



City Of Raleigh
North Carolina


(STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF WAKE)

CERTIFICATION

I, Gail G. Smith, City Clerk of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina,
do hereby certify that the attached is a true and exact copy of Ordinance (2005) 941 designating
Trinity House, 3700 Trenton Road, Raleigh, North Carolina, a Historic Landmark.

WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused
the Seal of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina to be affixed this 8th day of December, 2005.




Gail G. Smith
City Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. (2005) 941

AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING TRINITY HOUSE IN THE PLANNING JURISDICTION OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, A HISTORIC LANDMARK

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina authorized the creation of the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission for the County of Wake and otherwise provided for the preservation of certain historic sites and buildings by the passage of Part 3C, Chapter 160A, Article 19 of the North Carolina General Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the City of Raleigh and the County of Wake have entered into an interlocal agreement that gives the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission jurisdiction for historic landmark administration within the City of Raleigh Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources has made an analysis and recommendation that the following property be designated a historic property; and

WHEREAS, Wake County Historic Preservation Commission has made an investigation of and, following a public hearing held on the 11th day of October, 2005 in the Board of Commissioners' Meeting Room, Room 700, in the Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh, recommended that the hereinafter described property should be designated a historic landmark; and

WHEREAS, all requirements of Part 3C, Chapter 160A, Article 19 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 Trinity 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 3700 Trenton Rd., Raleigh, NC 27607, owned by John Colvard, that property described in deed book 09290, page 1243 recorded in Wake County Registry, comprising approximately 5 acres.

Section 2. Those elements of the property that are integral to its historical, prehistorical, architectural, archaeological and/or cultural significance, or any combination thereof are as follows:

The Trinity House and its surrounding site date from the first half of the nineteenth century and contain the oldest brick residence in Wake County as well as a number of potential archaeological sites. The site is strongly connected to the early history of Methodism in Wake County. Contributing resources include; the house, well site, trash/midden pit, kiln/clay pit site and kitchen/cookhouse site

Section 3. No portion of the exterior features of any building, site, structure, or object (including walls, fences, light fixtures, steps, pavement, paths, or any other appurtenant features), trees, nor above ground utility structure that is designated in this ordinance located on the hereinbefore described site may be altered, restored, moved, remodeled, or reconstructed so that a change in design, material or outer appearance occurs unless and until a certificate of appropriateness is obtained from the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission or its successors; provided however that the Wake County Planning Director or the director's designee may approve certificates of appropriateness for minor works as listed in the Bylaws and Rules of Procedure of the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission.

Section 4. No building, site, structure, or object (including walls, fences, light fixtures, steps, pavement, paths, or any other appurtenant features), trees, nor above ground utility structure that is designated in this ordinance located on the hereinbefore described site may be demolished unless and until either approval of demolition is obtained from the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission or a period of three hundred sixty-five (365) days has elapsed following final review by the Commission of a request for demolition (or any longer period of time required by N.C.G.S. 160A-400.14 as it maybe amended hereafter); provided however, that demolition may be denied by the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission in the event that the State Historic Preservation Officer determines that the building, site, or structure has statewide significance as provided by N.C.G.S. 160A-400.14.

Section 5. With the property owner's consent, the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission shall have jurisdiction over the following interior features of the property: brick walls, stone chimneys and timber frame addition.

Section 6. 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 by certified mail a copy of this ordinance.

Section 7. This ordinance shall be indexed after the property owner's name in the grantor and grantee indexes in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Wake County.

Section 8. City administration and the Wake County Historic Preservation 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 property by action of the Wake County Historic Preservation 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 Wake County Historic Preservation Commission are hereby authorized and directed to have said sign located on the public right-of-way adjacent to said property.

Section 9. In the event any building, site, structure, or object 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 10. Any violation of this ordinance shall be unlawful as by law provided.

Adopted: December 6, 2005

Effective: December 11, 2005

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

LANDMARK DESIGNATION APPLICATION

Preparing Your Application:

Please type or use black ink and use paper no larger than 11" x 17" for the required supporting information. Capital Area Preservation (CAP) staff is available to advise in the preparation of applications.

Filing Your Application:

When completed, the attached application will initiate consideration of a property for designation as a local historic landmark. The application will enable the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission (WCHPC) to determine whether the property qualifies for designation.

