

CARY HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION APPLICATION

Preparing Your Application:

Please type if possible. Use paper no larger than 11" x 17" for the required supporting information. Staff is available to advise on 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 Town of Cary Historic Preservation Commission (CHPC) to determine whether the property qualifies for designation. The CHPC will make its recommendation to the Cary Town Council.

Mail the application to Town of Cary Planning Department, PO Box 8005, Cary, NC, 27512. Submitted materials become the property of the Town of Cary and will not be returned. Incomplete applications may be returned to the applicant for revision. Staff will contact applicants after receiving an application to discuss the next steps of the designation process. Please contact staff with any questions at (919) 469-4084, or at anna.readling@townofcary.org.

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

Historic Name: ___Sams-Jones House_____

Current Name: ___Jones 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://services.wakegov.com/realestate/> or by contacting the Town of Cary Planning Department.

Street Address: ___324 S. Academy Street, Cary, NC 27511_____

PIN Number: ___0764407068_____ Real Estate ID Number: ___0037143_____

Deed Book/Pg Number: Book _14456_ Page: _1068_ Appraised Value: _\$178,110_

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

Name: ___Town of Cary_____

Address: ___316 N. Academy Street_____

City: ___Cary_____ State: ___NC___ Zip: ___27513___

Phone: ___919-469-4084_____

Email: ___anna.readling@townofcary.org_____

Ownership: Private Public: Local State Federal

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

Name: ___Cynthia de Miranda, Mdm Historical Consultants, Town of Cary___

Address: ___PO Box 1399_____

City: ___Durham_____ State: ___NC___ Zip: ___27702___

Phone: ___919-906-3136_____ Email: ___cynthia@mdmhc.com_____

5. **General Data/Site Information**

Date of Construction and major alterations and additions:

Ca. 1902, ca. 1990, 2012

Number, type, and date of construction of outbuildings:

none

Approximate lot size or acreage: .39 acres

Architect, builder, carpenter, and/or mason: not known

Original Use: dwelling

Present Use: unoccupied, most recently used as a restaurant

7. **Classification**

A. **Category (check all that apply):**

- 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 landscapes, etc.)

B. **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.

	No. of Contributing	No. of Noncontributing
Buildings	1	0
Sites	0	0
Structures	0	0
Objects	0	0

C. Previous field documentation -- when and by whom. (Contact staff to determine whether the property has been included in a previous survey):

Kelly Lally, Wake County Survey and Cary HD NR Nomination

D. National Register of Historic Places status:

✓	Status	Date
✓	Entered	2001
	Nominated	
	Nominated and Determined Eligible	
	Nominated and Determined Not Eligible	
	Removed	
Significant changes in integrity since listing should be noted in section 11.F.		

8. Reason for Request:

To recognize the significance of the building in Cary, and to ensure preservation of architectural fabric.

9. Is the property income producing? Yes No

10. Are any interior spaces being included for designation? Yes No

Signatures

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

Owner: _____ Date: _____
 Owner: _____ Date: _____
 Owner: _____ Date: _____
 Owner: _____ Date: _____

OFFICE USE ONLY: Fee: _____ Amt Paid: _____ Check #: _____
Rec'd by: _____ Rec'd Date: _____
Completion Date: _____

11. Supporting Documentation (

11A. Supporting Documentation: Photographs



Façade and setting, Sams-Jones House, 324 S. Academy Street, Cary



Façade and south elevation (street-facing elevations), Sams-Jones House, 324 S. Academy Street, Cary



