

Return to:
Debbie DaGrosa
Office of the City Clerk & Treasurer
P.O. Box 590
Raleigh, NC 27602

WAKE COUNTY, NC 8
TAMMY L. BRUNNER
REGISTER OF DEEDS
PRESENTED & RECORDED ON
10/20/2021 09:09:57

BOOK:018755 PAGE:02006 - 02011

ORDINANCE NO. (2021) - 286

AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING THE **THOMPSON-JONES-ANDERSON-ALLEN HOUSE** IN THE PLANNING JURISDICTION OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, A HISTORIC LANDMARK

WHEREAS, the property located at 516 E Jones Street, Raleigh, NC (the "Property"), is owned by Ann Robertson (the "Property Owner"); and

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina authorized the creation of the Raleigh Historic Development Commission for the City of Raleigh and otherwise provided for the preservation of certain historic sites and buildings by the passage of Chapter 160D, Article 9, Part 4 of the North Carolina General Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the Raleigh Historic Development Commission has adopted rules of procedure, principles and guidelines for altering, restoring, moving, or demolishing properties designated as landmarks; and

WHEREAS, the Raleigh Historic Development Commission has made an investigation and recommended the Property be designated a historic landmark and provided a copy of such investigation and recommendation to the Office of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources; and

WHEREAS, the Property Owner has requested that certain interior features be included in the landmark designation; and

WHEREAS, the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources has been given an opportunity to review and comment upon the landmark designation and has provided written comments; and

WHEREAS, on the 7th day of September 2021, a virtual joint public hearing was held before City Council of the City of Raleigh and the Raleigh Historic Development Commission to determine whether the hereinafter described Property should be designated a historic landmark; and

WHEREAS, the Raleigh Historic Development Commission has deemed and found the Property to be of special significance in terms of its historical, prehistorical, architectural, or cultural importance and to possess integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and/or association; and

WHEREAS, all requirements of Chapter 160D, Article 9, Part 4 of the North Carolina General Statutes, preceding the adoption of this ordinance, have been complied with.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA THAT:

Section 1. The property designated as Thompson-Jones-Anderson-Allen House, in the planning jurisdiction of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, be and is declared a Raleigh Historic Landmark. Said property being more particularly described as follows:

The property located at 516 E Jones Street, Raleigh, NC, owned by Ann Robertson, that property described in deed book 15854, page 1096 being all of lot 1 identified in the Book of Maps 2013 page 303 recorded in Wake County Registry, comprising approximately .564 acres.

Section 2. Those elements of the property that are integral to its historical, architectural or prehistorical value are as follows:

The ca. 1851 two story house, its form, and the alterations made as the house evolved over time. The house 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, but it has also 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 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. The original windows are primarily double hung, wooden sash windows of varying lite configurations. The porch has fluted Doric columns and pilasters. It shelters a projecting brick vestibule with double leaf doors.

A detailed architectural description and history is found in the 2021 Raleigh Historic Landmark Designation application and report and is hereby incorporated by reference.

Section 3. As used herein, the term “exterior features” shall include the architectural style, general design, and general arrangement of the exterior of a building or other structure, including the kind and texture of the building material, the size and scale of the building, and the type and style of all windows, doors, light fixtures, signs, and other appurtenant fixtures. In the case of outdoor advertising signs, “exterior features” shall mean the style, material, size and location of all such signs. As set forth in the City’s Unified Development Ordinance, “exterior features” also includes historic signs, color, and significant landscape, archaeological, and natural features.

Section 4. No exterior portion of any building or other structure (including masonry walls, fences, light fixtures, steps and pavement, or any other appurtenant features), trees, nor above ground utility structure nor any type of outdoor advertising sign may be erected, altered, restored, or moved on the herein described property that is designated in this ordinance a historic landmark until after a certificate of appropriateness as to exterior features has been submitted to and approved by the Raleigh Historic Development Commission; provided however that the Raleigh Planning Director or designee may approve certificates of appropriateness for minor works as listed in the Bylaws and Rules of Procedure of the Raleigh Historic Development Commission.

