



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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory  
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

June 13, 2013

MEMORANDUM

TO: Megan Privett  
Office of Human Environment  
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Ramona M. Bartos *RMB for Ramona M. Bartos*

SUBJECT: Architectural Evaluation Report for the Garrison House, Intersection Improvements to NC 49 and NC 119, W-5011, Alamance County, ER 13-1012

Thank you for your transmittal of May 23, 2013, containing the above report prepared by Coastal Carolina Research.

For the purpose of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that barring additional information to the contrary, the **Garrison House** (AM 1667) is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or [renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov](mailto:renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, [mfurr@ncdot.gov](mailto:mfurr@ncdot.gov)  
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**Architectural Evaluation Report for the Garrison House (Parcel ID 167061)  
Intersection Improvements to NC 49 and NC 119  
Alamance County  
Final Identification & Evaluation**

**TIP Project # W-5011  
WBS # 41811.1.1**

**Prepared for:  
The North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Project Development & Environmental Analysis Branch  
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**NCR-0177**

**MAY 2013**

## **MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve the vertical alignment along NC 49 and improve the intersection sight distance for NC 119 in Alamance County (TIP No. W-5011). This report includes architectural analysis and in-depth evaluation of a single property (5515 NC 49 N, Mebane, NC 27302) located at the southeast corner of the intersection between NC 49 and NC 119. The investigations complied with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The purpose of the evaluation was to determine whether the property meets the criteria of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

This report recommends that the evaluated property, an early twentieth-century farmhouse referred to in the report as the Garrison House (Parcel ID 167061, HPO SSN AM1667), is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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## INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve the vertical alignment along NC 49 and improve the intersection sight distance for NC 119 in Alamance County (TIP No. W-5011). This report includes architectural analysis and in-depth evaluation of a single property located at the southeast corner of the intersection between NC 49 and NC 119 (Figure 1). This property, an early twentieth-century farmhouse referred to as the Garrison House (AM1667), is located at the southeast corner of the intersection between NC 49 and NC 119 (Figure 2).

The investigations complied with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). The purpose of the evaluation was to determine whether the property meets the criteria of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

### Methodology

This report was prepared by NCDOT in accordance with the provisions of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*<sup>1</sup> and NCDOT's *Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources*. This survey and report meet NCDOT and the National Park Service guidelines.

The NRHP criteria require that the quality of significance in American history, architecture, culture, and archaeology should be present in buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that the buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts:

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;  
or
- D. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> National Park Service, 2013. 48 CFR 44716; 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

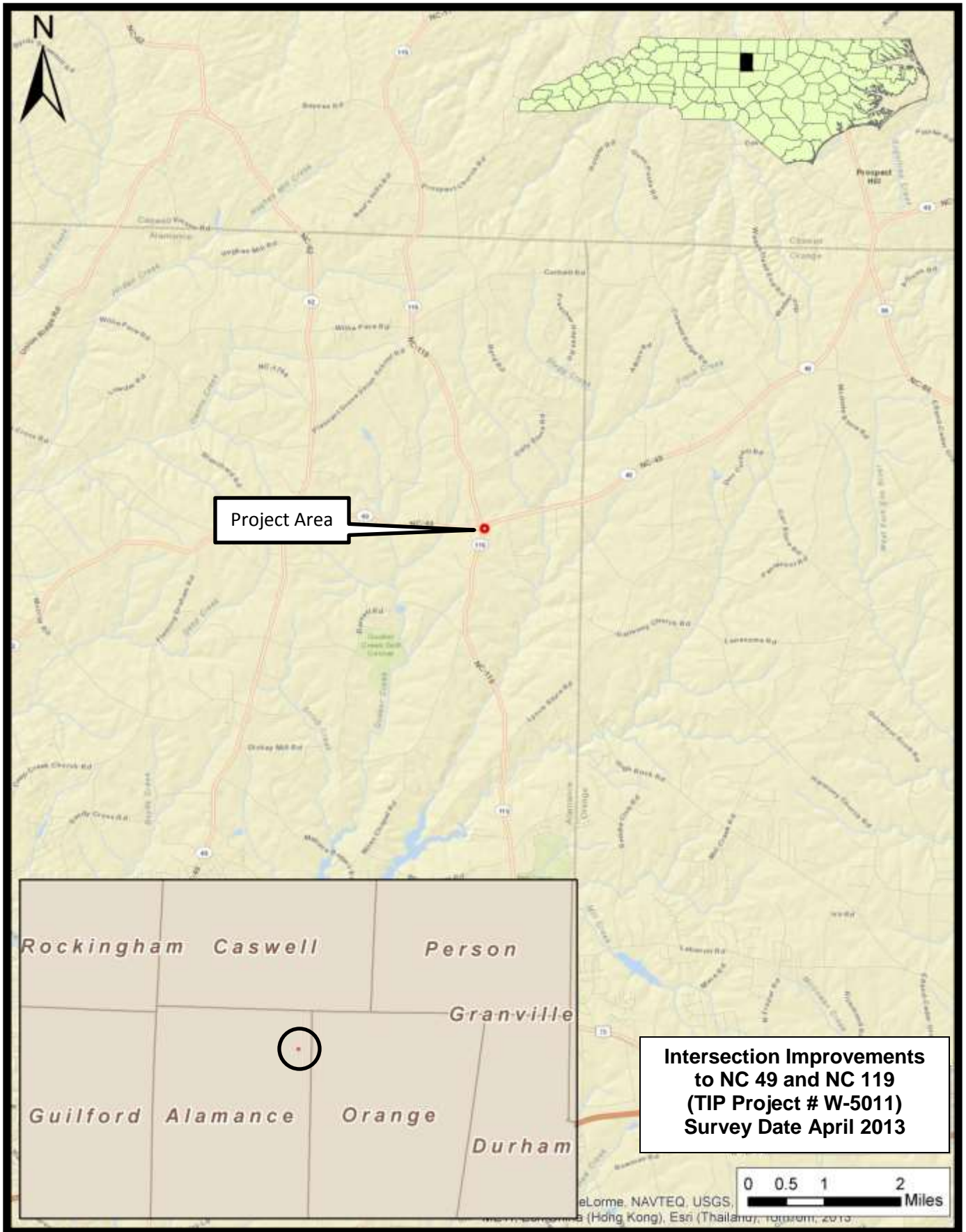


Figure 1: General Location of the Intersection of NC 42 and NC 119 Improvements Project Area (W-5011).



