

APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION

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* for more information). Please feel free to contact CAP with any questions at 919.833.6404, or e-mail at info@cappresinc.org. CAP can be found on the web at www.cappresinc.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: Captain Harrison P. Guess House

Current Name: Guess-Ogle House

2. Location

Please include the full street address of the property, including its local planning jurisdiction. Wake County Property Identification (PIN) and Real Estate Identification (REID) Numbers 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: 215 S. Academy Street

Planning Jurisdiction: Cary PIN Number: 0764500982 REID: 0061157

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

Name: Carroll and Sheila Ogle

Address: 215 S. Academy Street Cary, NC 27511-3328

Phone: 919.272.3079 Email: cogle@mrppinc.com

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


Name: Rebecca Spanbauer, Capital Area Preservation

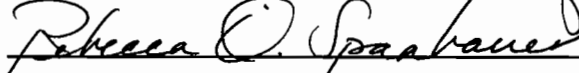
Address: P.O. Box 28072 Raleigh, NC 27611

Phone: 919.833.6404 Email: rspanbauer@cappresinc.org

5. Signatures

I have read the general information on landmark designation provided by the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission and affirm that I support landmark designation of the property defined herein.

Owner:  Date: 6-02-08

Applicant:  Date: 6-2-2008

OFFICE USE ONLY: Received by:  Date: 6/2/08

6. **General Data/Site Information**

- A. Date of Construction and major additions/alterations: c.1830; altered c.1900; restored c.1990
- B. Number, type, and date of construction of outbuildings: Four (4) outbuildings: garage (early 20th c.), wellhouse (c.1940), gazebo (c.1990), greenhouse (c.1990)
- C. Approximate lot size or acreage: 0.57 acres
- D. Architect, builder, carpenter, and/or mason: unknown
- E. Original Use: domestic/residence
- F. Present Use: domestic/residence
- G. Significance for Landmark Designation: history, architecture

7. **Classification**

- A. **Category (fill in type from below):** Building
- **Building** – created principally to shelter any form of human activity (i.e. house, barn/stable, hotel, church, school, theater, etc.)
 - **Structure** - constructed usually for purposes other than creating human shelter (i.e. tunnel, bridge, highway, silo, etc.)
 - **Object** - constructions that are primarily artistic in nature. Although movable by nature or design, an object is typically associated with a specific setting or environment (i.e. monument, fountain, etc.)
 - **Site** - the location of a historic 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. battlefields, cemeteries, designed landscape, etc.)
- 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.

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

- D. **Previous field documentation (when and by whom):** Cary National Register Historic District nomination, 2001

Please contact the Survey Coordinator at the State Historic Preservation Office to determine if the property is included in the Wake County survey (919.733.6545).

- E. **National Register Status and date (listed, eligible, study list):** Contributing, Cary National Register Historic District, 2001

Please contact the National Register Coordinator at the State Historic Preservation Office to determine National Register Status (919.733.6545).

8. **Supporting Documentation (Please type or print and attach to application on separate sheets. Please check box when item complete.)**

A. Required Photographs

All photographs are required to be **digital, in JPEG (.jpg) format, and submitted on a recordable CD or DVD**. Please note the following requirements:

- **Minimum Standard: 6.5" x 4.5" at a resolution of 300ppi** (a pixel dimension of 1950 x 1350)
- **File Size:** There is no maximum or minimum for the file size of an image; however, smaller file sizes may be necessary when emailing images.
- **Proof Sheet:** Proof sheets are still required to show what is on a CD or DVD without having to load the disk. Proofs may be printed in either color or black and white as long as the images are crisp and legible. There should be a minimum of four and a maximum of six proofs per 8.5" x 11" sheet, with no image smaller than 3.25" on its longest side. Proofs should be labeled as they appear on the disk.
- **Naming Images:** Please label image files for the Local Designation Application as follows:

LM_PropertyName_Description.jpg (ex. LM_ABCHouse_front_façade.jpg)

For buildings and structures, include all facades and at least one (1) photo of all other contributing and non-contributing resources, as well as at least one (1) photo showing the main building or structure within its setting. For objects, include a view of the object within its setting, as well as a variety of representative views. For sites, include overall views and any significant details.

