



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

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary
Office of Archives and History

Division of Historical Resources

October 27, 2003

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: David Brook *David Brook*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Replace Bridge No. 117 on
SR 118 over North Fork New River, B-4012, Ashe County, ER02-8492

Thank you for your letter of August 18, 2003, transmitting the survey report by April
Montgomery of Circa, Inc.

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

The Sutherland Historic District, in the southwest section of
Ashe County on the North Fork of the New River.

The Sutherland Historic District, in the southwest section of Ashe County on the North Fork
of the New River, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A as an excellent
representation of the pattern of agricultural expansion of the New River Valley in the late-
nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The district retains good integrity and is also eligible
for the National Register under Criterion C as a rural district comprised of excellent examples
of residences, a church, and agricultural complexes of the period.

We concur the proposed National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the
survey report. We understand that the district has the potential for future boundary expansion.

www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us

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

October 27, 2003

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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, NCDOT
April Montgomery, Circa, Inc.

bc: ✓ Southern/McBride
County



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

RECEIVED
AUG 20 2003
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

August 18, 2003

Ref. # ER02-8492

S Due 9/11

Mr. David L. S. Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Dear Mr. Brook:

RE: B-4012, Ashe County, Replace Bridge No. 117 on SR 1118 over North Fork New River, State Project # 8.2712201, Federal Aid # BRZ-1118(3)

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached two copies of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report concludes that there is one area, the Sutherland Historic District, within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that is eligible for the National Register.

Please review the survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact me at 715-1620.

Sincerely,

Mary Pope Furr
Historic Architecture Section

Attachment

Cc (w/ attachment): Missy Dickens, P.E., Project Engineer, PDEA
John Sullivan III, P.E., Federal Highway Administration

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HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

REPLACEMENT OF BRIDGE NO. 117 ON S.R. 1118
OVER NORTH FORK NEW RIVER
ASHE COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
T.I.P. NO. B-4012
STATE PROJECT NO. 8.2712201
FEDERAL-AID PROJECT NO. BRZ-1118 (3)

Prepared for:

Wetherill Engineering, Inc.
559 Jones Franklin Road, Suite 164
Raleigh, NC 27606

Prepared by:

Circa, Inc.
P.O. Box 407
Durham, NC 27702

August 2003

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

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CIRCA, INC.



April Montgomery



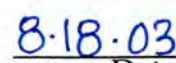
Date

Project Manager

Date



N.C.D.O.T. Historic Architecture Section



Date

**Replacement of Bridge No. 117 on SR 1118
over North Fork New River
Ashe County
T.I.P. No. B-4012
State Project No. 8.2712201
Federal-Aid Project No. BRZ-1118 (3)**

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 117 on SR 1118 over North Fork New River in Ashe County (Figure 1). The project involves the replacement of the existing one-lane bridge with a two-lane structure. There are three alternatives for the new bridge. Alternative 1 proposes to realign SR 1118 and construct a new structure on the upstream (north) side of the existing bridge; alternative 2 proposes to realign SR 1118 and construct a new structure on the downstream (south) side of the existing bridge (Figure 2); alternative 3 proposes to replace the existing bridge with a new structure in the same location (Figure 3) with an onsite detour to the downstream (south) side of the existing bridge.

Circa, Inc. conducted an intensive survey by automobile and foot in January 2003, covering one-hundred percent of the Area of Potential Effects (APE). Circa photographed, mapped, and evaluated every property over fifty years of age within the APE. Those properties considered worthy of further analysis were researched and evaluated in February and March 2003.

In addition to the field survey of the project area, Circa reviewed the survey files, as well as National Register and Study List files, at the Survey and Planning Branch of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office in Asheville and Raleigh. Background research was also conducted at the Ashe County Courthouse in Jefferson, the Ashe County Public Library in West Jefferson, and in a meeting with one of the property owners.

Circa staff delineated the APE, which includes parcels immediately adjacent to the present bridge and those impacted, physically or visually, by any of the proposed alternatives. Ten properties over fifty years of age were identified within and near the APE. While all ten properties are not within the APE, together they form a larger historic district within which lies Bridge No. 117. Therefore, the district was evaluated as part of this report.

