



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt Jr., Governor
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

September 23, 1996

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
310 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report addendum for
relocation of NC 119, Alamance County, U-
3109, Federal Aid Project STP-119(1), State
Project 8.1470901, ER 97-7371

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of August 29, 1996, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Scott Owen concerning the above project.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

Cook's Mill. This property is eligible under Criterion A because it reflects the important role that grist mills played in the economic development of Alamance County from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. It is also eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of mill construction. We believe the proposed boundaries are appropriate for this property.

Dr. W. N. Tate Farm. This property is eligible under Criterion A as an example of the family dairy and beef farms that played an important role in Alamance County's agricultural development in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The farm is also eligible under Criterion C for its Eastlake-style farmhouse. We believe the proposed boundaries are appropriate for this property.

House #K. This house is eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of log construction in Alamance County. We believe the proposed boundaries are appropriate for this property.

The following property is determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:



Tate-Lambert House. This house has undergone numerous alterations and additions, and its original farmland has been subdivided, causing a loss of integrity of design and setting.

Until additional information for the property listed below is provided, we are unable to make a determination of their eligibility for the National Register:

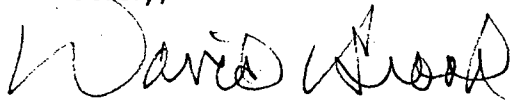
Bud Reed Farm. The report states that the log house's ruinous condition has robbed it of its integrity, yet the narrative description does not address its condition, and it is not apparent from the photographs. Please provide us with additional information about the condition of the house.

The report in general meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior.

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, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,



David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: H. F. Vick
C. Bruton
Alamance County Historic Properties Commission

bc: File
Brown/Bevin
County
RF



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
Region Four
310 New Bern Avenue, Suite 410
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601
August 29, 1996

IN REPLY REFER TO
HO-NC

AUG 30 1996

Mr. David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Cultural Resources
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27601

ER97-1371
due 9/23
DKB

Dear Mr. Brook:

Subject: Federal No. STP-119(1); Addendum to the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report for the relocation of NC 119 from I-85 to south of SR 1917, Alamance County, TIP project No. U-3109, State Project No. 8.1470901.

DKB
9/20/96

The original study area for this project was expanded to evaluate alternatives that avoided impacts to the Paisley-Cates Farm a property eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Enclosed are two copies of an Addendum to the Historic Architectural Survey Report which documents the findings of the investigation of three new study areas.

Based on information in the report, we have determined that three additional properties are eligible for the National Register:

- Cook's Mill (#E)
- Dr., W. N. Tate house (#G)
- House (#K)

Your concurrence with our determinations of eligibility is requested.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Felix Davila of my staff at 856-4350 or Dr. V. Charles Bruton, NCDOT Environmental Unit Head at 733-3141.

Sincerely yours,

Royce Shelton

For Nicholas L. Graf, P.E.
Division Administrator

Enclosures
cc. H. Frank Vick, P.E.



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt Jr., Governor
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

October 9, 1996

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
310 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Mebane Bypass, Alamance County, U-3109,
Federal Aid Project No. STP-119(1), State
Project 8.1470901, ER 97-7371

Dear Mr. Graf:

We received additional information about the above project from Scott Owen of the North Carolina Department of Transportation by his memorandum of September 30, 1996.

We concur that the buildings comprising the Bud Reed Farm are seriously deteriorated and do not retain enough integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David Brook".

David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: H. F. Vick
B. Church
Alamance County Historic Properties Commission

b: File
Brown/Beyn
County
RF



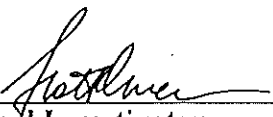
An Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report
Phase II (Abridged)

ADDENDUM

NC 119 from I-85 to North of SR 2005 (Landi Lane)
Alamance County, North Carolina
TIP No. U-3109
State Project No. 8.1470901
Federal Aid Project No. STP-119(1)

North Carolina Department of Transportation
Report Prepared by Scott Owen

August 1996



Principal Investigator
North Carolina Department of Transportation

13 August 96
(Date)



Supervisor, Historic Architectural Resources Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

8/13/96
(Date)

Management Summary

This report is an addendum to the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report for TIP No. U-3109, dated April 13, 1995. This addendum evaluates three new study areas:

I-85 Interchange Area: Environmental input has been requested for the area immediately south of the existing interchange. Alternative interchange designs, which include loops in the southern quadrants of the interchange to accommodate heavy turning movements, area being considered. In this case, additional right of way will be required on the south side of I-85.

West End Community Avoidance Area: Environmental input has been requested for the area immediately west of the original environmental study corridors in the vicinity of US 70. This additional area is needed in order to study an alignment shift that will minimize impacts to the West End community.

Paisley-Cates Farm Avoidance Area: Environmental input has been requested for the area west and north of the Paisley-Cates Farm, which was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B in the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report for TIP No. U-3109 dated April 13, 1995, and under Criterion A in an addendum to that Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report dated June 30, 1995. This area is needed to study avoidance alternatives, as required by Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966.

The alternatives that avoid the Paisley-Cates Farm will cross SR 1917 (White Level Road) and tie into existing NC 119 in the vicinity of SR 2005 (Landi Lane). These alternatives are approximately 0.8 mile longer than the original corridor.

A Phase II (Abridged) survey was conducted to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and to identify and evaluate all properties over fifty years of age within the APE according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. A North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) staff architectural historian searched Alamance County survey maps and forms on file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Raleigh, as well as the National Register of Historic Places and the State Study List, for any historic properties that may lie within the new study areas. Background research aided in preparation of a local historic and architectural context within which any identified properties could be evaluated. An APE boundary was established during an intensive field survey, and included all properties located within and adjoining the new study areas. NCDOT staff architectural historians conducted this field survey on January 22, February 20, 26, 28, and August 2, 1996, and covered 100% of the APE by car and on foot in search of those properties over fifty years of age that appeared eligible for the National Register.

Twelve properties were identified during two days of intensive survey on January 22, and February 20, 1996. In a meeting on January 25, 1996, SHPO concurred with NCDOT's determination that eight of these properties are not eligible for the National Register and are not worthy of further evaluation. Photographs of these properties, with a copy of the signed concurrence form, follow in Appendix A. Another field survey on August 2, 1996 revealed a thirteenth property. This report evaluates the remaining five properties, and finds that three are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. There are no properties in the APE listed on the National Register or the State Study List.

Properties Eligible for the National Register

Cook's Mill (#E) AM 0105	12
Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G) AM 0419	31
House (#K)	50

Properties Not Eligible for the National Register

Tate-Lambert House (#L) AM 0421	65
Bud Reed Farm (#M)	77

Properties Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Review

House (#A)	90
House (#B)	90
House (#C)	91
House (#D)	91
House (#F)	92
House (#H)	92
House (#I)	93
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Purpose of Survey and Report

This survey was conducted and report prepared in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies conducted by NCDOT and documented by an Environmental Assessment (EA). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the EA and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Section 470f, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

Methodology

This survey was conducted and report compiled by NCDOT in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Phase II (Abridged) Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT dated June 15, 1994. This survey report meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

NCDOT conducted a Phase II (Abridged) survey with the following goals: 1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; 2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and historical background research of the project area. NCDOT staff architectural historians conducted the field survey by car and on foot, and photographed and keyed all structures over fifty years of age to a U.S.G.S. quadrangle map and an aerial map.

An NCDOT staff architectural historian searched SHPO's survey files and found that several properties within the APE have been previously surveyed. There are no properties in the APE listed on the National Register or the State Study List. Carl Lounsbury conducted the first architectural survey of Alamance County, and published his findings in Alamance County Architectural Heritage (1980). Patricia S. Dickinson updated the rural section of Lounsbury's survey in 1990; her maps and files are deposited with SHPO. In addition she also completed a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled "Log Buildings in Alamance County, North Carolina, c. 1780-c. 1930" in 1993. Other works that provided helpful information during background research and property evaluation include: Alamance County: The Legacy of Its People and Places, edited by Elinor Samons Euliss (1984); Centennial History of Alamance County, 1849-1949, by Walter Whitaker, Staley A. Cook, and A. Howard White; and the Agricultural Schedules for individual farms in the 1850-1880 Censuses of the United States.

Summary Results and Findings

Properties Under Fifty Years of Age

Criterion Consideration G, for properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years, states that properties less than fifty years of age may be listed in the National Register only if they are of exceptional importance or if they are integral parts of districts eligible for the National Register. There are no properties in the APE that qualify for the National Register under Criterion Consideration G.

List of Properties Eligible for the National Register

Cook's Mill (#E)
Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G)
House (#K)

List of Properties Not Eligible for the National Register

Tate-Lambert House (#L)
Bud Reed Farm (#M)

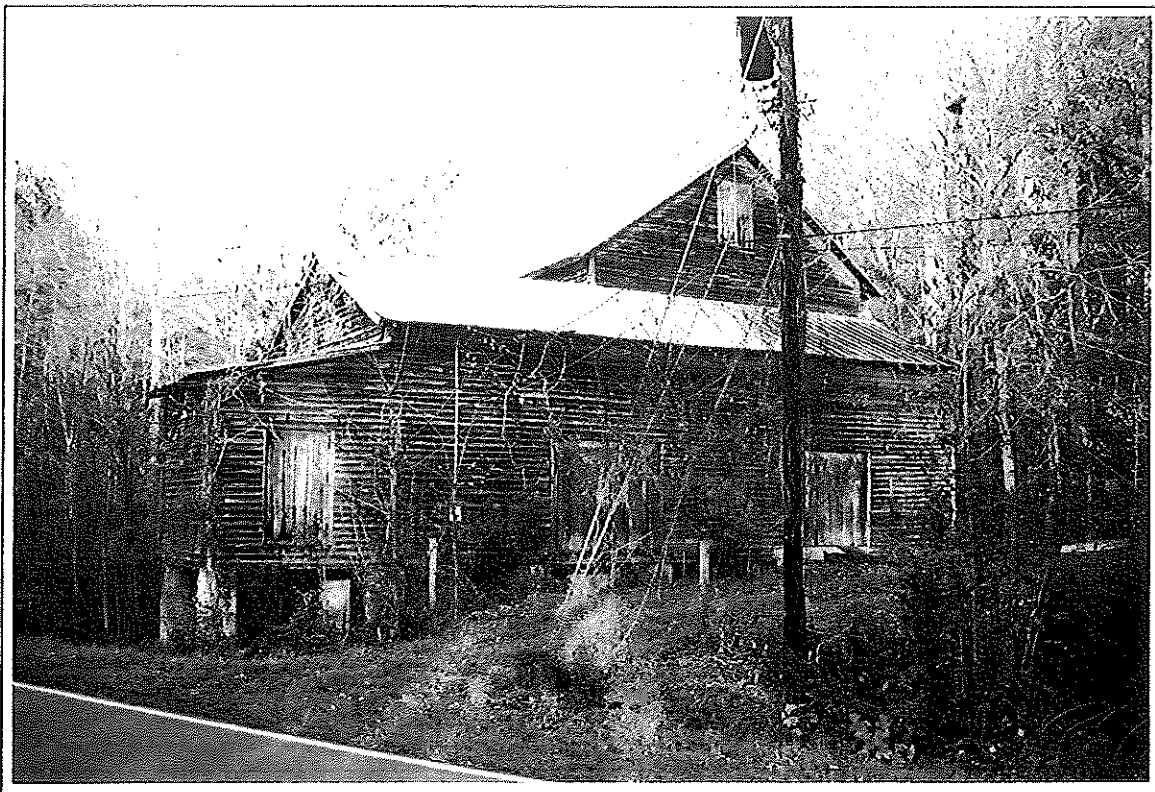
List of Properties Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation

House (#A)
House (#B)
House (#C)
House (#D)
House (#F)
House (#H)
House (#I)
House (#J)

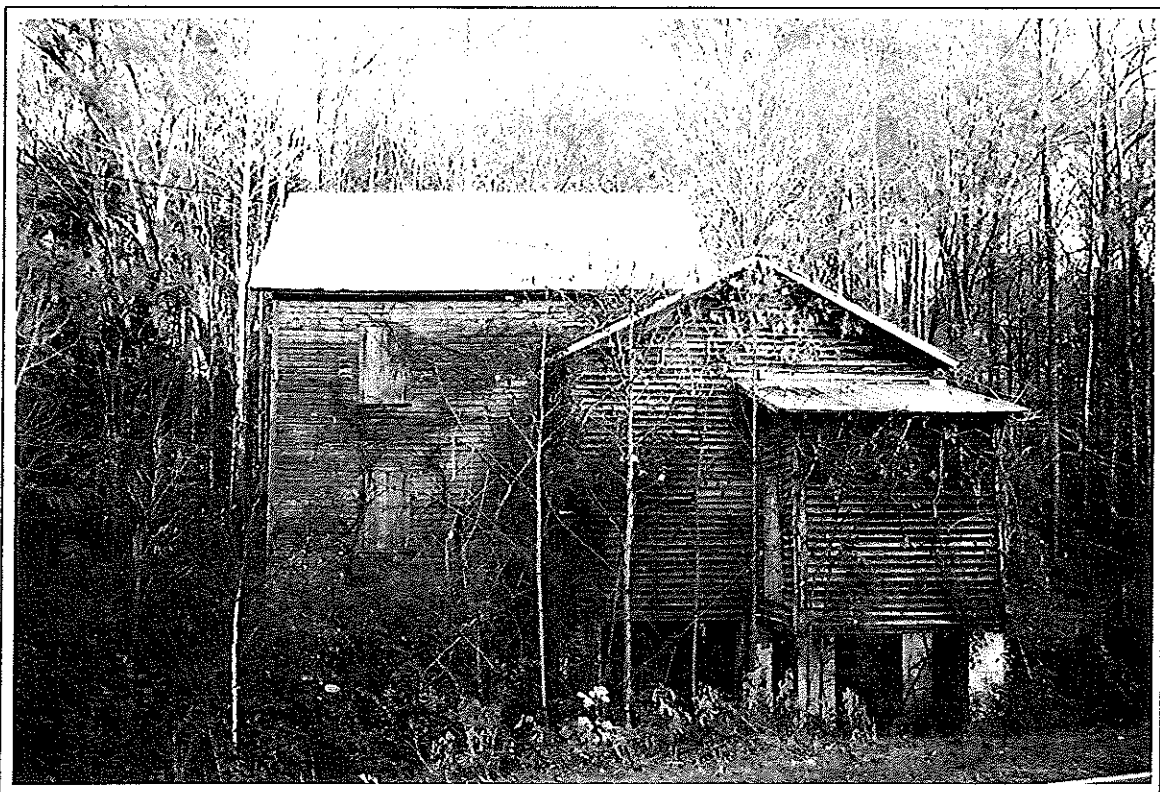
Property Evaluations for National Register Eligibility

Properties Eligible for the National Register:

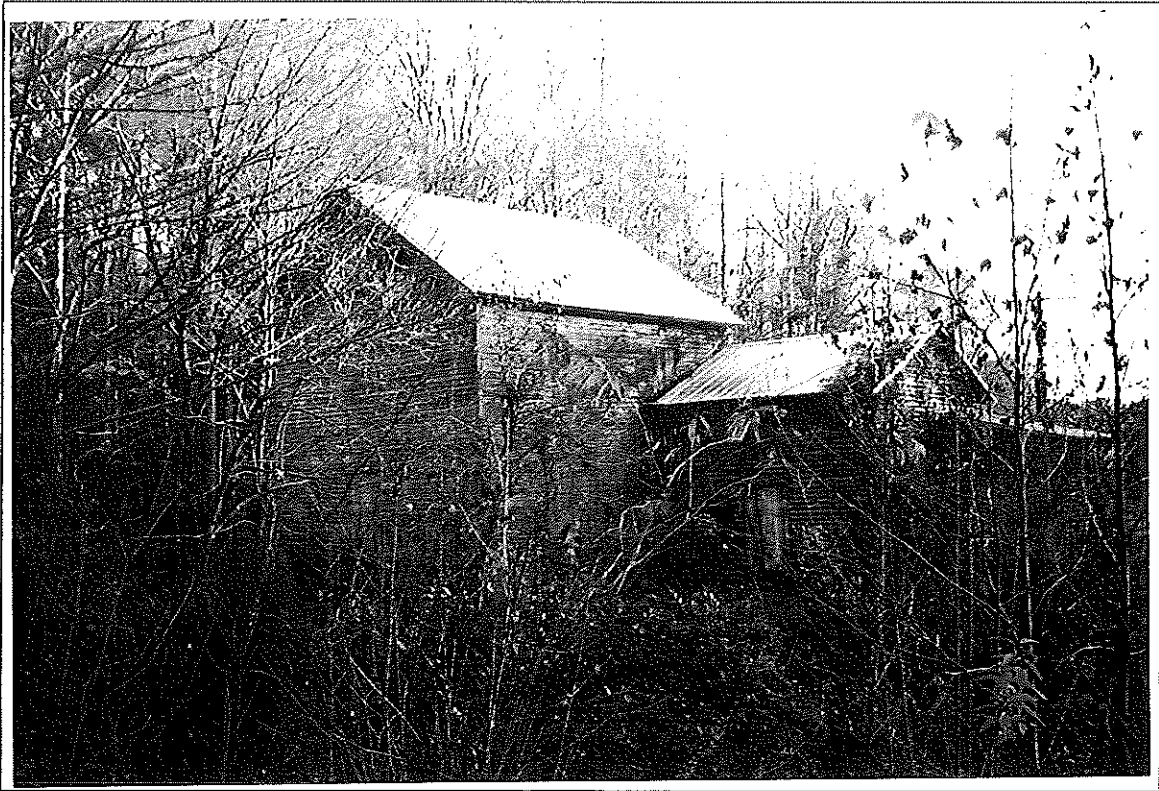
Cook's Mill (#E)



Cook's Mill (#E). View from SW.



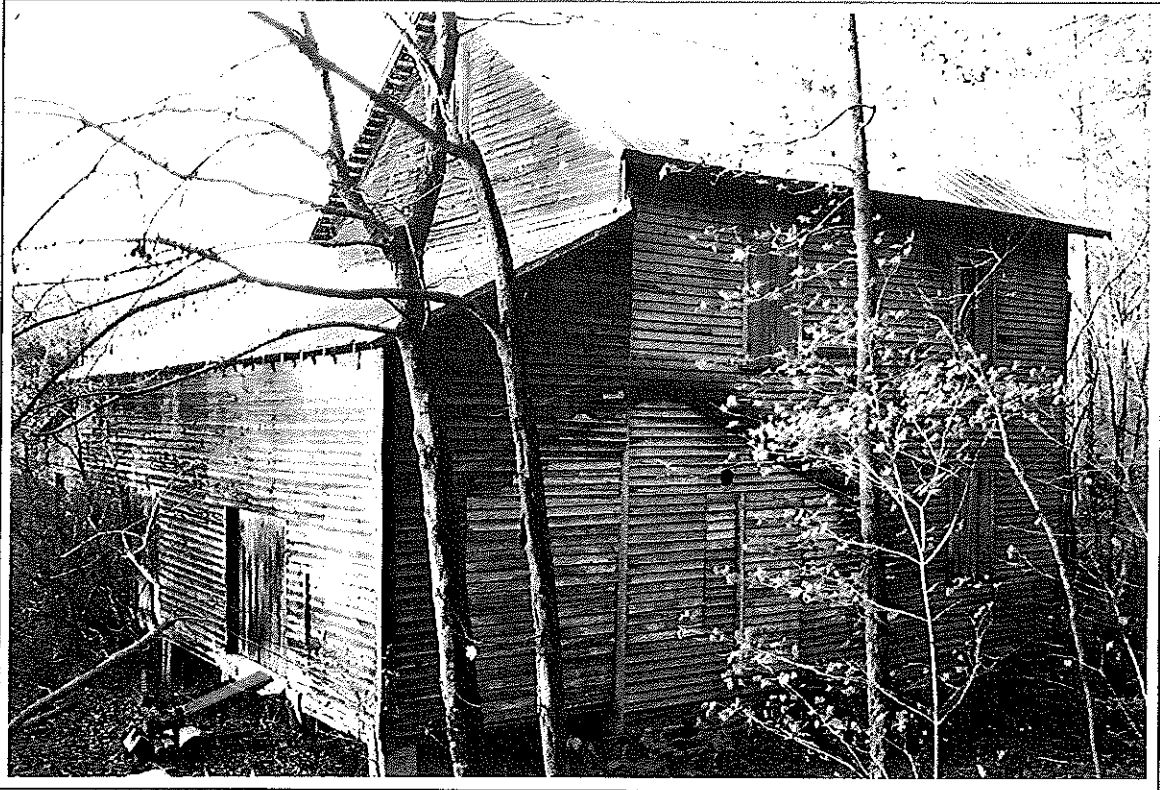
Cook's Mill (#E). West elevation.



Cook's Mill (#E). View from NW.



Cook's Mill (#E). View from NE.



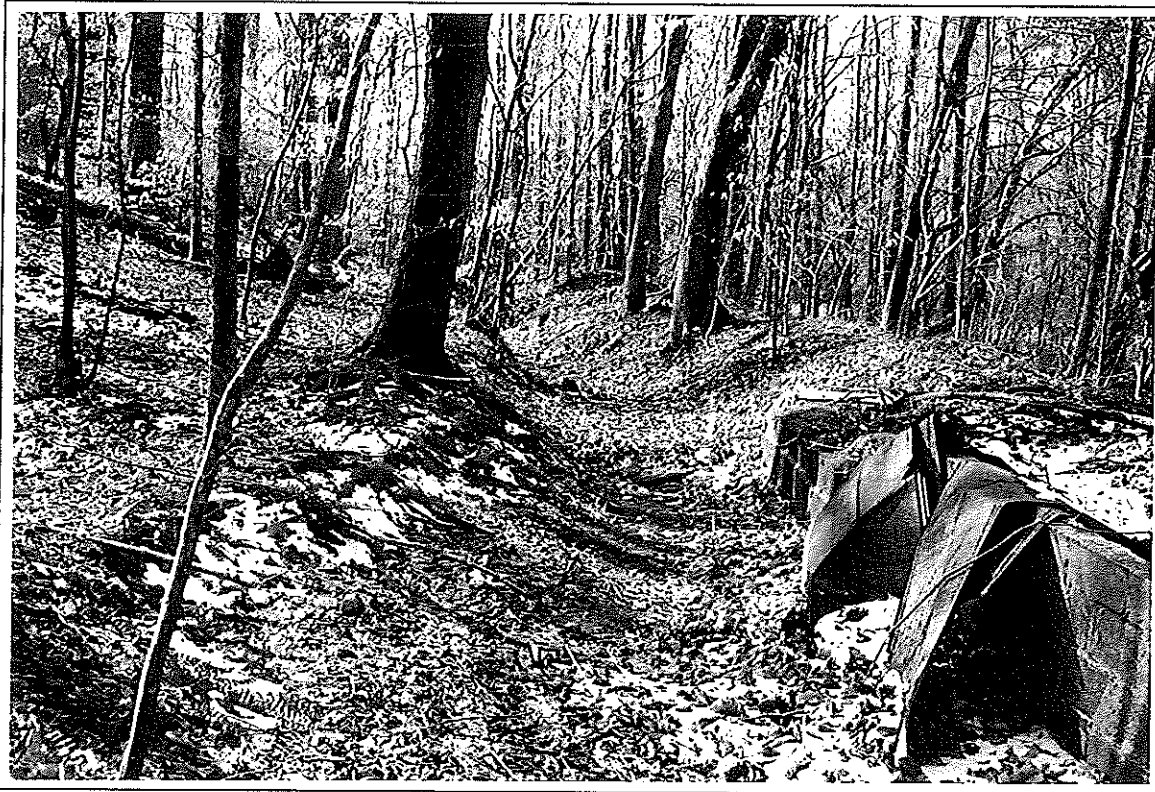
Cook's Mill (#E). View from NE.



Cook's Mill (#E). View S along Cook's Mill Road.



Cook's Mill (#E). End of race behind mill; overshot wheel in background.



Cook's Mill (#E). View of race S from mill.