Section 5. No exterior portion of any building or other structure (including masonry walls, fences, light fixtures, steps and pavement, or any other appurtenant features), trees, nor above-ground utility structure nor any type of outdoor advertising sign may be demolished on the herein described property that is designated in this ordinance as a historic landmark until after a certificate of appropriateness as to the relocation, demolition or destruction of the designated landmark has been submitted to and approved by the Raleigh Historic Development Commission. The effective date of such certificate may be delayed for a period of up to three hundred sixty-five (365) days from the date of approval (or any longer period of time as allowed by N.C.G.S. § 160D-949, as it may be amended hereafter). An application for a certificate of appropriateness authorizing the demolition or destruction of a building, site or structure determined by the State Historic Preservation Officer as having statewide significance may be denied, except when the Raleigh Historic Development Commission finds that the owner would suffer extreme hardship or be permanently deprived of all beneficial use or return by virtue of the denial.

Section 6. The Raleigh Historic Development Commission has jurisdiction over the following interior features of the Property (referred to herein as the “Interior Features”), which are of architectural, artistic, or historical significance:

First and second floor plans including walls and cased openings. The primary stair newel post, railing, and spindles. The secondary stair railing and spindles. The 1-1/4” x 6” pine flooring and vestibule tile flooring. The interior trim including door and windows surrounds, chair rails, crown and ceiling moldings, and ceiling medallions. Fireplace surrounds and mantles. The interior doors including pocket doors and period/historic door and window hardware.

Detailed descriptions of these features are found in the 2021 Raleigh Historic Landmark Designation application and report and is hereby incorporated by reference.

Section 7. The Interior Features may not be altered, restored or moved until after a certificate of appropriateness as to the Interior Features has been submitted to and approved by the Raleigh Historic Development Commission.

Section 8. All owners and occupants of the property hereinabove described, whose identity and addresses can be ascertained by the exercise of due diligence shall be sent a copy of this ordinance.

Section 9. This ordinance shall be filed in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Wake County and indexed after the property owner's name in the grantor and grantee indexes.

Section 10. A copy of this ordinance shall be kept on file in the office of the City Clerk and made available for public inspection at any reasonable time.

Section 11. A copy of this ordinance shall be given to the City’s building inspector.

Section 12. A copy of this ordinance shall be provided to the Wake County tax supervisor.

Section 13. The fact that the property described herein has been designated as a historic landmark shall be clearly indicated on all tax maps maintained by the City and County for such period as the designation remains in effect.

Section 14. City administration and the Raleigh Historic Development Commission are hereby authorized and directed to have erected an appropriate sign on the site hereinabove described setting forth the fact that said site has been designated a historic landmark by action of the Raleigh Historic Development Commission and the City Council of the City of Raleigh provided, should the owners of the hereinabove described property not consent to the erection of said sign on the described premises, City administration and the Raleigh Historic Development Commission are hereby authorized and directed to have said sign located on the public right-of-way adjacent to said property.

Section 15. In the event that the historic building designated by this ordinance is demolished in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Raleigh, this ordinance shall automatically be null and void.

Section 16. Any violation of this ordinance shall be unlawful as by law provided.

Section 17. This ordinance has been provided to the North Carolina Capital Commission as required by law.

Adopted: October 5, 2021

Effective: October 5, 2021

Distribution: Department of Planning and Development
Raleigh Historic Development Commission
Wake County Tax Assessor
Property Owner and Occupant (if not the owner)
Registrar of Deeds



City Of Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA

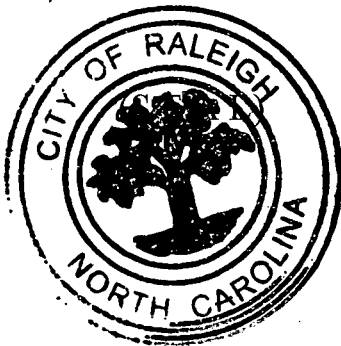
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA)
COUNTY OF WAKE)

CERTIFICATION

I, Deborah A. DaGrosa, Assistant City Clerk of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, do hereby certify that the attached is a true and exact copy of the following City of Raleigh Ordinance:

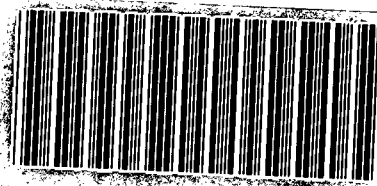
Ordinance No. (2021) 286 adopted October 5, 2021

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have unto set my hand and have caused the Seal of the City of Raleigh to be affixed this 15th day of October 2021.



