



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

March 25, 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, Replacement of Bridge 66 on SR 1362 over
Big Horse Creek Road, PA 13-09-0009, Ashe County, ER 14-0487

Thank you for your March 14, 2014 transmittal of the above-referenced Historic Structures Survey Report, prepared by MDM Historical Consultants. We have reviewed the report and concur that **the Lee Little Barn and Outbuildings (AH0118) are not eligible for listing** in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report.

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: Lee Little Barn and Outbuildings

Replace Bridge No. 66 on SR 1362 over Big Horse Creek
Ashe County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
WBS No. 17BP.11.R.86

Prepared for:
Human Environment Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation
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March 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. 66 on SR 1362 over Big Horse Creek
Ashe County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
WBS No. 17BP.11.R.86

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 66 on SR 1362 (Big Horse Creek Road) over Big Horse Creek in northwest Ashe County. Built in 1956, the bridge is a fifty-three-foot-long, single-span timber deck on steel I-beams with timber caps and piles and concrete sills that spans the west-east flow of Big Horse Creek, which feeds into the New River. 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.

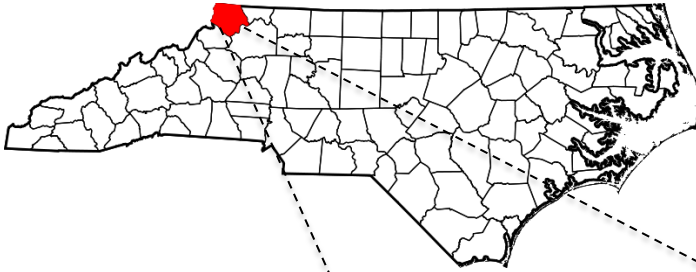
NCDOT contracted with MdM Historical Resources Inc. (MdM) in December 2013 to complete an intensive-level historic resources evaluation of the Lee Little Barn and Outbuildings (AH 118) on Big Horse Creek Road adjacent to Bridge No. 66. Architectural historian Jennifer Martin Mitchell conducted the fieldwork on December 19, 2013, photographing and mapping the property, and authored the report. She conducted additional fieldwork on February 24, 2014 in order to document comparable properties. 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.