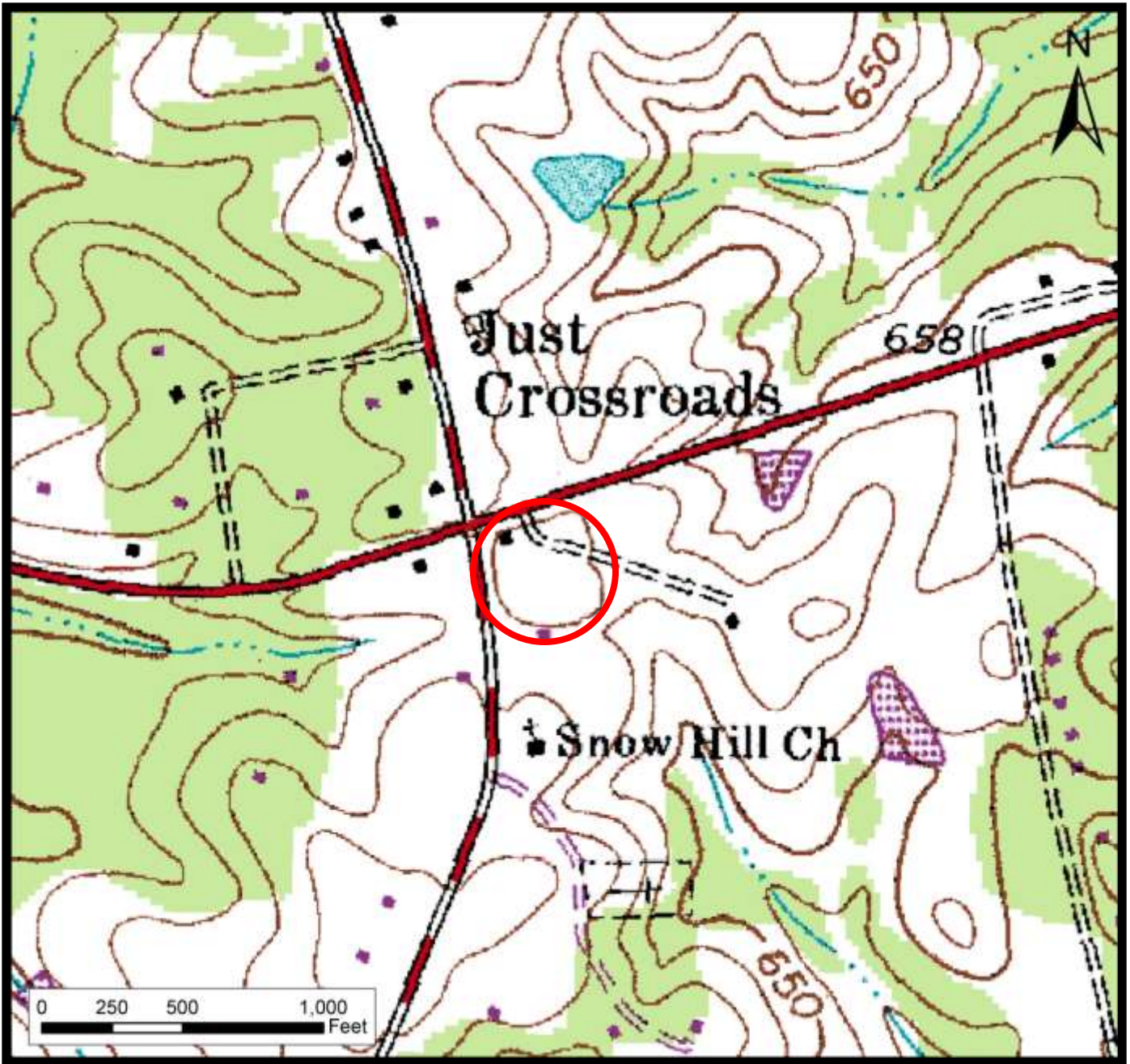


Figure 2: Location of Evaluated Resource, Shown on the 7.5-minute USGS Burlington North East, North Carolina Topographic Quadrangle.

For the preparation of this evaluation report, at the request of NCDOT, the Coastal Carolina Research (CCR) architectural historian intensively surveyed the property at the intersection of NC 49 and NC 119 in April 2013. The survey was conducted by vehicle and on foot, and field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography.

### **Background Research**

Background research was conducted at the following archival repositories: Alamance County Public Library (Burlington and Mebane branches) and the Alamance County Register of Deeds and Alamance County Courthouse (Graham), both online and on site. Additional background research was conducted at the CCR library in Tarboro, North Carolina, and using online sources.

### **Physical Environment**

The property is located at the southeast intersection between NC 49 and NC 119 in the Pleasant Grove Township. Part of the Central Piedmont region it is still a predominantly rural area in the northeast corner of the county. The rolling terrain is divided up between farmland and wooded areas containing both deciduous trees and evergreens. An abandoned service station – probably dating to the 1960s – is located at the northwest corner of the intersection, and a few dwelling houses built in the 1970s and 80s are located on adjacent parcels.

### **Summary of Results**

The evaluated property, the Garrison House, is an early twentieth century farmhouse with three surviving outbuildings. Based on the information obtained during the evaluation, the resource is not recommended as eligible for the NRHP.

## PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATION

Resource Name:	Garrison House
HPO Survey Site Number:	AM1667
Location:	5515 N NC 49 HWY, Alamance County
Parcel ID:	167061
Dates(s) of Construction:	ca. 1915
Recommendation:	Not Eligible for the National Register



### Setting

The Garrison House is located on the southeast corner of the intersection between NC 49 and NC 119 in the northeastern part of Alamance County. The house sits approximately 70 feet back from the NC 119 and is surrounded by several mature trees (Figure 3).

### Property Description

#### *Exterior*

Built around 1915, the Garrison House is a very modest two-story vernacular-style farmhouse with Queen Anne-style influences. It features a rectangular footprint and a slightly projecting bay on the west (front) elevation and a short one-story gable-roofed wing extending off the east (rear) elevation. The main block has a hip roof with decorative cross gables on all four elevations, and corbelled chimney stacks pierce the north and the south slopes of the roof.