B. Floor Plan (for buildings and structures)

Please include a detailed floor plan showing the original layout, dimensions of all rooms, and any additions (with dates) to the building or structure. Drawings do not have to be professionally produced nor do they need to be to exact scale, but should accurately depict the layout and dimensions of the property.

C. 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.

D. 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 Wake County or of the local community. Include all major property owners of the property, if known. Include a bibliography of sources consulted.

E. Architectural description, significance and integrity (for buildings, structures and objects)

For **buildings and structures**, describe significant exterior architectural features, additions, remodeling, alterations and any significant outbuildings. For **objects**, describe the physical appearance of the object(s) to be designated in context of the history of the local community or of Wake County. For example, a building or structure might be a community's only surviving examples of Greek Revival architecture 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 description of 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.

F. 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).

Section 8A: Photographs



Façade (West Elevation)



Façade (northwest corner)



North Elevation



Chimney detail from north elevation



Rear (East) Elevation



View of rear exit of original kitchen (east elevation)



View of South Elevation from southwest corner



View of South Elevation from southeast corner



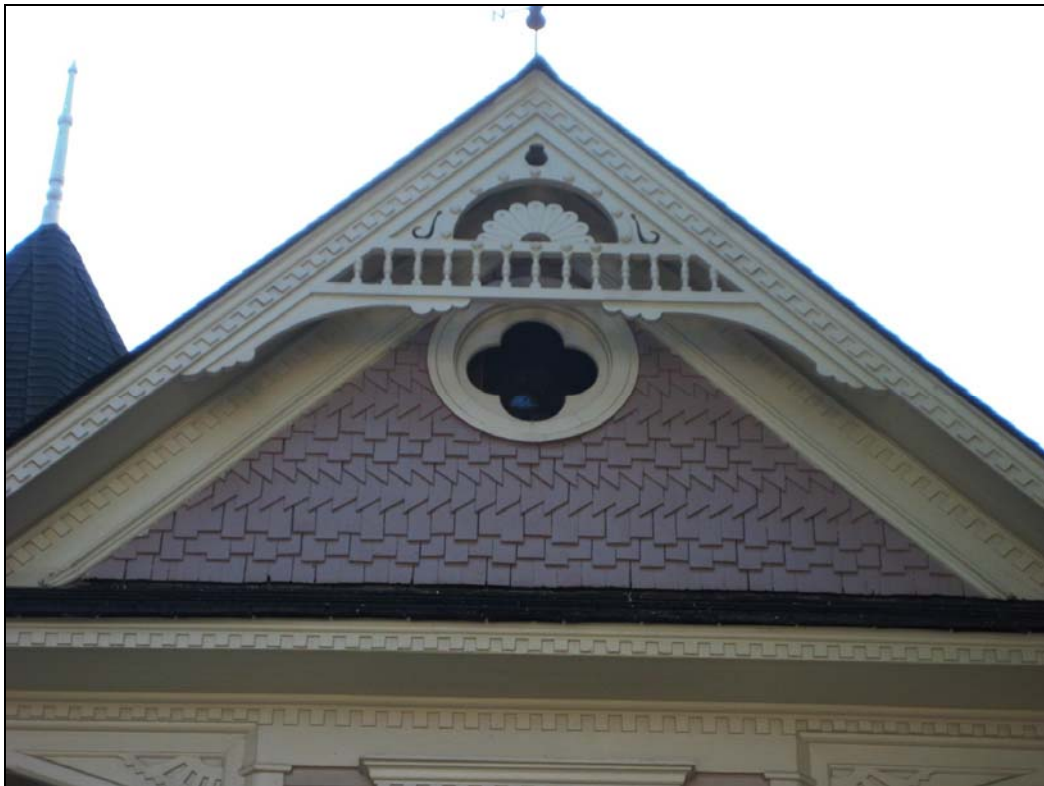
Front entrance detail



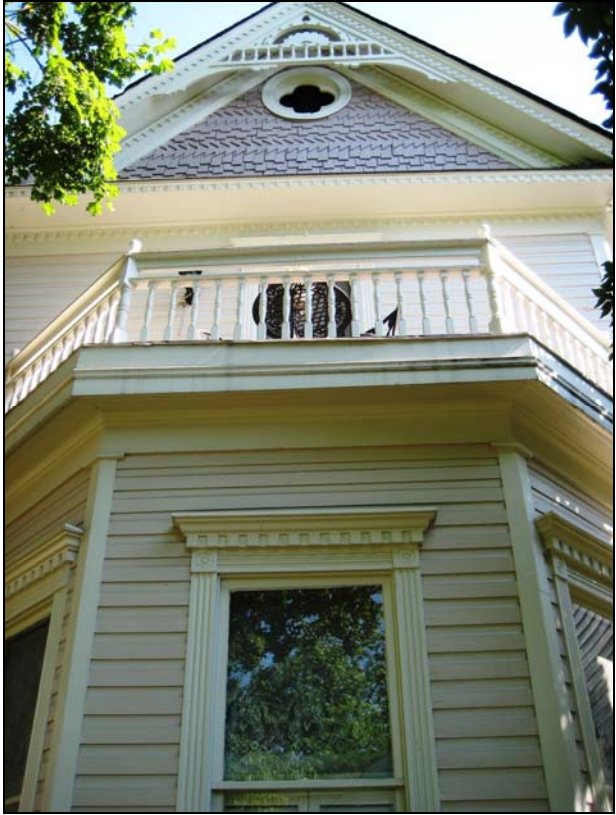
Decorative sawnwork detail



Front porch detail



Gable decoration (façade)



Bay window and gable details (south elevation)



Window detail (on addition, late 1990s, southeast corner)



Foyer



Hall stair



Foyer detail



Parlor



Living Room



Dining Room



Dining Room



Door surround detail



Door hinge detail



Interior column detail (in foyer)



Wainscot and baseboard detail



Front door detail



Garages (one-car garage dates from early 20th century; two-car garage added c.2000)



One-car garage (early 20th century)



Gazebo (c.1990)



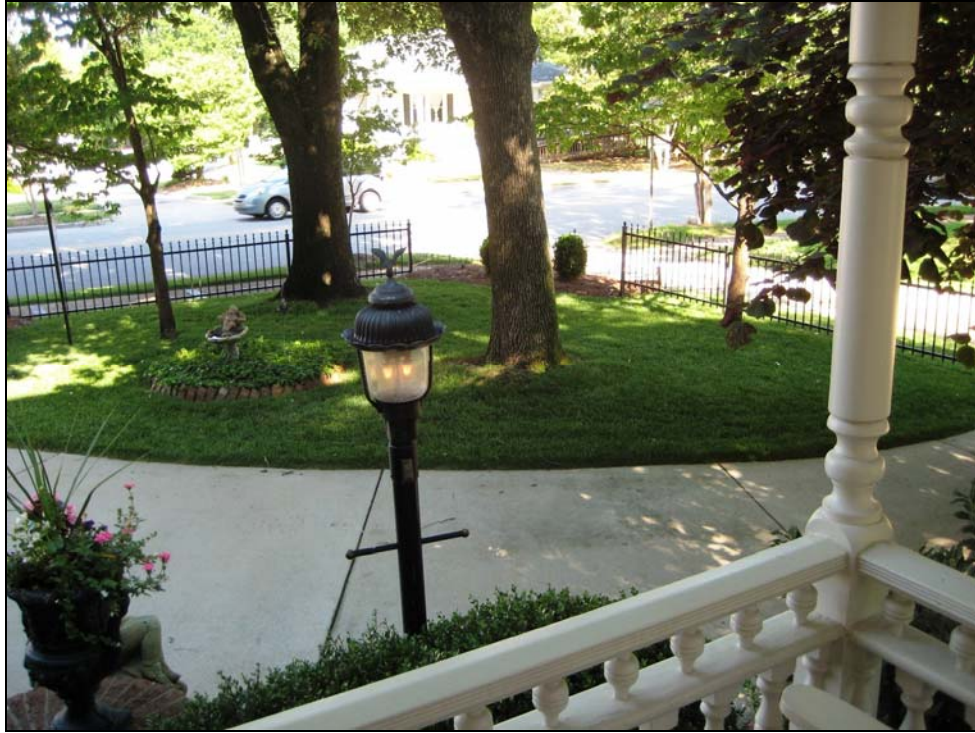
Greenhouse (c.1990)