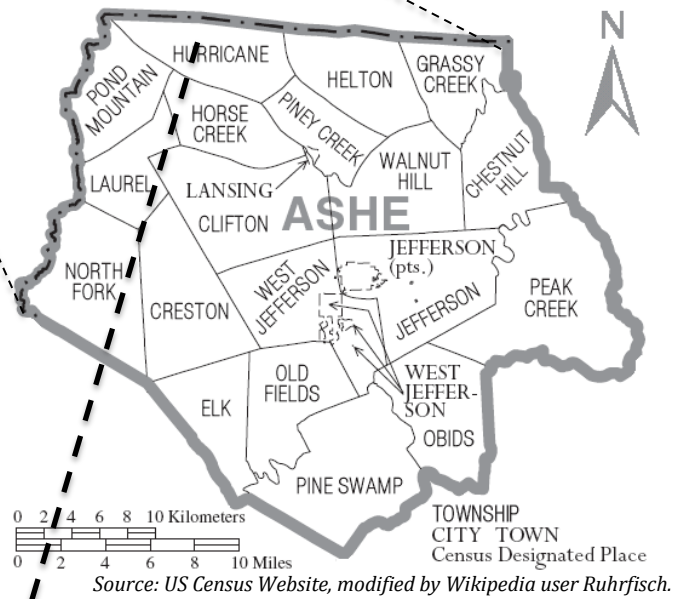
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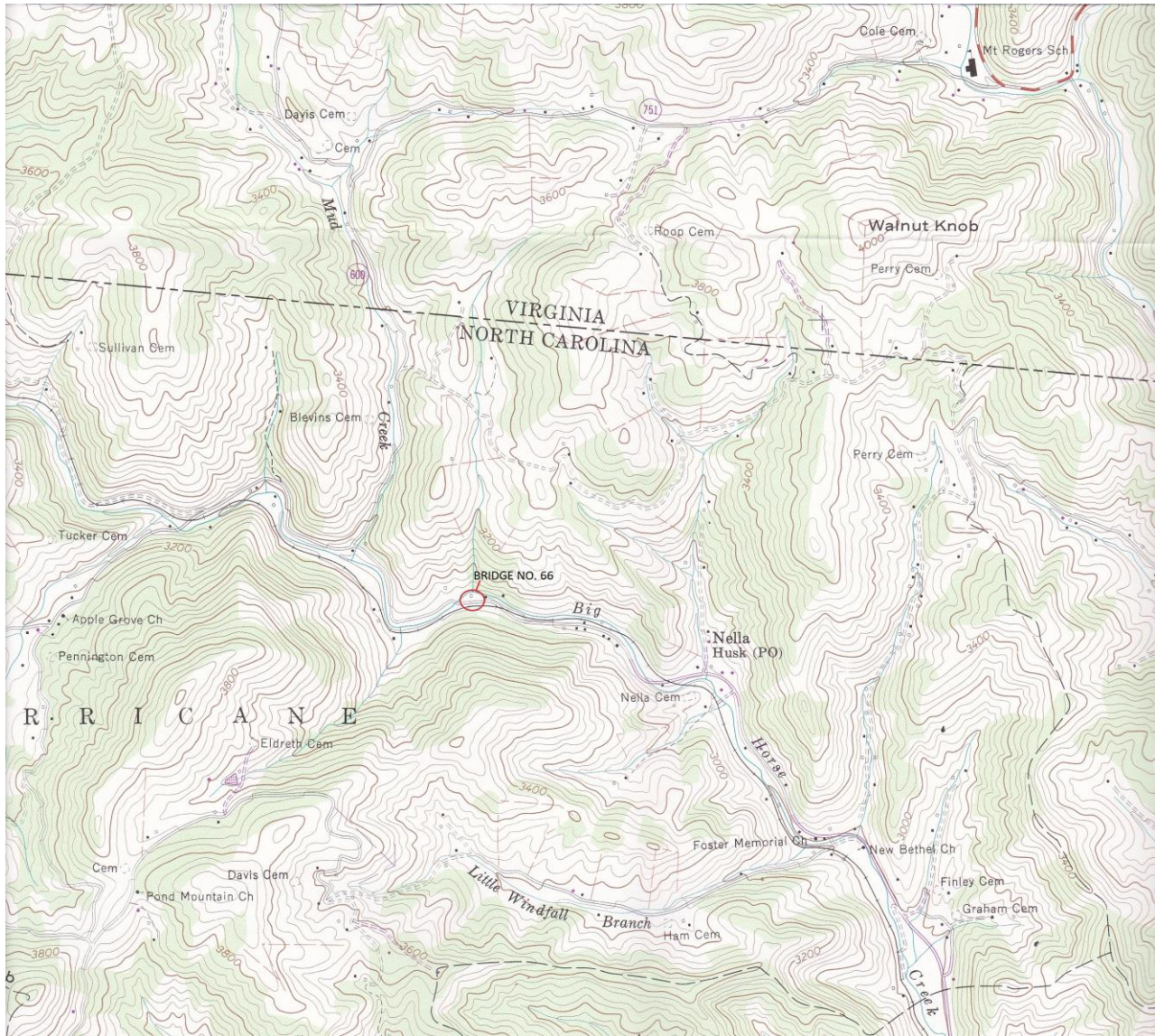
PROJECT LOCATION MAPS



Source: Wikipedia.



Source: NCDOT Historic Architecture Section



USGS Map—Park N.C.-VA. Quadrangle

Lee Little Barn and Outbuildings (AH 118)
N. side of SR 1362, .4 E of jct. with SR 1363, Ashe County



Figure 1: Pig house and Barn at Bridge No. 66, view to the north-northwest

The Lee Little Barn and Outbuildings is located in the Husk community of rural Hurricane Township in the north-northwestern portion of Ashe County. The complex of four surviving agricultural outbuildings stands on the north side of Big Horse Creek Road (SR 1362) approximately 220 feet northwest of Bridge No. 66 over Big Horse Creek. The nearest incorporated place is the town of Lansing, which lies a little over seven miles to the south.