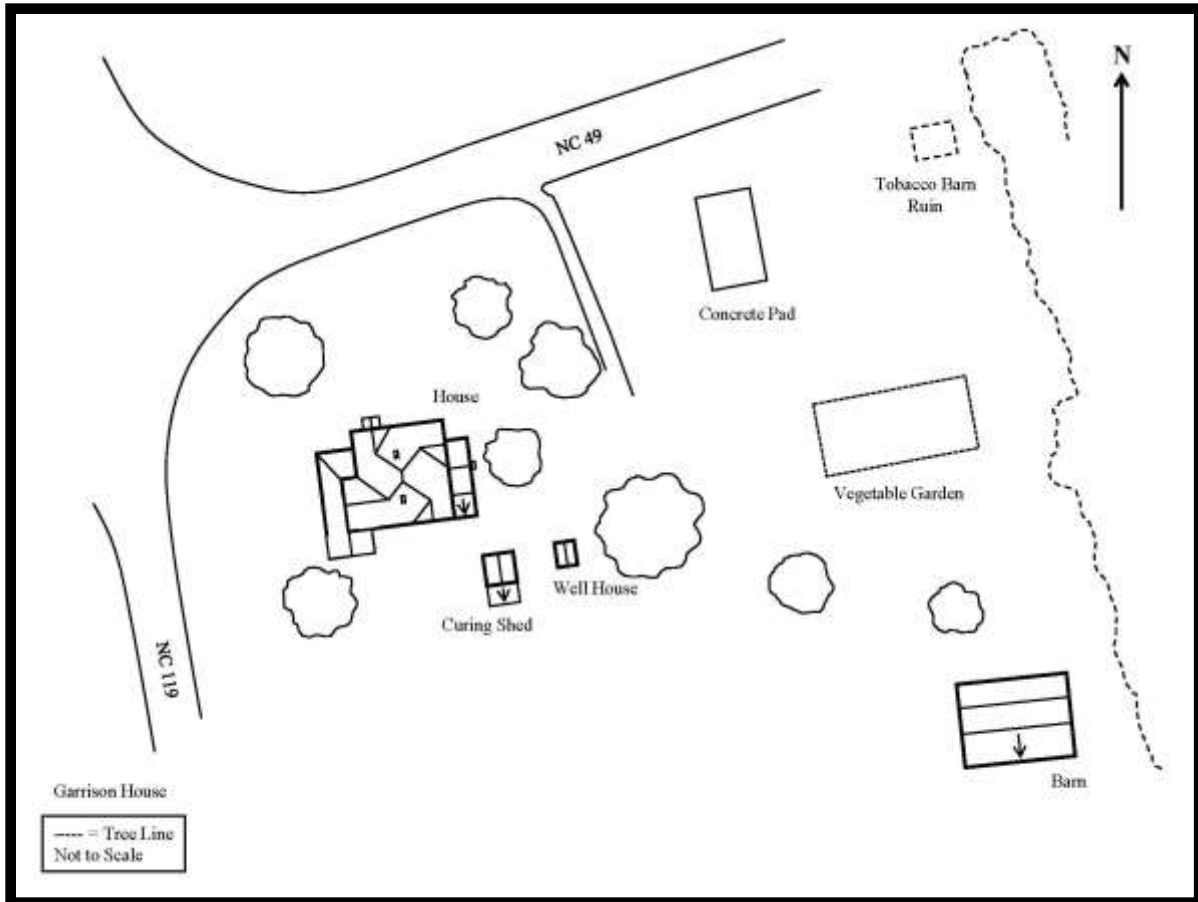


Figure 3: Sketch Map of the Garrison House.

An enclosed partially hip-roofed porch covers much of the front elevation of the dwelling and wraps around the projecting bay. The roof extends past the south elevation creating a gable-roofed porte-cochere, supported by plain posts, off the south (side) elevation of the building. The one-story kitchen wing is centered on the rear elevation of the main block and has an enclosed shed-roofed porch running along the south elevation. The porch continues one-third into the main block along the south elevation, with what appears to be a sleeping porch above. A small gable-roofed door hood, supported by diagonal braces, shelters a glazed entry door on the north (side) elevation of the dwelling. The building sits on a continuous brick foundation, is covered in vinyl siding, and has two-over-two wooden sash windows on the main block and six-over-six wooden sash windows on the kitchen wing and the second floor sleeping porch. There are storm windows on the front porch and the integral porch on the south elevation (Figures 4 through 7).

### *Interior*

Much of the original interior finishes survive.<sup>1</sup> The first floor walls are clad in plain flush tongue-in-groove boards with simple beaded baseboards, and the rooms have wooden floors and narrow beaded-board ceilings. The stone mantelpiece in the living room appears to date to a later period, as does the brick mantel in the kitchen. The interior doors in the formal parts of the house were likely all five-paneled doors with a horizontal middle panel and four elongated vertical panels and plain surrounds, at least one of which survives. The doors in the private/functional parts of the house and on the first and second floors have five horizontal panels and a plain surround. An unadorned straight flight of stairs with a simple square newel post with a cap and plain square balusters leads to the second floor. The walls and ceilings on the second floor are clad in narrow beaded boards and there are no baseboards (Figures 8 through 11).

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<sup>1</sup> However, at least one of the downstairs rooms is covered in vertical composition board.



Figure 4: Environmental View of the Garrison House Looking Southeast.



Figure 5: View of the Garrison House Looking Southeast.



Figure 6: View of the Garrison House Looking Northwest.



Figure 7: View of the Garrison House Looking Southwest.



Figure 8: Detail of the Walls and Ceiling of the Living Room on the First Floor.



Figure 9: View of an Original Five-Panel Door in the Living Room on the First Floor.





Figure 10: View of Mantelpiece in the Living Room on the First Floor.



Figure 11: View of the Second Floor Stair Landing.

### *Outbuildings*

In addition to the dwelling, the property contains three historic outbuildings including a frame, front-gabled curing shed with an open shed addition off the south (rear) gable end, a concrete-block, front-gabled well house, and a front-gabled barn with a shed addition along the south (side) elevation. Also located on the property are the remnants of a tobacco barn and a concrete pad, which is identified as a barn on a 1996 survey plat of the property (Figures 12 through 16).<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Alamance County Plat Book 56, page 125. A second shed identified on the plat is no longer extant.



Figure 12: View of Curing Shed Looking Southwest.



Figure 13: View of Well House Looking Northwest.



Figure 14: View of Barn Looking Northeast.



Figure 15: View of Remnants of Tobacco Barn Looking Northeast.



Figure 16: View of Concrete Pad Looking Southwest.

