to meet the needs and tastes of subsequent owners has resulted in a building with an expanded period of significance (through 1970) that incorporates multiple building campaigns, each with importance in their own right. Though the recent restoration is not yet historic, it was carefully done and reflects a commitment to save an important part of Raleigh's historic fabric not only by the owner but by the contractors and the Society for the Preservation of Historic Oakwood.

D. Historic Significance:

William Thompson bought a one acre lot in 1851 from William Smith and before he sold the parcel and adjacent holdings in 1853 to John Collier, he had built a house on it. Thompson was heavily involved in the furnishing of the North Carolina State Capitol building having created the desks and chairs for the chambers and having secured light fixtures for the same. He suffered a series of financial reversals but was finally able to sell holdings on nearby Fayetteville Street to buy the parcel on what is now Jones Street and build a house. Helen Leary, a former owner and genealogist posits it was built of such proportions and materials including fourteen foot ceilings and fine six-over-six windows, that it was intended to be his primary residence. The house was originally a side hall plan with the facade at the south. The house was sold by Thompson, again in financial duress, in 1853. It was purchased by John Collier who resold the house and additional acreage (25 acre parcel) in 1860 to Robert Jones.

Jones operated a farm on the site and built several agricultural outbuildings which no longer survive. He added porches and a kitchen wing to the house. Jones died in 1865 and his widow remained in the house until it was sold in 1870 to Col. Jonathan M. Heck. Heck subdivided the 25 acre parcel and sold two lots, including the one on which this house sits to Col. William E. Anderson in 1871. Anderson made improvements to the property including fencing, reworking of fireplaces, plastering the third floor attic room, enclosing part of the porch and other work. Anderson died intestate and after the conclusion of the estate a family friend, Paul Cameron, bought the house and gave Mrs. Anderson a life tenancy. Upon Mrs. Anderson's death, the house passed to Mr. Cameron's heirs who sold the house in 1921 to William and Suzanne Allen and Mrs. Allen's mother, whose interest passed to her daughter. The Allens made many changes to the house. They added the two story west wing, clad the house in brick and the roof in slate, replaced mantels and hearths, added a butler's pantry to the kitchen wing, and built the garage

and tool shed. Mrs. Allen lived until 1982 and passed the house to nieces who sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Addison Neal Smith who sold it to Mrs. Bernard Francis McMahon and her daughter Helen Leary in 1986. In 1994 it passed to Otho and Julia Cozart and in 1999 from the Cozarts to Robert and LeeAnn Anderson. In 2006 the Andersons sold the parcel to Robert and Regina Crone who in turn sold the house to its current owner Ann Robertson in 2009.

In 2012 the house suffered a terrible fire. The insurance company declared the house a total loss but Ms Robertson wanted to save it. She requested and got a loan from the revolving fund operated by the Society for the Preservation of Historic Oakwood and hired Greg Paul builders. Original doors were saved and trim was replicated to match those elements destroyed by fire. Much of the structural elements were also salvageable. The house has been completely rehabilitated and thus continues to evolve to meet changing needs and circumstances.

The Thompson-Jones-Anderson-Allen House is one of the earliest extant single family houses in Raleigh still used as such. Its evolution to meet changing needs has allowed it to continue to serve as a home. Its changes and recent rehabilitation show a commitment by its owners to preserve the house not only as a home but as a tangible reminder of the early growth of Oakwood and Raleigh.

Sources:

Brown, Matthew. *INVENTORY OF STRUCTURES IN THE OAKWOOD NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICTS*, 2015. <http://www.historicoakwood.org/inventory.php>

Leary, Helen. Plaque Application for Thompson-Allen House 1990 unpublished manuscript.

Little, Ruth. Thompson-Anderson-Allen House Research Report 2010 unpublished manuscript.

C. Architectural Significance (Description):

Summary

This house c 1851 is one of the oldest in the Oakwood Historic District. It is an evolved house which demonstrates the physical adaptation made to meet programmatic needs and stylistic desires. A small kitchen wing was added in the late 19th century. In the early 20th century, the house was clad in brick with a slate roof, cross gabled wings were added and an entrance vestibule. The porch was expanded and a porte cochere and sunroom added. After a devastating fire in 2012, the current owner rebuilt the house in accordance with Raleigh's historic district guidelines. They salvaged many interior features. The stair rail is scarred from fire but was retained to save as much historic fabric as possible and to keep a physical testimony of the fire.