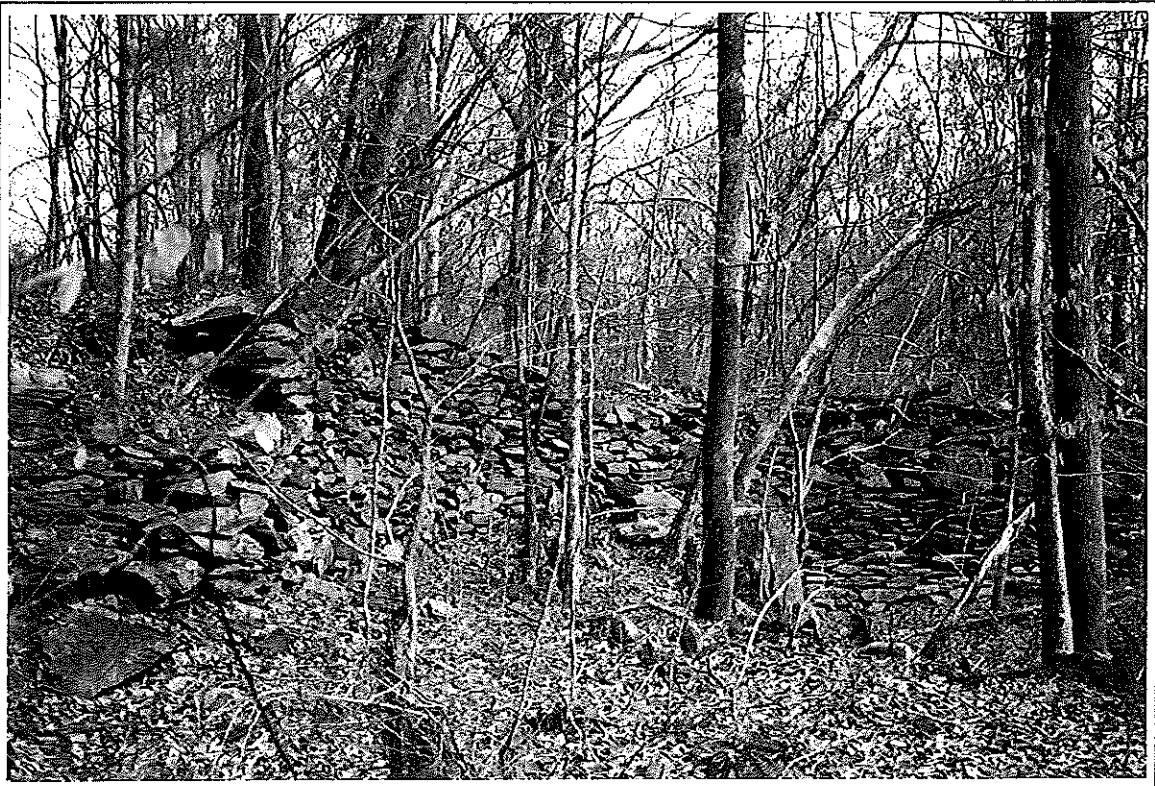
Cook's Mill (#E). Race.



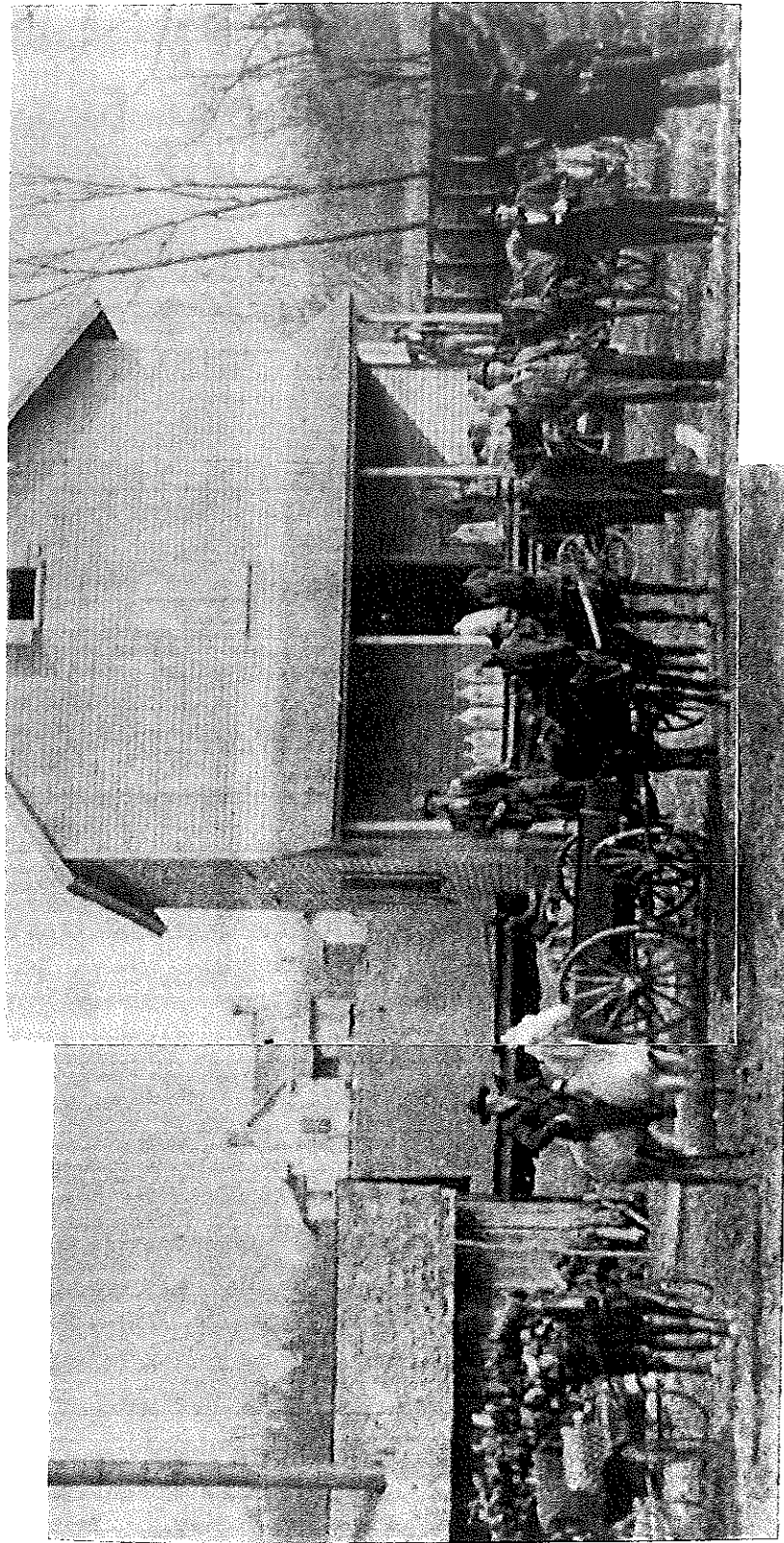
Cook's Mill (#E). Race.



Cook's Mill (#E). Broken dam across Mill Creek.



Cook's Mill (#E). Remains of dam on N side of Mill Creek.



Cook's Mill (#E). Photograph ca. 1895-1910.

Cook's Mill (#E)

Location: E side of SR 1920 (Cooks Mill Road), approximately 0.5 mile N of SR 1921 (Mebane-Rogers Road).

Description: Cook's Mill consists of a ca. 1890s frame mill structure with several additions, all resting on fieldstone and concrete block foundations; a mill race measuring approximately 950 feet; and a broken fieldstone dam that once spanned Mill Creek. Much of the mill's original machinery still survives, including the rusted overshot wheel on the north side of the building. The mill building, today situated twenty feet off Cooks Mill Road, is located on the west side of a hill just north and east of Mill Creek. The dam lies southeast of the mill building, in a wooded area on the other side of the hill. The race begins here, high on a bluff overlooking the old dam on Mill Creek, and meanders down around the south side of the hill to the mill building. A shallow pond on the north side of the building once collected runoff water from the race, and redirected it back to Mill Creek through a culvert under Cooks Mill Road. Today the pond is dry and overgrown with brush.

A hewn timber frame with mortise and tenon construction houses the mill, and circular sawn weatherboarding sheath the exterior. The original core of the mill appears to have been a two-story section with a gable roof overlooking a porch across the south face of the building. A story-and-a-half cross gable addition on concrete block piers has since been added across the south facade, obscuring the original porch. The cross gable roof peaks just below the eaves of the two-story section. A one-story lean-to juts from the west end of the cross gable section, and stands over the edge of the pond on tall concrete block piers. A one-story gable addition was once made on the east end of the mill building, but it has since been removed (the ghost marks of the roof line are still visible on the west facade). A new metal roof covers the entire building.

NCDOT archaeologist Gerold Glover gained access inside the mill, and reported its condition to be excellent. Most, if not all, of the machinery is apparently still in place, and the mill is currently being used for storage by its owners.

Historical Background: Cook's Mill is apparently the third mill to stand on this site since the mid eighteenth century.¹ Alexander Mebane, Sr., an early Scotch-Irish Presbyterian settler thought to have migrated from Pennsylvania in the late 1730s, is reputed to have built the first mill on this site in 1757. Mebane was active in local affairs, serving as Orange County's first sheriff in 1752-53 (Orange County was carved from Bladen County in 1752; Alamance County later split from Orange County in 1849), and helping to lay out the first

¹ "Cook's Mill," Survey File AM 105, Survey and Planning Branch, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, 1978, and Shelby Bowman, "Cooks Mill: A 226 year-old landmark," [Mebane, N. C.] Enterprise 9 March 1983: 5A.

prison in Hillsborough.² Though too old to fight in the Revolutionary War, Mebane served as a colonel in the local militia and supplied the American forces with food from his mill, for which he suffered retaliation from the British and Tories.³

This mill and subsequent replacements reportedly stayed in the Mebane family for five generations.⁴ If this is true, then Mebane's son, Alexander Mebane, Jr. (1744-1795), probably oversaw the mill's operation. In addition to being a prosperous farmer, Mebane, Jr., had a long and distinguished career as a statesman. He served as Orange County's delegate to the Provincial Congress in Halifax (1776), helping to adopt the state constitution; was justice of the peace of Orange County (1776); became the first sheriff of Orange County under statehood (1777-80); served in the Orange County militia during the revolution, and remained as a colonel and brigadier general after the war; was elected to the House of Commons (1783-84); was auditor of the Hillsborough Convention (1788) and a delegate to the Fayetteville Convention (1789), where he opposed ratification of the United States Constitution for its lack of a bill of rights; was appointed as one of the original trustees of the University of North Carolina (1789), and was named a commissioner to oversee construction of the university buildings and to layout the town of Chapel Hill (1792); and finally was elected to the Third Congress of the United States (1793-95).⁵

Alexander Mebane, Jr.'s son James Mebane (1774-1857) was also a distinguished figure in North Carolina politics. James was elected to the House of Commons eight times (1798, 1801, 1803, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1823, and 1831), serving as speaker in the 1820-21 session, and served in the state senate in 1808-11 and 1828. He also served on the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina (1811-57), where he had been in the first class of students in 1795 (he never graduated).⁶

No documentation other than local tradition has been uncovered to link James Mebane or his father with the operation of his grandfather's mill. However, James's son Giles Mebane (1809-99) is listed in the industry schedule of the 1850 census as operating a water-powered grist mill in the "North District" of Alamance County (the area of Hawfields and Mebane is considered to lie within the northern half of the county).⁷

² Ruth Blackwelder, The Age of Orange: Political and Intellectual Leadership in North Carolina, 1752-1861 (Charlotte: Loftin, 1961) 7,9.

³ "Cook's Mill," and Elinor Simmons Euliss, ed., Alamance County: The Legacy of Its People and Places (Greensboro: Legacy, 1984) 300-1.

⁴ "Cook's Mill."

⁵ "Mebane, Alexander," Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, ed. William S. Powell, 6 vols., 1979-96 (Chapel Hill: U of North Carolina P, 1991) 4:244.

⁶ "Mebane, James," Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, ed. William S. Powell, 6 vols., 1979-96 (Chapel Hill: U of North Carolina P, 1991) 4:247.

⁷ In 1849, Giles Mebane processed 3000 pounds of wheat and 4000 pounds of corn, producing 600 barrels of wheat flour and 2000 bushels of corn meal.

Like his father and grandfather, Giles Mebane was a farmer and a North Carolina legislator. He served in the House of Commons in 1844-49, where he introduced the bill to create Alamance County out of Orange County in 1849. He then served as state representative of the new county in 1854-60, and as state senator in 1861-65. He was also elected to the Secession Convention in 1861, the constitutional conventions of 1861 and 1865, and the Council of State in 1866.

Giles Mebane also served on corporate boards and had many business interests. As a legislator in the 1840s, he was a strong supporter of the bill to create the North Carolina Railroad and served on the railroad's board of directors for eighteen years. He was also named a commissioner of the Alamance and Caswell Plank Road Company in 1855, and was an incorporator of the Caswell Railroad Company in 1861. Mebane moved to Caswell County after the Civil War and helped found the Milton and Sutherlin Narrow-Gauge Railroad in 1877. He was one of the founders of the Farmer's Bank of Milton and in that same year represented Orange and Caswell Counties in the state senate. Mebane served for many years as chairman of the Caswell County courts, and moved back to Graham, the county seat of Alamance County, in his old age to live until his death in 1899.⁸

After five generations of ownership by the Mebane family, Thomas and Erastus Cook bought the milling operation around the turn of the twentieth century. An 1893 Alamance County map, detailed enough to show numerous grist, saw, and cotton mills throughout the county, does not show a mill at this site.⁹ Thus, the present mill seems to be of post-1893 construction, though whether by the Mebanes, Cooks or others is unknown.

The Cooks operated the present mill until the 1930s. "Several other men owned Cook's Mill after the Cooks died, but Floyd (Sarge) May, a native of Georgia, served as miller during 1957 and until dentists [James A.] Foust and Hook and physician W. G. Aycock bought Cook's Mill in 1958. Foust and his business partners stopped operation of the mill in 1960."¹⁰ Dr. Aycock still owns the mill and hopes to restore it; it is presently used for storage.

A 1961 survey map of Cook's Mill shows two houses standing nearby. The house north of the mill is in ruins, and sits on a rise just off Cooks Mill Road and Knollwood Falls Road. According to the present owner Dr. Aycock, this is thought to have once been the miller's house. See the archaeology report for more information on this ruins.¹¹ The house south of the mill does not survive. Cooks Mill Road shifted closer to the mill sometime after 1961, obliterating the house site.

⁸ "Mebane, Giles," Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, ed. William S. Powell, 6 vols., 1979-96 (Chapel Hill: U of North Carolina P, 1991) 4:246-47.

⁹ William L. Spoon, Map of Alamance County, North Carolina, map (Burlington, 1893).

¹⁰ Bowman.

¹¹ Gerold F. Glover, "Archaeological Survey, NC 119 Relocation, Alamance County, TIP U-3109," Planning and Environmental Branch, Division of Highways, North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh, 1996.

Context: Permanent settlers first began trickling into the Alamance County area in the 1720s. But it was not until the 1740s that this trickle developed into a flood of immigrants in search of cheap and fertile land. From the 1740s until the 1770s the Shenandoah Valley acted as a funnel for succeeding waves of Scotch-Irish, German, and English settlers from New England, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

The Alamance County area, which was part of Orange County until 1849, was settled haphazardly: those who could patented the choicest lands available, while others squatted on unclaimed or unimproved lands. Nonetheless a general settlement pattern for the area did emerge according to the establishment of churches. The Scotch-Irish founded their main Presbyterian church in Hawfields, and many settled in what would become eastern Alamance County. Pennsylvania Quakers established the Crane Creek Meeting House in southern Alamance and settled in the Snow Camp area, while German settlers built their Lutheran and Reformed Churches in west-central Alamance and east Guilford Counties.¹²

From its settlement beginning in the 1720s through the late nineteenth century, Alamance County was largely comprised of small yeoman farms that operated on a subsistence level.¹³ Since Alamance County could not boast of any sort of plantation economy, and since the significant Quaker population retarded any widespread acceptance of slavery (at least until the introduction of cotton in the early and middle nineteenth century), area farms had to rely on crops such as wheat, corn, and hay (as feed for local dairy herds) that were not labor- or capital-intensive. Tobacco, therefore, did not become a major commercial crop in Alamance County until after the Civil War.

Earlier settlers discovered that the area's swift, shallow creeks were ideal for grist and saw mills. One grist mill would serve several area farmers, milling wheat and corn into flour, meal, and feed. In fact, many local farms relied on wheat flour for cash income. A search of census records shows that many grist mills were in operation in Alamance County before the turn of the twentieth century. For example, the county had twenty-one mills in 1860 and twenty-three in 1880 (with 639 and 1,313 in operation statewide, respectively).¹⁴ Later census records show that local grist mills dwindled in number through the first decades of the twentieth century, most likely due to the rise of commercial mills.¹⁵

¹² Carl Lounsbury, Alamance County Architectural Heritage (Graham: Alamance Historic Properties Commission, 1980) 1.

¹³ Bill Sharpe, A New Geography of North Carolina, 4 vols. (Raleigh: Sharpe, 1954) 1:5. Census records indicate that the average farm size in 1790 was 352 acres.

¹⁴ Manufactures of the United States in 1860; Compiled from the Original Returns of the Eighth Census under the Direction of the Secretary of the Interior (Washington, D. C.: 1865), and Department of the Interior, Census Office, Report on the Manufactures of the United States at the Twelfth Census (June 1, 1880) (Washington, D. C.: 1883). Also, Ninth Census -- Volume III. The Statistics of the Wealth and Industry of the United States (Washington, D. C.: 1872). The 1870 census shows only one grist mill in operation in Alamance County, a sign of the economic and social difficulties wreaked by the Civil War.

¹⁵ Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census, Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910. Volume IX: Manufactures, 1909 (Washington, D. C.: GPO, 1912), Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Fourteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1920. Volume 9: Manufactures, 1919 (Washington, D. C.: GPO, 1923), United States Department of Commerce,

Evaluation: Cook's Mill is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A (Event) for its significance in local industry. To be eligible for significance under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history or a pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. And finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Register Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, p. 12). Cook's Mill, as well as previous mills on this site, played an important role in the economy of the area by providing a market for locally grown wheat and corn. Its survival reflects the importance that grist mills played in the economic development of Alamance County from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries.

Cook's Mill is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B (Person) for its association 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. For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with persons *individually* significant within a historic context; 2) is normally associated with a person's *productive* life, reflecting the time period when he or she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions (National Register Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, p. 15). Although previous mills on this site were associated with the Mebane family, there is no evidence to support the present mill's association with the family.

Cook's Mill is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its significance in architecture. 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 may lack individual distinction. Cook's Mill retains its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship with its intact frame and interior and surviving machinery, race, and dam. This property does not satisfy the second, third, or fourth requirements: it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value, and it does not constitute a district.

Cook's Mill does, however, satisfy the first requirement, as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of mill construction. To be eligible under this requirement, the mill must

Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census of the United States. Manufactures: 1929, Volume 3 (Washington, D. C.: GPO, 1933), United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940 (Washington, D. C.: GPO, 1942). These records show that 861 grist mills were operating in Alamance County in 1910, down substantially from 1880. The number of mills continued to drop in the twentieth century: 374 in 1920, 201 in 1930, and 118 in 1940.

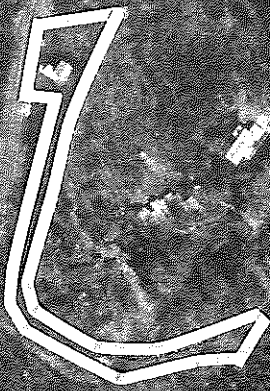
clearly contain enough of the physical features or traits that make up the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction to be considered truly representative. As noted in National Register Bulletin 15, "Characteristics can be expressed in terms such as form, proportion, structure, plan, style, or materials" (p. 18). With its heavy hewn timber frame and mortise and tenon construction, Cook's Mill clearly contains enough of the physical features or traits of mill construction to be considered a good representative of the method.

Cook's Mill is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (Information Potential). 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 prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important (National Register Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, p. 21). The architectural component of Cook's Mill is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Proposed National Register Boundary Description: The proposed National Register boundary for Cook's Mill includes parts of Parcels 37 and 37A (Block 1, Map 10), as shown on the Alamance County tax parcel map. The mill structure, part of the race, and the remains of the dam are located on Parcel 37; the rest of the race follows just inside the property line of Parcel 37A for approximately 290 feet at the corner of Cooks Mill Road and Knollwood Falls Road south of the mill structure. (Knollwood Falls Road is a loop road on the east side of Cooks Mill Road. It connects with Cooks Mill Road just north of the mill structure and again approximately 500 feet south of the mill structure).

The proposed National Register boundary includes the mill structure, race, and the remains of the dam on Mill Creek. The boundary around the mill structure extends north to the edge of pavement of Knollwood Falls Road and west to the edge of pavement of Cooks Mill Road. The boundary follows the race south from the mill building for approximately 450 feet, and then east and northeast for another 500 feet (crossing Knollwood Falls Road) to the remains of the dam on Mill Creek. The boundary extends to ten feet on both sides of the race. At the dam the proposed National Register boundary includes the fieldstone remains on both sides of the creek, and extends northward approximately seventy-five feet to include the beginning of the race from the old mill pond.

Proposed National Register Boundary Justification: The proposed National Register boundary for Cook's Mill includes those contributing features which make this property eligible, namely, the mill structure, the race, and the remains of the dam on Mill Creek. This boundary serves to protect Cook's Mill's integrity of design, feeling, and setting. Since the mill structure extends into the right of way on the east side of Cooks Mill Road, the edge of pavement there has been chosen as part of the boundary.



