



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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper  
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

May 26, 2017

**MEMORANDUM**

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

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

**SUBJECT:** Historic Structures Survey Report for the Replacement of Bridge 321 on SR 1526 over Helton Creek, PA 16-10-0029, Ashe County, ER 17-0747

Thank you for your memorandum of April 18, 2017, transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

While we concur that the Helton Roller Mill (AH0059) is no longer individually eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A or C, the property is certainly significant for its association with milling and industry in Ashe County. Thus, we disagree with the assessment that it is no longer a contributing resource in the Study-Listed Helton Historic District. The Helton Roller Mill was converted to residential use between 1988 and 2005 when the Ashe County Survey identified the Helton Historic District as eligible for the Study List. The file for the historic district calls out the specific historic resources included within the boundaries, including the Helton Roller Mill. Since the building's appearance had already changed by the time of the Study List designation in 2006, and since it has not changed much since 2006, we believe it should remain a contributing building within the rural historic district.

We also concur that the Helton Historic District (AH0323) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A for settlement, agriculture, commerce and industry and C for architecture. We would note that the historic district is not included in the management summary as part of the spreadsheet indicating the list of properties surveyed and evaluated.

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)



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER  
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III  
SECRETARY

April 18, 2017

ER 17- 0747

MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Renee Gledhill-Earley  
Environmental Review Coordinator  
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

*to Annie 4/25/17*  
*AMC draft provided Kate 5/5/17*

**FROM:** Kate Husband  
Architectural Historian  
NCDOT Division of Highways

*AMC 5/16/17 add AMC's comments to dfr*

**SUBJECT:** PA No. 16-10-0029, Replace Bridge No. 321 on SR 1526 (John Griffith Road) over Helton Creek, Ashe County

Enclosed please find the Historic Structure Survey Report, survey site form, and additional materials for the above referenced project. Please feel free to contact me by phone (919-707-6075) or email (klhusband@ncdot.gov) if you have any additional questions or comments. We look forward to hearing from you.

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**HISTORIC STRUCTURE SURVEY REPORT**

**for**

**Bridge No. 321 Replacement over Helton Creek on  
SR 1526 (John Griffith Road)  
Helton, Ashe County  
WBS No. 17BP.11.R.136**

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

**Prepared by:  
Fearnbach History Services, Inc.  
3334 Nottingham Road  
Winston-Salem, NC 27104**

**April 2017**

# HISTORIC STRUCTURE SURVEY REPORT

**Bridge No. 321 Replacement over Helton Creek on  
SR 1526 (John Griffith Road)  
Helton, Ashe County  
WBS No. 17BP.11.R.136**

**Prepared for:  
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**Prepared by:  
Fearnbach History Services, Inc.  
3334 Nottingham Road  
Winston-Salem, NC 27104**

**April 2017**



April 3, 2017

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Heather Fearnbach, Principal Investigator  
Fearnbach History Services, Inc.

Date

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

Date

**Bridge No. 321 Replacement over Helton Creek on  
SR 1526 (John Griffith Road), Helton, Ashe County  
WBS No. 17BP.11.R.136**

**MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**



The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 321, which has carried SR 1526 (John Griffith Road) over Helton Creek in the rural north Ashe County community of Helton since 1965. Steel I-beams support the two-lane, two-span, asphalt-paved, wood deck. The structure rests on formed-concrete abutments. Painted flat-board posts, rails, and caps comprise the guardrail. Inspectors assessed the bridge condition as “poor” after a June 28, 2016 site visit and determined that the deck, superstructure, and substructure require priority maintenance. The bridge is typical in terms of engineering and design and was determined ineligible for National Register listing as part of the 2003 statewide NCDOT bridge survey by Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, Inc.

The bridge replacement project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA, 2007). NCDOT defined the Area of Potential Effects (APE) as extending three hundred feet from the north and south ends of the existing Bridge No. 321 and seventy-five feet on either side of John Griffith Road’s centerline. NCDOT architectural historians reviewed the previously surveyed historic properties within the APE and determined that one resource greater than fifty years old warranted further evaluation: Helton Roller Mill (AH0059) at 123 John Griffith Road.

NCDOT contracted with Fearnbach History Services, Inc. (FHS) and ACME Preservation Services, LLC (APS) to evaluate Helton Roller Mill’s National Register eligibility. Architectural historian Heather Fearnbach undertook the fieldwork and research in March 2017, photographing the mill, other historic resources in Helton, and comparable Ashe County mills. Knowledgeable local residents and property owners provided information and allowed access. Ms. Fearnbach conducted research at the Ashe County Public Library in West Jefferson and consulted with Museum of Ashe County History staff and local historians. She references primary sources including Ashe County deeds, newspapers, government publications, and United States census records in the report.

Ashe County’s historic architectural resources have been investigated several times. Michael Southern created the first survey form for Helton Roller Mill in 1976, likely during his reconnaissance-level survey of the New River Valley. Western Office preservation specialist Doug Swaim photographed the mill in May 1987. The property was added to the North Carolina Study List on July 30, 1987. In 2005, Sherry Joines Wyatt and Lori Tolliver-Jones included the mill in their update of the Ashe County historic resource inventory, funded by Ashe County and the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Survey files housed at the Western Office of Archives and History in Asheville and the multiple property documentation form entitled “Historic and Architectural Resources of Ashe County, North Carolina, c. 1799-1957” (NR, 2009), provide general architectural and historical context for Helton Roller Mill.

This report demonstrates that Helton Roller Mill does not possess sufficient architectural integrity or historical significance to merit inclusion in the National Register as an individual resource under Criteria A, B, or C. Furthermore, the mill is not likely to yield information regarding building technology that is not accessible from other sources, making it ineligible under Criterion D. The mill is located within the proposed boundaries of the Helton Historic District, which was added to North Carolina Study List on February 9, 2006 at the conclusion of the 2005 survey update and remains eligible for National Register listing. However, Helton Roller Mill would be a noncontributing resource in the district due to its lack of architectural integrity.

SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
AH0059	Helton Roller Mill	123 John Griffith Road	06207093	Not Eligible	A, B, C, D



**Helton Roller Mill, north elevation**



**Project Location**  
**Helton Roller Mill, 123 John Griffith Road, parcel outlined in blue**  
 aerial courtesy of qPublic.net @ <https://qpublic.schneidercorp.com>



**Area of Potential Effects**  
 Map provided by NCDOT



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**I. Helton Roller Mill**

SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
AH0059	Helton Roller Mill	123 John Griffith Road	06207093	Not Eligible	A, B, C, D



**Helton Roller Mill, 123 John Griffith Road, parcel outlined in blue (above)**  
 aerial courtesy of qPublic.net @ <https://qpublic.schneidercorp.com>  
 northeast oblique (below)



## Setting



Helton Roller Mill occupies a 7.97-acre tract on John Griffith Road's east side about one hundred feet south of its intersection with NC Highway 194 in the rural community of Helton in Ashe County. Helton is located near the North Carolina-Virginia state line approximately six miles north of Lansing and fifteen miles north of Jefferson. The mill is situated on Helton Creek's south bank at the tax parcel's southwest corner. Other than a small yard behind the mill, most of the tract south of the creek is wooded. The embankment adjacent to NC Highway 194 on the creek's north side has been cleared and planted with grass. The parcel is surrounded by sizable agricultural and residential lots.

On the lot's southwest edge, a very short gravel driveway leads from John Griffith Road to an aluminum-frame carport with a metal roof, wood-slat walls, and a gravel floor. Northeast of the carport and south of a low wood post-and-rail fence, a wood trellis frames the entrance to the rear yard. Landscaped beds containing flowers and evergreen shrubs line the mill's south elevation and punctuate the yard. Only a small section of the yard is flat, as steep, rocky, wooded embankments border its south and east edges.



**carport and trellis, looking west**

The mill's first floor is elevated slightly above grade. A large wood deck extends from the north and east elevations, cantilevering over the creek bank and filling much of the yard. A collection of stones and a round wood cover south of the deck may indicate the presence of a cistern. A small, front-gable-roofed, prefabricated storage shed stands southeast of the deck. Some large stones that were part of the mill dam and race remain near the creek banks, but the structures and all associated equipment have been removed.



**southeast oblique (above) and rear yard, looking east (below)**



## Exterior Description

The three-story, side-gable-roofed, heavy-timber-frame mill rests on a tall random-course stone foundation. Some weatherboards, cornerboards, and window and door surrounds may be original, but it appears that much of the exterior cladding was replaced during the mill's late 1980s conversion to residential use. At that time, octagonal louvered attic vents were installed in each gable in lieu of the original rectangular vents. A small rectangular brick chimney pierces the rear roof slope near the building's east end. The replacement standing-seam metal roof has deep eaves.

Color slides taken by Doug Swaim in May 1987 illustrate only the north and west elevations, each of which then featured two tall, narrow windows on each floor. Although the window opening size remains the same, the original double-hung wood sash, most of which were in poor condition or missing, have been replaced with one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. Also, the east first-story window opening on the north elevation has been converted to an entrance comprising a single-leaf, wood-frame, multipane door. The west elevation's central first-story entrance has been removed and the opening enclosed with weatherboards. A straight-slope metal canopy sheltered the west entrance and the adjacent wood loading platform.



**Photograph taken by Western Office of Archives and History preservation specialist Doug Swaim, May 1987**

The canopy and platform extended south, spanning the two-story, one-room-deep, shed addition that projected from the south elevation's west section. A single one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash pierced the second story of the addition's west elevation. That addition was removed in conjunction with the late 1980s renovation. The replacement shed-roofed structure comprises a first-story porch and a windowless, weatherboarded, second-story bathroom. The porch has square wood posts and a poured-concrete floor. Two wood steps lead to a single-leaf door with a glazed upper section. Weatherboards and a stone-veneer kneewall enclose the porch's east end.



**southwest oblique**

East of the porch, a slightly elevated wood platform ameliorates the change in elevation between the rear yard and the primary entrance at the south elevation's center: a raised-panel single-leaf door with an aluminum storm door and a narrow sidelight. It is not known whether there was originally an entrance at this location. A short one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash has been installed just west of the door. The remainder of the south elevation comprises one tall, narrow, one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash on the second-story and two matching third-story windows.



**south elevation,  
looking west (left)  
and north (right)**

The east elevation likely encompassed two tall, narrow windows on each floor. The first-story fenestration has been modified. Two wide plate-glass windows flanked by one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash now illuminate the interior. The four upper-level window openings contain one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash.

### **Interior Description**



**Photograph taken by Western Office of Archives and History preservation specialist Doug Swaim, May 1987**

### ***Historic Appearance***

Although the 1987 images included only one interior photograph, it illustrates the building's utilitarian design. The heavy-timber post-and-beam structure and dimensional lumber wall, floor, and roof systems were exposed. There was no interior wall sheathing. The photograph view direction is unclear, but what appears to be a long, rectangular grain storage bin with thick plank sides and a board cover lines one wall.