Mail the application to Capital Area Preservation, PO Box 28072, Raleigh, NC, 27611. Submitted materials become the property of the Wake County Government and will not be returned. Incomplete applications will be returned to the applicant for revision. CAP staff will contact applicants after receiving an application to discuss the next steps of the designation process. (See Landmark Designation Q & A sheet) Contact CAP with any questions at 919.755.9841, or e-mail at cappresinc@aol.com. CAP can be found on the web at <http://capitalareapreservation.org>. Thank you very much for your interest in protecting Wake County's historic resources.

**The guidelines developed for this application are based on the evaluation process used by the National Register of Historic Places. National Register evaluation principles regarding criteria, category classifications, and integrity have been adapted for local applications.*

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Trinity House

Current Name: Trinity House

2. Location

Please include the full street address of the property, including its local jurisdiction. North Carolina Property Identification Numbers (PIN) can be found at the Wake County property information website at <http://imaps.co.wake.nc.us/imaps/mainpage.htm>, or by contacting the Wake County Planning Department.

Street Address: 3700 Trenton Rd.

City/Town/Jurisdiction: Raleigh, NC 27607-6330 / jurisdiction - Raleigh ETJ

NC PIN Number: 0775758961

3. Owner Information (If more than one, list primary contact)

Name: John Colvard

Address: same as above **Phone:** (919)- 829-0366

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

Name: Kevin Allen, Capital Area Preservation

Address: PO Box 28072, Raleigh, NC 27611 **Phone:** (919)-833 -6404

5. General Data/Site Information

- A. **Date of Construction and major additions/alterations:**
Built c. 1810-1820; major two story addition, late nineteenth / early twentieth century; enclosed side porch, c. 1960s-70s, rear deck, 1994. The property also contains four contributing sites, all dating to the early nineteenth century; Well site, trash/midden pit, kiln/clay pit site/ kitchen/cookhouse site
- B. **Number, type, and date of construction of outbuildings:**
No contributing outbuildings
- C. **Approximate lot size or acreage:** 5.07
- D. **Architect, builder, carpenter, and/or mason:** unknown
- E. **Original Use:** Residence
- F. **Present Use:** Residence

6. Classification

A. Category (building(s), structure, object, or site): **Site**
Building – A “building,” is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. (i.e.: house, barn, hotel, church, school, theater, stable)
Structure - The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter (i.e.: tunnel, bridge, highway, silo)
Object - The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment. (i.e.: sculpture, fountain, monument)
Site - A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure. (i.e.: battlefield, cemeteries, designed landscape)

B. Ownership (check one): Private Public

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

A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archeological values for which a property is significant because it was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the property, and possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period.

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Non-contributing</u>
Buildings	<u>1</u>	_____
Structures	_____	_____
Objects	_____	_____
Sites	<u>4</u>	_____

D. Previous field documentation (when and by whom): Recorded in the Wake County Comprehensive Architectural Survey, early 1990s
Please contact the Survey Coordinator at the State Historic Preservation Office to determine whether the property has been included in a county survey (733-6545).

E. National Register Status and date (listed, eligible, study list): N/A
Please contact the National Register Coordinator at the State Historic Preservation Office to determine National Register status (733-6545).

3/03

7. Supporting Documentation (Attach to application on separate sheets)

A. Required Photographs

- (2) sets, current black and white prints (4"x6" or larger); and
- (1) set of current color slides

- For **buildings and structures**, include all facades and at least one (1) photo and one (1) slide of all other contributing and non-contributing resources. Also include at least one (1) photo that shows the main building or structure within its setting. For **sites**, include overall views and any significant details. For **objects**, include a variety of representative views, as well as a view of the object within its setting.
- Photos and slides must be identified with the name of the property, its address or location, and the date.

B. Maps

Include two (2) maps; one (1) clearly indicating the location of the property in relation to the local community, and one (1) showing the boundaries of the property. Tax maps with the boundaries of the property are preferred, but survey or sketch maps are acceptable. Please show street names and numbers and all structures on the property.

C. Historical significance (Applies to all classifications)

- Note any significant events, people, and/or families associated with the property. Please clearly define the significance of the property in the commercial, social or political history of the local community or of Wake County. (For example, the property may have been the birthplace of an influential citizen, represent historical patterns of commercial or agricultural development, or served as an important center of community activity). Include all major owners.
- Please include a bibliography of sources consulted.

