



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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Pat McCrory, Governor  
Susan W. Kluttz, Secretary  
Kevin Cherry, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History  
Division of Historical Resources  
David Brook, Director

March 14, 2014

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap  
Office of Human Environment  
NCDOT Division of Highways

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report for the Replacement of Bridge 428 on SR 1528 over Long Branch, PA 13-02-0019, Ashe County, ER 14-0443

Thank you for your March 10, 2014, transmission of the Historic Structures Survey Report for the above-referenced undertaking. We concur that the **Jim Duval House (AH0192) is eligible for listing** in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Agriculture and under Criterion C for Architecture. The boundary for the historic property as described and shown in the report appears appropriate.

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

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT  
Intensive Evaluation: Jim Duvall House

Replace Bridge No. 428 on SR 1528 over Long Branch  
Ashe County  
North Carolina Department of Transportation  
WBS No. 17BP.11.R.9

Prepared for:  
Human Environment Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation  
1598 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-1583

Prepared by:  
MdM Historic Consultants  
Post Office Box 1399  
Durham, NC 27702  
919-368-1602

February 2014

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Jennifer Martin Mitchell, Principal Investigator  
MdM Historical Consultants Inc.

Date

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Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor  
Historic Architecture Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

Replace Bridge No. 428 on SR 1528 over Long Branch  
Ashe County  
North Carolina Department of Transportation  
WBS No. 17BP.11.R.9

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 428 on SR 1528 (Jim Duvall Road) over Long Branch in northwest Ashe County. Built in 1965, the bridge is a twenty-one-foot-long, single-span timber deck on steel I-beams with timber caps and piles that spans the north-south flow of Long Branch, which feeds into Helton Creek to the south. No additional right-of-way will be required for the project, but construction easements will be necessary. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is delineated at seventy-five feet north and south of the centerline of the bridge and the road and 300 feet from each end of the bridge. The bridge is state funded and requires federal permits from the US Army Corps of Engineers.

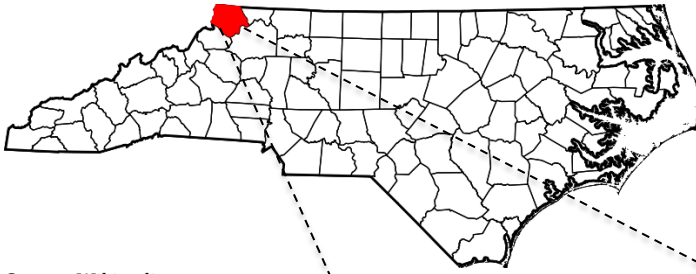
NCDOT contracted with MdM Historical Resources Inc. (MdM) in December 2013 to complete an intensive-level historic resources evaluation of the Jim Duvall House (AH 192) on Jim Duvall Road adjacent to Bridge No. 428. Architectural historian Jennifer Martin Mitchell conducted the fieldwork on December 19, 2013, photographing and mapping the property, and authored the report. M. Annie Davis and Elvira and Thomas E. Howard Jr., owners of the property, were contacted on January 6 and 7, 2014. Primary source investigation included research at the Ashe County Register of Deeds, the North Carolina Collection at the Durham County Public Library, the Western Office of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources in Asheville, and the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh.

MdM conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Secretary of the Interior Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled Historic Architectural Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines (2003). This property evaluation meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

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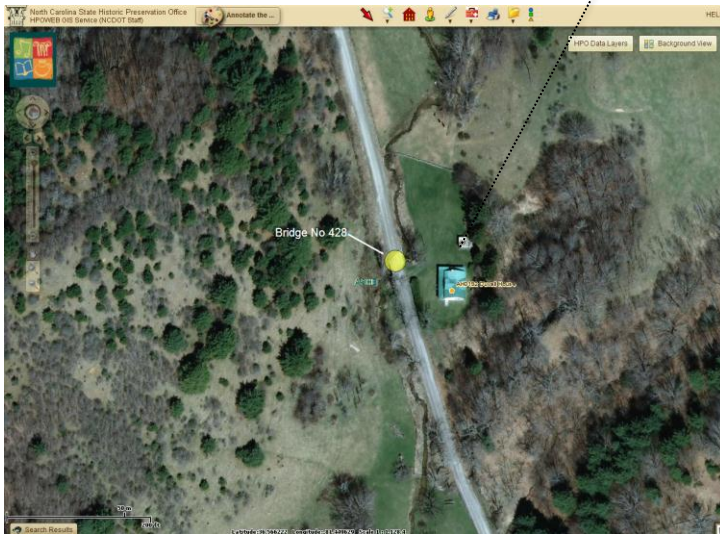
# PROJECT LOCATION MAPS