Properties Listed in the National Register or the North Carolina State Study List:

None

Properties Evaluated and Considered Eligible for the National Register:

Sutherland Historic District

Properties Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register:

None

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Replacement of Bridge No. 117 on SR 1118
over North Fork New River
Ashe County
T.I.P. No. B-4012
State Project No. 8.2712201
Federal-Aid Project No. BRZ-1118 (3)

Project Description

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 117 on SR 1118 over Big Horse Creek in Ashe County (Figure 1). The current structure, completed in 1962, consists of a timber floor on I-beams with a substructure of timber caps, posts, and sills. Bridge No. 117 is classified as structurally insufficient by the NCDOT Bridge Maintenance Unit, scoring a sufficiency rating of 32.1 out of a possible 100.

The project involves the replacement of the existing one-lane bridge with a two-lane structure. There are three alternatives for the new bridge. Alternative 1 proposes to realign SR 1118 and construct a new structure on the upstream (north) side of the existing bridge; alternative 2 proposes to realign SR 1118 and construct a new structure on the downstream (south) side of the existing bridge (Figure 2); alternative 3 proposes to replace the existing bridge with a new structure in the same location (Figure 3) with an onsite detour to the downstream (south) side of the existing bridge.

Purpose of Survey and Report

An historic resources survey was conducted to identify all historic resources located within the area of potential effects (APE) (Figures 2 & 3). This survey and report are part of the environmental studies conducted by NCDOT and documented by a categorical exclusion (CE). This report was prepared as a technical appendix to the CE and is part of the compliance documentation required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA states that federal agencies take into account the effect of their undertakings (federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects) 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 the proposed undertaking. This report is on file with NCDOT and available for review by the public.

