



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

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

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

October 17, 2000

MEMORANDUM

To: William D. Gilmore, P.E., Manager
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch

From: David Brook [Signature]
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Re: Improvements to US 601, State Project # 6.771006, TIP No. R-3427,
Yadkin County, ER 00-7257

Thank you for your letter of August 25, 2000, transmitting the survey report by
Edward T. Davis concerning the above project.

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

John H. Hauser Farmstead (YD 448), is eligible for listing in the
National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for
Agriculture as it is representative of the broad shift from
subsistence farming to more diversified and profitable farming
ventures that characterize the late nineteenth and early twentieth-
century farming practices in Yadkin County. The farmstead is also
eligible under Criterion C for Architecture as its unusually large
number of extant buildings, orchard, archaeological remains and
cemetery represent a prosperous late nineteenth and early
twentieth-century farmstead of the western Piedmont. We concur
with the boundaries as noted on page 13 of the report.

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

Herman Angelo Hauser Farmstead (YD 696)

Table with 4 columns: Administration, Location, Mailing Address, Telephone/Fax. Rows include details for Administration, Archaeology, Restoration, and Survey & Planning.



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

Page 2 of 2
William Gilmore
October 19, 2000

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, Environmental Review Coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

DB:kgc

cc: Mary Pope Furr

bc: Brown/Montgomery
County
RF

The following property is determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Herbert Angelo Hanson Farmstead (YD 2000)

Herbert Angelo Hanson Farmstead (YD 2000)
10000 ...
10000 ...
10000 ...



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

February 18, 2005

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gregory Thorpe, Ph.D., Director
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter B. Sandbeck *for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Herman Hauser Barn, US 601, Davie County Line to Yadkinville South of City Limits,
R-3427, Yadkin County, ER 00-7257

On January 19, 2005, staff from our office and NCDOT conducted a site visit to the Herman Hauser Farm and Barn, 2740 US Highway 601, Yadkinville vicinity.

We reviewed the Herman Hauser Farm and Barn for potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Both agencies concur that the Herman Hauser Barn is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The barn does not appear to be individually eligible or contribute to a historic district under any National Register criteria. While the barn dates from the early part of the century, better examples of barns exist locally on intact farmsteads with buildings of the same period. We examined the Herman Hauser Farm as a potential district with the barn as a contributing building and concluded that the Herman Hauser Farm does not retain enough integrity as a district to warrant eligibility to the National Register.

Further, we evaluated the barn as potentially contributing to the nearby study-listed John Hauser Farm. The Herman Hauser Barn is located far beyond the John Hauser Farm building complex. The Herman Hauser Farm and Barn is on land subdivided from the original 400 acres (now 55.93) associated with the original Hauser land. Geographically, historically, and architecturally, the Herman Hauser Barn does not contribute to the study-listed John Hauser Farm historic district. The cemetery associated with the study-listed John Hauser Farm is located on the opposite side of US 601, as a contributing element to the John Hauser Farm. It contains the grave of John Hauser.

We appreciate the additional family history Mr. Miller sent us about the Hauser family. The material provides more contextual information about the family history but does not change our evaluation of the Herman Hauser Farm and Barn as not eligible for listing in the National Register. We will add this new information to the Herman Hauser Farm survey file.

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-4763/733-8653
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6547/715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6545/715-4801

Please note that our office has previously evaluated the Herman Hauser Farm. In both instances, the farm and the barn were determined not eligible for 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, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr
Richard Miller
Ann Swallow, National Register Coordinator

bc: Southern/McBride
County

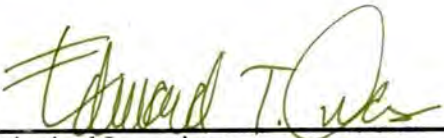
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE REPORT

US 601 From the Davie County Line
To the Yadkinville South City Limits.
Yadkin County


TIP No. R-3427
State Project No. 6.771006
Federal Aid No. STP-1820(2)

North Carolina Department of Transportation
Report Prepared by Edward T. Davis

August, 2000


Principal Investigator
North Carolina Department of Transportation

8/25/2000 Date


Historic Architectural Resources Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

8.25.00 Date

YD
210

II. Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen US 601, at the Davie County line to accommodate 12-foot lanes and 3 lanes in the vicinity of SR 1001. Bridge No. 30 over South Deep Creek will be replaced. Intersection improvements include installing a traffic signal and providing turning lanes at the intersection of US 601 and SR 1001.

The area of potential effects (APE) for historic architectural resources was delineated by a NCDOT staff architectural historian and reviewed in the field. The APE boundary is shown on an attached map. Note that a temporary, onsite detour will be necessary to the west of US 601 at Bridge # 30 over South Deep Creek. The APE has been drawn in order to accommodate this temporary detour.

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT. This report is prepared as a technical appendix and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that if a federally funded, licensed, or permitted project has an effect on a property listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCDOT and available for review by the public.

The survey methodology consisted of field surveys and background research on the project area. Two NCDOT staff architectural historians conducted field surveys in March and April of 2000 by car and on foot. Background research was conducted at the North Carolina State Library, the Bridge Maintenance Records at NCDOT, and the files and maps at the State Historic Preservation Office.

Twenty structures were recorded during the survey. All of these structures were evaluated according to National Register Criteria. One property, the John H. Hauser farmstead, has been determined eligible for the National Register.