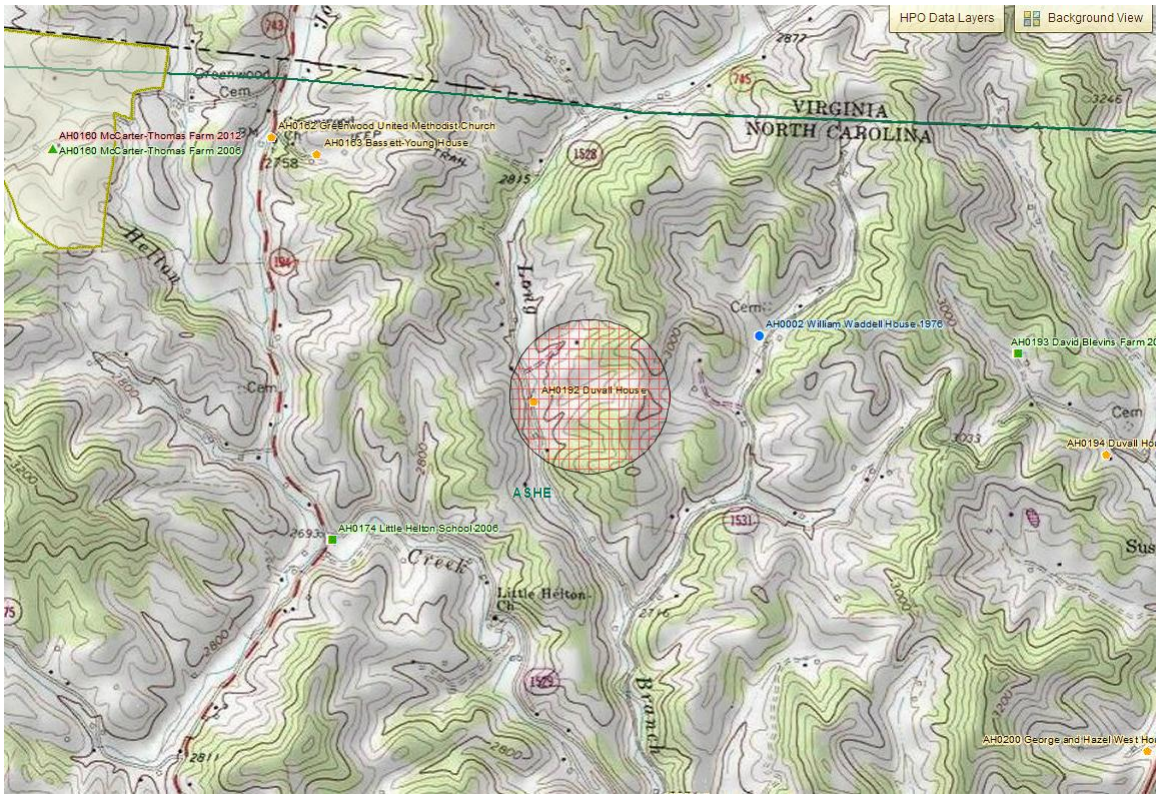
Source: Wikipedia.



Source: US Census Website, modified by Wikipedia user Ruhrfisch.



Source: HPOWEB map created by NCDOT staff.



USGS Map—Grassy Creek Quadrangle



Jim Duvall House  
2688 Jim Duvall Road, Ashe County



Figure 1: Jim Duvall House, 2688 Jim Duvall Road and Bridge No. 428, view to the south-southeast with Jim Duvall Road (SR 1528) running to the south along Long Branch

The Jim Duvall House is located in the Grassy Creek community of rural Helton Township in the north-northeastern portion of Ashe County. The house and two of its outbuildings stand on the east side of Jim Duvall Road (SR 1528) immediately east of Bridge No. 428 over Long Branch. Three additional outbuildings historically associated with the house stand on the west side of Jim Duvall Road about one-tenth of a mile south of the bridge. Jim Duvall Road intersects with Bassett Young Road (SR 1531) approximately one-half mile to the southeast of the house.

The Jim Duvall House, a woodshed with an attached chicken coop, and a meat house occupy a single 30.56-acre tract on the east side of Jim Duvall Road. A row of hemlock trees shields a portion of the front yard from Jim Duvall Road. A barn, crib, and shed are on the 20.816-acre tract on the west side of Jim Duvall Road. The parcels are mostly flat to slightly rolling along Long Branch where crops have historically been grown. The 30.562-acre tract rises toward a ridge on the east side (rear) of the buildings. The 20.816-acre tract on the west side of Jim Duvall Road rises to a wooded hilltop north of the bridge, but is more level along the creek south of the bridge. That parcel contains some pastureland, but is mostly wooded.





Figure 2: Bridge No. 428 over Long Branch, view to the northeast



Figure 3: View to the north along Jim Duvall Road and Bridge No. 428





Figure 4: View to the south-southeast from Bridge No. 428 along Jim Duvall Road



Figure 5: Jim Duvall House facade, view toward the east



The ca. 1910 Jim Duvall House is a well-kept, one-and-a-half-story, frame Queen Anne-influenced farmhouse that sits on a relatively flat site approximately sixty feet to the east-southeast of Bridge No. 428. It rests on a continuous brick foundation, although the open foundation of the front porch is fronted with wooden lattice. The wormy chestnut-sheathed, side-gabled house is crowned by the original standing-seam metal roof. The three-bay dwelling features front-gabled, two-bay wall dormers centered on the façade and rear elevation. A north-gable-end brick exterior chimney is forward of the roof's ridge. The chimney dates to circa 1984, but is in the location of the original chimney. Standing seam metal also covers the hip-roofed porch that extends along the façade and wraps around a portion of the north elevation. The east half of the porch on the house's north gable end was enclosed in the 1980s. Square, wooden posts topped with ornate wood scrollwork support the porch, which lacks a balustrade. An inset porch supported by square wooden posts is located on the southeast (rear) corner. Full-height pilasters with caps mimic the porch posts and grace each of the dwelling's principal corners. Original two-over-two windows pierce the first level, while original upper windows have top sashes with small, square stained glass panes surrounding square lights over a two-light bottom sash. The house is a seasonal dwelling so its interior was not accessible. A January 6, 2014 interview with M. Annis Howard Davis, whose family purchased the property in 1982, revealed that the house follows a central-passage plan with four rooms on each level. The interior ceilings, walls, and floors remain sheathed in wormy chestnut.



Figure 6: Jim Duvall House, south elevation, view to north-northeast





Figure 7: Jim Duvall House, southeast corner, view to northwest



Figure 8: Jim Duvall House, north elevation, view to south-southeast (woodshed to the left)





Figure 9: Woodshed (right), view to the northeast. Meat house in the background

### Woodshed, ca. 1910

The one-story, shed-roofed, vertical-sided, wooden storage building with a standing-seam metal roof is located immediately north of the house. It has an open bay on its south (front) elevation that faces the house and exposed rafter tails on its north and south elevations. The woodshed is built into a hillside on its east side. A chicken coop topped by a shed roof and supported by round log posts is on the east elevation.