The house is significant as an early extant and evolved house. One of the earliest extant single family houses in Raleigh, it is still used as such. Its evolution to meet changing needs has allowed it to continue to serve as a home. Though the exterior is rendered in the Colonial Revival style, some interior elements such as the stair rail and newel, and paneled vestibule doors are Victorian and speak to the evolution of the house through time and changing tastes.

Exterior

This is an evolved, frame, two story house with a brick veneer. It has a front gabled roof with paired side gabled wings to the west. Each gable has cornice returns. A roof platform with metal railing is located west of the ridge of the facade gable and between the western gabled wings. The roof slopes from the platform to engage the sides of the west gables.

The west gable ends have two windows on the first and second stories and between those set, paired smaller four-over-four windows on both levels

The south end of the primary gabled mass is frame with a two story, three bay framed porch addition, partially enclosed, with a shed roof. The upper three bays of the porch are enclosed and the westernmost bay of the lower level is also enclosed with a single leaf door on its east elevation to the open porch. The open porch contains a projecting three sided bay with six-over-six windows on the canted sides and paired six-over-six windows in the center. This elevation also has a bulkhead basement entry and a basement entry at grade in the western framed section of the porch addition. The eastern most bay of the porch has wooden steps descending to grade at the

The southern side of the east elevation has a one story, hipped roof brick addition with a one bay entry porch in a shed roofed addition to the east and north. One window has been bricked in and a second reduced in size with the original sill remaining in situ on the east elevation of this addition, south of the

entry porch. The addition also has a low, shed roofed addition to the south with an exterior basement door on its south elevation.

A one story porch spans the facade extending to a porte cochere on the east. North of the porte cochere, on the east elevation is a single bay, one story enclosed sun room.

The brick veneer is running bond with a soldier course at the watertable. Windows in the bricked sections have rowlock sills, and first floor windows have soldier course lintels. Windows are generally six-over-six, double hung, wooden sash windows, save for those in the west gable ends, described above, those in the enclosed sun room which are twelve light windows with three light transoms, and those in the basement which are six light windows and a four light window on the second story, east elevation of the enclosed rear frame porch. The windows in the north and south gable ends are round headed and the northern one has a rowlock frame.

The porch has fluted Doric columns and pilasters. It shelters a projecting brick vestibule with double leaf doors, each with a single large light, flanked by sidelights with a single light and lower panel. A single light transom above is flanked by square lights above the side lights. The porch has a matchstick railing with top and bottom rails. The porch decking is wood and the entrance steps are concrete with tiered brick cheek walls that have concrete caps.

The house has four interior end chimneys--two at the west side, centered on the gable ends and two on the east roughly aligned with those on the west.

The yard has a concrete drive that divides to service the porte cochere and to continue east of it to the garage at the rear. The garage is a two bay, shed roofed garage clad in weatherboard siding with a brick foundation. West of and adjacent to the garage is a shed roofed shed clad in weatherboard siding with a brick foundation.

The house has foundation plantings at the porches. There are mature trees in the lot including a row at the east and north lot lines

Interior

The entrance vestibule has a tile floor with white hexagonal tiles and a square tile border with a white background and a green Greek key pattern. The vestibule has a chair rail and upper and lower panels have been covered with a yellow damask fabric. The glazed double leaf interior doors lead to a stair hall. The stair ascends to the south along the west wall of the hall. It is an open string staircase with a slight landing on the straight run. The stair has a Victorian newel post, molded rail, turned balusters and a bull nosed bottom step

West of the foot of the stair is a cased opening to a library with built in bookcases on the south wall and built in cabinets on the north. The fireplace on the west wall is flanked by windows. The mantel has fluted columns supporting an entablature shelf; the surround and hearth are tile.