D. Architectural description, significance and integrity (Applies to buildings, structures and objects)

- For **buildings and structures**, describe, including exterior architectural features, additions, remodeling, and alterations. Also describe significant outbuildings. For **objects**, describe the physical appearance of the object(s) to be designated.
- Context of the history of the local community or of Wake County. (For example, the building or structure might be one of a town's only surviving examples of a Greek Revival building, or it may be a unique local interpretation of the Arts and Crafts movement. An object might be a statue designed by a notable sculptor.
- Include a statement describing how the building, structure or object currently conveys its historic integrity. For example, does it retain elements of its original design, materials, location, workmanship, setting, historic associations, or feeling, or any combination thereof?
- Please include a bibliography of sources consulted.

E. Property boundary, significance and integrity (Applies to all classifications)

- Describe the land area to be designated, address any prominent landscape features.
- Clearly explain the significance of the land area proposed for designation and its historical relationship to the **building(s)**, **structure(s)** or **object(s)** located within the property boundary or, in the case of **sites**, the historical event or events that make the land area significant. For **buildings and structures**, the designated land area may represent part of or the entire original parcel boundaries, or may encompass vegetative buffers or important outbuildings. For **objects**, the designated land area may continue to provide the object's historic context (i.e., a statue's historic park setting). For **sites**, the designated area may encompass a landscape that retains its historic integrity (i.e. a battlefield encompassing undisturbed historic view sheds).

8. Signatures

Applicant: _____ Date: _____

I have read the general information on landmark designation provided by Capital Area Preservation and affirm that I support landmark designation of the property defined herein.

