



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 61 on SR 1352 over Little Horse Creek, PA 13-09-0006, Ashe County, ER 14-0444

Thank you for your March 10, 2014, transmission of the Historic Structures Survey Report for the above-referenced undertaking. We concur that the **Clark-Miller Mill (AH0105) is eligible for listing** in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Industry and 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. 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: Clark-Miller Mill

Replace Bridge No. 61 on SR 1352 over Little Horse Creek
Ashe County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
WBS No. 17BP.11.R.81

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

Prepared by:
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February 2014

Jennifer Martin Mitchell, Principal Investigator
MdM Historical Consultants Inc.

Date

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

Date

Replace Bridge No. 61 on SR 1352 over Little Horse Creek
Ashe County
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 61 on SR 1352 (Long Branch Road) over Little Horse Creek in northwest Ashe County. Built in 1965, the bridge is a forty-six-foot-long, single-span timber deck on steel I-beams with timber caps and piles. The bridge spans Little Horse Creek, which rises near Pond Mountain in the northwest part of the county, and flows into Big Horse Creek to the east. 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.

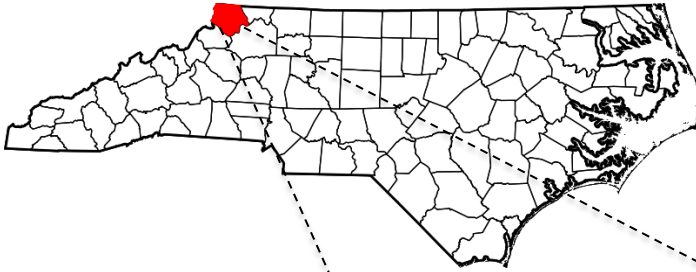
NCDOT contracted with MdM Historical Resources Inc. (MdM) in December 2013 to complete an intensive-level historic resources evaluation of the Clark-Miller Mill (AH 105) on Long Branch Road that stands approximately 400 feet south-southwest of Bridge No. 61. Architectural historian Jennifer Martin Mitchell conducted the fieldwork on December 19, 2013, photographing and mapping the property, and authored the report. Steve Wrinn, owner of the mill, was contacted on January 6, 2014. Additional fieldwork was completed on February 24, 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.

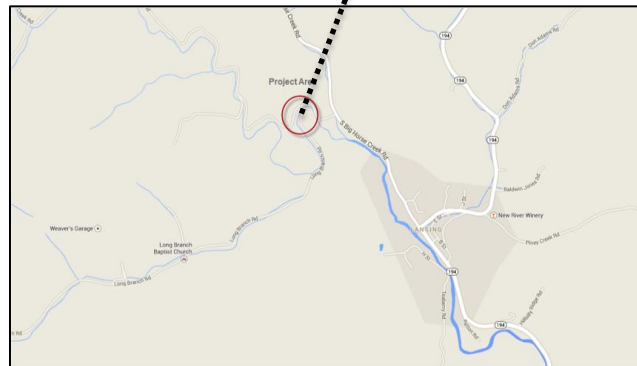
TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Project Location Maps	4
II.	Clark-Miller Mill: Property Description, Photographs, and Site Plan	6
III.	Historical Background	13
IV.	Industrial and Architectural Contexts	15
V.	Evaluation	18
VI.	Boundary Description and Justification	19
VII.	Bibliography	21
	Appendix A: Professional Qualifications	22