The Lee Little Barn and Outbuildings is a small complex of well-kept agricultural outbuildings that occupy a small portion at the south end of a single 111-acre tract on the north side of Big Horse Creek Road. A pasture fronts the outbuildings and a relatively thick growth of trees stands just behind the buildings. The parcel is mostly flat but rises toward a ridge on the north side (rear) of the buildings.

The house that stood at the center of the farm burned around 1956. The outbuildings likely date to the 1920s and 1930s based on farm census records that reported the products of the Lee Little farm in 1925 and 1935.

The principal investigator was unable to access or document the interiors of the barn and outbuildings. A fence surrounds the property and contains livestock that

graze in the pasture in front of the outbuildings. The owner does not live in Ashe County and attempts to contact the local caretaker were unsuccessful.



Figure 2: Bridge No. 66 over Big Horse Creek, view to the east



Figure 3: View to the east-southeast along Big Horse Creek Road and Bridge No. 66



Figure 4: Bridge No. 66 along Big Horse Creek Road, view to the west



Figure 5: Barn at Lee Little Barn and Outbuildings, view toward the north-northwest

Barn, ca. 1935

The two-and-a-half-story barn with vertical wood siding rests on a well-crafted stacked stone foundation. A hip-roofed cupola with flared eaves and wooden vents along four sides is on the ridge of the standing-seam, metal-sheathed gambrel roof near the façade or west elevation. The cupola controlled air flow when burley tobacco was being dried in the upper level of the barn. A projecting hay hood on the west elevation shelters a peaked-head louvered vent on the upper facade. Small windows pierce the first and second levels of the façade and on the lower level they flank a vertical-wood sliding door. A square open bay is located just above the door. Small square windows like those on the façade span the other elevations. Because the pasture is fenced for livestock and the owner lives out of the county, the interior of the barn was not accessible. Attempts to reach the local caretaker were unsuccessful.



Figure 6: Pig House at Lee Little Barn and Outbuildings, view toward north-northwest

Pig house, ca. 1935

The pig house is a small, rectangular, vertical-wood-sided building topped by a standing-seam metal roof. A horizontal opening near the bottom of the south elevation was used to clean out the interior of the building where pigs were housed. The building sits on concrete blocks. Because the pasture is fenced for livestock and the owner lives out of the county, the interior of the structure was not accessible. Attempts to reach the local caretaker were unsuccessful.



Figure 7: Apple House at the Lee Little Barn and Outbuildings, south elevation, view to north-northeast

Apple House, ca. 1930

The apple house features a vertical-wood-sided upper story resting on a high poured concrete foundation. A gambrel roof tops the building, which displays a four-part horizontal window on its façade (south elevation). A door opening pierces the center of the foundation and is flanked by a pair of two-part window openings. Because the pasture is fenced for livestock and the owner lives out of the county, the interior of the apple house was not accessible. Attempts to reach the local caretaker were unsuccessful.



Figure 8: Chicken House at Lee Little Barn and Outbuildings, south elevation, view to north-northwest