South elevation, Sams-Jones House, 324 S. Academy Street, Cary



Rear elevation, Sams-Jones House, 324 S. Academy Street, Cary



Rear and North elevations, Sams-Jones House, 324 S. Academy Street, Cary



Interior, center hall, , Sams-Jones House, 324 S. Academy Street, Cary



Interior, front right room, Sams-Jones House, 324 S. Academy Street, Cary

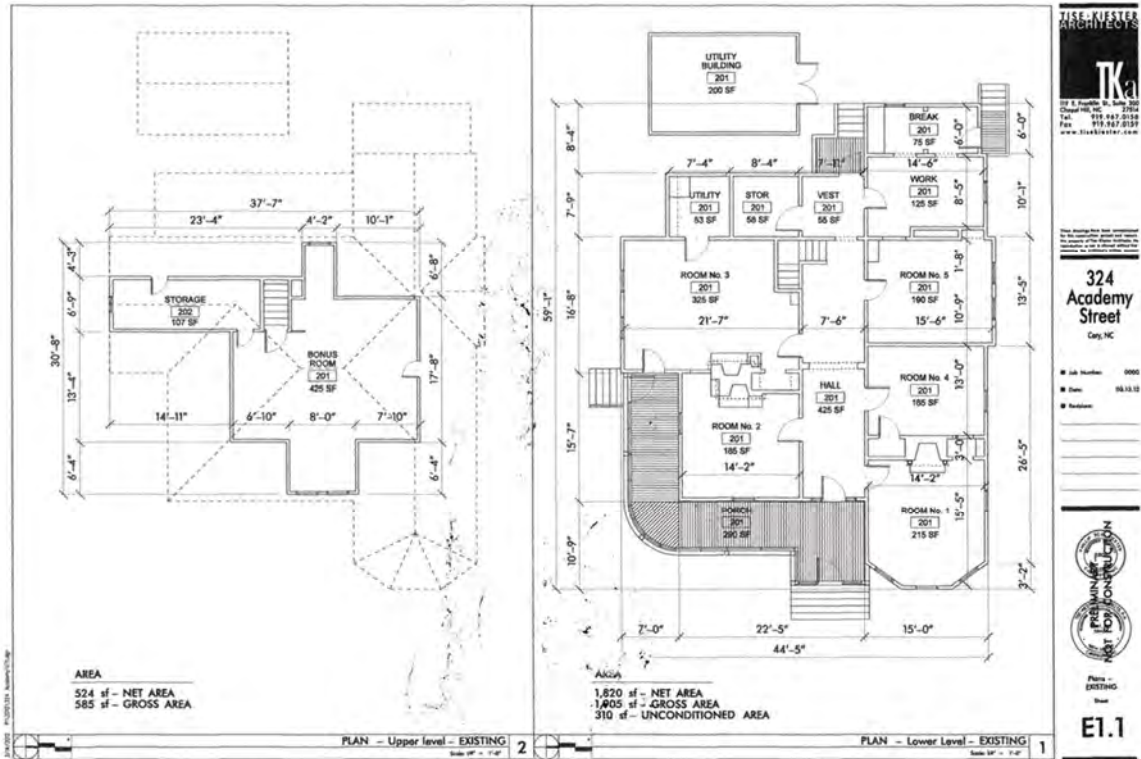


Interior, upper half-story, Sams-Jones House, 324 S. Academy Street, Cary

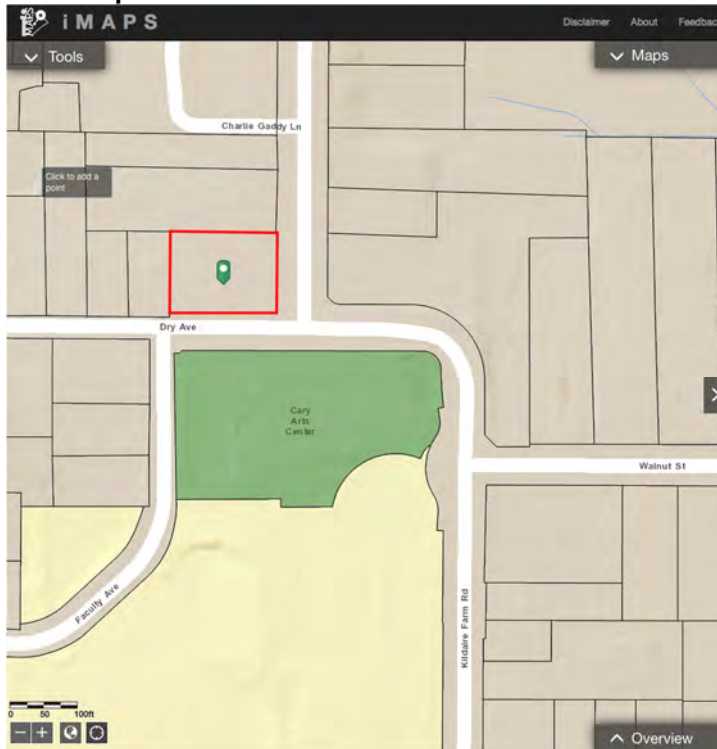


Interior, stair, Sams-Jones House, 324 S. Academy Street, Cary

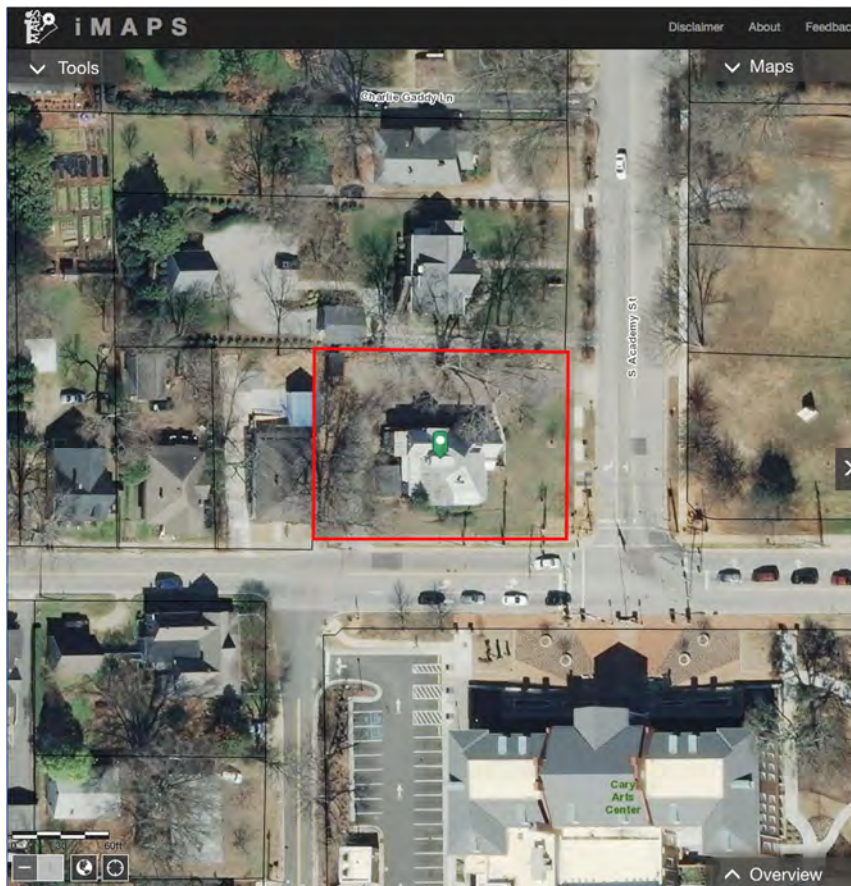
11B. Floor Plan



11C. Maps



Sams-Jones House, 324 S. Academy Street, Cary, NC
Location Map



Sams-Jones House, 324 S. Academy Street, Cary, NC
Tax Parcel Map

11D. Physical Description Narrative

The Sams-Jones House is a one-and-a-half-story Queen Anne-style frame dwelling at 324 S. Academy Street in downtown Cary. The house stands at the northwest corner of S. Academy and Dry streets. It faces east across S. Academy Street and is a neighbor to the town's monumental 1939 Cary High School building on Dry Street, which now serves as the Cary Arts Center. Much of the surrounding blocks are residential in character, with houses dating to the early twentieth century, and are part of the National Register-listed Cary Historic District.