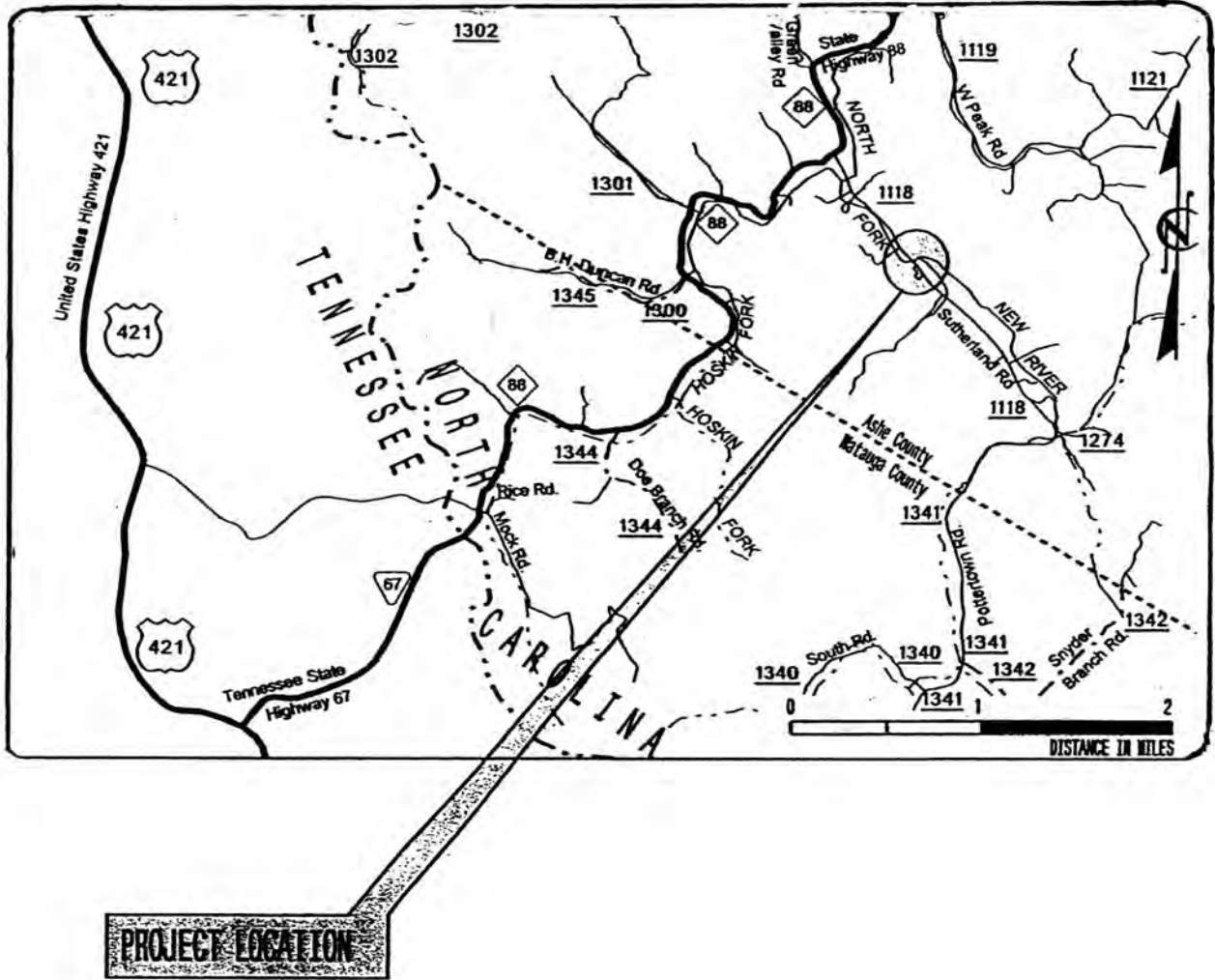
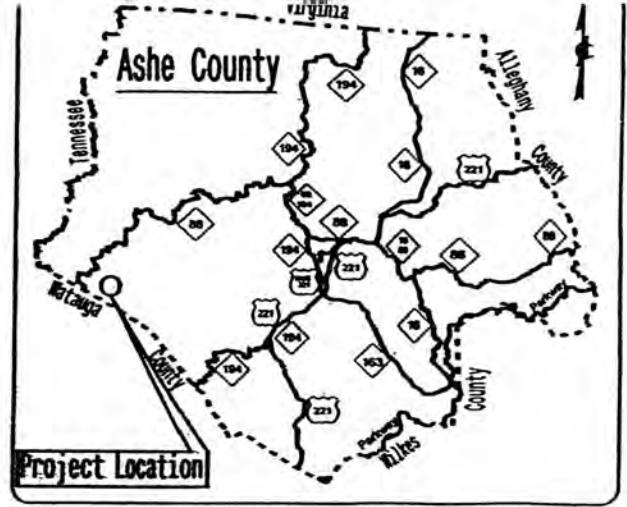