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V. Purpose of Survey and Report

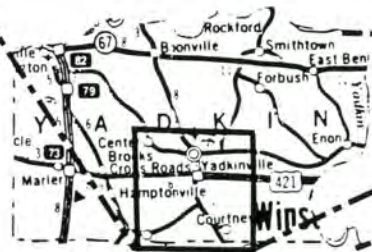
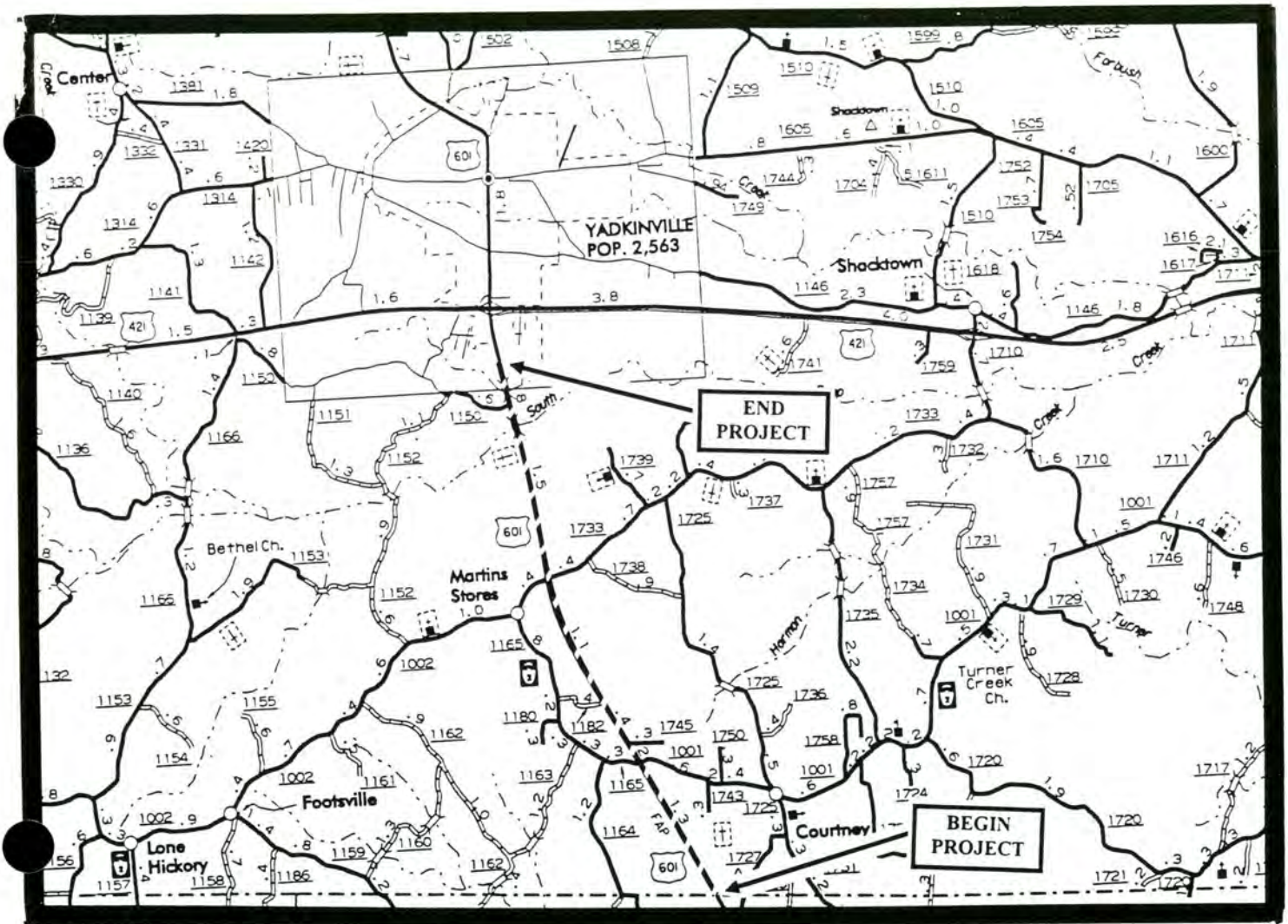
This survey was conducted and the report prepared in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies conducted by NCDOT and documented by an Environmental Assessment (EA). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the EA and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation ACT of 1966, as amended. 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.

VI. Methodology

This survey was conducted and the 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 800; CFR Part 60; and Phase II (Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT dated June 25, 1994). This survey report meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and historical background research of the project area. Field surveys were conducted by automobile and on foot in February, 2000 and again in March, 2000. All structures over fifty years of age were photographed, recorded, and evaluated with reference to the criteria for eligibility to the National Register. The survey covers 100% of the APE.

Background research about the project area concentrated on the architectural development and the historical context of Yadkin County. The survey files located at the SHPO were consulted. No properties within the APE are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The John H. Hauser house was placed on the State Study List in 1986.