The setting is typical of the residential lots along Academy Street, although slightly adapted for a commercial use. The front and south side yards border Academy and Dry streets and contain lawns and planting beds. In contrast, the north and rear yards have been converted to gravel driveway and parking areas. A curving concrete walk leads from the sidewalk at S. Academy Street to the front of the house and wraps around, like the porch, to the south side of the house.

The Sams-Jones House itself is an excellent example of a Queen Anne cottage dating to the turn of the twentieth century and exhibits only minimal alterations at the exterior. It stands on a continuous, pierced-brick foundation and has weatherboarded walls, four-over-four windows, and standing-seam metal roofing. A pyramidal roof shelters the main block of the double-pile dwelling. Pedimented gable-roofed bays, a projecting front bay with cutaway corners, and a wraparound porch create the complicated massing associated with the late Queen Anne style. Brick chimney stacks rise from the south roof slope, the north slope, and the rear projecting gable room. The latter two retain their original corbeled caps.

Each side of the house follows a basic formula of a projecting gabled bay at one end of

the elevation. Variations include the extent to which the bay projects and the end of the elevation that it occupies. The façade bay is at the north end, and juts forward enough to create a room-sized space within the dwelling. This also allows for the cutaway corners which create a dimensioned bay, allowing a single window in each side of the bay. To the left, the front porch extends across the rest of the façade and curves to terminate at the south elevation's gabled bay, projecting from its west end at the back of the house. The bay at the rear elevation projects from the north end of that side, while the much shallower bay at the north elevation is at its west end. The gables on the front and south sides—the street-facing elevations— each have square multi-light windows; those of the north and rear have square vents in place of windows.

Shed-roofed rooms and roof dormers provide additional interior space. Two shed rooms are at the back of the house. A small one extends from the rear gable. The wider one across the remainder of the façade is likely an enclosed back porch. Dormers on the front and back roof slopes provide copious light to the half story. The dormer at the front has a paired set of windows; that at the back has a single window.

Decorative elements typical of the Queen Anne style enrich the building. The gables have boxed cornices and decorative raked edges. The front gable is further adorned with sawnwork verge boards. Sheathing in all the gables is weatherboard, however, some courses have sawn decorative edging that resembles shingles. Turned posts support the front porch, which is edged with a turned balustrade. A spindled freeze further decorates the porch. The louvered shutters at each window are not original and not operational.

Entrances to the house are at open and enclosed porches, highlighting the importance of the transitional space provided by the porches. The main entry is beneath a pedimented gable that leads directly to a single-leaf, five-panel front door flanked by sidelights. A single-leaf, partially-glazed, paneled door is at the east side of the projecting bay on the south elevation, at the back of the wraparound porch. Egress at the rear of the dwelling is through a modern single-leaf door at the north end of the shed room across the rear elevation, but the original back door remains in its original location, now as an interior door at the back of the rear hall. It is also a single-leaf, partially-glazed, paneled door. A second single-leaf exterior door is in the west side of the projecting gabled bay at the south elevation. Both exterior doors are accessible from a ramp built of pre-treated lumber. A back door apparently once sheltered by a bracketed overhang has been removed from the smaller shed room at the rear elevation; the overhang remains.

The interior of the house has been remodeled to accommodate a restaurant use. The main alterations relate to the floor plan, which has been altered with the removal of some walls and the enlargement of openings between rooms. Originally, the main body of the dwelling contained six rooms, arranged with a center-hall extending from the front door straight to the back of the house. Two large rooms were to the left of the hall and shared the chimney stack on the south side of the house, allowing fireplaces on their common wall. The mantles have been removed, and fireboxes have been closed up in both rooms, and the flanking walls separating the two rooms have been removed. Four smaller rooms were to the right of the hall; only the front room, in the projecting bay with cutaway corners, still has a fireplace and post-and-lintel mantle with fluted columns and frieze decorated with a low-relief floral motif. The mantle has been removed and the firebox enclosed with brick in the second room. The wall between the two rear rooms has been removed entirely, including the fireboxes and chimney. Most of the wall between the hall in the front room on the left has been removed, and the entrances to the two front rooms on the right have been greatly enlarged. A small back vestibule and two large storage closets were in the added shed-roofed room across the back elevation. In the restaurant conversion, the storage closets were converted to restrooms accessible from the interior space.

