



**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

May 15, 2015

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kate Husband  
Office of Human Environment  
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*  
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Replace Bridge 224 on SR 1647 over Mill Creek, PA 14-11-0001, Stokes County,  
ER 15-0993

Thank you for your memorandum of May 1, 2015, transmitting the Historic Structures Survey Report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

For purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act **we concur that the Thomas and Eunice Shelton House (SK0869) is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.** Given that our standard protocol for naming houses is to use the husband's name first, unless there is documentary evidence to establish the wife as the original or primary owner, we will enter the property into our database as the Thomas and Eunice Shelton House.

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 [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, [mfurr@ncdot.gov](mailto:mfurr@ncdot.gov)

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT  
Intensive Evaluation: Eunice and Thomas Shelton House

Replace Bridge No. 224 on SR 1647 over Mill Creek  
Stokes County  
North Carolina Department of Transportation  
WBS No. 17BP.9.R.62

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

March 2015

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March 2015

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Jennifer F. Martin, Principal Investigator  
MdM Historical Consultants Inc.

Date

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

Date

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## I. PROJECT LOCATION MAPS

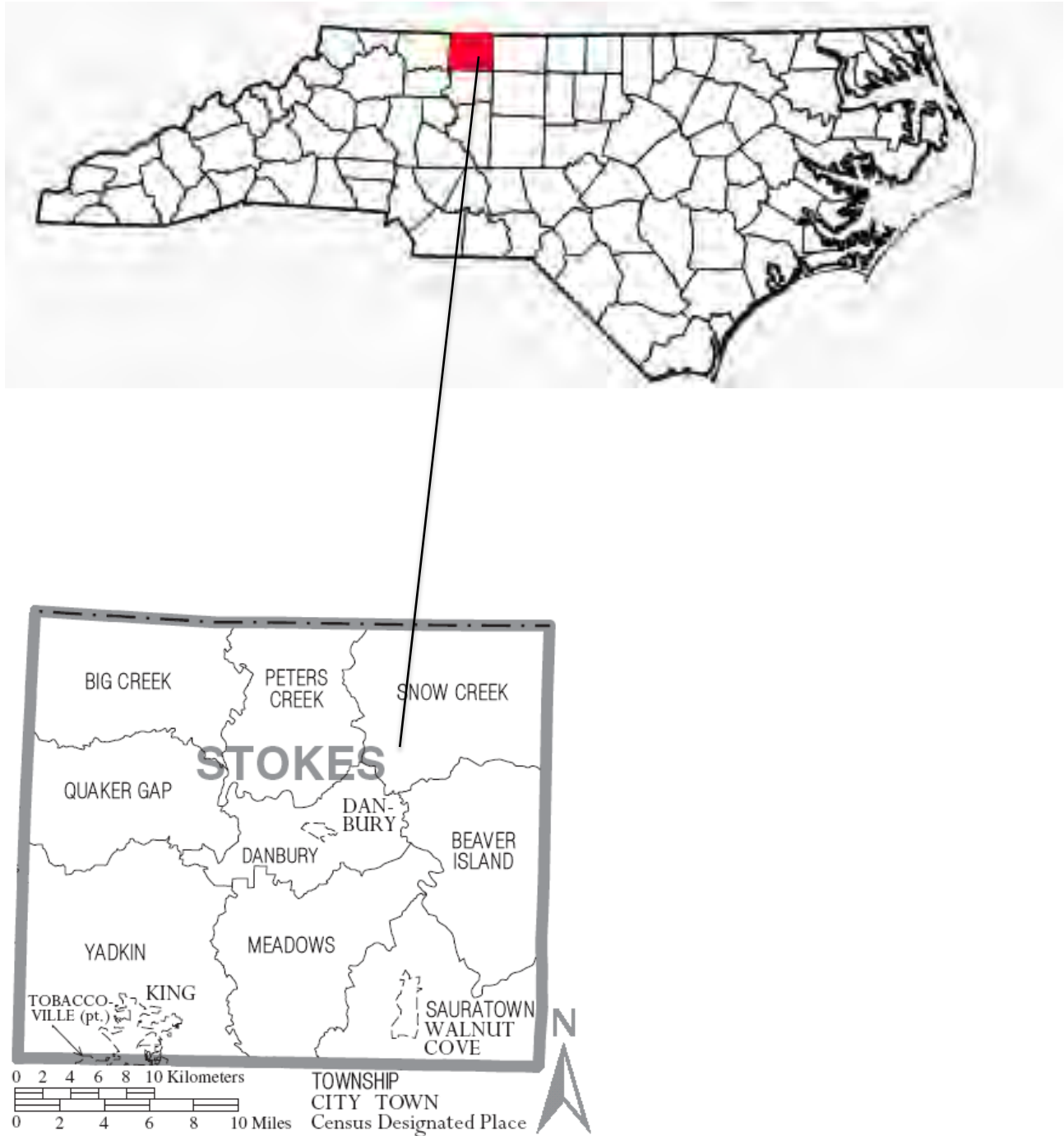


Figure 1: Project Location in Snow Creek Township in Stokes County



Figure 2: Project location on Danbury USGS map





Figure 3: Area of Potential Effects Map

## II. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Historic Architecture Staff of the North Carolina Department of Transportation's (NCDOT) in-house human environmental unit requested MdM Historical Consultants (MdM) provide historic architectural analyses for the replacement of Bridge No. 224 on SR 1647 over Mill Creek in Stokes County. In particular, MdM evaluated the Eunice and Thomas Shelton House, which is located west of the bridge at 1571 Tom Shelton Road in the Sandy Ridge community. MdM evaluated the eligibility of the property and provided this written report that includes photos of the