Wellhouse (c.1940)



View of outbuildings with rear of house (taken from rear/east yard)

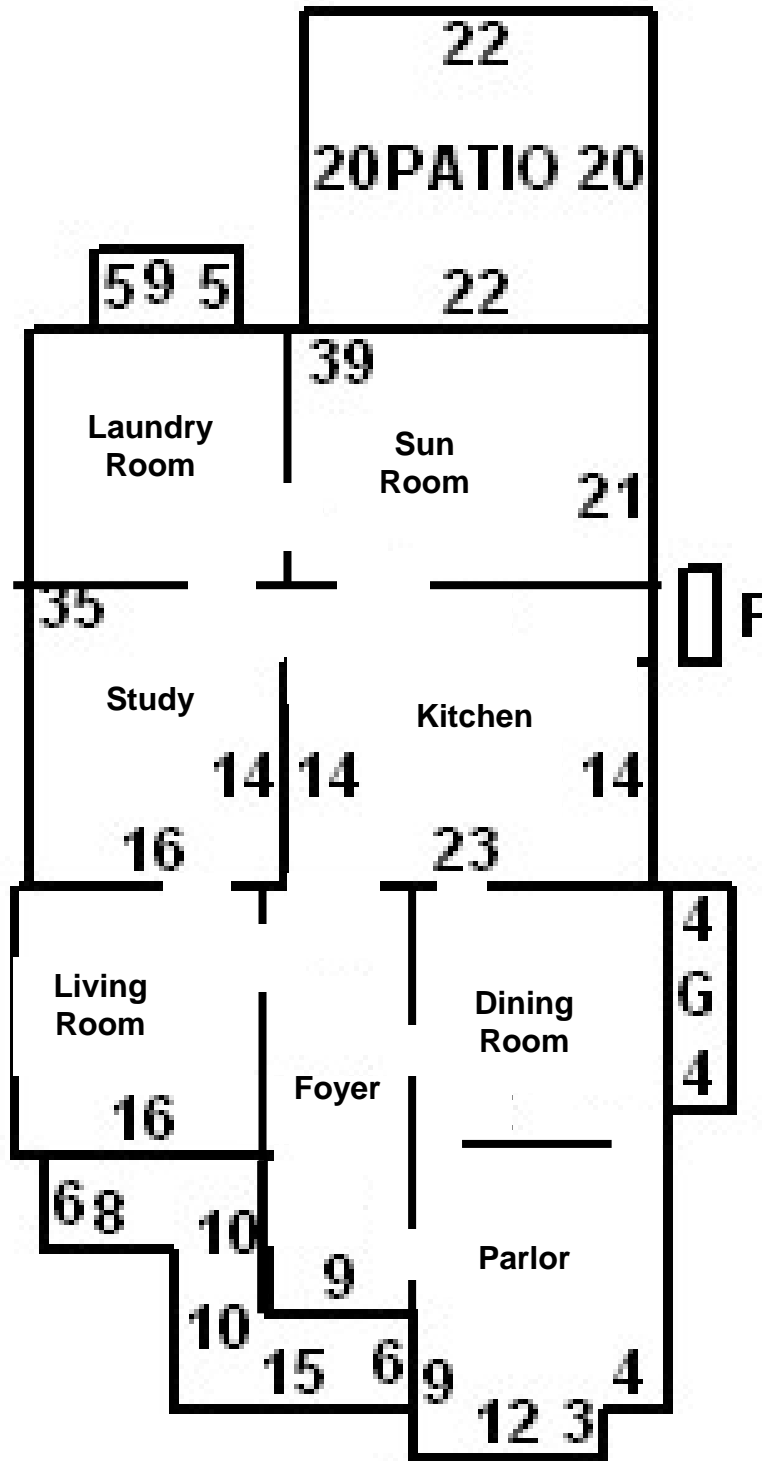


Setting: view of Academy Street from front porch