**Figure 2 -- Aerial Map
Cook's Mill (#E)
Scale: 1 Inch = 400 Feet**

— Proposed National Register Boundary

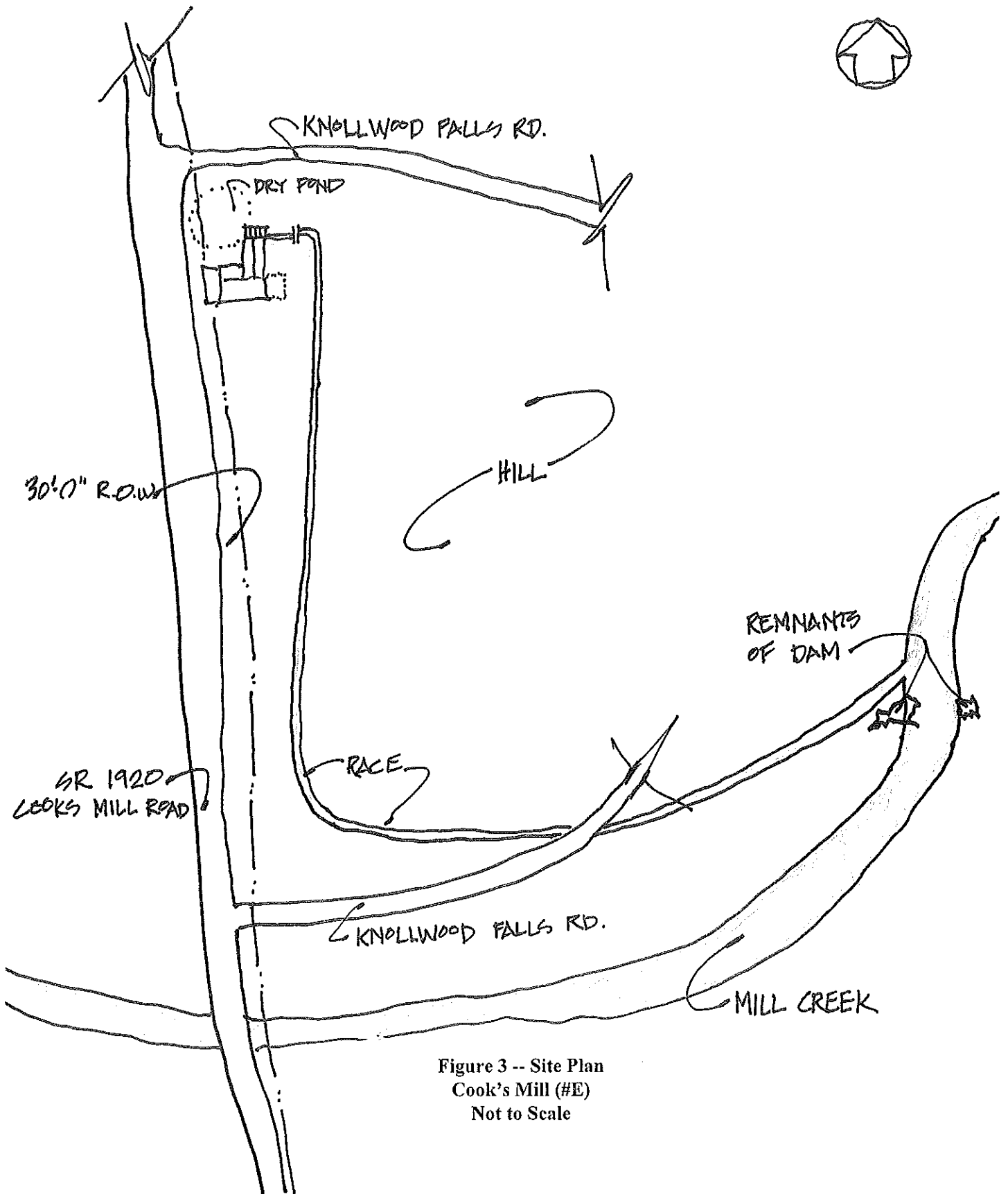
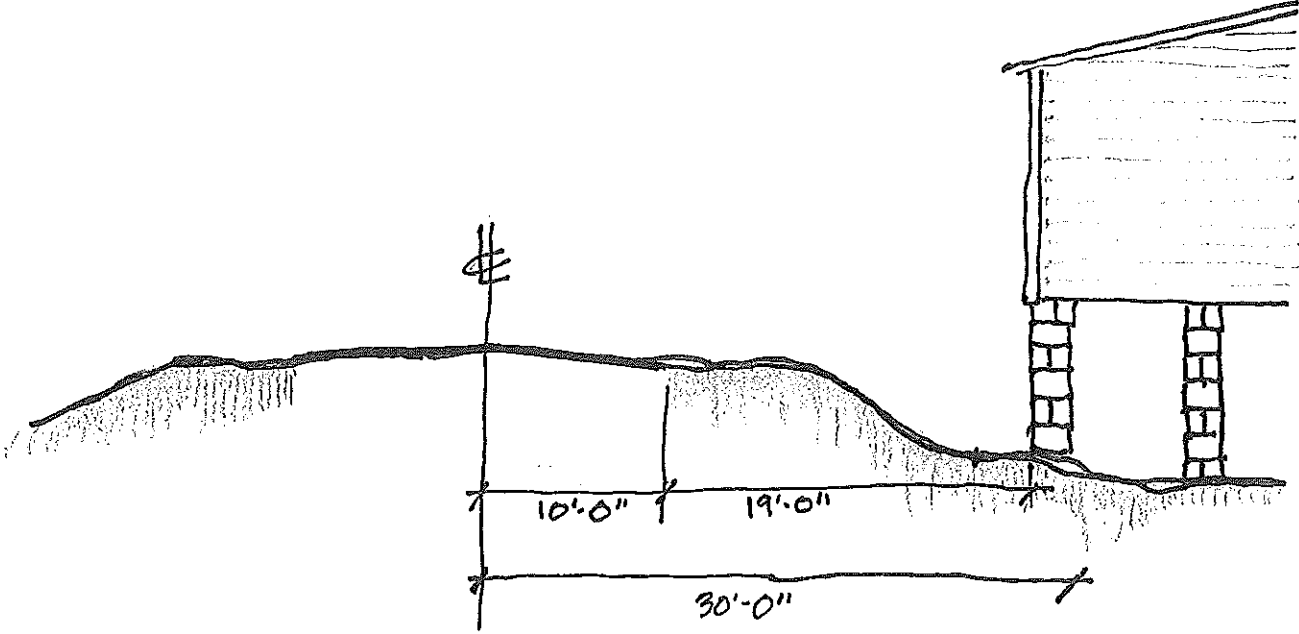


Figure 3 -- Site Plan
 Cook's Mill (#E)
 Not to Scale

COOKS MILL

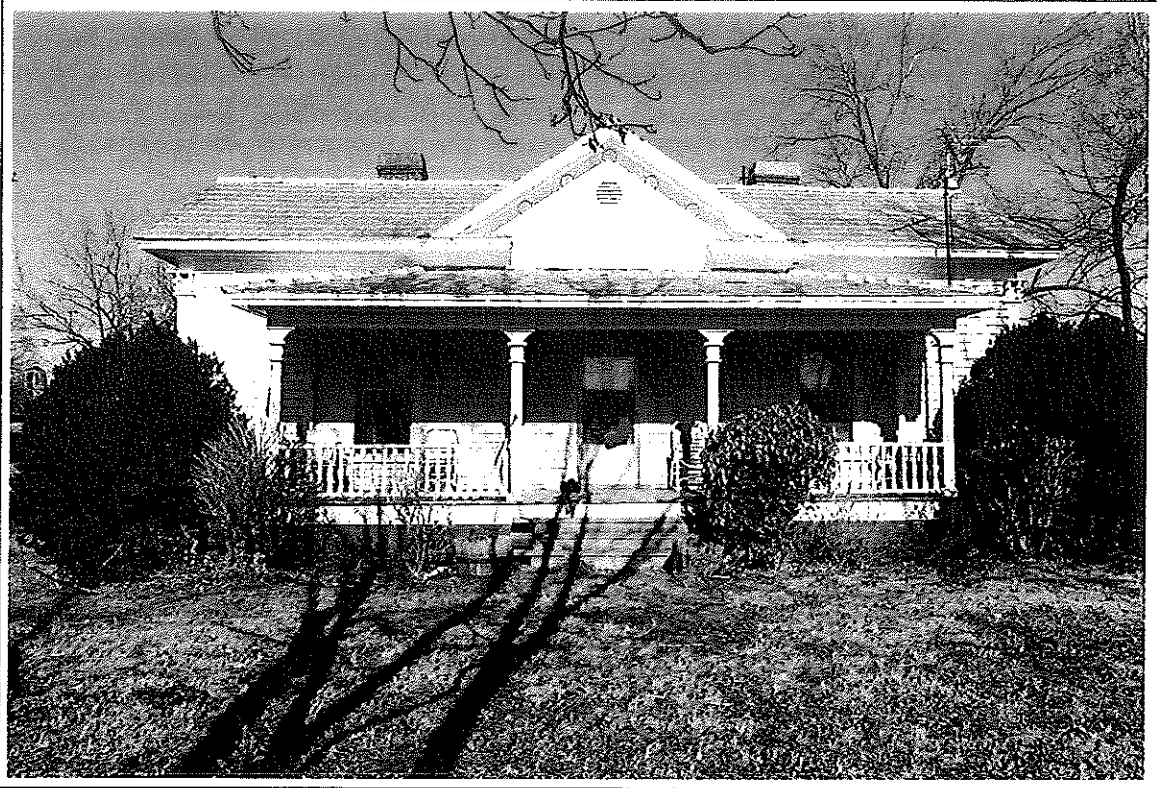


S.R. 1920: COOKS MILL RD.
TWO 10-FOOT LANES
60 FEET RECORDED RIGHT OF WAY

Figure 6 -- Typical Cross Section
Cook's Mill (#E)
Not to Scale

Properties Eligible for the National Register:

Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G)



Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G). South (front) elevation of farmhouse.



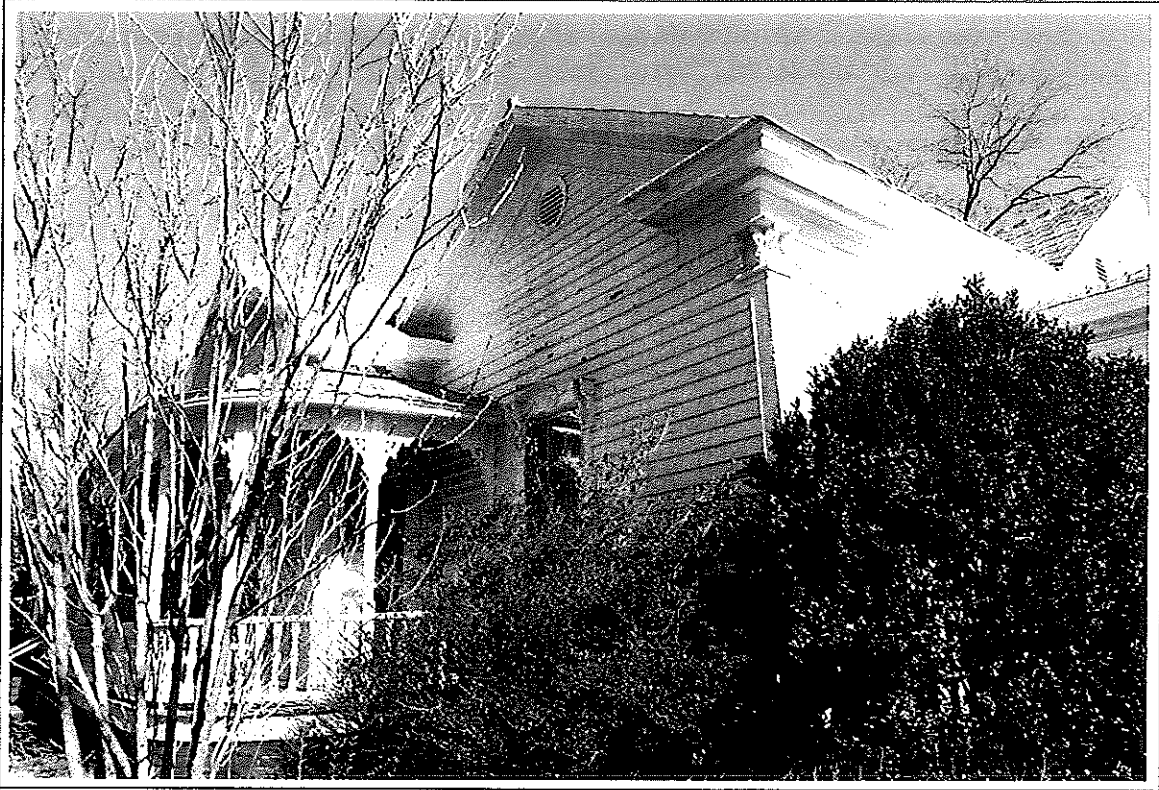
Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G). East elevation of farmhouse.



Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G). View of farmhouse from SW.



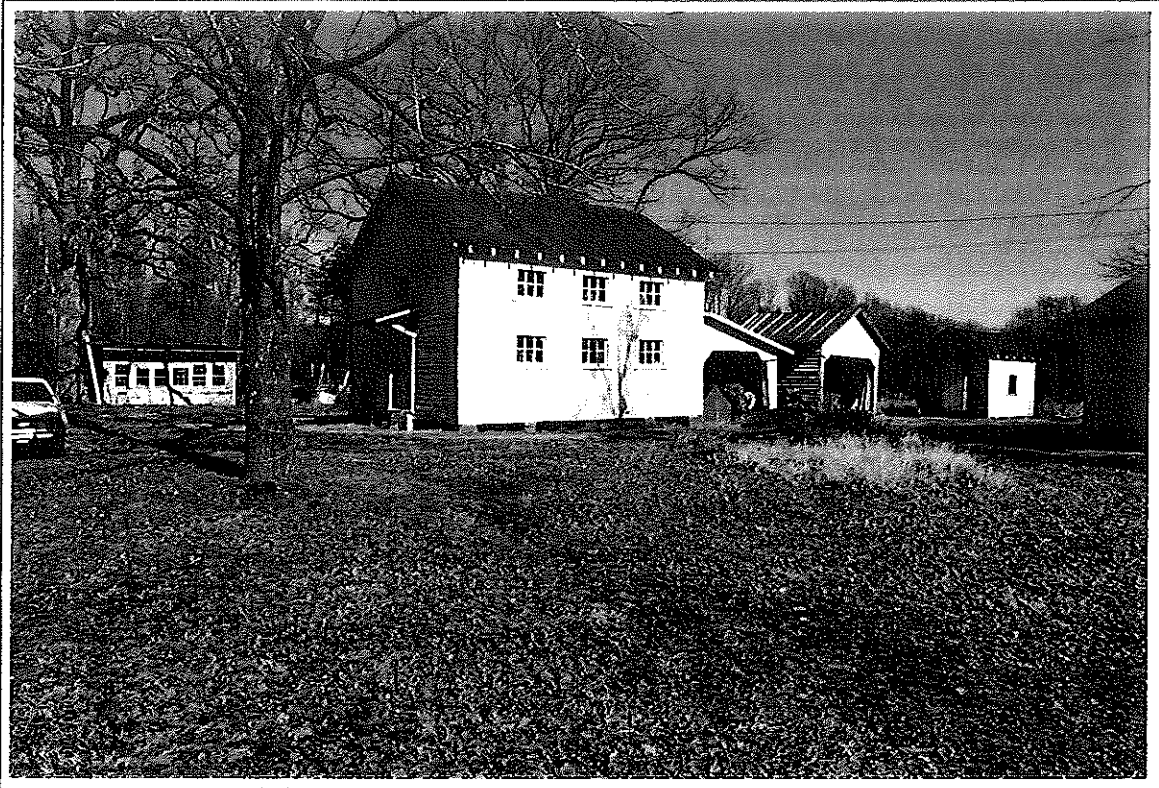
Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G). West elevation of farmhouse (post-1910 additions to left of porch).



Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G). View of farmhouse from SW, detail of woodwork.



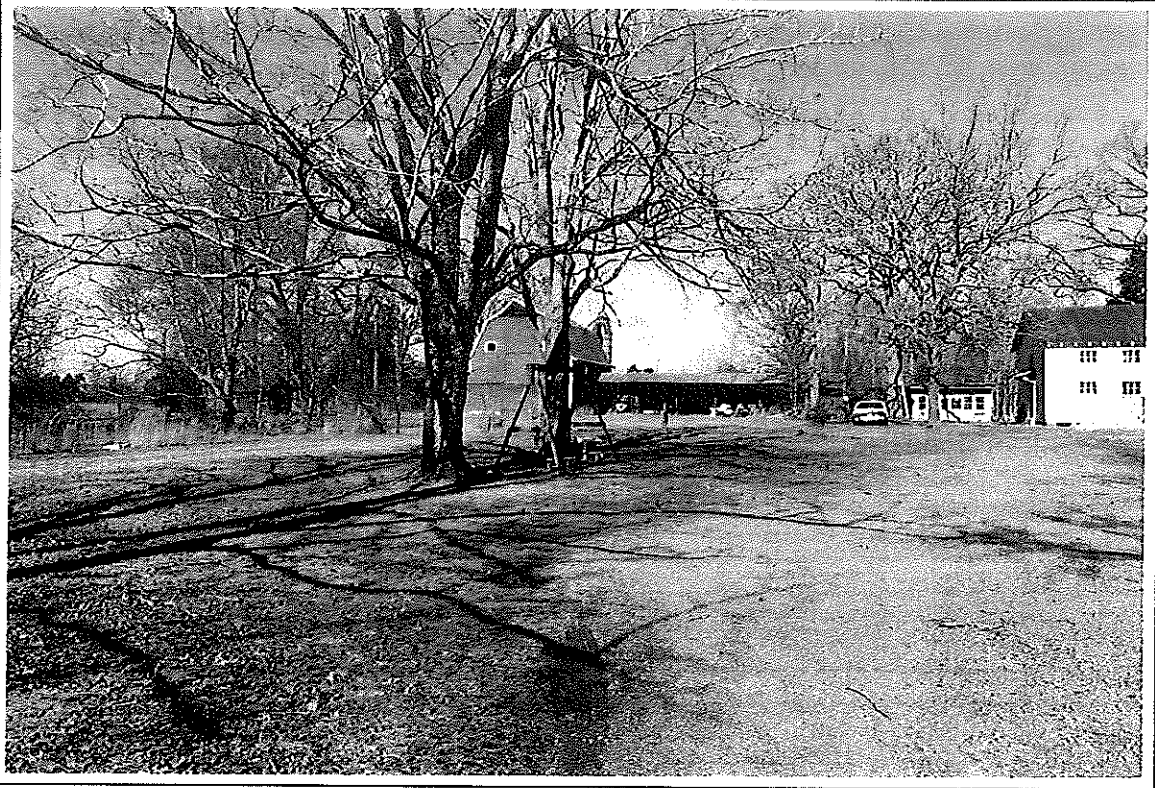
Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G). View of farmhouse from NW, showing modern additions.



Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G). L-R: henhouse/woodshop, granary, frame garage, frame shed #1.



Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G). Frame shed #2.



Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G). L-R: log hay loft, gambrel barn, henhouse/woodshop, granary.



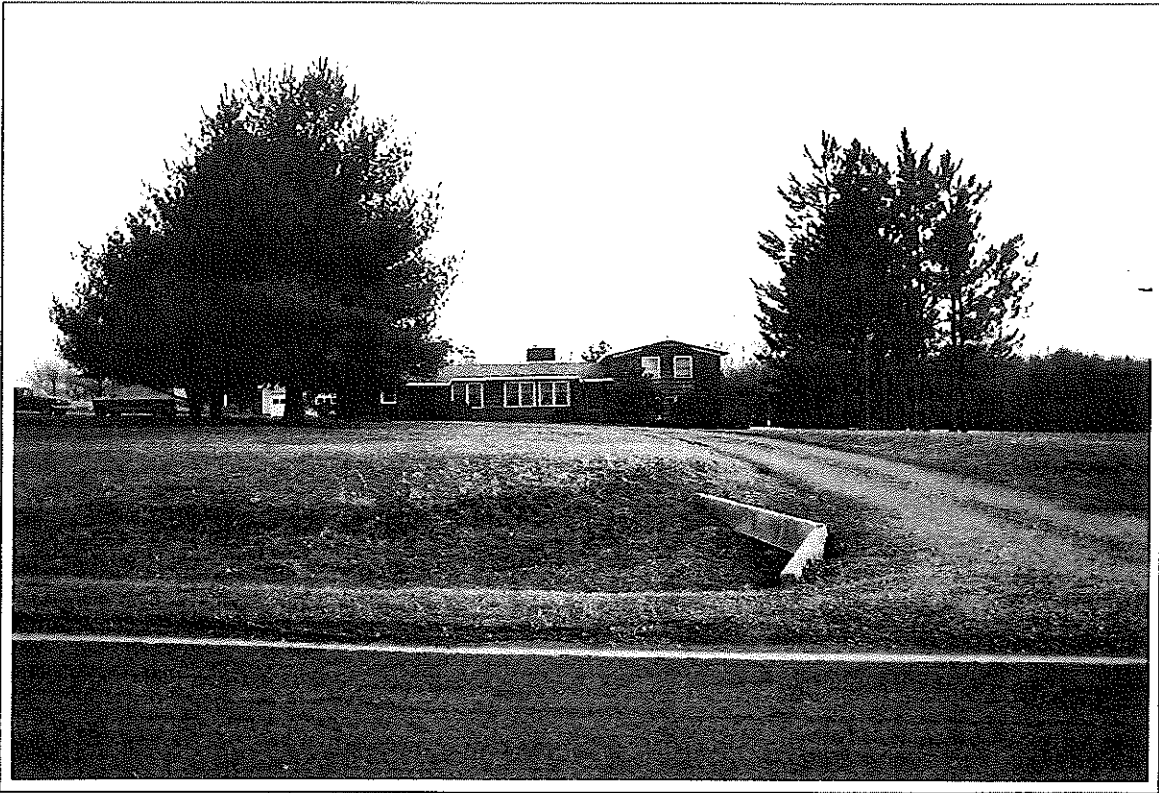
Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G). Henhouse/woodshop.



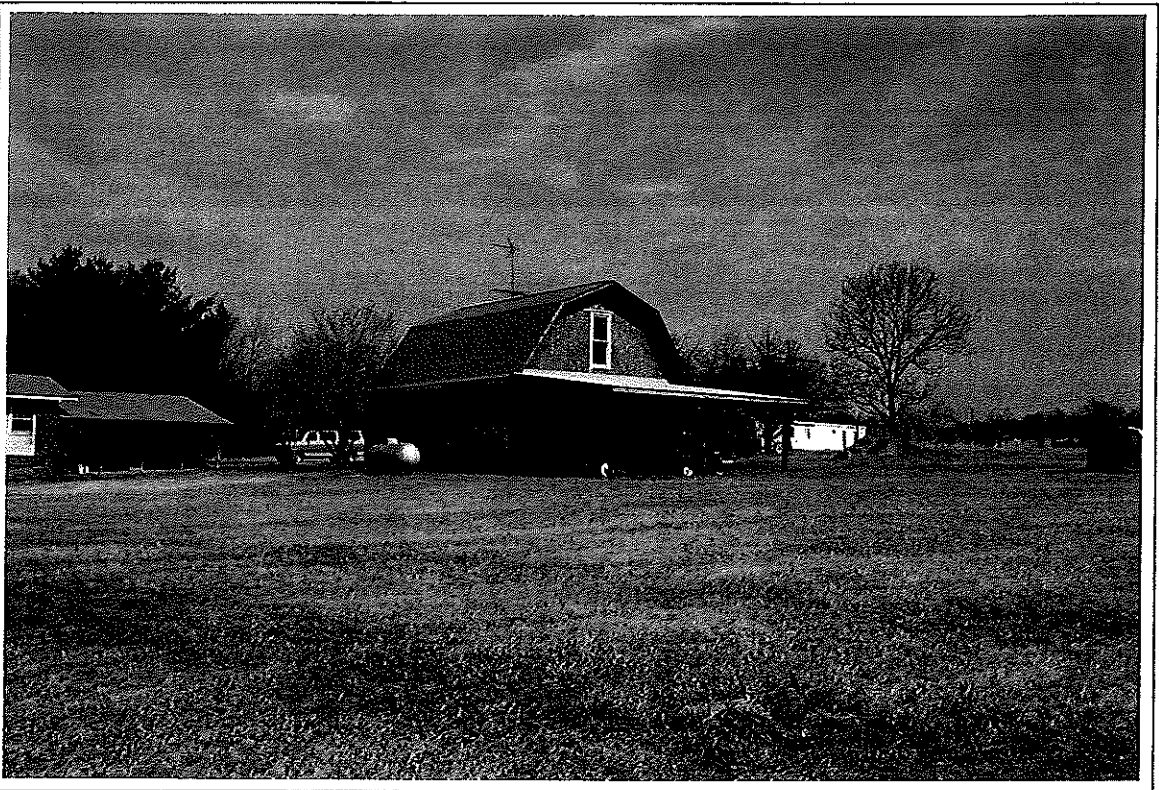
Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G). Log hay loft.