Since the mill machinery was removed after the mill ceased operating around 1955, its configuration is unknown. Roller mills typically had steep wood ladder stairs between each floor to provide access to the grain elevator and other equipment. Conveyor belts and wood chutes conveyed flour between levels in order to facilitate the gravity-dependent aspect of the sifting process. Large bins for storing raw grains and refined products were likely located on the first floor near the west door's opening onto the loading platform, where farmers would have pulled up for delivery and receipt.

### ***Current Appearance***

The mill was vacant when added to the Study List in 1987. However, Carroll W. and Patricia M. Kincaid, who had purchased the property in December 1986, subsequently renovated the building to serve as a residence. Repeated attempts to contact the current owner, Janice Hamby of Greensboro, were not

successful, so interior access was not possible for this evaluation. However, photographs posted on real estate company Zillow’s website prior to the property’s 2015 sale illustrate the interior appearance at that time. The following description is based on those photographs and thus may not exactly reflect existing conditions.

Much of the first floor is a large, open living room with a dining area at its southwest corner beneath a mezzanine. Although the heavy-timber structural system remains exposed, knotty-pine vertical and diagonal boards clad the walls between posts and beams. Knotty-pine vertical boards and battens sheathe the few partition walls. Flat-board window and door surrounds and baseboards have been added and the wood floors refinished. A significant portion of the second-story floor system was removed in order to allow the living room ceiling height to be open to the third-story floor joists. A massive stone fireplace with a raised hearth fills the space between the picture windows on the living room’s east elevation. West of the dining area, a narrow kitchen with knotty-pine cabinets occupies the building’s southwest corner. A small bedroom and a bathroom are north and east of the kitchen.

A wood staircase with a simple wood railing rises from the living room’s southeast corner in a straight run to a mezzanine secured by a wood railing. It appears that there are several bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. The heavy-timber structure remains exposed, but painted gypsum board has been added between the wall posts and beams. Knotty-pine boards cover the ceiling joists. Flat-board window and door surrounds and baseboards have been installed and the wood floors have been refinished. A steep wood ladder stair—perhaps an original feature—leads to the third story, where the finishes are the same as those on the second floor.



**living room, looking southeast, circa 2015 image from Zillow listing**





**second floor (above) and third floor (below), circa 2015 images from Zillow listing**



## Area Settlement History

Although what is now Ashe County possesses abundant natural resources, fertile soil, and an ample water supply, the remote location and mountainous topography impeded settlement until the late eighteenth century. Bishop August G. Spangenberg is thought to have been the first to record written impressions of the terrain along the New River's south fork. His surveying party noted the river basin's potential in late 1752 during a six-month journey to identify a suitable North Carolina site for a permanent Moravian settlement. However, the dearth of large, flat tracts conducive to agricultural cultivation dissuaded the group from acquiring acreage in the western part of the state.<sup>1</sup>

The backcountry's population burgeoned after a 1763 treaty ended the French and Indian War. English, Scots-Irish, German, and Swiss settlers from Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia began moving south to North Carolina. Hunters frequented the area west of the Blue Ridge and some, like David Helton of Montgomery County, Virginia, returned to establish farms along the New River and its tributaries. Helton's 1771 homestead was the genesis of the community that bears his surname. Many other colonists followed, particularly when land grants were issued beginning in 1778 in the newly created Wilkes County. Most initially erected log dwellings and replaced them with more finely-crafted heavy-timber and masonry structures as circumstances allowed. In 1790, 1,277 Wilkes County households encompassed 7,605 white residents, 549 slaves, and two free African Americans. The population influx precipitated Ashe County's 1799 formation from a portion of west Wilkes County.<sup>2</sup>

In 1800, census takers enumerated 2,793 Ashe County residents. Almost all were self-sufficient white farmers who depended upon the labor of family members, day laborers, and slaves to facilitate the relentless cycle of tasks related to planting and harvesting fields, tending livestock, and erecting and maintaining farm buildings and structures. The county's African American population comprised 53 free blacks and 85 slaves.<sup>3</sup>

Given that many land grants and property acquisitions involved significant acreage, residents typically lived at great distances from each other, meeting at churches and in crossroads communities and small towns to socialize, trade, and address business matters. The vast majority of Ashe County's occupants operated subsistence farms, growing what was needed for household consumption and livestock feed. As they prospered, some sold surplus crops and agricultural products or traded them for locally made and imported commodities in local markets such as Jefferson, established in 1803 to serve as the county seat. Entrepreneurs engaged in manufacturing endeavors to generate supplementary income, processing raw materials such as corn, wheat, flax seed, and logs to produce meal, flour, linseed oil, and lumber. In the community of Helton, located adjacent to Helton Creek, ample water power and a source of iron ore encouraged investment in forges where blacksmiths crafted tools and wheels.<sup>4</sup>

Helton exemplifies Ashe County's rural settlement patterns. Early residents included Timothy Perkins Sr. (1736-1784), a native of New Haven, Connecticut, and his wife Miriam Sperry Perkins (1742-unknown)

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<sup>1</sup> Arthur Lloyd Fletcher, *Ashe County: A History, a new edition* (Jefferson, N. C.: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2006) 9-10.

<sup>2</sup> Fletcher, *Ashe County*, 10-11, David Leroy Corbitt, *The Formation of the North Carolina Counties, 1663-1943* (Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1987), 11; S. N. D. North, director, Bureau of the Census, *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: North Carolina* (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1908), 9.

<sup>3</sup> Department of State, *Return of the Whole Number of Persons within the Several Districts of the United States* (printed by order of the House of Representatives in 1801), p. 2K.

<sup>4</sup> Fletcher, *Ashe County*, 222-223, 230-234.

of Wallingford, Connecticut, who married in 1764 and moved to North Carolina around 1774. The couple had nine children including Timothy Perkins Jr. (1771-1851), most of whom were born in New Haven. Timothy Perkins Sr. registered a claim for four hundred acres near the junction of Gap Creek and the New River's south fork in 1778. The family steadily increased their holdings, accumulating considerable acreage through a series of land grants and other real estate transactions.<sup>5</sup>

Timothy Perkins Jr. acquired 940 acres bordering Helton Creek between 1798 and 1809 and operated a productive farm. He paid taxes on 975 acres in 1815. Timothy married Tabitha Anderson Perkins (1775-1838) of Wytheville, Virginia, and the couple had eleven children, many of whom remained in Ashe County. Their son Johnson T. Perkins (1815-1884) and his wife Catherine Johnson Perkins (1820-1903) were particularly successful, amassing by 1850 real estate valued at \$6,500, which was a significant amount at that time.<sup>6</sup> Johnson's prominence in the community is reflected in his appointment by the federal government to serve as the first postmaster of Helton's post office, which opened on June 11, 1849. He maintained that role for almost twenty-six years.<sup>7</sup>

The federal census indicates that the vast majority of county residents who received mail at the Helton post office in 1850 were farm owners or laborers. This remained true in 1860, when most of Ashe County's 7,956 residents, including 142 free blacks and 391 enslaved men, women, and children, were engaged in agriculture. Farmers grew subsistence and cash crops including wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, potatoes, peas, beans, flax, hay, and fruit; and produced butter, cheese, beeswax, honey, molasses, maple sugar, and wool. They harvested more corn (210,533 bushels) than any other crop in 1850. Significant quantities of oats and rye were also planted, but wheat production was minimal (6,164 bushels). Corn yields were down almost fifty percent (122,880 bushels) by 1860, while wheat yields climbed to 14,891 bushels but still remained the county's fourth-largest crop.<sup>8</sup>

Bartering was an important aspect of the agriculture-driven economy. Flour, grist, and saw mill operators often accepted a quantity of wheat, corn, or lumber in lieu of cash payment for processing crops and timber. Farmers visited general stores to exchange commodities such as cotton, chickens, eggs, and butter for provisions that could not be produced locally.

By 1860, Johnson and Catherine Perkins had established one of the largest farms in Helton. The household included seven of their children, a fourteen-year-old white youth named Benjamin Ball, two female slaves (twenty-two and three years old), and three male slaves (twenty-one, fourteen, and five years old). The couple owned real estate with an estimated value of \$10,500 and \$8,522 worth of personal property, much more than neighboring households. In contrast, Hugh Brown, a miller who was

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<sup>5</sup> U. S. Census, Population Schedule, 1780; Ashe County Deed Books; Paul M. Perkins, "Genealogy and History of One Branch of the Perkins Family in America," unpublished manuscript revised November 1981, Perkins family vertical file, Ashe County Public Library, West Jefferson.

<sup>6</sup> Ashe County Deed Books; Ashe County: 1815 Tax List, Ashe County Public Library, West Jefferson; Perkins, "Genealogy and History;" U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1850; Donald D. Perkins, "Timothy and Miriam (Sperry) Perkins Children," Perkins family vertical file, Ashe County Public Library, West Jefferson.

<sup>7</sup> Perkins served as postmaster until the post office's temporary closure on April 30, 1865. Postal service resumed on June 13, 1866, under the oversight of Ambrose H. Jones. North Carolina Postal History Society, "Ashe County," postmark and postmaster compilation, July 3, 2014, [http://ncpostalhistory.com/pdfs/counties\\_Ashe.pdf](http://ncpostalhistory.com/pdfs/counties_Ashe.pdf) (accessed March 2017), p. 42;

<sup>8</sup> All but six of the free African Americans were classified as "mulatto," indicating that they were of mixed racial heritage. J. D. B. DeBow, superintendent, *Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: An appendix embracing notes upon the tables of each of the states* (Washington, Robert Armstrong, Public Printer, 1853), 317-318, 320-323; Joseph C. G. Kennedy, *Population of the United States in 1860* (Washington, D. C.: State Government Printing Office, 1864), 355; Joseph C. G. Kennedy, *Agriculture of the United States in 1860: Compiled from the Original Returns of the Eighth Census* (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1864), 105.

enumerated immediately after the Perkinses, claimed only \$50 of personal property. He likely operated a mill that the Perkinses owned.<sup>9</sup>

The Civil War significantly impacted the lives of farmers in Ashe County and throughout the divided nation who suffered great economic challenges including substantial losses of material goods and livestock during and after the war. The absence of a young male labor force made farm management difficult, and the cost of basic staples rose dramatically, leaving many households unable to afford basic necessities. These stressors generally resulted in declining farm values.

