



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

August 7, 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 35 on SR 1134 (Millingport Road) over Long Creek, B-5537,
PA 15-02-0048, Stanly County, ER 15-1688

Thank you for your memorandum of July 22, 2015, transmitting the Historic Structures Survey Report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and concur that the:

- **Henderson Rogers Farm (ST0104)**
- **Miller House (ST0079)**
- **Alonzo Miller Roadside House (ST0081)**

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 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

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
Intensive Evaluation:
Henderson Rogers Farm, Miller House, and Alonzo Miller Roadside House

Replace Bridge No. 35 on SR 1134 (Millingport Road) over Long Creek
Stanly County

North Carolina Department of Transportation
WBS No. 55037.1.1
TIP No. [B-5537](#)

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

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

July 2015

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July 2015

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

Cynthia de Miranda, Architectural Historian
MdM Historical Consultants Inc. Date

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

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I. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Historic Architecture Staff of the North Carolina Department of Transportation's (NCDOT) in-house human environmental unit requested that MdM Historical Consultants (MdM) provide historic architectural analyses for the replacement of Bridge No. 35 on SR 1134 (Millingport Road) over Long Creek in Stanly County. In particular, MdM evaluated the Henderson Rogers Farm, which lies northwest of the bridge, and the Miller House and the Alonzo Miller Roadside House, which lie northeast and southeast of the bridge, respectively. MdM evaluated the eligibility of the properties and provided this written report that includes photos of the buildings and landscape, historic and architectural context, evaluations of National Register eligibility, and comparisons to similar type properties in the region. MdM does not recommend the Henderson Rogers Farm, the Miller House, and the Alonzo Miller Roadside House as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Resource	Survey Site Number	Eligibility	Applicable Criteria
Henderson Rogers Farm	ST0104	Recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP	n/a
Miller House	ST0079	Recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP	n/a
Alonzo Miller Roadside House	ST0081	Recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP	n/a

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

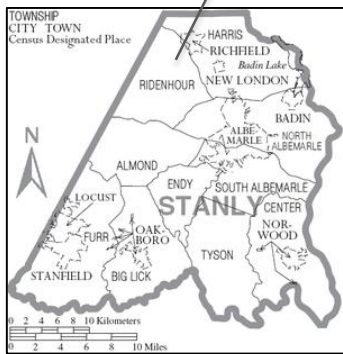
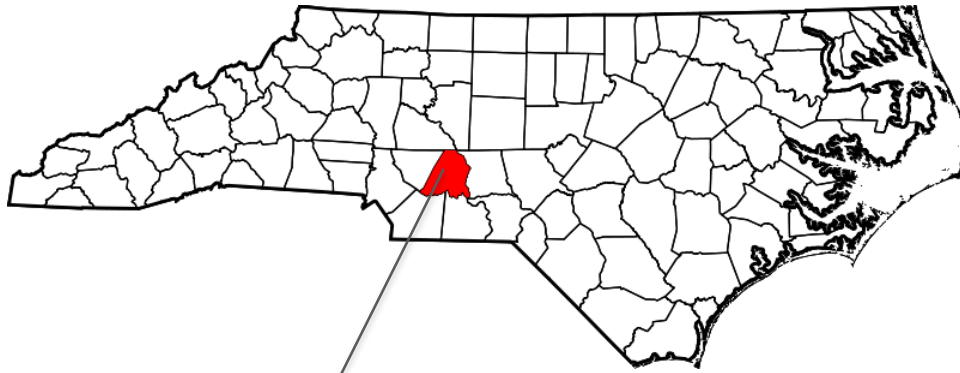
NCDOT proposes to replace Bridge No. 35 on SR 1134 (Millingport Road) over Long Creek in the Ridenhour Township of northwest Stanly County. Long Creek flows south-southeast through the county and joins Little Long Creek and ultimately the Rocky River. The APE is delineated at 200' wide centered on the centerline of Millingport Road and extends roughly 700' from either 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 April 2015 to complete an intensive-level historic resources evaluation of the Henderson Rogers Farm, the Miller House, and the Alonzo Miller Roadside House, all adjacent to Bridge No. 35. Architectural historians Jennifer F. Martin and Cynthia de Miranda conducted the fieldwork on May 11, 2015, photographing and mapping the property, and authored the report. Primary and secondary source investigation included research in the photographic archives at the Stanly County Museum Website, the North Carolina Room of the Durham Public Library, and the Survey File

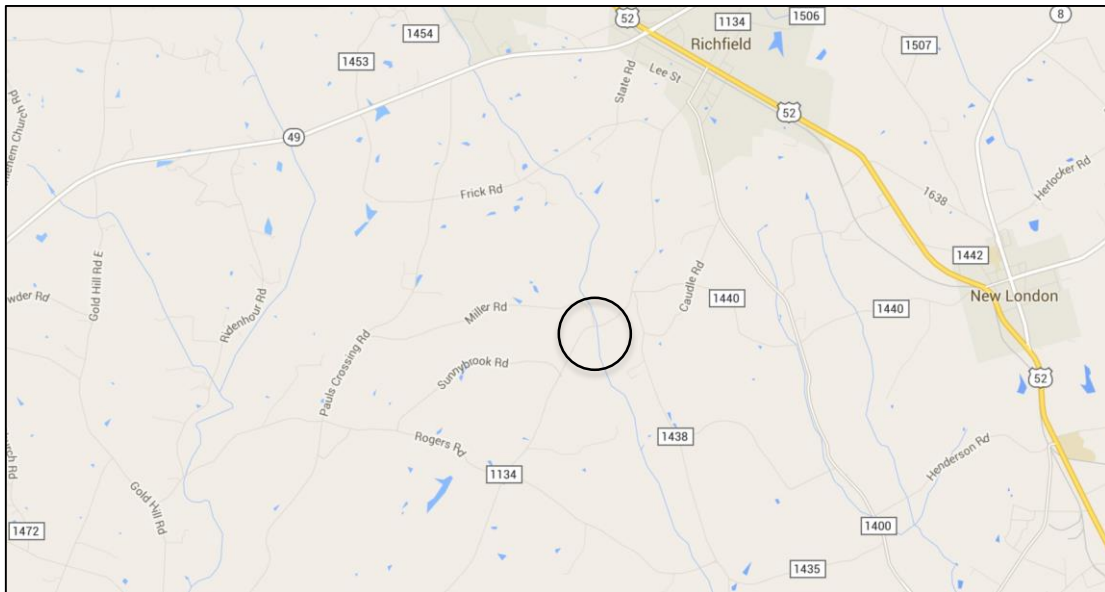
Room at the State Historic Preservation Office, as well as an interview with Warren Miller, the son of Alonzo Miller, who continues to live in the vicinity.