Owner: J. L. Chaudhry

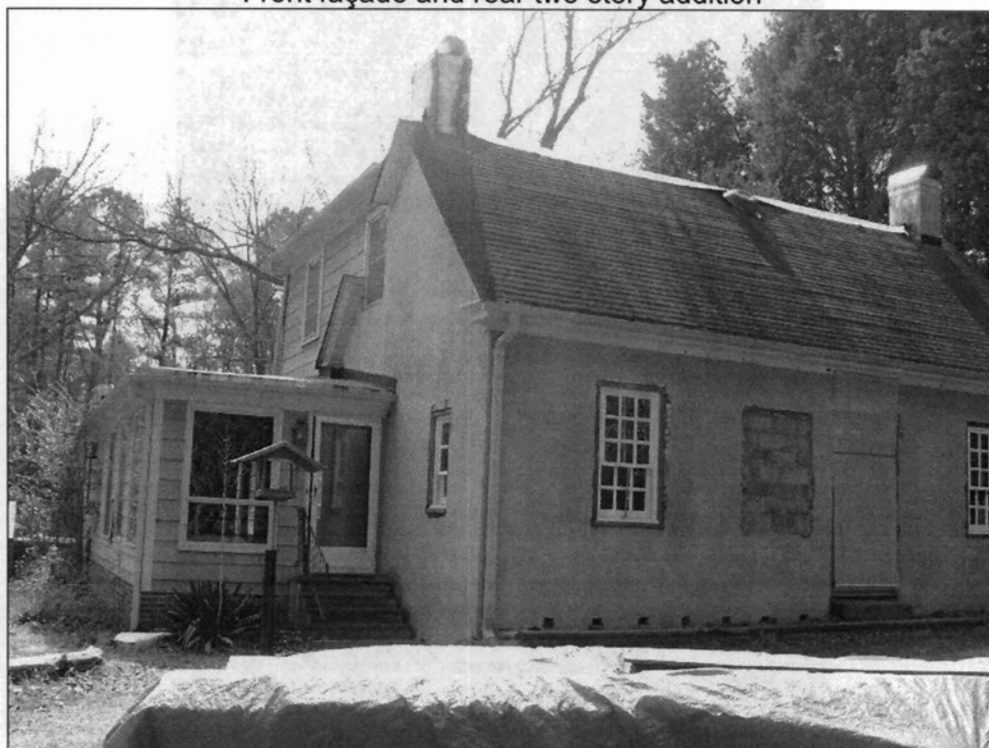
Date: 06 OCT 2005

Section 7A: Photographs
Trinity House
Raleigh vicinity, Wake County

Front Elevation, house



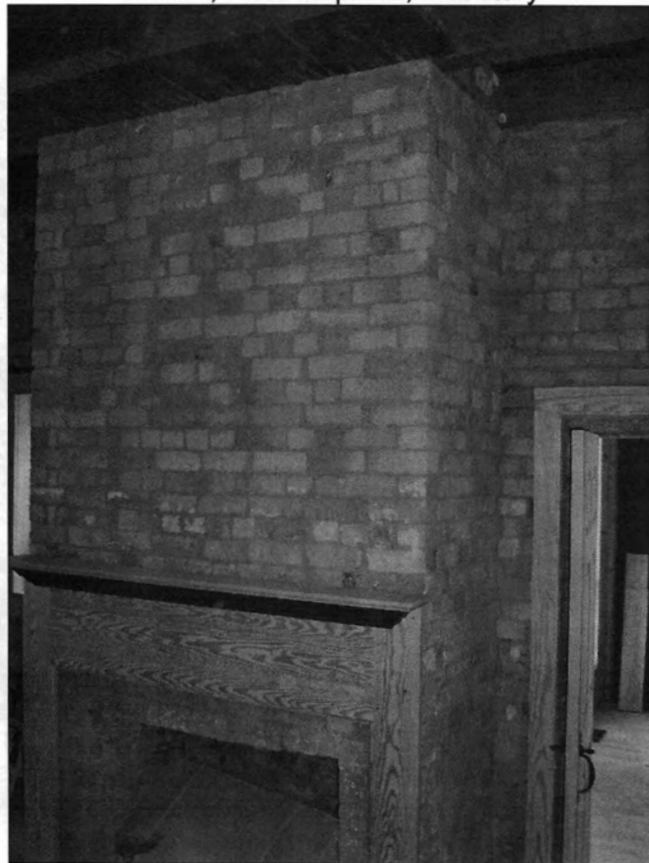
Front façade and rear two story addition



Brick engraving, over east side, first story fireplace, "1806" or "1816"