Deborah A. DaGrosa

Deborah A. DaGrosa
Assistant City Clerk



BOOK: 018755 PAGE: 02006 - 02011



Please retain yellow trailer page

It is part of the recorded document and must be submitted with the original for re-recording.

**Tammy L. Brunner
Register of Deeds**

Wake County Justice Center
300 South Salisbury Street, Suite 1700
Raleigh, NC 27601

New Time Stamp

\$25 Non-Standard Fee

Additional Document Fee

Additional Reference Fee

This Customer Group

_____ # of Excessive Entities

_____ # of Time Stamps Needed

This Document

_____ 6 # of Pages JM

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) - (905) 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

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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

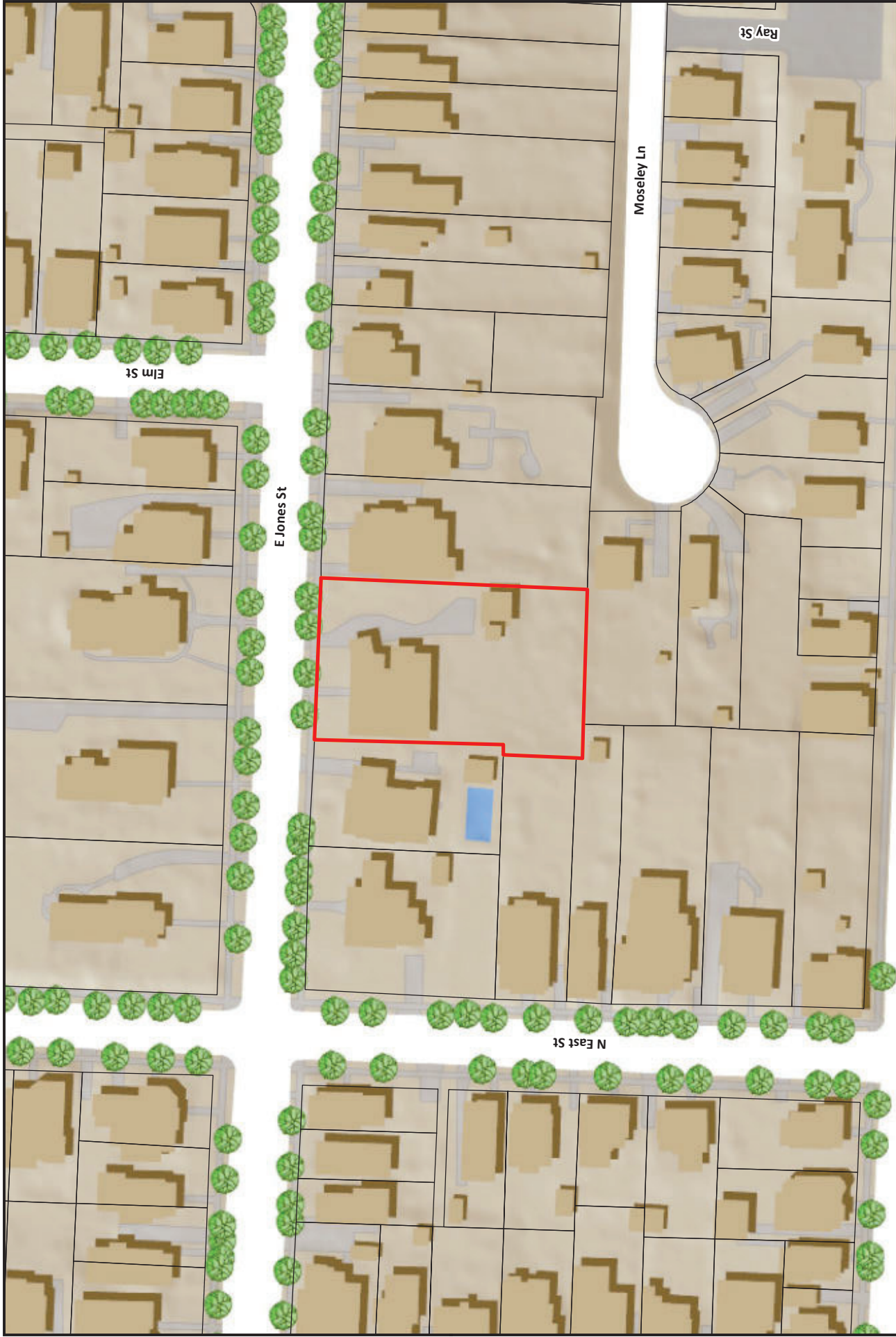
Hardwood floors, vestibule tile flooring