Figure 10: Meat house, facade, view to the east from Jim Duvall Road

Meat house, ca. 1910

The small, front-gabled, weatherboard meat house stands north of the house and shed. It has a wide off-center door on its west (front) elevation. A standing-seam metal roof covers the building.





Figure 11: Barn, south elevation, view to north-northwest

### Barn, ca. 1910

The barn is located on the west side of Jim Duvall Road approximately one-tenth of a mile south of Bridge No. 428. The two-story building with vertical wood siding is composed of two blocks, both topped with shed roofs. The larger section is to the north and contains a loft on its upper level. The smaller block is identical in form and is attached to the southwest of the larger section. A standing-seam metal roof tops the barn.





Figure 12: Crib facade, view to the west-northwest

### Crib, ca. 1910

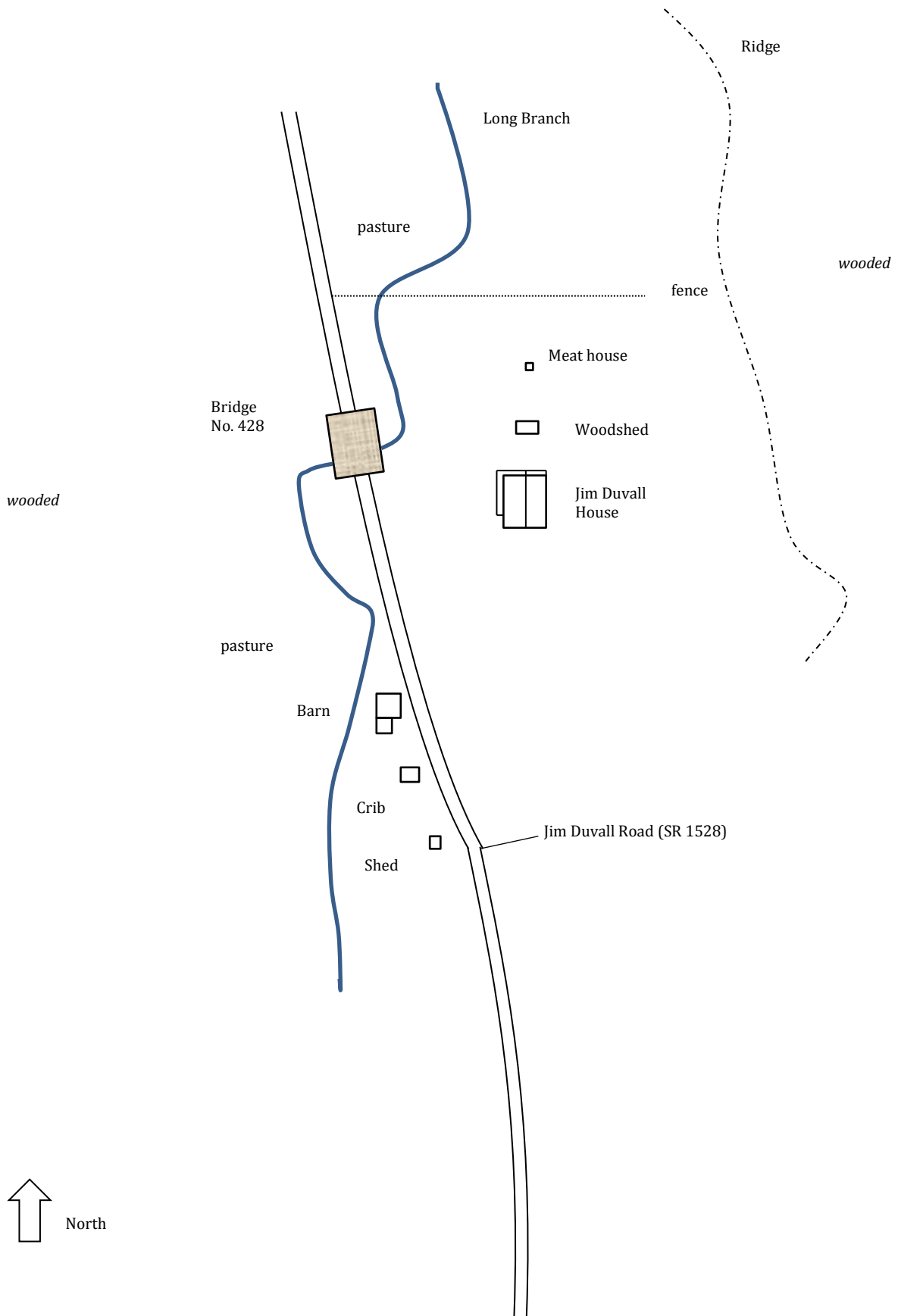
The crib stands on the west side of and facing Jim Duvall Road, immediately south of the barn. A front-gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal crowns the rectangular building. A door opening is centered on the façade. Siding on the north two-thirds is vertical wood, while the southern third is sided with narrow horizontal wood slats that allow for aeration. It is likely the crib was used for not only corn, but other grains.



Figure 13: Shed facade, view to the southwest

### Shed, ca. 1910

Partially collapsed, the shed is located on the west side of Jim Duvall Road immediately south of the crib. The shed is a small, one-story, shed-roofed structure with rafter tails on its façade and a standing-seam metal roof. An off-center door opening pierces the façade.