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). The property evaluations meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

III. PROJECT LOCATION MAPS



Project Location: Ridenhour Township, Stanly County

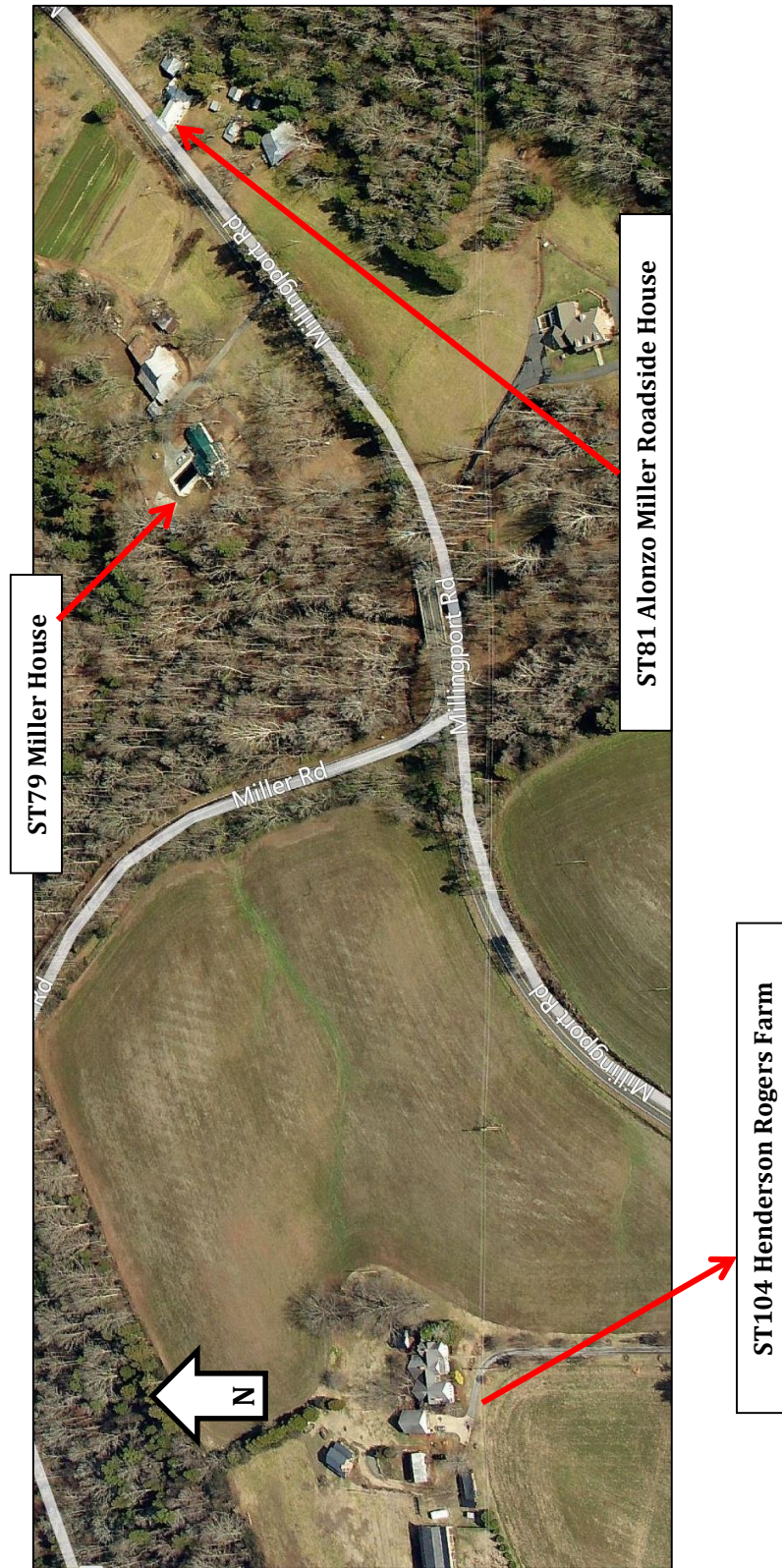


Project Location: SR 1134 over Long Creek, Ridenhour Township,
Stanly County



Area of Potential Effects Map

The APE is delineated at 200' wide centered on the centerline of the road and extends roughly 700' from either end of the bridge.



Location of Properties in Bird's Eye View (Bing Maps)

IV. CONTEXT: STANLY COUNTY FARMSTEADS: 1880s-1930s

The historic architecture of rural Stanly County largely reflects its agrarian economy in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. A survey conducted by architectural historian Donna Dodenhoff from 1989 through 1991 found that structures from the county's earliest settlement period generally do not remain. Many farmhouses and agricultural buildings from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, however, do survive. Most of these farms were small to medium-sized subsistence operations. As a result, modest farmsteads dot the agricultural fields that flank roadways traversing the county.¹

Farmhouses

Domestic architecture in Stanly County hewed to conservative vernacular building traditions well into the nineteenth century. Early on, farmers built their own dwellings, often with help from neighbors. Farmer-carpenters relied on building traditions brought from Europe or employed by earlier generations. Dwellings were single-room log buildings or one- to one-and-a-half-story hall-parlor structures with heavy timber frames. In the 1880s and 1890s, however, the two-story, side-gabled dwelling became typical for middle-class farmers across the county. Full-width, single-story porches at symmetrical facades were common, as was flush-board sheathing at interior walls. Such dwellings generally had a fieldstone chimney at one gable end to heat the hall and one upstairs room. Brick chimneys were built by only the wealthiest families. Rear kitchen ells, as opposed to freestanding buildings, were common by the turn of the twentieth century.²

The 1892 Brattain Farmhouse (SL 1990) on SR 1134 south of NC Highway 24 is a fine example of the type. It retains its plain weatherboard exterior, shed-roofed front porch, and symmetrical façade. Plain squared posts support the porch. A kitchen ell appended to the dwelling in the early twentieth century also remains. Only the original slate rock chimney at one gable end has been replaced with brick. The 1989-1991 survey recorded that the interior retained plank wall sheathing and a board-and-batten door enclosed the stair.³

The house at the Brattain Farm appears to retain all seven aspects of integrity. It stands in its original location, which continues to exhibit a rural character; the house therefore retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. The Brattain House also appears to retain original and early form, plan, and fabric, thereby retaining integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. These intact elements together contribute to its integrity of association, as the house remains an excellent example of the typical late-nineteenth-century two-story farmhouse built in the county.

¹ Donna Dodenhoff, *Stanly County: The Architectural Legacy of a Rural North Carolina County* (Albemarle: Albemarle-Stanly County Historical Society, 1992), 13.

² Dodenhoff, 18-19, 33.

³ Dodenhoff, 240-241; Google Earth image dated March 2014 confirms integrity, viewed online June 16, 2015.