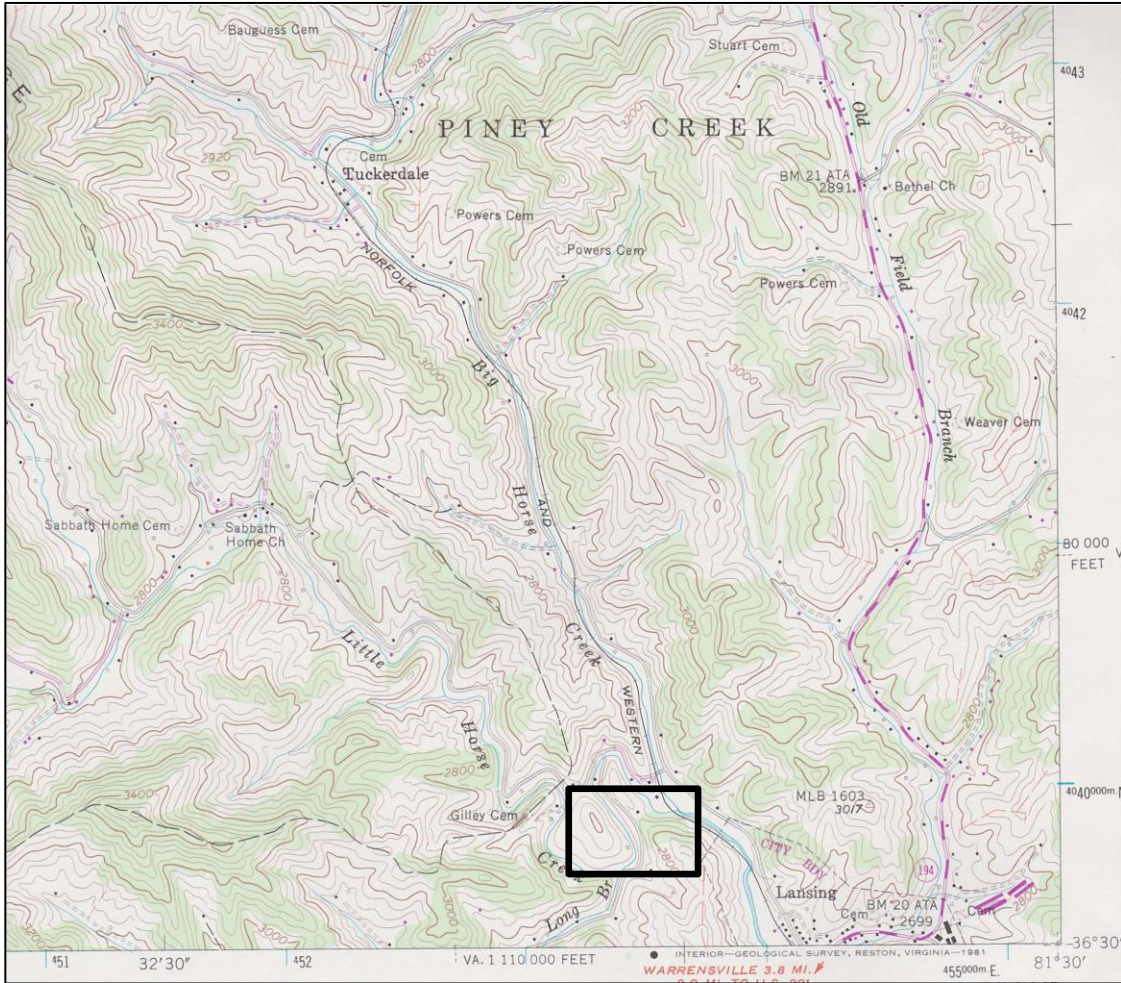
PROJECT LOCATION MAPS



Source: Wikipedia.



Project Area
Bridge 61 on SR 1352 (Long Branch Road)
over Little Horse Creek,
Piney Creek Township, Ashe County



Project Area
USGS Map—Park NC/VA Quadrangle

Clark-Miller Mill (AH 105)
180 Long Branch Road, Ashe County



Figure 1: Clark-Miller Mill, 180 Long Branch Road and Bridge No. 61, view to the north-northeast with Long Branch Road (SR 1352) running to the south along Little Horse Creek

The Clark-Miller Mill is located in the Stikeville community of rural Piney Creek Township just north of the town of Lansing in the north central portion of Ashe County. The mill stands on the west side of Long Branch Road (SR 1352) about 400 feet south-southwest of Bridge No. 61 over Little Horse Creek. Long Branch Road intersects with Little Horse Creek Road (SR 1324) on the north side of Bridge No. 61.

The Clark-Miller Mill occupies a narrow, triangular 1.868-acre tract on the west side of Long Branch Road and on both sides of Little Horse Creek. The parcel is steeply sloped downward just beyond the west shoulder of Long Branch Road so that the mill sits well below the grade level of the highway. The parcel drops precipitously toward Little Horse Creek on the west side of the mill and rises sharply on the west side of the creek toward the right-of-way of Little Horse Creek Road.