buildings and landscape, historic and architectural contexts, evaluations of National Register eligibility, and comparisons to similar type properties in the region. MdM does not recommend the Eunice and Thomas Shelton House as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

## III. Project Description and Methodology

NCDOT proposes to replace Bridge No. 224 on SR 1647 (Tom Shelton Road) over Mill Creek in northwest Stokes County. Mill Creek flows southwesterly into Snow Creek, which flows into the Dan River. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is delineated at seventy-five feet east and

west 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 February 2015 to complete an intensive-level historic resources evaluation of Eunice and Thomas Shelton House on Tom Shelton Road adjacent to Bridge No. 224. Architectural historian Jennifer F. Martin conducted the fieldwork on February 9, 2015, photographing and mapping the property, and authored the report. Bobby Wayne Shelton, owner of the property, was contacted via letter on February 12, 2015. Subsequently, he provided information about the Shelton House through several emails to Jennifer Martin. Primary source investigation included research at the Stokes County Register of Deeds, the North Carolina Collection at the Durham County Public Library, 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.



#### IV. Properties Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Resource Name:	Eunice and Thomas Shelton House
HPO Survey Site Number:	SK 869
Location:	West side of SR 1647, 0.1 mi. south of Bridge No. 24
Parcel ID:	6968-00-28-8780
Date(s) of Construction	ca. 1880; ca. 1910; ca. 1954
Recommendation:	Not Eligible for the NRHP



Figure 4: Shelton House façade, facing northwest

The Eunice and Thomas Shelton House on Tom Shelton Road (SR 1647) is located in the Snow Hill Township of the northeastern portion of Stokes County. Tom Shelton Road intersects with Steele Road (SR 1649) approximately 400 yards north of the Eunice and Thomas Shelton House. Dense forest set on rolling hills interspersed with cleared agricultural fields characterizes this portion of Stokes County.

The Eunice and Thomas Shelton House and two of its outbuildings occupy a 68.82-acre tract that remains mostly wooded except for the area immediately around the house and an

agricultural field at the southwest corner of the parcel that fronts Moir Farm Road, which is to the west of the buildings. Mill Creek cuts through the parcel in a southwesterly direction. Within the parcel, large rocks border the creek's steep banks.