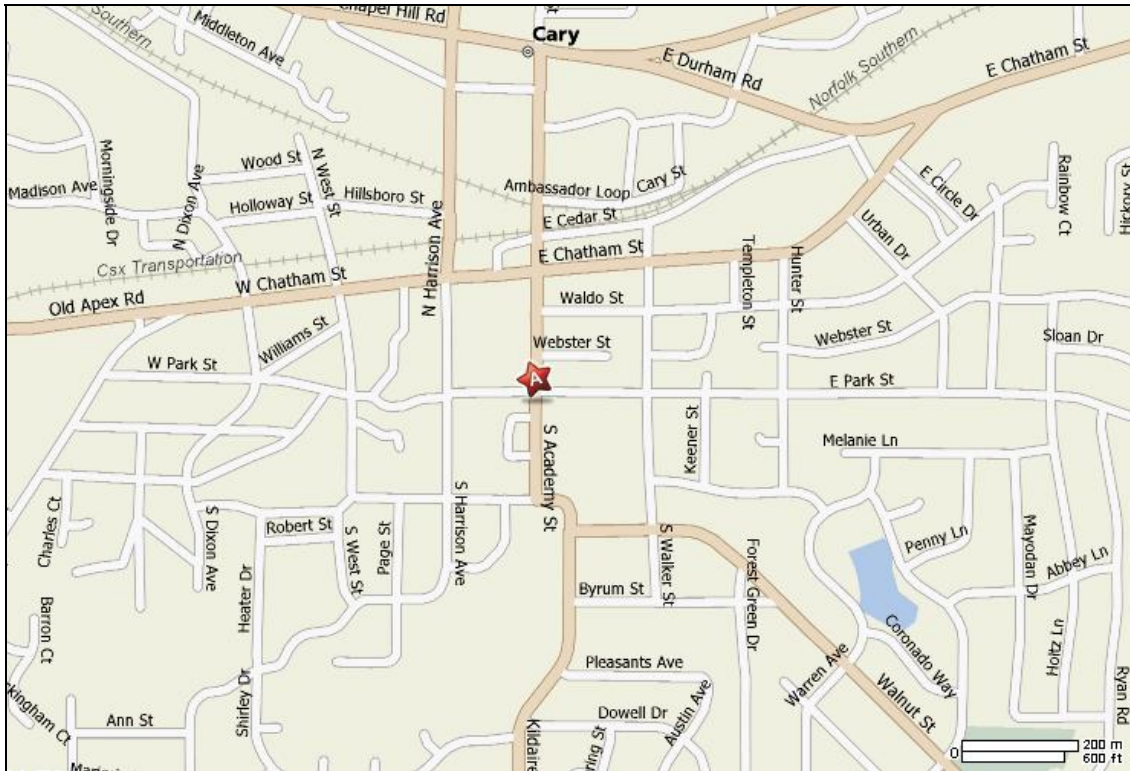


Setting: front drive

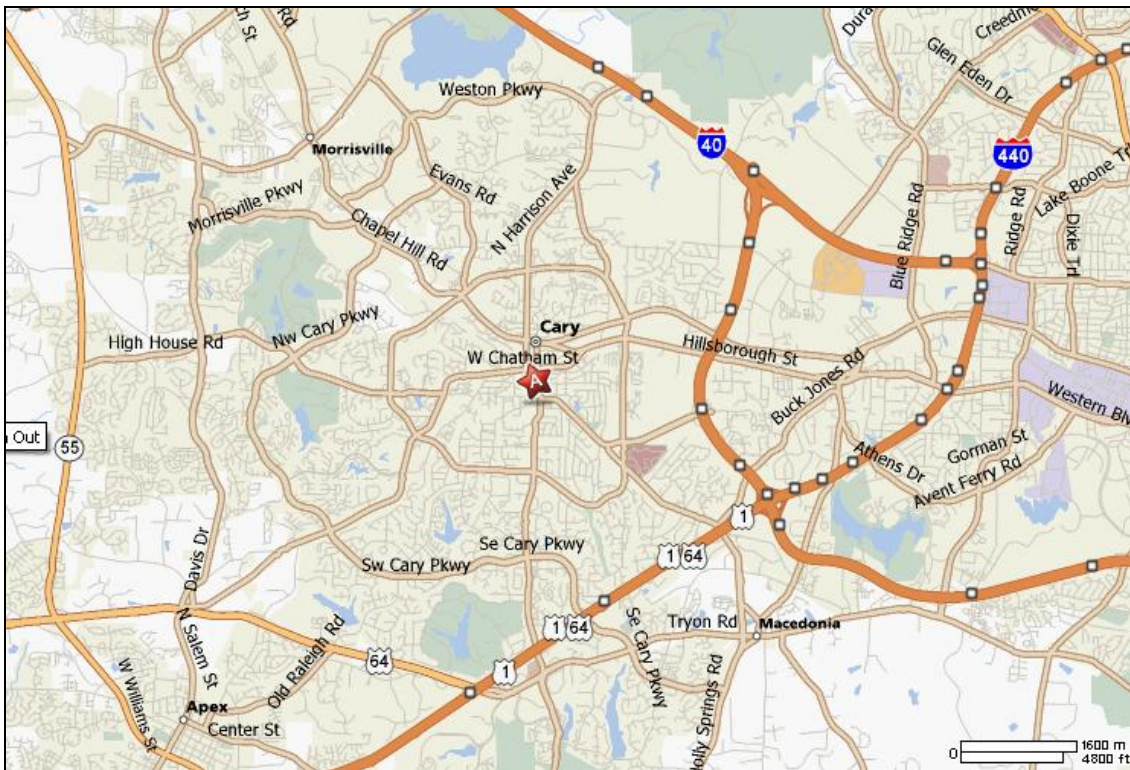
Section 8B: Floor Plan



Section 8C: Maps



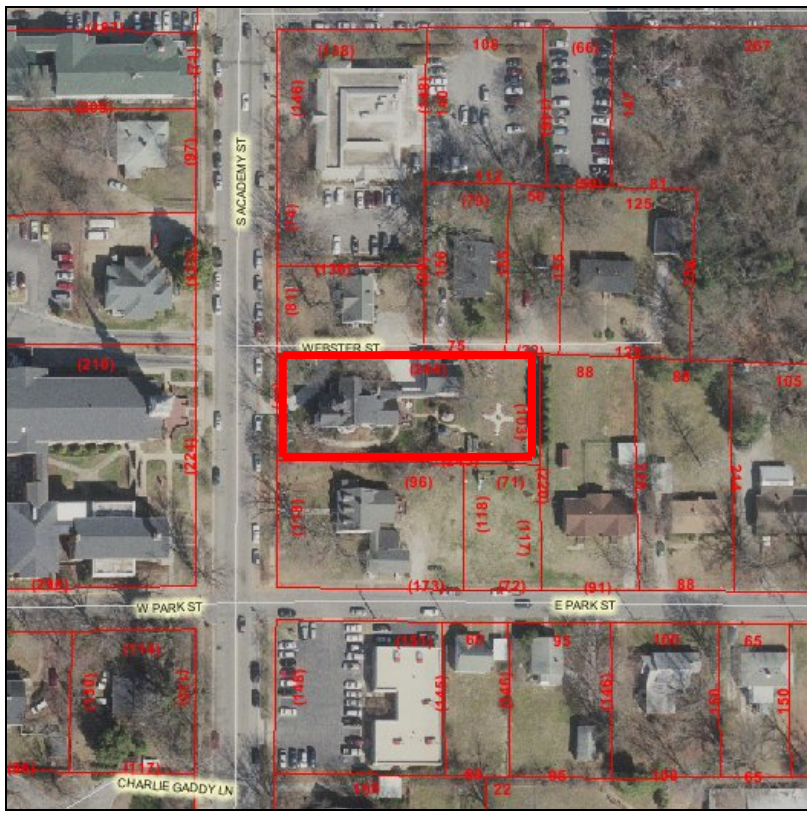
Location Map 1



Location Map 2



Tax Map 1



Tax Map 2



Site Map

Key

- 1 = Guess-Ogle House
- 2 = Garage
- 3 = Gazebo
- 4 = Wellhouse
- 5 = Greenhouse