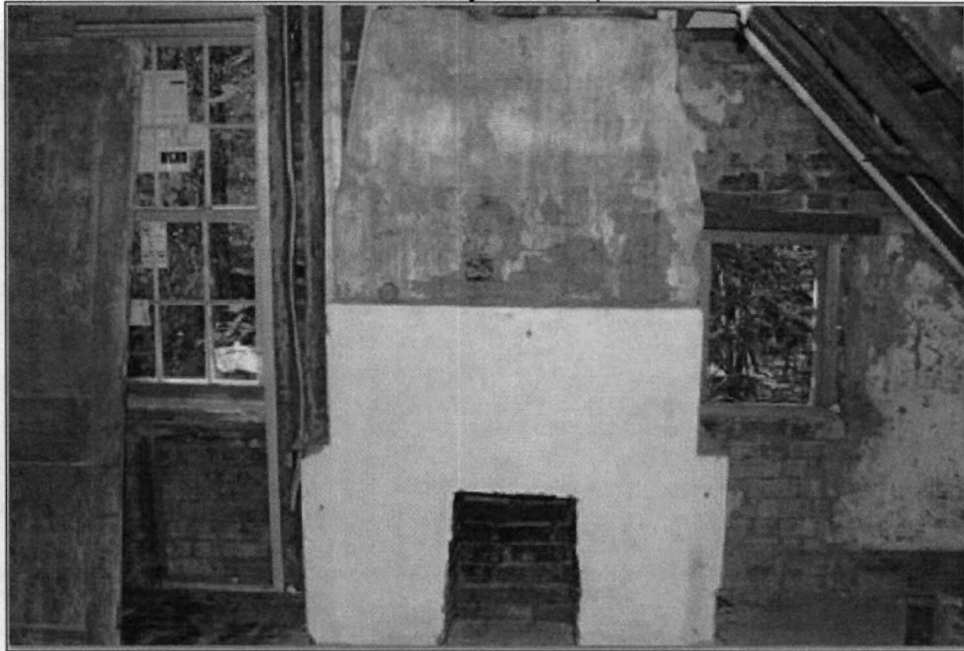
Mantel, East fireplace, first story



Second story east fireplace



Second story east fireplace



Exposed stone chimney, second story



Timber frame addition



Timber frame addition and exposed brick of rear of house



Rear brick wall, looking into east parlor, 1st story



Original well site



Trash / midden pile site



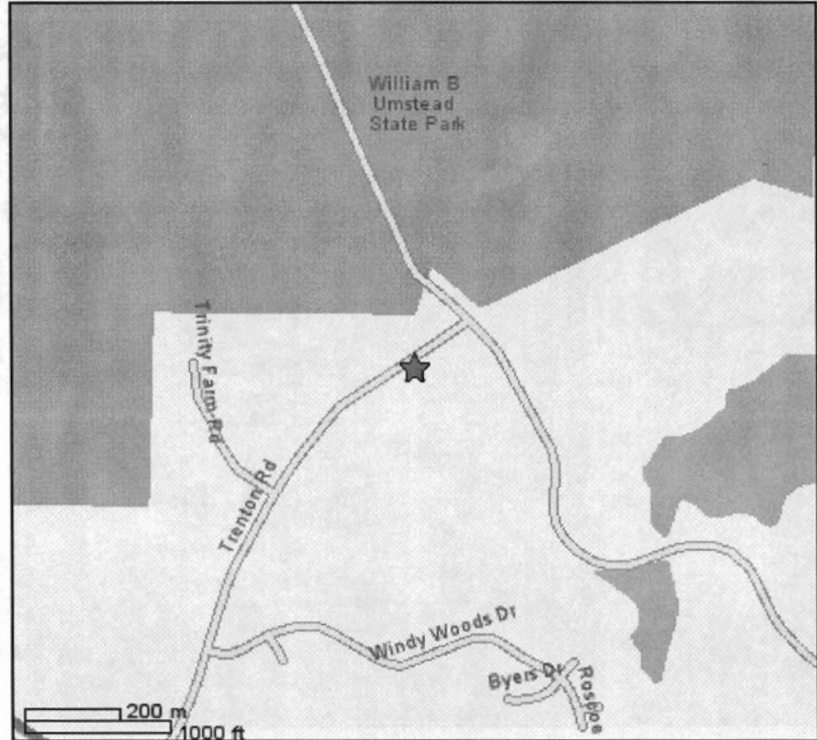
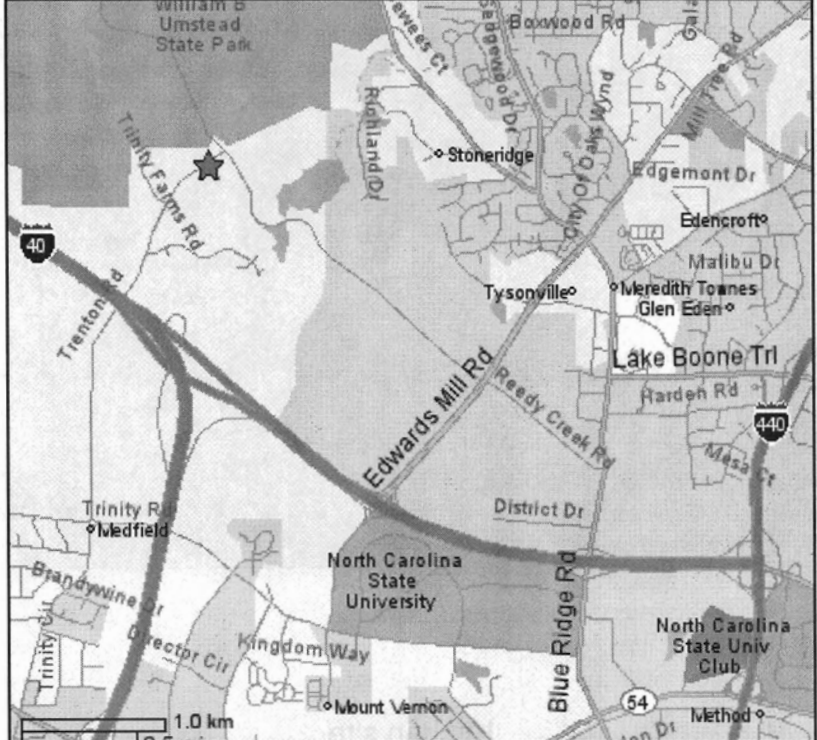
Kiln / Clay pit site