The Eunice and Thomas Shelton House and a large gable-front frame barn stand on the southwest side of Tom Shelton Road immediately south of Bridge No. 224 over Mill Creek. A partially-collapsed log tobacco barn is on the west side of Tom Shelton Road, just north of the bridge. A pack house historically associated with the house stands on the north side of Tom Shelton Road and slightly east of the house. The ruins of a tobacco barn are just south of the pack house. The pack house and ruins of the tobacco barn are located on a parcel that the Shelton family sold in 1994, but that was historically part of their holdings.<sup>1</sup>



Figure 5: Shelton House, E elevation, facing W

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<sup>1</sup> Stokes County Deed Book 372, page 537.





Figure 6: Map showing location of Shelton House and its outbuildings

Eunice and Thomas Shelton House  
Site Plan (no scale)

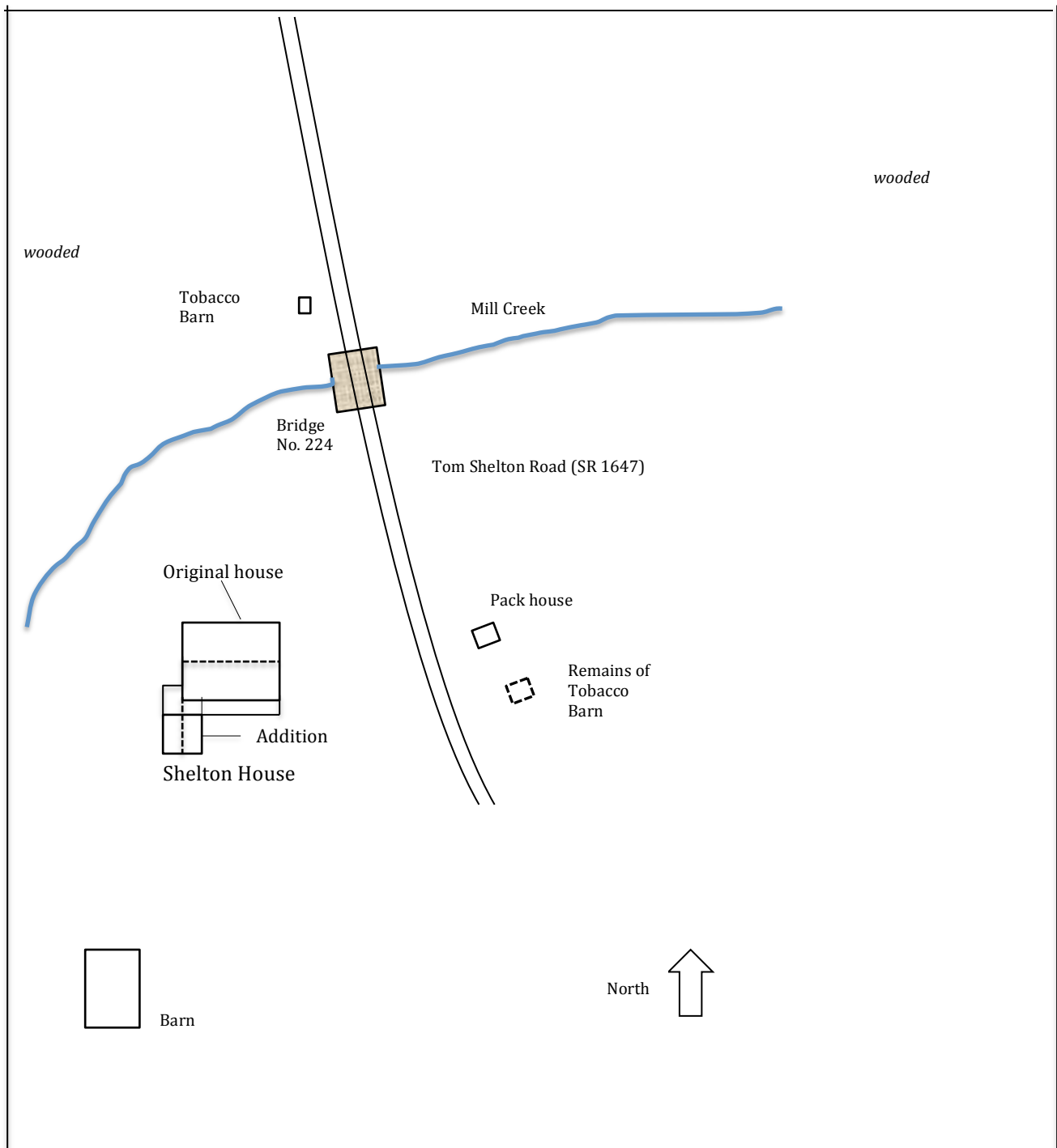






Figure 7: Tobacco barn north of bridge, facing south





Figure 8: Pack house southeast of bridge and on the east side of Tom Shelton Road, facing north-northwest

## V. Property Description

The unoccupied, one-and-a-half-story L-shaped frame house sits on a site that gently slopes downward from east to west toward Mill Creek. The house is composed of two parts: the original late-nineteenth-century, side-gabled, two-room dwelling with a stucco-sheathed stone chimney on its east end and the gable-roofed, one-room ca. 1954 addition connected perpendicularly to the west end of the façade of the original house by a partially-enclosed breezeway. It was likely around 1954 that the asbestos shingles were added to marry the original house and its addition. The current owner confirms that the house is weatherboard beneath the asbestos shingles.<sup>2</sup>

The original house, crowned by a standing-seam metal roof with rafter tails on the front and rear (south and north) elevations, faces south and features a partial-width recessed porch supported by square wood posts. The porch shelters an off-center wood door composed of two inset vertical panels and a single six-over-six, double-hung sash window that pierces the east end of the façade. The breezeway leading to the addition spans the western third of the original house's façade and encompasses a doorway with a two-panel door identical to the