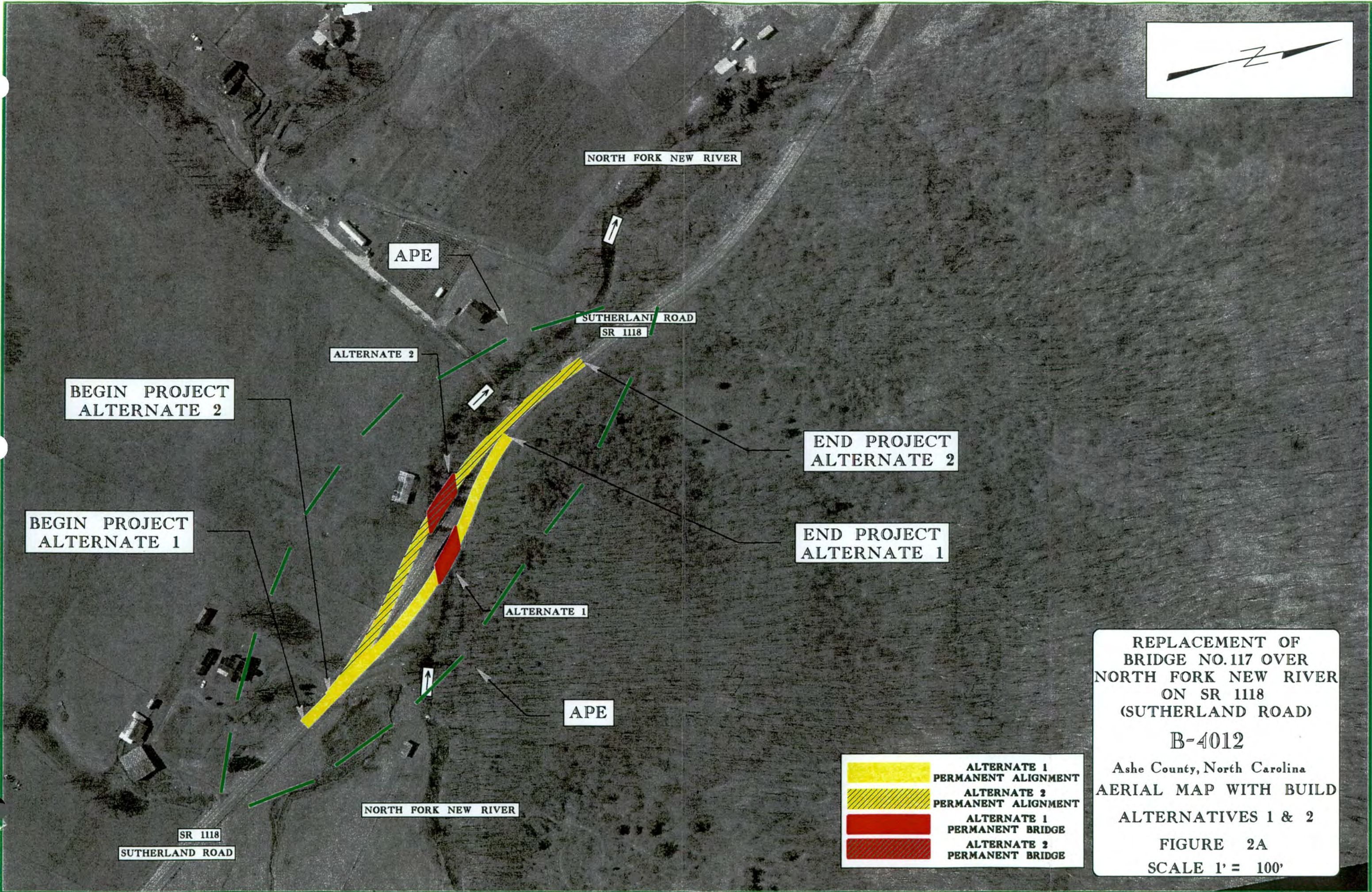
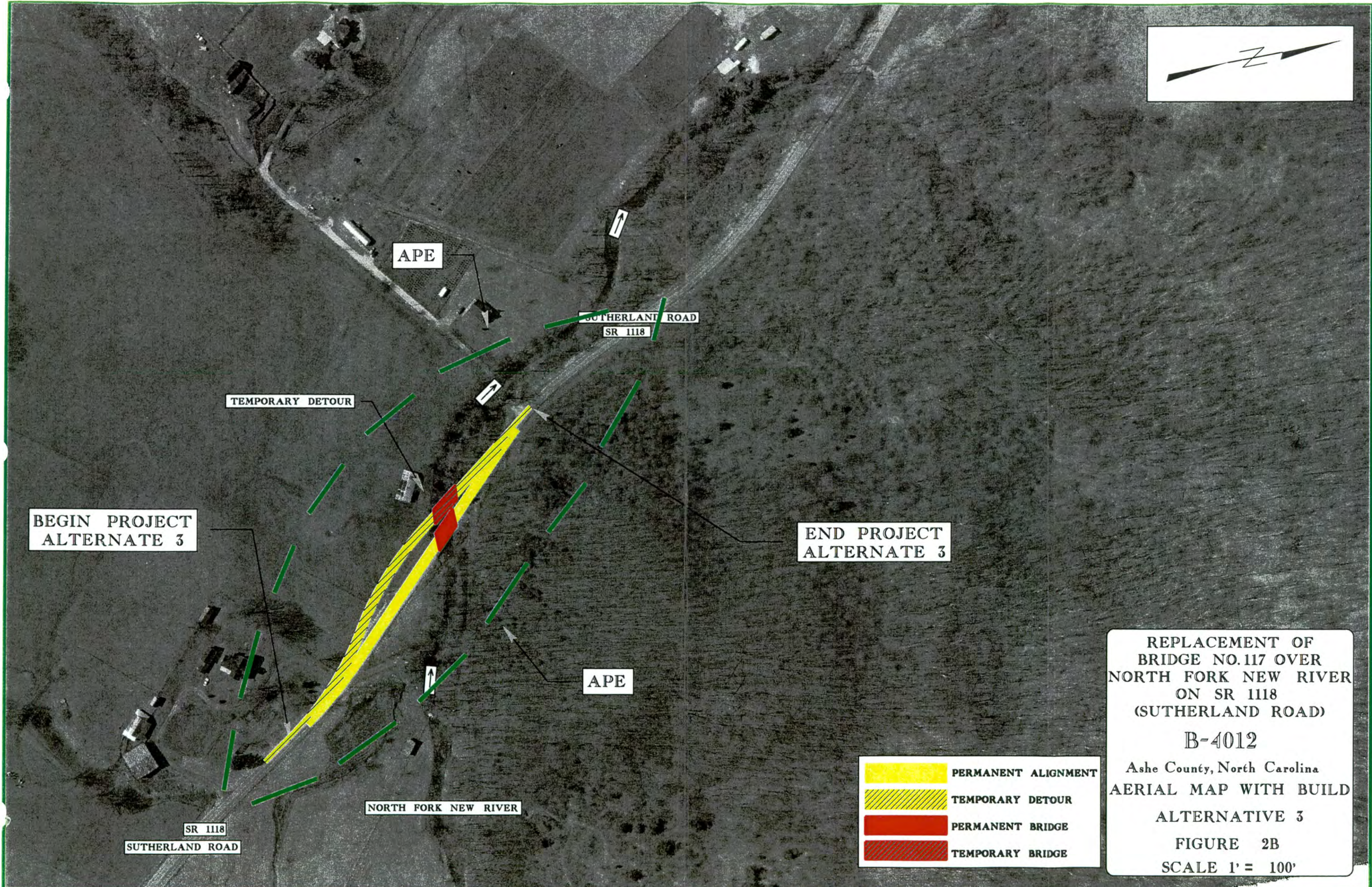