## Historical Background

Ashe County is located in northwest North Carolina and is bounded by Virginia to the north, Tennessee and Watauga County to the west, and Alleghany and Wilkes Counties to the east. The county is drained by the north and south forks of the New River, which is part of the Kanawha, Ohio, and Mississippi River system. Rolling verdant hills and steeper mountain terrain characterize the landscape of this predominantly rural county.<sup>1</sup>

The Cherokee, Creeks, and Shawnees hunted in what is now Ashe County. The first white settlers, mostly English, Scotch-Irish and Germans, came to Ashe County from the Shenandoah Valley. They settled in the New River valley, along the two forks of the river, and then along its tributaries. Early inhabitants grew rye and buckwheat, and some corn and wheat. Ashe County tended toward subsistence farming instead market crops. Livestock, namely beef and dairy cattle, played a much more significant role in the economy into the twentieth century.<sup>2</sup>

In 1909, James (Jim) Duvall (1875-1953) received two parcels in the Helton Township, one from R. E. Duvall and the other from his father, Samuel M. Duvall.<sup>3</sup> Jim Duvall likely built his house soon thereafter. In 1910, Jim Duvall is listed in the federal census as living in Helton Township with his wife, Carrie, and their four children.<sup>4</sup> But by 1920, Jim Duvall is farming and living with his wife, Carrie, and their three youngest children in Chambers, Nebraska.<sup>5</sup>

The Duvall's time in Nebraska was short lived because Jim Duvall appears in the 1925 farm census in the Grassy Creek community of Helton Township. According to the census, which recorded information about individual farmer's landholdings and farm products, Duvall cultivated twenty-five acres of his sixty-eight-and-a-half-acre

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<sup>1</sup> Catherine W. Bishir, Michael T. Southern, Jennifer F. Martin, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 202.

<sup>2</sup> Bill Sharp, *A New Geography of North Carolina*, Volume II (Raleigh: Sharp Publishing, 1958), 535, 543.

<sup>3</sup> James Duvall North Carolina Certificate of Death, North Carolina State Board of Health, Raleigh, N. C., dated June 9, 1953, <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed January 14, 2014.; Ashe County Deed Book I-1, page 3; Ashe County Deed Book G-1, page 327.

<sup>4</sup> Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910: Helton Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, Schedule No. 1: Population, National Archives, Washington, D.C., <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed January 6, 2014.

<sup>5</sup> Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920: Chambers Township, Holt County, Nebraska, Schedule No. 1: Population, National Archives, Washington, D.C., <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed January 6, 2014.

farm; the remaining acreage lay uncultivated. His main crops were oats and corn and he had fifteen hens and three milk cows.<sup>6</sup> In 1930, Jim and Carrie Duvall, and their son, Kent, were living with his father Samuel M. Duvall. Jim Duvall worked as the operator of his father's farm.<sup>7</sup>

Apparently, the property left the Duvall family during the Great Depression, because on June 16, 1937, Cabel Cicero Cox (1884-1960) and his wife, Nannie Cox, sold the property totaling 63.115 acres to Ray Cox Duvall (1905-1978). The deed transferring the sixty-three acres from Cabel Cox to Ray Duvall describes property as "being the old home place of J. T. Duvall, situated on Long Branch on the waters of Little Helton."<sup>8</sup> Cabel Cox was Ray Cox Duvall's maternal uncle. Ray Duvall was also the nephew of Jim Duvall: Ray Duvall's father, John Duvall, and Jim Duvall were brothers.

The farm census for 1945 indicates that Ray Duvall grew corn, hay, oats, and potatoes. He also had one acre under tobacco and nine fruit trees. He owned forty hens and six cows. The census recorded his farm as eighty-six acres, but only seven of those were under cultivation.<sup>9</sup>

On October 23, 1981, Ray Duvall and his wife, Lexie K. Duvall, and Edith Duvall sold the sixty-three acres containing his house and outbuildings to a joint venture company from Florida.<sup>10</sup> In May and July, 1982, the joint venture sold two parcels totaling 51.378 acres of the sixty-three acres to Madeline and Thomas E. Howard, Thomas E. Howard Jr. and his wife, Elvira A. Howard, and their daughter, M. Annis Howard<sup>11</sup> The 51.378 acres combined are the parcels containing the house and outbuildings. Elvira and Thomas E. Howard Jr. and M. Annis Davis currently own the property.

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<sup>6</sup> Farm Census Reports, 1925, Helton Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, State Archives, Raleigh.

<sup>7</sup> Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930: Helton Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, Schedule No. 1: Population, National Archives, Washington, D. C., <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed January 6, 2014.

<sup>8</sup> Ashe County Deed Book W-2, page 78.

<sup>9</sup> Farm Census Reports, 1945, Helton Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, State Archives, Raleigh.

<sup>10</sup> Ashe County Deed Book 132, page 360.

<sup>11</sup> Ashe County Deed Book 134, page 822.



## Architectural Context

The 2005 comprehensive survey of Ashe County recorded many frame houses dating to the period from about 1870 to 1915. Approximately one-third of all houses surveyed in the county fit this category. Typical houses of this period are one or one-and-a-half story, side-gabled frame dwellings. Many carry Queen Anne embellishments such as sawn brackets and trim. According to the MPDF, the most architecturally refined houses in Ashe County during the period ca. 1870 to 1915 were located on farms and not in the towns of Jefferson or West Jefferson.<sup>12</sup>

The John Duvall House is highly intact example of a one-and-a-half-story, double-pile frame house with modest Late Victorian elements. A subdued interpretation of the Queen Anne style, the dwelling illustrates the widespread availability of dressed lumber and wood building elements in Ashe County beginning in the 1870s. The Duvall House follows a form and plan popular in the early twentieth century when sawmills were set up throughout the county and milled wood became widely available. The interior is organized around a center hall that partitions the first floor into four rooms and four rooms on the upper level. The house exhibits elements of the Queen Anne style such as the intersecting front gabled dormers, stained glass lights on the upper level windows, sawnwork brackets that enhance the porch posts, and an Eastlake style door behind a screened door with spindles and fanciful sawnwork. Like most houses built before 1930, the interior is sheathed entirely in wormy chestnut.