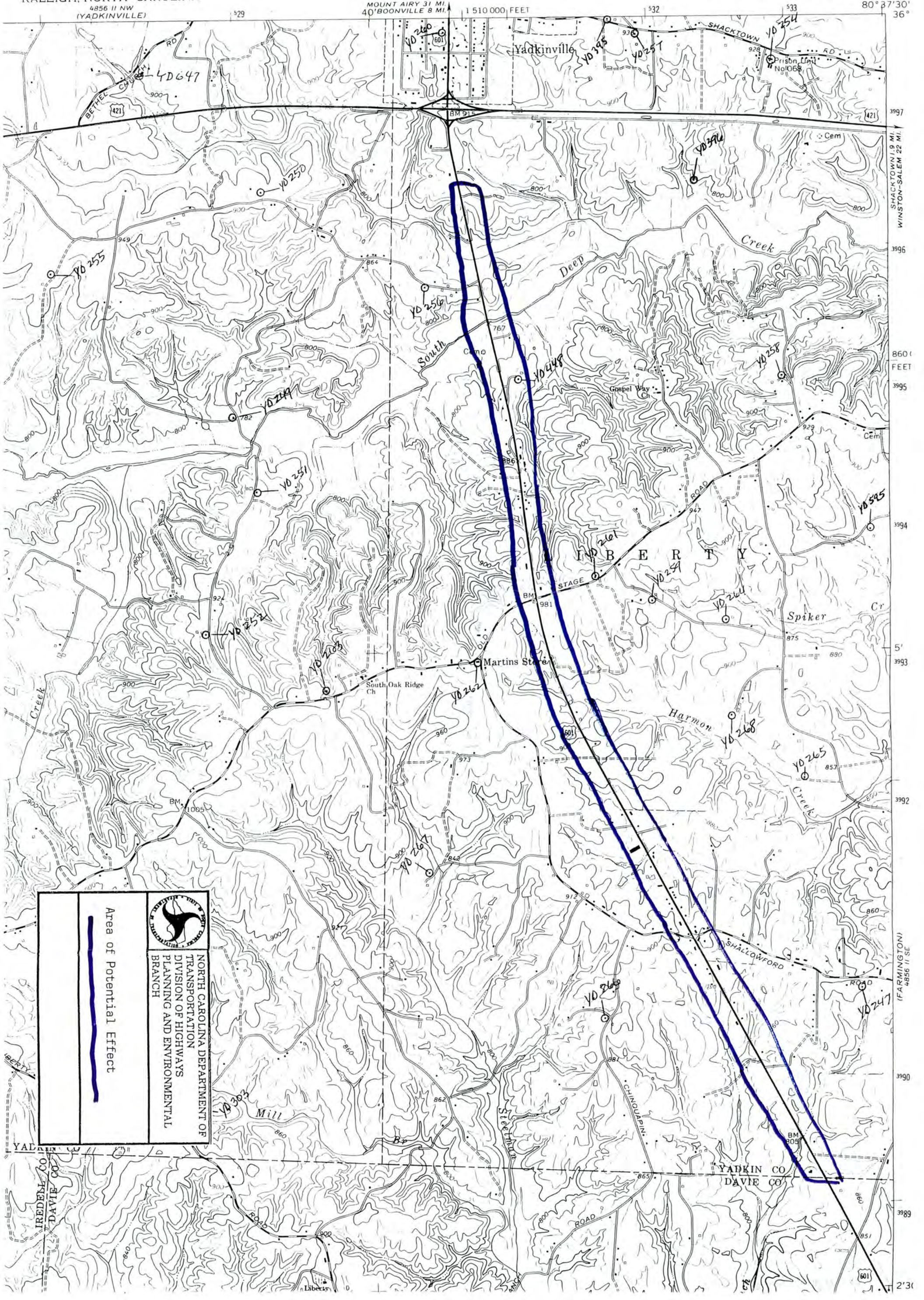




	<p>NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL BRANCH</p>
	<p>US 601, Davie County Line To Yadkinville South City Limits, Yadkin County TIP Project No. R-3427</p>
<p>0 0.5 1.5 Miles</p>	
<p>FIG. 1</p>	

YADKIN COUNTY SURVEY
1936
Kirk P. Mohney

LONE HICKORY QUADRANGLE
NORTH CAROLINA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA



 <p>Area of Potential Effect</p>	

VII. History and Architectural Development of Yadkin County

Background and Brief Historical Context:

Yadkin County is located in the northern Piedmont, bordered both on the north and south by the Yadkin River. The county was originally part of the Granville District. The county was settled in 1748 by Morgan Bryan, George Forbis, and Abraham Creson, who purchased land directly from Lord Granville and migrated to what is now Yadkin County from Pennsylvania.¹ The land in the county varies greatly, from the rich flat bottom lands of the Yadkin River to the Brushy Mountains in the west.

The early settlers of the county were almost exclusively migrants from Pennsylvania and Maryland. They traveled down the wagon roads which paralleled the Blue Ridge Mountains in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, to Fancy Gap, Virginia and down into what is now Yadkin County. The earliest settlers were Welsh, English, Scots-Irish and German. Arguably the most famous early resident of the county was Daniel Boone, who married Rebecca Bryan, daughter of Morgan Bryan. The town of Boonville is named for Daniel Boone and historic markers on NC 67 and old US 421 indicate that Boone frequently utilized the old Indian trails which have subsequently evolved into highways.²

The economy of the county from its settlement through the first half of the nineteenth century was based on subsistence farming. The settlers grew wheat, flax, oats and corn and made their own houses, furniture, clothing. The economic development of the county was greatly hampered by poor transportation. The Yadkin River is not navigable this far west and most roads remained unpaved well into the twentieth century. Two important necessities - salt and gunpowder - had to be purchased. These commodities were obtained primarily from the nearby Moravian settlements of Bethania and Bethabara in Forsyth County. In addition, a store, inn and tavern were constructed at the Shallow Ford settlement in eastern Yadkin County as early as 1750 where the Moravians purchased tallow used in making their candles.³

The earliest buildings constructed in the county were built of log. The abundance of fieldstone throughout the county was utilized in the construction of dry-set chimneys – a distinctive architectural feature of Yadkin County which persevered late into the nineteenth-century and is still very much in evidence. In addition to chimneys, fieldstones were utilized for dams, foundations, grave markers, walls and borders for family cemeteries. A large number of grave markers, walls and (often) freestanding chimney stacks are currently extant throughout the county. While few early log structures survive,

¹ Lewis Brumfield, Historical Architecture of Yadkin County, North Carolina (Winston-Salem: Winston Printing Company, 1987) p. 1.

² Ibid.

³ Adelaide L. Fries, The Road to Salem (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1944), p. 35.

homes, churches, and schools were probably one-room structures with dirt floors and chimneys constructed of mud and sticks or of fieldstone.

A second phase of log construction in the first half of the nineteenth-century was characterized by very large square-hewn logs of approximately equal sized joined with v-notches or half dovetails. These more substantial houses were finished with flush sheathing on the interior and rooms divided by finished vertical board partitions. Enclosed stairs were located in the corner of the largest room and the exterior was covered in weatherboards. A surprising number of these antebellum houses are extant including the William Harding House, the Reavis-Booe House, and the Williams-Dodge-Turner house.⁴

Perhaps due to poor transportation opportunities, which limited economic development, few persons amassed sufficient personal wealth to build stylish plantation houses in the decades prior to the Civil War. The architectural characteristics associated with the nationally popular Federal and Greek Revival styles were largely limited to individual building components (doors, window surrounds, etc.). Several planters who lived along the rich bottom lands adjacent to the Yadkin River did build substantial homes in the Greek Revival style. Tyre Glen (1800-1875) a slave trader and Yadkin County planter constructed what was certainly the most stylish architectural achievement in the county prior to the Civil War.⁵ His Greek Revival plantation house, "Glenwood", located on the Yadkin River in the community of Enon was, at the time of its construction, among the most ambitious antebellum dwellings in northwest North Carolina.

Period of Significance: 1870-1940

The combination of little economic opportunity and the lack of an adequate transportation network in the years following the Civil War kept the county overwhelmingly agricultural. While the state moved ahead in the expansion of the railroad, the Yadkin County Commissioners vetoed the Winston to Wilkesboro line in 1885 and it was constructed instead in Surry County, just across the Yadkin River.⁶ A covered bridge had been constructed in Jonesville in 1872 and provided access to the railroad in Elkin.⁷ The access to this railroad spurred development in the northern portion of the county and resulted in a number of new, agriculturally-oriented businesses in the town of Boonville.