East of the foot of the stair, through double pocket doors is a parlor with chair rail, crown moldings and panels beneath the windows. The fireplace and mantel are similar to that in the library though the mantel is painted (the library's is not) and the fireplace breast projects into the room. The parlor is separated from the dining room to the south by paired pocket doors in a cased opening. The dining room has chair rail, crown moldings and panels beneath the windows. The fireplace and mantel are similar to that in parlor and the fireplace breast projects into the room. The south end of the room has a canted bay. Flanking the fireplace are doors to a bar and kitchen at the north and south respectively. The bar area connects to the kitchen. The bar has built in cabinets and a green stone counter. The kitchen has unpainted wooden cabinetry and a peninsula, extensive wall and backsplash tile work and tile floors. East of the kitchen, in its shed roofed addition, are a laundry room and exterior access to the porch at the southeast corner of the building.

The dining room has a door on its west wall to the rear of the stair hall. A cased opening at the rear of the hall leads to a small hall with an entrance to the rear porch. Beneath the stair is a powder room. At the southwest corner of the house is a master suite with a bedroom at the south and a master bath to the north. The bedroom has cased in closets on its east wall. The west wall has a fireplace with pilasters with recessed panels supporting a five part entablature with recessed panels alternating with flat panels supporting a molded shelf. The master bath has marble tiled walls and floor, a walk-in shower and two pedestal sinks.

Upstairs there are four principal rooms off the central stair hall. The stair hall itself has a small sitting area at the north and a full stair to the attic level at the south, climbing along the east wall of the hall. The southwest room has a fireplace with pilasters with recessed panels supporting a five part entablature with recessed panels alternating with flat panels supporting a molded shelf on its west wall, similar to the mantel in the master bedroom below. The southeast bedroom has a gray stone Victorian mantel with an arched firebox and a carved shield above. A cased opening extends this room into the enclosed rear porch where there is a bath with entrances from this room and the stair hall. The north rooms are largely used as storage.

The attic is finished with drywall and wood floors and is also used as storage. The basement is partially finished with a concrete floor. It has a small canning room but otherwise is generally used for storage

Evolution

According to research by Matthew Brown, the house was originally a "Victorian side-hall-plan frame two-story [house]. It had wooden shiplap siding, and a simple front-gable saddle roof sheathed in wooden shingles. The front door was on the south side, facing New Bern Avenue. There was a two-story porch on the south side." A subsequent owner, William Anderson "added a kitchen to the southeast corner of the house prior to 1881." After 1920, William Marshall and Suzanne Dabney Allen, "embarked on a major renovation,...(t)hey added the large wing on the right (sic) side, consisting of two gabled projections and a flat-roofed section between them. They added a sunroom on the left (sic) side and the grand entrance vestibule...The veneered the house with tapestry brick and roofed it with slate. They

Notes on the building at 516 E. Jones St.

By Greg Paul

7/20/2021

In the summer of 2012, Greg Paul Builders took on the restoration of the residence at 516 E. Jones St after fire ravaged the building and the water to extinguish the fire completely filled the basement. The fire, in April, started in the attic and burned the entire roof structure. The main floor and second floor sustained fire damage but water also took its toll, requiring the house to be gutted and finish flooring removed. When we arrived in early July, the interior was entirely covered in mold. By December 7, 2012, the building was dried out and structurally sound with a slate roof that utilized all the salvageable tiles and incorporated new, matching Buckingham slate to compete.

After finishes were removed, the history of the building became apparent to trained historians, and is now accepted as a 1850s side hall townhouse with a 1920s addition/renovation that turned it into a center hall. The structural and architectural features were well documented by a historian before any alterations were made or systems and finishes installed. Of particular interest to me were the components and methods used by the builder, Thomas Briggs, some of which were widely available and some which were made in his own workshops, such as windows and doors.

While the building no longer presents as the 1851 construction, there are many aspects that are original.

Living and dining room (parlor and drawing room?) layouts

Original pier, chimney and root cellar foundations

Windows and interior doors, including operable pocket doors

1-1/4" x 6" pine flooring applied directly to floor joists, now exposed as finish flooring

Structure, newel and balustrade on main stair; attic stair

Street facing gable over original construction; center window relocated to original location in 2012

Clapboard siding on rear bay window (salvaged from behind a section of damaged brick veneer)

From 2018-2021 Greg Paul Builders renovated the 1858 Montfort Hall in Raleigh, also built by Briggs. We recognized much of the millwork and craftsmanship there as consistent with the work at 516 E. Jones, suggesting that Briggs influenced the fit and finish of the projects. It is interesting to see that Briggs returned to 516 in 1871 for modifications at the kitchen and root cellar. I feel this is especially relevant as a civil war took place in the 20 years between the construction and the alterations. It is my opinion that the residence at 516 E. Jones St is as worthy as any building in the city to be declared a local landmark.