The late 1800s was also a time when aesthetics began to matter in Stanly County. Farmers opting for a single-story farmhouse now built asymmetrically massed dwellings. L-plans replaced the simple rectangular plan typical of earlier periods. Rich architectural detail complemented the lively massing. Dodenhoff found that plan books like Andrew Jackson Downing's "The Architecture of Country Houses" influenced the "Picturesque mode" in the county. The two best examples of the L-plan house with Victorian-era detailing identified in the 1989-1991 survey were the Cagle House (SL 1990) northwest of Oakboro and the Henderson Rogers House (SL 1990) near Richfield in the project area and evaluated in this report. The Cagle House, built in stages between 1886 and 1901, features front- and side-facing wings sided in weatherboard. Gable ends feature diagonal flush-board sheathing and cornice returns. Scrolled brackets accent deep eaves at the main roofline and the cornice returns at the wings. The single-story front porch wraps around one side of the house and has lathe-turned posts and porch-railing balusters. Brackets accenting the porch posts have pendants and decorative scrollwork. Small gables with cornice returns break up the horizontal line of the porch roof and echo the larger gable ends of the front- and side-facing wings. Chimneys feature decorative brickwork and the house exhibits the county's best rendition of Eastlake ornament, according to Dodenhoff.⁴

The Cagle House retains all seven aspects of integrity. The form, plan, space, structure, and style of the dwelling appear intact so that the property retains integrity of design. The house remains in its original rural context, preserving its integrity of setting and location. The Cagle House appears to retain its historic fabric, contributing to its integrity of materials and workmanship. Likewise, the persistence of original fabric and detailing contributes to its integrity of feeling in evoking the esthetic of the period. Combined, the intact aspects of integrity contribute to the integrity of association at the Cagle House.

The 1903 Henderson Rogers House originally shared the same L-plan as the Cagle House, but a major renovation and addition in 1989 altered the original form and compromised its integrity. Two projecting wings now flank the center gable of the house, and a large Contemporary-style addition adds space across the rear elevation. Original weatherboards and roof eaves have been covered with vinyl. Original materials and detailing remain exposed in the gables, including in the new projecting gable. Detailing includes decorative shingles and heart-shaped louvered vents.⁵

The second and third decades of the twentieth century brought another change to the look of a typical Stanly County farmhouse. The pyramidal cottage was briefly a popular type from about 1915 to about 1925; the Jasper and Hattie Jo Moss House (surveyed, no NR status) near Stanfield was a good example but appears to have been demolished. Its pyramidal roof featured two front-facing gables with smaller gables accenting the roofline of the wraparound porch. By the 1920s, middle-class farm families chose the Bungalow type when building a new dwelling. The best example identified in the county survey was the Levi and Jane Lipe House

⁴ Dodenhoff, 35-36; Cagle House images from April 2014 viewed on Google Street View, June 16, 2015.

⁵ Dodenhoff, 35-36.

in the Bear Creek Reformed Church Historic District (SL 1990). Their bungalow was a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled version with a broad front porch and a front-facing roof gable. Levi Lipe was a farm demonstrator, and would have wanted to build an exemplary farmhouse. The house, like the pyramidal cottage at the Moss Farm, appears to have been replaced with a new dwelling.⁶

Despite the Lipe example, most farmers erecting bungalows in the county chose not a “high style or catalogue-perfect dwelling but rather a comfortable, solidly respectable farmhouse,” according to Dodenhoff. Porches and sometimes porte cocheres “extended [the house] onto the rural landscape.” The Eli Harwood Farm (no NR status) at 28182 Lewis Road near Locust features a modest clipped front-gabled bungalow built in 1937 with a porch that wraps from the front around one side of the house. The house remains in its original location and retains its original form and siting. A well house stands beside the dwelling and a number of frame outbuildings, including a gabled barn and an equipment shed, form a courtyard behind the house. Other frame agricultural buildings and metal silos stand immediately next to the farmstead and across the road; the buildings appear to be relatively unaltered and in fair to good condition. The house retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and design. It may be resided with vinyl or aluminum; if so, its integrity of workmanship and materials could be compromised. Still, the overall integrity of association, as a modest farm bungalow surrounded by outbuildings, remains intact.⁷

Roadside Stores

Another early twentieth century rural trend was that of the roadside business, generally housed in a small frame building set close to the roadway. These roadside businesses were most often a small grocery store and gas station. The building sometimes included an apartment at the back. Alternatively, the family lived a freestanding dwelling nearby. The shop building form was generally a front-gabled or hip-roofed single-story frame structure with a rectangular footprint. The 1925 Almond General Store (no NR status) at 12593 Mission Church Road in Almond Township is a classic example of the type. The single-story, hip-roofed building has a canopy that sheltered gas pumps. The building has weatherboard siding, a metal roof, and period additions at the west side and rear. Dodenhoff recorded that the ca. 1930 rearmost addition provided living quarters until the family built a bungalow nearby. The store is relatively unchanged and retains integrity of location, materials, workmanship, and design. The family’s bungalow still stands next door, and the surroundings retain a rural feel, with open fields, metal silos, and a modest early twentieth century side-gabled house. The Almond General Store therefore retains integrity of setting, feeling, and association.⁸

Barns and Outbuildings

Agricultural complexes from the late 1800s through the early 1900s include a house and an accompanying collection of outbuildings, the latter generally clustered together very near the

⁶ Dodenhoff, 57; aerial views of the properties viewed at <http://gis.ncdcr.gov> June 27, 2015.

⁷ Dodenhoff, 57-58; Eli Harwood Farm images from April 2014 viewed on Google Street View, June 27, 2015.

⁸ Dodenhoff, 59, 132; Almond Store images from April 2014 viewed on Google Street View, June 27, 2015.

dwelling. Smokehouses and other buildings related to household life often stood just behind the farmhouse, sometimes within a fence outlining the rear yard. Buildings related to farming were located at a bit more of a distance. Outbuildings might also be built across the road from the farmhouse, especially in the western part of the county. A German tradition of building the barn next to the farmhouse appeared on some farms owned by families of German heritage.⁹

The design of outbuildings changed very little over time. The log construction of the early nineteenth century gave way to frame by about 1880 for most outbuildings but about 1900 for barns. Farm dependencies of this period typically had weatherboard or board-and-batten exteriors and tin roofing. Late nineteenth- and early-twentieth century barns were generally gable-front structures with drive-thru center aisles flanked by livestock stalls. Farmers sometimes added open sheds at the side and rear elevations for sheltered equipment storage. Granaries might have a cantilevered front gable providing shelter at the door; these grain storage buildings could be up to two stories in height and some feature open equipment sheds along the side elevations. Some granaries have slat-walled sections that served as corncribs, or a farm might have a free-standing gabled corn crib with slatted walls. Smokehouses typically were single-room structures, also with overhanging front gable above the door.¹⁰

The Brattain Farm (SL 1990) retains an excellent collection of dependencies, including a storage house that was the original, one-room dwelling predating the two-story house. The family converted the old house into a storage shed, but it appears to retain its board-and-batten siding and metal roof; it stands just behind the later house. Other outbuildings include a smokehouse, chicken coop, granary, and wood shed. An open wellhouse shelters the well in the front yard.¹¹

The entire complex, including the main two-story house, appears to retain all seven aspects of integrity. All buildings appear to stand in their original or early locations in a rural setting, thereby keeping the integrity of location, setting, and feeling intact. The farmstead buildings also appear to retain original and early form, plan, and fabric, thereby retaining integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. These intact elements together contribute to the integrity of association, as the farmstead remains an excellent example of the typical late-nineteenth-century two-story farmhouse built in the county. Although the complex lacks a barn, it remains an impressive collection for its number of buildings and continuity of appearance.