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<sup>2</sup> Bobby Wayne Shelton, email communication with Jennifer F. Martin, February 23, 2015.

door on the east side of this three-bay facade. Purlins grace the dwelling's gable ends and a single-shouldered stone chimney that has been parged with stucco occupies the east gable end, which contains no windows. The west gable end features a single, six-light, fixed window near the top of the elevation. The rear or north elevation includes two six-over-six, double-hung sash.

The mid-twentieth-century gable-roofed addition projects from the west end of the original house's façade and extends just beyond the west gable end of the original house. The addition connects to the original house by the breezeway whose lower walls are sheathed in asbestos shingles. Above these solid walls are screened openings that allow for the movement of air through the breezeway. A screen door connects the front porch of the original house to the interior of the breezeway. The kitchen addition faces east and features a vertical-wood door on its façade. A six-over-six double-hung window pierces the south gable end of kitchen. A concrete block stove flue is just to the west of the window. The west elevation includes a six-over-six double hung window that lights the kitchen. The addition is built into a hill so that the brick foundation wall on the west side includes a small window and a door leading to a crawl space that was used as a root cellar.

The interior of the original house follows a two-room plan containing rooms of equal size and a loft above. The east room has been altered with the application of faux-wood paneling and a dropped acoustical tile ceiling. The only original surface remaining visible is the hardwood floor. The west room retains its original finishes including vertical wood walls, a wood ceiling, and wood floors. A two-panel door similar to the front door offers access between the two rooms. A boxed L-shaped stair located in the southwest corner of the west room leads to the one-room loft.

The breezeway features a tongue and groove ceiling and wood floors. It leads to the enclosed portion of the addition, which served as a kitchen. It displays a tongue and groove ceiling, vertical wood walls, and linoleum tiles over a wood floor. The opening for the stove flue remains, but the stove is missing.