Greg Paul, President

NC General Contractor # 19858

From: [Ann Robertson](#)
To: [Tully, Tania](#)
Subject: Interior features to be included in the Application for Landmark Designation
Date: Monday, May 17, 2021 7:43:18 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you verify that the attachment and content are safe. If you believe this email is suspicious, please click the 'Phish Alert' link in the banner to report this message. **EXTERNAL EMAIL ADDRESS: annrobertson1@gmail.com**

Dear Tania,

Based on Mary Ruffin Hanbury's analysis of the 516 East Jones Street house, these are the interior features that I would like to have included in my application for the Raleigh Landmark Designation.

First and second floor plans- including walls, cased openings, and masonry openings (fenestration)

Primary stair- newel post, railing, and spindles; secondary stair-railing and spindles

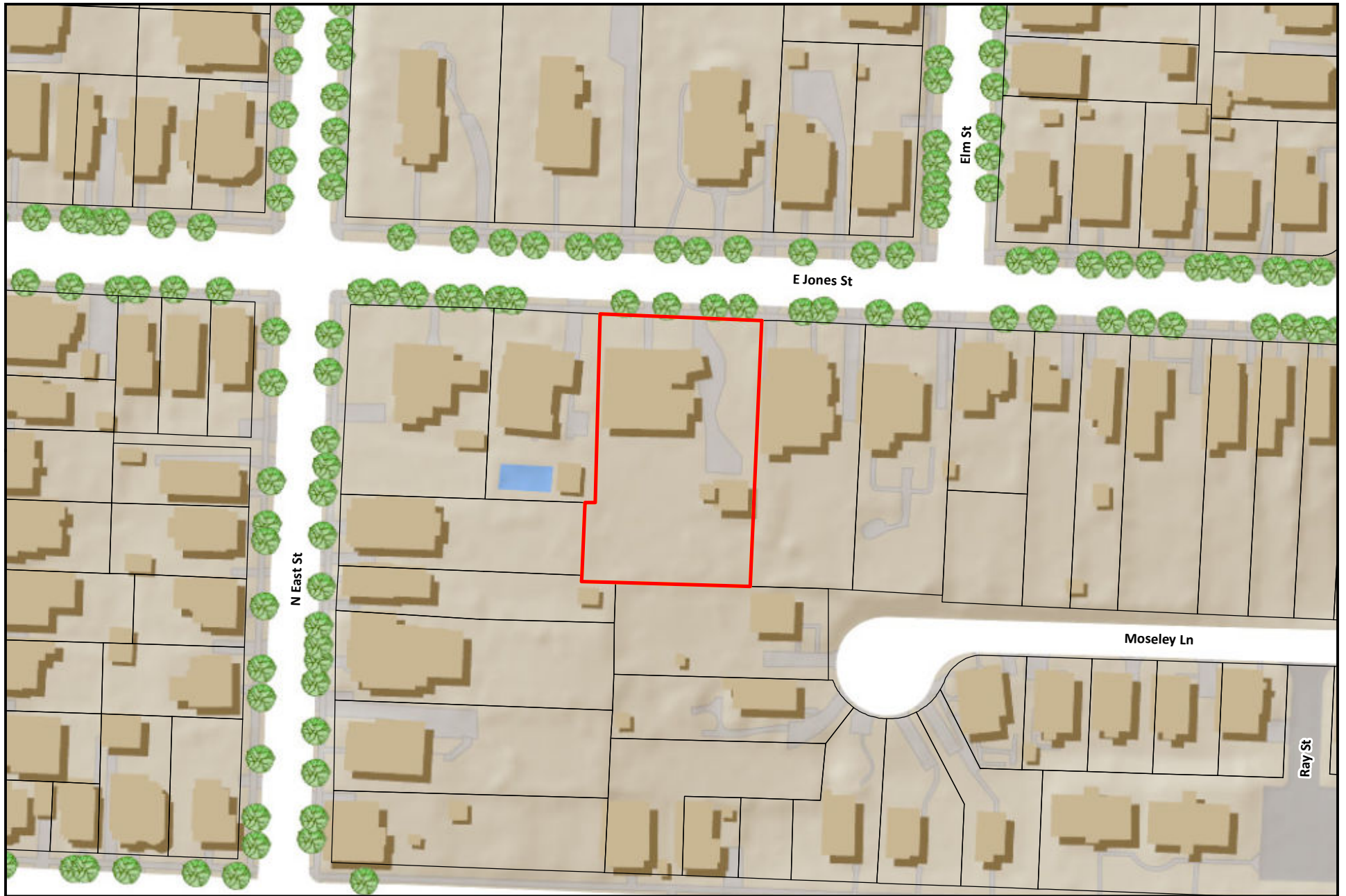
Hardwood floors, vestibule tile flooring