## Historic Background

Leon Leslie Garrison (a.k.a. Leslie Leon Garrison) (1885-1953), a general farmer<sup>3</sup> by profession according to the 1920 census, probably built the house around 1915 for his wife Cordelia Maud Walker (1888-1967) and their son Thomas (born 1912).<sup>4</sup> Figures 17 through 20 show historic maps indicating that the house is present on the site after 1915. Garrison had purchased the largest part of the property (77 acres) from Ella S. Vincent in January 1915.<sup>5</sup> In 1919, he purchased an additional 6 1/10 acre from W. H. Whitted, and 24 acres from C. L. Gilliam increasing his total property to 107 acres.<sup>6</sup> Agricultural census records for Alamance County from 1910 until 1950 show a fluctuation in the number of farms and the total acreage of farmland typical for much of North Carolina during this period. The total population for Alamance County was 28,712 according to the 1910 census. The census information recorded 2,508 farms, 1,795 of which were operated by owners. Farms were recorded according to their acreage, and the largest number—700—had between 100 and 174 acres making the size of the Garrison farm typical for the period, followed by 692 farms with an acreage between 50 and 99.<sup>7</sup> The 1901 Soil Survey of Alamance County indicates that in the eighteenth century, wheat, corn, oats, and tobacco were principal agricultural products.<sup>8</sup> The production of a finer grade of tobacco after the Civil War led to the dramatic increase of land values by the 1880s.<sup>9</sup> Historically the soil in Pleasant Grove Township, where the farm is located, consisted of Durham sandy loam well suited for the production of high grade tobacco and the area was known as the “golden tobacco belt.”<sup>10</sup> Tobacco was grown in a two-year rotation with wheat or corn used as an alternate. According to the 1901 Soil Survey the average farm in Alamance County was 125 acres, but many farmers owned more than one farm.<sup>11</sup> Other important crops at the beginning of the twentieth century were wheat, corn, oats, cotton, clover, grass, and cowpeas. Trucking was unimportant and nearly all farmers grew fruits, but only for personal consumption. The majority of the farms were owned and tilled by the farmers themselves using improved machinery and relying in day labor.<sup>12</sup> By 1920 the total population had increased to 32,718 and the number of

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<sup>3</sup> The Merriam-Webster online dictionary defines a general farmer as “a farmer producing several commodities none of which represents as much as 40 percent of the total value of the products of the farm.” Electronic document, <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/general%20farmer>, accessed May 6, 2013. Ancestry.com. “1920 United States Federal Census.” Electronic document, [http://search.ancestry.com/iexec?htx=View&r=an&dbid=6061&iid=4442112\\_00447&fn=Maude&ln=Garrison&st=r&ssrc=pt\\_t51464928\\_p13467350560\\_kpidz0q3d13467350560z0q26pgz0q3d32768z0q26pgplz0q3dpid&pid=104489636](http://search.ancestry.com/iexec?htx=View&r=an&dbid=6061&iid=4442112_00447&fn=Maude&ln=Garrison&st=r&ssrc=pt_t51464928_p13467350560_kpidz0q3d13467350560z0q26pgz0q3d32768z0q26pgplz0q3dpid&pid=104489636), accessed May 6, 2013.

<sup>4</sup> Ancestry.com. “Certificate of Death.” Electronic document, [http://search.ancestry.com/iexec?htx=View&r=an&dbid=1121&iid=S123\\_390-1569&fn=Leon+Leslie&ln=Garrison&st=r&ssrc=&pid=1912961](http://search.ancestry.com/iexec?htx=View&r=an&dbid=1121&iid=S123_390-1569&fn=Leon+Leslie&ln=Garrison&st=r&ssrc=&pid=1912961), accessed May 6, 2013. They ended up having two more children, two daughters, one born in 1916 and the other in 1927.

<sup>5</sup> Alamance County Deed Book 55, page 273-274.

<sup>6</sup> Alamance County Deed Book 64, pages 475 and 483.

<sup>7</sup> Historical Census Browser, Electronic document, <http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/>, accessed May 7, 2013.

<sup>8</sup> George N. Coffey and W. Edward Hearn, Soil Survey of Alamance County, North Carolina, 1901. Electronic document, [http://soils.usda.gov/survey/online\\_surveys/north\\_carolina/alamanceNC1901/alamanceNC1901.pdf](http://soils.usda.gov/survey/online_surveys/north_carolina/alamanceNC1901/alamanceNC1901.pdf), accessed May 7, 2013.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 298.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 303.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 307-308.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 308.

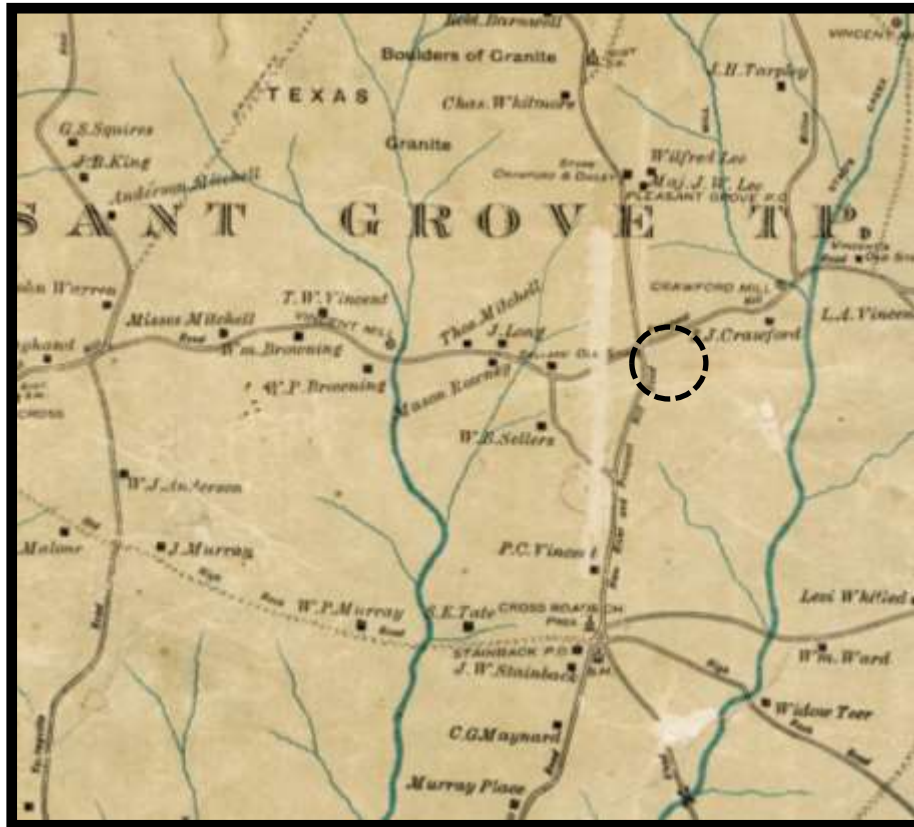


Figure 17: Detail of 1893 Map of Alamance County Showing Location of Property (Spoon 1893).