Section 8D: Historical Significance

Although known locally as the Guess House, this prominent South Academy Street dwelling had many owners throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Railroad “roadmaster” Captain Harrison P. Guess and his wife, Aurelia, purchased the land on which the house sits from Frank Page in 1880 and built the original house, which I said to have been a two-story I-house, a common vernacular house type throughout Wake County, embellished with modest Greek Revival detailing. The house also had a rear ell. John White, a local Baptist minister, bought the house from the Guess’ in 1896 and substantially remodeled and expanded it. He transformed the house into a Queen Anne structure by adding a three-story tower to the façade, a front bay window, and much decorative woodwork, all of which are quintessential elements of the Queen Anne style. Local tradition states that Reverend White added the tower so that he could look out over the town while he wrote his sermons. Mr. and Mrs. N.G. Yarborough, parents of Dr. Frank W. Yarborough, are said to have owned the property for many years. The property has had several owners in the late twentieth century. Carroll and Sheila Ogle bought the property in 1997 and restored it. In 2002 the Ogle's efforts were recognized with an Anthemion Award from Capital Area Preservation.

The Guess-Ogle House is a contributing structure to the Cary National Register Historic District. See attached sections of the National Register nomination for more information on the historic context of the Guess-Ogle House.

Section 8E: Architectural Description

The Guess-Ogle House is eligible for Cary local landmark designation for its architectural significance. The house itself has had many incarnations, first, possibly, as a one-story, two-room house, then a two-story I-house, and finally as a Queen Anne house, with additions added up until the late 1990s. According to architectural investigations by the State Historic Preservation Office, the house may have started as a one-story, two-room house in the early nineteenth century, which later became the rear ell of an I-house, built c. 1830. The I-house was built in the Greek Revival style. The house was significantly expanded and remodeled in the Queen Anne style c.1903. The original owners of the house are unknown, and it is unknown who built the I-house portion of the structure. The first known owner was Capt. Harrison P. Guess, who bought it in 1880. A later owner, Rev. John White, was responsible for its Queen Anne remodeling.

The remodeled dwelling was enriched by a three-story tower, front bay window, corner tower, and much decorative woodwork, including patterned shingles, fan-like spandrels, finials, pendants, denticulated cornices, and denticulated and fluted window trim (denticulation is associated with the Colonial Revival style, but was sometimes used as embellishment on Queen Anne style houses in Wake County, like the Samuel Bartley Holleman House in New Hill). Turned posts with sawn brackets and a turned balustrade support a one story front porch from this period. Small colored panes border the top sashes of the front windows. In the late twentieth century, a large rear wing was added, the house was lifted and a new brick foundation was created, and broad, brick front entry steps were built.

The original two-room, one-story house is indistinguishable due to heavy remodeling of the rear portion of the house in recent years, but it is mostly likely in the northeast corner of the house (what is now the north side of the rear wing, occupied by the study and laundry room). The c.1830s I-house is still distinguishable in form on the north side of the house, where one can see the larger proportions of the north bays of the I-house, its single-pile configuration, and the north exterior end chimney. The central and southern bays of the front of the I-house have

been structurally reworked to include a central tower with third-story turret, and a two-story, cutaway bay that extends to the front of the south end of the façade, expanding the overall southwest corner of the house. A cutaway bay window was also added to the first story on the south elevation to expand the dining room.

On the interior, the original plaster has been removed and the walls covered with gypsum board, with wainscoting and decorative trim added around the window and door surrounds. Fireplace mantels were replaced c.1903 with Queen Anne-style mantels. The Greek Revival interior doors and front door were replaced with Queen Anne-style doors. Large, fluted, Corinthian columns were added to the rear of the central foyer sometime during the 1980s or 1990s for decorative purposes. A large addition was added by the current owners in the 1990s to the central and southeastern-most bays at the rear of the house, creating a large kitchen and sun room.