The collection of outbuildings at the Eli Harwood Farm (no NR status) is outstanding. Dodenhoff's survey recorded "a tall, three-part frame barn with vented eaves and a small, vertical boarded blacksmith shop." She notes that the shed-roofed additions to the barn made the overall structure one of the largest in the county. Outbuildings feature vertical board siding or board-and-batten siding and tin roofing. Dodenhoff recorded another, smaller barn;

⁹ Dodenhoff, 37.

¹⁰ Dodenhoff, 37-39.

¹¹ Dodenhoff, 240-241; Brattain Farm images from April 2014 viewed on Google Street View, June 27, 2015.

a blacksmith shop; three equipment sheds; two sow houses; a washhouse; a smokehouse; two corn cribs; a granary; and four chicken houses. The two-room dwelling that predated the bungalow also survived. Aerial and street views show that at least fourteen buildings of the farmstead remain intact, including the large barn. The complex retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.¹²

A number of intact examples of representative farm dwellings, farmsteads, and rural stores remain across Stanly County. The simplicity of form and construction of these buildings does not diminish the presence that these structures have upon the county's rural landscape, which itself possesses a remarkable continuity of use and appearance.

¹² Dodenhoff, 137; Eli Harwood Farm images from April 2014 viewed on Google Street View, June 16, 2015; aerial views of the property viewed at <http://gis.ncdcr.gov>, June 27, 2015.

IV. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Resource Name:	Henderson Rogers Farm
HPO Survey Site Number:	ST0104
Location:	40617 Millingport Road W side of SR 1134, .6 mi SW jct w/ SR 1440, Richfield vic.
Parcel ID:	661102974742
Date(s) of Construction	1903, ca. 1989, ca. 1998, 2006
Recommendation:	Not Eligible for the NRHP

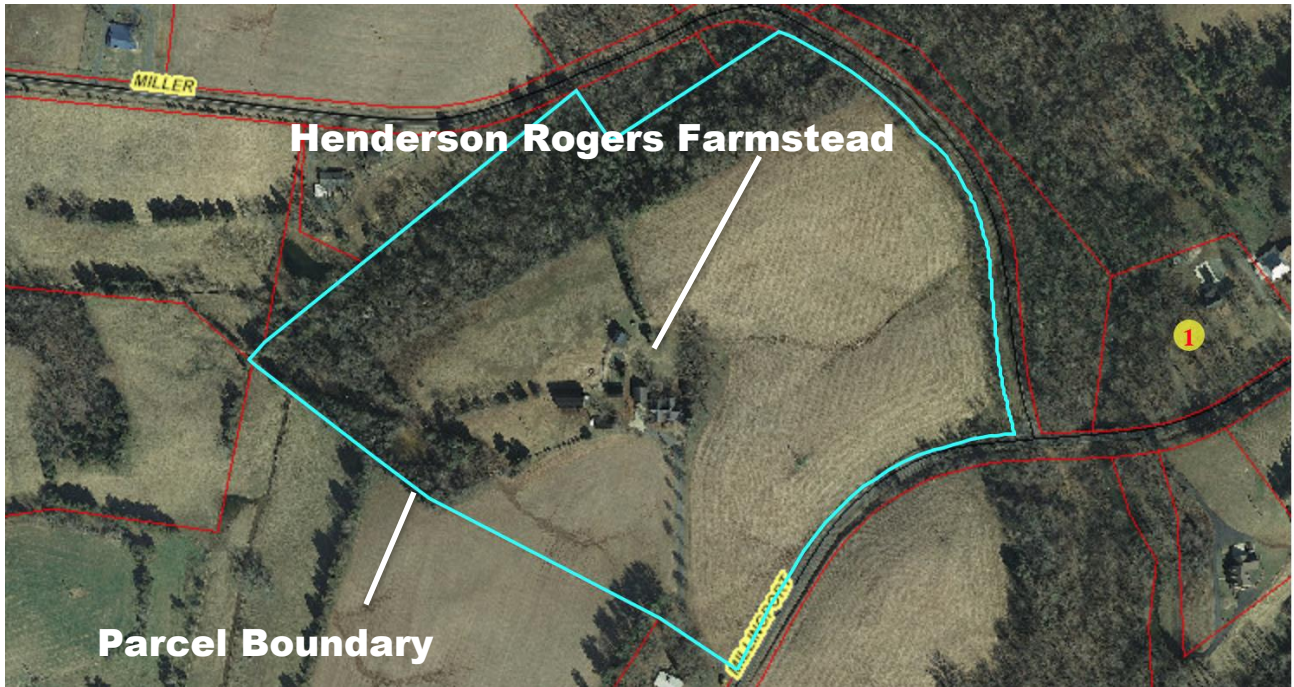


Henderson Rogers Farmstead, view N

The Henderson Rogers Farm is at 40617 Millingport Road in Ridenhour Township in northwest Stanly County. The single-story, multi-gabled house stands at the end of a gravel drive that leads north from Millingport Road. North and west of the house are a collection of structures that include typical outbuildings from the turn of the twentieth century, a barn and shed from the mid-twentieth century, and a log house built more recently.

The 34-acre parcel includes nearly eight acres of woodland across the northwest parcel line; 25 acres of cultivated fields at roughly the east half and the middle west section; a farmstead

situated roughly in the center of the parcel; and a small area open land in the southwest corner of the parcel, along the gravel driveway to the farmstead.



Henderson Rogers Farm parcel



Aerial view identifying buildings

Property Description

Henderson Rogers House, 1903, ca. 1989, ca. 1998

The 1903 house at the heart of the Henderson Rogers Farm was heavily altered in 1989 with work that changed its overall form. The house today features three front-facing gabled bays, a shed-roofed porch at the center bay, a side porch at the west elevation, and a large Contemporary-style addition at the rear. An open breezeway links the house to a large two-car garage with attic room to the west. The entire house and the garage are covered with vinyl siding and feature vinyl eaves, soffits, and fascia.

In its original state, the dwelling was irregularly massed with two front-facing gabled bays and a side-gabled bay that extended to the west. Original detailing has been preserved despite the addition and residing. While the original weatherboards are covered, the gable ends retain their feathered shingles and heart-shaped louvered vents. Turned porch posts and balusters also remain at the front porch railing, accented with sawnwork brackets. Windows are original two-over-two double-hung wood sash set into molded and reeded surrounds. The new front-gabled bay appears to be the original side-gabled bay that has been turned ninety degrees and relocated to the front of the house. It projects farther forward than does the original front-facing block at the east end of the façade. The windows in the new west end of the façade are nineteenth-century one-over-one double-hung sash with transoms that were likely salvaged from another building.

The gable-end rear addition to the house is a tall single story that appears to feature a vaulted ceiling at the interior. Fenestration includes late twentieth-century double-hung windows with transoms and polygonal fixed windows in the upper part of the gable wall. Another heart-shaped louvered vent accents the peak of the gable wall. The rest of the rear elevation includes a historic gable-end block with a lower, side-gabled addition that was apparently an early pantry once linked to the house with an open breezeway, as described in survey notes from the 1990s.

The interior was not open to the surveyors during this project. Notes from the 1990s survey indicate that the interior featured a center-hall plan, five-panel doors with raised panels, and molded trim. At that time, a portion of the center hall had been removed and parts of rear and side porches had been enclosed. There are no longer any rear porches; they were enclosed when the house was remodeled. In the late 1990s, the changes were made at the left end of the house. Interior finishes were not remodeled.¹³

¹³ Jim and Judy Allred, interview with Jennifer F. Martin, July 17, 2015.