In the last decades of the nineteenth century, a number of new businesses were established in Yadkin County. *Branson's Business Directory* listed twelve general merchants in 1872. By 1897 that number had increased to forty-seven. These included several tobacco factories, a tannery, several distilleries, a fertilizer dealer, a cabinet shop

⁴ Brumfield, p. 4.

⁵ "Eighth Census of the United States. 1860, Slave Schedule, Yadkin County." Microfilm copy of National Archives manuscript copy, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina.

⁶ Frances H. Casstevens. *The Heritage of Yadkin County* (Winston-Salem, Hunter Publishing Company, 1981) 55.

⁷ *Ibid.*

and a roller mill. While the number of small businesses would increase gradually during the first forty years of the twentieth century, the county remained overwhelmingly agricultural. The primary cash crop was tobacco. Beginning at the turn of the century a number of medium and large dairy farms also began to appear across the county, as was typical of the western Piedmont in general.

Because of the availability of mass-produced building materials which arrived on the railroads just across the Yadkin River (and later in the twentieth century by truck), middle-class farmers across the county replaced earlier log residences with frame structures conservatively reflecting the nationally popular Queen Anne and Italianate styles. With plentiful lumber, nails, factory-made boards, flooring, doors and windows, houses could be constructed cheaper and built faster than ever before. Lewis Brumfield's publication, Historical Architecture of Yadkin County, North Carolina, as well as field surveys across the county conducted in spring, 2000 by NCDOT reveal that a rectilinear and symmetrical dwelling, one or two stories tall, with a porch and a rear ell or shed containing a kitchen, remained the classic choice during the period 1870 through 1920. To this familiar form builders could add as much or as little trim as the budget and taste of the owner allowed. The bungalow appeared as affordable housing for both farmer and town-dweller in Yadkin County between 1910 and 1940. Despite the style of the farmhouse or townhouse, outbuildings throughout the county remained both unpainted frame or log structures throughout the entire period of significance.

In Brumfield's publication on the architecture of Yadkin County, he states that:

Because Yadkin County has been so closely tied to agriculture, the number of 19th-century farmhouses and farm buildings that survive are numerous. A typical farm complex includes the main house, with a separate kitchen, outhouse, barn, corn crib, granary, tobacco barns, packhouse, smokehouse, chicken house, wood shed, well, and perhaps an ice house.

Tobacco barns were built of log from their earliest construction and continued to be built of logs well into the twentieth century, when aluminum bulk barns came into usage. Recently, many of these log barns have been demolished....many of the once numerous smaller outbuildings have long disappeared, but there are some smoke houses, barns and other buildings still standing, and still being used.⁸

Brumfield's study was published in 1987. Field surveys conducted by NCDOT in spring, 2000, reveal far fewer log and frame outbuildings contemporary with the farmhouse than was prevalent almost fourteen years ago. Portable aluminum curing barns have largely replaced the older log tobacco barns. Many of the farmhouses (particularly between the town of Yadkinville and the Forsyth County line) have been "rehabilitated" by commuters from the nearby city of Winston-Salem and the large coterie of outbuildings associated with the former working farm completely removed.

⁸ Brumfield, p. 10.

The eastern portion of Yadkin County is now steadily developing as planned, suburban neighborhoods for commuters working in Winston-Salem and Forsyth County. The western portion of the county remains rural with a large number of working farms. The original outbuildings of these farms have, however, largely been replaced with modern metal structures. Late nineteenth and early twentieth-century log or frame outbuildings are becoming increasingly rare.

VIII. Property Evaluations

A. Properties listed on the State Study List.

John H. Hauser Farmstead (YD 448)

The John H. Hauser Farm is located approximately one-quarter mile south of Deep Creek on the east side of US 601. The house was constructed in 1885 by John Henry Hauser (1847-1930). John Henry Hauser was the son of Thelphilus C. Hauser, a planter and Yadkin County politician. John H. Hauser enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1861 (Company B, 21st Regiment). He married Flora A. Transou (1849-1925) of Forsyth County in 1872 and constructed this two-story, three-bay farmhouse in 1885.⁹ The house is still owned by descendants of John H. Hauser.

John H. Hauser constructed a mill on the south bank of South Deep Creek approximately one half mile from his future home in 1873 (the foundations of the former mill are located outside the APE). He used the money he made as a miller to increase his land holdings and develop a large and diverse farm. A descendent of John H. Hauser (Lucille Hauser Miller, great-grand daughter of John H. Hauser and owner of the Herman Angelo Hauser House also evaluated in this report) reported that the farm was largely run by tenants and by Hauser's sons. John H. Hauser worked primarily as a miller his entire life, supplying finished wood for building construction in the Yadkinville vicinity. In 1885 he constructed his home on the highest peak of his land holdings.¹⁰

The house is three bays wide and one bay deep with a shed roof covering the one-story front porch. Four square wooden stanchions support the front porch. The front porch shelters a two-panel front door framed by sidelights and a transom. The original sash were six-over-six. These sash were replaced with the current two-over-two sash circa 1910 when the detached kitchen was joined to the rear of the main house. Brick chimney stacks are located at each gable end. The southern chimney stack has a brick located in the middle of the stack at the shoulder with the date "1885" imprinted in it.

The interior of the original portion of the house has flush vertical wooden sheathing on the walls and the ceilings. The mantles are supported by chamfered pilasters. All interior doors, mantles, and stair rail are original.

In addition to the house, a unusually large assemblage of outbuildings survive. These include two chicken houses, a covered well, a privy, a granary with attached corncrib, washhouse, an immense frame barn with side sheds, a smoke house and two attached nineteenth century log work and storage houses. In addition to these structures the

⁹ Frances H. Casstevens. The Heritage of Yadkin County, p. 87.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, 88.

foundations of a brick making facility and water power operation exist on the property as well as the fieldstone foundation of the former "Hauser schoolhouse". Located directly across US 601 on top of a hill is the family cemetery, an important component of large working farms.