Original materials and details do remain. A tall arched, cased opening separates the hall into two large front and back foyers. The arch springs from two capped, squared

columns set flush against the walls. In the back hall, the original stair remains: a short flight leads to a landing before the stair turns ninety degrees to continue up to the half-story above. The balustrade has square newels with domed caps and thick, squared, reeded balusters. Several interior architraves remain and exhibit molded trim accented with bull's-eye corner blocks. The new trim at the enlarged cased openings mimics this motif. Other finishes include plaster walls and tongue-and-groove ceilings at the first floor, and flush-board sheathing at the walls and ceiling of the half-story.

11E. Historical Background Narrative

The Sams-Jones House at 324 S. Academy Street is listed in the Cary National Historic District nomination as the James Jones House with a construction date of ca. 1890. The date is credited to a walking tour produced in 1987, which apparently cited oral history about the house. According to the nomination, "the house is said to have been built in the late nineteenth century by James Jones and occupied at various times by several principals and students of Cary High School."¹

Deeds recording ownership in the nineteenth century could not be found. The earliest located record of transfer is the quitclaim deed that conferred two parcels to Mark Wayne Cole; relinquishing owners were Levi and Sarah Cole of Wake County and John and Cora Breeze of Durham County. The Coles were farmers living in Cary in 1900 on land near Sarah's parents, John and Nancy Guess. Cora Breeze, nee Cole, was the sister of Mark Wayne Cole; they were likely kin to Levi Cole. Mark Cole immediately sold a $\frac{3}{4}$ -acre parcel south of and adjacent to the "Methodist Parsonage lot" to Andrew Fuller Sams. The east half of that parcel is the lot that the house occupies today. Sams bought the parcel for \$300 and sold it in 1906 for \$1,650; it seems very likely that he built the house between 1902 and 1905.²

A. F. Sams (1872-1939) was born in Mars Hill, the son of Rev. Roy W. Sams and Aidsa Brown Sams. Upon earning his B.A. from Wake Forest College in 1897, Sams began teaching at Cary High School under Principal E. L. Middleton, another Wake Forest graduate. He moved to Marshville Academy in 1898 and served as its principal before returning to Cary High School in 1900. Sams took over from Middleton as principal in the spring term of 1901, serving also as an instructor in Latin, science, and mathematics and as a stockholder. Middleton praised Sams in the next catalog, stating that "the school was never more successful than during the last term under his management," and urged school patrons to "continue to support your support of the school under its present management." In the 1902-1903 school year, Sams and Middleton both served as principal.³

¹ Kelly Lally Malloy, "Cary Historic District National Register Nomination," 2001, viewed online at <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/WA0916.pdf> on June 5, 2017.

² Levi and Sarah Cole and John R. and Cora Breeze to Mark W. Cole, May 9, 1902, Wake County Deed Book 173, Page 50; *Tenth Census* and *Twelfth Census of the United States* (1880 and 1910), databases viewed at Ancestry.com, June 2, 2017; Mark Wayne Cole to Andrew Fuller Sams, May 9, 1902, Wake County Deed Book 167, Page 268. Anna Readling at the Town of Cary Planning Department undertook a deed search into the property and recorded the chain of title in a document maintained at the Planning Department offices. The author of this report found the deed granting ownership from Cole and Breeze to Mark Wayne Cole in 1902, but could not determine when Cole and Breeze acquired the parcel. Most deeds cited below are drawn from the research completed by Readling.