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

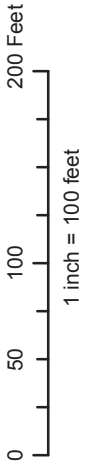
Also fireplaces, interior doors including pocket doors, windows, period/historic door and window hardware

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

Sincerely, Ann Robertson



Thompson-Anderson-Allen House



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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



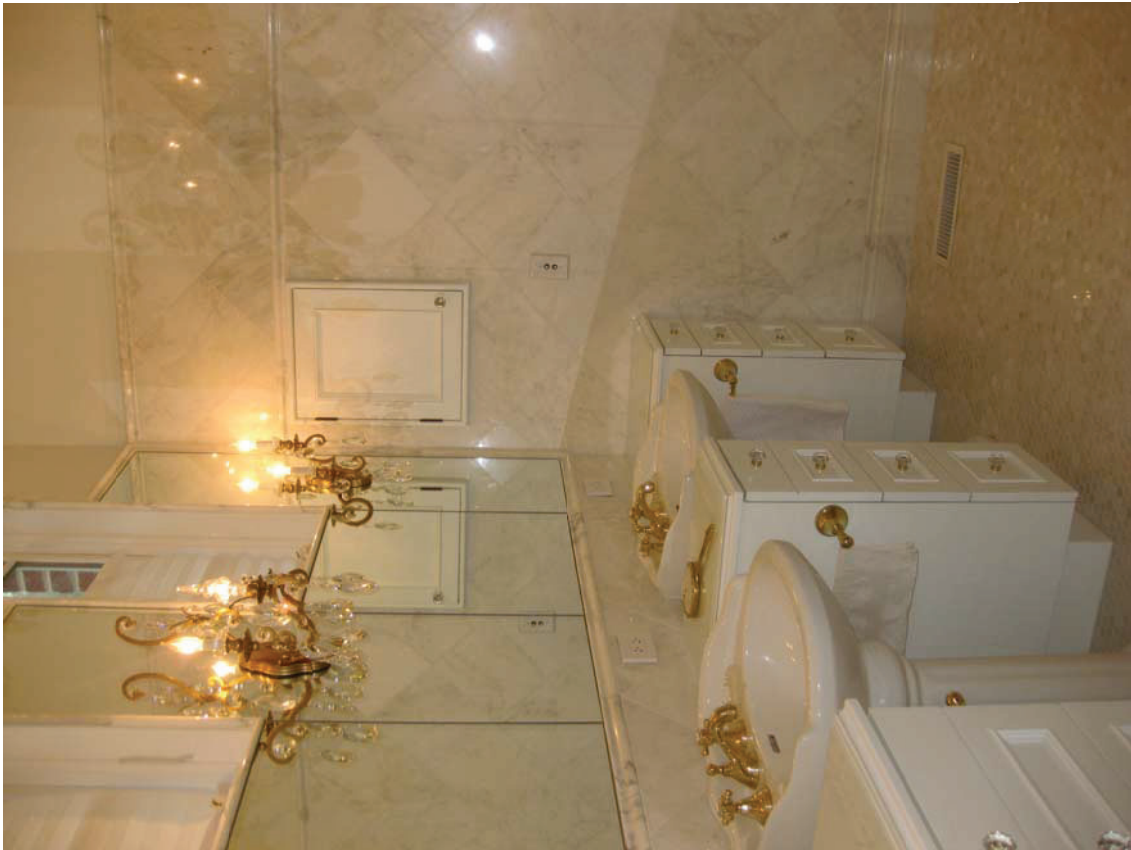
19 Interior First Floor library



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



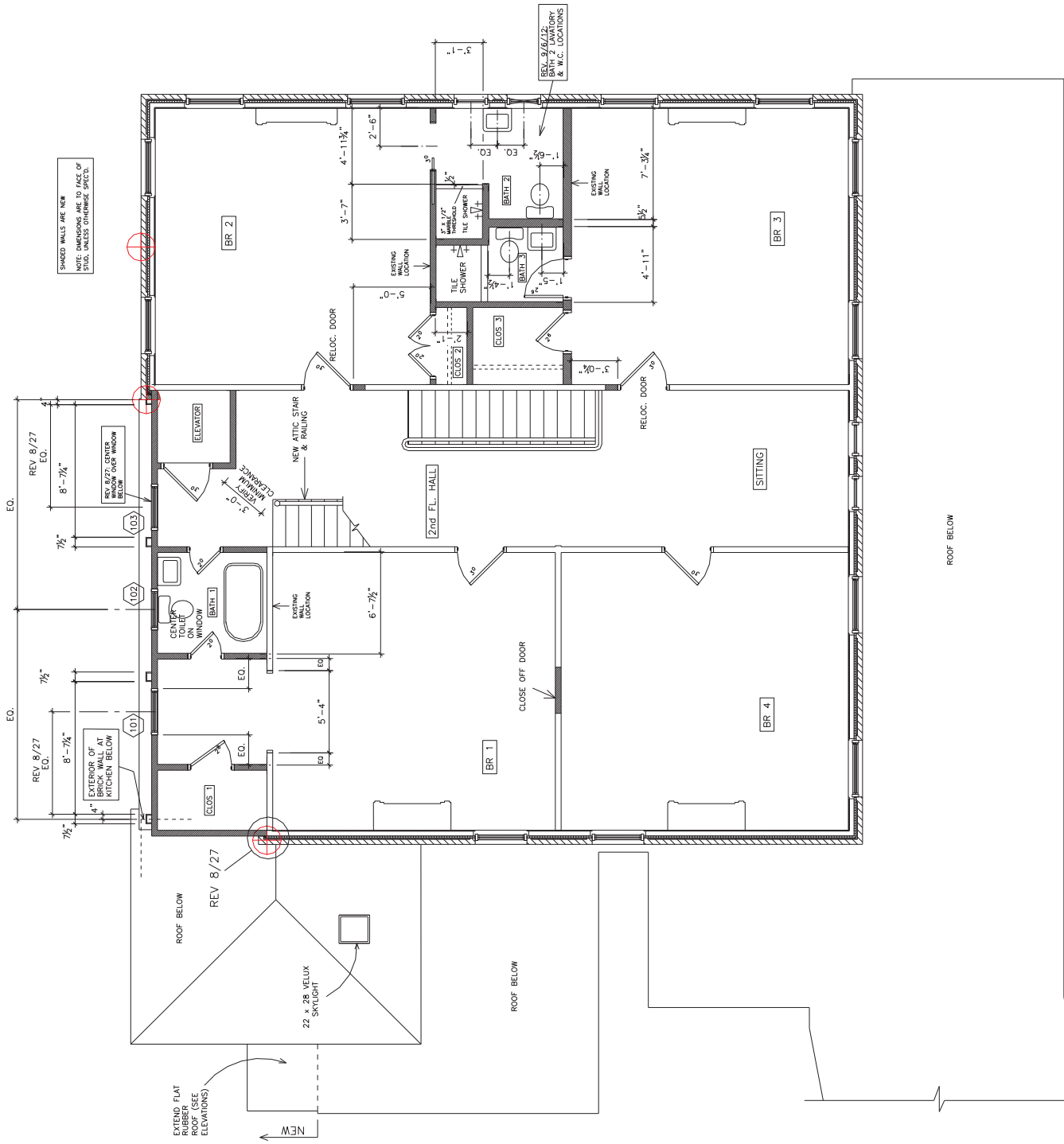
30 Interior Second Floor stairs to attic