Henderson Rogers House façade, view N. Note gable at far left, which may be relocated from an original west-facing position.



Henderson Rogers House east side elevation, view W



Henderson Rogers House rear elevation, view S



Henderson Rogers House west side elevation, view E

Garage, ca. 1989

The two-car garage is front-gabled with vinyl siding and vinyl windows. A single overhead-lifting door provides vehicular entry at the front and a single-leaf personnel door provides entry from the east side. Fenestration includes vinyl casement windows at the ground floor and a trio of the same in the gable at the rear elevation. It stands west of the house.



Garage, view SE

Smokehouse, ca. 1903, ca. 1989

The smokehouse stands just north of the east end of the dwelling. It is a front-gabled frame structure with a bracketed, overhanging gable at the plank door. A shed-roofed side wing is to the east and has its own plank door. The entire building is sheathed in vinyl, including siding, eaves, soffits, and fascia. The metal roof remains intact. The gable at the rear elevation features a heart-shaped louvered vent.



Smokehouse, view NW

Granary, ca. 1903

The side-gabled frame granary northwest of the house and garage retains its original German siding and metal roof. The building features an open center aisle flanked by two enclosed pens. At the north side is an open equipment shed. The west elevation has an additional garage bay.



Granary, view NE

Barn, 1948

The large, gambrel-roofed barn stands west of the garage. The frame structure has metal sheathing and stands a concrete and concrete-block foundation. It has a huge open loft and cattle pens in the basement. The barn is built into a slope so that the pens open to a pasture.



Barn, view SW

Equipment shed, ca. 1950

The side-gabled, frame equipment shed is southeast of the barn and south of the granary. It has a metal roof and board-and-batten sheathing, as well as a nearly flat-roofed side pen extending from its west end. Log support posts rest on poured concrete.



Equipment shed, view NW

Log House, ca. 1810, moved and rebuilt 2006

The two-story, side-gabled, v-notched log house stands north of the granary with its façade facing southwest. It features metal roofing, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter tails. Windows are double-hung wood sash and vary in configuration, including eight-over-twelve, six-over-six, and eight-over-eight. The partially glazed paneled front door has two narrow lights. A running-bond brick chimney at the southeast elevation has sloped shoulders and stone accents. Both front and rear elevations include shed-roofed porches with exposed rafters; part of the rear porch is enclosed with a frame structure with weatherboards.



Log house, view SW



Henderson Rogers Farm, undated image courtesy of Stanly County Museum Online Collection

Property History

Henderson Rogers and Mary C. Ritchie were married in Richfield in October 1902. The groom and his father Rueben were both master carpenters. Together, they built this house for the newlyweds. Construction lasted from 1902 to 1903. Ruben and his wife Mary also gave the couple a 54-acre parcel of land; Henderson acquired more land in 1921.¹⁴

In 1940, Henderson was a widower living with his son and daughter-in-law James and Hazeline Rogers and their children. They lived in a rented house in rural Stanly County southwest of Albemarle. Henderson sold his land in May 1940 to another son, Henderson Hal Rogers. The younger Henderson kept the property for thirty-seven years before Hal and wife Zola Brown Rogers transferred the deed in 1977 to their sons John W. Rogers and Norman E. Rogers. In 1986, Norman and his wife Peggy sold the current farmstead parcel to Jim and Judy

¹⁴ Dodenhoff, 312; Ancestry.com, *North Carolina Marriage Records, 1841-2011* [database on-line], Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015; Ruben and Mary Jane Rogers to William H. Rogers, Stanly County Deed Book 31, page 322, March 24, 1903.

Allred, the current owners. The property remains in the original family: Judy Allred is a great-granddaughter of Ruben Rogers.¹⁵

The first barn burned in 1948 and was replaced by the current barn. The log cabin behind the main house is said to have been built around 1810 and originally stood in McLeansville in Guilford County. The Allreds disassembled the cabin, moved the wood, and had it rebuilt behind their house in 2006.¹⁶

Property Evaluation

The Henderson Rogers House retains integrity of location, but does not retain the other six aspects of integrity necessary for eligibility in the National Register of Historic Places. Extensive alterations—in particular the addition of a third front-facing gable and Contemporary-style rear addition—have destroyed its integrity of materials, workmanship, feeling, design, and association by removing and obscuring original fabric and altering the historic arrangement of space. The addition of the large, two-car, vinyl-sided garage and concrete driveway has the and the addition of a log house in the rear yard has compromised the integrity of setting by adding large structures that were not historically part of the farmstead.

The granary, barn, and equipment shed retain more aspects of integrity, namely location, materials, workmanship, and design. The smokehouse has been covered with vinyl siding that compromises its integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The Henderson Rogers Farm is 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 Henderson Rogers Farm is not eligible in the area of agriculture. Stanly County contains other farm complexes with intact outbuildings that better represent small agricultural operations from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Henderson Rogers Farm is not eligible under Criterion B as a property associated with the lives of significant persons in or past. Neither Henderson or Mary Rogers or the later owners attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

¹⁵ Ancestry.com, *1940 United States Federal Census* [database on-line], Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012; W. Henderson Rogers to Henderson and Zola Rogers, Stanly County Deed Book 117, page 72, May 15, 1904; Henderson and Zola Rogers to John W. Rogers and Norman E. Rogers, Stanly County Deed Book 300, page 502, April 6, 1977; Norman and Peggy Rogers to Jim and Judy Allred, Stanly County Deed Book 357, page 411, October 3, 1986; Dodenhoff, 312-313.

¹⁶ Jim and Judy Allred, interview with Jennifer F. Martin, July 17, 2015.

The Henderson Rogers Farm 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. The house was once identified as one of the county's best examples of a highly decorative Victorian-era farmhouse. Alterations, however, have compromised its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association. The Cagle House (SL 1990), previously mentioned in the context section, is a more intact and better example of the type. The farmstead, likewise, does not represent a particular period or function; buildings are from the early twentieth century, the mid-twentieth century, and the late twentieth or early twenty-first century and do not create a cohesive farmstead. The Brattain Farm (SL 1990) and the Eli Harwood Farm (no NR status), both previously mentioned in the context section, are better and more intact examples of subsistence farmsteads in the county.

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.