³ Ancestry.com, *North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1976* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007); George W. Paschal, *The History of Wake Forest College* Volume II 1865-1905 (Wake Forest: Wake Forest College, 1948), 359, 432, 451; *Catalogue of Cary High School, Cary, NC 1901-1902* (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, 1901, n.p.); *Catalogue of Cary High School, Cary, NC 1902-1903* (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, 1903, n.p.); *Catalogue of Cary High School, Cary, NC 1904-1905* (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, [1905], n.p.); *Catalogue of Cary High School, Cary, NC 1905-1906* (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, 1906), n.p.; Ancestry.com. *U.S., School Yearbooks, 1880-2012* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.), 2010.

Sams seemed to be settling into the Cary community. On December 27, 1899, at age 27, he married eighteen-year-old Miriam (Minnie) Young Bonner (1881-1963) of Cary. Her older sister, Sallie Bonner, also lived in Cary and was a Cary High School stockholder. They were daughters of John Bryan Bonner, Jr. and Fannie Montague Hooker Bonner of Aurora, Beaufort County. However, after his few years at Cary High School, Sams returned to Wake Forest College in 1903 to attend law school. He remained involved with the school as a stockholder and on Board of Trustees. By 1905, however, he was living with his family in Davidson County.⁴

Mary E. Partin purchased the property from A. F. and Minnie Sams in the summer of 1905, mortgaging the purchase price of \$1,625.00 in debt to the Sams. Mrs. Partin was the widow of Middle Creek farmer Benton Partin, who died between 1900 and 1905. A map of the town in 1906, drawn by memory by Terrene Holleman Woodlief, indicated "Mrs. Partin" as resident of the house. The parcel reverted back to the Sams by the next winter, however, when Mrs. Partin could not pay the mortgage. The Sams were living then in Davidson County.⁵

Sams sold the property in early 1906 to Z. V. Johnson for \$1,650. For the next eight years, it changed hands frequently, until Lovie E. Jones purchased the property for \$3,000 in September 1914. It remained in the Jones family for decades, although ownership passed among members of the family several times. Lovie Jones and her husband Marvin T. Jones Sr. sold it to Marvin's parents, Wiley D. and Maggie Jones in 1915; they owned it for decades. Upon Maggie's death in 1958, a collection of heirs first inherited and then sold it to Marvin T. Jones Jr. and his wife Dixie Sorrell Jones. They sold it back to Marvin and Lovie Jones, who then sold it to James and Evelyn Jones.⁶

Evelyn Jones sold the property in 1977 to Elizabeth J. and Robert Edward Self. It again changed hands a number of times before Virginia Carole Foy conveyed it to the Town of Cary in 2011. The town leased it to a commercial tenant, who operated a restaurant, for a time. It is currently empty as the town seeks a new commercial tenant.⁷

11F. Significance Statement

The Sams-Jones House is significant in the history of the Town of Cary as an excellent example of late Queen Anne architecture. Most buildings from the earliest era of Cary's history are lost, and surviving examples of the Queen Anne style are uncommon. The house

⁴ Ancestry.com, *North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1976* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007); Ancestry.com, *North Carolina, Marriage Records, 1741-2011* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015); Ancestry.com, *1900 United States Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004); Paschal, 451.

⁵ Mary E. Partin to A. F. Sams, July 24, 1905, Wake County Deed Book 196, page 448; "1906 Map of Cary, North Carolina, Population 430, as remembered and drawn by Mrs. Terrene Holleman Woodlief, with corrections by W. T. Jones and J. H. Matthews in 1966," Cary Planning Department, Cary, NC; Ancestry.com. *1900 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004; and Ancestry.com. *1910 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006.

⁶ A. F. Sams and Minne B. Sams to Z. V. Johnson, January 26, 1906, Wake County Deed Book 202, page 491; A. H. and Ida Pleasants to Lovie E. Jones, September 10, 1914, Wake County Deed Book 289, page 193; M.T. Jones, Sr. and Lovie E. Jones to W. D. Jones and Maggie E. Jones, May 24, 1915, Wake County Deed Book 298, page 187; Heirs of Maggie Era Jones to Marvin T. Jones Jr. and Dixie S. Jones, July 30, 1958, Wake County Deed Book 1324, pages 368-374; Marvin T. Jones Jr. and Dixie Sorrell Jones to Marvin T. Jones Sr. and Lovie E. Jones, July 30, 1958, Wake County Deed Book 1324, page 376; Marvin T. Jones Sr. and Lovie E. Jones to James S. Jones and Evelyn S. Jones, August 31, 1959, Wake County Deed Book 1378, page 6.