Figure 9: Tom Shelton House facade, facing northwest





Figure 10: Tom Shelton House, southwest corner of kitchen addition, facing north-northeast



Figure 11: Tom Shelton House, north corner, facing south with kitchen addition on right in photograph





Figure 12: Tom Shelton House front door, facing northwest



Figure 13: West room in Tom Shelton House, facing north-northeast





Figure 14: East room in the Tom Shelton House, facing northeast



Figure 15: Boxed stair in southwest corner of original house, facing southwest





Figure 16: Breezeway between original house and kitchen, facing west-southwest





Figure 17: View into kitchen in addition, facing south-southwest

## Barn

An early twentieth-century, large, frame, gable-roofed barn stands in a clearing south of the house. The drive-through barn on a fieldstone foundation contains animal stalls on each side of the central passage. A portion of the roof on the west side has collapsed compromising the barn's structural integrity.



Figure 18: Barn facade, facing south-southwest





Figure 19: Barn, west elevation, facing east

## Tobacco Barn

An early twentieth-century log tobacco barn on a stone and concrete block foundation stands on the west side of Tom Shelton Road, just north of bridge no. 224. Its gabled, asphalt-shingle roof has collapsed, but a shed supported by square posts remains on the south and east elevations. A propane tank used to heat the barn when leaves were cured remains on the north side of the barn.



Figure 20: Log tobacco barn on north side of bridge, facing northwest

## Pack House

The small, front-gabled, weatherboard pack house dates to the early twentieth century and stands east of the house on the east side of Tom Shelton Road. The well-preserved building is constructed into a hillside and stands on a concrete block full-height basement. Doors are centered on the lower and upper levels of the façade and a fixed six-light window pierces the upper façade.

The interior consists of lower and upper rooms. The ordering room located in the lower level contains tobacco racks and substantial slabs of granite topped with hardened clay along the



north and south walls, which provided a cool, moist space for rehydrating tobacco before it was sent to market. The granite and clay slabs are an unusual feature and it remains unknown if the pack house was built on top of the granite or it was somehow placed there. The upper level is composed of one large room. A door is located on the west end of the south elevation. Open sheds span the south and east elevations. A six-light, double-hung window pierces the north elevation.



Figure 21: Pack house, facing east-northeast





Figure 22: East side of pack house, facing west



Figure 23: Granite walls in pit basement of pack house, facing northeast



## Ruin of Tobacco Barn

The remains of an early twentieth-century log tobacco barn on a stone foundation are located on the east side of Tom Shelton Road just south of the pack house.



Figure 24: Remnants of log tobacco barn

## VI. History

Little is known about the history of the Eunice and Thomas Shelton House and its outbuildings. J. Ed Sisk (1856-1936) purchased the property in 1884 from E. L. and Mattie Martin.<sup>3</sup> In 1919, W. J. and Carrie Hawkins bought the property from Ed Sisk.<sup>4</sup> Louise Hawkins Shelton acquired the property from her parents, W. J. and Carrie Hawkins in 1925.<sup>5</sup> Thomas M. Shelton and his wife, Eunice, acquired the property from his mother, Louise Hawkins Shelton (1882-1954), in 1944.<sup>6</sup> Upon the death of Thomas M. Shelton (1913-1997),

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<sup>3</sup> Stokes County Deed Book 29, page 209.

<sup>4</sup> Stokes County Deed Book 65, page 301.

<sup>5</sup> Stokes County Deed Book 75, page 221.

<sup>6</sup> Bobby Wayne Shelton, email communication with Jennifer F. Martin, February 23, 2015; Stokes County Deed Book 103, page 268.

his wife, Eunice, became sole owner of the property. Bobby Wayne Shelton, the current owner, inherited the property at the death of his mother, Eunice Shelton (1916-2008). Bobby Wayne Shelton recalls that his parents grew tobacco and corn on the farm.<sup>7</sup> The house is no longer occupied. Both the house and outbuildings are used for storage.

Tax records date the house to 1954, but that likely indicates the year the dwelling was renovated. The two-room plan, box corner stair, and two panel doors observed during an on-site investigation points to an earlier period of construction, likely the mid to late nineteenth century.