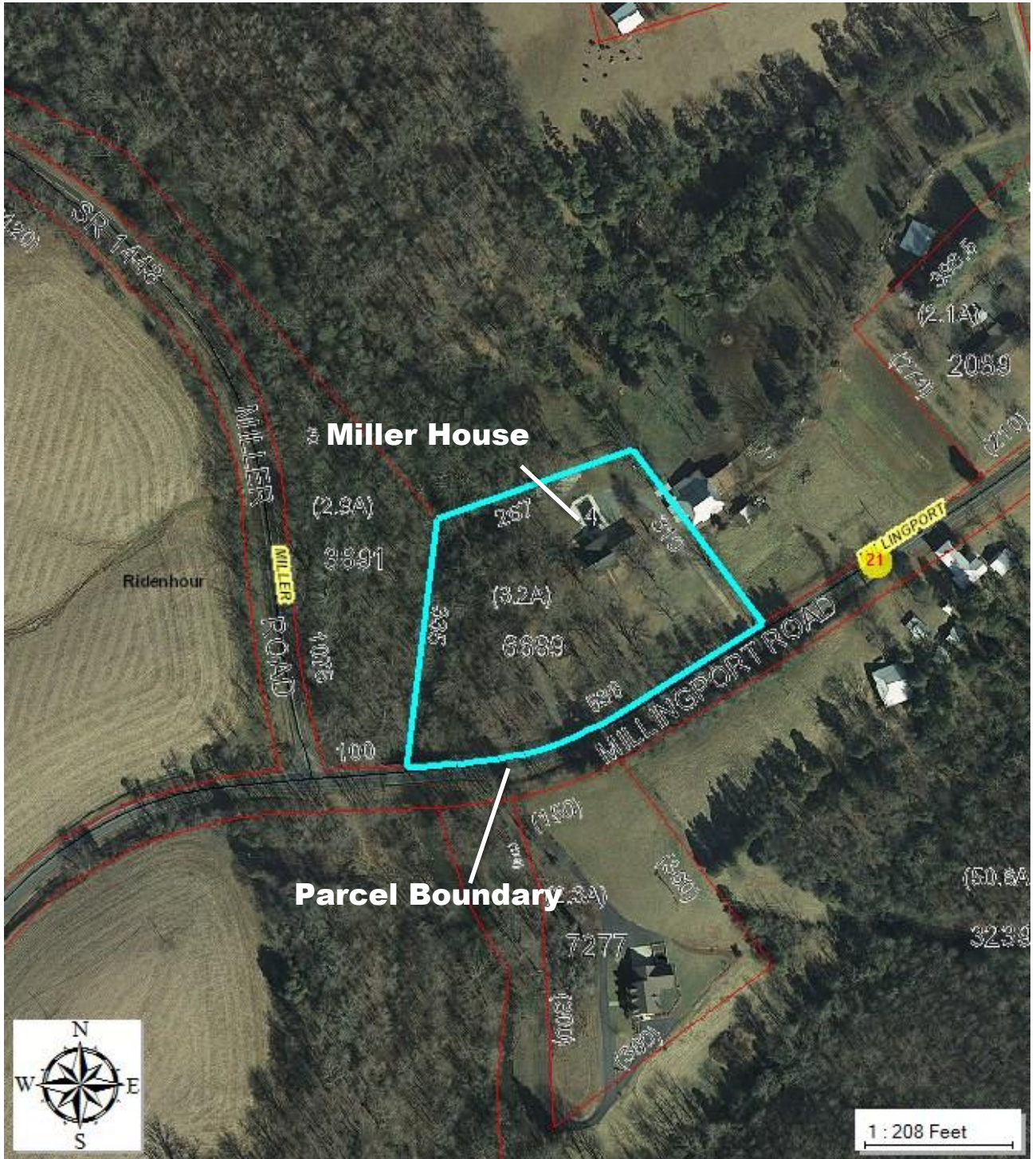
Resource Name:	Miller House
HPO Survey Site Number:	ST0079
Location:	40743 Millingport Road NW side SR1134, .3 miles S jct. SR 1440, Richfield vic.
Parcel ID:	662101076689 and 662101086738
Date(s) of Construction	1880-1885, 1951 and ca. 1900 and ca.1925 for outbuildings
Recommendation:	Not Eligible for the NRHP



Miller House façade, view NE

The Miller House is located at 40743 Millingport Road (SR1134) in Ridenhour Township in northwest Stanly County, about .3 miles south of its intersection with Misenheimer Road (SR 1440). Three related outbuildings stand northeast of the dwelling in their original locations but on a neighboring parcel. This portion of Stanly County features hilly topography with cleared agricultural fields interspersed among wooded areas. Stands of mature trees are found at homestead sites and dotting lawns surrounding houses.

The Miller House occupies a 3.3-acre parcel that fronts the north side of Millingport Road just east of the bridge over Long Creek. The house stands near the northeastern corner of the parcel. A driveway leads from Millingport Road beside the northeast parcel line to the rear-entry garage attached to the house. The three frame outbuildings historically associated with the house are on a separate 51.6-acre parcel that spreads north and east of the house.



Miller House and parcel



Associated outbuildings and parcel



Aerial view identifying buildings

Property Description

Miller House, ca. 1880-1885

The two-story, side-gabled frame Miller House has single-story flanking wings flank and an end-gabled addition at its rear elevation.

The two-story section is the original, ca. 1880-1885 house. It features a symmetrical façade with two sets of paired windows at each story and a single-leaf centered front entry at the first floor. A full-width, shed-roofed porch shelters the first story; replacement posts support the roof but there is no porch railing. Side elevations lack fenestration and a rebuilt brick chimney stack rises along the west elevation. The house is sided in vinyl and has new metal roofing on all sections. Windows are replacements and flanked with shutters.

Although the interior was not made available to surveyors on this project, survey notes from the 1990s reveal that the house has a hall-parlor plan. The hall was historically heated with the single original fireplace. An enclosed stair originally rose from the hall to the second story. Two second-story rooms retained original plank-wall sheathing.

Single-story side and rear wings date to 1951. Side wings repeat the paired windows seen in the original block. The east side wing is very long and accommodates a two-car garage accessible from the rear elevation; this is likely an alteration to the wing that post-dates 1951. The single-story, end-gabled rear wing extends from the original section of the house and replaced the early rear kitchen ell. The house and new additions were sided in 1951 in asbestos shingles. The 1990s survey notes also record that the entry to the enclosed stair was moved to the rear addition in the 1951 work, relocated from the original hall.

Today, the house and wings are sided in vinyl, windows are vinyl and framed with shutters, and roofing is metal. A large swimming pool has been installed immediately behind the house and includes a concrete pool deck that extends up to the rear elevation of the house.



Miller House façade, view NW



Miller House façade showing additions to east side, view NW



Miller House, rear elevation, view SW



Pool behind Miller House, view SW

The three outbuildings include a barn, an equipment shed, and a chicken house. All are frame with weatherboard exteriors and metal roofs.

Barn, ca. 1900

The gable-on-hip-roofed barn stands on stone piers and features an open aisle on the south side and enclosed space at the center and north end. Shed-roofed pole-barn extensions are at the west, east, and north sides. Narrow logs support the shed roofs.



Barn at the Miller House, west (front) and south elevations



Barn at the Miller House, east (rear) elevation

Equipment Shed, ca. 1925

The equipment shed had two large hinged doors; one door is missing but the metal hinges remain. The remaining door has plank siding. A small window pierces the east side of the shed. The shed roof has overhanging eaves and exposed rafters.



Equipment shed and chicken house at the Miller House, east and north elevations

Chicken House, ca. 1925

The smaller chicken house is attached to the west side of the equipment shed. It has a single, very wide door with weatherboard siding that is hinged at the left and latched at the right. It has a shed roof and overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. The weatherboards stop short of the top of the walls to allow ventilation when the wide door is shut.