Johnson and Catherine Perkins' situation reflects this trend. By 1870, the estimated value of their real estate had decreased to \$5,000 and their personal property to \$600. Five of their children remained at home, while their seventeen-year-old son Winfield lived at the school he attended. Three African American teenagers—Elbert, Troy, and Caroline—likely former slaves, resided with the family and worked on the farm.<sup>10</sup>

By 1880, all but one of Johnson and Catherine's children had established their own households. Melvin Duncan, an eighteen-year-old white laborer, assisted the couple with the farm's operation. That year, the census included a special manufacturing schedule for flour and grist mills and cheese and butter factories. Johnson Perkins and John Jones were the only two Helton residents enumerated on this schedule. Perkins reported that he had invested \$2,500 in his flour and grist mill, which operated ten months of the year. A stone dam on Helton Creek channeled water to a stone race with a seventeen-foot fall, which provided sufficient force to turn a five-foot-diameter overshot water wheel and two grinding stones. The mill had the capacity to process 100 bushels of wheat and corn each day. Between June 1879 and May 1880, two workers converted 6,000 bushels of wheat and 3,000 bushels of other grains into 1,200 barrels of wheat flour, almost 242 barrels of rye flour, 145,000 pounds of corn meal, 116 pounds of feed, and 100 pounds of hominy. Three-quarters of the product was returned to local farmers for personal use, while the rest was sold at market. Perkins paid his employees a daily rate of \$1.50. Workdays varied in length from eight to twelve hours during the harvest season.<sup>11</sup>

Johnson Perkins died on May 8, 1884, bequeathing 410 acres including the family's residence and the mill to his son Winfield. The will stipulated that Winfield care for his mother Catherine, who was granted lifetime tenancy. She also inherited \$100 in cash, the furniture and kitchen equipment, two horses, and two cows. Winfield's older brother William owned an adjacent farm.<sup>12</sup>

By 1890, Helton's population had grown to one hundred, making it Ashe County's third-largest community after Jefferson (350 residents) and Scottville (130 inhabitants). Farming remained the principal occupation, but Helton's large pool of potential customers attracted skilled tradesman and encouraged business creation. Residents included builders and contractors August F. Mack, Andrew Mack, Cicero D. Brown, and Charley Mann; painter A. F. Cox; blacksmiths and wheel rights Ira Carter, M. S. May, and J. Henderson; coopers Julius Mack and Sons and W. Barker and Company; and whiskey distiller Huston Walker. John Bangus and William E. Perkins operated general stores. William Perkins was also a livestock trader, and with his brother Winfield and brother-in-law merchant John B. Waugh of Grayson County, Virginia, operated a woolen mill and a flour and grist mill. Both John Jones and J. W. Plummer also ran saw and grist mills. Poindexter Blevins and A. Akers each processed only corn at their

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<sup>9</sup> U. S. Census, Population and Slave Schedules, 1850 and 1860.

<sup>10</sup> U. S. Census, Population Schedule, 1870.

<sup>11</sup> U. S. Census, Special Schedules of Manufactures Nos. 7 and 8, 1880.

<sup>12</sup> "Johnson Perkins," Wills and estate papers (Ashe County), 1663-1978, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

mills. Area youth had the opportunity to attend two private academies, headed by C. Ballou and L. Helton. J. Blevins pastored the Baptist chapel.<sup>13</sup>

## Helton Woolen Mill

On July 25, 1883, Johnson and Catherine Perkins conveyed a twenty-acre tract bordering Big Helton Creek to their sons William and Winfield and son-in-law John B. Waugh. The three men paid six hundred dollars for the property, upon which they erected a woolen mill.<sup>14</sup> Mill workers commenced processing wool in order to spin yarn and weave blankets on June 20, 1884. William and Winfield managed the operation until a June 25, 1894 fire from a lightning strike destroyed the building. They then sold the property to one of their employees, John Littlewood, who erected a water- and steam-powered mill in 1895. John, originally from England, and his son Herbert shifted production to socks. During the early-twentieth-century, the mill generated enough electricity to supply neighboring farms, a store, and a church (likely Helton Methodist) with power. The plant increased production during World War II and continued to spin yarn through the mid-1950s. The Littlewood family still owns the mill.<sup>15</sup>

## Helton Roller Mill

Soon after the entrepreneurial Perkins brothers had invested in the 1884 woolen mill's construction, they decided to build a roller mill. According to local tradition, Win Jones and Cicero Pennington erected a structure adjacent to Helton Creek to serve that purpose in 1885. The disposition of the mill that Winfield had inherited upon his father's 1884 death is unknown. William and Winfield processed their own wheat as well as crops grown by their neighbors, generating flour and feed primarily for household use but also for the commercial market. William served as Helton's postmaster from November 1886 until June 1889, likely dispensing mail from his general store.<sup>16</sup>

In June 1893, William and his wife Lucy purchased Winfield and his wife Belle's one-half interest in the approximately eight-acre parcel containing Helton Roller Mill as well as the associated dam and race for two thousand dollars. However, it appears that the brothers continued to collaborate in the mill's operation. They sustained an estimated seven-thousand-dollar loss when the building was decimated by fire on August 16, 1895, only a year after their woolen mill had suffered the same fate. The concern had no insurance. Nevertheless, the brothers soon erected a new roller mill.<sup>17</sup>

William Perkins died on May 21, 1898 at the age of fifty-two. Winfield, then forty-six, managed the mill along with his farm, which was only a short distance away on the north side of what is now NC Highway 194. He employed a series of millers including William Caudill, Mitch Stewart, Josh May, Ben May, Casper Blevins, Bob Gambill, Ed Perkins, James Edward Roe, and Roe Paisley. Roe, known as Ed, married Winfield and Belle Perkins' daughter Stella on November 29, 1922. The couple's farm was just north of Helton Roller Mill, which Ed ran for many years. Most wheat came from area farmers and was

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<sup>13</sup> Levi Branson, *Branson's North Carolina Agricultural Almanac* (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1890), pp. 87-93; U. S. Census, population schedules, 1880.

<sup>14</sup> Ashe County Deed Book BB, p. 232.

<sup>15</sup> Kelly Roe, "Helton Woolen Mill," *Mountain Heritage*, Vol. 1, Northwest Ashe County High School, 1980; Arlene Edwards, "Old Woolen Mill is Just Weaving Memories," *Winston-Salem Journal*, December 7, 1980, p. C1.

<sup>16</sup> Kelly Roe, "Helton Roller Mill," *Mountain Heritage*, Vol. 1, Northwest Ashe County High School, 1980; *Record of Appointment of Postmasters, 1832-1971. NARA Microfilm Publication, M841, 145 rolls. Records of the Post Office Department, Record Group Number 28.* Washington, D.C.: National Archives.

<sup>17</sup> Ashe County Deed Book JJ, p. 347; *Asheville Citizen-Times*, August 16, 1895, p. 1; "Roller Flour Mills Burned," *Wilmington Messenger*, August 17, 1895, p. 1.

processed for household use, but Helton Roller Mill also sold bags of flour under the brand “Lucy-Belle,” named after William and Winfield’s wives. The mill had the capacity to generate fifty bushels of wheat each day. The facility also ground corn meal and livestock feed.<sup>18</sup>

Winfield Perkins died in 1925, his brother William’s widow Lucy passed away in 1934, and Winfield’s wife Belle died in 1937. Their children (Alta Perkins, Clara Perkins, Gertrude Perkins, Arthur and Ellen Perkins, Ed and Stella Perkins Roe, and Hunter and Mattie Perkins Jones) sold the mill tract to Ambrose P. and Lena Bare for \$1,800 in July 1946. The Bares and their ten children resided on a farm near Jefferson rather than in Helton.<sup>19</sup>

John Powers purchased Helton Roller Mill from the Bares on January 18, 1950, and operated the mill until around 1955, after which it was vacant for many years. Upon Powers’ 1981 death, his sons Donald and Sam Powers inherited the property. The brothers sold the seven-acre tract to Carroll W. and Patricia M. Kincaid of Jefferson on December 19, 1986. The couple soon renovated the mill to serve as a residence. Following her husband’s 1995 death, Patricia Kincaid moved to St. Petersburg, Florida. She conveyed the Ashe County tract to the Alvarez Family, LLC, headed by Jack Alvarez of Rock Hill, South Carolina, on August 18, 1999. Asheville residents Brian D. and Susan B. Haynes purchased the property from Alvarez Family, LLC, on March 17, 2005 and sold it to Janice Hamby of Greensboro on November 10, 2015.<sup>20</sup>

## Flour Milling Overview

Processing wheat into flour for human consumption evolved from crushing kernels with pestles in wide, often stone, mortars to using man and animal-turned grinding stones to produce large quantities of finer, lighter flour. Millers typically employed heavy circular stones installed close to each other in a flat, parallel fashion to pulverize grain. The use of hydraulics to operate mill equipment became possible with the water wheel’s development, re-engineered by the Roman architect Vitruvius around 19 B. C. into a form known as the undershot. Further experimentation resulted in the much more efficient overshot water wheel’s conception, which better utilized gravitational momentum to turn the gears and axles that rotated grinding stones. In order to increase power generation capability, many millers dammed streams, creating ponds to store water before channeling it through races to water wheels.<sup>21</sup>

Flour milling technology remained substantially unchanged for many years. Iranian millers are thought to be the first to harness wind utilized in combination with grinding systems similar to those in water-powered mills circa 1000 A. D. In the seventeenth century, the process spread to the nascent American colonies where European settlers erected a Jamestown grain mill by 1621 and a Massachusetts windmill in 1631.<sup>22</sup>

Newport, Delaware, native Oliver Evans greatly advanced American milling in the late eighteenth century. His innovations, rooted in skills learned during apprenticeships to a wheelwright and wagon

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<sup>18</sup> Kelly Roe, “Helton Roller Mill,” *Mountain Heritage*, Vol. 1, Northwest Ashe County High School, 1980.

<sup>19</sup> Ashe County Deed Book p. 266; Deed Book 137, p. 899; Deed Book I-3, p. 266.

<sup>20</sup> Roe, “Helton Roller Mill;” Ashe County Deed Book F-3, p. 324; Deed Book 137, pp. 899 and 908; Deed Book 156, p. 2174; Deed Book 326, p. 1253; Deed Book 465, p. 1499; death certificates.

<sup>21</sup> Fran Gage, “Wheat into Flour: A Story of Milling,” *Gastronomica: The Journal of Food and Culture*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (Winter 2006), pp. 84, 87; Grimsley T. Hobbs, *Exploring the Old Mills of North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: The Provincial Press, 1985), 9-10, 14-15.