## VII. Architectural Context

Stokes County remains a rural, agricultural county containing a substantial number of farmsteads. Its relatively isolated location and the difficulty of travel within the county because of its geography and topography have helped to slow or curb modern development on a large scale. As a result, Stokes County retains a large number of rural properties, including farms, and intact landscapes.

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 tobacco barns, pack houses, livestock barns, cribs, and equipment sheds, were placed farther from the house and closer to the fields they served. Because of the topography, the layout of these buildings was usually irregular with placement based on where the most level topography was located.

Typically, farms in Stokes 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 1983-1985 comprehensive survey of Stokes County recorded hundreds of farms from the late eighteenth through the early twentieth century. Although the fate of these properties has not been investigated, a cursory survey in an approximately ten-mile radius of the Shelton House revealed a substantial number of small farmsteads with intact collections of outbuildings.

The Moore Farm (6969-00-11-9205) at 2767 Moir Farm Road, which is just to the west of the Shelton House, includes a well-tended dwelling composed of a single-pen log house with an early-twentieth-century, three-bay frame addition. The two parts are attached at their gable ends and are parallel to Moir Farm Road. A mid-twentieth-century concrete block ell extends

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<sup>7</sup> "Eunice Steele Shelton," obituary, (Greensboro) *News-Record*, June 19, 2008.



from the rear. A collection of tobacco-related outbuildings stands just to the north of the house and include a flue-curing log barn, a frame flue-curing barn, and a frame pack house.

The house and outbuildings on the Moore Farm date to around the same period as the Shelton House and its outbuildings. However, unlike the majority of buildings on the Shelton property, the resources at the Moore farm remain largely intact.

The Moore Farm retains the seven aspects of integrity. The form, plan, space, structure, and style of the buildings appear intact so that the property retains integrity of design. The placement of buildings in a rural context contributes to its integrity of setting. The buildings appear to retain their historic fabric, therefore contributing to their integrity of materials. The massing and form of the buildings contribute to their integrity of workmanship. The well-preserved condition of the dwelling and the tobacco-related buildings on the property contribute to the property's integrity of feeling and association.



Figure 25: Moore Farm house at 2767 Moir Farm Road, facing northeast



Figure 26: Outbuildings at the Moore Farm located at 2767 Moir Farm Road, facing east

The John Elwood Priddy House (6957-00-56-7042), an early twentieth century I-house with asbestos shingles, stands at 2135 Sheppard Mill Road just to the northeast of Pleasant View Church Road. The twenty-six-acre property contains a collection of outbuildings including a large gable-front barn, a tobacco barn, and small domestic accessory buildings behind the house.

The Priddy House and outbuildings date to the same period as the Shelton house and its outbuildings. The Priddy House has been altered with a later porch and the application of asbestos shingle siding making it comparable to the Shelton property. However, the Priddy House outbuildings appear more intact than those accompanying the Shelton house. As a complex, the Priddy House and outbuildings are more intact than the Shelton property.

The Priddy House and its outbuildings retain the seven aspects of integrity. The form, plan, space, structure, and style of the buildings appear intact so that the property retains integrity of design. The placement of buildings in a rural context contributes to its integrity of setting. The buildings appear to retain their historic fabric, therefore contributing to their integrity of materials. The massing and form of the buildings contribute to their integrity of workmanship. The well-preserved condition of the dwelling and its agricultural buildings contribute to the property's integrity of feeling and association.





Figure 27: John Elwood Priddy House at 2135 Sheppard Mill Road, facing northeast



Figure 28: Outbuildings behind the John Elwood Priddy House





Figure 29: Hawkins tobacco barn at 1555 Steele Road, facing south

Despite the discontinuation of tobacco as a major crop, tobacco barns, especially those built of log, remain in relatively large numbers in the Sandy Ridge area of Stokes County where the Shelton House is located.<sup>8</sup> Many have been repurposed into storage buildings or otherwise preserved. A particularly good example standing close to a public road is at the Hawkins Farm at 1555 Steele Road (6969-00-88-0359). The metal-gable-roofed log building rests on a fieldstone foundation and retains its red clay daubing between logs joined at the corners with saddle notching. The barn accompanies a circa 1925 bungalow and a nineteenth century plank smokehouse that stands behind the house.