⁷ Evelyn S. Jones to Elizabeth J. and Robert Edward Self, June 14, 1977, Wake County Deed Book 2512, page 167; Virginia Carole Foy to the Town of Cary, September 8, 2011, Wake County Deed Book 14456, page 1068.

is also significant in the area of history for its connection to Cary High School as the home of Andrew Fuller Sams, a teacher and principal at the school in the earliest years of the twentieth century.

The Sams-Jones House retains the essential aspects of architectural integrity required for landmark designation. The house is in its original location at the corner of S. Academy and Dry streets in the historic center of town. It remains set back from the street and surrounded on all sides by yards that reflect its small town origin, and therefore retains integrity of location and setting. The building's overall massing, an important element of the Queen Anne style, remains intact. Porch enclosures are limited to the rear of the dwelling, and the roofline remains unchanged. Additionally, original windows, weatherboards, decorative sheathing, and gable, eave, and porch detailing remain. All contribute to the resource's integrity of design; the original fabric and decorative elements add to the integrity of materials and workmanship. Combined, all these aspects contribute to the dwelling's integrity of feeling and association as a late Queen Anne dwelling built by a teacher, principal, and shareholder at Cary High School in the prosperous small town that supported the educational institution.

Architecture Context: Late Queen Anne in Cary

Although Cary was little more than a village at the start of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, it was a thriving place with a population over three hundred. The railroad attracted businesses, including "several saw- and gristmills, a sash-and-blind factory, at least three general merchandise stores." Most of the buildings dating from that time do not remain, however, including the original frame structure that housed Cary Academy, the school founded in 1870 that brought recognition and prosperity to the town. The site did remain the location of successor institutions. Nineteenth-century buildings that surrounded the original school were likewise replaced in the residential building boom that changed many Wake County towns at the turn of the twentieth century. As historian Kelly Lally observed, "most of the nineteenth-century towns had mixed industrial, commercial, and residential areas" but "at the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century separate residential sections began to develop." Those new houses were built in the now-familiar model of large lots on tree-lined streets on the blocks surrounding a town's commercial district.⁸

Business and transportation trends in the late-nineteenth century ushered in a period where architectural embellishment flourished, in contrast to the more austere detailing characterized by the Greek Revival style that reigned in the mid-nineteenth century. Lumber and sash mills proliferated and new rail lines aided distribution of the ready-made building products. Cary had trains as well as mills specializing in trim work. Builders and farmers in Wake County applied ornate trim to porches on vernacular house types as early as the 1870s: turned posts, turned and sawn trim, cutout balustrades and spandrels.⁹

Such ornamentation grew in popularity across Wake County towns in the 1880s. The picturesque mode was popularized by plan books in the 1870s and influenced by the Italianate and, to a lesser extent, the Gothic Revival styles. Toward the end of the century, the dominant residential architecture of Wake County towns was the Queen Anne style, characterized by large, ornate porches and irregular massing created with towers, bays, and varied rooflines. Many buildings in this period still opted for traditional house plans, like triple-As with rear ells, into the 1910s. These simple dwellings could easily be prettified with the sawn and turned porch trim, decorative shingles and vents in gable walls, and added bay windows wraparound porches that had now been popular for decades.¹⁰

⁸ Malloy, 8.13; Kelly Lally, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County* (Raleigh: Wake County Government, 1994), 110-111.

⁹ Lally, 99-100.

¹⁰ Lally, 101-105.