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map



	ALTERNATE 1 PERMANENT ALIGNMENT
	ALTERNATE 2 PERMANENT ALIGNMENT
	ALTERNATE 1 PERMANENT BRIDGE
	ALTERNATE 2 PERMANENT BRIDGE

REPLACEMENT OF
BRIDGE NO.117 OVER
NORTH FORK NEW RIVER
ON SR 1118
(SUTHERLAND ROAD)
B-4012
Ashe County, North Carolina
AERIAL MAP WITH BUILD
ALTERNATIVES 1 & 2
FIGURE 2A
SCALE 1' = 100'



	PERMANENT ALIGNMENT
	TEMPORARY DETOUR
	PERMANENT BRIDGE
	TEMPORARY BRIDGE

REPLACEMENT OF
BRIDGE NO.117 OVER
NORTH FORK NEW RIVER
ON SR 1118
(SUTHERLAND ROAD)
B-4012
Ashe County, North Carolina
AERIAL MAP WITH BUILD
ALTERNATIVE 3
FIGURE 2B
SCALE 1' = 100'

Methodology

This report was prepared in accordance with the provisions of Federal Highway Administration (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 FRR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and the Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This report meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

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

The methodology for this project included a field survey and background research of the project area and the region. Because of the proximity of the structures to SR 1118 (Sutherland Road) a letter was sent, via mail, to all property owners prior to conducting the field survey. The purpose of this letter was to inform them of the project and introduce them to the survey team. A copy of this letter can be found in the appendix. The field survey was conducted in January 2003 to delineate the APE (Figures 2 and 3) and identify all properties within the APE greater than fifty years of age. Every property over fifty years of age was photographed, mapped, and evaluated.

Background research was conducted at the Survey and Planning Branch of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh. This research indicated that there are no resources within the APE that have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Study List, or otherwise designated eligible for the National Register. Background research was also conducted at the Ashe County Courthouse in Jefferson, the Ashe County Public Library in West Jefferson, and in a meeting with five residents of Sutherland.

Summary of Survey Findings

Bridge No. 117 spans North Fork New River, in the southwestern portion of Ashe County, in the Sutherland community. The bridge carries SR 1118 over North Fork New River at a 49-degree angle between two curves in the road.