Interior trim including door and windows surrounds, chair rails, crown and ceiling moldings, ceiling medallions

Also fireplaces, interior doors including pocket doors, windows, period/historic door and window hardware

I look forward to "seeing" you tomorrow morning. Thank you so very much for being so helpful.

Sincerely, Ann Robertson



Thompson-Anderson-Allen House



0 50 100 200 Feet
1 inch = 100 feet

Disclaimer
iMaps makes every effort to produce and publish the most current and accurate information possible. However, the maps are produced for information purposes, and are **NOT** surveys. No warranties, expressed or implied, are provided for the data therein, its use, or its interpretation.



1 Exterior NW Corner



2 Exterior NE Corner



3 Exterior East Elevation



4 Exterior East Elevation



5 Exterior SE Corner



6 Exterior South Elevation



7 Shed and Garage



8 Shed and Garage



9 Interior First Floor vestibule floor



10 Interior First Floor stair hall



11 Interior First Floor pocket doors between stair hall and parlor



12 Interior First Floor parlor and dining room



13 First Floor dining room and parlor



14 First Floor parlor and dining room



15 Interior First Floor bar/butler's pantry



16 Interior First Floor kitchen



17 Interior First Floor kitchen



18 Interior First Floor library



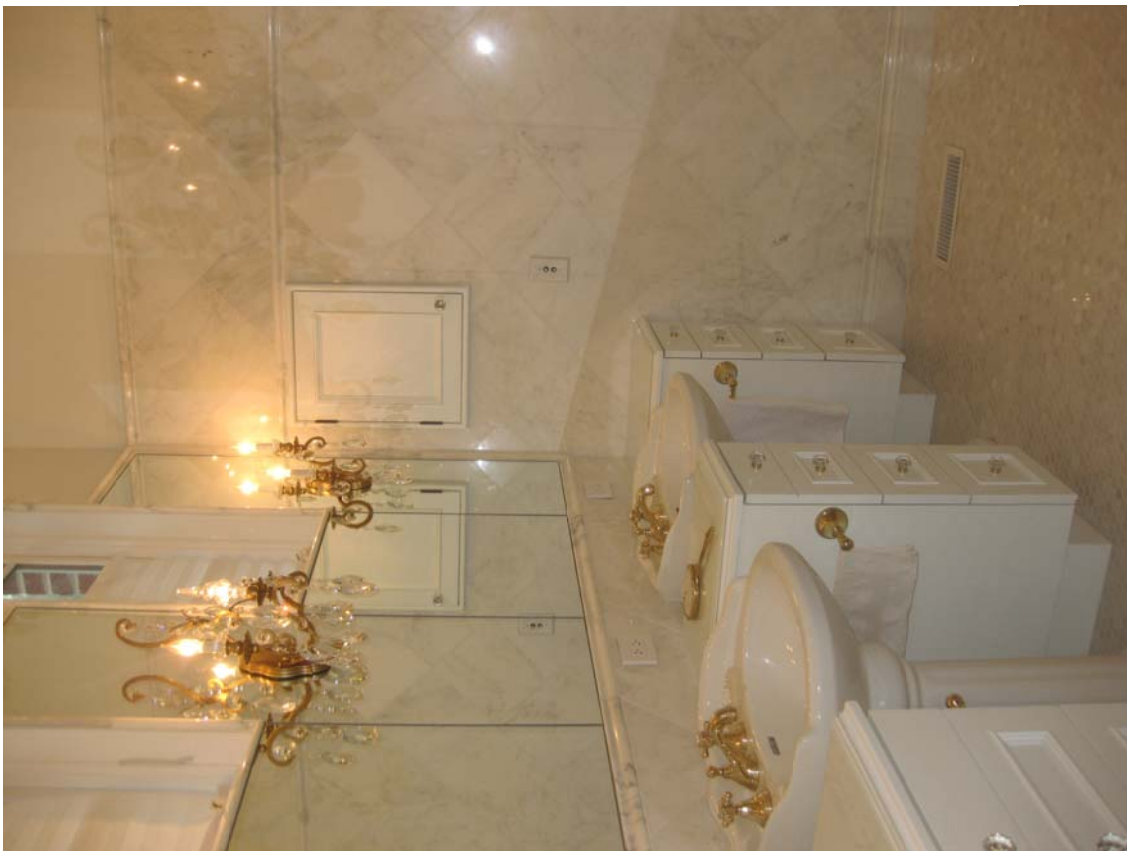
19 Interior First Floor library



20 Interior First Floor master bedroom



21 Interior First Floor master bedroom



22 Interior First Floor master bath



23 Interior Second Floor stairs



24 Interior Second Floor stair hall



25 Interior Second Floor stair detail



26 Interior Second Floor stair hall



27 Interior Second Floor bedroom



28 Interior Second Floor bedroom



29 Interior Second Floor bedroom



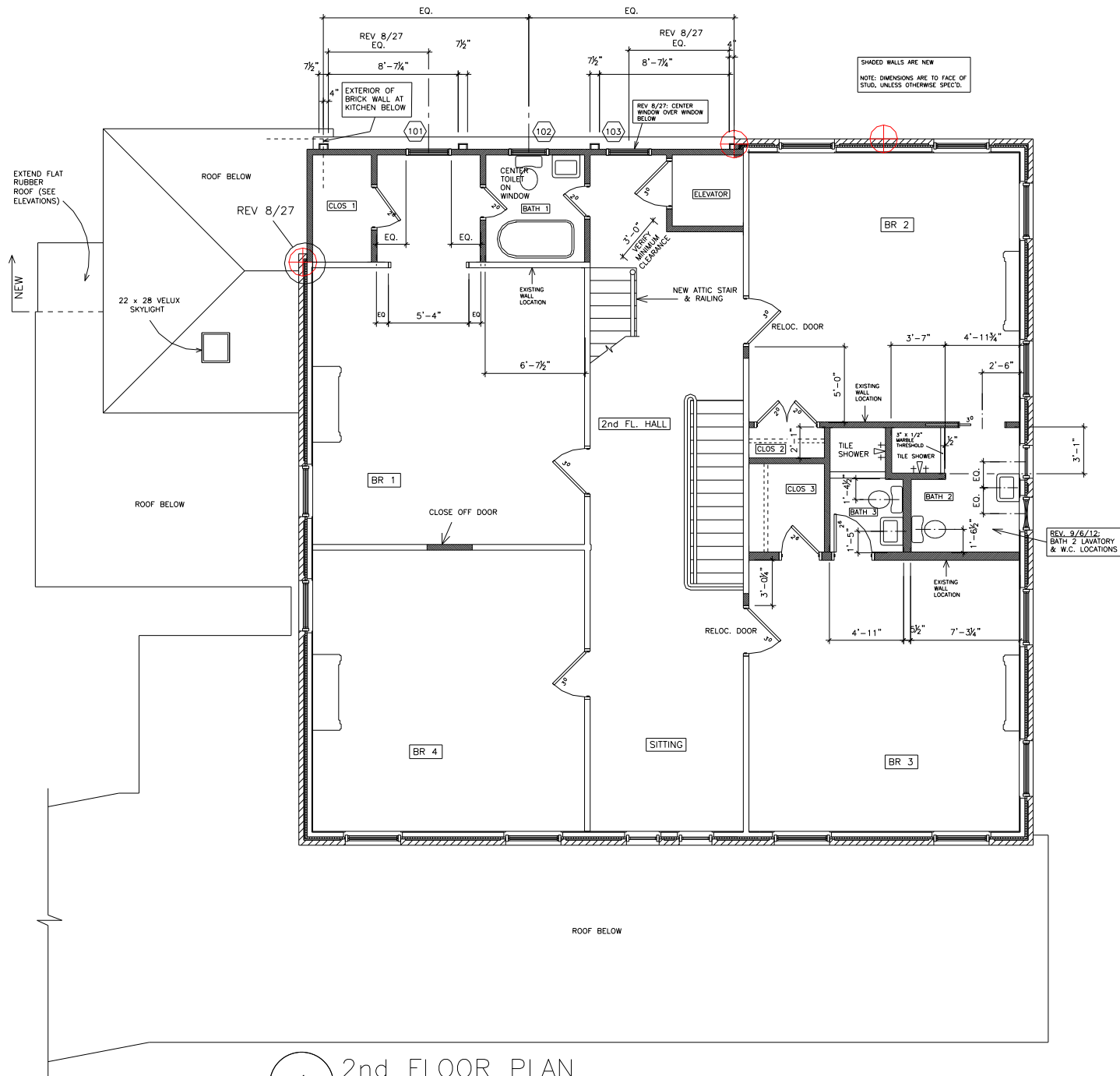
30 Interior Second Floor stairs to attic