At the turn of the twentieth century, the Queen Anne style transitioned into the Colonial Revival style, the latter reintroducing classical elements like symmetry and central porticos that were last seen during the popularity of the Greek Revival in the mid-nineteenth century. The early examples were eclectic and began turning away from the single-pile I-houses and triple-A cottages to double-pile plans with rooms off a central hall. Hipped roofs returned, and taller pyramidal roofs worked well on houses two-rooms deep. Single-story dwellings with the tall, four-sided sloped roof, known as pyramidal cottages, were adaptable to any of the popular styles of the early twentieth century: Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman—sometimes combining two styles.¹¹

Late-nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century houses in Cary are no longer plentiful, but the surviving examples illustrate these trends. The Harrison-Guess-Ogle House is a ca. 1830 Greek Revival-style frame house remodeled in the Queen Anne style, reportedly soon after the 1896 purchase by Baptist minister John White. The dwelling is grand at three stories, with a tower and front bay sporting decorative shingles, turned finials, pendants, spandrels and balustrade, and sawn brackets. In contrast, ca. 1890 Esther Ivy House is a very simple frame I-house. At least two ca. 1900 triple-A cottages survive as well, including the Marcus Baxter Dry House at 400 Faculty Avenue, which features Queen Anne-style detailing.¹²

Oral history and/or survey observation has put the construction date of the Sams-Jones House at ca. 1890. That date is possible, since the patterned sheathing, turned porch detailing, sawn brackets, and four-over-four sash were all in use in that period. However, the double-pile floor plan and pyramidal roof could indicate a later date, pushing the house into the transitional period between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. The deeds showing the dramatic rise in property value between the 1902 and 1906 purchases adds to the evidence that A. F. Sams built the house in 1902. Regardless of the exact construction date, the Sams-Jones House is an excellent example of the Queen Anne residential style that would have been common in Cary at the turn of the twentieth century.

Historic Context: Buildings Associated with Cary High School

Cary Academy was always a boarding school, and Cary High School also took boarders until the early 1930s. While there were housing facilities in the nineteenth-century school building and in the 1913 campus, boarders also rented rooms in nearby private homes throughout both periods. Students are reported to have rented rooms in the Pasmore House, a ca. 1900 frame triple-A house, at 307 S. Academy Street. Oral history also holds that students lived in the Sams-Jones House; whether they boarded or were the children of residents is not clarified in the National Register nomination.¹³

Oral history similarly maintains that teachers and administrators lived in dwellings surrounding the school. One documented example is the Marcus Baxter Dry House at 400 Faculty Drive. Dry was principal from 1908 to 1942 and is credited with the first significant campus update, which replaced the original 1870 building with a 1913 brick campus (not extant). The Dry House is a ca. 1900 vernacular triple-A house with minimal Queen Anne-style details.¹⁴

The oral history of surrounding dwellings providing housing for both students and faculty of the school is strong, but fewer homes have documentation to provide details of the history. The research completed with this report links the Sams-Jones House to Andrew Fuller Sams, an early twentieth-century teacher and principal of the school and provides evidence to bolster the enduring oral history.

¹¹ Lally, 107-108.

¹² Malloy, 7.5, 7.7.

¹³ Malloy, 7.2, 7.4, 7.6.

¹⁴ Malloy, 7.7.

11G. Landmark Boundary

The boundary for the landmark designation coincides with the tax parcel for the property at 324 S. Academy Street, also known as PIN 0764407068. The Sams-Jones House is the only building on the parcel. The dwelling is surrounded by yards that provide a buffer from adjoining streets and residential parcels. The front and south yards are lawn and the north and rear yards have been converted into gravel driveway and parking areas. This three-quarter-acre parcel has been associated with the dwelling since its construction ca. 1902.

11H. Bibliography

Published Sources

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Catalogue of Cary High School, Cary, NC 1905-1906. Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, 1906.

Malloy, Kelly Lally. "Cary Historic District National Register Nomination," 2001. Viewed online at <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/WA0916.pdf> on June 5, 2017.

Paschal, George W. *The History of Wake Forest College.* Volume II 1865-1905. Wake Forest: Wake Forest College, 1948.

Websites

Ancestry.com. Viewed database info from United States Census in various years as well as North Carolina death certificates and marriage records.