Equipment shed and chicken house at the Miller House, north and west elevations

Property History

According to Dodenhoff's architectural history of the county, Jeremiah and Alice Parker Miller moved south from Virginia to Stanly County in the 1870s. Census data shows that Miller had lived in Salisbury as a child and, after his return, he bought land on Long Creek in Ridenhour Township. Jeremiah, a miller by trade, built a saw and grist mill on the creek and a modest frame house nearby. He and his family operated the mill and farmed the surrounding land. From 1882 through 1890, Jeremiah continued acquiring land around the creek—some from his father—until he had 137 acres.¹⁷

In the early 1880s, the Millers built the two-story, hall-parlor-plan house that still stands on Millingport Road. The house is about a mile from the mill site. Jeremiah and Alice continued living in the house well into the twentieth century. In 1925, they transferred ownership to their son Homer Reece Miller in exchange for “support and [care] by Homer Reece Miller so long as we shall live and at death a decent burial.” The smaller outbuildings on the adjoining parcel may have been built around the time of this ownership change. Apparently, an earlier log barn built by Jeremiah Miller burned sometime in the early 1900s.

Homer left the house and land to his wife Pearl Annie Mae Frick Miller upon his death in 1982. After Pearl's death, her heirs divided the property among them, and the 3.3-acre house parcel was defined, separating it from the outbuildings that completed the farmstead. Jerry and Vickie Miller sold the property to Jeffrey D. and Jency Miller Speight in 1989; they are the fourth generation of Millers to live in the house.¹⁸

Property Evaluation

The house retains integrity of location, but does not retain the other six aspects of integrity necessary for eligibility in the National Register of Historic Places. Extensive alterations have destroyed its integrity of materials, workmanship, feeling, design, and association by removing and obscuring original fabric and altering the historic arrangement of space. The addition of the attached garage and the installation of the pool and concrete pool deck have compromised the integrity of setting, creating a more suburban than rural identity to the house and its immediate surroundings.

The outbuildings retain more aspects of integrity than the house, namely location, materials, workmanship, and design. However, the integrity of feeling, association, and setting have been

¹⁷ Dodenhoff, 333-334; Miller House (ST0079) Survey File, North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, NC; D. M. Ritchie and wife to Jeremiah C. Miller (of Stanly County), Stanly County Deed Book 18, page 133, November 5, 1882; A.W. Miller and wife to J. C. Miller, Stanly County Deed Book 18, page 130, April 23, 1884; and A.W. Miller and wife to J. C. Miller, Stanly County Deed Book 21, page 445, December 1, 1890.

¹⁸ Dodenhoff, 333-334; Ancestry.com, *1930 United States Federal Census* [database on-line], Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, 2002; Ancestry.com, *North Carolina, Death Indexes 1908-2004*. North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, Raleigh, NC; J.C. and R. A. Miller to Homer Miller, Stanly County Deed Book 112, page 14, May 16, 1925; and Jerry and Vickie Miller et. al. to Jeffrey D. and Jency Miller Speight, Stanly County Deed Book 379, page 641, July 17, 1989.

compromised by the suburban-style alterations to the Miller House. The outbuildings are dependent upon their relationship to the main house for these latter aspects. Because they no longer relate to a building with intact rural setting, the integrity of setting, feeling and association are compromised.

The Miller House and its associated outbuildings are not eligible under any National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The resource 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 farmstead is not eligible in the area of agriculture. This part of Stanly County contains numerous other farm complexes with intact outbuildings that better represent small agricultural operations from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Miller House and its outbuildings are not eligible under Criterion B as a property associated with the lives of significant persons in or past. Neither Jeremiah and Alice Miller or the three later owners attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The Miller House and its outbuildings are 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. The house has been heavily altered and lacks integrity. The house at the Brattain Farm (SL 1990), previously discussed in the context section, is a much more intact and better example of the late nineteenth-century, side-gabled, two-story Stanly County farmhouse. The Brattain Farm (SL 1990) and the Eli Harwood Farm (no NR status), both previously mentioned in the context section, are better and more intact examples of subsistence farmsteads in the county.

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.

Resource Name:	Alonzo Miller Roadside House
HPO Survey Site Number:	ST0081
Location:	E side SR 1134, .3 mi SW jct SR 1440, Richfield vicinity
Parcel ID:	662101173239
Date(s) of Construction	Ca. 1922, ca. 1947
Recommendation:	Not Eligible for the NRHP



Alonzo Miller Roadside House and outbuildings, view S

The Alonzo Miller Roadside House and its associated outbuildings cluster together in a slightly overgrown clearing on the south side of Millingport Road (SR1134). The farmstead is east of the bridge over Long Creek in Ridenhour Township in northwest Stanly County. The group of buildings stand near the center of the north property line of a 50-acre parcel at the southwest corner of Millingport Road and Kendalls Church Road (SR1438). The house stands very close to the road. A group of eight outbuildings stand behind the dwelling, arranged generally southwest of the house. A large free-standing garage or tractor barn is the exception; it is just several feet from the southeast corner of the house. The parcel slopes down to the south and is now mostly wooded, although two cleared fields exist in its south half. This portion of Stanly County features hilly topography with cleared agricultural fields interspersed among wooded

areas. Stands of mature trees are found at homestead sites and dotting lawns surrounding houses.



Alonzo Miller Roadside House parcel



Alonzo Miller Roadside House aerial view and buildings' locations

Property Description

Alonzo Miller Roadside House, ca. 1922, ca. 1947

The two-story, frame Alonzo Miller House consists of a ca. 1922 two-story, clipped-gable-roofed front section near the road with a ca. 1947 two-story side-gabled block at the rear with side and back double-height porches. Roofing is corrugated metal, foundations are brick and concrete block, and exterior sheathing is asbestos shingle and weatherboard. The house faces northwest, but for ease of understanding, the following description will treat the façade as north-facing. Additionally, no elevation is clearly the main entrance, but this description treats the north-facing elevation as the façade.

At the façade and hard by the roadway, an enclosed second-story porch is supported by squared wood posts, one of which stands on a brick pier. The arrangement creates a sheltered area at the front of the house that somewhat resembles early twentieth-century rural filling station/stores, but the building never housed such a business. The porch is enclosed with a solid half-wall sheathed in asbestos shingles under a band of six-light sash windows. The façade beneath the porch has weatherboard siding, a large garage door with a pair of swinging vertical-plank doors, and a single-leaf personnel door at the right. It does not present as the main façade of a dwelling; no other elevation does either. The west elevation of the front section is three bays deep with asbestos shingle siding, six-over-six double-hung wood

windows, and a set of swinging garage doors sheathed in corrugated metal at the south end of the first floor. The east elevation is similar. A screened porch with a half-wall sheathed in asbestos shingles fills the shallow ell produced on this side by the extension of the side-gabled rear section and covers the southernmost bay of the first story of the front section of the house.