## Agricultural Context

Ashe County farmers prospered in the period from 1880 to 1910. Improvements in equipment and the widespread use of fertilizer increased production on farms throughout the county. While the number of farms grew from 1,009 in 1870 to 3,215 in 1910, farms got smaller as second and third descendants of early settlers subdivided larger landholdings. From the late nineteenth century into the early twentieth century, the amount of land devoted to farming went up so that by 1910, farms occupied over ninety-seven percent of the county's land.<sup>13</sup>

Corn, used to feed livestock and the farm family, was the dominant crop from 1880 to 1910. Wheat, oats, and rye production fell sharply, while buckwheat became a more prevalent crop. Food crops like potatoes and beans increased, as did the production of molasses. Apples were an important crop and a way to feed farm

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<sup>12</sup> Sherry Joines Wyatt and Lori Tolliver Jones, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Ashe County, North Carolina: c. 1799 to 1955," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, page E-32.

<sup>13</sup> National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, page E-24.

families while making extra cash. The numbers of cattle went up from 6,320 in 1880 to 14,097 in 1910 with dairy cattle making up half of the cattle population in 1910. Naturally, with a greater population of dairy cows, the production of butter and cheese also went up. By 1910, over 172,000 pounds of butter and 8,600 pounds of cheese were sold in the county by farmers. The numbers of sheep increased, likely due to demand for wool from local mills.<sup>14</sup>

The Grassy Creek area of Helton Township where the Jim Duvall House and its outbuildings are located was typical of most of Ashe County. In 1925, common crops were corn, wheat, oats, grasses, and Irish potatoes. Nearly every farm had a home garden to supply the family and chickens and milk cows were the dominant animals. Farms in Grassy Creek were typically small to medium sized. In fact, only nine of the sixty-three farms recorded in 1925 were over one hundred acres.<sup>15</sup> Those trends in production and farm size continued into the 1930s, although the 1935 farm census recorded the first production of tobacco in Grassy Creek. Most farmers who grew tobacco produced less than an acre of the leaf.<sup>16</sup> By 1945, corn, oats, and grasses and hays were the most common crops. Many farmers had fruit trees and chickens and dairy cows remained the most populous animals. Tobacco had become more common, but most farmers planted less than an acre of it. The exception was Moody Hale, who had nine acres of tobacco on his farm. By far the largest farm in Grassy Creek in 1945 belonged to W. E. Jones who had 204 acres, most of which was uncultivated.<sup>17</sup>

Farm complexes from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries contained numerous outbuildings, each typically devoted to a specific function. Domestic outbuildings, including meat houses, wood sheds, and privies, were placed near the dwelling as they contributed to everyday domestic life on the farm. Other outbuildings, such as cribs, barns, and equipment sheds, were placed farther from the house and closer to the fields they served. Because of the mountainous topography, the layout of these buildings was usually irregular with placement based on where the most level topography was located.

Most farms in Ashe County had one barn. In the late nineteenth century, gable roofs topped these buildings, but by around 1910 shed roofs were more common as they could accommodate more hay. The corn crib typically stood near the barn.

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<sup>14</sup> National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, page E-25-26.

<sup>15</sup> Farm Census Reports, 1925, Helton Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, State Archives, Raleigh.

<sup>16</sup> Farm Census Reports, 1935, Helton Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, State Archives, Raleigh.

<sup>17</sup> Farm Census Reports, 1945, Helton Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, State Archives, Raleigh.



Typically, farms in Ashe County contained a combination of cleared, improved, and wooded land. Cultivated fields most commonly occupied the level topography in the valley floor along rivers and streams. Portions of the farm where the land was steeper and typically inhospitable to crop production were given over to livestock grazing. If the land was not too sloped, apple trees could be grown on hillsides.

The agricultural prosperity Ashe County experienced from 1880 to 1915 is well represented by a relatively large number of farm complexes containing a variety of outbuildings, usually frame, and arranged according to the topography they occupy.<sup>18</sup>

The Joel and Hattie Walters Farm (AH 517) features a grand 1906 Queen Anne-style house situated near public road. The farm's collection of outbuildings, which date from 1906 to the mid-twentieth century, are arranged in a classic pattern for Ashe County: a meat house and spring house stand in the domestic yard. The agricultural buildings follow the slope of the hillside behind the house and are irregularly placed. A meadow and pasture are beyond the barns to the south. Based on its buildings, the Walters Farm was likely a market economy farm during the twentieth century and therefore includes a more extensive group of outbuildings.



Figure 14: Walters Farm (AH 517) near Jefferson, view to the northeast

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<sup>18</sup> National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, page F-65.

Like the Duvall house and its outbuildings, the ca. 1890 Isham and Elizabeth Goss Farm (AH 106) represents a farmstead where the public road serves as an organizing feature. The house, cellar, and spring house stand near the northwest side of Little Horse Creek Road. A large, shed-roofed bank barn and a two-story granary stand across the road from the house.<sup>19</sup> The I-house with Queen Anne influences and its accompanying outbuildings remain substantially intact.



Figure 15: Isham and Elizabeth Goss Farm (AH 106) near Lansing, view to the northwest

The outbuildings at the Jim Duvall house represent a typical collection for mountain farms in Ashe County. The two surviving domestic outbuildings, the woodshed with its attached chicken coop and the meat house, stand just to the north of the house and close to the door leading to the kitchen. The production buildings, which include the barn, crib, and storage shed, are south of the house, as their functions are not closely related to the domestic sphere of the farm. The land that accompanies the house and outbuildings represents a typical Ashe County farm where acreage was characterized by both relatively level expanses along watercourses and more precipitous topography farther from watercourses. These field patterns remain intact at the Jim Duvall House with the level workable land devoted to pasturage and the sloping acreage given over to forest.