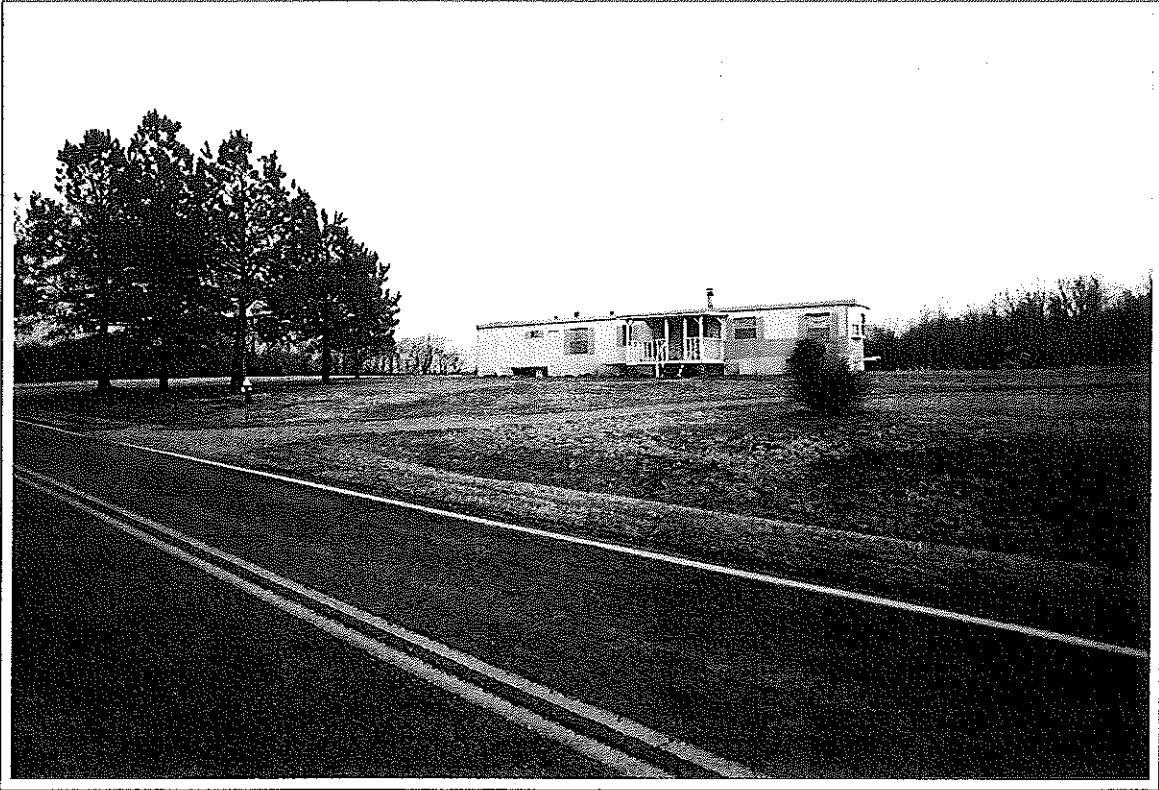
Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G). Frame hay loft.



Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G). Modern ranch house.



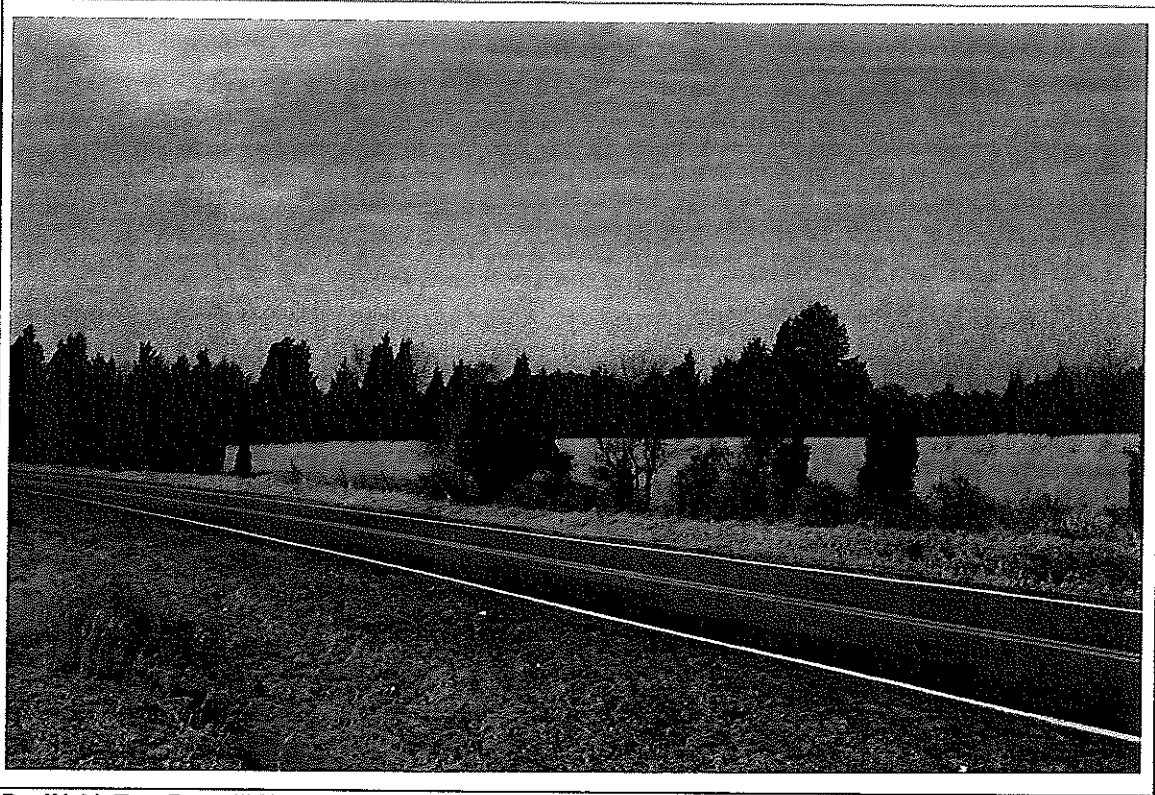
Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G). Modern gambrel roof garage.



Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G). Trailer.



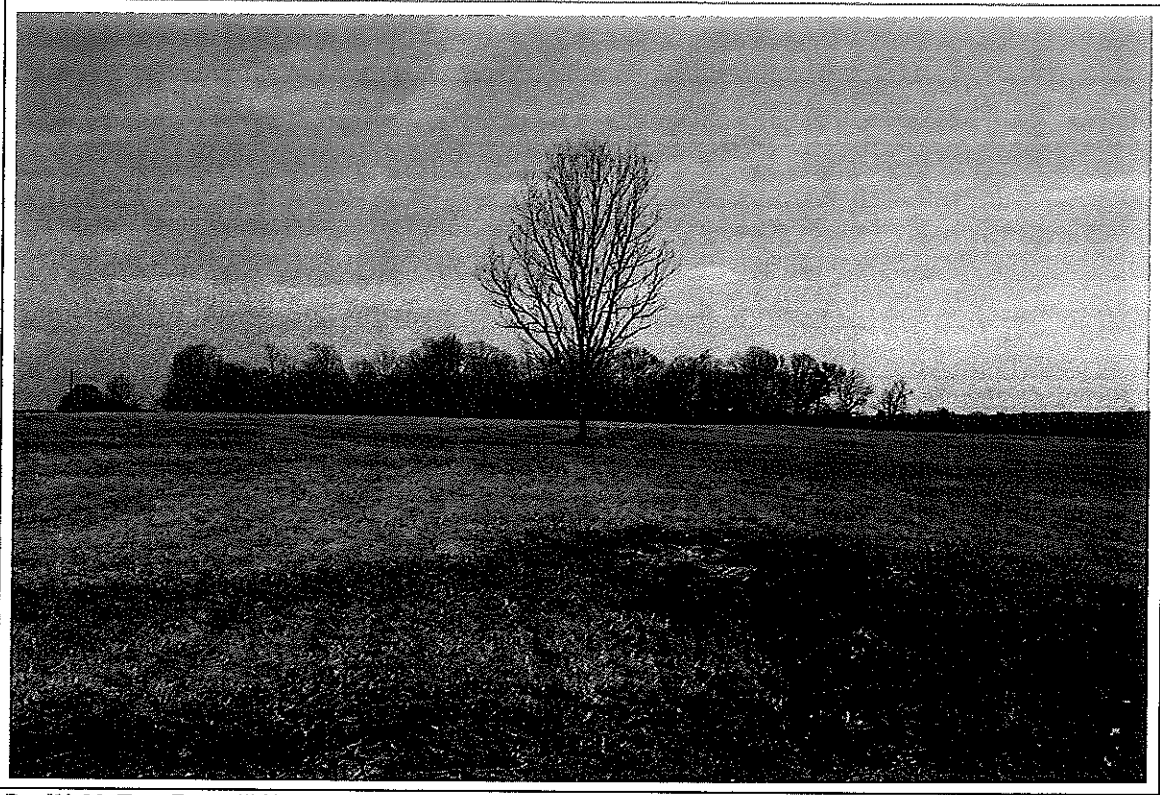
Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G). View E along SR 1917



Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G). Pasture on N side of SR 1917, W of farmhouse.



Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G). Pasture on S side of SR 1917, W of ranch house.



Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G). Pasture on S side of SR 1917, E of ranch house.

Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G)

Location: Both sides of SR 1917 (White Level Road), approximately 0.2 mile W of NC 119.

Description: The Victorian farmhouse on the Dr. W. N. Tate Farm is a rambling one-story frame house with fine exterior Eastlake-style detailing, and is located on the north side of SR 1917 (White Level Road). Dr. William Newton Tate, a Civil War veteran and Alamance County doctor (1846-1931), originally built this house between 1880 and 1885 as a double pile center hall structure. Although multiple additions have been made over the years, the double pile core of the house is clearly visible. Two interior chimneys heat the original four ground floor rooms, and the two-room basement once housed the kitchen.

Detailed jig sawn exterior ornament distinguishes this house. An attached porch supported by chamfered posts and sawn capitals spans the front facade, and a central gable pediment with elaborate rakeboards and a louvered vent overlooks the front door. The exterior windows and front door have hoods with nicely sawn brackets, as do the corner pilasters. According to Carl Lounsbury, the decorative trim, which “show[s] an uncommon originality”, is supposed to be the work of a Mr. Younger who was employed at the nearby Foster’s sawmill on Mill Creek.¹⁶ More splendid woodwork, such as paneled baseboards, an Ionic mantel, and an arched niche, survives in the interior of the original portion of the house.

Over time the double pile center hall house grew, and today modern additions telescope behind the house. The best addition occurred between about 1900 and 1910, when the family added a bay window, a gable with returns, and a side porch to the west side of the original double pile house. Once again intricate millwork was used: the side porch boasts slender posts, distinctive spandrels, and a turned baluster railing (which was also added to the original front porch).

Several outbuildings are located to the rear of the house, including a large gambrel roof barn, a frame garage, a frame henhouse/woodshop, a log building for hay storage, a one-and-one-half-story frame granary, and two other frame sheds. Woods back up to the Tate farmhouse and outbuildings, and fields lie on either side of the house. The property extends across to the south side of White Level Road, and contains a modern ranch house, garage, and mobile home which face the Tate farmhouse. An overgrown, dilapidated twentieth-century frame hay loft sits on the edge of the woods directly south of the ranch house. Mown hay fields extend eastward and westward from the ranch house and trailer, and back up to the Paisley-Cates Farm.

Historical Background: The Dr. W. N. Tate Farm used to be part of a larger Tate family farm. Dr. Tate’s father, Joseph B. Tate (1817-1888), settled the original Tate farm in 1844 and built what is today called the Tate-Lambert House (#L). The Tate family farm was

¹⁶ Lounsbury 65.

subdivided among family members over the years, beginning probably with the construction of the Dr. Tate farmhouse. The doctor's farm probably continued to operate as it had under his father's control, growing wheat, corn, and oats, and raising pigs and chickens.¹⁷ By the 1910s or 1920s Dr. Tate and his family (descendants of his brother, as Dr. and Mrs. Tate had no children) were running dairy and beef cattle on the property, in addition to raising other small crops. Madge Tinnin Tate, wife of Dr. Tate's nephew James Herbert Tate and grandmother of the James Wells family presently living in the ranch house on the south side of White Level Road, had a butter and egg sales route in nearby Mebane for several decades. Madge, who lived in the Dr. Tate farmhouse for seventy years, churned the butter herself from as early as 1915 until the early 1970s.

In addition to the cattle operation, the Tate-Wells family harvested hay from their fields on both sides of White Level Road to feed their cattle, which were kept in the barn and pastures on the north side of the road. They also grew corn on the south side of White Level Road, and had a vegetable garden directly east of the house (it no longer survives). The family quit harvesting hay in the mid 1980s, and sold the last of their cattle in 1992. The surrounding fields are still mown for hay by local neighbors.

Architectural Context: The center hall house plan (both single pile and double pile) is a common type found in Alamance County after the 1840s. Generally two stories high, this house type usually has a rear kitchen ell, either built contemporary with the house (if after the 1870s) or representing an older detached kitchen that was moved closer to the house and connected by a breezeway. Some variations are found, however, as with the Tate farmhouse. This house is only one story high, and does not appear to have been built with a rear ell as the kitchen was originally located in the basement.

Advancements in lumber-milling technology after the Civil War, along with the extension of the railroad across North Carolina, revolutionized the building process in Alamance County. The steam-powered circular saw produced timber framing and siding more quickly and efficiently than the older sash saw or pit saw. And machine-planed flooring and siding, as well as jig-sawn millwork, "relieved builders of considerable hours of sawing [and] planing, . . . but caused an increasing standardization of the finished product."¹⁸

Commercial millwork became increasingly available to the average builder in the later decades of the nineteenth century. Thus local carpenters were able to construct more fashionable homes with the application of current stylistic details to traditional Alamance County house types. The popular center hall house was dressed up in a variety of fashions: ornamental eaves brackets and pendants created an Italianate effect; a Queen Anne style was achieved with the addition of decorative shingles and spindle-work friezes; and turned

¹⁷ Agricultural schedules for individual farms after the 1880 Census are not available. However, the schedules of 1850-1880 show that Joseph Tate and his neighbors primarily grew these crops, as well as raising pigs, chickens, and cattle on the side.

¹⁸ Lounsbury 46.

posts and jig sawn spandrels and brackets could create Eastlake or other Victorian-style houses. In addition to the Dr. W. N. Tate farmhouse, the Captain James White House (1871), the John Turner House (ca. 1890), and the Johnny Graham House (ca. 1890) are excellent examples of these variations.

Agricultural Context: Most Alamance County farms operated on a subsistence level through the nineteenth century. These small farms relied on crops such as wheat, corn, and hay, and cottage industries such as dairying that were not labor- or capital-intensive. Tobacco, for example, did not become a major commercial crop in Alamance County until after the Civil War with the rise in demand for bright leaf tobacco.

At the turn of the twentieth century the major crops remained corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, and cotton. In addition to these crops Alamance was known for its cattle and large grazing pastures. Census statistics for individual farms in Melville Township, where the Dr. Tate farm is located, show that about half usually harvested hay for cattle feed, averaging roughly five tons a year.¹⁹ Although dairy cattle breeding in Alamance County began in earnest in 1867,²⁰ Alamance dairies remained small, family operated affairs through the rest of the century. But beginning in the early 1900s, small scale dairies played an increasingly larger role in the local agricultural economy.

When the Agricultural Extension Office opened in Alamance County in 1911, it focused on dairying and poultry. Efforts were made in soil conservation for the region's grazing pastures, and crimson clover and soybeans were introduced as winter cover crops. Between the work of the Agricultural Extension Office and local cattle breeders, Alamance farmers were able to greatly increase their milk production. This increase in milk production led to the establishment of the first Alamance County creamery in 1915, and by 1921 a group of fifty milk producers established the Alamance Cooperative Creamery in Burlington. Ralph and H. A. Scott, brothers of Governor W. Kerr Scott, began a retail milk plant on their Melville Township farm in 1927, and by 1935 they had built a modern dairy plant in Burlington.²¹

The Alamance County dairy industry benefited not only from these concerted efforts to raise milk production, but also from two additional factors that allowed more farmers to focus on dairying as a "cash crop": refrigeration and improved transportation. Better roads gave local farmers access to markets, and refrigeration allowed them the time to get their produce there. Other advances in technology such as milking machines (introduced to the county in the 1940s)²² also allowed dairies to increase their milk production.

¹⁹ 1850-1880 United States Censuses.

²⁰ Walter Whitaker, Staley A. Cook, and A. Howard White, Centennial History of Alamance County, 1849-1949, 1949, Burlington, N.C.: Alamance County Historical Association, 1974, 182-84.

²¹ Whitaker 184-85.

²² Tony McGahaw (Alamance County Dairy Extension Agent), telephone interview, 15 June 1995.

Evaluation: The Dr. W. N. Tate Farm is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (Event) for its significance in agriculture. For a property to be considered eligible for significance in agriculture at a local level, its characteristics related to agricultural land uses and practices must have served or resulted from an important event, activity, or theme in agricultural development as recognized by the historic contexts of the area. The property must also have contributed to the area's economy, productivity, or identity as an agricultural community, and, through its historic landscape characteristics, the property must cogently reflect the period of time in which the important events took place (National Register Bulletin 30, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes," p. 13). As a family dairy and beef cattle operation for most of the twentieth century, the Dr. W. N. Tate Farm is important for the thematic role it played in Alamance County's agricultural development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as outlined in the description above, and for its contributions to the area's economy and productivity as discussed in the agricultural context. Despite the modern ranch house and trailer on the property, the Dr. W. N. Tate Farm retains its integrity of location, design, and setting through the survival of its outbuildings, open pasture, and rural setting and feeling. Through these historic landscape characteristics, the property cogently reflects the period of significance (1880-1945) as recognized in the agricultural context of the area.

The Dr. W. N. Tate Farm is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B (Person) for its association 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. For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with persons *individually* significant within a historic context; 2) is normally associated with a person's *productive* life, reflecting the time period when he or 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. Instead, it must be shown that the person gained importance within his or her profession or group (National Register Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, p. 15). Although he was a respected country doctor, Dr. Tate was not individually significant in Alamance County history, and did not achieve significance within the field of medicine.

The Dr. W. N. Tate Farm is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its significance in architecture. 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 may lack individual distinction. Despite the twentieth-century additions to its rear, the original woodwork and double pile plan of the Tate farmhouse survives, and the house retains its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The Tate farmhouse does

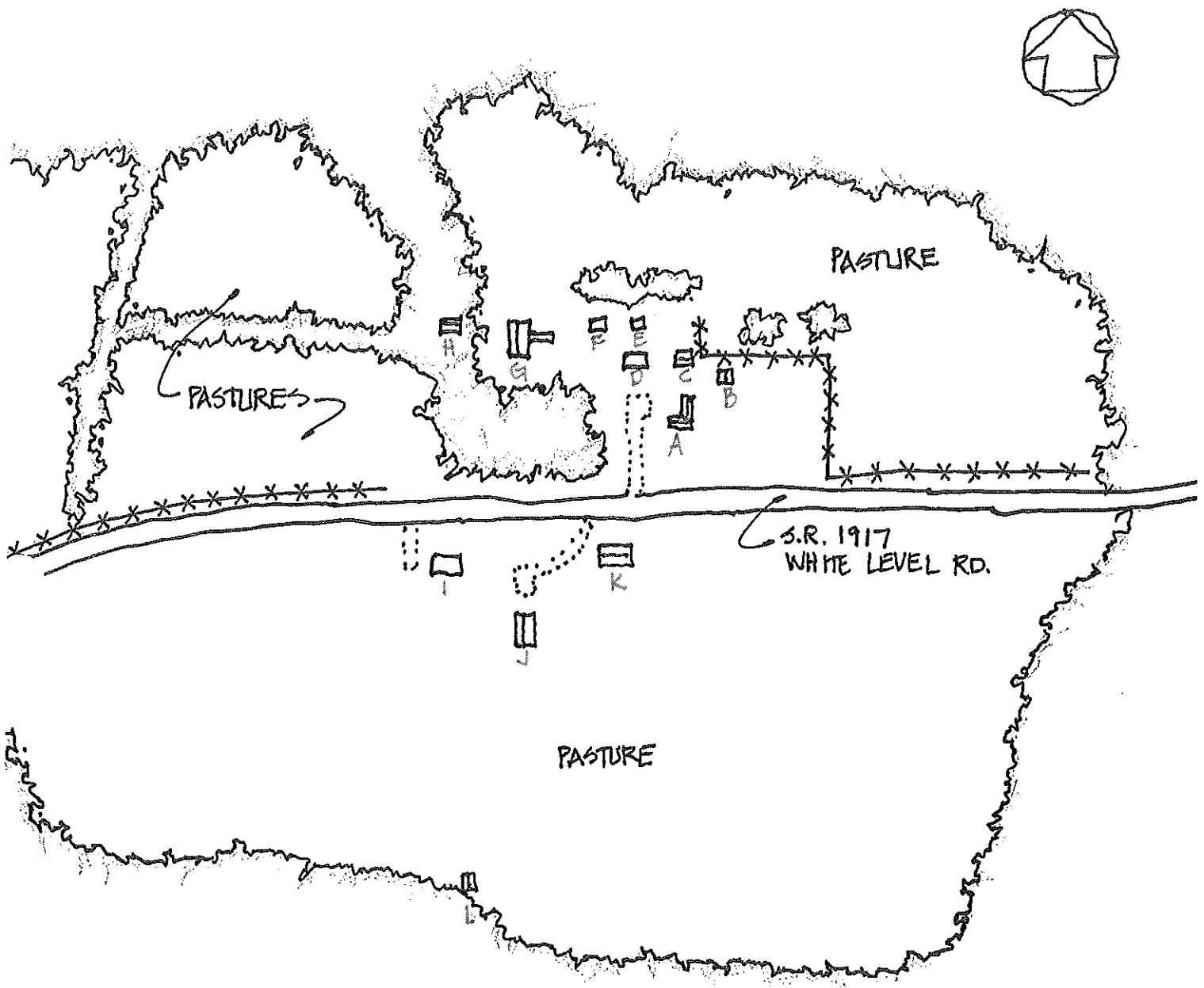
not satisfy the second, third, or fourth requirements: the house does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value, and the farm does not constitute a district.

The Tate farmhouse does satisfy the first requirement, however, as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Eastlake style. To be eligible under this requirement, the house must clearly contain enough of the physical features or traits that make up the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction to be considered truly representative. As noted in National Register Bulletin 15, "Characteristics can be expressed in terms such as form, proportion, structure, plan, style, or materials" (p. 18). With its detailed bargeboards, spindlework porch frieze, and scrolled bracket window surrounds, the Tate farmhouse clearly contains enough of the physical features or traits of the Eastlake style to be considered a good representative of the style.

The Dr. W. N. Tate Farm is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (Information Potential). 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 prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important (National Register Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, p. 21). The architectural component of the Dr. W. N. Tate Farm is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Proposed National Register Boundary Description: The proposed National Register boundary for the Dr. W. N. Tate Farm includes all of Parcel 47 (Block 1, Map 10), part of Parcel 47A (Block 1, Map 10), and part of Parcel 47B (Block 1, Map 10), as shown on the Alamance County tax parcel map. All parcels are owned by members of the Wells family, who are descendants of Dr. W. N. Tate and his family. The proposed boundary encompasses approximately forty acres.

Proposed National Register Boundary Justification: The proposed National Register boundary for the Dr. W. N. Tate Farm has been drawn to include the Tate farmhouse, associated farm outbuildings, and surrounding hay pastures. The ranch house and trailer on the south side of White Level Road have been included as noncontributing structures. The proposed boundary is largely defined by the tree lines of the surrounding pastures which were used in the family's dairy and beef cattle operations. Thus parts of Parcel 47A and 47B were included within the boundary in order to preserve the continuity of open pasture that is vital to the integrity, setting, and feeling of this farm. All of the structures within this boundary, both contributing and noncontributing, are located on Parcel 47.