Kitchen site



Section 7B: Maps; location maps
Trinity House
Raleigh vicinity, Wake County, NC



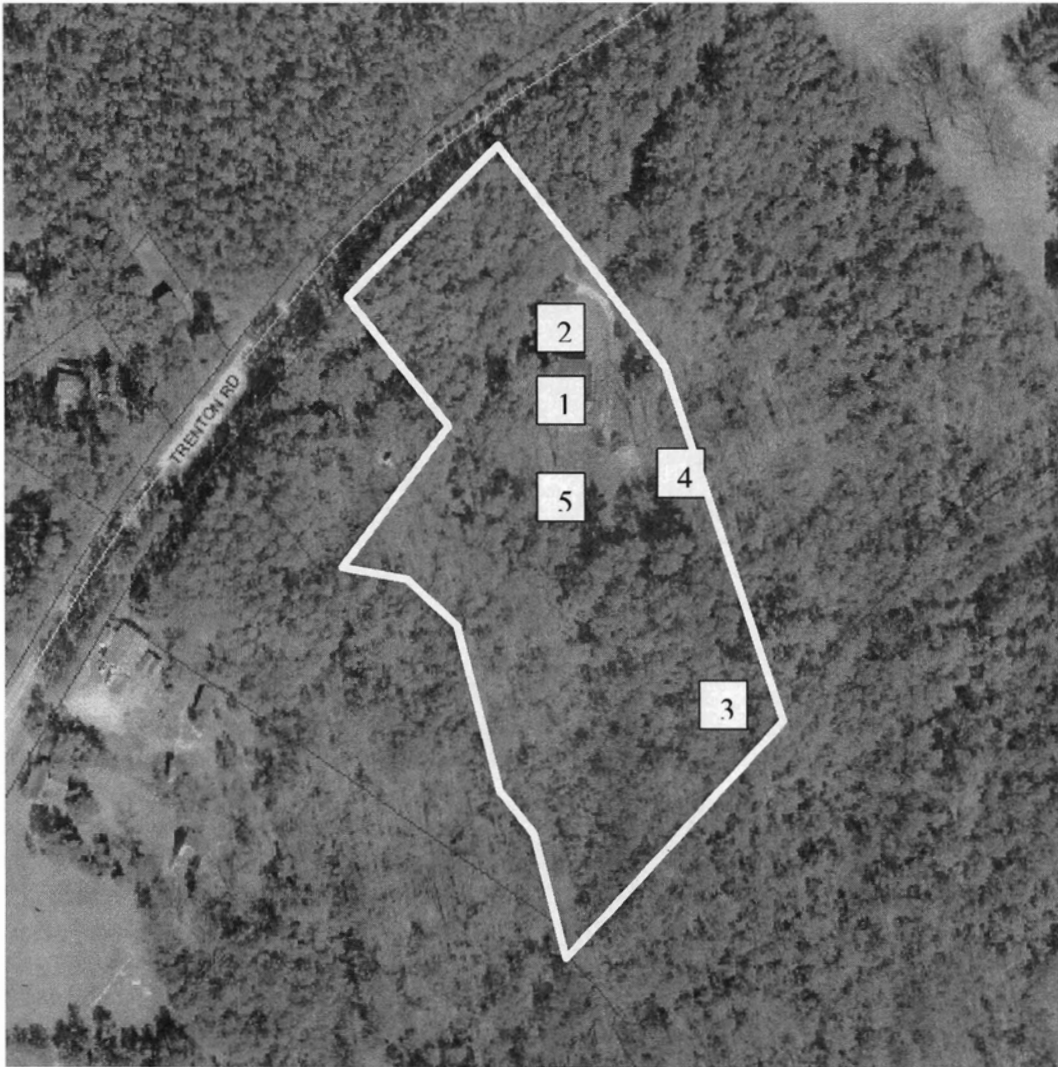
Section 7B: Maps; tax map

Trinity House

Raleigh vicinity, Wake County, NC



Section 7B: Maps; site map
Trinity House
Raleigh vicinity, Wake County, NC



1. Trinity House
2. Old well site
3. Trash / Midden pit site
4. Kiln / Clay pit site
5. Kitchen / Outbuilding site

Section 7C – Historical Significance

Trinity House

Raleigh vicinity, Wake County, NC

While the builder of the Trinity House, off Trenton Road (Old Trinity Road) in Northwest Raleigh is not known, the house could have associations with John Berry, a significant Hillsborough architect and brick mason responsible for constructing the first building at Wake Forest College and the South Brick House in Wake Forest, the second oldest brick residence in Wake County (Stroupe). Local tradition states that Berry built the Berry Brick House in Hillsborough, either under the tutelage of or in partnership with Samuel Hancock, local mason and builder. Berry apprenticed under Hancock in his late teens, around the time the Trinity House was built. The Berry Brick house is similar in form and construction to the Trinity House (hall and parlor, Flemish bond brick pattern, end gables, one-and-a-half stories). Brick construction was a specialized craft normally practiced by skilled builders. Few, if any, such masons were present in Wake County during this time, strengthening the possibility that Berry and/or Hancock were involved in the construction of the Trinity House.