Evaluation and Justification:

The John H. Hauser Farmstead is individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion A as an intact late nineteenth-century farmstead in Yadkin County. In order for a property 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 historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important.¹¹ The John H. Hauser Farm is representative of the broad shift in Yadkin County from the subsistence farming of the first half of nineteenth-century, to more diversified and profitable farming ventures which characterize the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century. The farmstead is an unusually diverse and rich compilation of outbuildings, which well represents a prosperous late nineteenth-century farm in the western Piedmont. As such, it is eligible for listing under Criterion A.

The John H. Hauser Farmstead is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B for associations with significant individuals. For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group. While John H. Hauser ran a successful tobacco farm, he was primarily known in the community as a miller. The buildings associated with his mill have been destroyed. The farmstead does not best represent the contributions of Mr. Hauser.

The John H. Hauser Farmstead is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for 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. While the farmhouse has been compromised by the application of vinyl siding, the unusually large number of extant outbuildings, orchard, archaeological remains and cemetery combine to represent a significant, distinguishable entity. The components of the farmstead together well represent a prosperous late nineteenth and early twentieth-century farmstead in the western Piedmont.

¹¹ *National Register Bulletin 15*, "How to apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation", p. 12.

The John H. Hauser Farmstead is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D for 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. The architectural components of these buildings are not likely to yield information important to the history of building technology.

Boundaries:

The John H. Hauser Farmstead boundaries include the entire 55.93 acres which the house, outbuildings, orchards, and fields currently occupy, as well as the Hauser family cemetery located across US 601 from the house. The acreage (400) associated with the farm, tenant houses and mill operations in the late nineteenth and first half of the twentieth-century have been subdivided and developed with modern construction with the exception of the land within the recommended boundary. The boundary on the west side of US 601 follows a heavily wooded ridge line, which rises approximately 70 feet in elevation from the roadbed at the northwest corner. The proposed boundary encompasses parcels 4349 (the Hauser Family Cemetery), 7399, and 7298 as found on Yadkin County Tax Map No. 5816.



John H. Hauser Farmhouse



John H. Hauser Farmhouse



Smokehouse and covered Well



Wash-House



Barn
John H. Hauser Farm



Granary with attached Corncrib
John H. Hauser House



Nineteenth Century log work and storage buildings
John H. Hauser Farm
(Orchard - not pictured - located to the left of this image)



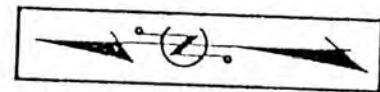
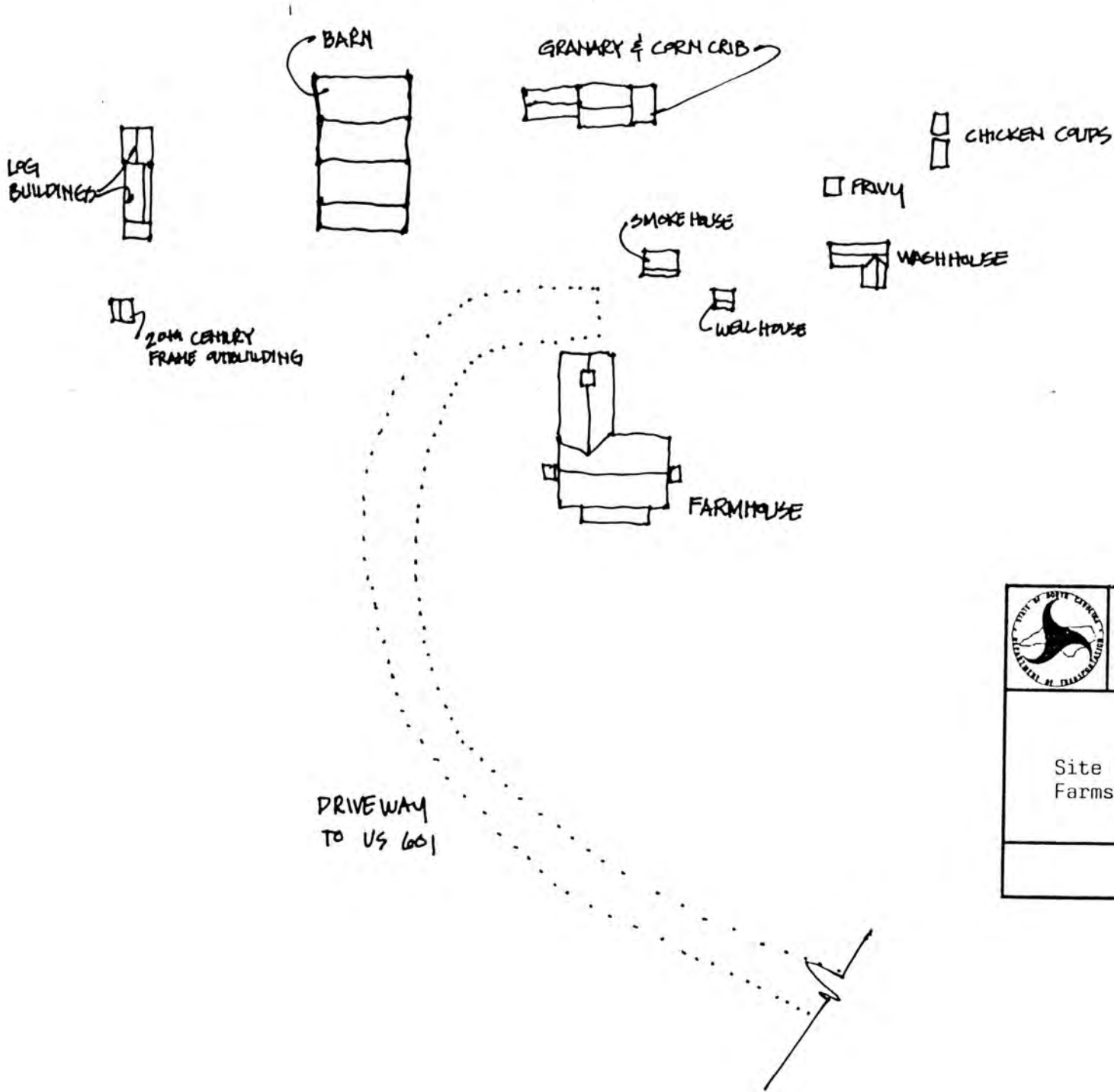
Twentieth Century Outbuilding
John H. Hauser Farm