Bridge No. 117 was built in 1962 and consists of a timber floor on I-beams with a substructure of timber caps, posts, and sills. The bridge was not evaluated as part of this study as it is under fifty years of age and not associated with a revolutionary or innovative type of design or construction.

Ten properties over fifty years of age were identified within and near the APE. While all ten properties are not within the APE, together they form a larger historic district within which lies Bridge No. 117. Therefore, the district was evaluated as part of this report.

Properties Listed in the National Register or the North Carolina State Study List:

None

Properties Evaluated and Considered Eligible for the National Register:

Sutherland Historic District

Properties Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register:

None

Brief History of Ashe County

Note: This section adapted from "Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Replacement of Bridge No. 281 on SR 1358 Over Big Horse Creek, Ashe County, TIP No. B-4014."

The project area is located in the northern portion of Ashe County, in the northwest corner of North Carolina. The county is approximately 3,000 feet above sea level, on the west side of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Because of the mountain barrier, Ashe County became known as one of the "lost provinces" of North Carolina. Prior to the Good Roads Movement of the 1920s, Ashe County was isolated from the eastern part of the state. However, trade was possible with the neighboring states of Virginia and Tennessee due to the numerous passes through the Stone Mountains, the north-flowing New River, and the extension of the Norfolk and Western Railway from Virginia in 1915. Despite its isolation, Ashe County was unique among the mountain counties of western North Carolina because of its rolling, rather than rugged, terrain and its fertile farmland, well watered by the New River and its tributaries. Because of these conditions, Ashe County has remained overwhelmingly agrarian throughout its history.

Named for Governor Samuel Ashe, Ashe County was created in 1799 after settlers arrived in the area from the Shenandoah Valley to the north and the North Carolina Piedmont to the east. Sited at the base of Mount Jefferson, the county seat of Jefferson was incorporated in 1803, but has remained small in part because the county's gentle topography and good farmland encouraged settlers to disperse uniformly throughout the county. Small crossroads communities with stores, mills, and churches emerged to serve nearby farms, and the county developed few large towns. Located just a few miles south of the county seat, West Jefferson emerged in the early-twentieth century as the commercial center of Ashe County after a branch of the Norfolk and Western Railway was extended south from Virginia in 1915.

Since its founding at the end of the American Revolution, Ashe County has been rural, with more than ninety-one percent of its area designated as farmland into the late 1950s. Despite good farming conditions, insufficient transportation routes and the absence of ready markets stymied the development of commercial agriculture, and subsistence farms predominated in Ashe County until the early-twentieth century when the economy diversified somewhat. The early settlers cultivated rye, buckwheat, and corn. Eventually, these fields turned to grasses, which in turn supported livestock. In 1879 there were thirty-eight cattle traders in the county. Livestock production continued to be a profitable part of the

agricultural economy through the twentieth century, and by the post-World War I period Ashe County was the leading producer of beef and dairy cattle in the state and the second largest producer of sheep. Ashe, along with neighboring Watauga and Allegheny Counties, has also been a major producer of wool and dairy products. Only since the 1920s has Ashe County joined other mountain counties in cultivating burley tobacco as a cash crop. By 1965 it had become the third leading producer in North Carolina.

Manufacturing has remained a minor part of the economy, employing less than nine percent of the county work force into the 1960s. Much of the manufacturing sector has been concentrated in the processing of agricultural, timber-related, and some textile products.

Because of its largely subsistence economy and geographical isolation, Ashe County was generally less affected by the Civil War than other regions of the state. Both Union and Confederate sympathizers were present, and clashes between the two groups were common. The county remained a Republican stronghold through the end of the nineteenth century in contrast to the rest of North Carolina.

In addition to agriculture, a number of minerals were discovered during the late-antebellum period, and several mining communities emerged by the mid-nineteenth century. In the 1870s, Ore Knob was a bustling boomtown for copper mining, leading the nation in the production of the metal. During its brief period of prosperity, Ore Knob was the largest town in the county. The community quickly declined with the closing of the mines in the 1880s and has since vanished. Throughout the nineteenth century iron was also mined, and a number of forges were established for iron production. Unlike Ore Knob, the town of Helton, which once boasted several iron mines and forges, survives although its iron production has long since ended. By 1884, Creston, with its grist and saw mills, tannery, and furniture and wagon factory, had emerged as the largest town in Ashe County.