Chicken House, ca. 1925

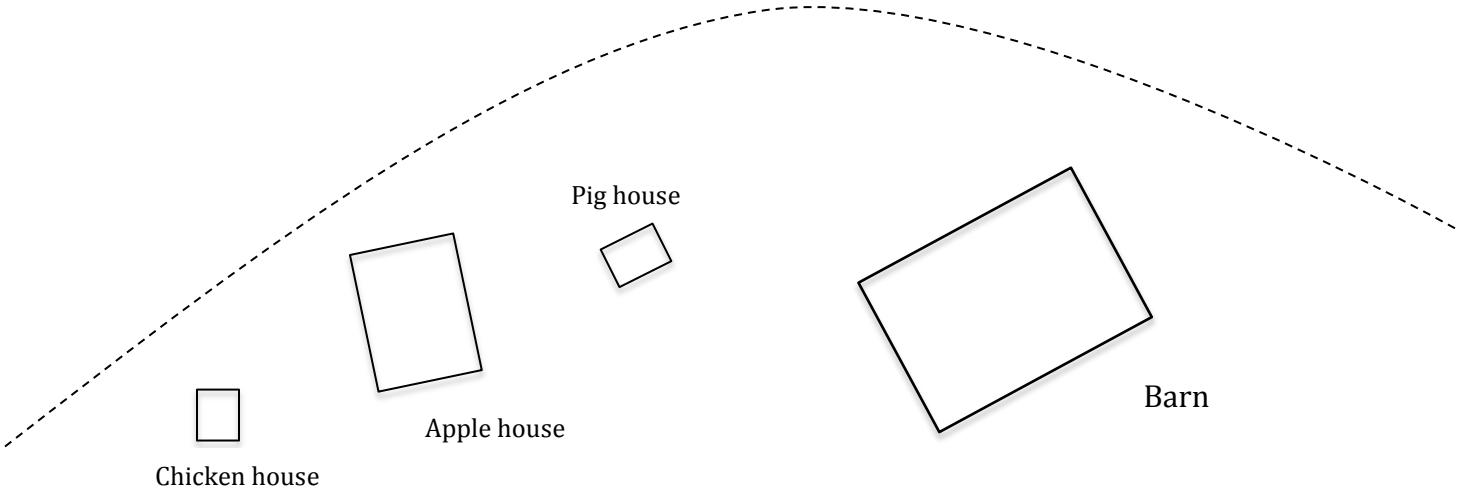
The chicken house is a small, rectangular, vertical-wood-sided building topped by a standing-seam metal roof. The doorway is on the east elevation, while a window opening pierces the south elevation. Because the pasture is fenced for livestock and the owner lives out of the county, the interior of the chicken house was not accessible. Attempts to reach the local caretaker were unsuccessful.

SITE PLAN
not to scale

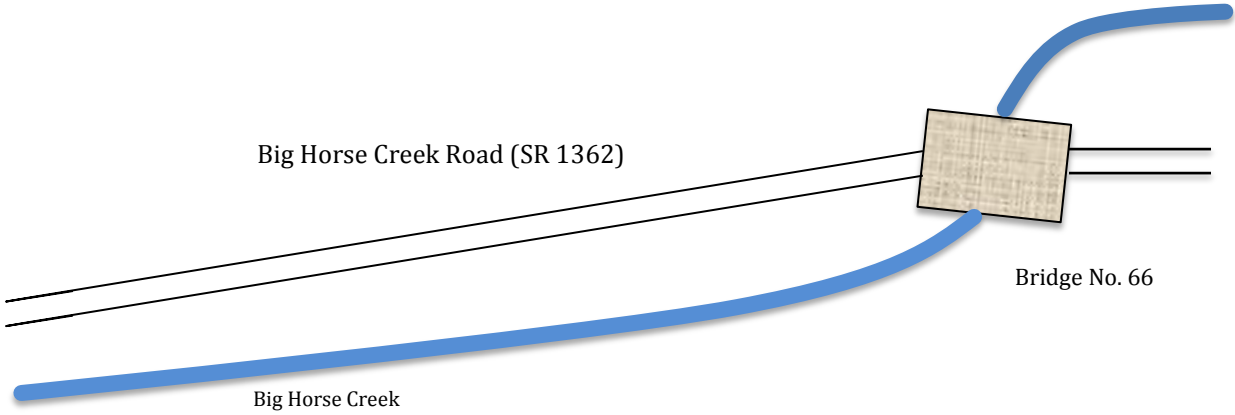
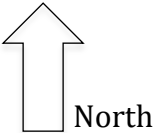
forest

forest

tree line



Pasture



Historical Background

In the 1920s and 1930s, Ashe County native Leander (Lee) Little (1865-1935) had the outbuildings on the north side of Big Horse Creek Road built.¹ Local carpenter Cephus Hartzog (1874-1963) is credited with building the barn, which was used for dairy cattle and drying burley tobacco. Hertzog is listed in the 1920 census for Piney Creek Township as a house carpenter.²