<sup>22</sup> Gage, “Wheat into Flour,” pp. 88-89.

maker, included a mechanized system that introduced the concept of grain elevators, chutes, conveyor belts, and hopper bins, replacing a manual production line where men had carried, shoveled, sifted, and mixed grain by hand. Evans installed his flour-grinding equipment in a water-powered mill in the Wilmington, Delaware, vicinity in 1782. Designed to dramatically improve efficiency and reduce labor costs, the five-machine-system coupled with the high-pressure steam engine he patented in 1790 revolutionized the milling process. Evans outlined the production line components in his 1795 publication, *The Young Mill-Wright and Miller's Guide*, but they did not become widely used until the 1810s. It would be sixty years before further improvements reshaped the American flour industry.<sup>23</sup>

In 1871, Minneapolis milling magnate Cadwallader C. Washburn imported a French purifier, a type of sifting equipment comprised of silk mesh screens used in conjunction with flat grindstones to produce very finely ground flour. Washburn and others adopted this multi-step process and further increased efficiency by purchasing Hungarian-made iron rollers to crush wheat kernels. The rapid rotation of such rollers installed side-by-side at narrow intervals generated considerable heat, while purifiers and rotating cloth sieves called bolting reels that separated bran from wheat kernels produced significant quantities of combustible flour dust, resulting in a volatile atmosphere. American millers adopted the technology slowly. A Milwaukee roller mill opened in 1876, but the endeavor failed due to its lack of automation. Even following roller introduction, large facilities such as the 1874 Washburn 'A' Mill in Minneapolis employed millstones in the final grinding stages. After a spark ignited flour dust in 1878, resulting in an explosion that leveled that building as well as five neighboring mills, Washburn improved ventilation and added more steel rollers to the replacement structure completed in 1880, setting a new standard for the industry. Pillsbury soon followed suit in their Minneapolis complex, installing only steel rollers in the 1881 Excelsior Mill and the 1884 building that became the nation's largest flour milling operation.<sup>24</sup>

## Industrial Architecture and Roller Mill Context

North Carolina's early milling operations depended on hydraulic power, making locations along the Haw, Deep, and Catawba Rivers, where slate formations create falls and rapids, ideal for manufacturing. Entrepreneurs such as German merchant Michael Schenck, who erected a sawmill, grist mill, and several ironworks in Lincoln County before hiring ironworkers Absolom Warwick and Michael Beam to construct North Carolina's first cotton mill in 1813, achieved great success with their undertakings. Industrial architectural design during this period was influenced by the need to accommodate machinery in a manner that would allow for the most efficient interaction with the power source and utilization of natural light and ventilation. Many of North Carolina's early millers adapted existing frame buildings to serve their needs. Such structures, which usually had rough-sawn wood floors and wood shingle roofs, often resembled large residential or agricultural buildings as they were typically located in rural settings along the rivers and streams that generated their power. Heavy timbers allowed for building stability despite equipment vibrations, and the dense wood used for the framing was more fire resistant than sawn

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<sup>23</sup> Theodore R. Hazen, Master Miller (mill operator), Millwright, Curator of Molinology, Site Supervisor, and Lead Interpreter, Pierce Mill, Rock Creek Park, National Park Service, National Capital Region, The Department of the Interior, "Flour Milling in America: A General Overview," <http://www.angelfire.com/folk/molinologist/america.html> (accessed March 2017); "Oliver Evans," [http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/theymadeamerica/whomade/evans\\_hi.html](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/theymadeamerica/whomade/evans_hi.html) (accessed March 2017); Walter Harry Green Armytage, "Oliver Evans," <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/196952/Oliver-Evans> (accessed March 2017).

<sup>24</sup> Swiss engineer Jakob Sulzberger utilized steel rollers to pulverize grain in 1834 and the technology spread to England, Scotland, and Ireland by 1869. Americans sought to capitalize on roller demand by streamlining the design. In 1880, Neenah, Wisconsin, native John Stevens patented the chilled steel rollers that he had invented in 1874. Gage, "Wheat into Flour," p. 90; Hazen, "Flour Milling in America."

lumber. However, frame mills were still extremely susceptible to fire and few nineteenth-century North Carolina examples survive.<sup>25</sup>

Many industrial buildings erected by the mid-nineteenth century were of “slow-burn” masonry construction, with brick walls, heavy timber framing, gabled roofs, large windows, and metal fire doors. Flour and grist mill construction was often even more utilitarian and less expensive, comprising framing systems clad with wood or metal siding and roofing to shelter the equipment required to process wheat and corn. Unlike textile mills, where projecting stair towers, large operable windows and transoms, and monitor roofs provided mill workers with light and ventilation, most flour and grist mills had little fenestration. Efforts to minimize fire risk frequently included the use of galvanized-sheet-metal clad solid-core-wood doors. Water reservoirs and elevated water tanks supplied automatic sprinkler systems in many industrial complexes. By the late nineteenth century, steam, gas, and electric power generation allowed mills of all types to function more efficiently. Many rural businesses moved to urban areas with larger potential employee pools and closer proximity to railroad lines, thus facilitating increased production and distribution.<sup>26</sup>

Late nineteenth century innovations greatly improved wheat and corn milling technology by replacing heavy, unwieldy grindstones with steel rollers that produced more finely ground flour and meal at a much faster rate. Many millers installed rollers in operations that had previously employed grinding stones, while others built structures intended specifically for rollers and the associated equipment.<sup>27</sup> Necessary roller mill machinery includes conveyors to transport the grain from storage bins or silos to rollers, typically installed in pairs on stands at a higher elevation than the other equipment. Grain first passes through corrugated rollers that turn toward each other and begin breaking the endosperm and then moves down through chutes to mechanized sifters, which shake the particles through successively finer screens. After purifiers further separate the flour by density, subsequent sets of smooth rollers at progressively closer proximity to each other further reduce particle size. At the end of this process, depending on the desired final product, vitamins and minerals or whole wheat elements such as bran and germ might be mixed in prior to the flour packaging.<sup>28</sup>

North Carolina’s first identified roller mill, constructed in 1879 by John D. and Thomas J. Grimes one block west of Lexington’s Main Street, manifested this technology. The brothers soon expanded the four-story, steam-powered, frame building with a four-story brick addition that still stands as a testament to their success. The mill operated until around 1960 and has been listed in the National Register since 2002.<sup>29</sup>

### **Ashe County Roller Mill Architectural Context**

The 2005 architectural survey revealed that Ashe County retains only four of the once-numerous late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century buildings erected to facilitate flour, meal, and feed production: Helton Roller Mill (1895, AH 59), Cockerham Mill (circa 1884-1899, AH 56), Clark-Miller Roller Mill

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<sup>25</sup> Brent D. Glass, *The Textile Industry in North Carolina: A History* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1992), 7, 14-17; Betsy Hunter Bradley, *The Works: The Industrial Architecture of the United States* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999), 16-17.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, Grimsley T. Hobbs, *Exploring the Old Mills of North Carolina*, p. 19.

<sup>28</sup> Gage, “Wheat into Flour,” pp. 91-92.

<sup>29</sup> *News and Observer* (Raleigh, N.C.), August 24, 1899; Paul Baker Touart, *Building the Backcountry: An Architectural History of Davidson County, North Carolina* (Lexington: The Davidson County Historical Association, 1987), 64; Laura A. W. Phillips, “Grimes Brothers Mill,” National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2002.



(1915, AH 105), and Jess Allen Mill (circa 1936, AH 281). All are multi-story, frame, utilitarian buildings with side-gable roofs and weatherboard or flush-board siding. The mills' height and location adjacent to fast-flowing creeks reflects the owners' initial dependence upon water and gravity to power equipment. Due to the high propensity for combustibility, mills were typically situated at a distance from other buildings. Heavy timber structures mitigated fire danger and minimized equipment vibration. Milling practices, which changed little during the twentieth century's first half, required sizable buildings with ample room for wheat and corn processing equipment as well as large grain bins or silos and warehouses for product storage and distribution.

Following the survey, Sherry Joines Wyatt and Lori Tolliver-Jones wrote a multiple property documentation form (MPDF) entitled "Historic and Architectural Resources of Ashe County, North Carolina, c. 1799-1955" (NR, 2009). The form provides local context and establishes areas of significance for National Register-eligible resources. Narratives such as "Slavery, the Civil War, and the Age of the Yeoman Farmer: 1860 – 1915" (Section E, pages 16-34), "Change Comes with a Full Head of Steam: 1915-1929" (Section E, pages 35-46), and "National Crisis, Local Impact: 1930 – 1955" (Section E, pages 46-57), outline events and trends that impacted the county's agricultural and industrial development. The registration requirements for industrial buildings (Section F, page 103) state that eligible properties must be at least fifty years old and retain integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, the authors note that "rural industrial buildings are so rare in Ashe County that alterations made to keep the structure technologically viable or changes caused by neglect and decay should not prevent an industrial building from being listed as long as its original overall form and a majority of the historic materials are present."



**Cockerham Mill, 1580 Dog Creek Road Extension, Crumpler vicinity**

Two of the four mills comparable to Helton Roller Mill possess good integrity and have been recently listed in the National Register. Cockerham Mill (NR 2014), built sometime between 1884 and 1899 east of Jefferson and south of Crumpler at the junction of Dog Creek and the New River, retains the most original elements. The mill ceased operating after a 1977 flood and was stabilized in phases from 1981 through 2006 by owner Mitch Wooten. The two-and-one-half story main block and the one-story shed-roofed wing that spans the west elevation are cantilevered above the steep creek bank. The side-gable-roofed building is sheathed with one-inch-thick, diagonal oak and chestnut boards and sheltered by a 5V crimp metal roof. The heavy-timber structure rests on stone outcroppings, a dry-stack stone foundation, and reinforced concrete and steel I-beams added by the current owner. The twelve-foot-diameter metal Fitz overshot water wheel, eight-foot diameter steel flywheel, and thirteen-foot-long, three-inch-diameter steel shaft are in place beneath the mill, but were damaged in the flood and are in poor condition. Much of the water wheel is missing. Interior access was not possible. In 2014, the open floor plan, wood staircase, diagonal chestnut-board wall sheathing, oak flooring, and equipment including two round millstones were intact.<sup>30</sup>



**Cockerham Mill, Fate Cockerham House, molasses cooking shed (left to right)**

The three acre-tract includes five additional historic resources that contribute to the mill’s significance. The one-story, gable-roofed, one-room, wood-sided, circa 1899 building north of the mill initially housed miller Marcus Lafayette Cockerham, known as “Fate,” but later sequentially served as a foundry, chicken house, barn, and storage shed. A one-story, shed-roofed, frame 1920s addition projects from the north elevation. Further north, a one-story circa 1920 molasses cooking shed has three walls covered with metal panels over wood siding. The east elevation is open. A random-course dry-stack stone dam erected at the same time as the mill and partially rebuilt in 1983-1985 spans the creek. Around 1912, Fate’s son Josh Cockerham constructed a weatherboarded, two-story, side-gable-roofed dwelling opposite the mill on the creek’s east bank. The two-story, circa 1912, gambrel-roofed barn north of the house has flush-chestnut-board sheathing.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> Sherry Joines Wyatt, “Cockerham Roller Mill,” National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2014

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.



**Clark-Miller Roller Mill, 180 Long Branch Road, Lansing**

Clark-Miller Roller Mill (NR 2014), erected in 1915 on Little Horse Creek about one mile northwest of Lansing, operated until 1940 and was vacant until rehabilitation commenced in 2007. The two-story-on-basement, side-gable-roofed, weatherboarded mill rests on a formed-concrete foundation and is protected by a 5V crimp metal roof that emulates the original roof. Deterioration and vandalism resulted in the loss of windows, doors, and some weatherboards by 2007. However, weatherboards were salvaged and reused where possible and replicated elsewhere. Most original window and door openings were retained and the two new window and two door openings are comparable in size and finish. Period-appropriate, six-over-six double-hung wood sash and wood-frame doors were installed in all openings. Although exterior elements of the mill's water-power system such as the dam, waterwheel, and pond are no longer extant, interior mill equipment, conveyor shafts, and a wood hopper and chutes are intact. The Midget Marvel-brand roller mill dominates the first floor, which retains a mostly open plan and exposed heavy-timber posts and beams. On the second floor, frame partition walls have been added to create two bedrooms and bathrooms, but Midget Marvel equipment and wood chutes have been preserved.<sup>32</sup>

Exterior modifications include the construction of the wood decks secured by wood-post and wire-cable railings that extend from the north and west elevations. A wood platform spans the south elevation adjacent to the entrance. At the platform's west end, a wood staircase with a wood-post and wire-cable railing leads down to a terrace with a fire pit. A wood bridge with a wood-post and wire-cable railing spans the creek.