Figure 2: Bridge No. 61 over Little Horse Creek, view to the southwest. Clark-Miller Mill obscured by trees on the right side of photograph



Figure 3: View to the north along Long Branch Road and Bridge No. 61 toward the intersection with Little Horse Creek Road



Figure 4: View to the west toward Bridge No. 61 and Little Horse Creek Road



Figure 5: Clark-Miller Mill east corner, view toward the west

Clark-Miller Mill (AH 105), 180 Long Branch Road, ca. 1915

The ca. 1915 Clark-Miller Mill is a two-story banked frame building resting on a poured concrete foundation. Because of the topography of the site, the west elevation is three stories where the foundation is nearly full height. The original weatherboards, which had deteriorated badly, were removed in the fall of 2007 so that the exterior could be wrapped in waterproofing material. The original weatherboards that remained in good condition have recently been re-installed. Where there were not enough of those weatherboards to cover the exterior, new weatherboards matching the original were milled and applied to the exterior. The west elevation facing Little Horse Creek has not been resheathed in weatherboard, but will be in the near future as the restoration of the mill continues. A new standing seam metal roof covers the mill. Three skylights have been installed on the roof slope facing the river.

The façade, the long elevation that faces Long Branch Road, includes a replacement, but historic double-leaf, half-glazed wood door topped by a divided-light transom. The door's lights have been boarded over to protect them during the restoration. Two centered windows, one on the first level and one on the second, contain replacement, six-over-six divided light wood windows. A small wooden chute used to move grain projects through the second floor façade. The north elevation, which faces Bridge No. 61, was originally blank, but has been recently fitted with a half-glazed wooden door on the west end of the first level and a window identical to those on the façade on the upper level above the door. A new wooden deck is in front of the door. A wooden chute like the one on the façade is located on the east end of the upper level. The south elevation features a new single-leaf door like the one on the north elevation, a window on the first elevation and two windows on the upper level. A deck on the west of the south elevation wraps around to the west elevation facing the creek. Here it fronts a window on the south end of the elevation and a door identical to the other doors on the building. In addition there are two windows on the first level to the left of the door and three windows on the upper level. The west elevation features a nearly full-height concrete foundation with two small, square openings that are covered in plywood.

The mill interior was not accessible, but is partially visible through a window on the south elevation. A January 6, 2014 interview with owner Steve Wrinn revealed that the mill retains most of the interior equipment including the large Anglo-American (Midget) Marvel roller mill at the center of the main level. A large tapered wooden chute on the ceiling that fed grain into a hopper at the top of the roller mill remains intact.