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<sup>19</sup> National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, page F-67.

## Evaluation

The Jim Duvall House and its outbuildings are eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for agriculture. The 51.378-acre farm complex contains a variety of ca. 1910 outbuildings including a shed-roof barn, a crib, two storage buildings, and a small meat house. Together with the Jim Duvall House, the property represents a typical self-sufficient mountain farm of the early twentieth century that also produced a small amount of tobacco for market. The arrangement of outbuildings in a linear pattern along John Duvall Road reflects traditional building placement necessary in narrow mountain valleys in northern Ashe County. The John Duvall House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture as a representative and intact example of a Late Victorian-influenced dwelling in rural Ashe County. The house represents a common form, the one-and-a-half-story, double-pile plan embellished with modest decorative elements such as ornamental sawnwork porch post brackets, stained-glass lights in upper windows, an Eastlake-style door, and intersecting gabled dormers.

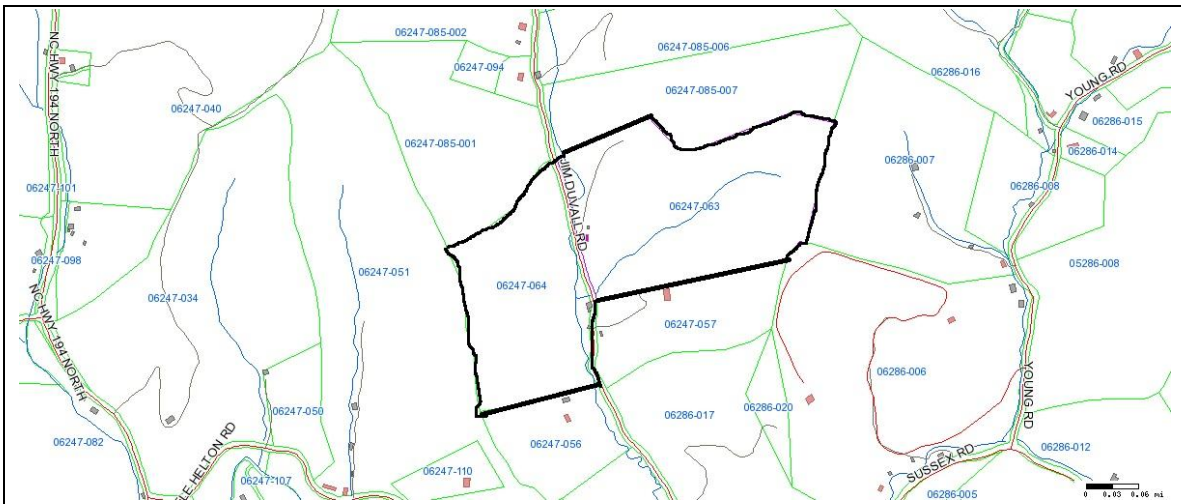
The Jim Duvall House is not recommended as eligible for any other National Register criteria. The Duvalls did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. The property is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records, making it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

The Jim Duvall House retains the seven aspects of integrity. The house and outbuildings remain at their original sites and therefore retain integrity of location. The form, plan, space, structure and style of the buildings are mostly intact so that the buildings retain integrity of design. Changes to the house, including the replacement of the chimney in place and the enclosure of the northeast corner (rear) porch, do not detract from the property's overall integrity. The house and outbuildings' placement along both sides of Jim Duvall Road and in a rural context contributes to its integrity of setting. The house retains its historic material and where it has been replaced, as in the case of the chimney, compatible material has been used, therefore contributing to its integrity of materials. The outbuildings remain wholly intact. The massing and form of the buildings contribute to their integrity of workmanship. The intact condition of the house and outbuildings and their features contribute to the property's integrity of feeling and association.



## Property Description and Justification

The proposed boundary of the Jim Duvall House includes the full extent of the residual 51.378 acres historically associated with the property, which is its current tax parcels. Ashe County Parcel Number 08247-063, the 30.562-acre parcel containing the Jim Duvall House, the woodshed, and the meat house, is located on the east side of the existing right-of-way. The west property line follows the east side of the right-of-way, then extends at its northern boundary to a hillside on the east, then south along the hillside, before extending westward back to the right-of way.



Ashe County Parcel Number 06247-064, the 20.816-acre parcel containing the barn, crib, and shed historically associated with the Jim Duvall House, is located on the west side of the existing right-of-way. The east property line follows the west side of the right-of-way, then extends at its northern boundary to a hillside on the west, then south along the hillside, before extending eastward back to the right-of-way.



Jim Duvall House Boundary Map [PIN 06247-063 and PIN 06247-064]  
(Source: Ashe County GIS, January 14, 2014)

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of Ashe County, North Carolina, c. 1799-1955." National Register of Historic  
Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.

Appendix A  
Professional Qualifications

## JENNIFER MARTIN MITCHELL

---

- POSITION:** Founding Principal  
Mdm Historical Consultants Inc.
- EDUCATION:** M.A. History with Emphasis in Historic Preservation  
Middle Tennessee State University
- B.A. History and B.A. Sociology  
University of South Carolina
- Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP)  
Presented by the National Alliance of Preservation  
Commissions  
Durham, North Carolina
- Introduction to Section 106 of the  
National Historic Preservation Act  
University of Nevada, Reno
- PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:** Preservation Durham  
Preservation North Carolina  
City of Durham Historic Preservation Commission

**EXPERIENCE:**

Jennifer Martin Mitchell has worked as an architectural historian and preservation planner since 1991 and is a founding principal with Mdm Historical Consultants. She has documented scores of historic properties through successful completion of architectural surveys, National Register of Historic Places nominations, and local landmark designation reports. She has worked with local governments and commissions on programs to identify, document, and protect historic and cultural resources. She has further contributed to the field through publication and well as by making presentations at academic and professional conferences.