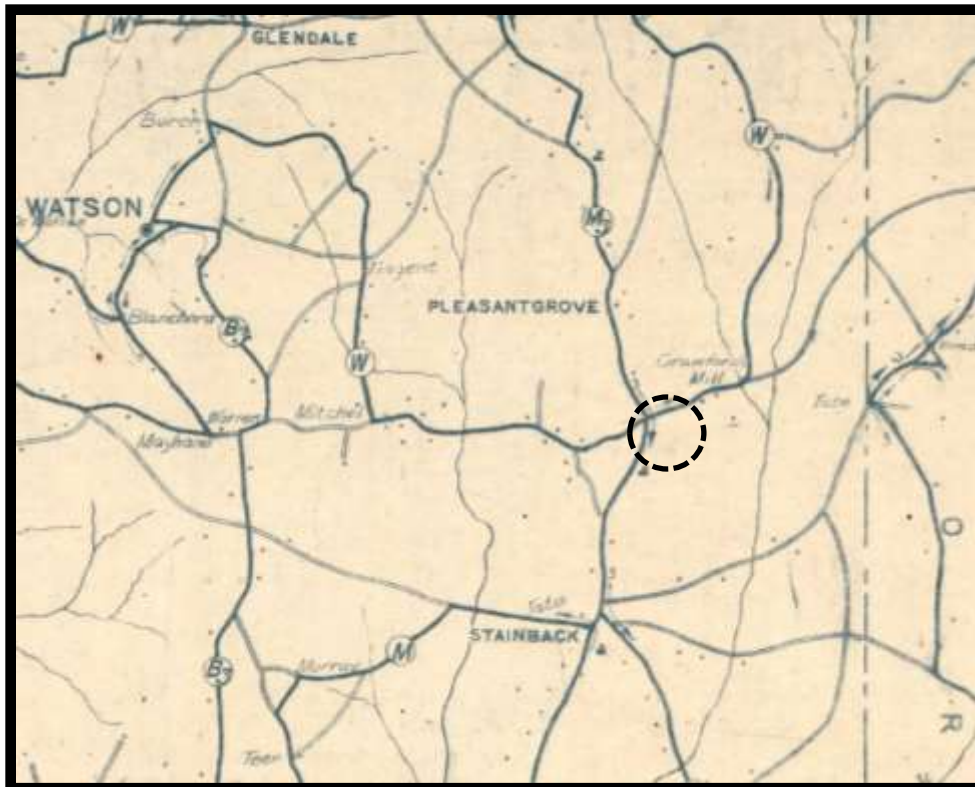


Figure 18: Detail of 1910-15 Rural Delivery Routes, Alamance County, N.C. Showing Location of Property (United States Post Office Department 1910-1915).

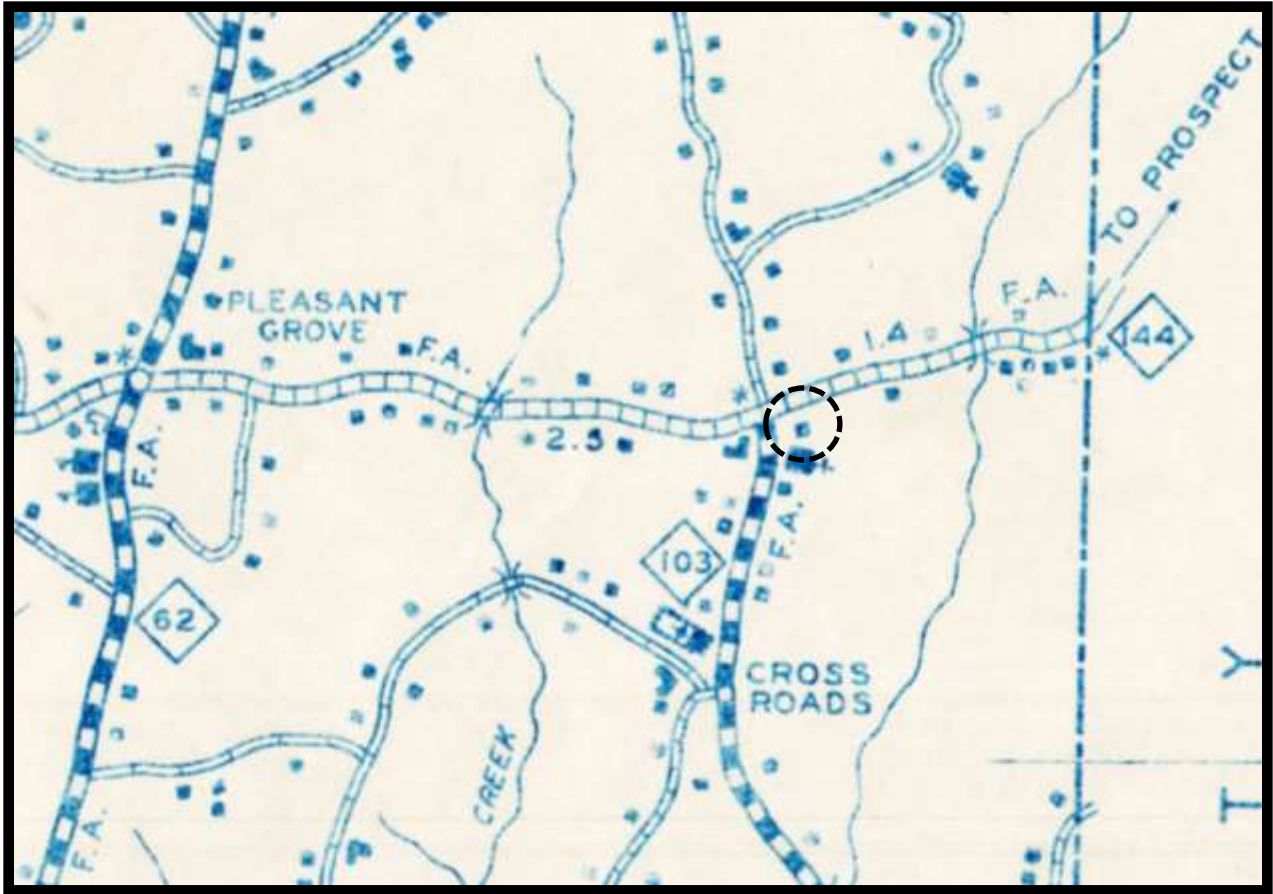


Figure 19: Detail of 1938 Road Map of Alamance County, N.C. Showing Location of Property (North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission 1938).



farms to 2,705, 1,993 of which were operated by owners. The total acres of farmland in the county was 239,175, but less than half of these (100,776 acres) were improved. There had been a shift in farm size and the largest number of farms—879—was between 50 and 99 acres, followed by 731 farms between 100 and 174 acres.<sup>13</sup> Between 1921 and 1932, Garrison has his property insured through the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Association of North Carolina for \$2,650. He has a two-story frame house, with a shingle roof valued at \$3,000 and insured for \$2,000. There is also a two-story frame barn on the property valued at \$400, with contents valued at \$200, a one-and-a-half-story log tenant house valued at \$225, and two horses valued at \$400, which were housed in the barn (Figure 20).