Jess Allen Mill (SL 2006) at 2803 Little Laurel Road west of West Jefferson differs from the earlier mills in form, but functioned in the same manner. The circa 1936, two-story, shed-roofed, vertical-board-sided grist mill is part of a complex that includes a one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roofed, weatherboarded bungalow, a small frame shed, and a conical-roofed round chicken coop. Blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer Jessie James Allen (1884-1964), known as "Jess," and his wife Effie Jones Allen (1889-1951) erected the buildings on property they purchased from Effie's uncle Riley Jones. Jess operated a saw mill and a roller mill, for which he crafted a water wheel, prior to erecting the grist mill. Most of the

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<sup>32</sup> Sherry Joines Wyatt, "Clark-Miller Roller Mill," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2014.

associated twelve-foot-tall stone dam and stone race have been removed along with the mill equipment.<sup>33</sup>

## National Register Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, Helton Roller Mill is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture. The building was added to the North Carolina Study List on July 30, 1987, and inventoried during the 2005 Ashe County architectural survey update. The property is encompassed within the boundaries of the Helton Historic District, which was included on the Study List on February 9, 2006 and remains eligible for the National Register. However, the mill's modification to serve as a dwelling has diminished its integrity to an extent that precludes individual National Register listing.

Helton Roller Mill is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* The removal of Helton Roller Mill's dam and race, milling equipment, and substantial modifications to the building have resulted in integrity loss that impedes its ability to represent the county's industrial heritage for National Register purposes. The mill does not possess significance related to a specific event or historic trend.

Helton Roller Mill is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance, and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.* Property owners did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

Helton Roller Mill is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The mill's renovation to serve as a dwelling has resulted in the loss of numerous character-defining features. Exterior modifications include fenestration changes; cladding, window, and roof replacement; west entrance, canopy, and loading platform removal; rear addition demolition and reconstruction; and deck construction.

The 1987 images of Helton Roller mill illustrate the building's utilitarian design, open plan, and unfinished interior. Although the first floor retains a predominantly open plan, a significant portion of the second-story floor system was removed in order to allow the living room ceiling height to be open to the

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<sup>33</sup> Sherry Joines Wyatt and Lori Tolliver-Jones, "Jess and Effie Allen House and Mill," Ashe County survey file, 2005.

third-story floor joists. The heavy-timber structural system remains exposed, but knotty-pine vertical and diagonal boards now sheathe the walls between posts and beams. Flat-board window and door surrounds and baseboards have been installed, wood floors refinished, and a massive stone living room fireplace erected. A wood staircase leads to the second-floor mezzanine, bedrooms, and a bathroom on the second floor. The finishes are the same as those on the first floor, with the addition of knotty-pine ceiling boards covering the joists. A steep wood ladder stair—perhaps an original feature—leads to the third story, which is finished in the same manner. In contrast, the county’s two National Register listed flour and grist mills—Cockerham Mill and Clark-Miller Roller Mill—retain a higher degree of architectural integrity as well as mill equipment.

Helton Roller Mill is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The mill is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records. However, as with other sites of this period, the mill is closely related to its surrounding environment and the archaeological remains of trash pits, privies, wells, and other structures may be present. At this time no professional archaeological investigation has been undertaken to discover such evidence.

## Helton Historic District



The Helton Historic District was added to North Carolina Study List on February 9, 2006 at the conclusion of the 2005 survey update. Exact boundaries were not delineated, but surveyors deemed that a long east-west corridor flanking NC Highway 194 was potentially eligible for National Register listing. The area retains its rural agricultural character and a cohesive collection of architecturally and historically significant buildings. A brief overview of the resources within the proposed district and changes since 2005 follows.



**Helton United Methodist Church and Parsonage, looking east**

The one-story, frame, front-gable-roofed, late-nineteenth-century Helton United Methodist Church (AH 155) at 15309 NC Highway 194 marks the district's west end. The sanctuary features pedimented gables, a boxed cornice, a projecting entrance vestibule with a Gothic-arched door opening, stained-glass windows, a standing-seam-metal roof, and a fieldstone foundation. Modifications after 2005 include the installation of vinyl siding over the original weatherboards and a handicapped accessible ramp across the façade's west half. The ramp spans the distance between the parking lot and a new door in the entrance vestibule's west wall. The one-and-one-half-story mid-twentieth-century parsonage east of the church is executed in variegated wire-cut brick. Square brick posts support gabled porches on the façade and east

elevation. One-over-one replacement sash had been installed by 2005.



**Winfield J. and Belle Perkins House, south elevation (above) and outbuildings (below)**



According to life-long occupant Clara Dell Perkins (1900-1999), her parents Winfield Johnson Perkins (1851-1925) and Mary Belle Ballard Perkins (1865-1937) commissioned Lidey Robbins of Grassy Creek to build the expansive two-story, weatherboarded, Queen Anne-style house at 15761 NC Highway 194. Completed in 1898 at a cost of \$1000 in labor and \$800 for materials, the dwelling features wood-shingled gables, deep bracketed eaves, a frieze with a lozenge motif, two-over-two double-hung wood sash with flat molded hoods, and a standing-seam metal roof. A porch with slender, paired, turned posts spanned by a turned balustrade wraps around the south and east elevations. The house has a deep setback from the road and is situated on a hill within a fenced yard. A large gable-roofed barn with log pens, a log granary, and a small gable-roofed frame outbuilding are located south of the residence near the road. At least four one-story frame outbuildings are northeast of the house. The complex retains excellent integrity and remains in family ownership.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> Death certificates; Arlene Edwards, "House Hasn't Been Restored; It's Been Loved," *Winston-Salem Journal*, January 6, 1980, p. E1; Sherry Joines Wyatt and Lori Tolliver-Jones, "Winfield Perkins House and Farm," Ashe County survey file, 2005, Western Office of Archives and History.



**Helton Woolen Mill,  
northeast oblique**

The one-story, German-sided, front-gable-roofed, 1895 Helton Woolen Mill (AH158) at 15880 NC Highway 194 is thought to be Ashe County's oldest industrial building associated with textile manufacturing.<sup>35</sup> A standing-seam roof with deep eaves and exposed rafter ends shelters thirteen tall, six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash on each of the east and west walls. Matching windows flank the double-leaf raised-panel door at the north elevation's center. The mill retains original equipment and is in fair condition.

The mill is situated on Helton Creek's south side on the south edge of a grass lawn. A two-story, side-gable-roofed, weatherboarded company store stands between the mill and the creek. Like the mill, tall, six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash illuminate the interior and a standing-seam roof with deep eaves and exposed rafter ends protects the building. A central double-leaf raised-panel door on the north elevation and a single-leaf board-and-batten door on the south elevation provide access. The complex includes two one-story, side-gable-roofed dwellings west of the store and several small log and frame outbuilding.



**Company Store,  
northwest oblique**

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<sup>35</sup> Sherry Joines Wyatt and Lori Tolliver-Jones, "Helton Woolen Mill," Ashe County survey file, 2005.





**James Edward and Stella Roe House, southeast oblique**

Edward Franklin Perkins (1883-1969) commissioned an architect to design the one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable-roofed, frame, 1918 dwelling (AH159) that stands at 15957 NC Highway 194 between two earlier Perkins family farmsteads. However, by 1920 Edward, his wife Zollie, and their three children resided in Galax, Virginia where he operated a flour mill. Edward's sister Mary Stella (1890-1961) and James Edward Roe (1893-1986) occupied the house following their November 29, 1922 marriage and remained until their deaths. Roe managed Helton Roller Mill for many years. Robust turned posts support the full-width front porch. Vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one sash had been installed by 2005. A collection of one-story frame outbuildings are north of the house.<sup>36</sup>



**L. M. Sturgill and Son Store, northeast oblique**

Farmer and merchant Lester Mathas Sturgill (1889-1970) and his family operated a general store (AH165) in a small, one-story, shed-roofed, frame building on NC Highway 194's south side. Lester, like his

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<sup>36</sup> Death certificates; marriage records; U. S. Census, Population Schedule, 1920; Sherry Joines Wyatt and Lori Tolliver-Jones, "Roe House," Ashe County survey file, 2005.

parents John A. and Charity Ann Sturgill, owned a Helton farm in 1920. Lester and his wife Ida Mae purchased a Lansing farm by 1930 and remained there, so it is likely that the Helton store was erected in the late 1910s or early 1920s.<sup>37</sup> Rolled-asphalt faux-yellow-brick siding sheathes the three-bay wide and one-bay deep building. It appears that a flat canopy once sheltered the vertical-board door on the north elevation's center. The flanking windows and the single window on the west elevation have been covered with plywood. "L. M. Sturgill and Son" is barely visible at the top of the rusted rectangular sign on the east elevation.



**William E. and Lucy Perkins House and outbuildings, looking northwest**

Current property owner Brian Canfield asserted that it is not known exactly when in the late nineteenth century a member of the Perkins family built the weatherboarded I-house (AH164) at 16215 NC Highway 194. Ashe County property records provide a construction date of 1879. William E. Perkins (1845-1898) and his wife Lucy Hale Perkins (1849-1934), a native of Elk Creek in Grayson County, Virginia, likely commissioned the home's construction. The couple married circa 1871-1872 and had four children and owned a home by 1880. Brian and Alicia Canfield purchased the property in June 2007 and have undertaken updates such as interior and exterior painting, kitchen and bathroom improvements, and replacing the windows on the west elevation.<sup>38</sup>

The almost-full-width, two-tier front porch's upper section was removed in the early-twentieth century. Chamfered posts and a frieze punctuated by ogee arches remain on the lower level. The balustrades that span the posts and surmount the porch roof were later additions. On both stories of the façade, central single-leaf doors with classical pilasters and multipane sidelights and transoms allow egress between the porch and the adjacent passage. Many six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash are intact. The L-shaped east porch has been enclosed for many years. Three small frame outbuildings—a spring house, shed, and a front-gable-roofed building that may have originally been a store—stand north of the house.<sup>39</sup>

The one-story, side-gable-roofed, weatherboarded dwelling (AH166) at 7051 Silas Creek Road may have been constructed by Wiley Powers (1879-1967) and Myra Powers (1871-1952), who purchased the

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<sup>37</sup> Death certificate; U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1900-1940.

<sup>38</sup> Death certificates; U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1870, 1880; Ashe County Deed Book 366, p. 2016; Deed Book 216, p. 2422; Brian and Alicia Canfield, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, March 20, 2017.