Ms. Mitchell was previously the Carolinas Regional Manager for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, where she oversaw a staff of architectural historians, preservation planners, and archaeologists working on projects in the Carolinas and Virginia. Ms. Mitchell was responsible for scoping projects, preparing budgets, and monitoring and overseeing cultural resource surveys, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, environmental documents necessary for compliance with federal and state laws, and consultations with historic preservation commissions throughout the region. Prior to joining Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Ms. Mitchell worked for the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office as the National Register Coordinator in Raleigh and as the Historic Preservation Specialist in Asheville. Ms. Mitchell is the award-winning author of *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: the Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina* and a co-author of *The Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*.

Some projects Ms. Mitchell has been involved with are listed below.

- *Valentine-Wilder House National Register Nomination*, Nash County, North Carolina (2013)
- *Hillside Park High School National Register Nomination*, Durham County, North Carolina (2013)



- *Fort Caswell National Register Nomination*, Brunswick County, North Carolina (2013)
- *Penderlea Homesteads Historic District National Register Nomination*, Pender County, North Carolina (2013)
- *Brunswick County Historic Architecture, ongoing preparation of publication manuscript*, Brunswick County, North Carolina (2012-2013)
- *Sunset Hills Historic District National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2013)
- *Wilkesboro School Historic Tax Credit Application*, Wilkesboro, North Carolina (Approved 2013)
- *Richard B. Harrison School National Register Nomination*, Selma, North Carolina (2012)
- *Bray-Paschal House National Register Nomination*, Chatham County, North Carolina (2011)
- *West Selma Historic District National Register Nomination*, Selma, Johnston County, North Carolina (2011)
- *Downtown Selma Historic District National Register Nomination*, Selma, Johnston County, North Carolina (2010)
- *Perry School National Register Nomination*, Franklin County, North Carolina (2010)
- *Johnson Farm National Register Nomination*, Harnett County, North Carolina (2009)
- *Harmony Plantation National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (2008)
- *Wake County Historic Resources Intensive Survey*, Wake County, North Carolina (2007)
- *Local Landmark Designation Report for Rogers Drug*, Durham, North Carolina (2008)
- *Local Landmark Designation Report for Fire Station #1*, Durham, North Carolina (2008)
- *Old Towne Historic District Design Guidelines*, Augusta, Georgia (2006)
- *Wake County Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey*, Wake County, North Carolina (2005- 2006)
- *Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District National Register Nomination*, Greenville, North Carolina (2005)
- *Maiden Lane Historic District National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2005)
- *York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination*, Gastonia, North Carolina (2005)
- *Town Appearance Commission Procedures and Guidelines Evaluation*, Town of Mount Pleasant, South Carolina (2005)
- *Rowland Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination*, Rowland, North Carolina (2004)
- *City of Thomasville Architectural Survey*, Thomasville, North Carolina (2004)
- *Apex Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation Study List Application*, Apex, North Carolina (2004)
- *Borden Manufacturing Company National Register Nomination*, Goldsboro, North Carolina (2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation, Phase II Survey and Report, Replacement of Bridge No. 246 over Laurel Creek*, Madison County, North Carolina (2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Hillsborough Street Reconstruction, Project #1* (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.), Raleigh, North Carolina (2004)
- *City of Greenville Revitalization Area Historic and Architectural Evaluation*, for the City of Greenville, North Carolina (2004)
- *City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey* (for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2003-2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report,, Replacement of Bridge No. 325 over Landrum Creek*, Chatham County, North Carolina (2004)
- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2003)

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) Winston-Salem Northern Beltway, Forsyth County, North Carolina (2002-2003)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening, Halifax and Northampton Counties, North Carolina (2003- 2004)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, Burgaw Bypass, Pender County, North Carolina (2003)*
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey (for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2002-2003)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Alston Avenue Widening, Durham County, North Carolina (2002)*
- *Historic Structures Report on the Morganton Depot, Morganton, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (2002)*
- *Historic Structures Report on the Marion Depot, Marion, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (2002)*
- *Research on Historic Train Stations for the NCDOT Rail Division at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. In conjunction with the restoration of passenger rail service in North Carolina. (2002 & 2007)*
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**PUBLICATIONS:**

“Biltmore Complex,” “Biltmore Forest School” and “Appalachian Rustic Architecture” in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. East Tennessee State University, 2006

*Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina*. Duplin County Historical Foundation, 2000

*A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* (co-author). University of North Carolina Press, 1999

**PRESENTATIONS**

“Restoration of the Morganton and Marion Depots,” Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Asheville, North Carolina

“Nominating Rosenwald Schools to the National Register of Historic Places,” National Rosenwald School Conference, Nashville, Tennessee

**AWARDS:**

2004 Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History for the series that includes *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*

2003 Special Book Award Recognizing an Outstanding Guide Book Series from the Southeast Society of Architectural Historians for the series that includes *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*

2001 Certificate of Commendation from the American  
Association for State and Local History for *Along the Banks  
of the Old Northeast*



## CYNTHIA DE MIRANDA

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<b>POSITION:</b>	Founding Principal Mdm Historical Consultants Inc.
<b>EDUCATION &amp; TRAINING:</b>	B.A. Public Policy Studies Duke University Introduction to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Washington, DC Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP) Presented by the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions Lynchburg, Virginia
<b>PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:</b>	Preservation North Carolina Preservation Durham, APAC Committee Member

### EXPERIENCE:

Cynthia de Miranda, a founding Principal of Mdm Historical Consultants, has worked as an architectural historian and preservation planner since 1993. Ms. de Miranda has successfully prepared National Register nominations, local landmark designation reports, architectural surveys, design review guidelines, and preservation plans. She has documented historic properties in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Washington State. She has also contributed to the field through publications and presentations at academic and professional conferences.