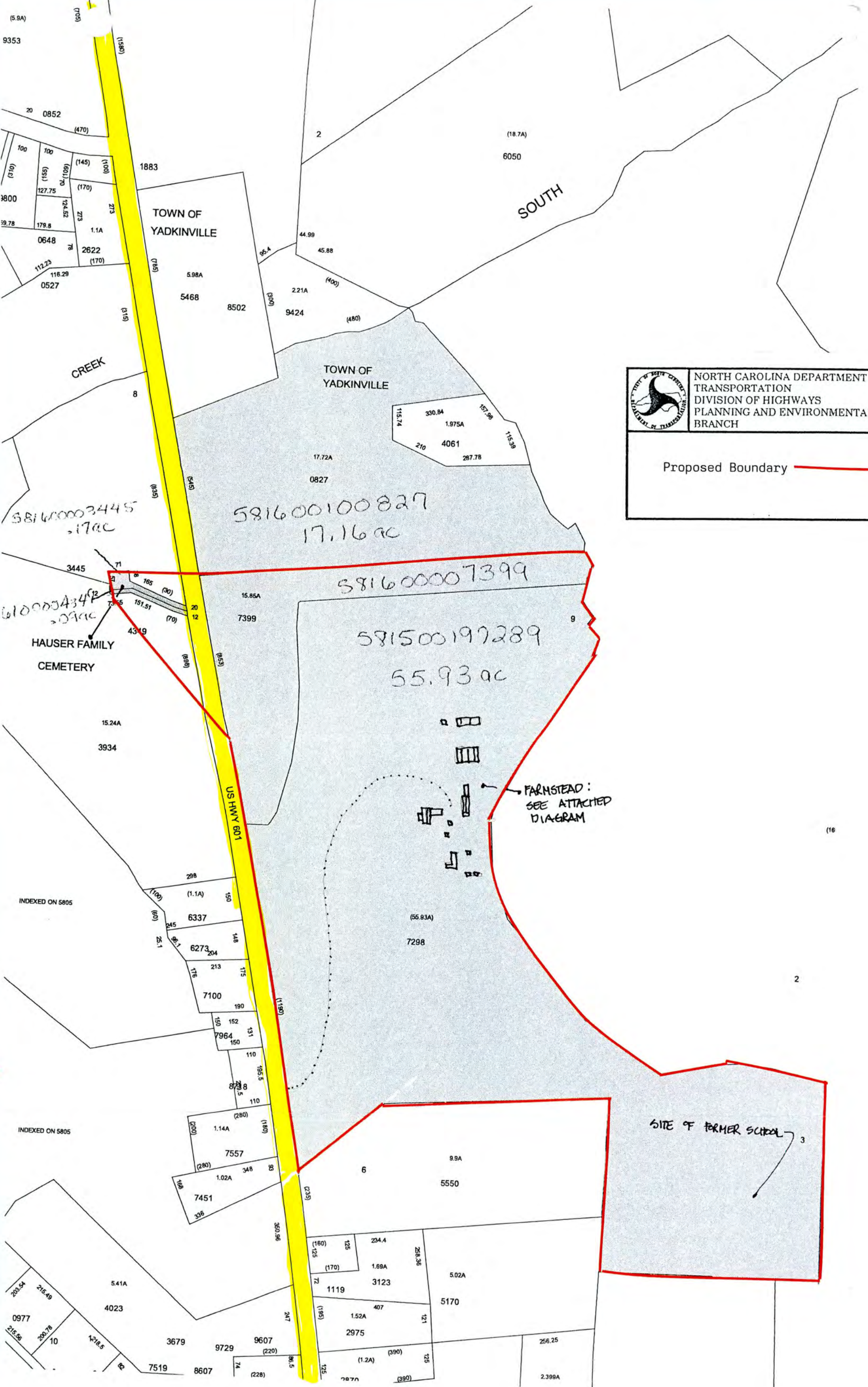
Hauser Family Cemetery
View from US 601



Hauser Family Cemetery



	NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL BRANCH
Site Plan of John H. Hauser Farmstead	



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL
BRANCH

Proposed Boundary

(16)

2

SITE OF FORMER SCHOOL 3

B. Properties Evaluated But Not Considered Eligible for The National Register of Historic Places.

Herman Angelo Hauser Farmstead (YD 696)

Herman Angelo Hauser, son of John H. Hauser, began clearing 141 acres adjacent to his father's house in 1910 when he married Connie Douglas.¹² On that property he erected his house and the necessary outbuildings for a tobacco farm.¹³ Mr. Hauser completed the construction of the house, two barns, a tobacco barn and corn crib circa 1920. The original house was a one-story tall, frame house with four rooms.

In 1924, L.F. Brumfield became the Yadkin County agricultural extension agent. He encouraged farmers to establish dairy herds as a means of enhancing their income. Brumfield persuaded Herman Hauser, his brothers and several other Yadkin County farmers to begin dairy farm operations. The barn located near US 601 and the driveway to the house were modified to service the dairy, and the milkhouse was constructed to the east of the barn near the natural spring. Just below the milkhouse was the original location of the two tobacco barns. In 1928, Herman Hauser raised the house to two-stories and added a one-story shed addition to the rear.

Like his father's house, the completed John H. Hauser house is three bays wide and two bays deep. The sash is two over two. The front door is covered by a one-story front-gable porch with replacement aluminum stanchions. The house sits on a brick foundation. Access to the interior was not permitted. The house has been covered with aluminum siding and the original shutters replaced with aluminum facsimilies. Behind the house stands an open garage, circa 1965, one original barn, the smoke house, and the milkhouse (which was relocated to the rear of the house from the spring circa 1965).

In 1977, the tobacco barns were relocated to the south of the main house in the front yard. The two barns were joined together and windows were added to create a log cottage housing family memorabilia. Within the last several years the house has been sheathed in vinyl siding and the original shutters replaced with aluminum facsimilies.