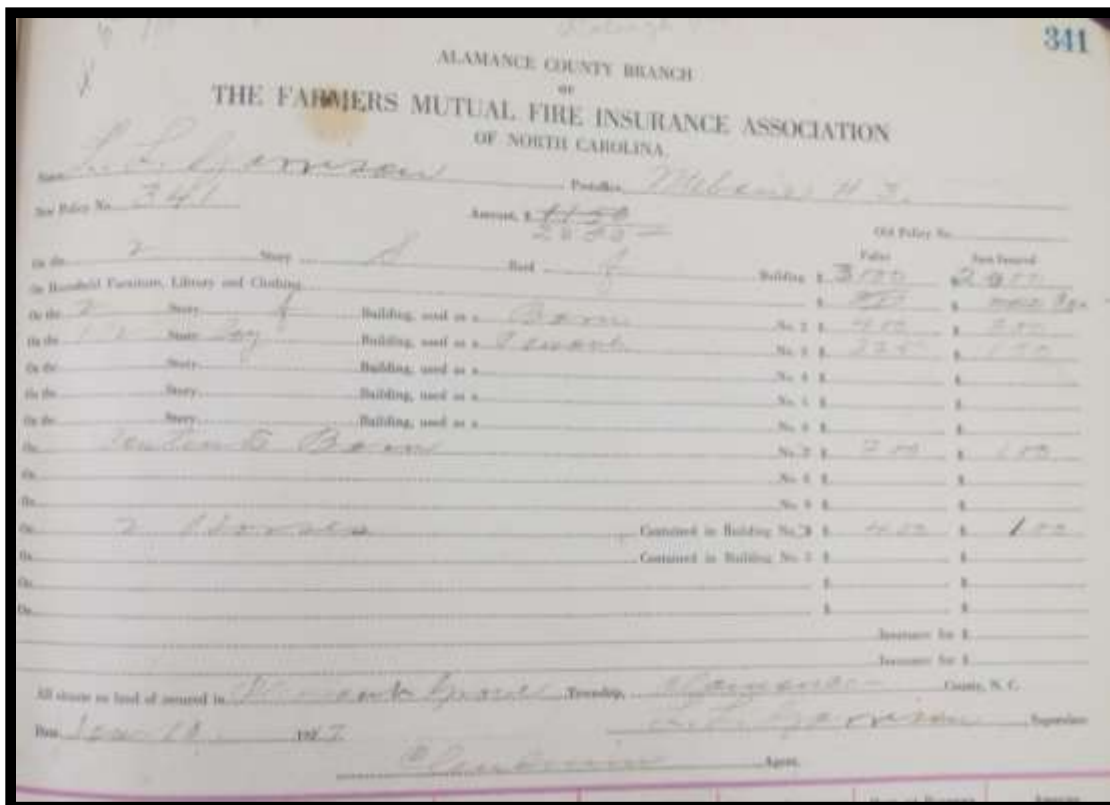


Figure 20: Detail of L. L. Garrison’s Fire Insurance Policy (Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Association 1921).

In 1927, the Garrisons took out a loan on the property for \$2,500 through the Atlantic Joint Stock Land Bank of Raleigh as part of “The Farm Federal Loan Act,” which had been established in 1916.<sup>14</sup> Two years later Garrison was listed as one of thirty-seven delinquent taxpayers in Pleasant Grove Township – and one of hundreds in all of Alamance County – owing \$90.29 on his property and facing the threat of his land being sold at a sheriff’s sale to satisfy his tax debt.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Historical Census Browser, Electronic document, <http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/>, accessed May 7, 2013.

<sup>14</sup> Alamance County Deed Book 108, page 383. “Federal Farm Loan Act.” Electronic document, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal\\_Farm\\_Loan\\_Act](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Farm_Loan_Act), accessed May 7, 2013.

<sup>15</sup> Burlington Daily Times. “NOTICE Delinquent Tax Payers!” Electronic document, <http://newspaperarchive.com/>

According to the 1930 census the population of Alamance County had grown to 42,140, with nearly one-third (14,065) listed as rural farm population. The total acreage of farmland had decreased to 220,290 acres, as had the number of farms operated by full owners (down to 1,534). The number of farms between 40 and 99 acres had decreased to 798, and farms containing 100 to 174 acres were still second with 632 farms.<sup>16</sup>

Garrison also owned livestock, which is evident from an article in the 1932 Burlington Daily Times reporting on a cattle exhibit at the Mebane fair – to be judged by Professor Fred H. Haig of the North Carolina State college – and that lists Garrison as placing a calf herd on exhibit for competition.<sup>17</sup> The following year Garrison became more engaged in the agricultural business of the county and the plight of his fellow farmers and in June of 1933 he is mentioned as a member of a county committee led by N. C. Shiver, the county farm agent, to reduce the cotton acreage in Alamance County.<sup>18</sup> He even made the headlines in August of that same year when he managed to get a judge to sign an order to restrain the sale of property of citizens being delinquent on their 1932 tax payments. Garrison – described as a large property owner – complained, “that the unprecedented depression resulting in real estate and bank failures exhausting or tying up surplus moneys and savings has so strained a majority of land owners as to make it impossible for them to meet tax payments.”<sup>19</sup> In November 1933, Garrison also joined the county committee for the Tobacco Reduction Campaign<sup>20</sup> – the program provided government assistance and was aimed at reducing the crop size in an effort to raise prices. In January on 1934, Garrison was elected vice-president of the Loan Bank for Farmers, which had been set up to lend money for crops and livestock.<sup>21</sup> In March of that same year, the Garrisons took out two more loans on their property as part of “The Farm Federal Loan Act,” this time for \$1,500 and \$1,000.<sup>22</sup> In February 1937, Garrison was elected to the board of directors of the Graham Production Credit Association, a

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[burlington-daily-times/1929-05-17/page-14?tag=1+1+garrison&rtserp=tags/?pc=3889&psi=68&pci=7&pep=1-l-garrison&psb=dateasc](http://burlington-daily-times/1929-05-17/page-14?tag=1+1+garrison&rtserp=tags/?pc=3889&psi=68&pci=7&pep=1-l-garrison&psb=dateasc), accessed April 26, 2013.

<sup>16</sup> Historical Census Browser, Electronic document, <http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/>, accessed May 7, 2013.