- A. house
- B. shed
- C. garage
- D. granary
- E. shed
- F. hen house/wood shop
- G. barn
- H. log hay loft
- I. ranch house
- J. modern garage
- K. mobile home
- L. frame hay loft

PAISLEY-CATES FARM

Figure 8 -- Site Plan
 Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G)
 Not to Scale

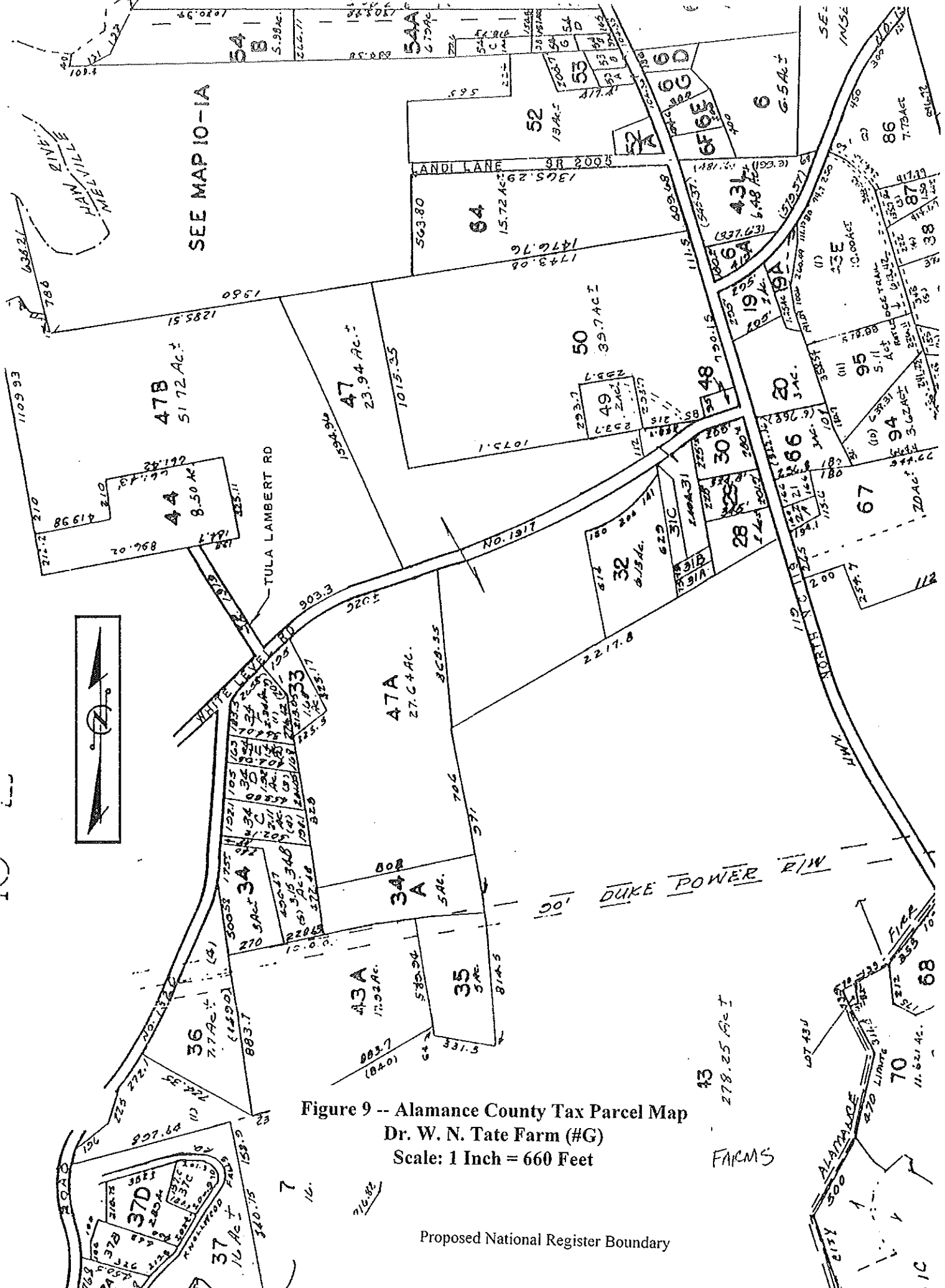
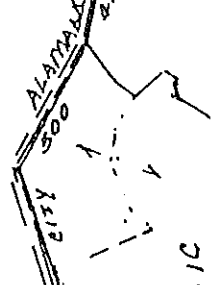
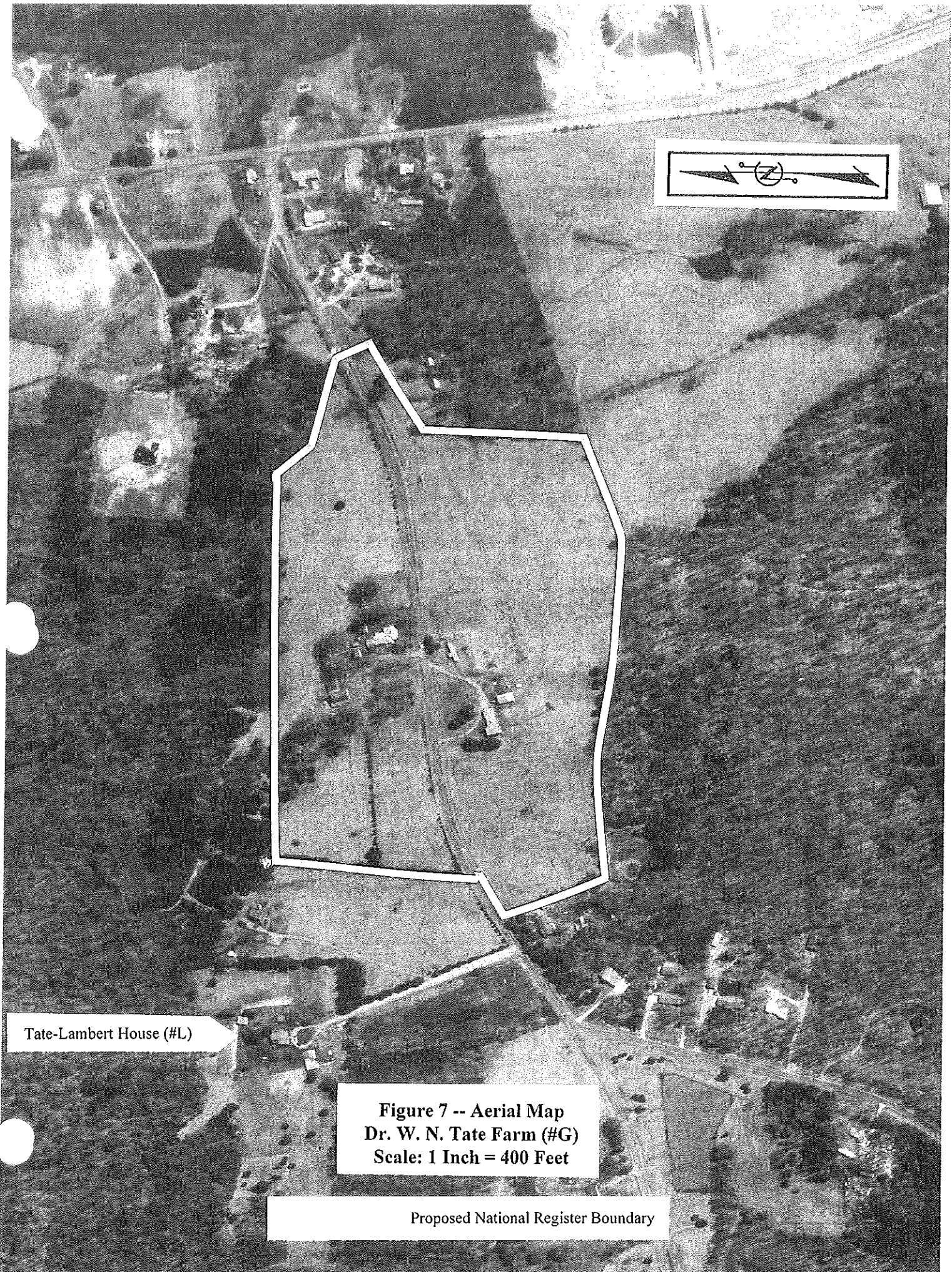


Figure 9 -- Alamance County Tax Parcel Map
 Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G)
 Scale: 1 Inch = 660 Feet

Proposed National Register Boundary

FARMS





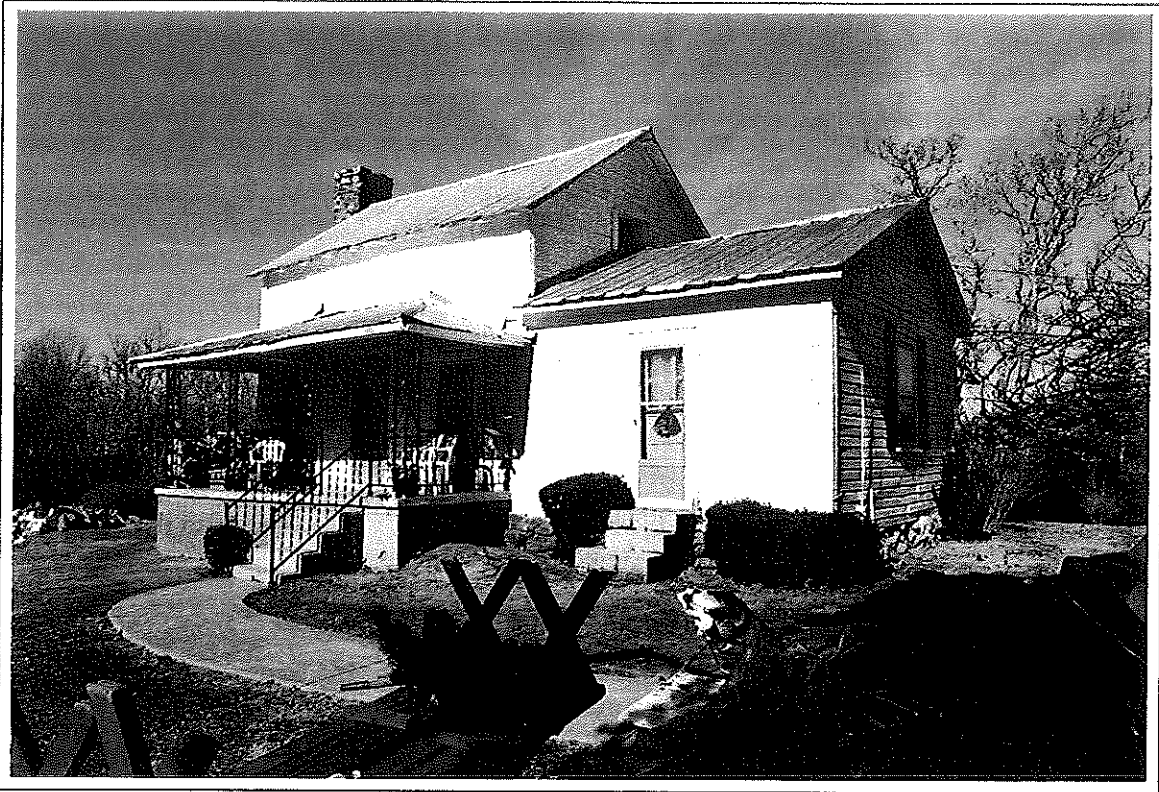
Tate-Lambert House (#L)

**Figure 7 -- Aerial Map
Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G)
Scale: 1 Inch = 400 Feet**

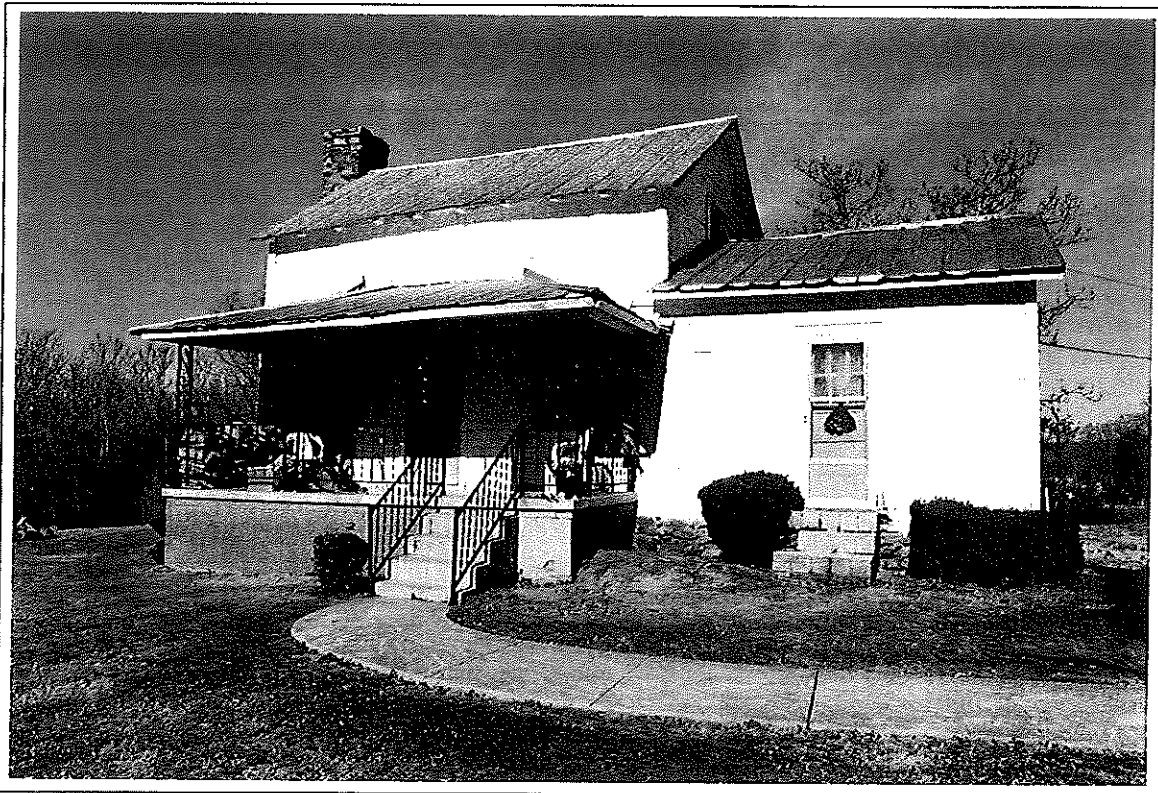
Proposed National Register Boundary

Properties Eligible for the National Register:

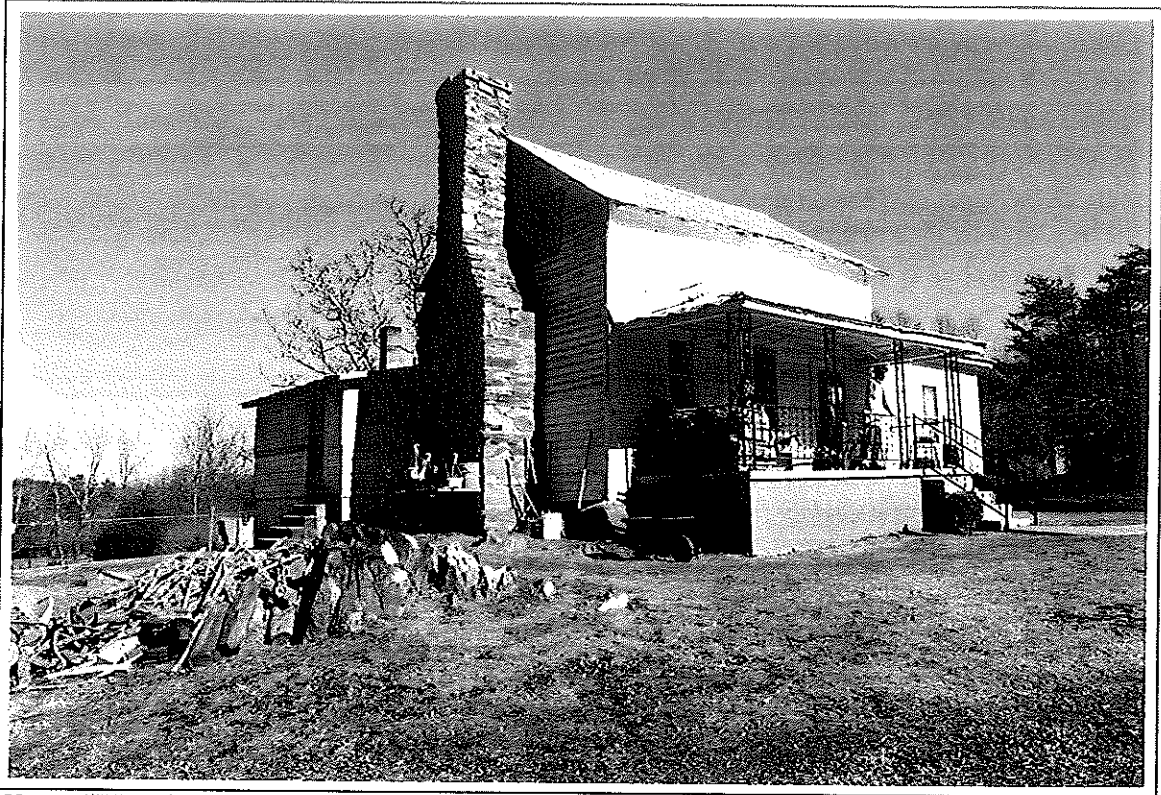
House (#K)



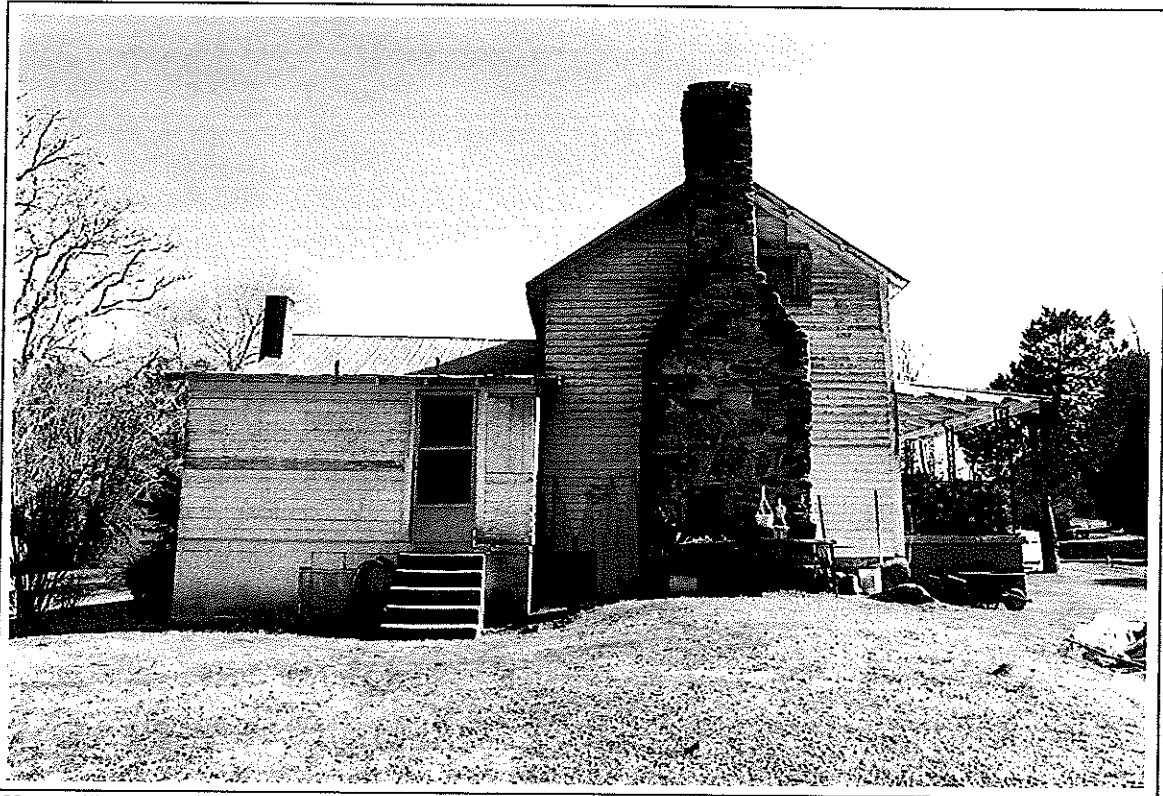
House (#K). View from SE.



House (#K). South elevation.



House (#K). View from SW.



House (#K). West elevation.



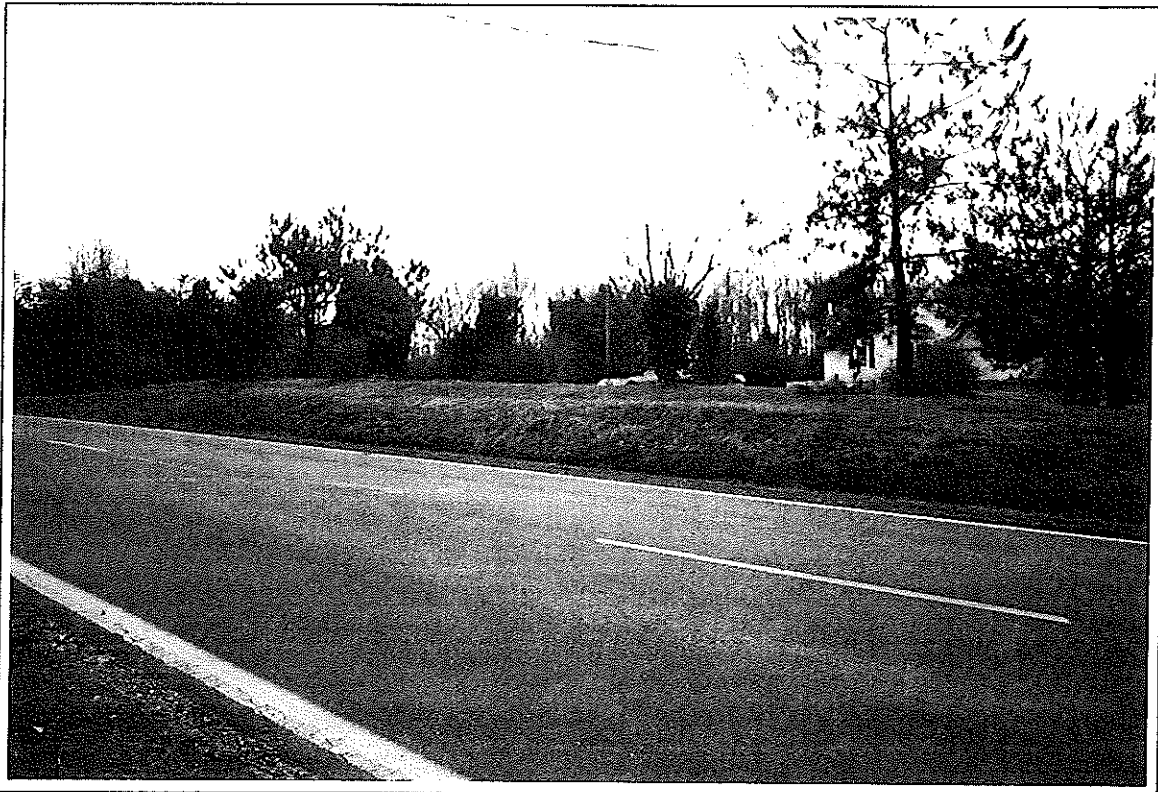
House (#K). E elevation.



House (#K). Frame shed and lean-to shed.



House (#K). Corn crib and collapsed barn.



House (#K). View W from NC 119; House (#K) at R.



House (#K). View S along NC 119; House (#K) at R.



House (#K). View S along NC 119; House (#K) at R.



House (#K). View N along NC 119.

House (#K)

Location: 1945 NC 119 North; W side of NC 119, approximately 0.75 mile N of SR 1917 (White Level Road).

Description: This one-and-one-half-story log house sits on a hill north of Mebane overlooking NC 119. It faces south, and is set in a clearing of approximately three acres. Five farm outbuildings sit on the edge of the clearing west and north of the house. The buildings are a frame shed, a lean-to shed, a frame corn crib on new brick piers, a collapsed barn, and a frame chicken coop. There are no agricultural fields in the vicinity of this house; they have probably been sold or are overgrown with brush and forest. Thick brush and woods back up to the outbuildings, and follow the property line to NC 119 on the north side of the house. A modern brick house and mobile home sit to the south of the house.

This log house, covered in weatherboarding, has a gable roof, a one-story wing addition on the east side, and a kitchen wing on the north side. A large stone chimney, which originally heated only the first floor, rises on the west side of the house. An attached one-story front porch on a new concrete block foundation shelters the front door. The size of this stone chimney suggests an antebellum construction date. The fireplace on the inside has been covered over, as have the walls and floor. Linoleum now covers the plank floor and sheetrock hangs on the walls.

Historical Background: Nothing is known about the builder or any owners of this property.

Architectural Context: Carl Lounsbury and Patricia Dickinson have outlined the architectural development and local building traditions of Alamance County in their respective works. The early settlers of the area built in the vernacular European folk tradition of their respective cultures, relying upon their own knowledge and the materials at hand. By the late eighteenth century this wide range of architectural influences and traditions had given birth to a local vernacular tradition that was unique to Alamance, and reflected its builders' conservative attitude.