<sup>39</sup> Sherry Joines Wyatt and Lori Tolliver-Jones, "Perkins House," Ashe County survey file, 2005.

property from Lee and Matilda Eller in June 1918.<sup>40</sup> The center-hall-plan main block and gabled kitchen and dining room ell retain two-over-two double-hung wood sash. Original interior elements include beadboard wall and ceiling sheathing, a mirrored columned mantel, and narrow hardwood floors.



**Powers-Sexton House, north elevation (above) and barn, west elevation (below)**



The Powesses sold the farm to Byron and Thelma Sexton in January 1941. The family grew crops including corn, beans, hay, and tobacco and tended an orchard. They were among the first county residents to plant Christmas trees. Sexton expanded the log barn east of the house with a series of frame additions, eventually resulting in a three-story structure with an upper level used to dry tobacco. He erected the small shed-roofed frame building just east of the barn to cool milk, channeling cistern water under the building to chill the concrete floor.<sup>41</sup>

The Sextons conveyed the farm to Michael S. and Marilynn S. Olson in April 1991. The Olsons built the one-story, side-gable-roofed den and bathroom addition that extends from the east side of the dwelling's

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<sup>40</sup> Death certificates; Ashe County Deed Book W-1, p. 388.

<sup>41</sup> Ashe County Deed Book Z-2, p. 385; John B. and Helga Carpenter, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, March 20, 2017; Sherry Joines Wyatt and Lori Tolliver-Jones, "Bryon Sexton House," Ashe County survey file, 2005.

rear ell. They salvaged thick planks from demolished outbuildings for use den's tall vertical-board wainscoting. John B. and Helga Carpenter purchased the property from Marilyn Olson in April 1997. The Carpenters added sawnwork brackets to the square porch posts, installed aluminum-frame storm windows and a 5V crimp metal roof, and updated the kitchen.<sup>42</sup>

## National Register Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Helton Historic District is **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for settlement, agriculture, commerce, and industry, as well as Criterion C for architecture. Helton and Sutherland were the only two communities identified as potential candidates for National Register listing as rural historic districts during the 2005 Ashe County survey update. Both were added to the North Carolina Study List on February 9, 2006. The Grassy Creek Historic District (NR 1976) is a third Ashe County example of this resource type. The districts encompass farm complexes, schools, churches, commercial and industrial buildings, and associated landscapes. The registration requirements for rural historic districts state that eligible properties must be at least fifty years old and possess integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, the districts should retain agricultural land use patterns and most of the structures that were significant in the community's history.<sup>43</sup> The Helton Historic District meets these criteria.

Sherry Joines Wyatt and Lori Tolliver-Jones did not specify exact boundaries for the Helton Historic District, but deemed a long east-west corridor flanking NC Highway 194 to be potentially eligible for National Register listing. A boundary determination was not within the scope of the current evaluation due to the district's large size and high resource count. The APE for the Bridge No. 321 replacement project is completely encompassed within the proposed district's boundaries. However, Helton Roller Mill would be a noncontributing resource in the district due to its lack of architectural integrity.

The Helton Historic District is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* Although the region's settlement history begins in the 1770s, the Helton Historic District's extant resources epitomize Ashe County's agrarian economy from the last quarter of the nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century, when farm families and farm laborers made up the majority of the population. Helton served as a trading hub for area residents throughout this period. Entrepreneurs operated a number of commercial and industrial establishments, including general stores, roller and grist mills, sawmills, iron forges, and a woolen mill. Despite the success of these endeavors, most Helton inhabitants still depended on agriculture as their primary income source. Many farmers and their families attended Helton's Baptist and Methodist churches and the private and public schools that provided educational opportunities for the area's children. By 1890, Helton's population had grown to one hundred, making it Ashe County's third-largest community. Helton remained a social and economic center through the mid-twentieth century. The Helton Historic District thus meets National Register Criterion A for settlement, agriculture, commerce, and industry.

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<sup>42</sup>John B. and Helga Carpenter; Ashe County Deed Book 179, p. 52; Deed Book 185, p. 909, Deed Book 220, p. 487.

<sup>43</sup>Wyatt and Tolliver-Jones, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Ashe County," Section F, pp. 74-76.

The Helton Historic District is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance, and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.* Property owners did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The Helton Historic District is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* Helton retains an intact agrarian landscape and an assemblage of vernacular dwellings and other edifices that incorporate elements of nationally popular architectural styles, thus meeting National Register Criterion C for architecture. The collection of late nineteenth and early- to mid-twentieth-century buildings that lines NC Highway 194 reflects the community's prosperity during that period. The circa 1879 William E. and Lucy Perkins residence manifests the prevalent I-house form, while the two-story 1898 Winfield J. and Belle Perkins House is a rare Ashe County example of a Queen Anne-style dwelling. Wiley and Myra Powers' one-story, side-gable-roofed, center-hall-plan, 1910s house typifies what was then a ubiquitous form. The one-and-one-half-story, architect-designed, 1918 James Edward and Stella Roe House is distinguished by a cross-gable roof.

Other architecturally significant properties include the late-nineteenth-century Helton United Methodist Church, which features Greek Revival-style pedimented gables and a Gothic-arched entrance vestibule door opening. The one-story, weatherboarded 1895 Helton Woolen Mill, albeit simply executed, is thought to be Ashe County's oldest industrial building associated with textile manufacturing. The two-story company store associated with the mill is equally notable. The small, one-story, shed-roofed, early-twentieth-century L. M. Sturgill and Son Store represents a once common but rapidly disappearing resource type.

The district's outbuildings include barns, corn cribs, granaries, tobacco barns, milk houses, spring houses, silos, sheds, and garages. The earliest were erected in a vernacular tradition, utilizing readily available materials and basic framing techniques. The more recent outbuildings manifest progressive agricultural trends, conforming to specifications published in *The Progressive Farmer* and Agricultural Extension Service bulletins. The log and frame outbuildings associated with the Winfield J. and Belle Perkins House exhibit both practices.

The district's topography is gently rolling, allowing for the location of buildings, fields, and pastures on higher ground. Most buildings occupy small clearings bounded by wooded areas. Modern post-and-rail fences surround yards and pastures. Tree stands serve as windbreaks bordering cultivated fields and livestock pastures. The remaining forested areas provided the farms with firewood and lumber. It appears that the field patterns (relationship of tilled land to woodland) and road systems within the district remain consistent.

The Helton Historic District is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The district is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records. However, as with other sites of this period, the mills and farms are closely related to their surrounding environment and the archaeological remains of trash pits, privies, wells, and other structures may be present. At this time no professional archaeological investigation has been undertaken to discover such evidence.

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National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2009.

## Appendix A. Professional Qualifications

### HEATHER FEARNBACH FEARNBACH HISTORY SERVICES, INC.

3334 Nottingham Road  
Winston-Salem, NC 27104  
(336) 765-2661  
heatherfearnbach@bellsouth.net

#### EDUCATION

- Ph.D. in History coursework, 2006-2007, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
- Master of Arts in History, emphasis in Public History, 1997, Middle Tennessee State University
- Graduate coursework in Anthropology, 1994-1995, University of Tennessee at Knoxville
- Bachelor of Arts in English Literature, 1993, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

#### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

**President and Architectural Historian**, Fearnbach History Services, Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C.,  
established May 2008

- Prepare National Register of Historic Places nominations, local designation reports, Section 106/4f reports, site management plans, historic structures reports, and historic furnishings plans
- Conduct comprehensive architectural surveys and historical research
- Provide historic rehabilitation tax credit consultation and application submittal services

**Lecturer**, Art and Design Department, Salem College, Winston-Salem, N.C., Spring 2003 to present;  
Coordinator of the Certificate Program in Historic Preservation from its summer 2010 launch to present

- Teach “Introduction to Historic Preservation” (ARTD 206/PRSV 230) and “Preservation-Sensitive Sustainable Design” (PRSV 240) to undergraduate and continuing education students
- Recruit and advise certificate program students
- Arrange and supervise historic preservation internships

**Lecturer**, History and Interior Architecture Departments, University of North Carolina at Greensboro,  
Spring 2008 to Fall 2012

- Taught HIS/IAR 628, “Identification and Evaluation of the Historic Built Environment” to graduate students

**Architectural Historian**, Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C., January 2003 to June  
2008

- Operated regional office of Georgia-based consulting firm
- Wrote National Register nominations, local designation reports, and site management plans
- Prepared historic resource documentation as required by Section 106/4f and coordinated reviews with local, state, and federal agencies as needed
- Performed field surveys to identify, evaluate, research, and document historic resources located in the areas of potential effect for proposed projects
- Conducted comprehensive architectural surveys for the State Historic Preservation Offices in North Carolina and South Carolina

**Architectural Historian**, Historic Architecture Section, Project Development and Environmental Analysis  
Branch, Department of Transportation, Raleigh, N.C., October 2000 to January 2003

- Performed architectural identification and analysis for project planning process
- Assessed project effects, devised and implemented mitigation as required by Section 106/4f
- Prepared relevant parts of environmental documents as required by NEPA
- Provided technical expertise for staff, Division personnel, and the general public
- Coordinated historic bridge relocation and reuse program

- Reviewed in-house staff documents and consultant documents

**Restoration Specialist**, Architecture Branch, Historic Sites Section, Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, N.C., January 1999 to October 2000

- Functioned as Head of the Architecture Branch
- Supervised Facility Architect I position and temporary position
- Managed restoration, renovation, and new construction projects at twenty-two state historic sites
- Monitored in-house job request system and prioritized projects
- Provided expertise, advice, and counsel on building code, design, historic architecture, ADA, and restoration issues to site managers, maintenance personnel, and the public
- Coordinated the development of the section's programming for individual projects
- Handled the section's review of plans and specifications and provided written comments
- Acted as liaison with the State Historic Preservation Office

**Historic Site Manager II**, Somerset Place State Historic Site, Creswell, N.C., April 1998 to January 1999

- Managed daily operations involving administration, interpretation, and personnel
- Supervised and reviewed research projects
- Prepared general research and planning reports
- Revised the interpretive script for the site
- Revamped the education program and began a teacher's packet
- Reissued Somerset Place Foundation, Inc. publications
- Updated web page for the Historic Albemarle Tour web site
- Conducted regular, specialized and hands-on tours of Somerset Place, an antebellum plantation

**Field Surveyor and Assistant Coordinator**, The Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, T.N., August 1997 to May 1998

- Conducted grant-supported research and survey work to prepare one multiple property nomination including denominational histories and thirteen individual nominations of rural African American churches in Tennessee to the National Register of Historic Places
- Coordinated research and planning for the Civil War Heritage Area in Tennessee

**Graduate Research Assistant**, The Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, T.N., August 1996 to August 1997

- Museums: Developed an exhibit entitled "Murfreesboro: Settlement to Reconstruction" for Bradley Academy, an African American school converted into a local history museum
- Heritage Education: Drafted design proposal for a 1920s heritage classroom at Bradley Academy and assisted with grant writing and preliminary exhibit design for the new Children's Discovery House
- Heritage Tourism: Designed Civil War history wayside exhibits and an interpretive brochure for the Stones River and Lytle Creek Greenway in Murfreesboro, performed bibliographic research for the Civil War Heritage Area in Tennessee project, and created a brochure for the Leadership Rutherford Committee