Evaluation and Justification:

¹² Interestingly, the acreage was not deeded to Herman Hauser until 1923.

¹³ The information on the Herman Angelo Hauser farmstead was obtained from the grand daughter of Mr. Hauser, Mrs. Lucille Hauser Miller, who currently lives on the property and continues the operation of the dairy farm. Architectural historians at NCDOT interviewed Mrs. Hauser at her home in March and April, 2000.

Note: The current occupant of the house, Mrs. Lucille Hauser Miller, requested that her home, the Herman A. Hauser house, be considered for inclusion on the State Study list in the spring of 1995. In a letter to Mrs. Miller (attached), Dr Jeffrey J. Crow explained that "the committee ruled that the property does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register and therefore decline to place it on the Study List." See attached letter.

The Herman A. Hauser Farmstead is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. In order for a property 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 historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important. While the Herman A. Hauser farmstead is representative of an early twentieth-century diversified farm in the western Piedmont, it lacks integrity. The tobacco barns have been moved from the edge of the former tobacco field and altered. The milkhouse has been removed from its original location by the natural spring (which kept the dairy products cool) and the house has been sheathed in vinyl siding.

The Herman A Hauser House is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B for its associations with significant individuals. For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with person's individually significant within a historic context; 2) is normally associated with a persons productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group. Herman Hauser together with his wife and children were not unusually significant individuals in the life of Yadkin County.

The Herman A. Hauser Farmstead is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for 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 farmstead does not qualify under these criterion, particularly since the farmstead's integrity has been compromised.

The Herman A. Hauser Farmstead is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D for 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. The architectural components of these buildings are not likely to yield information important to the history of building technology.



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

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

Division of Archives and History
~~William S. Price, Jr., Director~~

July 28, 1995

Mrs. Lucille H. Miller
2740 U.S. Highway 601
Yadkinville, NC 27055

Re: Herman A. Hauser Farm, Yadkin County

Dear Mrs. Miller:

At your request, the above-cited property was presented to the National Register Advisory Committee (NRAC) at its meeting in Raleigh on July 13, 1995, for a preliminary assessment of the property's eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The NRAC is a board of professionals and citizens with expertise in history, architectural history, and archaeology, and meets quarterly to advise me on the eligibility of properties for the National Register and the adequacy of nominations.

The NRAC commends you for your stewardship of the Herman A. Hauser Farm and for the thoroughness of your Study List application. However, the committee ruled that the property does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register and therefore declined to place it on the Study List.

As explained on *National Register Fact Sheet 2: National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, enclosed, a property must demonstrate significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, or culture and remain substantially intact in order to be eligible for listing in the Register. While the Herman A. Hauser Farm possesses local historical importance, key elements of the property, particularly the main house and the two surviving tobacco barns, have been substantially altered in recent years. These changes, as well as alterations to the neighboring John Henry Hauser House, also were determining factors in the committee's decision that a potential Hauser Family Farms Historic District also does not appear to meet the National Register criteria.

This decision by the NRAC not to place the Herman A. Hauser Farm on the Study List does not deny the importance of the property to Yadkin County. It means only that nomination of the farm to the National Register appears to be inappropriate because the property does not meet the National Register criteria for historical integrity.

We appreciate your interest in the National Register of Historic Places program. If you have any questions about the program or the decision of the committee, please contact National Register Coordinator Linda Harris Edmisten at this address (919/733-6545).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jeffrey J. Crow".

Jeffrey J. Crow
Acting State Historic Preservation Officer

JJC/crb





Herman A. Hauser House



Herman A. Hauser House



Relocated Former Tobacco Barns
Herman A. Hauser House



Relocated Former Tobacco Barns
Herman A. Hauser House



Barn with additions
Herman A. Hauser House



Relocated Milkhouse
Herman A. Hauser House



Barn
Herman A. Hauser House

Bridge No. 30
(South Deep Creek Bridge)

Yadkin County Bridge No. 30 (South Deep Creek Bridge) is a reinforced concrete, Tee beam structure built in 1937 by the State Highway and Public Works Commission. The bridge is 190 feet long, has a clear roadway width of 24 feet, and accommodates two lanes of traffic. The bridge has a concrete rail composed of a repetitive series of rounded arch cutouts and small, solid piers. The termini of the bridge rails bend back away from the road and contain the two bridge plates.

Bridge No. 30 is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. In order to qualify 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 historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important. Bridge No. 30 is not associated with a specific historical event, and it did not make a significant contribution to the development of a community.

Bridge No. 30 is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its significance in architecture and engineering. 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. Bridge No. 30 is a common bridge type and is not significant for its architecture or engineering. Approximately 650 such concrete, tee-beam bridges remain extant in the state.

Bridge No. 30 is not eligible for the National Register under any other criteria because it is not associated with the lives of persons significant to our past (Criterion B) nor is it likely that the property will yield information important to building technology (Criterion D).



Bridge No. 30



Bridge No. 30

C. Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation.

Building 1. Frame tobacco barn with shed roof shelter in ruinous condition. Lacks historical or architectural significance.

Note: The gap between Building 1 and Building 6 occurs due to the photographic recordation of Bridge No. 30, the John H. Hauser farmstead, and the Herman Angelo Hauser farmstead. All structures over fifty years of age have been recorded and evaluated.

Building 6. One-story, frame, three bays wide and covered in a gable-end, shallow pitched roof sheathed. Lacks historical or architectural significance.

Building 7. Frame barn. Lacks historical or architectural significance.

Building 8. One-story, frame, three bays wide by two bays deep, side-gable cottage. Lacks historical or architectural significance.

Building 9. One-story, frame store, five bays wide and two bays deep. Lacks historical or architectural significance.

Building 10. One-story frame, three bays wide, side gable cottage. Lacks historical or architectural significance.

Building 11. One-story, frame, modified cottage sheathed in vinyl. Lacks historical or architectural significance.

Building 12. One-story, side-gable frame house, four bays wide and two bays deep. Lacks historical or architectural significance.

Building 13. *Note: Building 13 is located approximately ¼ mile off of US 601. Following research at the tax map office, NCDOT determined that the building lies outside the APE.*

Building 14. One-story, frame house, four bays wide with central gabled front porch Supported by iron posts. Lacks historical or architectural significance.