Log construction is most often associated with the pioneer or settlement periods of any area, but "the practice of building with logs continued throughout the nineteenth and even into the twentieth centuries in North Carolina's rural Piedmont."²³ Alamance builders drew a floor plan commonly found in first-generation buildings (and used by succeeding generations on the lower end of the economic and social spectrum): the one-room log house with an unheated loft. This remained the simplest construction type for local unskilled builders, and one of the most widely used before the mid nineteenth century. The John Allen House (ca. 1782), the oldest surviving house in Alamance County, is an excellent example of this type. Unfortunately very few one-room log houses survive today

²³ Patricia S. Dickinson, "Log Buildings in Alamance County, North Carolina, c. 1780-c. 1930," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, Survey and Planning Branch, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, 1993, E-9.

that are not hidden under later nineteenth- and twentieth-century expansions and remodelings. Many more examples of the two-room hall and parlor house (both one and two stories) survive today in the county, as it was the most popular house type for antebellum builders in Alamance. This building type was commonly built with both hewn log and wooden frame techniques (Adam Trolinger House, ca. 1808), and less commonly in brick (Graham Albright House, 1844).

Builders most often erected stone chimneys for log houses, as well as for antebellum frame houses. Lounsbury has pointed out that although the majority of all nineteenth-century farmhouses have brick chimneys, roughly half of all surviving antebellum houses have fieldstone chimneys. And in log houses where the original chimney survives, over eighty-five percent are of fieldstone construction.²⁴

The continued use of these house types and log (as well as frame) construction methods through the early and middle decades of the nineteenth century reflects the conservative nature of the Alamance builder and the local vernacular tradition. But log construction in Alamance County rapidly disappeared after 1880 for several reasons. Alamance citizens began to look down upon log construction, and associated it with lower living standards. Because of this decreasing interest, local builders gradually ceased passing down log construction skills to the next generation of builders. Furthermore, one hundred and fifty years of log construction had depleted local resources to the point that the large logs necessary for construction were difficult to find in the immediate area. And finally, frame construction, in addition to being a more flexible building method than log, grew cheaper with the growing number of saw mills.²⁵

Evaluation: House (#K) is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (Event) for its significance in agriculture. For a property to be considered eligible for significance in agriculture at a local level, its characteristics related to agricultural land uses and practices must have served or resulted from an important event, activity, or theme in agricultural development as recognized by the historic contexts of the area. The property must also have contributed to the area's economy, productivity, or identity as an agricultural community, and, through its historic landscape characteristics, the property must cogently reflect the period of time in which the important events took place (National Register Bulletin 30, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes," p. 13). Nothing is known about this property's operation as a farm. As such one cannot determine any important agricultural event, activity, or theme that might have taken place here, nor this property's contribution to the area's economy, productivity, or identity as an agricultural community.

House (#K) is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B (Person) for its association 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. For

²⁴ Lounsbury 22.

²⁵ Lounsbury 45-46, Dickinson E-11.

a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with persons *individually* significant within a historic context; 2) is normally associated with a person's *productive* life, reflecting the time period when he or 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. Instead, it must be shown that the person gained importance within his or her profession or group (National Register Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, p. 15). There are no known persons of historical significance associated with this property.

House (#K) is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its significance in architecture. 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 may lack individual distinction. Despite the two wing additions, this house retains its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. House (#K) does not satisfy the second, third, or fourth requirements: the house does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value, and the farm does not constitute a district.

House (#K), however, does satisfy the first requirement, as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of log construction. To be eligible under this requirement, the house must clearly contain enough of the physical features or traits that make up the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction to be considered truly representative. As noted in National Register Bulletin 15, "Characteristics can be expressed in terms such as form, proportion, structure, plan, style, or materials" (p. 18). With its heavy log frame construction and large stone chimney that was once so common in Alamance County, this house clearly contains enough of the physical features or traits of log construction to be considered a good representative of the method.

House (#K) is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (Information Potential). 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 prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important (National Register Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, p. 21). The architectural component of House (#K) is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Proposed National Register Boundary Description: The proposed National Register boundary for House (#K) is delineated on that part of Parcel 5 (Block 1, Map 10, Alamance County tax parcel map) that lies on the west side of NC 119. This proposed boundary follows the northern and southern edges of the property west from the western edge of right of way along NC 119 to the edge of woods behind the outbuildings. As no recorded right of way

exists along NC 119, right of way is considered to be that portion of land along NC 119 regularly maintained by NCDOT. The western edge of right of way measures twenty feet from the center line of NC 119, and is marked by the backside of the drainage ditch. The proposed boundary encompasses approximately three acres.

Proposed National Register Boundary Justification: The proposed National Register boundary for House (#K) has been drawn to include the house, outbuildings, and surrounding yard in order to preserve its integrity of setting and feeling. Parcel 5 is composed of two discontinuous sections lying on either side of NC 119. The section on the east side of NC 119 that fronts the road across from House (#K) has been subdivided for modern houses. The rest of the section on the east side of NC 119 is primarily forest. Therefore, as this discontinuous section of Parcel 5 on the east side of NC 119 does not contain any contributing features and would not contribute to preserving the integrity of this property, it has not been included within the proposed National Register boundary. Right of way on the west side of NC 119 has not been included within the boundary. As right of way is primarily a drainage ditch, it does not contain any historic landscape features associated with House (#K).



**Figure 10 -- Aerial Map
House (#K)
Scale: 1 Inch = 400 Feet**

Proposed National Register Boundary

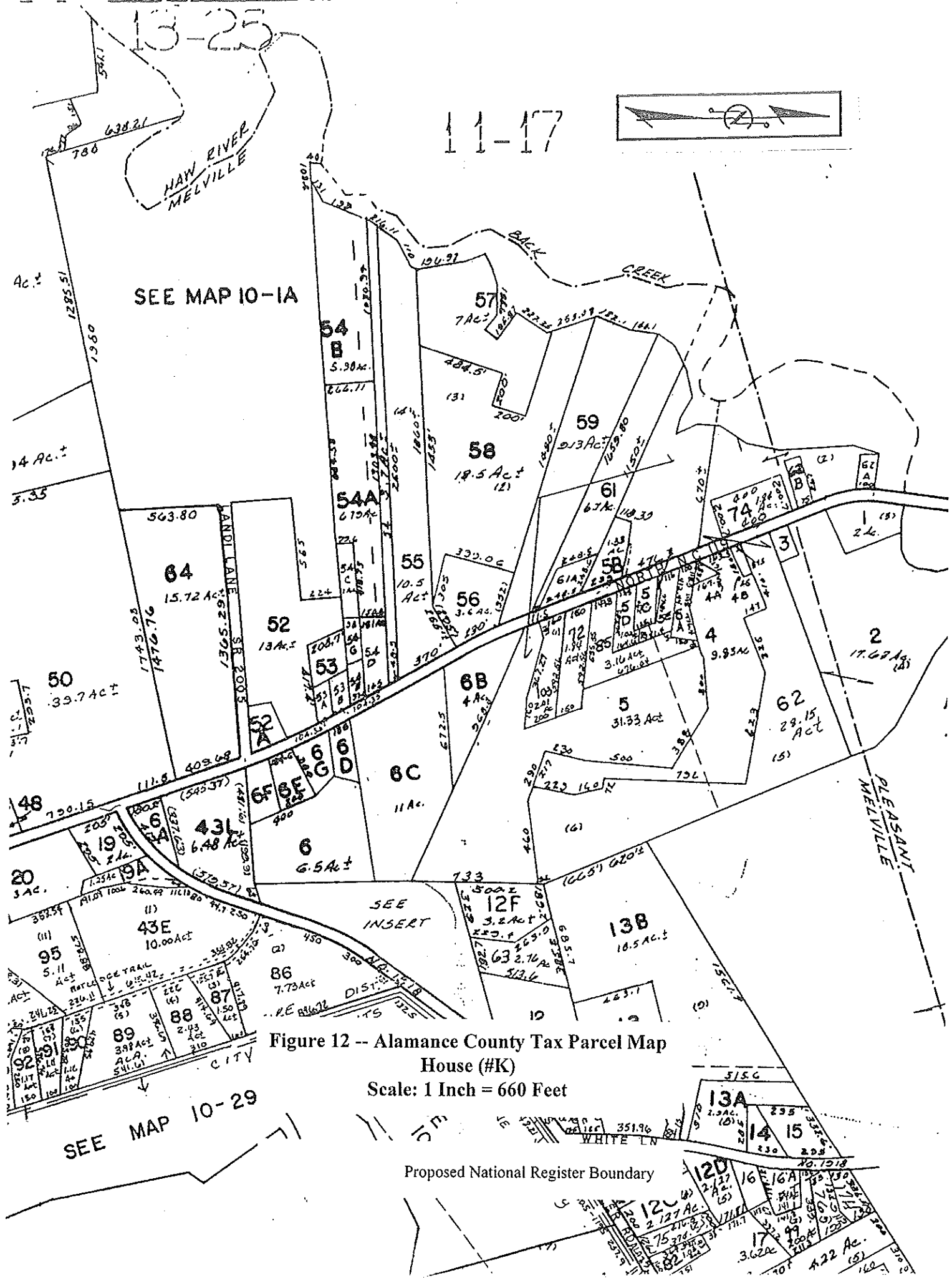
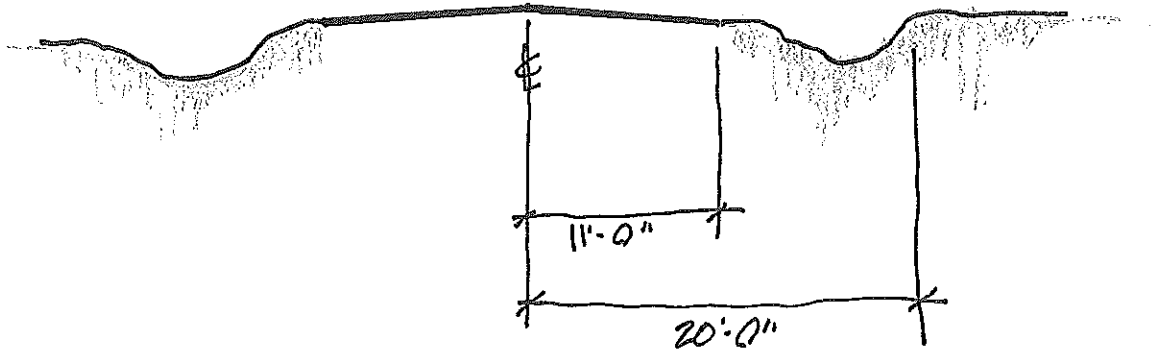


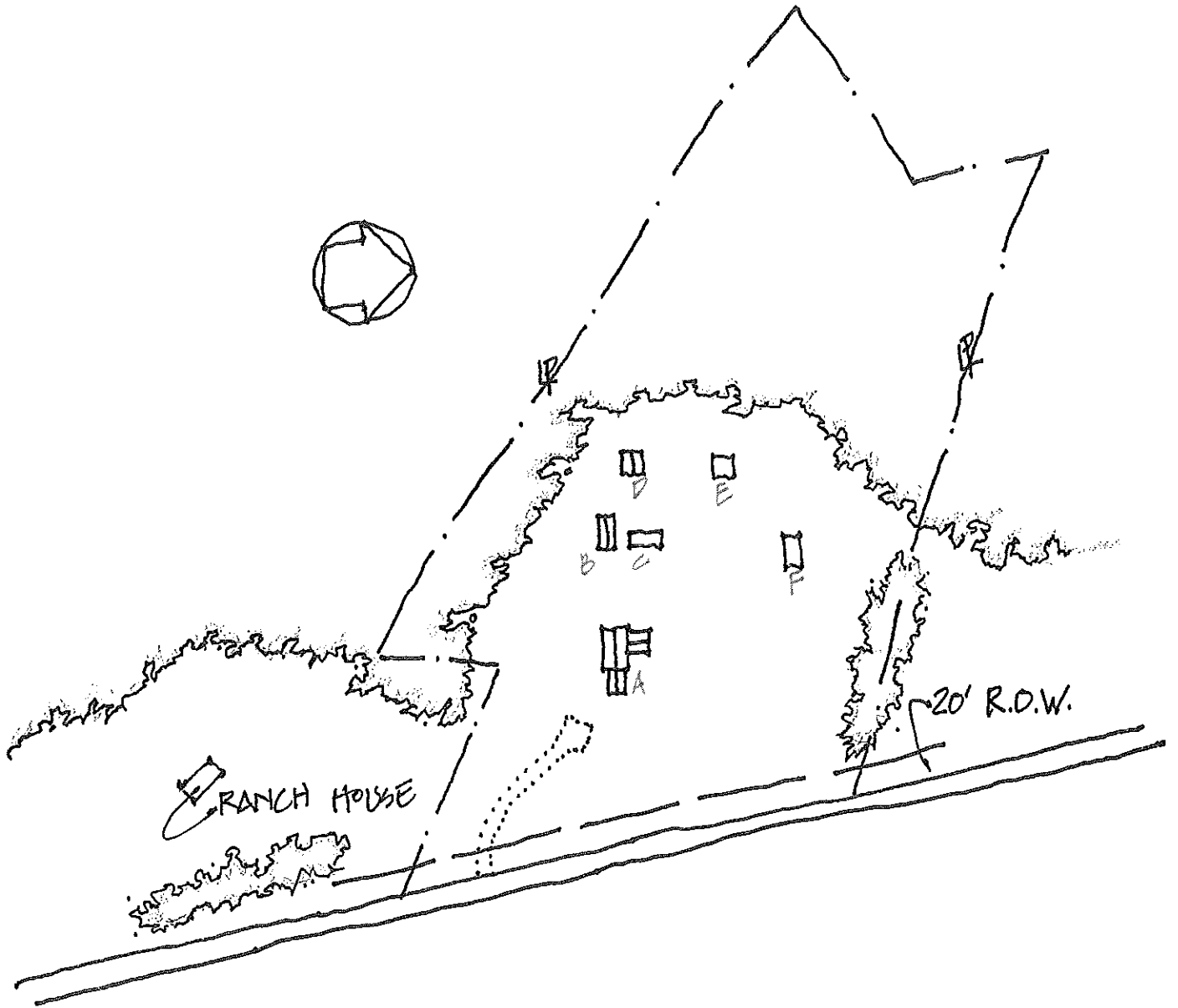
Figure 12 -- Alamance County Tax Parcel Map
House (#K)
Scale: 1 Inch = 660 Feet

Proposed National Register Boundary



N.C. 119
TWO 11-FOOT LANES
40 FEET MAINTAINED RIGHT OF WAY

Figure 13 -- Typical Cross Section
House (#K)
Not to Scale



- A. house
- B. frame shed
- C. lean-to shed
- D. corn crib
- E. collapsed barn
- F. chicken coop

Figure 11 -- Site Plan
 House (#K)
 Not to Scale

Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register:

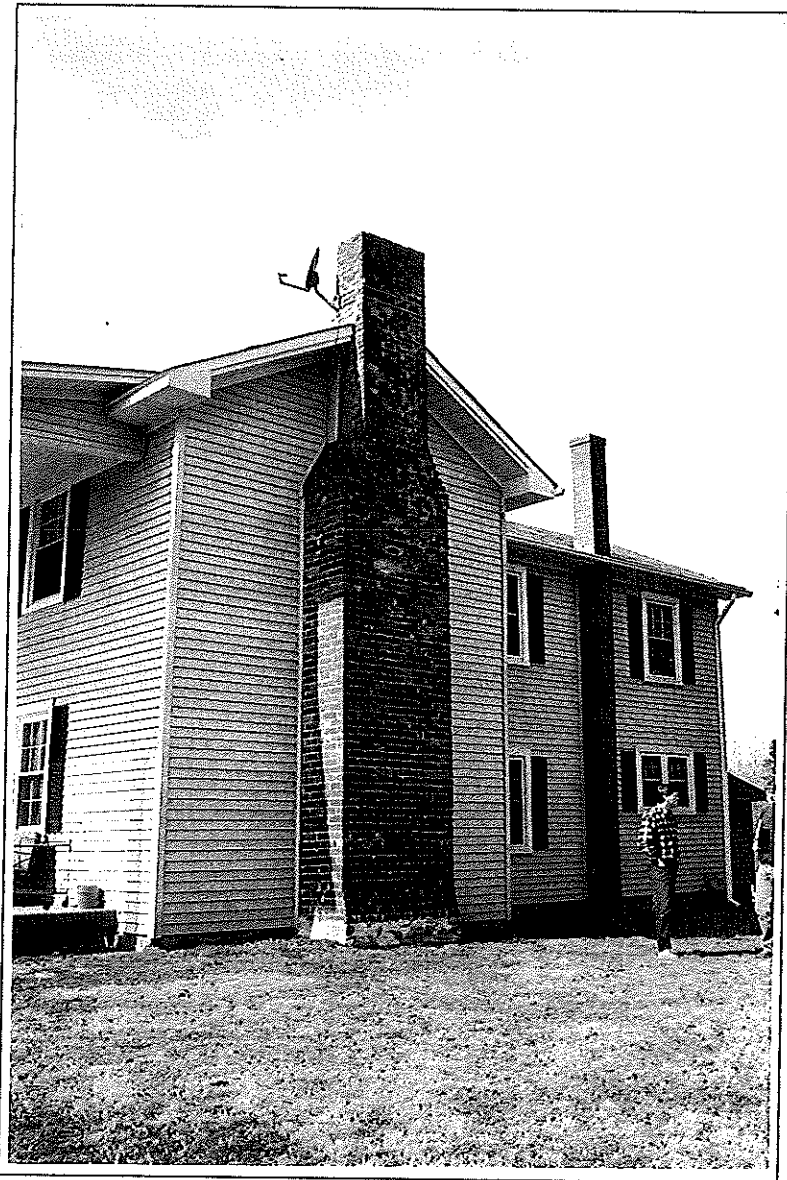
Tate-Lambert House (#L)



Tate-Lambert House (#L). South elevation.



Tate-Lambert House (#L). View from NW.



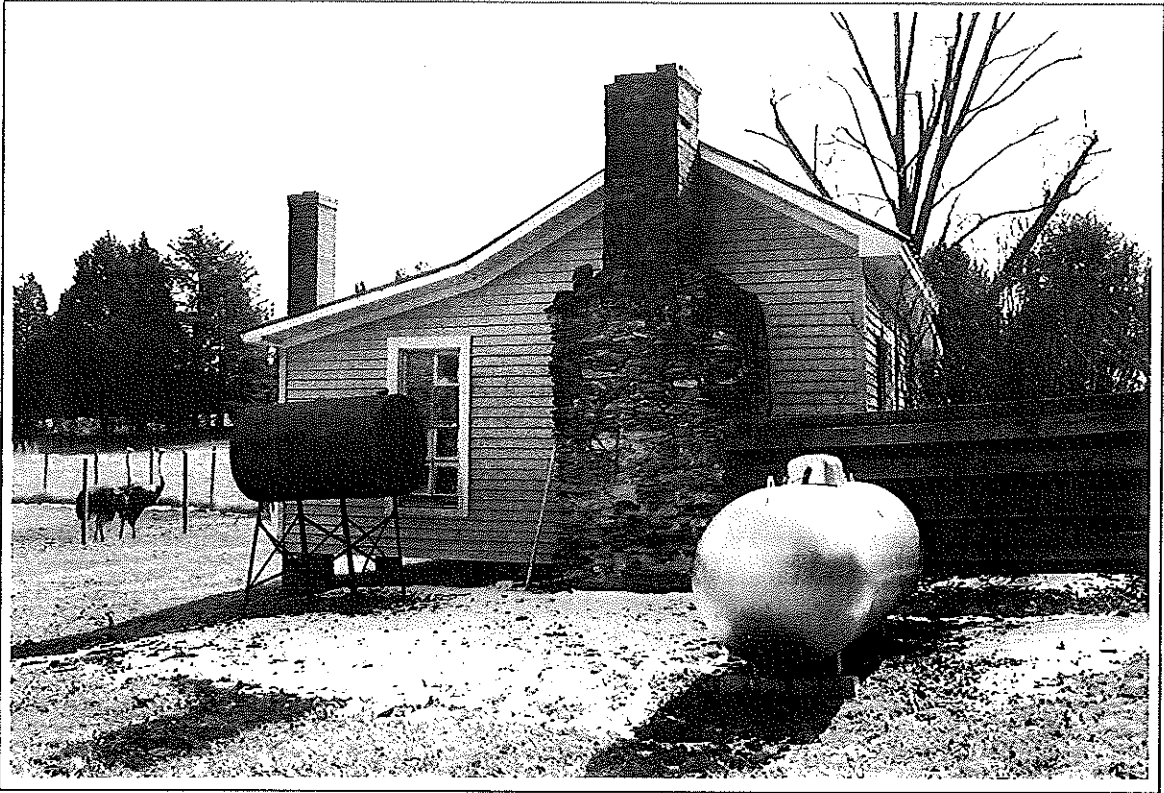
Tate-Lambert House (#L). View from SE.



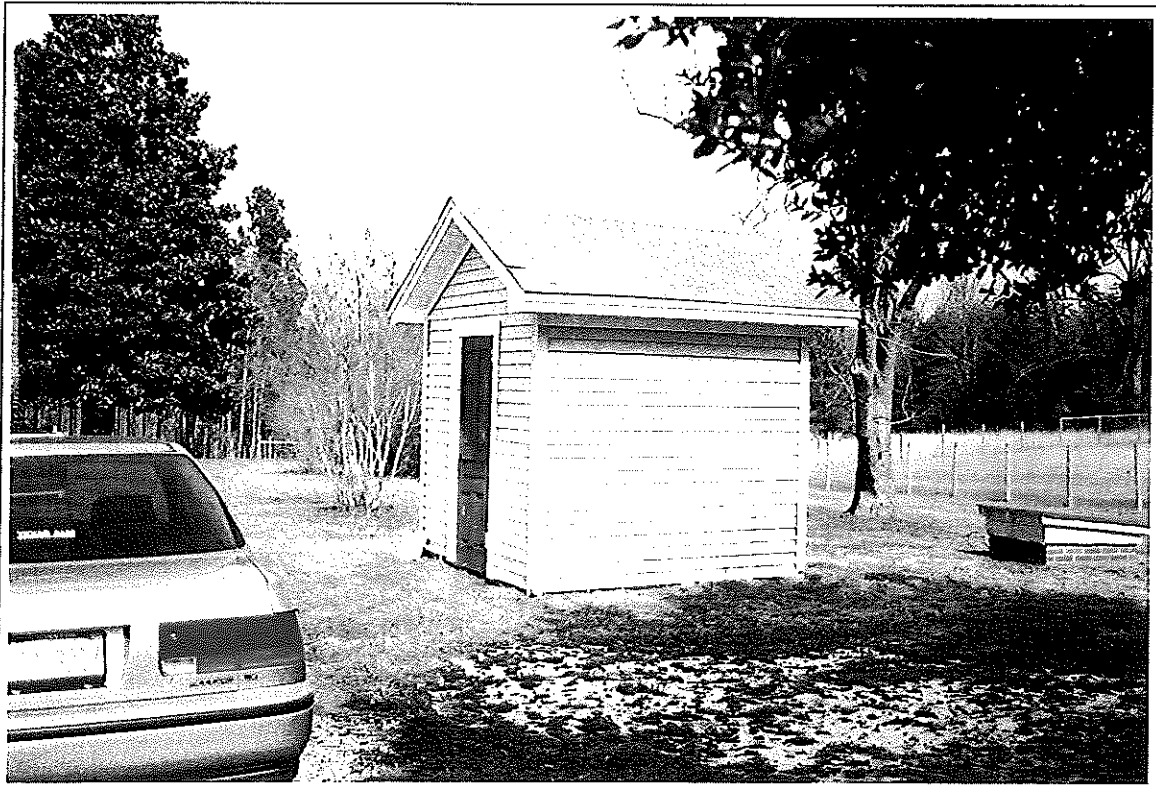
Tate-Lambert House (#L). West elevation.