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<sup>8</sup> In their book, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern note “log tobacco barns are still plentiful,” in Stokes County, see page 361.

## VIII. Evaluation

The Eunice and Thomas Shelton House, along with its outbuildings, are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under any criteria. The Eunice and Thomas Shelton House retains integrity of location and setting, but does not retain the other five aspects of integrity necessary for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The buildings remain at their original sites and therefore retain integrity of location. The house and outbuildings' placement along both sides of Tom Shelton Road and in a rural context contributes to its integrity of setting. However, the form, plan, space, structure and style of the majority of buildings are not intact so that the property as a whole does not retain integrity of design. The house retains some of its historic material except in the east room of the original house. The house is deteriorated so that its integrity of materials is in question. The majority of the outbuildings does not remain intact and therefore do not retain their integrity of materials. The massing and form of most of the outbuildings is not intact so that they lack integrity of workmanship. The exception is the pack house, which remains completely intact. The property's integrity of feeling and association has been compromised because of deterioration of most of the buildings.

The Eunice and Thomas Shelton House and its outbuildings are not eligible under any National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The property is not eligible under Criterion A as a property associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Specifically, the Shelton house is not eligible in the area of agriculture. This part of Stokes County contains numerous other farm complexes with intact outbuildings that better represent small agricultural operations from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Shelton House is not eligible under Criterion B as a property associated with the lives of significant persons in or past. Neither the Sheltons nor any other earlier owners attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The Shelton House is not eligible under Criterion C as a resource that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values. In the context of this area of Stokes County, there are numerous other small farmsteads from this period that are significantly more intact and better represent the types and forms of buildings associated with small-scale, subsistence agriculture and tobacco cultivation. The house, built in the late nineteenth century and expanded in the mid- twentieth century, has undergone some alterations and is deteriorated.

The property is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records, making in ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

## IX. Bibliography

Bishir, Catherine W. and Michael T. Southern . *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003.

“Eunice Steele Shelton.” Obituary. (Greensboro) *News-Record*. June 19, 2008.

Phillips, Laura A. W., “Stokes County Historic Inventory Final Report.” For the Stokes County Historical Society, 1998.

Shelton, Bobby Wayne. Email Communication with Jennifer F. Martin. February, 2015.

Stokes County Deeds. Stokes County Register of Deeds on-line.  
<http://www.stokescorod.org>



Appendix A  
Professional Qualifications

# JENNIFER F. MARTIN

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<b>POSITION:</b>	Founding Principal Mdm Historical Consultants Inc.
<b>EDUCATION:</b>	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
<b>PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:</b>	Preservation Durham Preservation North Carolina City of Durham Historic Preservation Commission

## EXPERIENCE:

Jennifer F. Martin 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 Stokesville. 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.

- Flyway Club National Register Nomination, Currituck County, North Carolina (2015)
- Erwin Commercial Historic District, Harnett County, North Carolina (2015)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation: Historic Architectural Survey Reports: Ashe County Bridge Replacements* (2014)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation: Historic Architectural Survey Report, Intensive Level Survey: Interstate 26 Improvements from US 25 in Hendersonville vicinity in Henderson County to Interstate 40/240 in Buncombe County* (2014)



- *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:**

*The Historic Architecture of Brunswick County, North Carolina.*  
Brunswick County Planning Department, 2014.

“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, Stokesville, 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*

## 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, 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 *North Carolina Department of Transportation: Historic Architectural Survey Reports: Ashe County Bridge Replacements (2014)*
- o *North Carolina Department of Transportation: Historic Architectural Survey Report, Intensive Level Survey: Interstate 26 Improvements from US 25 in Hendersonville vicinity in Henderson County to Interstate 40/240 in Buncombe County (2014)*
- 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)*
- o *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:**

*The Historic Architecture of Brunswick County, North Carolina.*  
Brunswick County Planning Department, 2014.

“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)