Figure 6: Clark-Miller Mill, south elevation, view to north-northeast



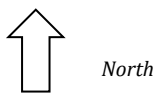
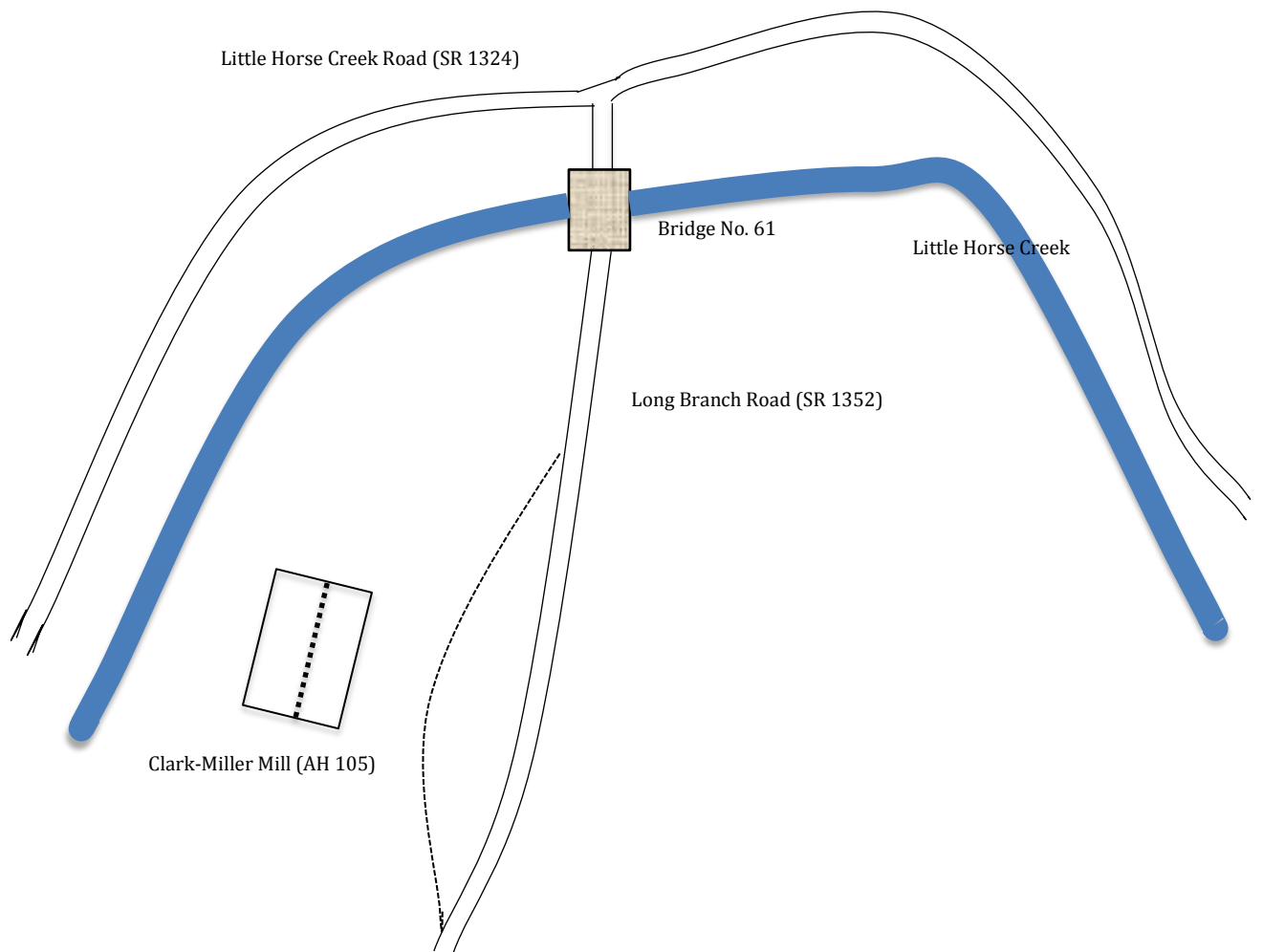
Figure 7: Clark-Miller Mill, southeast corner, view to northwest



Figure 8: Clark-Miller Mill, north elevation, view to south-southeast



Figure 9: Clark-Miller Mill, northwest corner, view toward the southeast.



Site Plan
(not to scale)

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.¹

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.²

Ashe County has a rich agricultural tradition of mostly subsistence farms that produced a variety of crops. County farmers prospered in the period after the Civil War and into the early twentieth century. 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.³

Corn, used to feed livestock and the farm family, was the dominant crop from 1880 to 1910.⁴ With so much corn and other grains grown on Ashe County farms in the early twentieth century, grist mills were a necessary fixture in rural, isolated communities spread throughout the county. These concerns allowed farmers to have their corn and wheat ground for flour and feed.

It was during the early twentieth century when corn production was high that J.E. Davis and Ambrose Clark likely established the Clark-Miller Mill. Legal documents and physical evidence further suggests that Davis and Clark owned the mill

¹ 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.

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

³ National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, page E-24.

⁴ National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, page E-25-26.

together. The words “Davis-N-Clark, Lansing NC” are stamped on wood pieces near the sack packer and on a wood brace supporting the large belt wheel on the second floor. On March 1, 1921, Vinnia and J. E. Davis gave a title bond to Ambrose Clark. Under this arrangement, Davis sold Clark two acres “to include the mill and all water power” for \$3,295.75. Clark became owner outright of the property on January 30, 1922. The instrument transferring the mill from Davis to Clark indicates the mill was built prior to 1921.⁵

Ambrose Clark (1862-1938) operated the mill into the early 1930s. Clark served two terms as Ashe County sheriff and one term as a state legislator from 1916 to 1918. A successful businessman, he owned a lumber operation and amassed a large amount of land in the area.⁶

In the early 1930s, William M. Miller (1876-1948) entered into an agreement to purchase that mill from Clark. That sale would not be finalized until a 1938 deed was filed which described the property as the “Roller Mill and Roller Mill land near Lansing...and being the Roller Mill Dam and all machinery, equipment belonging to said Roller Mill complete.” William Miller’s son, Reggie, and an employee, George Stike, operated the mill in the 1930s. The Miller mill produced wheat and buckwheat flour and livestock feed made from corn. The Millers also produced flour sold under the name Miller’s Choice. According to oral tradition, Stike died as a result of falling into the power pulley belt. Wells Miller, no relation to William or Reggie Miller, replaced Stike.⁷

The Clark-Miller Mill closed following an August 13, 1940 flood that destroyed a portion of the mill dam. The property has been through several owners, but is now under renovation to convert it to a vacation home. The current work is being done with the advice and guidance of Preservation North Carolina and the State Historic Preservation Office. The owner is currently pursuing National Register listing.⁸

⁵ Ashe County Register of Deeds, Book B-2, page 477, Book D-2; Book 144.