<sup>17</sup> Burlington Daily Times. “Haig Will Judge Cattle At Fair.” Electronic document, <http://newspaperarchive.com/burlington-daily-times-news/1932-09-28/page-10?tag=1+1+garrison&rtserp=tags/?pep=1-l-garrison&psb=dateasc&page=3&pc=3889&psi=68&pci=7>, accessed April 26, 2013.

<sup>18</sup> Burlington Daily Times. “Alamance County Prepares to Reduce Cotton Acreage.” Electronic document, <http://newspaperarchive.com/burlington-daily-times-news/1933-06-20/page-8?tag=1+1+garrison&rtserp=tags/?ndt=ex&pd=20&py=1933&pm=6&pep=1-l-garrison>, accessed May 7, 2013.

<sup>19</sup> Burlington Daily Times. “Alamance County Tax Sale Is Restrained by An Order.” Electronic document, <http://newspaperarchive.com/burlington-daily-times-news/1933-08-07/page-9?tag=1+1+garrison&rtserp=tags/?pep=1-l-garrison&psb=dateasc&page=3&pc=3889&psi=68&pci=7>, accessed April 26, 2013.

<sup>20</sup> Burlington Daily Times. “Tobacco Reduction Campaign to Work in County at Once.” Electronic document, <http://newspaperarchive.com/burlington-daily-times-news/1933-11-16/page-12?tag=1+1+garrison&rtserp=tags/?ndt=ex&pd=16&py=1933&pm=11&pep=1-l-garrison>, accessed May 7, 2013.

<sup>21</sup> Burlington Daily Times. “Loan Bank for Farmers is Set Up for Business.” Electronic document, <http://newspaperarchive.com/burlington-daily-times-news/1934-01-31/page-8?tag=1+1+garrison&rtserp=tags/?ndt=ex&pd=31&py=1934&pm=1&pep=1-l-garrison>, accessed May 7, 2013.

<sup>22</sup> Alamance County Deed Book 121, pages 8 and 9.

farmer's cooperative.<sup>23</sup> At some point, he becomes the director, a position which he holds until 1943 – he is reelected to the board of directors in 1946.<sup>24</sup> In 1945, he became vice-president of the Piedmont National Farm Loan Association and was also elected chairman for South Pleasant Grove of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA).<sup>25</sup>

While her husband was heavily involved in the agriculture of the township and the county, Mrs. Garrison was also busy in the community, and was involved with the Senior Christian Endeavour of the First Christian Church and the Women's Auxiliary of the Missionary Society of Bethel [M. E.] Church. In 1930, she was elected vice-president of the King's Home Demonstration Club in Alamance County, and in 1938 she becomes president for the Pleasant Grove P.T.A.

By 1940 the total population of Alamance County had increased to 57,427, as did the number of people listed as rural farm population (16,573). Full owners owned 138,476 acres of all the farm land and the largest number of farms now measured between 10 and 19 acres (423), with those measuring between 70 and 99 acres coming in second (390), and between 100 and 139 acres third (365).<sup>26</sup> The 1950 census was the last year to provide agricultural data. The total population for Alamance County had increased to 71,220 and the number of owner operated farms had increased to 1,859, owning a more than half the total farms in the county (2,946) and farming 129,357 acres of land, which was also more than half of the total acres of farm land in the county (219,746). The largest number of farms measured between 10 and 29 acres (644), followed by 428 farms measuring between 70 and 99 acres and farms between 30 and 49 acres came in third with 422.<sup>27</sup> The 1960 soil survey for Alamance County provides us with additional statistical information for 1939, 1949, and 1954.<sup>28</sup> In 1939, the largest agricultural area – 21,551 acres – was used to grow corn to be harvested for grain, followed by 9,565 acres for Lespedeza (a type of clover) to be cut for hay, and 6,554 acres for tobacco. A decade later the acreage to grow corn had decreased to 17,035, whereas Lespedeza had increased to 12,569, and tobacco had decreased to 5,636 acres. In 1954, both corn (14,420) and Lespedeza (11,772) were down, whereas tobacco (5,864) was slightly up. Throughout this period tobacco was considered the most important cash crop and farmers and in 1954 5,202,000 pounds of tobacco were produced

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<sup>23</sup> Burlington Daily Times. "Graham Production Association Stockholders Met in Graham Last Friday." Electronic document, <http://newspaperarchive.com/burlington-daily-times-news/1937-02-01/page-7?tag=l+l+garrison&rtserp=tags/?ndt=ex&pd=1&py=1937&pm=2&pep=l-l-garrison>, accessed May 8, 2013.

<sup>24</sup> Burlington Daily Times. "G.P.A. [sic] Association to Hold Annual Meeting in Graham January 26." Electronic document, <http://newspaperarchive.com/burlington-daily-times-news/1946-01-21/page-5?tag=l+l+garrison&rtserp=tags/?pep=l-l-garrison&psb=dateasc&page=2&ndt=by&py=1945&pey=1947>, accessed May 8, 2013.

<sup>25</sup> Burlington Daily Times. "AAA Election Results Friday are Tabulated as Committeemen Named." Electronic document, <http://newspaperarchive.com/burlington-daily-times-news/1945-12-03/page-9?tag=l+l+garrison&rtserp=tags/?ndt=by&py=1945&pey=1947&pep=l-l-garrison&psb=dateasc>, accessed May 8, 2013.

<sup>26</sup> The 1940 census distinguishes between, full owners, part owners, managers, white operators, non-white operators, share tenants, share-cash tenants, cash tenants, other tenants, and croppers.

<sup>27</sup> Historical Census Browser, Electronic document, <http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/>, accessed May 7, 2013.

<sup>28</sup> Dwight L. Kaster, Soil Survey, Alamance County, North Carolina, 1960. Electronic document, [http://soils.usda.gov/survey/online\\_surveys/north\\_carolina/alamanceNC1960/text.pdf](http://soils.usda.gov/survey/online_surveys/north_carolina/alamanceNC1960/text.pdf), accessed May 7, 2013.

on 1,233 farms. There was a steady increase in livestock held at farms between 1940 and 1954, with the number of cattle and calves in the county growing from 7,439 in 1940, to 11,322 in 1950, and reaching 15,995 by 1954. According to the 1955 census there were 2,749 farms in Alamance County with an average size of 73.3 acres.