There is strong evidence that the house was linked with early Methodism in Wake County. Few churches existed in Wake County by the beginning of the nineteenth century. The Revolutionary War had recently abolished the established church, and ministers were itinerant and poorly paid in North Carolina, if at all (Murray 168). North Carolina's Great Revival occurred between 1802 and 1804 with Presbyterians and Methodists leading the movement. Meeting houses were soon constructed throughout the state. These often served both as places of worship and as schools or town halls, and by 1818 organized community religion was common statewide (Murray 169).

While the brick house does not appear to have been built as a meeting house, a one story timber addition at the rear of the property dates from the same period if not earlier, and is of atypical residential proportions (17'8" (north to south) x 14'4" (east to west) x 8'9" (original floor to original rafter). Physical evidence indicates that the addition was built separately and added to the brick residence. This structure may have been used as a meeting area before or after its relocation.

Thus, while a church or meeting house constructed in the late 1700s or early 1800s in Wake County would have been rare, a structure within the areas known as the House Creek, Barton's Creek, and Oak Grove districts (part of a 4-mile-wide corridor from Raleigh northwest to the Durham County line called the "fertile area of Methodist beginnings" by Franklin C. Grill) would have been a likely stop for Wake County Methodist leaders. This area included the lands of John Rhodes, Sihon Smith, B. Allen, William Pope Sr., and Nathaniel Kimbrough, all prominent Wake County Methodists (Grill 23-7).

The three earliest Methodist meeting houses in Wake County according to Grill were Pope's Chapel, a log cabin in the Barton's Creek area within William "Captain" Pope Sr.'s land; the Neuse preaching house, property of B. Allen; and the Asbury Meeting House constructed in the eighteenth-century where the 300-block of North Blount Street is today (Grill 22, 38, Murray 172, 176). Although Trinity House is not one of those three, it was within John Rhodes' land. Rhodes owned 300 acres south of Crabtree Creek in the House Creek District. Further indicating that this area was active in Methodism, the journals of Francis Asbury, the "father of American Methodism," tell that

his earliest appearance in the county was preaching at Rhodes' home in 1780 (Grill 37, 25).

When John Rhodes passed away in 1799, his friend and neighbor Sihon Smith gave property to build a log church in Rhodes' honor, called Crabtree. Smith had settled on Richland Creek south of Dr. John King's property and by 1809 held title to 650 acres in the House Creek district (Grill 14, 42, 93). Dr. John King—the original driving force of Wake County Methodism who made his home in Wake County in 1789 (Grill 12-3)—possibly preached at Crabtree, and the structure became the first building in Wake County deeded to the Methodist trustees (Grill 43-4). Smith also acquired the Trinity House property, passing it and the Crabtree property to Henry Rhodes in 1814. That same year John Rhodes (Jr.) built Stoney Hill Meeting House in the northeast corner of his property to replace the meeting house of Sihon Smith, presumably Crabtree (Grill 52). Trinity House was not Crabtree but may have been Stoney Hill Meeting House. The founding of those two meeting houses, however, links Dr. John King and the establishment of meeting houses with Trinity House, Rhodes and Smith.

Although no records have been found to date specifically indicating the use of Trinity House after its construction, its connections with Rhodes and Smith—and through them Asbury, King, meeting houses, and the early Methodist movement in Wake County—certainly allow for speculation as to its possible place in early Wake Methodism. In addition, the 1870 Bevers Map (made from the 1870 census) labels the property as "Trinity," while all other properties are labeled by property owner family name. This nomenclature suggests an ecclesiastic association. The Trinity House property is even further entwined with this history through Nancy Rhodes. Nancy, daughter of John Rhodes, built Hollands Methodist Church (also called the Red Meeting House) south of Raleigh with her husband William Holland in 1812. Hollands Methodist Church was one of the earliest Methodist buildings in Wake County according to Murray (172). This same Nancy Rhodes Holland sold the Trinity House property in 1838.

The next thirty years of ownership of the Trinity House property are poorly recorded. However, there is a strong possibility that Trinity House may have served as a school for boys from 1847 to 1853. In July of 1847 Dr. Bennett Smedes established an Episcopal school for boys named Trinity School. Dr. Smedes was the son of Reverend Aldert Smedes of New York who opened St. Mary's school for girls in 1842. Trinity School was located "8 miles west of St. Mary's, 1 to 2 miles north of Asbury"—approximately the location of Trinity House today. Trinity School held 19 pupils at most at any time and closed in 1853 (Murray 310-3). After the Civil War the Trinity School property was purchased by Major Augustus Blount for his plantation "Stoney-Lonesome" (Murray 313). Throughout the years the property passed through the Blount, Nichols, and Cook families. Local sources have also indicated that the property may have served as a way station during the Civil War.