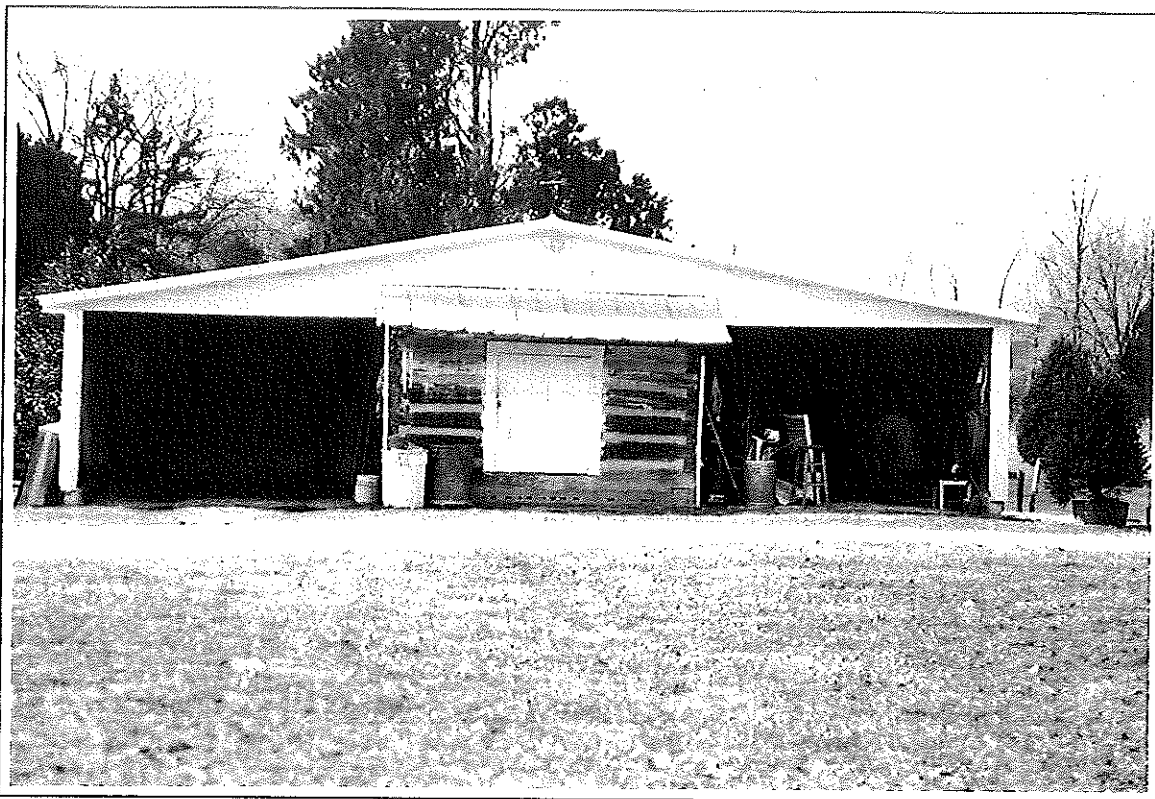
Tate-Lambert House (#L). Kitchen, view from SW.



Tate-Lambert House (#L). Kitchen, north elevation..



Tate-Lambert House (#L). Well house.



Tate-Lambert House (#L). Horse shed, east elevation.



Tate-Lambert House (#L). Horse pasture beyond horse shed.

Tate-Lambert House (#L) AM0421

Location: End of dirt drive (SR 1919, Tula Lambert Road), N side of SR 1917 (White Level Road) approximately 0.6 mile W of NC 119.

Description: The Tate-Lambert House is a two-story single pile house, three bays wide, and has a full length double-height porch across the front. A two-story rear ell contains the kitchen. One chimney survives on the east side of the house. The house is covered in artificial siding, the windows on the front have been replaced with modern aluminum sash, and a large picture window has been opened in the west side of the house. The older east end of the single pile section stands on a stone foundation, while a brick foundation supports the 1930s rear ell.

The Tate-Lambert House was first built about 1844 by Joseph Tate (1817-88). Originally, this house was of log construction, and had three rooms: two side by side on the first floor, and a second-story room on the east side. A one-story log ell once projected from the rear as well, but it no longer stands.²⁶ A freestanding structure, probably log, served as the kitchen; today a small gable roof structure with a fieldstone and brick chimney, said to be the kitchen, survives on the east side of the house.

The house has undergone numerous alterations and additions since the mid nineteenth century. The western room of the original log structure was torn down and the house was enlarged to its present three-bay width, and a chimney was added to the western end (it does not survive today). The rear two-story ell was added in the 1930s and the front porch was added sometime after 1933.²⁷

Four associated outbuildings survive today: a horse shed, kitchen, well house, and shed. The horse shed, of frame construction, has a log structure at its center that is said to be an old granary. The kitchen is thought to be associated with the original ca. 1844 log house; it is covered in artificial siding, and today is probably used for storage. Artificial siding also covers the well house. It was built in 1938, but houses an older well.

The Tate-Lambert House sits at the end of a long dirt drive on an 8.5-acre lot, and faces south. A large yard surrounds the house. A fence separates the horse pasture on the west side of the house, as well a pen on the east side that houses two ostriches. Woods back up to the north side of the house and horse pasture.

Historical Background: The Tate-Lambert House, built by farmer and blacksmith Joseph B. Tate (1817-88) about 1844, was once the center of a large farm (in 1880 he had 354 acres,

²⁶ "Tate-Lambert House," Survey File AM 421, Survey and Planning Branch, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, 1978, and "Tate-Lambert House, 1844," file, Planning Department, Alamance County, Graham, n.d.

²⁷ "Tate-Lambert House, 1844."

100 of which were tilled).²⁸ Tate grew corn, wheat, and oats on his land. The farm was subdivided over the years, beginning in the early 1880s when Tate's son William Newton built a house east of his father's (see Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (#G)). Most recently, a 51.72-acre parcel was carved from the old Tate family farm. This parcel (Parcel 47B, Block 1, Map 10, Alamance County Tax Map; see Figure 9, "Proposed National Register Boundary Map, Dr. W. N. Tate Farm) lies directly between the Tate-Lambert House (Parcel 44) and the Dr. W. N. Tate Farm (Parcel 47). A member of the family built a house here in the 1970s, and screened it from the neighboring houses with a row of trees on either side.

In 1887, Joseph Tate's son Robert, also a blacksmith, opened a smithy known as Tate's Shop on the farm. Robert Tate's sons James Herbert (who lived in his Uncle William's house) and Otis ran the smithy until 1948. The bulk of their work was repairing farm machinery for local neighbors, and they were said to be excellent wheelwrights.²⁹ Tate's Shop has vanished since 1948. Steve Cole, the present owner of the Tate-Lambert House, believes it stood southwest of the house, probably near the old granary, because of the many bits and pieces of metal (including iron wheels) he has found in that area.

The "Lambert" of the Tate-Lambert House refers to A. H. (Boots) and Tula Tate Lambert. Boots and Tula, daughter of Robert Tate, moved into the house in 1933. After his retirement, Boots Lambert and other family members made box springs for the Mebane Company in the old blacksmith shop.

Architectural Context: Carl Lounsbury and Patricia Dickinson have outlined the architectural development and local building traditions of Alamance County in their respective works. The early settlers of the area built in the vernacular European folk tradition of their respective cultures, relying upon their own knowledge and the materials at hand. By the late eighteenth century this wide range of architectural influences and traditions had given birth to a local vernacular tradition that was unique to Alamance, and reflected its builders' conservative attitude. "Building knowledge came from within the community. Once the Alamance pioneers had settled upon a few house types that suited their purposes, the local pattern of building became firmly rooted in this agrarian culture."³⁰

Log construction is most often associated with the pioneer or settlement periods of any area, but "the practice of building with logs continued throughout the nineteenth and even into the twentieth centuries in North Carolina's rural Piedmont."³¹ Alamance builders drew a floor plan commonly found in first-generation buildings (and used by succeeding generations on the lower end of the economic and social spectrum): the one-room log house with an unheated loft. This remained the simplest construction type for local unskilled builders, and one of the most widely used before the mid nineteenth century. The

²⁸ Agriculture Schedule, United States Census, 1880.

²⁹ Euliss 436.

³⁰ Lounsbury 2.

³¹ Patricia S. Dickinson, "Log Buildings in Alamance County, North Carolina, c. 1780-c. 1930," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, Survey and Planning Branch, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, 1993, E-9.

John Allen House (ca. 1782), the oldest surviving house in Alamance County, is an excellent example of this type. Unfortunately very few one-room log houses survive today that are not hidden under later nineteenth- and twentieth-century expansions and remodelings. Many more examples of the two-room hall and parlor house (both one and two stories) survive today in the county, as it was the most popular house type for antebellum builders in Alamance. This building type was commonly built with both hewn log and wooden frame techniques (Adam Trolinger House, ca. 1808), and less commonly in brick (Graham Albright House, 1844).

Builders most often erected stone chimneys for log houses, as well as for antebellum frame houses. Lounsbury has pointed out that although the majority of all nineteenth-century farmhouses have brick chimneys, roughly half of all surviving antebellum houses have fieldstone chimneys. And in log houses where the original chimney survives, over eighty-five percent are of fieldstone construction.³²

The continued use of these house types and log and frame construction methods through the early and middle decades of the nineteenth century reflects the conservative nature of the Alamance builder and the local vernacular tradition. The introduction of the central passage plan in the 1840s marked the first major change in traditional house types, and was the first hint of the influence that popular taste would increasingly have in Alamance architecture in the decades to come.

Despite the conservative local building tradition, log construction in Alamance County rapidly disappeared after 1880 for several reasons. Alamance citizens began to look down upon log construction, and associated it with lower living standards. Because of this decreasing interest, local builders gradually ceased passing down log construction skills to the next generation of builders. Furthermore, one hundred and fifty years of log construction had depleted local resources to the point that the large logs necessary for construction were difficult to find in the immediate area. And finally, frame construction, in addition to being a more flexible building method than log, grew cheaper with the growing number of saw mills.³³

According to Lounsbury, "the displacement of the vernacular building tradition, which log construction exemplified, was facilitated by technological changes in the building process. Mechanization of many construction methods relieved builders of considerable hours of sawing, planing, and brick making but caused an increasing standardization of the finished product."³⁴ These advancements in lumber-milling technology, along with the extension of the railroad across North Carolina, made commercial millwork increasingly available to the average builder. Thus local builders in the later decades of the nineteenth century were able to construct more fashionable homes with the application of current stylistic details to traditional Alamance County house types. The locally popular single pile central passage

³² Lounsbury 22.

³³ Lounsbury 45-46, Dickinson E-11.

³⁴ Lounsbury 46.

house (whose strictly decorative central gable was made possible by the innovations in frame construction) was dressed up in a variety of fashions: ornamental eaves brackets and pendants created an Italianate effect; a Queen Anne style was achieved with the addition of decorative shingles and spindle-work friezes; and turned posts and sawn bargeboards could create the anonymous but nationally recognized “Victorian” house. The Captain James White House (1871), the John Turner House (ca. 1890), and the Johnny Graham House (ca. 1890) are excellent examples of these variations.

Agricultural Context: Most Alamance County farms operated on a subsistence level through the nineteenth century. These small farms relied on crops such as wheat, corn, and hay, and cottage industries such as dairying that were not labor- or capital-intensive. Tobacco, for example, did not become a major commercial crop in Alamance County until after the Civil War with the rise in demand for bright leaf tobacco.

At the turn of the twentieth century the major crops remained corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, and cotton. In addition to these crops Alamance was known for its cattle and large grazing pastures. Census statistics for individual farms in Melville Township, where the Tate farm is located, show that about half usually harvested hay for cattle feed, averaging roughly five tons a year.³⁵ Although dairy cattle breeding in Alamance County began in earnest in 1867,³⁶ Alamance dairies remained small, family operated affairs through the rest of the century. But beginning in the early 1900s, small scale dairies played an increasingly larger role in the local agricultural economy.

Evaluation: The Tate-Lambert House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (Event) for its significance in agriculture. For a property to be considered eligible for significance in agriculture at a local level, its characteristics related to agricultural land uses and practices must have served or resulted from an important event, activity, or theme in agricultural development as recognized by the historic contexts of the area. The property must also have contributed to the area’s economy, productivity, or identity as an agricultural community, and, through its historic landscape characteristics, the property must cogently reflect the period of time in which the important events took place (National Register Bulletin 30, “Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes,” p. 13). The loss of agricultural outbuildings one would expect to find on a farm, as well as the loss of historic landscape characteristics such as open cultivated fields due to subdivisions among the family, seriously compromises this property’s ability to cogently reflect its appearance as a middle class nineteenth-century Alamance County farm. As such, the Tate-Lambert House does not retain its integrity of design or setting.

The Tate-Lambert House is also not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A (Event) for its significance in industry. The loss of the building or buildings used for

³⁵ 1850-1880 United States Censuses.

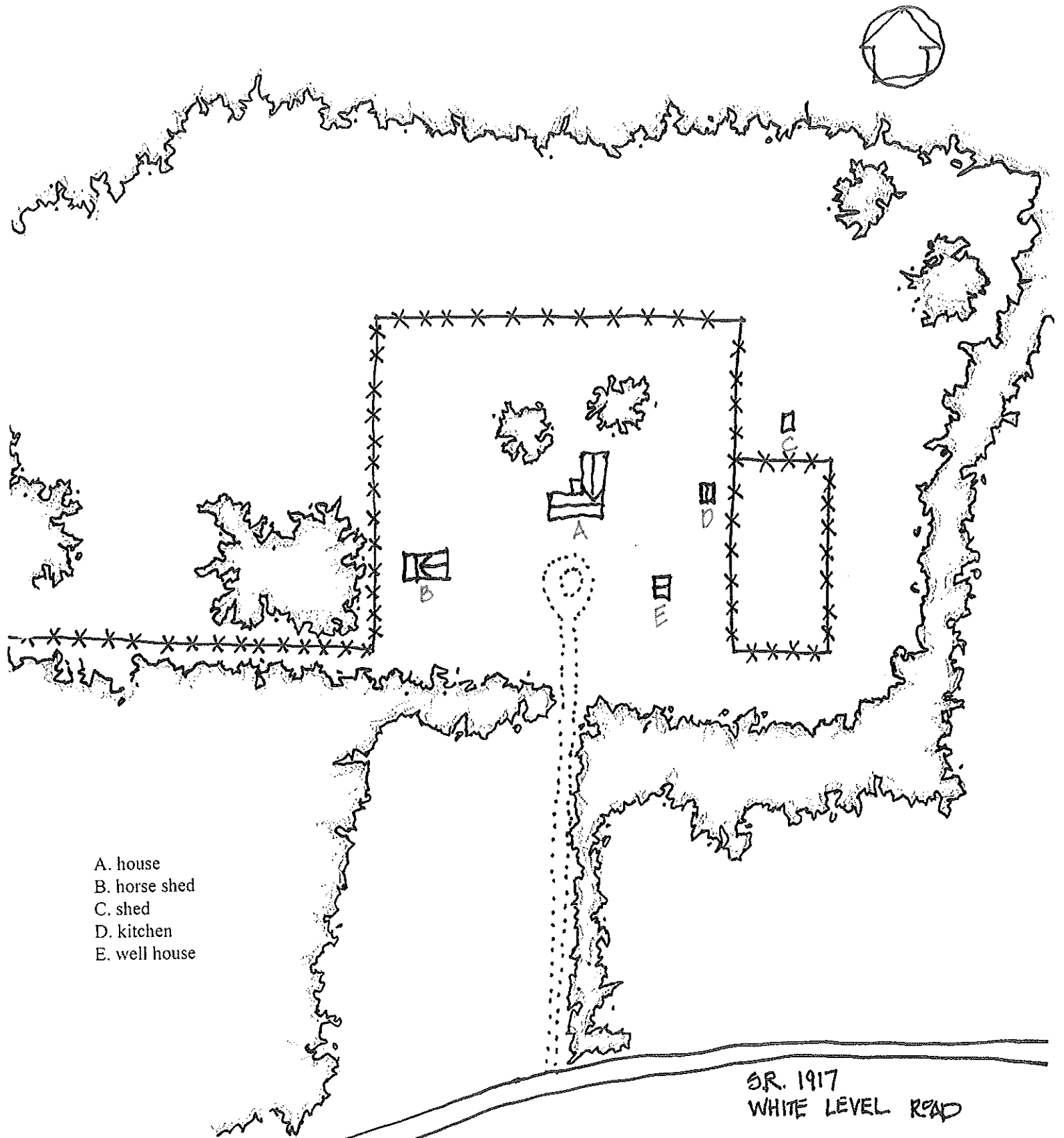
³⁶ Walter Whitaker, Staley A. Cook, and A. Howard White, Centennial History of Alamance County, 1849-1949, 1949, Burlington, N.C.: Alamance County Historical Association, 1974, 182-84.

Tate's Shop destroys this property's ability to illustrate its involvement in the blacksmithing industry and to effectively reflect its period of significance.

The Tate-Lambert House is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B (Person) for its association 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. For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with persons *individually* significant within a historic context; 2) is normally associated with a person's *productive* life, reflecting the time period when he or 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. Instead, it must be shown that the person gained importance within his or her profession or group (National Register Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, p. 15). Neither Joseph B. Tate nor his descendants were individually significant in Alamance County history, nor did they achieve importance as farmers or blacksmiths in the Mebane area.

The Tate-Lambert House is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its significance in architecture. 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 may lack individual distinction. The numerous character-altering additions and renovations have robbed this house of its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As such, the Tate-Lambert House cannot be considered for eligibility for the National Register.

The Tate-Lambert House is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (Information Potential). 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 prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important (National Register Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, p. 21). The architectural component of the Tate-Lambert House is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.



- A. house
- B. horse shed
- C. shed
- D. kitchen
- E. well house

SR. 1917
WHITE LEVEL ROAD

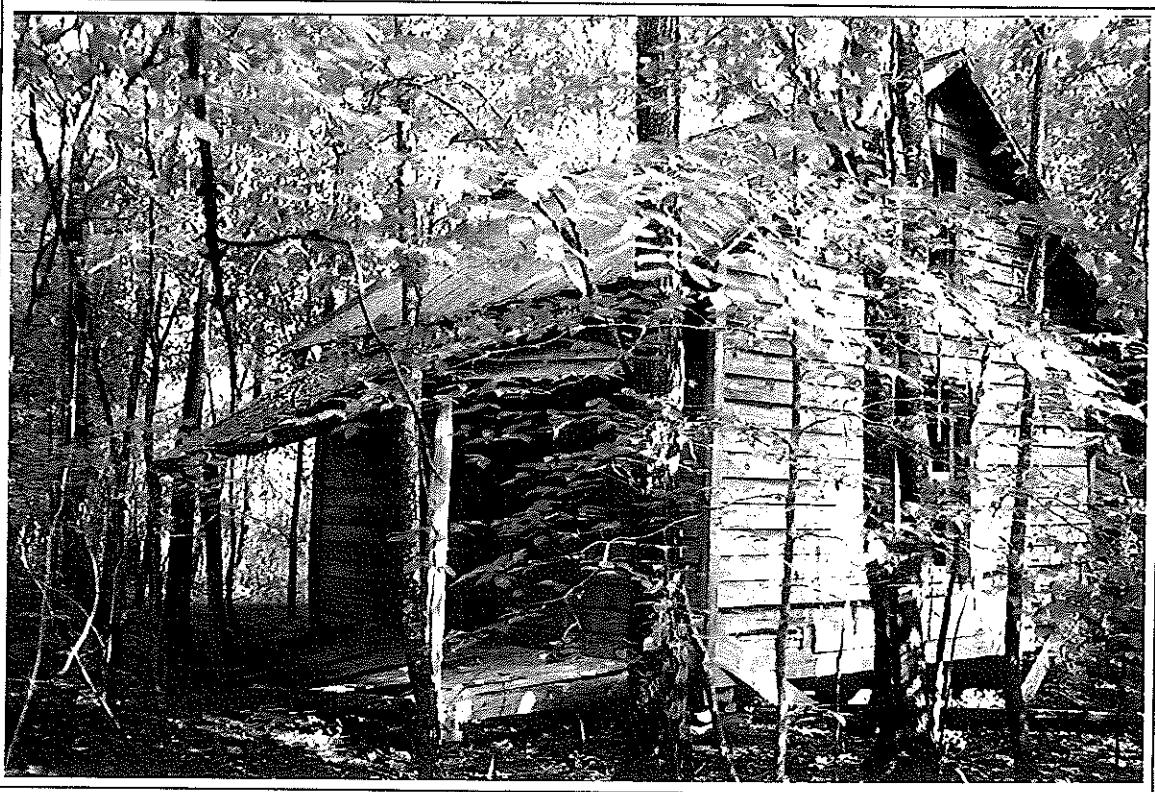
Figure 14 -- Site Plan
Tate-Lambert House (#L)
Not to Scale

Properties Not Eligible for the National Register:

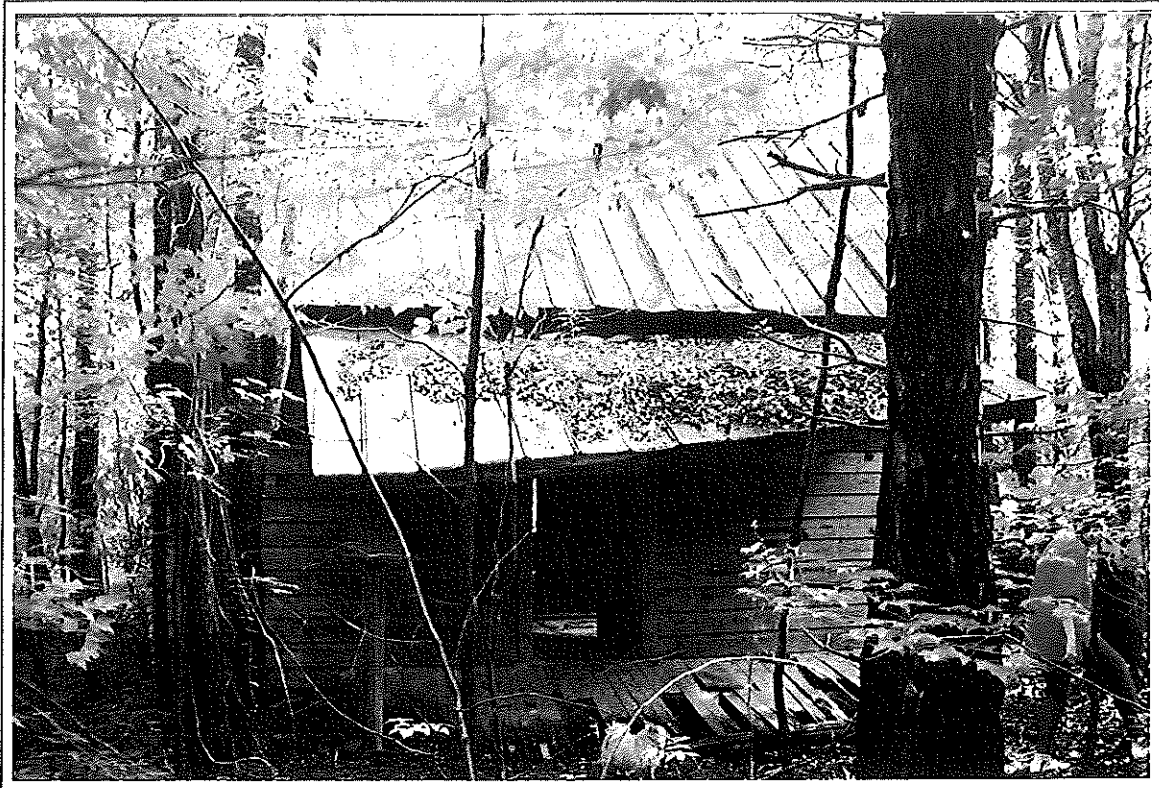
Bud Reed Farm (#M)



Bud Reed Farm (#M). Log house.



Bud Reed Farm (#M). Log house.