The rear two-story side-gabled block features a two-story porch wrapping from its west side across roughly half of the back of the building. It has squared porch posts and a railing with squared balusters. An exterior stair rises at the back section of the porch to a second-floor entry. Sheathing is weatherboard. There is a partially glazed door at the first-floor on the west side and a four-over-one double-hung sash window. The east end of the rear elevation has a weatherboard exterior, a six-over-six double-hung sash window, and a boarded single-leaf doorway. There is no stoop to reach the ground that slopes down to the south. The east side has weatherboard siding, six-over-six double-hung sash and a band of six-light fixed sash near the south end at the second story, similar to the treatment at the second story at the north end of the front section. A brick stack rises at the north end of the back section's side gable wall; to the north of the stack is asbestos shingle siding.

The house is unoccupied and in poor condition. A door at the rear elevation has been boarded up, and some windows at the second story are apparently missing. There is, according to the property owner, extensive termite damage.



Alonzo Miller Roadside House, view SE



Alonzo Miller Roadside House, west elevation, view NE



Alonzo Miller Roadside House, rear portion of west elevation, view NE



Alonzo Miller Roadside House, rear elevation, view NW



Alonzo Miller Roadside House, east elevation, view SW

Wood shed, ca. 1922

The wood shed southwest of the house has vertical plank siding, a stone pier foundation and a metal roof. The opening on the west side is partially covered with a sheet of corrugated metal.



Woodshed, view S

Chicken coop, ca. 1922

The tiny chicken coop stands beneath trees between the house and the woodshed and a little south of both. It has 5-v metal roof sheathing, horizontal plank sheathing, and chicken wire at the front elevation.



Chicken coop, view E

Granary, ca. 1922

The granary, west of the chicken coop, is a front-gabled building with a side shed room, German siding, and 5-v metal roofing. Each section has a single-leaf vertical plank door.



Granary, view S

Corn crib, ca. 1922

The front-gabled corn crib stands west of the granary. It has German siding at the lower wall under open slats above. An open side shed on the east side provides shelter for equipment; its east side is vertical planks. The entire building has 5-v metal roofing.



Corncrib, view S

Equipment shed, ca. 1930

The large, three-bay equipment shed stands north of the corn crib and granary and west of the house. It is a frame building with vertical plank siding and 5-v metal roof covering. A shed-roofed addition of the same materials is at the north end.



Equipment Shed, view N

Barn, ca. 1950

The barn stands west of the equipment shed. The frame building has 5-v metal siding and roofing. An open aisle is at the north end and a metal prefabricated gate controls access.



Barn, view W

Shed, ca. 1922

The shed stands in the woods behind the house and has weatherboard siding and a metal roof.



Shed, view SE

Garage/Tractor barn, ca. 1950

The large garage or tractor barn stands on a concrete-block foundation several feet from the southeast corner of the dwelling. It has a front-gabled roof with weatherboards in the gable end. Corrugated and 5-v metal siding sheathes the building and the roof is metal. Corrugated metal awning at wide cargo doors. Shed-roofed side wing .



Garage/Tractor barn, view SE

Property History

Alonzo Miller was a son of Jeremiah Miller, the miller and farmer who lived in the Miller House across Millingport Road (also evaluated in this report), slightly closer to its crossing with Long Creek. The elder Miller cut the wood for the house. Alonzo, a part-time carpenter, built it himself with the help of his brother-in-law Collie Barringer. It was a modest farm dwelling. Alonzo married Stella Earnhart around 1922 and likely built the house around that time. By the 1930 census, they lived in the house with their infant son and farmed. In addition to raising subsistence crops, the family kept goats, hogs, and chickens and fished out of the creek. The outbuildings are all contemporary with the house or built later.¹⁹

After World War II, Alonzo Miller attended the Palmer School of Chiropractic (now Palmer College of Chiropractic) in Davenport, Iowa. Upon completing the course of study, he made an addition to the back of his house and began operating a chiropractic practice in the building. Patients entered at the second story from the stair on the back porch. Miller was one of the first chiropractors in the county. Once he began his second career, the family continued farming, but on a much smaller scale. The Millers lived in the house until the 1960s. The property is now owned by their son, Warren Miller, who lives in a brick ranch house on Millingport Road, slightly closer to Richfield.²⁰

Property Evaluation

The house retains integrity of location but later alterations, such as the addition of asbestos shingles over original weatherboards, have obscured original materials, evidence of workmanship, and muddled its design. Its setting has been compromised by the woods that have grown up and replaced farm fields. Consequently, its integrity of feeling and association are also weakened. The outbuildings have better physical integrity, but the complex as a whole lacks integrity of feeling and association, due to the compromised setting and the house's lack of integrity.

The Alonzo Miller Roadside House and its associated 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 Alonzo Miller Roadside House is not eligible in the area of agriculture. Stanly County contains numerous other farm complexes with intact outbuildings that better represent small agricultural operations from the early twentieth centuries.

¹⁹ Warren Miller (son of Alonzo and Stella Miller), interview with the authors, May 11, 2015; Ancestry.com, *1930 United States Federal Census* [database on-line], Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2002; Mrs. Warren Miller, undated interview with Donna Dodenhoff, in the property's survey file at the State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

²⁰ Ibid.

The Alonzo Miller Roadside House and its association outbuildings are not eligible under Criterion B as a property associated with the lives of significant persons in or past. Neither Alonzo nor Stella Miller attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The Alonzo Miller Roadside 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. While the house superficially resembles roadside commercial architecture in the county, it did not operate as a roadside store. Alonzo Miller did run his chiropractic practice from the building from the late 1940s through the 1960s, but the building did not serve a retail function and patients were seen in a rear addition. The Almond General Store (no NR status), previously mentioned in the context section, is a better example of the rural roadside building type. Similarly, the house itself is not a good example of the type of dwellings farmers built in the first few decades of the twentieth century. Stanly County has other rural dwellings from the period that better exemplify simple farmhouses. The Eli Harwood House (no NR status), previously mentioned in the context section, is a better example of the modest rural house built in the 1920s and 1930s. Finally, the Brattain Farm (SL 1990) and the Eli Harwood Farm (no NR status), both previously mentioned in the context section, are better and more intact examples of subsistence farmsteads in the county.

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.

IX. Bibliography

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Stanly County Deeds. Stanly County Register of Deeds on-line at <http://www.stanlyrod.net>.

Various records. Ancestry.com.

Appendix A
Professional Qualifications

JENNIFER F. MARTIN

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 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 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.

- 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)
- *The Historic Architecture of Brunswick County*, 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.
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“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

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 Presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 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, HAER reports, 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 *Orange County Architectural Survey Update*, Orange County, (2015, in process)
- o *Owen and Dorothy Smith House Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2015)
- o *Wachovia Building Company Contemporary Ranch House*, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Raleigh, Wake County (2014)
- o *Leonard Hall Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, Wake County (2014)
- o *Tyler Hall Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, Wake County (2014)
- o *Raleigh Business District Tour for RALhistoric Mobile App*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2014)
- o *Merrimon-Wynne House National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Raleigh, Wake County (2014)
- o *Proximity Print Works National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2014)
- o *Garland S. and Toler Moore Tucker House Local Designation Report and National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2014)
- o *St. Matthew's School Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2014)

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation: Historic Architectural Survey Reports: Ashe County Bridge Replacements (2014)*
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- *John and Belle Anderson House Local Designation Report, Raleigh, North Carolina (2013)*
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- *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)*
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