The property also contains the following outbuildings:

- A one-car garage of frame construction and front-gable roof (early 20th century; recently altered with the addition of a two-car garage and breezeway connecting it to the house, added to the south side of the original garage)
- A small, concrete block, rectangular well house altered recently with an octagonal roof to match the gazebo (c.1940; c.1990)
- A modern, frame gazebo (c.1990)
- A modern glass greenhouse (c.1990)

Though it has had many incarnations of alterations, the Guess-Ogle House is significant as the finest example of Queen Anne architecture in the Cary Historic District¹ and for its adaptation from an I-house to a Queen Anne structure between the mid- to late-nineteenth century. The architectural history of the Guess-Ogle House reflects a broad pattern of continual adaptation of vernacular house types that can be seen in other houses in Wake County and across the southeast. That Rev. White transformed the original c. 1830s Greek Revival I-house, a vernacular form of a rural plantation house in Wake County, to a prominent Queen Anne house demonstrates not only the changes in house styles and fashion occurring during around the turn of the twentieth century, but also the changes in town development in Cary. Cary was a rural Wake County community mostly of small, cotton-producing farms at the time of its establishment in 1872. The new railroad helped to urbanize the town center, and by the 1880s, Cary supported a hotel, sawmills and gristmills, a sash-and-blind factory, and three general merchandise stores. Its two-story, brick commercial district began to develop at this time. With the building up of the town center, residents built houses to the south of the commercial district, with the prominent ones lying along S. Academy Street. While the Greek Revival I-house reflected Cary's early rural character, Capt. Guess' renovation of it to a fine example of a Queen Anne-style house demonstrates the suburbanization of S. Academy Street. The Queen Anne style is found in residential neighborhoods that ring a town's commercial center. Residential house types of various styles dominate the architectural character of S. Academy Street, reflecting a trend of home building directly adjacent to the main commercial district.²

Aside from reflecting the broader architectural, historical patterns of suburbanization, the Guess-Ogle House also stands as the finest, most intact, best preserved example of Queen Anne

¹ NC SHPO, Survey File # WA906, Wake County historic and Architectural Survey, Raleigh, NC

² Kelly Lally, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County*, Raleigh: Wake County Government, 1994, 89-135; Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes*, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997, 5, 159-162.

architecture in the Cary Historic District. The addition of two towers to the façade of the house, one with a three-story turret and one with a cutaway bay window, transforms the exterior into a Queen Anne house whose early style and form is almost indistinguishable. The center hall, double-pile, I-house form is still somewhat distinguishable from the interior, but the house has been fully fashioned with Queen Anne decorative work, including fireplace mantels, Queen Anne trim work, and a parlor and dining room expanded by the bay windows on the west and south elevations of the house.

There are three (3) other houses with Queen Anne features in the Cary Historic District, including the Pasmore House at 307 S. Academy Street, the James Jones House at 324 S. Academy Street, and the Marcus Baxter Dry House at 400 Faculty Avenue. The James Jones House is a fine example of Queen Anne architecture, but has been altered with a glass enclosure on the front porch, and aluminum siding. The Marcus Baxter Dry House and the Pasmore House are excellent examples of triple-A-roofed I-houses with Queen Anne features, and both are intact. However, none of these houses feature the quintessential towers, turrets, and bay windows displayed by the Guess-Ogle House, all of which set the house apart as the most prominent example of Queen Anne architecture in the Cary Historic District.

The Guess-Ogle House is a contributing structure to the Cary National Register Historic District. See attached sections of the National Register nomination for more information on the architectural context of the Guess-Ogle House and the district.

Additional Bibliography

Lally, Kelly A. *The Historic Architecture of Wake County*. Raleigh: Wake County Government, 1994.

Lanier, Gabrielle M. and Bernard L. Herman. *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997.

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Survey File # WA906. Wake County Historic and Architectural Survey. File held at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, NC.

Section 8F: Boundary justification, significance, and integrity

The property to be designated includes 0.57 acres of the property known as PIN# 0764500982, REID# 0061157. The main house is in the central, western portion of the parcel, and the outbuildings are scattered behind the house in the eastern portion of the parcel. The property retains its early-twentieth-century, inner-suburban character. The lot preserves the early suburban character of Cary from the turn of the twentieth century. The appraised value of the entire property is \$665,146 as of June 30, 2008.

The proposed 0.57-acre boundary encompasses the main house and outbuildings and retains its original integrity. The property is significant as an example of early-twentieth-century suburban development and represents early-twentieth century Queen Anne architecture, popular at this time in North Carolina.