⁶ Draft nomination for Clark-Miller Mill, 2008.

⁷ Draft nomination for Clark-Miller Mill, 2008.

⁸ Draft nomination for Clark-Miller Mill, 2008.



Figure 10: Little Horse Creek, view to the west

Industrial and Architectural Contexts

Grist mills played an important role in the economy of Ashe County in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Mills, which were closely tied to the cultivation of corn and grain, served individual communities spread throughout the county. Poor roads and mountainous topography created isolated communities where local businesses like mills and general stores were necessary. Because most farms in Ashe County operated on a subsistence basis, community mills would grind wheat and corn into flour and meal for use by the farm family, not for market. Instead of collecting a fee, the miller would keep a toll or a portion of the end product as payment. In 1883, at least seven corn mills operated in the county. Seven years later, fourteen corn mills, twenty flour and corn mills, and one saw and grist mill operated.⁹

Grist and roller mills were constructed in various forms, but were typically two stories tall with gable or shed roofs. Both vertical and horizontal wood siding were

⁹ Sherry Joines Wyatt, Draft nomination for Clark-Miller Mill, 2008; Branson's Directory of Ashe County, 1890, on New River Notes, www.newrivernotes.com/ashe_ag_industry_1890_bransonsdirectory.htm, accessed January 19, 2014.

used to sheath their exteriors. Stone or poured concrete was used for the foundations.¹⁰

Only four mills survived at the time of the 2005 architectural survey. Three of these, including the Clark-Miller Mill, date to the period 1880-1920. The Perkins Flour Mill (AH 59), also known as Helton Roller Mill, built in 1885 on Helton Creek, is a large, three-story, frame building on a stone foundation. Built for Winfield and Will Perkins, it served local customers and produced its own brand called Lucy-Bell flour, as well as bran, cream of wheat, and corn meal. The Perkins Mill has been converted to a residence and features a wraparound deck on its north and east sides, replacement weatherboard siding, and dark-tinted replacement windows.



Figure 11: Perkins Flour Mill (AH 59), also known as Helton Roller Mill, view to east

Likely dating to around 1899, the Cockerham Mill (AH 56), which sits where Dog Creek enters the New River, is a frame and heavy timber building reportedly built for Marcus L. Cockerham. His brother, Joshua Cockerham, ran the mill for some period and is identified in the 1920 and 1930 censuses as a miller. The Cockerham Mill is sheathed in original diagonal boards of oak and chestnut and the foundation

¹⁰ National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, page F-101.

timbers, flooring, and roof are original. Some siding on the north gable end has been removed. Steel I-beams and concrete footers were added in 2004 to stabilize the foundation. A 14 x 30-foot enclosed porch was added sometime after construction. It retains its wheel and other equipment, as well as part of its dam. According to historian Sherry Joines Wyatt, the Cockerham Mill and the Clark-Miller Mill were the two most intact mills in Ashe County in late 2013.¹¹



Figure 12: Cockerham Mill (AH 56), view to southeast

¹¹ National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, page F-101-102; Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920: Jefferson Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, Schedule No. 1: Population, National Archives, Washington, D.C., <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed January 18, 2014; Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930: Jefferson Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, Schedule No. 1: Population, National Archives, Washington, D. C., <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed January 19, 2014; Sherry Joines Wyatt, Draft National Register nomination for Cockerham Mill, November 5, 2013.