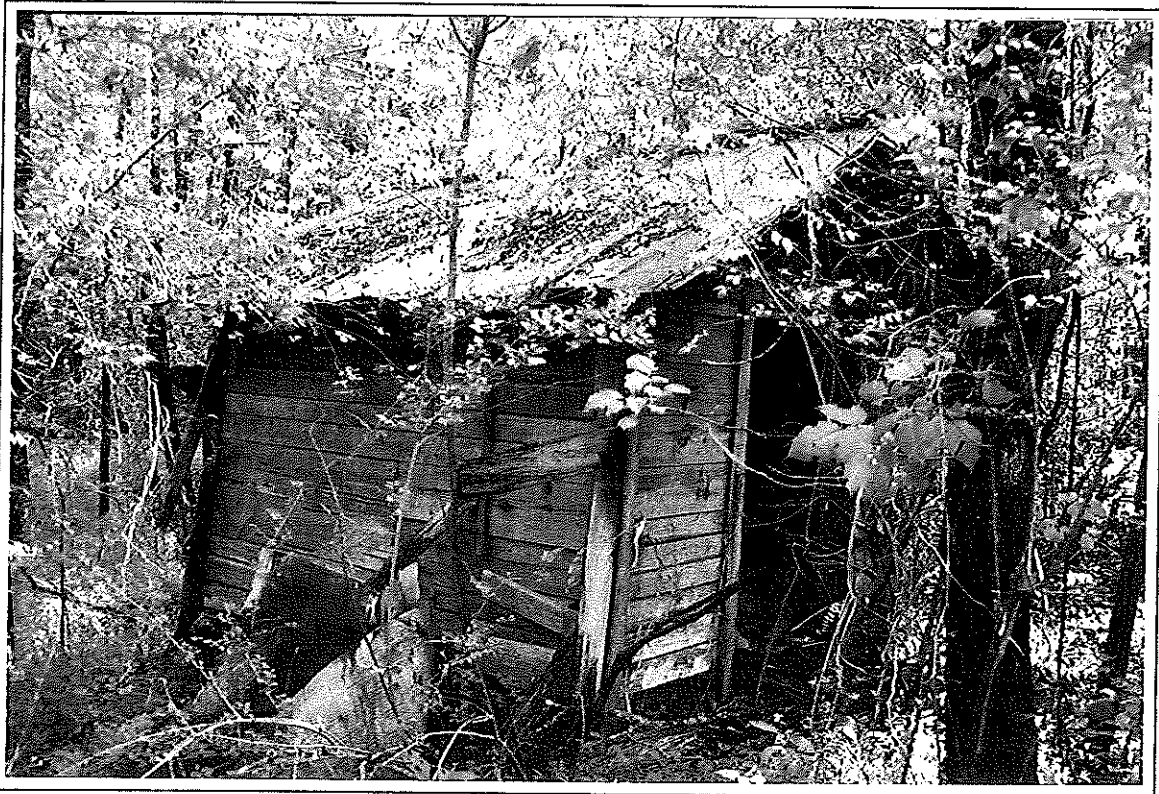
Bud Reed Farm (#M). Log house.



Bud Reed Farm (#M). Log house.



Bud Reed Farm (#M). Corn crib.



Bud Reed Farm (#M). Frame outbuilding.

Bud Reed Farm (#M)

Location: Approximately 350 feet NE of the residence at 1021 Cooks Mill Road (or approximately 800 feet SE of Cooks Mill Road); located on Parcel 43A, Block 1, Map 10, Alamance County Tax Map.

Description: The Bud Reed Farm consists of a one-room log house with a rear ell, a frame corn crib, and another frame outbuilding, located in the middle of a forest approximately 350 feet northeast of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Brewer, which itself is located at 1021 Cooks Mill Road. The Brewers' residence is located at the end of a winding dirt drive, approximately 450 feet from Cooks Mill Road.

The square notched log house is one and one-half stories high, with one room below and an unheated loft upstairs. A one-story ell of frame and log construction extends from the rear. The house has a weatherboarded exterior and a gable roof. An attached porch on the north side shelters the entry, and a stone base and brick stack chimney stands on the east end. An enclosed staircase in the southeast corner next to the fireplace gives access to the unheated loft. Beaded tongue and groove sheathing covers the walls and ceilings of the first-floor front room as well as the rear ell; the log walls inside the enclosed stairs have been left exposed. Judging from the doors, fireplace mantel, and interior beaded sheathing, this log house appears to have been built ca. 1870. The one-story rear ell probably dates from the turn of the twentieth century.

Two gable roof frame outbuildings, one of which is a corncrib, stand behind the house. The other frame outbuilding has a plank floor and what appears to be a built-in feed bin just inside the door. According to Mr. Steve Brewer, the present owner, this building was probably a feed house for a cow. A narrow fenced area once ran from near here to a spring to the south, probably so the family cow or cows could water themselves. Judging from the number of fieldstones and rocks that seemed to have been dug up and dumped near Mr. Brewer's own house, the land around the log house appears to have been cultivated for corn and probably other staple crops.

Historical Background: Nothing is known about the man or family who built this log house and originally farmed the area. The farm is named for Bud Reed, a black man that occasionally worked on the adjoining Cates dairy farm some years ago. Mrs. Eloise Cates, owner of the Paisley-Cates Farm, remembers that Mr. Reed grew a few acres of his own crops on this subsistence farm.³⁷

Architectural Context: Carl Lounsbury and Patricia Dickinson have outlined the architectural development and local building traditions of Alamance County in their respective works. The early settlers of the area built in the vernacular European folk tradition of their respective cultures, relying upon their own knowledge and the materials at hand. By the late eighteenth century this wide range of architectural influences and traditions had given

³⁷ Eloise Cates, telephone interview, 9 August 1996.

birth to a local vernacular tradition that was unique to Alamance, and reflected its builders' conservative attitude.

Log construction is most often associated with the pioneer or settlement periods of any area, but “the practice of building with logs continued throughout the nineteenth and even into the twentieth centuries in North Carolina’s rural Piedmont.”³⁸ Alamance builders drew a floor plan commonly found in first-generation buildings (and used by succeeding generations on the lower end of the economic and social spectrum): the one-room log house with an unheated loft. This remained the simplest construction type for local unskilled builders, and one of the most widely used before the mid nineteenth century. The John Allen House (ca. 1782), the oldest surviving house in Alamance County, is an excellent example of this type. Unfortunately very few one-room log houses survive today that are not hidden under later nineteenth- and twentieth-century expansions and remodelings. Many more examples of the two-room hall and parlor house (both one and two stories) survive today in the county, as it was the most popular house type for antebellum builders in Alamance. This building type was commonly built with both hewn log and wooden frame techniques (Adam Trolinger House, ca. 1808), and less commonly in brick (Graham Albright House, 1844).

Builders most often erected stone chimneys for log houses, as well as for antebellum frame houses. Lounsbury has pointed out that although the majority of all nineteenth-century farmhouses have brick chimneys, roughly half of all surviving antebellum houses have fieldstone chimneys. And in log houses where the original chimney survives, over eighty-five percent are of fieldstone construction.³⁹

The continued use of these house types and log (as well as frame) construction methods through the early and middle decades of the nineteenth century reflects the conservative nature of the Alamance builder and the local vernacular tradition. But log construction in Alamance County rapidly disappeared after 1880 for several reasons. Alamance citizens began to look down upon log construction, and associated it with lower living standards. Because of this decreasing interest, local builders gradually ceased passing down log construction skills to the next generation of builders. Furthermore, one hundred and fifty years of log construction had depleted local resources to the point that the large logs necessary for construction were difficult to find in the immediate area. And finally, frame construction, in addition to being a more flexible building method than log, grew cheaper with the growing number of saw mills.⁴⁰

Agricultural Context: Most Alamance County farms operated on a subsistence level through the nineteenth century. These small farms relied on crops such as wheat, corn, and hay, and cottage industries such as dairying that were not labor- or capital-intensive. Tobacco,

³⁸ Patricia S. Dickinson, “Log Buildings in Alamance County, North Carolina, c. 1780-c. 1930,” National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, Survey and Planning Branch, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, 1993, E-9.

³⁹ Lounsbury 22.

⁴⁰ Lounsbury 45-46, Dickinson E-11.

for example, did not become a major commercial crop in Alamance County until after the Civil War with the rise in demand for bright leaf tobacco.

At the turn of the twentieth century the major crops remained corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, and cotton. In addition to these crops Alamance was known for its cattle and large grazing pastures. Census statistics for individual farms in Melville Township, where the Tate farm is located, show that about half usually harvested hay for cattle feed, averaging roughly five tons a year.⁴¹ Although dairy cattle breeding in Alamance County began in earnest in 1867,⁴² Alamance dairies remained small, family operated affairs through the rest of the century. But beginning in the early 1900s, small scale dairies played an increasingly larger role in the local agricultural economy.

Evaluation: The Bud Reed Farm is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (Event) for its significance in agriculture. For a property to be considered eligible for significance in agriculture at a local level, its characteristics related to agricultural land uses and practices must have served or resulted from an important event, activity, or theme in agricultural development as recognized by the historic contexts of the area. The property must also have contributed to the area's economy, productivity, or identity as an agricultural community, and, through its historic landscape characteristics, the property must cogently reflect the period of time in which the important events took place (National Register Bulletin 30, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes," p. 13). The its lack of agricultural outbuildings, as well as the loss of the open fields that once surrounded the farm, seriously compromises this property's ability to cogently reflect its appearance as a small, late nineteenth-century Alamance County farm. As such, the Bud Reed Farm does not retain its integrity of design or setting.

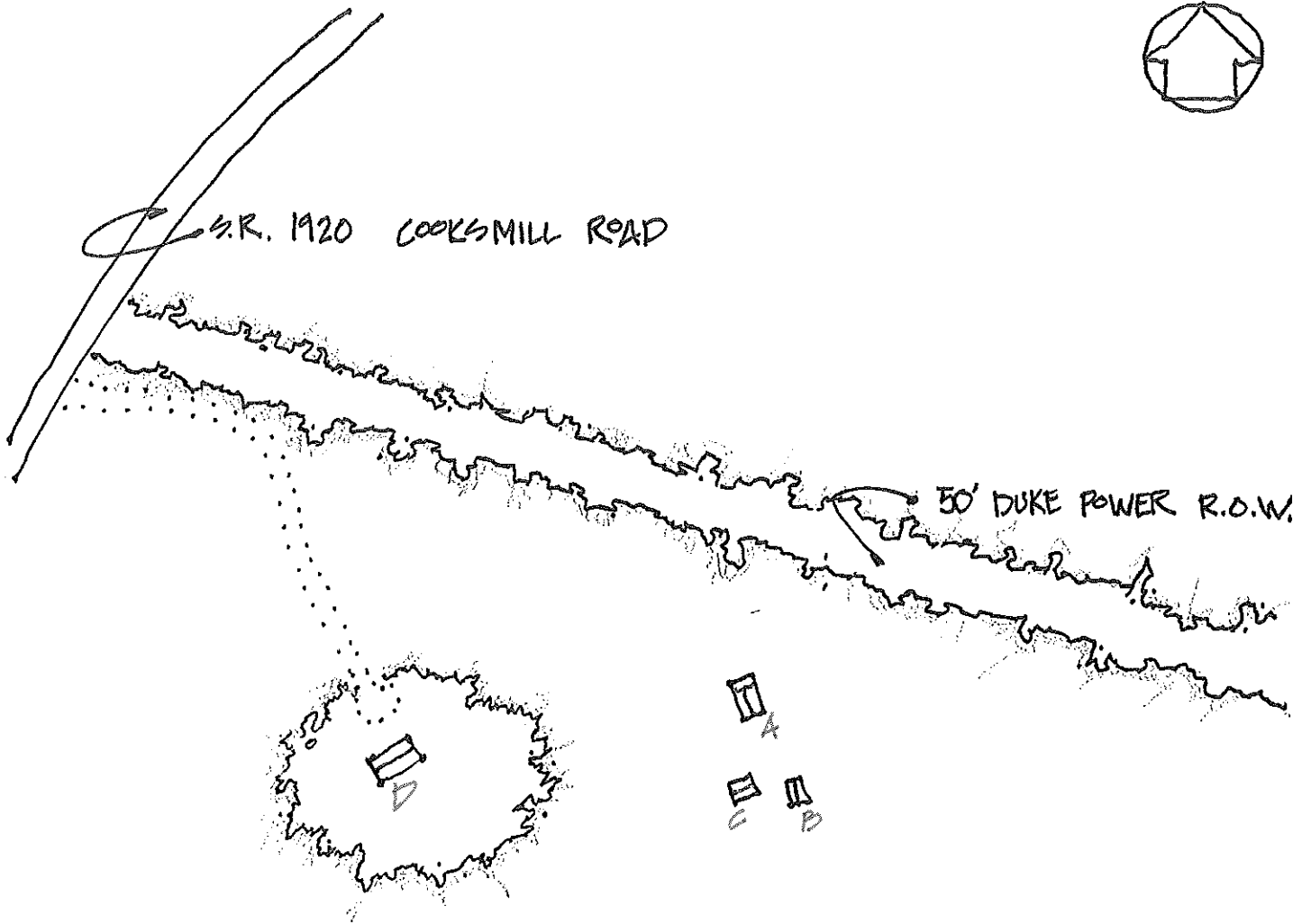
The Bud Reed Farm is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B (Person) for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past, i. e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with persons *individually* significant within a historic context; 2) is normally associated with a person's *productive* life, reflecting the time period when he or 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. Instead, it must be shown that the person gained importance within his or her profession or group (National Register Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, p. 15). Nothing is known about Bud Reed or any other persons that might have been associated with this property.

⁴¹ 1850-1880 United States Censuses.

⁴² Walter Whitaker, Staley A. Cook, and A. Howard White, Centennial History of Alamance County, 1849-1949, 1949, Burlington, N.C.: Alamance County Historical Association, 1974, 182-84.

The Bud Reed Farm is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its significance in architecture. 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 may lack individual distinction. The ruinous condition of this house has robbed it of its integrity. As such, the Bud Reed Farm cannot be considered for eligibility for the National Register.

The Bud Reed Farm is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (Information Potential). 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 prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important (National Register Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, p. 21). The architectural component of the Bud Reed Farm is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.



- A. house
- B. frame outbuilding
- C. corn crib
- D. Brewer residence (ranch house)

Figure 15 -- Site Plan
Bud Reed Farm (#M)
Not to Scale

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Appendix A

**Properties Not Eligible for the National Register
and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation**

CONCURRENCE FORM
FOR
PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Brief Project Description Mebane Bypass (NC 119) Avoidance
Alternatives for Paisley Cat's Farm

On 1-25-96, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
- Other _____

reviewed the subject project at

- A scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
- Other _____

All parties present agreed

- there are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effect.
- there are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criterion Consideration G within the project's area of potential effect.
- there are properties over fifty years old (list attached) within the project's area of potential effect but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, properties identified as ~~A, B~~ Houses A, B, C, D, F, H, I, J are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.
- there are no National Register-listed properties within the project's area of potential effect.

Signed:

[Signature] 1-25-96
Representative, NCDOT Date

[Signature] 4/29/96
FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

[Signature] 1/25/96
Representative, SHPO Date

[Signature] 5/17/96
State Historic Preservation Officer Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.



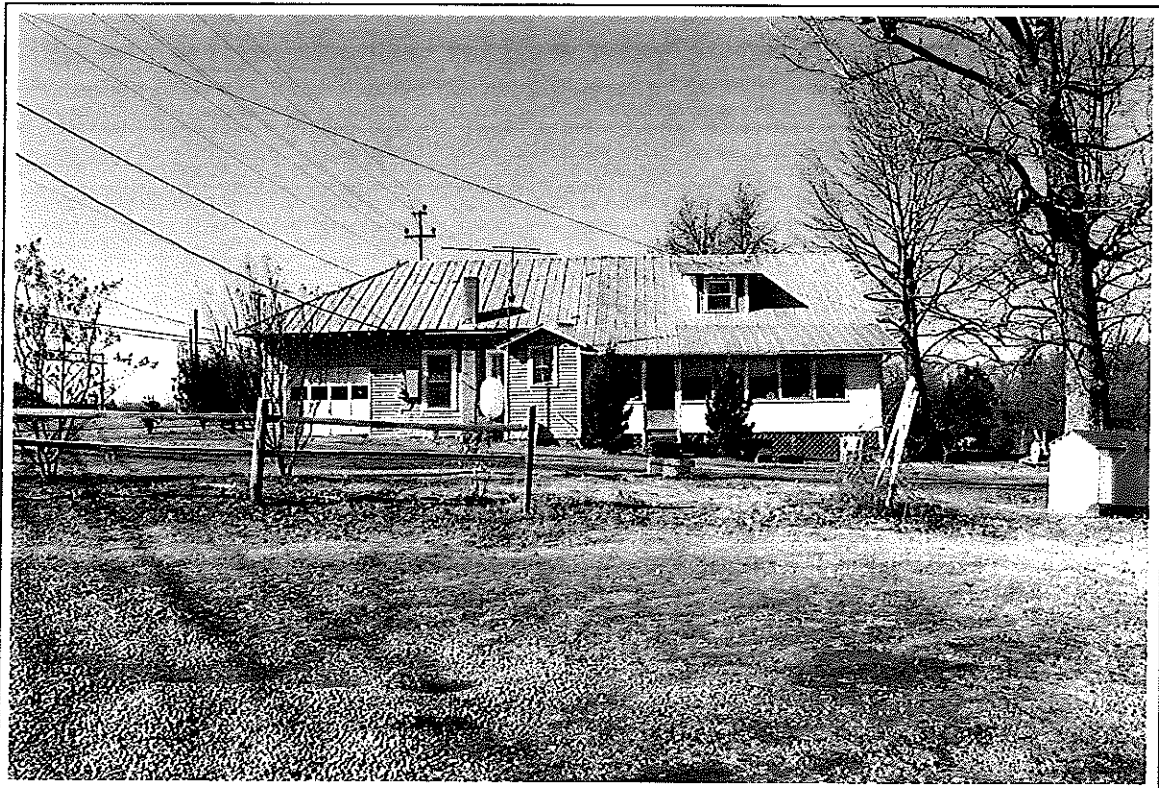
House (#A)



House (#B)



House (#C)



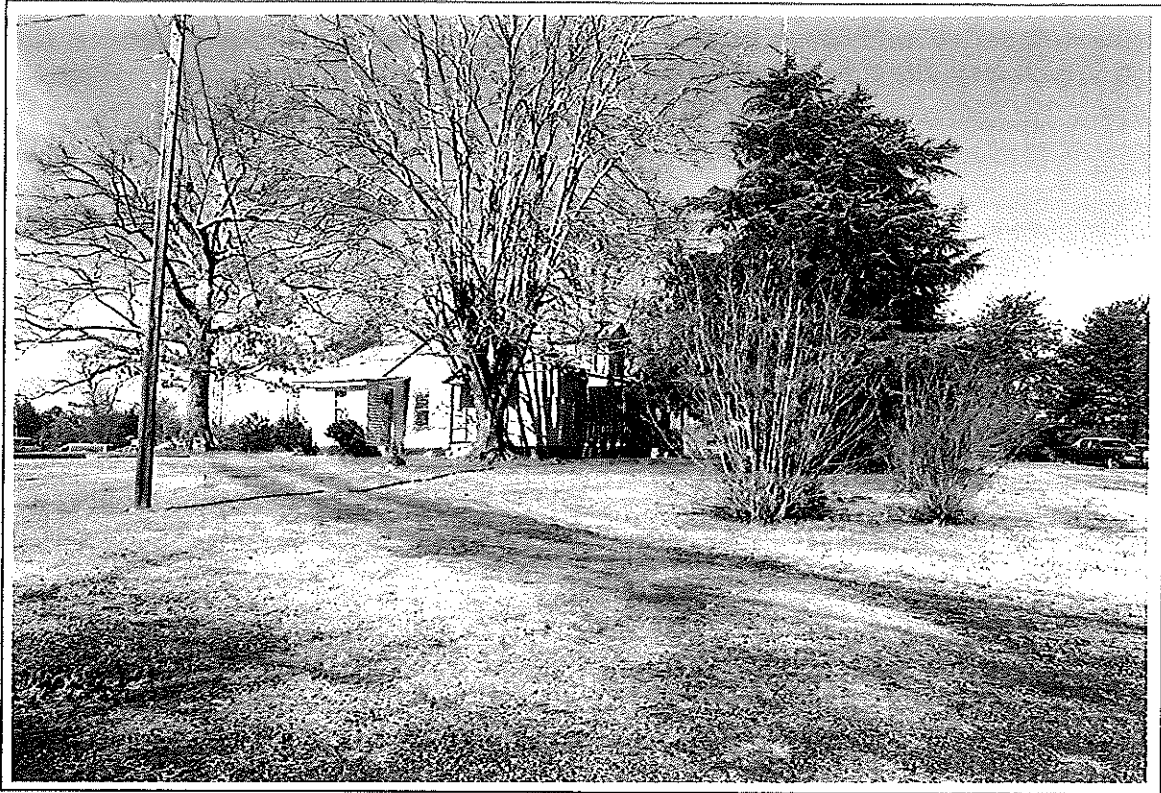
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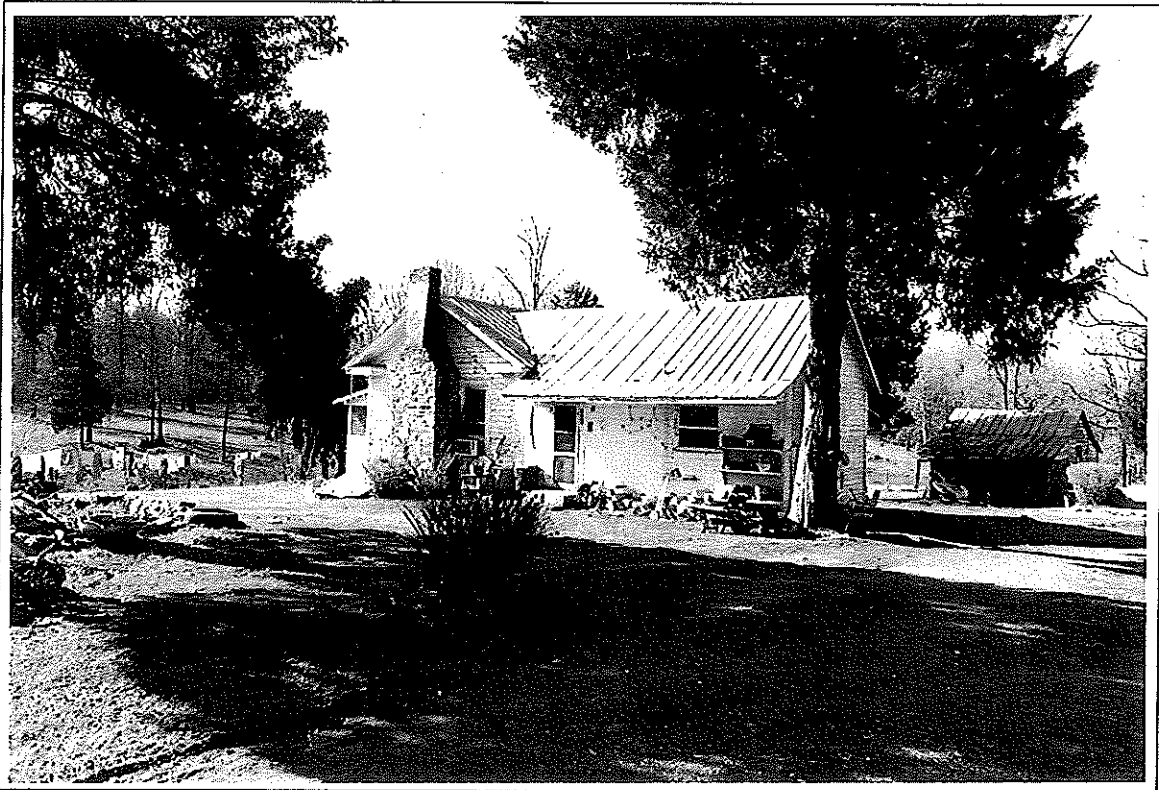
House (#F)



House (#H)



House (#1)



House (#J)