31 Interior Attic



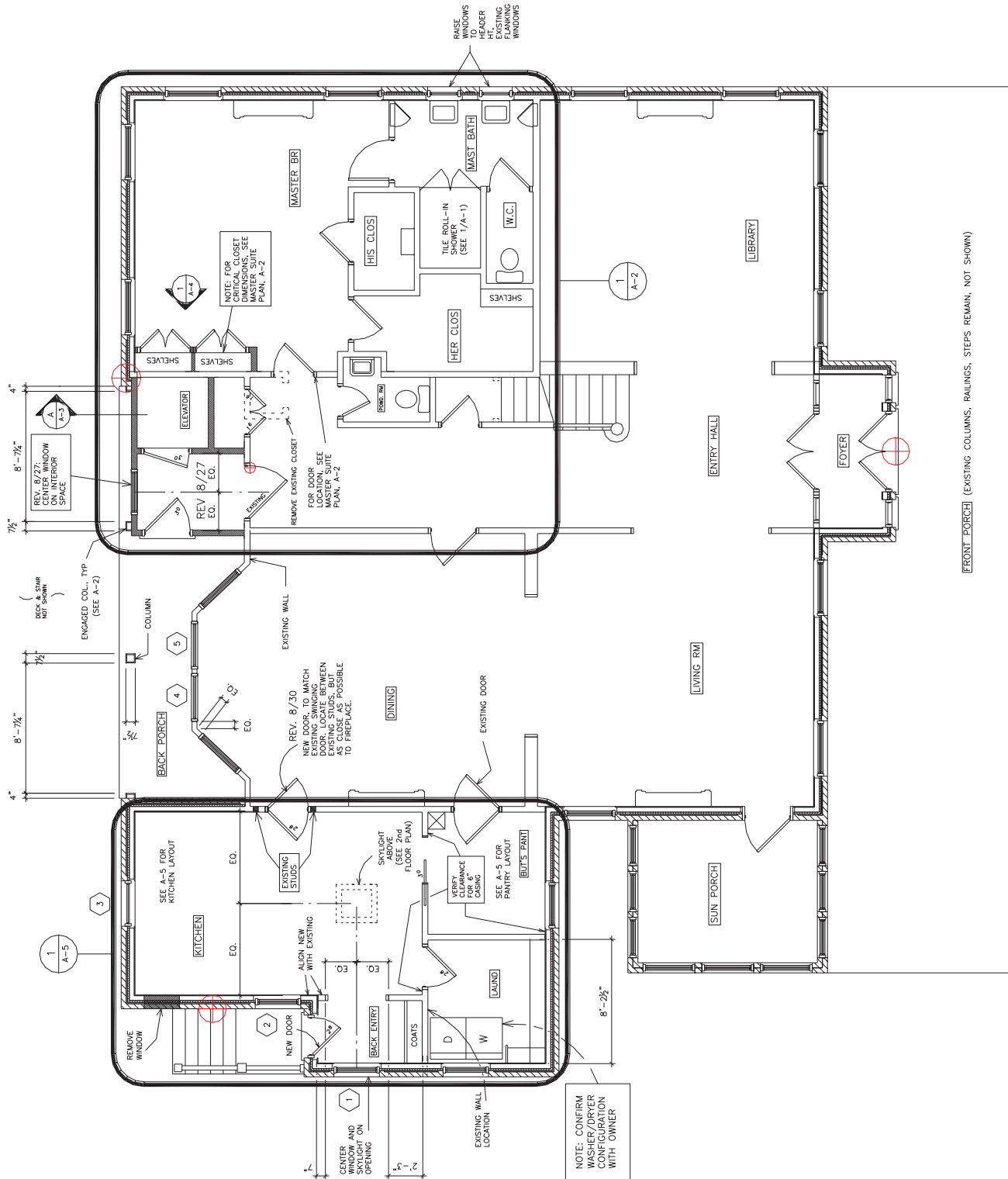
32 Interior basement



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 style with a long, sweeping tail on the letter "y".

Kristi Brantley
Local Preservation Commissions/CLG Coordinator

CC: Commission Chair

Enclosure