In 1920, Lee Little and his wife Bashie Miller Little (1875-1949) were living in the Piney Creek Township of Ashe County with their seven children who ranged in age from six to twenty-four. The household also included a daughter-in-law.³ Sometime between 1920 and 1925, when the farm census report was taken, the Lees had moved northwest to the Husk community of Hurricane Township. According to the farm census, Lee Little owned 173 acres in Husk, which made him the farmer with the largest landholding in the community. In 1925, Lee Little worked forty acres of corn, wheat, and grasses. He also grew potatoes and had a half-acre home garden. The family had four milk cows and ten hens. Willie Little, Lee and Bashie Little's oldest son, had a forty-five-acre farm in Husk and grew crops similar to his father. He kept eighteen chickens and two cows.⁴

In 1930, Lee and Bashie Little's household included their younger sons, Charlie and Howard, ages twenty-four and seventeen, respectively. On August 19, 1935, Lee Little died at his home in Husk.⁵ He apparently died before the farm census was taken because he does not appear in the returns for 1935.

Lee and Bahshie Little's son, Willie, who eventually became the owner of part or all of his father's farm, was recorded in the 1935 farm census. That year Willie Little owned eighty-two acres and on thirty-three of those acres he grew wheat, rye, hay, and potatoes. He also had twenty fruit trees, most likely apple trees. His livestock

¹ Outbuildings are often difficult to date, so these dates are approximate.

² Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920: Piney Creek Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, National Archives, Washington, D. C. (accessed online at <http://www.ancestry.com>, January 23, 2014.)

³ Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920: Piney Creek Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, National Archives, Washington, D. C. (accessed online at <http://www.ancestry.com>, January 29, 2014.)

⁴ Farm Census Reports, 1925, Hurricane Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, State Archives, Raleigh.

⁵ Lee Little, Standard Certificate of Death, North Carolina State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics (accessed online at <http://www.ancestry.com>, January 29, 2014.)

included four milk cows and a single pig. Because of the number of fruit trees Willie Little owned, it is likely that the apple house on the property dates to between 1925 and 1935.⁶ By 1940, Bashie Little was living with her son, Charlie Little, who worked for the WPA as a laborer. Bashie Little died from a stroke on April 4, 1949.⁷

The 1940 census indicates that Willie Little operated a general store, and his wife, Gertrude, served as postmistress. The locations of the store and post office are unknown. Their eighteen-year-old son, Billy Tucker Little, lived with the couple on Big Horse Creek Road and worked as a school bus driver.⁸ By 1945, Willie Little owned 134 acres and grew corn, tobacco, and potatoes. In addition to a home garden, he had fifty fruit trees. He owned three cows and twenty hens. It is likely he used the barn and other outbuildings on the farm he inherited from his father. Gertrude Little, Willie's wife, is listed in the farm census as owning forty-five acres, but none of the land was farmed.⁹

The house that stood at the center of the Lee Little farm burned around 1956, according to local tradition. The property passed to Billy Tucker Little (1921-1986), Gertrude and Willie's son. After his death, his wife, Ruth Davis Little (1919-2011) owned the land until 1997, when it went to her daughter and the current owner, Linda L. Davis.¹⁰ While the pig house, chicken house, and apple house appear to have fallen out of use in the past few years, the barn continues as part of a cattle operation on Linda L. Davis's property.

⁶ Farm Census Reports, 1935, Hurricane Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, State Archives, Raleigh.

⁷ Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940: Hurricane Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, National Archives, Washington, D. C. (accessed online at <http://www.ancestry.com>, January 29, 2014.); Bashie Miller Little, Standard Certificate of Death, North Carolina State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics (accessed online at <http://www.ancestry.com>, January 29, 2014.)

⁸ Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940: Hurricane Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, National Archives, Washington, D. C. (accessed online at <http://www.ancestry.com>, January 29, 2014).

⁹ Farm Census Reports, 1945, Hurricane Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, State Archives, Raleigh.

¹⁰ Ashe County Deed Book 220, page 634, Ashe County Register of Deeds.