**Researcher**, National Park Service - Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, M.S., May 1997 to September 1997

- Visited repositories in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi to accumulate information for a comprehensive bibliography on the modern motor road that is the Natchez Trace Parkway's major transportation corridor
- Evaluated project research and prepared a final report published in 1998

## **SUPPLEMENTARY PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

**Board Member**, Wachovia Historical Society, term appointment 2014-2017

**Board Member**, North Carolina Preservation Consortium, 2013-2016

**Advisory Council**, North Carolina Modernist Houses, 2014

**Board Member**, State Capitol Foundation, Raleigh, N.C., 2010-2012

**Commission Member**, Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, Raleigh, N.C., 2002-2003

- Served on the Certificate of Appropriateness and Research Committees

**Board Member**, Historic Stagville Foundation, Durham, N.C., 2001-2003

- Served on the Buildings Committee and assisted with special events

**Consultant**, Terracon, Duluth, G.A., 2001-2003

- Prepared communications tower review forms, conduct fieldwork, and provide additional documentation as requested for Section 106 compliance
- Presented proposed projects to the staff at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and the Office of State Archaeology

**Board Member**, Joel Lane House, Inc., 1999-2002

- Served as House Chairman (regularly inspected historic resources and scheduled repairs)
- Assisted with special event planning and execution
- Developed and implemented cyclical maintenance plan

## **PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION**

**Robert B. Stipe Award from Preservation North Carolina, 2015**

The Robert E. Stipe Professional Award is the highest honor presented to working professionals who demonstrate an outstanding commitment to preservation as part of their job responsibilities. The award was established in 1983 to honor the contributions of Robert E. Stipe of Chapel Hill, an educator in the field of historic preservation and a mentor to a generation of preservation professionals.

**Historic Preservation Medal from the Daughters of the American Revolution, 2015**

The Historic Preservation Medal recognizes and honors a person who has done extraordinary work in the field over a long period of time.

**Willie Parker Peace History Book Award from the North Carolina Society of Historians, Inc., 2015**

For *Winston-Salem's Architectural Heritage*. The North Carolina Society of Historians, Inc., established in 1941 to collect and preserve "North Carolina history, traditions, artifacts, genealogies, and folklore," presents the Willie Parker Peace Award annually to "encourage the writing and publication of the history of a North Carolina county, institution, or individual."

**Willie Parker Peace History Book Award from the North Carolina Society of Historians, Inc., 2012**

For three reports: "Forsyth County's Agricultural Heritage" and "The Bethania Freedmen's Community," prepared for the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission, and a western North Carolina historic store context compiled for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

**Gertrude S. Carraway Award of Merit from Preservation North Carolina, 2011**

In recognition of achievements as an architectural historian and a Salem College and UNC-Greensboro professor. Each year, Preservation North Carolina presents Carraway Awards to individuals and organizations that have demonstrated an outstanding commitment to promoting historic preservation. The awards have been given since 1975 and are named for the late Dr. Gertrude Carraway, a leader in the successful effort to reconstruct the state's colonial capitol, Tryon Palace, in New Bern.

## **ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYS**

- Forsyth County, North Carolina Phases I, II, III, and IV Architectural Survey (2006-2011)
- City of Concord Downtown Commercial Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County (2008)
- City of Concord Residential Historic Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County, North Carolina (2006)
- City of Lexington Architectural Survey (Historic Residential Neighborhoods and Erlanger Mill Village), Davidson County, North Carolina (2005)
- City of Thomasville Architectural Survey, Davidson County, 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 (2004)

- City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2003)

## **HISTORIC CONTEXTS, NORTH CAROLINA STUDY LIST APPLICATIONS, AND NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS**

- North Carolina Industrial Home for Colored Girls National Register Nomination, Efland, Orange County (2017)
- Flynt Service Station - Lazenby Gas Station and Grocery Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2017)
- R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Buildings 2-1 and 2-2 Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2017)
- Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel Buildings Eligibility Determination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2017)
- Blue Bell Plant Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Greensboro, Guilford County (2016-2017)
- Granite Mill National Register Nomination, Haw River, Alamance County (2016-2017)
- Lenoir Cotton Mill – Blue Bell, Inc. Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2017)
- Bernhardt Box Company –Steele Cotton Mill – Hayes Cotton Mill Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2017)
- Camel City Coach Company – Atlantic Greyhound Bus Garage Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2017)
- Highland Park Manufacturing Company Mill No. 1, Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016-2017)
- Bahnson Company Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015-2017)
- Pauli Murray Family Home National Historic Landmark Nomination, with Sarah Azaransky, Durham, Durham County (2016)
- Haywood County Hospital National Register Nomination, Waynesville, Haywood County (2016)
- Cherryville Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination, Cherryville, Gaston County (2016)
- Seaboard Air Line Passenger and Freight Depot National Register Nomination, Cherryville, Gaston County (2016)
- Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Waxhaw, Union County (2015-2016)
- St. Andrews Presbyterian College Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Laurinburg, Scotland County (2015-2016)
- Cleveland County Training School Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Shelby Cotton Mill National Register Nomination, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Western Electric Company – Tarheel Army Missile Plant National Register Nomination, Burlington, Alamance County (2015)
- Memorial Industrial School National Register Nomination, Rural Hall vicinity, Forsyth County (2015)
- Speas Vinegar Company National Register Nomination, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2015)
- Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill National Register Nomination, Concord, Cabarrus County (2014-2015)
- Cora Manufacturing Company and Thomas M. Holt Manufacturing Company National Register Nomination Draft, Haw River, Alamance County (2014)
- Barker House National Register Nomination, Henderson vicinity, Vance County (2014)
- Old German Baptist Brethren Church National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014)
- James H. and Anne Willis House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)

- Downtown Sylva Historic District National Register Nomination, Sylva, Jackson County (2014)
- Albemarle Graded School Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Albemarle, Stanly County (2013-2014)
- Acme-McCrary Hosiery Mills Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Asheboro, Randolph County (2013-2014)
- Waller House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Dozier vicinity, Forsyth County (2012-2014)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Lenoir Downtown Historic District Boundary Increase National Register Nomination, Caldwell County (2013)
- Hoots Milling Company Roller Mill Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Forsyth County (2013)
- *Forsyth County's Agricultural Heritage*, contextual report prepared for the Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission (2012)
- *The Bethania Freedmen's Community: An Architectural and Historical Context of the Bethania-Rural Hall Road Study Area*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (2012)
- City Hospital - Gaston Memorial Hospital Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Gastonia, Gaston County (2011)
- Asheboro Hosiery Mills – Cranford Furniture Company Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Asheboro, Randolph County (2011)
- Chatham Manufacturing Company –Western Electric Company National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011)
- Washington Street Historic District National Register Nomination, High Point, Guilford County (2010)
- Farmington Historic District National Register Nomination, Farmington, Davie County (2010)
- Carolina Mill Study List Application, Carolina, Alamance County (2010)
- Booker T. Washington High School Study List Application, Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County (2009)
- Moore-Cordell House Study List Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2009)
- Stonecutter Mills Study List Application, Spindale, Rutherford County (2009)
- Beverly Hills Historic District National Register Nomination, Burlington, Alamance County (2009)
- Central City Historic District National Register Nomination Boundary Increase, Decrease, and Additional Documentation, Rocky Mount, Nash and Edgecombe Counties (2009)
- St. Stephen United Methodist Church National Register Nomination Draft, Lexington, Davidson County (2008)
- Blair Farm National Register Nomination, Boone, Watauga County (2008)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007, 2008)
- Alexander Manufacturing Company Mill Village Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005, 2008)
- Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2007)
- Lenoir Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination, Caldwell County (2006)
- Lexington Residential Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2006)
- West Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- Loray Mill Historic District Boundary Expansion, Gastonia, Gaston County (2005)
- East Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination, Gaston County (2004)
- Turner and Amelia Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2004)
- Kenworth Historic District National Register Nomination, Catawba County (2004)
- Main Street Historic District National Register Boundary Expansion, Forest City, Rutherford County (2004)
- Lewis-Thornburg Farm National Register Nomination, Randolph County (2003)
- Henrietta-Caroleen High School National Register Nomination, Rutherford County (2003)

- Everetts Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- First Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- Oak City Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- West Raleigh National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (2003)
- Study List Applications: Randleman School, Randolph County; Linden School, Cumberland County; Cleveland School, Johnston County (2002)
- Peace House National Register Nomination, Granville County (2002)
- Ashland National Register Nomination, Bertie County (2002)
- Frank and Mary Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2002)
- Winfall Historic District National Register Nomination, Perquimans County (2002)
- King Parker House National Register Nomination, Hertford County (2002)
- Brentwood School Study List Application, Guilford County(2002)
- Powell-Horton House Study List Application, Hertford County (2002)
- Porter Houses and Armstrong Kitchen National Register Nomination, Edgecombe County (2002)
- Hauser Farm (Horne Creek Farm State Historic Site) National Register Nomination, Surry County (2001)
- Garrett’s Island House National Register Nomination, Washington County (2000)
- *CSS Neuse* National Register Nomination, Lenoir County (1999)
- St. Luke’s A.M.E. Church National Register Nomination Draft, Halifax County (1999); church destroyed by Hurricane Floyd in September 1999

## **LOCAL DESIGNATION REPORTS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES**

- U. S. Post Office Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Shelby, Cleveland County (2016)
- Pepper Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- O’Hanlon Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- Waxhaw Water Tower Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Waxhaw, Union County (2016)
- Cleveland County Training School Local Historic Landmark Designation Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Hotel Albemarle Local Historic Landmark Designation Report Revision and Resubmittal, Stanly County (2015)
- Moore House Local Historic Landmark Application Addendum, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- Park Place Local Historic District Local Designation Report, Lexington, Davidson County (2013)
- YWCA Administration Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013)
- Downtown Concord Historic District Local Designation Report and Consultation, Cabarrus County (2008, 2010)
- Lexington Residential Historic District and Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Local Designation Reports and Draft Design Guidelines, Davidson County (2007-2008)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Local Historic District Designation Report, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007)
- Ludwick and Elizabeth Summers House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County (2007)
- James B. and Diana M. Dyer House, Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2005)

## **HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORTS AND RESTORATION PLANS**

- Robert G. and Cornelia S. Fitzgerald House – Pauli Murray Family Home Historic Structure Report, Durham, Durham County (2015-2016)
- Restoration plan preparation for the Robson House and consultation during its installation in the chronological North Carolina history exhibit at the Museum of History in Raleigh, North Carolina (2009-2010)

- Leigh Farm Historic Structure Report and Site Management Plan, Durham County (2006)
- Burnt Chimney CDBG Redevelopment Project Recordation Plan, Florence Mill Property, Forest City, Rutherford County (2006)
- Lewis-Thornburg Farm Site Management Plan, Randolph County (2003)
- Robson House Historic Structure Report, with Peter Sandbeck, prepared for the Museum of History in Raleigh, North Carolina (2002)