31 Interior Attic



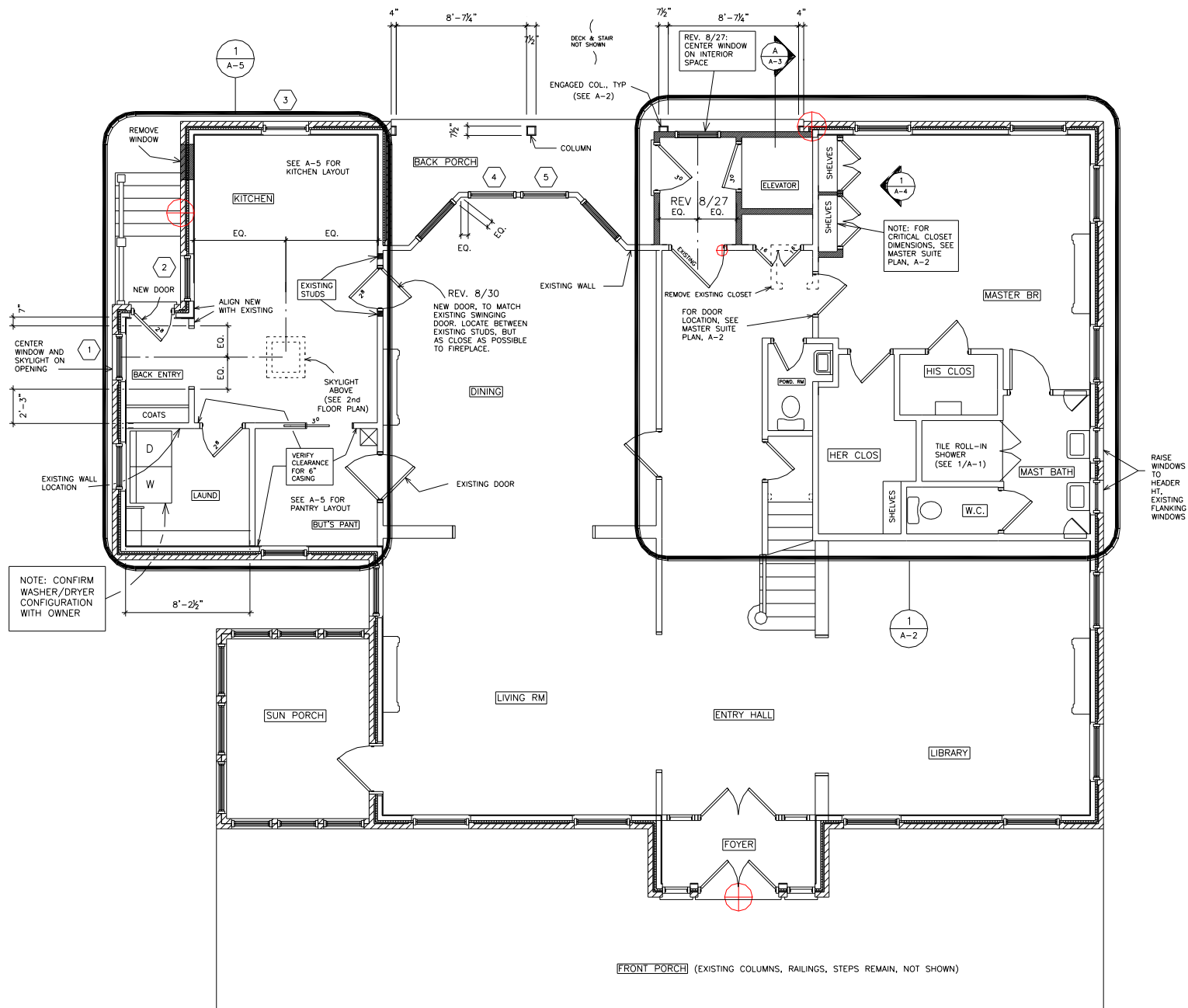
32 Interior basement



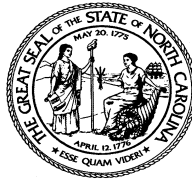
1

2nd FLOOR PLAN

Not to Scale



2 1st FLOOR PLAN
Not to Scale



**North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office**

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper

Secretary D. Reid Wilson

July 2, 2021

Tania Tully, Senior Preservation Planner
Raleigh Historic Development Commission
P.O. Box 829 Century Station
Raleigh, NC 27602

RE: Proposed Designation of the Thompson-Jones-Anderson-Allen House, 516 East Jones Street, Raleigh, Wake County.

Dear Ms. Tully:

Thank you for the report we received on the proposed designation of Thompson-Jones-Anderson-Allen House. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments in accordance with North Carolina General Statute 160D-946.

The Thompson-Jones-Anderson-Allen House, located in Raleigh's historic Oakwood neighborhood, is the second oldest extant house in Oakwood and the oldest still used as a single-family residence. The house at 6 North Bloodworth Street (ca 1840) has been converted to a multifamily residence. cursory research suggests that the only other single-family residences in the city limits that were built as a single-family residence and is still in use as such today is the Crabtree Jones house (ca 1800), and perhaps a house at 608 East Hargett Street (ca 1850). The house at 516 East Jones Street is not only significant as an early residence, but also as an example of an evolved house that grew and changed to meet changing needs. While the core of the ca 1851 house remains, it has been enlarged with the addition of porches, a kitchen wing and later a two-story west wing. In the early twentieth century it was clad in brick and the roof covered in slate. As such, the house reflects not only the early impulse to settle in Raleigh, it has witnessed the development of the surrounding Oakwood neighborhood. The house's adaptation to meet the needs and tastes of subsequent owners has resulted in a building with an expanded period of significance (through 1970) that incorporates multiple building campaigns, each with importance in their own right. Though the recent restoration is not yet historic, it was carefully done and reflects a commitment to save an important part of Raleigh's historic fabric not only by the owner but by the contractors and the Society for the Preservation of Historic Oakwood.

The property may contain archaeological resources associated with the house or former outbuildings. Care should be taken to avoid inadvertent damage or destruction of these resources during any ground disturbing activities.

We have shared recommendations with staff to perform a few changes to the report. With these changes, we believe the designation report will provide the preservation commission and local governing board

sufficient information to determine whether the Thompson-Jones-Anderson-Allen House possesses the requisite special local significance and integrity for local historic landmark designation.

Landmark designation means the community recognizes the property is worthy of preservation because of its special significance to the local community. Any substantial changes in design, materials, and appearance to the property would be subject to the design review procedures of the preservation commission.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the report. Please note, our comments are advisory only and therefore, non-binding. Once the governing board has received a recommendation from the Raleigh Historic Development Commission, it should proceed in the same manner as would otherwise be required for an amendment to the zoning ordinance. Once the decision has been made, please return a completed copy of the enclosed form to our office.

This letter serves as our comments on the proposed designation of the Thompson-Jones-Anderson-Allen House. Please contact me at Kristi.brantley@ncdcr.gov (preferred) or 919-814-6576 should you have any questions about our comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kristi Brantley". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long, sweeping tail on the "y".

Kristi Brantley
Local Preservation Commissions/CLG Coordinator

CC: Commission Chair

Enclosure