Garrison did not expand his estate after 1919, and when he died in 1953 he still owned all of his 107 acres. He died intestate and the administration of his estate fell to his son Thomas Franklin Garrison (1912-1997). Garrison had \$3,492.34 cash on hand and in the bank, a 1951 Chevrolet valued at \$800, a Farmall tractor and equipment valued at \$800, and various farm machinery worth an additional \$500. He also owned twenty-six head of cattle valued at \$800, and household and kitchen furniture valued at \$500. The 107 acres were appraised for \$8,000. The disbursement of Garrison's estate also gives a little bit more insight into the farm operations and rural life in Alamance County in the 1950s. There are disbursements for automobile insurance (\$38.15 to R. N. Pender), for gas and oil (\$154.06 to the Eagle Oil Company), farm equipment (\$20.17 for Coble Farm Equipment), veterinary services (\$10 for the Alamance Veterinary Hospital for professional services), for a tobacco curer indicating that Garrison also grew tobacco on his farm (\$217 for R. S. Culler), and for hardware supplies (\$8.17 to the Tyson Malone Hardware Company), among others.<sup>29</sup> In 1971, Garrison's children sell a 3.157-acre parcel on which the house sits to Thomas Lenard Jones and his wife, who own it for only a period of two years before selling to Adrian E. Carter and his wife.<sup>30</sup> The property is currently owner by Elma Rae Greene.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> Alamance County Record of Administrators, 1951-1954, Vol. 10, p. 261, C.R.001.504.11, L. L. Garrison.

<sup>30</sup> Alamance County Deed Book 377, page 43, and 399, page 292.

<sup>31</sup> Alamance County Deed Book 2165, page 553.

## **National Register Criteria Evaluation**

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Garrison House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP.

### *Integrity*

The Garrison House remains in its original location and its setting is still predominantly rural as it is surrounded by several mature trees on an 3.11-acre parcel—remaining of the original 107-acre parcel. The parcel consists of a maintained yard with lawn and deciduous trees in the direct vicinity of the house. The design and workmanship of the house are reflective of the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century architectural practices and styles. Only four of the historic buildings remain, and their integrity is low with only a moderate level of original materials. The biggest alteration to the dwelling is the enclosure of the front porch, which has substantially altered the appearance of the house. Despite the integrity of the location and setting, the complex retains little of its original feeling and historic character due to the loss of a substantial number of outbuildings. The complex is associated with typical farming practices in Alamance County during the first half of the twentieth century, however, due to the loss of land and outbuildings it can no longer properly convey this.

### *Criterion A*

The Garrison House is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

Despite the fact that the complex is associated with early twentieth-century farming practices in Alamance County the property does not retain sufficient integrity to convey this and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

### *Criterion B*

The Garrison House is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if

its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

The dwelling is associated with the lives of Leon Leslie Garrison and his wife Maud who appeared to have played an active role in the community of Pleasant Grove Township and Alamance County during the first half of the twentieth century; however, the property does not retain sufficient integrity to convey his importance or contributions even at the local level and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

### *Criterion C*

The Garrison House is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The dwelling retains a low level of integrity due to the enclosure of the front porch and its extension into a porte-cochere and the addition of vinyl siding and faux shutters to the building, as well as the alterations to the door hood on the north elevation, and no longer embodies the distinctive characteristics of an early twentieth-century rural example of the Queen Anne style. Better buildings, and complexes, representative of the style survive based on the analysis of the architectural survey of Alamance County and a windshield survey of parts of Pleasant Grove Township in the proximity of the project area.<sup>32</sup> Therefore this property is not recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

### *Criterion D*

The Garrison House is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The dwelling is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

## **National Register Boundary Justification**

Not applicable.

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<sup>32</sup> Carl Lounsbury, *Alamance County. Architectural Heritage*, The Alamance County Historic Properties Commission, 1980. Such as the S. J. Crawford House of ca. 1880 (AM0111), the Thomas Mitchell House of ca. 1890 (AM0290), the P.C. Vincent House also of ca. 1890 (AM0449), or the W. P. Ireland House, which was built between 1910-11 (AM0217).

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**APPENDIX A**

**QUALIFICATIONS**

## **Jeroen van den Hurk, Ph.D.**

## **Architectural Historian**

### **Address**

Coastal Carolina Research (CCR)  
A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of  
Commonwealth Cultural Resources  
Group, Inc. (CCRG)  
P.O. Box 1198  
201 West Wilson Street  
Tarboro, North Carolina 27886  
(252) 641-1444

### **Education**

Ph.D., Art History (American Art and  
Architecture, Architectural History),  
University of Delaware, 2006

M.A., Architectural History,  
Utrecht University, the Netherland, 1994

### **Professional Societies**

Member Society of Architectural Historians

Vernacular Architecture Forum  
(Board Member)

Member National Trust for Historic  
Preservation

### **Professional Experience**

Dr. Van den Hurk received his M.A. in architectural history from Utrecht University in the Netherlands. He graduated from the University of Delaware in 2006 with a Ph.D. in American Art and Architectural History. His dissertation, "Imagining New Netherland: Origins and Survival of Netherlandic Architecture in Old New York," focuses on the architecture of New Netherland, providing an analysis of the historical documents referring to the built environment and the surviving architecture, as well as a comparative study of contemporary seventeenth-century Dutch architecture. He has eighteen years of experience documenting historic buildings, including work in the Netherlands and twelve years in the United States (in Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina).

From 2006 to 2007, he was a Limited Term Researcher at the Center for Historic Architecture and Design at the University of Delaware, in charge of project management for the Delaware Agricultural Landscapes Evaluation and a cultural resources survey of Cape May Point, New Jersey, among other tasks.

From 2007 to 2010, he was a Lecturer at the College of Design, Department of Historic Preservation at the University of Kentucky in Lexington. There he taught both historic preservation and architectural history classes.

As principal architectural historian for CCR, he has completed numerous surveys for transportation projects including VDOT identification surveys for the I-73 Henry County Alternative, the extension of Odd Fellows Road in Lynchburg, the Coalfields Expressway project southwestern Virginia, and the US 501 bridge replacement in Amherst and Bedford Counties. In North Carolina he has completed an NCDOT survey and evaluation for the NC 87 widening project in Bladen and Columbus Counties and a survey for Dare County in connection with proposed pathways for the Outer Banks Scenic Byway, as well as surveys in Cumberland and Harnett Counties for US 401 (R-2609) and Lee County for NC 42 (R-3830). Smaller transportation projects include the Carpenter Fire Station Road realignment project for the Town of Cary; a survey for improvements to Rives Road/US 301 in Petersburg, Virginia; an architectural survey for the widening of Fall Hill Avenue in Fredericksburg, Virginia; and an architectural evaluation for the City of Suffolk's US 58 widening project in Suffolk, Virginia.

Other projects include the 2010 countywide survey of Hertford County in eastern North Carolina, conducted for the North Carolina SHPO.