Prior to forming Mdm Historical Consultants, Inc., Ms. de Miranda worked as an architectural historian with Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., in Durham, North Carolina and with Hess, Rose and Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota. In her position with Edwards-Pitman, Ms. de Miranda completed a number of projects for NCDOT while the firm had an on-call services contract with the department. Ms. de Miranda has also worked on the staffs of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Washington, DC, and, as noted, the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Some projects Ms. de Miranda has been involved with are listed below.

- *Brunswick County Historic Architecture*, ongoing preparation of publication manuscript, Brunswick County, North Carolina (2012-2013)
- *John Beaman House Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2013)
- *Downtown Durham Historic District Additional Documentation*, Durham, North Carolina (2012)
- *Wrights Automatic Machinery Company National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina (2012)
- *Scott and Roberts Dry Cleaners National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina (2011)
- *Summerfield School Gymnasium and Community Center National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Summerfield, North Carolina (2011)
- *Special Character Statement: S. Blount-S. Person Street Historic District*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2011)
- *Pope House Application for Determination of Statewide Significance*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2011)

- *Paul O. and Elsie Stahl House Local Landmark Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2010)
- *Harwell Hamilton and Jean Bangs Harris House and Office National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2010)
- *Carpenter Farm Supply Company Complex Local Landmark Designation Report*, Wake County, North Carolina (2010)
- *Dillard and Mildred Teer House Local Designation Report*, Durham, North Carolina (2009)
- *Fayetteville Modern Architectural Survey*, City of Fayetteville, North Carolina (2009)
- *Wilbur and Martha Carter House National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2008)
- *Liberty Warehouse Nos. 1 and 2 Study List Application and National Register Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina (2007 and 2008)
- *Samuel Bartley Holleman House National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (2008)
- *Fayetteville Street National Register District Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2007)
- *George and Neva Barbee House National Register Nomination*, Zebulon, North Carolina (2007)
- *Guidesheets to Raleigh's Historic Landmarks and Districts*, Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina (2007)
- *Research on Historic Train Stations for the NCDOT Rail Division at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.* In conjunction with the restoration of passenger rail service in North Carolina (2007)
- *Midway Plantation National Register Nomination (relocation)*, Knightdale, North Carolina (2007)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Stantonsburg Road/Tenth Street Connector* (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.), Greenville, North Carolina (2007)
- *Macpelah National Register Nomination*, Vance County, North Carolina (2006)
- *Adams-Edwards House National Register Nomination*, Raleigh vicinity, North Carolina (2006)
- *Maiden Lane Historic District National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2006)
- *Walltown Phase I Archaeology*, Durham, for G. H. Williams Collaborative, P.A. (2006)
- *Old Towne Historic District Design Guidelines*, Augusta, Georgia (September 2006)
- *Wake County Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey*, North Carolina (2005-2006)
- *City of Franklin Preservation Planning (Southampton County)*, City of Franklin, Virginia (2005-2008)
- *Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District National Register Nomination*, Greenville, North Carolina (2005)
- *Report on Wakestone (Josephus Daniels House)*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2005)
- *York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination*, Gastonia, North Carolina (2005)
- *Wiley Forbus House National Register Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina (2005)
- *Wachovia Bank Building Study List Application and National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2005)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey for the Construction of the Windsor Bypass*, North Carolina (2005)
- *Dorothea Dix Campus Master Plan* (with LandDesign), Raleigh, North Carolina (2005)
- *Mount Pleasant Historic District Design Review Guidelines*, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina (2004-2006)
- *City of Thomasville Architectural Survey*, Thomasville, North Carolina (2004)
- *Apex Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation Study List Application*, Apex, North Carolina (2004)

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Hillsborough Street Reconstruction, Project #1* (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.), Raleigh, North Carolina (2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey for New Alternative, US 158 Widening and Improvement*, Northampton County, North Carolina (2004)
- *City of Greenville Revitalization Area Historic and Architectural Evaluation*, for the City of Greenville, North Carolina (2004)
- *City of Rock Hill, South Carolina, Architectural Survey*( for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2003-2004)
- *Historic Preservation Component of the Apex Comprehensive Plan*, Apex, North Carolina (a project with LandDesign) (2003-2004)
- *Valle Crucis Historic District National Register Nomination*, Valle Crucis, North Carolina (2004)
- *Part 1 Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Application for the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. Complex*, Durham, North Carolina (2004)
- *Report on the Statewide Significance of All Saints Chapel* for the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (2003)
- *Washington Graded and High School National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2003)
- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening*, Hertford County, North Carolina (2003)
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina, Architectural Survey* (for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2002-2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Alston Avenue Widening*, Durham County (2002)

**PUBLICATIONS:**

“Safety and Showmanship: Corporate Requirements for the Hardy Hydroelectric Plant,” *IA: Journal of the Society for Industrial Archaeology* 26, 2: 19-30 (2000)

“Country Life in the Suburbs: Spruce Shadows Farm,” *Hennepin History Magazine* 58, 2: 20-29 (1999)

**PRESENTATIONS:**

*Downtown NC Goes Corporate: Modernist Curtain Walls in Sixties Skyscrapers*. Delivered at the Loewenstein Legacy Symposium, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, (November 2005) and at Preservation North Carolina Conference, Raleigh (October 2007)

*Usonian Antecedents to Loewenstein’s Carter House: An Idea Born on the Prairie Comes to the Piedmont*. Delivered at the 26<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Southeast Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians, Greensboro (October 2008)