Architectural Context

A large number of historic farm complexes remain in Ashe County. Ninety farms, which are properties containing a historic house with accompanying outbuildings, were field recorded during the 2005 comprehensive survey. This number represents about sixteen percent of all the surveyed properties.¹¹

Most extant outbuildings in the county date from the twentieth century and farm complexes are typically made up of outbuildings constructed at different times. Farm complexes from the early twentieth century 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, animal shelters, and equipment sheds, were placed farther from the house and closer to pastures. Because of the mountainous topography, the layout of these buildings was usually irregular with placement based on where the most level ground was located. Additionally, outbuilding layout near the house was typically more formal and less ordered farther from the domestic center.¹²

Outbuildings from the first half of the twentieth century are almost always wood sided. By the 1930s, some outbuildings were built of concrete block, especially cellars and apple houses. Gambrel roof barns did not appear in Ashe County until after 1930, but were common and many remain standing today. Shed-roof barns were more typical during the first half of the twentieth century.

The agricultural prosperity Ashe County experienced in the first half of the twentieth century 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. Several farms contain outbuildings similar to those on the Lee Little property.¹³

¹¹ 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.

¹² "Historic and Architectural Resources of Ashe County, North Carolina: c. 1799 to 1955," E-34.

¹³ "Historic and Architectural Resources of Ashe County, North Carolina: c. 1799 to 1955," F-65.



Figure 9: Gambrel- roof barn on Sussex Road in Sussex (Parcel ID 05286-0320)

Gambrel roof barns are plentiful in Ashe County. A gambrel-roof barn (Parcel ID 05286-032) with vertical wood siding stands on a twenty-three-acre farm on the west side of NC 16 in the unincorporated community of Sussex in the Grassy Creek Township. It features two slatted gable roofed vents on its roof ridge and an extended roofline on the east side that shelters an open bay.



Figure 10: Gambrel roof barn at the James and Clara Daughtery Farm (AH 83)

A gambrel roof barn at the James and Clara Daughtery Farm (AH 83) dates to 1950 and displays diagonal board sheathing and a concrete block banked basement that functioned as a milking parlor. The upper section served as a hay loft and for drying tobacco.



Figure 11: Gambrel roof barn at Gwyn and Pauline Price Farm (AH 338)

The Gwyn and Pauline Price Farm (AH 338) includes several outbuildings associated with a dairy operation including a ca. 1932 gambrel roof barn with vertical board siding. Like the Lee Little Barn, it features a hay hood.¹⁴

¹⁴ "Historic and Architectural Resources of Ashe County, North Carolina: c. 1799 to 1955," F-67.



Figure 12: Farm (AH 350) near Warrentsville with a gambrel roof barn and other outbuildings

A farm (AH 350) on the banks of the New River near Warrentsville includes a brick period cottage, a gambrel roof barn, and a shed roof barn, all likely dating to the 1940s.

Farm families used apple houses, also referred to as cellars, for storing fruit and vegetables in cool, dark conditions. A tall, gable-roofed cellar or apple house stands in front of a Craftsman-style house (AH 452) on Shatley Road northeast of Jefferson. The turn-of-the-twentieth-century apple house at the Isham Goss Farm (AH 106) is a small, shed roof building built of concrete block with an overhanging upper portion sheathed in weatherboard. The farm includes an I-house and shed roof barns and a vertical-wood outbuilding topped by a shed roof. The Alexander and Rebecca Oliver Farm (AH 143) includes a one-and-a-half-story, front-gable cellar with a poured concrete banked foundation and an upper level sheathed in vertical-board siding.



Figure 13: Cellar or apple house is part of a property (AH 452) at 1568 Shatley Road in northeast Ashe County



Figure 14: The Isham Goss Farm (AH 106) includes an I-house, cellar building or apple house, and other outbuildings

Chicken houses like the one in the Lee Little Barn and Outbuildings complex remain common in Ashe County. The Hillary and Laura Jones Farm (AH 498) includes an intact shed roof chicken house with vertical board siding. A small, low, shed-roof,

vertical-board building with an entry on one end was built in the early twentieth century on the McCarter-Thomas Farm (AH 160).

The Lee Little Barn and Outbuildings represent a typical collection for mountain farms in Ashe County. Because the house burned in the 1950s, the complex is made up entirely of production buildings, which include the barn, pig house, apple house, and chicken house. The land that accompanies the outbuildings represents a typical Ashe County farm where acreage was characterized by both relatively level expanses along watercourses and more precipitous topography farther from streams or rivers. These field patterns remain intact at the Lee Little Barn and Outbuildings with the level pasture along the creek and the sloping acreage north of the outbuildings given over to forest.