Section 7D – Architectural Description – Significance and Integrity

Trinity House

Raleigh vicinity, Wake County, NC

The Trinity House site consists of five identified resources. These contributing resources are nominated for their potential to yield future historic or archaeological information. Some of the areas of potential archaeological information include: early masonry and timber frame construction in Wake County, early nineteenth-century life in Wake County and the history of the early Methodist Church in Wake County

1. House

The Trinity House is the oldest surviving brick house in Wake County, dating from approximately 1810-1820 (Lally, 127). The original house is a one-and-a-half story Flemish bond cottage with a steep roof and enclosed end chimneys. The house was built in a hall and parlor configuration, with an enclosed center staircase. Recently the original front elevation of a center door flanked by two windows has been restored, replacing an earlier four-window arrangement. The two front windows are nine-over-six true divided lights (replacements). The brick exterior is covered with a thick stucco, but is exposed on the original rear elevation (now inside a rear addition). The original mantels have long since been removed but have been replaced by reproductions based on ghost markings. Ghost marks also reveal the appearance of earlier wainscoting in both rooms. Two bricks (one located over each fireplace) are engraved with the numbers "1804" and either "1816" or "1810". The second story contains two arched fireplaces and original pine flooring.

A hand-hewn timber, mortise and tenon frame addition dates from the same period or earlier as the house. Physical evidence suggests that the proportions of the frame structure appear more institutional than residential and supports the claim that the building may have served as a very early Methodist meeting house. A two-story frame addition was added to the rear of the house, incorporating the timber addition, in the late-nineteenth or early twentieth-century. The two-story addition is topped by a flat roof and pierces the gable of the original brick structure. Second story windows located towards the rear of the gable, flanking the chimneys, were enlarged later and cut into the roofline of the original house. A one story ell, enclosed side porch were added in the 1960s or 70s, and a rear deck was added in the 1990s.

The significant sections of the house include the remaining original brick structural elements, the stone chimneys, and the rear timber frame addition. While much of the original integrity of the house has been altered, these resources can potentially provide information regarding early nineteenth-century masonry and frame construction in Wake County.

The site directly surrounding the house has gone largely undisturbed since the mid-nineteenth century and may potentially be able to provide archaeological information in the form of a builder's trench. The crawl space underneath the property is also an area of potential archaeological significance.

The house retains integrity of feeling, setting, and association. The property owner has agreed to designate certain interior features of the house, including the exposed brick and stone elements of the house, as well as the remaining timber frame addition. As

with exterior features, major and minor changes to these elements will be subject to the review of the WCHPC

2. Well site

The old well site, directly in front of the house to the north, has been filled and covered, and is a potential source of archaeological data.

3. Trash / Midden pit site

A large trash pile is located in the woods to the south of the house. It is likely an earlier trash pit is located in layers beneath the twentieth century debris and may provide archaeological data regarding past activity at the site.

4. Kiln / Clay Pit site

A kiln / clay pit site has been identified to the southeast of the house, and could provide information on brick construction during this period. Most brick structures at this period were built of bricks manufactured on site, especially if there was a nearby source of clay, which is true in the case of the Trinity House. While the extant pit site is located on an adjacent property, surrounding areas on the Trinity House property have great potential for containing resources related to brick making.

5. Kitchen site

The former kitchen site is located directly south of the house. The remains of the kitchen foundation are partially buried underneath and next to a concrete slab. If excavated, the site could provide more information regarding activity on the property.

REFERENCES

Grill, C. Franklin, *Early Methodist Meeting Houses in Wake County, North Carolina, 1979.*

Lally, Kelly, *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination, Wake County, NC, 1993*

Murray, Elizabeth Reid *Wake—Capital County of North Carolina,, 1983.*

Stroupe, Dr. Henry S., "John Berry – Builder of the First College", *Wake Forest Magazine*, February 1965

Fendol Bevers Map of Wake County, 1870 (made from the 1870 Census)

Deed Records, Multiple, *Wake County Deed Office*

Section 7E – Boundary Justification

Trinity House

Raleigh vicinity, Wake County, NC

The proposed landmark boundary encompasses the Trinity House and a number of potential archeological sites. In addition to maintaining the wooded context of the property, the boundary area also serves as a buffer for the property from residential development on all sides of the property.