## **SECTION 106 REPORTS AND MITIGATION PROJECTS**

- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Culvert No. 133 Replacement on SR 1170 (Dull Road), Lewisville-Clemmons vicinity, Forsyth County (2016)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Widening of NC 66 (Old Hollow Road) from Harley Drive to US 158, Walkertown, Forsyth County (2016)
- Juniper-Pine-Mooresville-Chestnut Mill Village and Frog Hollow Mill Village photo-documentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Kannapolis, Cabarrus County (2016)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report Addendum: Silas Creek Parkway, Peters Creek Parkway, and University Parkway, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Repair Bridge No. 184 on SR 2711 over the Haw River, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County (2015)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 276 on SR 1001 over Silas Creek Parkway, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Meredith College Campus Evaluation, Raleigh, Wake County (2015)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Historic Consolidated School Context, Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford Counties, Mitigation for the Construction of the Rutherfordton Bypass (R-2233B) in Rutherford County (2014)
- Ruth Elementary School photo-documentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Rutherfordton vicinity, Rutherford County (2014)
- Monteith House photodocumentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Rutherfordton vicinity, Rutherford County (2014)
- Old Wilson Historic District photodocumentation as mitigation for proposed redevelopment project, Wilson, Wilson County (2013)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Identification and Evaluation Addendum: I-40 Business/US 421 Improvements, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 229 on SR 2264 over the Norfolk and Western Railroad, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2012)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Interpretative Panel Research and Design: Mitigation for the Removal of Bridge No.338 over the Yadkin River in Elkin, Surry County (2011-2012)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Historic Store Context, Burke, Caldwell, Cleveland, McDowell, and Rutherford Counties, Mitigation for the Widening of Enola Road (SR 1922/1924) in Morganton, Burke County (2011-2012)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Intensive Evaluation, Watkins Farm, Cornwall, Granville County (2010)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Intensive Evaluation, Ramsey Farm, I-40/I-77 Interchange Improvements, Statesville, Iredell County (2009-2010)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Greensboro Northern and Eastern Loops, Guilford County (2006)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: US 52 Improvement Project, Forsyth County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: NC



- 109 Improvement Project, Forsyth and Davidson Counties (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 158 (Elizabeth Street) from NC 34 (North Water Street) to US 17 Business in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 17 Business/NC 37 from the Perquimans River Bridge to the NC 37 split, Hertford vicinity, Perquimans County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Improvements to NC 33 from US 264 in Greenville to US 64 in Tarboro, Pitt and Edgecombe Counties (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Kerr Avenue Improvements, Wilmington, New Hanover County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Salem Creek Connector, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2004)

## **OTHER PUBLICATIONS**

- *Winston-Salem's Architectural Heritage*, published by the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission in 2015
- "Northrup and O'Brien," biographical entry completed in 2010 for the *Dictionary of North Carolina Architects and Builders*, an online resource administered by North Carolina State University
- "Denominational Histories," with Teresa Douglas, Rebecca Smith, and Carroll Van West, in *Powerful Artifacts: A Guide to Surveying and Documenting Rural African-American Churches in the South*, Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, July 2000.
- *Paving the Way: A Bibliography of the Modern Natchez Trace Parkway* with Timothy Davis, Sara Amy Leach, and Ashley Vaughn, Natchez Trace Parkway, National Park Service, 1999.
- Index, *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, Winter 1998.
- "Andrew Jackson Donelson," "Samuel Donelson," and "Stockly Donelson," *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville, 1998.

## **HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATIONS FOR TAX CREDIT PROJECTS**

- Flynt Service Station - Lazenby Gas Station and Grocery Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2017)
- Empire Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Salisbury, Rowan County (2016-2017)
- O'Hanlon Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2017)
- Lenoir Cotton Mill – Blue Bell, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2017)
- Bernhardt Box Company –Steele Cotton Mill – Hayes Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2017)
- Sterchi's Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2016-2017)
- Charlotte Fire Station No. 4 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016-2017)
- Southern Cotton Mills – Osage Manufacturing Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Bessemer City, Gaston County (2016-2017)
- Southern Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County (2016)
- Haywood County Hospital Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Waynesville, Haywood County (2016)
- Roberts Grocery Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- Highland Park Manufacturing Company Mill No. 1 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016)
- Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Waxhaw, Union County (2015-2016)
- Pepper Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015-2016)
- Loray Mill Project 2 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Gastonia, Gaston County (2015-2016)

- Cleveland County Training School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015-2016)
- A. Blanton Grocery Company Warehouse Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015-2016)
- Spencer's, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Mt. Airy, Surry County (2015-2016)
- Hudson's Department Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Swift and Company Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- Speas Vinegar Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2015)
- Pickett Cotton Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, High Point, Guilford County (2014-2015)
- Joseph L. and Margaret N. Graham House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014-2015)
- Waller House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Dozier vicinity, Forsyth County (2014-2015)
- Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Concord, Cabarrus County (2014)
- Oakdale Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Jamestown, Guilford County (2014)
- Carolina Casket Company (812 Millis Street) Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, High Point, Guilford County (2014)
- Albemarle Graded School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Albemarle, Stanly County (2014)
- Old German Baptist Brethren Church Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014)
- Florence Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Forest City, Rutherford County (2014)
- Blanton Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Forest City, Rutherford County (2014)
- Barker House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Henderson vicinity, Vance County (2014)
- Pearl and James M. Crutchfield House House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Burtner Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Hudson Cotton Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Hudson, Caldwell County (2014)
- Hotel Hinton Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Edenton, Chowan County (2013-2015)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Commercial Building, Acme-McCrary Hosiery Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2013-2015)
- Hoots Milling Company Roller Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- George H. Black House and Brickyard Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Cranford Industries Office Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2012-2013)
- Asheboro Hosiery Mills – Cranford Furniture Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2011-2013)
- Romina Theater, Horne Mercantile, Forest City Diner, Smiths Department Store, and Central Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Forest City, Rutherford County (2010-2013)
- O. P. Lutz Furniture Company – Lutz Hosiery Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2012)
- Spencer's, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Mt. Airy, Surry County (2012)
- W. L. Robison Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011-2012)
- City Hospital - Gaston Memorial Hospital Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Gastonia, Gaston County (2011)
- Chatham Manufacturing Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011)
- Royster Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2010-2011)

- Church Street School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Parts 1 and 2, Thomasville, Davidson County (2009)

### **SELECTED PRESENTATIONS (CONFERENCES/ANNUAL MEETINGS/STUDY PROGRAMS)**

- “St. Andrews Presbyterian College: A Modernist Mecca in Eastern North Carolina,” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 2016
- “Winston-Salem’s Architectural Heritage,” numerous presentations promoting book of the same name from May 2015 until 2016
- “Winston-Salem, North Carolina’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architects,” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Fayetteville, Arkansas, October 2014
- “Forsyth County Architectural Survey Update,” numerous presentations for entities including the Winston-Salem-Forsyth County Planning Board, Historic Resources Commission, City Council, and County Commissioners; the Forsyth County Genealogical Society, the State Historic Preservation Office’s National Register Advisory Committee in Raleigh, the Winston-Salem Colonial Dames Chapter, and various Winston-Salem garden clubs, 2007-2015
- “New Tools for Old Designs: Researching Historic Architecture Today,” at the Traditional Building Conference Series, “Building Well: Traditional Design, Materials, and Methods,” Graylyn International Conference Center, Winston-Salem, April 2012
- “Forsyth County’s Agricultural Heritage,” keynote address at the 2011 Farm City Banquet, held by the Forsyth County Agricultural Extension Service, Winston-Salem, November 2011 and Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2012
- “From Farm to Factory: Continuity and Change in the Bethania Freedmen’s Community,” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Charleston, South Carolina, October 2011
- “Winston-Salem’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture,” Reynolda House Museum of American Art, October 2011
- “From the Roaring Twenties to the Space Age: Winston-Salem, North Carolina’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture,” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 2010
- “Winston-Salem’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture,” Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2010
- “Forsyth County’s Cultural Landscapes,” Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2009
- “Forsyth County’s Historic African American Resources,” Preserve Historic Forsyth Annual Meeting, March 2009
- “Set in Stone: The Work of Frank W. Murrell and Sons,” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Greensboro, North Carolina, October 2008
- “From Frontier to Factory Revisited: Forsyth County’s Diverse Architectural Legacy,” opening lecture at the Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Winston-Salem, October 2008
- “Leave No Stone Unturned: An Attempt to Uncover the Work of Charleston’s African American Stonemasons,” Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute, Winston-Salem, 2008
- “Early North Carolina Architecture,” North Carolina Museums Council Annual Meeting, Hickory, March 2007
- “An Anglomaniac Mansion in Tobacco Town: Mayer, Murray and Phillip’s Dyer House of 1931,” Colonial Dames Meeting, Winston-Salem, January 2007; Historic Architecture Round Table, Raleigh, North Carolina, October 2005
- “Gastonia’s Architecture: Portrait of a New South Economy,” with Sarah W. David, Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Gastonia, October 2005
- “Aladdin Homes: Built in a Day,” Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Winterthur, Wilmington, Delaware
- “A Movable Beast: NCDOT’s Historic Truss Bridge Reuse and Relocation Program,” Preservation

North Carolina Annual Conference, Statesville, 2001

- “The African American Community of Bethania,” Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute, Winston-Salem, July 1997

## **SPECIALIZED TRAINING**

- Victorian Society Summer School in Chicago, Illinois, Summer 2016
- Reynolda House Museum of American Art, “From the English Country House to the American Plantation: American Art and Architecture, 1650-1850,” Winston-Salem, Spring 2015
- Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute: Charleston, Winston-Salem, July 2008
- “Green Strategies for Historic Buildings,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2008
- The Historic New England Program in New England Studies, Boston, June 2006
- “Historic Landscapes: Planning, Management, and Cultural Landscape Reports,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2005
- Winterthur Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Wilmington, Delaware
- “Disadvantaged Business Enterprises Program Improvement Training,” presented by the South Carolina Department of Transportation in Columbia, S.C., March 2003
- “NEPA Environmental Cross-Cutters Course,” presented by National Environmental Protection Agency in Raleigh, N.C., July 2002
- “Advanced Section 4(f) Workshop,” presented by the Federal Highways Administration in Raleigh, N.C., November 2002
- “Assessing Indirect and Cumulative Impacts of Transportation Projects in North Carolina,” presented by the Louis Berger Group, Inc. in Raleigh, N.C., December 2002
- “Introduction to Section 106,” presented by the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Raleigh, N.C., April 2002
- Restoration Field School, taught by Travis McDonald at Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest in Forest, Virginia, Summer 2000
- “History of North Carolina Architecture,” taught by Catherine Bishir at North Carolina State University in Raleigh, N.C., Spring 2000
- Victorian Society Summer School in Newport, Rhode Island, taught by Richard Guy Wilson, Summer 1999
- Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute: The Backcountry, in Winston-Salem, N.C., Summer 1997

## **PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS**

American Association for State and Local History  
Friends of MESDA and the Collections  
National Trust for Historic Preservation  
National Council on Public History  
North Carolina Museums Council  
Preservation North Carolina  
Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians  
Southern Garden History Society  
Vernacular Architecture Forum