Agricultural Context

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. 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. While farms in 1880 averaged 148 acres, by 1940, the average size was sixty-two acres.

Subsistence farming in the form of minimal cash, self-sufficient operations was the dominant type of agriculture well into the twentieth century. But by 1915, commercial dairy farming took hold and helped supply several cheese factories in the county. Beef cattle also helped to foster a system of cash crop agriculture in the 1920s and 1930s in Ashe County. By the 1940s, livestock dominated agriculture and in 1954, Ashe County led the state in both dairy and beef cattle production.¹⁵

Adding to this new economy was burley tobacco production which increased dramatically in the county from 1920 to 1950. The crop was so profitable that by the 1940s a tobacco market was established in West Jefferson. By 1954, three tobacco auction warehouses stood in the county.¹⁶

¹⁵ "Historic and Architectural Resources of Ashe County, North Carolina: c. 1799 to 1955," E-41-42, E-50.

¹⁶ "Historic and Architectural Resources of Ashe County, North Carolina: c. 1799 to 1955," E-51.

Traditional crops like corn and wheat peaked in production in the 1930s.¹⁷ Adding to those outputs were dried and fresh beans that were grown for out-of-county markets in the 1940s. Later bean farmers could supply a local concern, Beaver Creek Cannery, which operated from 1950 to 1970, employing around fifty men and women every summer.¹⁸

The Husk area of Hurricane Township where the Lee Little Barn and 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 Husk were typically small to medium sized.¹⁹ Those trends in production and farm size continued into the 1930s, although by 1935 fruit trees, namely apple trees, became a fixture on many farms in Husk.²⁰ By 1945, corn, oats, potatoes, 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.²¹

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.

Evaluation

The Lee Little Barn and Outbuildings have not been altered and have not deteriorated significantly so that they retain integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. The buildings have not been moved and therefore retain their integrity of location and setting. However, the house with which they were associated burned

¹⁷ "Historic and Architectural Resources of Ashe County, North Carolina: c. 1799 to 1955," E-24, F-65.

¹⁸ "Historic and Architectural Resources of Ashe County, North Carolina: c. 1799 to 1955," E-52.

¹⁹ Farm Census Reports, 1925, Hurricane Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, State Archives, Raleigh.

²⁰ Farm Census Reports, 1935, Hurricane Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, State Archives, Raleigh.

²¹ Farm Census Reports, 1945, Hurricane Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, State Archives, Raleigh.

around 1956 and the domestic outbuildings that accompanied the house are also gone, so that the Lee Little Barn and Outbuildings have lost their integrity of association and therefore the direct link to the events that occurred there.

The Lee Little Barn and Outbuildings do not meet the National Register criteria for listing. The buildings, which stand on a 111-acre parcel, are not associated with any important historic events, activities, or persons, and accordingly are not believed to be significant under National Register Criteria A or B. The Lee Little Barn and Outbuildings are not significant in the area of agriculture because as a remnant of a once larger farmstead they represent only the production side of farming practices in the first half of the twentieth century in Ashe County. With the loss of the farm house and domestic outbuildings, the interplay of production for the home and for market, which characterized the Ashe County agricultural economy during the period, is not fully illustrated. Many other farms in Ashe County represent the type of agricultural practice typical in this period. Lee Little and his descendants were prominent farmers in Husk, but were not historically significant individuals as defined by National Register Criterion B. The Lee Little Barn and Outbuildings are not significant under Criterion C. While the Lee Little Barn and Outbuildings have not been altered, they represent fairly common building types. Several gambrel roof barns that are part of more complete farmsteads remain in the county, as do apple houses or cellars. The pig house and chicken house represent a common type still found in rural Ashe County. Additionally, it is unlikely that the barn and outbuildings would yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources. Therefore the property is recommended not eligible for National Register listing under Criterion D.

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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.

- *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 26th Annual Meeting of the Southeast Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians, Greensboro (October 2008)