Evaluation

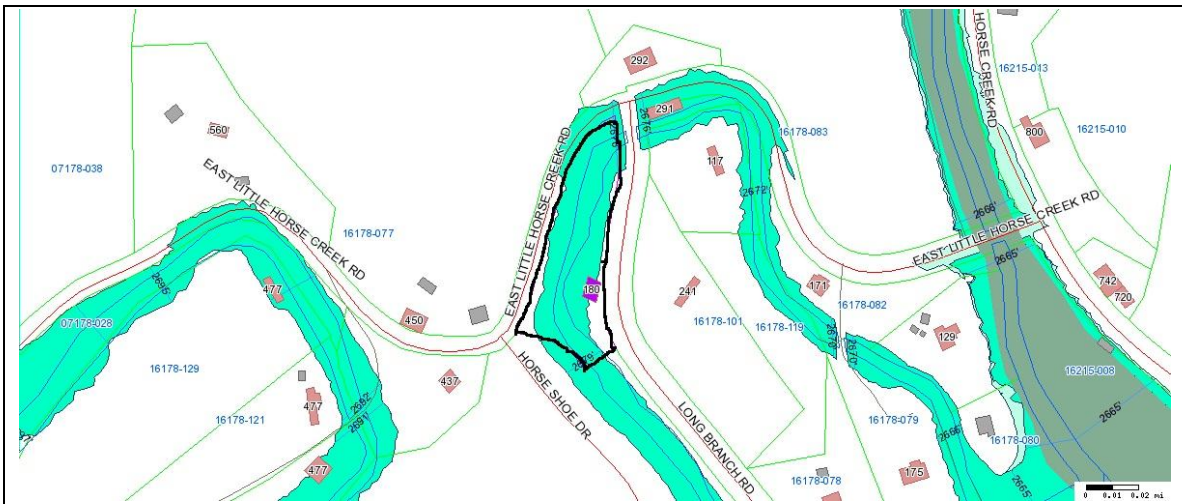
The Clark-Miller Mill, a water-powered grist mill standing on the banks of Little Horse Creek, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for industry. Built around 1915, it is one of only four remaining grist mills to survive in Ashe County from a period when such operations were common fixtures in rural, agricultural communities. Until a 1940 flood closed the mill, it served farmers in this rural community north of Lansing who brought their corn and other grains here for grinding into meal and feed. Rural grist mills played a key role in the kind of subsistence farming common among the majority of Ashe County farmers by turning crops into food for people and animals. The Clark-Miller Mill is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture as a representative and intact example of an early-twentieth-century frame grist mill that retains nearly all of its interior equipment and fixtures. The building and its equipment reflect a tradition in self-sufficient agriculture and economy that sustained life and families in rural western North Carolina in the first half of the twentieth century.

The Clark-Miller Mill is not recommended as eligible for any other National Register criteria. Neither the Clarks nor the Millers attained 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 Clark-Miller Mill retains the seven aspects of integrity. It remains at its original site and therefore retains its integrity of location. The form, plan, space, structure and style are mostly intact so that it retains its integrity of design. The mill's continued presence on the banks of Little Horse Creek in rural Ashe County contributes to its integrity of setting. The mill retains most of its historic material and where it has been replaced, compatible material has been used therefore contributing to its integrity of materials. The massing and form of the building, as well as the retention of milling equipment, contribute to its integrity of workmanship. The intact condition of the overall building and its features contribute to its integrity of feeling and association. Finally, although the mill is being converted to use as a dwelling, the work is being done in a manner that does not detract from its identity as a historic grist mill.

Boundary Description and Justification

The proposed boundary of the Clark-Miller Mill includes the full extent of the 1.868 acres historically associated with the property, which is its current tax parcel. Ashe County Parcel Number 16178-076, the 1.868-acre parcel containing the Clark-Miller Mill, is located on the west side of the existing right-of-way of Long Branch Road. The east property line follows the west side of the right-of-way, then extends at its northern boundary across Little Horse Creek then to the east side of the right-of-way on Little Horse Creek Road. It extends south along the right-of-way of Little Horse Creek Road, then back across the creek and up to the west right-of-way of Long Branch Road.





Clark-Miller Mill Boundary Map [PIN 16178-076]
(Source: Ashe County GIS, January 19, 2014)

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- Wrinn, Steve. Personal Communication. January 6, 2014.
- Wyatt, Sherry Joines. Draft National Register nomination for the Clark-Miller Mill. 2008.
- Wyatt, Sherry Joines. Draft National Register nomination for the Cockerham Mill. November 5, 2013
- Wyatt, Sherry Joines and Lori Tolliver-Jones. "Historic and Architectural Resources of Ashe County, North Carolina, c. 1799-1955." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. July 9, 2009.

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)*
-

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

POSITION:	Founding Principal MdM Historical Consultants Inc.
EDUCATION & TRAINING:	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
PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:	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, Roise 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.

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

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- *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)
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