Building 15. Brick, concrete masonry block and frame manufacturing plant. Lacks historical or architectural significance.

Building 16. One-story, side-gable, frame ranch house. Lacks historical or architectural significance.

- Building 17. Two-story, frame commercial building. Lacks historical or architectural importance.
- Building 18. One-story, concrete masonry block commercial building in ruinous condition. Lacks historical or architectural importance.
- Building 19. One-story, frame house three bays wide and two bays deep. Lacks historic or architectural importance.
- Building 20. One-story frame house three bays wide and two bays deep. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 21. One-story, frame house three bays wide and two bays deep. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 22. One-story, frame and aluminum feed store with shed porches. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 23. One-story, side-gable frame house. Three bays wide and two bays deep. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 24. One-story, gable front frame house. Original front porch has been enclosed. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 25. One-story, frame house with front and side gables sheathed in vinyl. Lacks historical or architectural significance.

TIP # R-3427

Federal Aid # _____

County YADKIN

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

Brief Project Description
IS 601 - DAVIS COUNTY LINE TO YADKINVILLE CITY LIMITS

On 5/10/2000, 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 #1, #6 - #12, #14 - #25 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]
Representative, NCDOT 5/10/2000
Date

[Signature]
FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency 5/10/00
Date

[Signature]
Representative, SHPO 5/10/2000
Date

[Signature]
State Historic Preservation Officer 5/11/00
Date

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

YADKIN COUNTY SURVEY
1986
Kirk P. Mohney

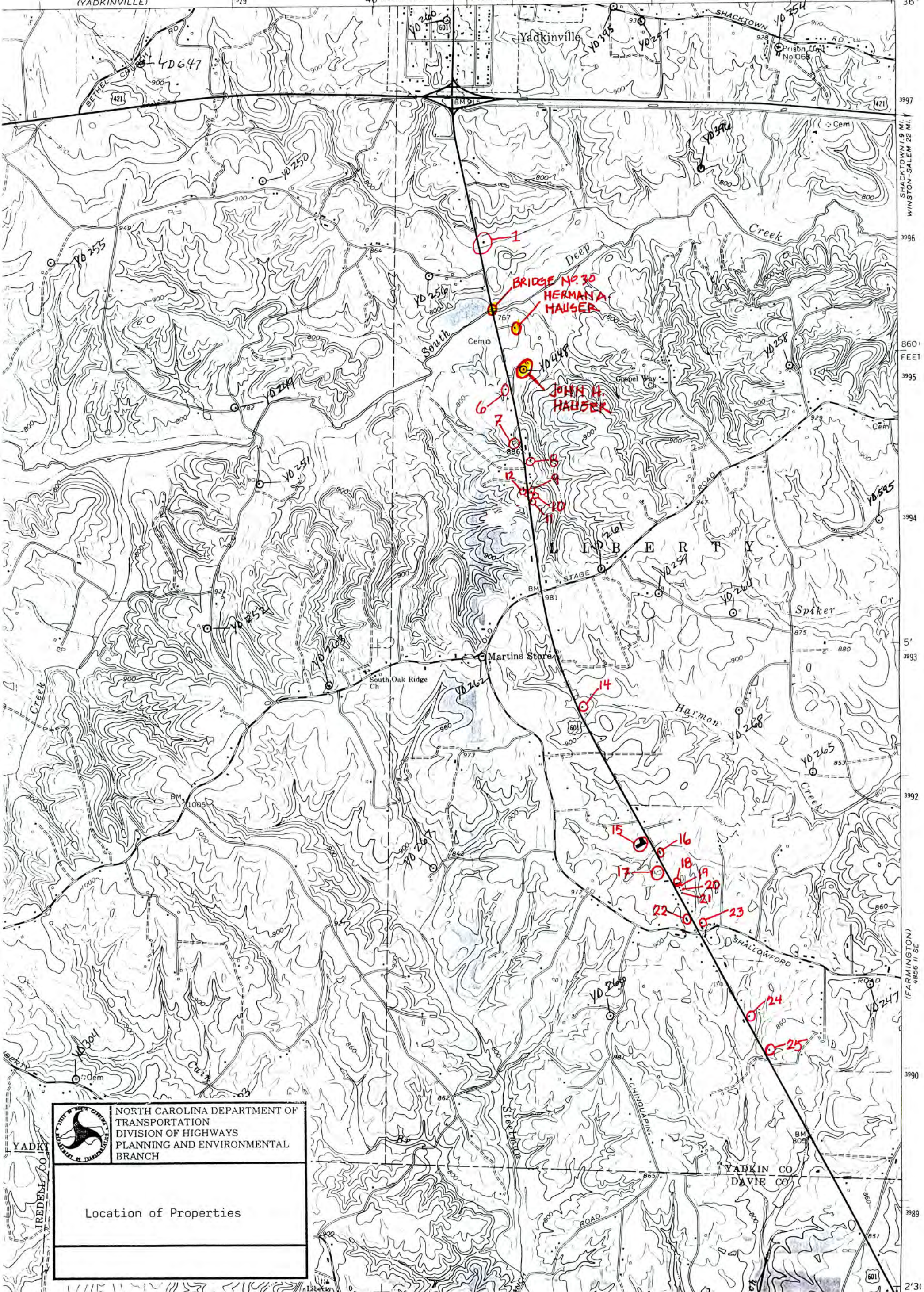
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA


LONE HICKORY QUADRANGLE
NORTH CAROLINA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

4856 11 NW
(YADKINVILLE)

MOUNT AIRY 31 MI.
40' BOONVILLE 8 MI. 1 510 000 FEET

80° 37' 30"
36°



	<p>NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL BRANCH</p>
<p>Location of Properties</p>	

YADKIN COUNTY
IREDELL CO

YADKIN CO
DAVIE CO

SHACKTOWN 1.9 MI.
WINSTON-SALEM 22 MI.
3997
3996
860'
FEET
3995
3994
5'
3993
3992
3990
3989
2'31



Building 1



Building 6



Building 7



Building 8



Building 9



Building 10



Building 11



Building 12



Building 14



Building 15



Building 16



Building 17



Building 18



Building 19



Building 20



Building 21



Building 22



Building 23



Building 24



Building 25

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