Like much of western North Carolina, a seasonal tourist industry began to emerge in Ashe County by the end of the nineteenth century as wealthy families wanting to escape the summer heat began to "take the waters" at local mineral springs. Spa resorts such as Shatley Springs, Thompson's Bromine, Arsenic Springs (NR), and the Glendale Springs flourished with seasonal visitors.

In the 1970s Ashe County found itself embroiled in controversy with a proposal by the Appalachian Power Company to dam the New River in Virginia,

effectively impounding the river on the North Carolina side. Environmentalists succeeded in having the river designated as a Wild and Scenic River, and the proposal died. Since then, Ashe County has profited from the growing interest in outdoor sports, particularly rafting, and the river valleys of the county have become popular spots for vacation home construction. Despite these changes, the rural, agrarian way of life survives remarkably intact in Ashe County.

Architectural and Historical Context: Late-Nineteenth and Early-Twentieth Century Farmsteads in Ashe County

The Blue Ridge Mountains served as a natural wall separating the New River Valley counties of Ashe and Alleghany from the rest of state until well into the twentieth century. As a result of this isolation, the region developed its own culture and economy, as well as its own building practices. In the 1970s a proposal to dam the New River in Virginia, effectively flooding the New River Valley in North Carolina, created an immediate need for research and documentation of the region's built environment. In 1976 Davyd Foard Hood and Michael Southern conducted a reconnaissance level survey documenting approximately 100 resources in Ashe County. What was discovered through this work was a landscape and building pattern drastically different from that of the rest of the state.

The structures that dominate the vernacular architecture of the New River Valley were built between 1885 and 1915. Two trends were occurring at that time that resulted in the rapid construction of farmsteads throughout the region. First, families were getting larger. The original settlers of the region were now welcoming their third and fourth generations and that resulted in the need for larger or additional housing. The second trend was a combination of an improvement in transportation routes and a change in local agricultural methods. With the improvement of transportation routes, including both roads and the introduction of the railroad, local farmers were able to get their products to distant markets. This changed the face of farming in the region from subsistence farming to cash crops or products such as tobacco, corn and large-scale dairying operations (Hood, 205).

Buildings constructed prior to 1885 were first of log, which was first joined by and then slowly gave way to frame construction. The majority of these structures were unadorned one or two-room houses. These houses were primarily one-story, but two-story interpretations were not uncommon. The simplicity of these structures was due to a more dominant need for function. Early settlers of the region came from Virginia and quickly built temporary

structures to house their family, with the idea that a more permanent structure would be built at a later date. Often, when the more permanent house was built, the original home was converted to an agricultural purpose. As a result of this practice, both the Georgian and Federal styles of architecture are practically absent, and the Greek Revival movement, wildly popular across the state, has only a few examples in the county (Hood, 205).

It was not until the building boom between 1885 and 1915 that elements of national building styles began to appear in the region's domestic architecture. While the improved transportation routes served to transport agricultural products out of the region, they also served to bring new materials in. The sudden availability of materials from sawmills, such as: bargeboards, turned posts, balusters; and moldings brought a new life to the local architecture and changed the local vernacular in both form and focus. In addition to the extensive ornamentation of houses, plans began to take on more elaborate forms. Two-story houses, three-bays wide, became the preferred form, often with an ell off the back resulting in an overall a "T" or "L" plan (Hood, 210). Smaller, one-story houses also began to be built on larger farmsteads to house younger generations or farm hands and their families. These structures rarely incorporated the ornamentation present on the farmstead's main house.

What was more important than form or decoration, both during the region's early development and well into the twentieth century, was the location of buildings on a site. While the county's rolling topography and fertile soil defined the area as ideal for agricultural purposes, the bitter cold and often harsh winds proved challenging for the siting of residences and shelters for livestock. Furthermore, the remoteness of the region in its early settlement, required that each farmstead be self-sufficient. The lack of good roads or other reliable means of transportation in conjunction with long winters meant that families had to be able to exist on these farmsteads for long periods of time without outside sources of sustenance (Hood, 204).

In order for farmsteads to be self-sufficient a compilation of outbuildings was necessary. Livestock barns, equipment sheds, smokehouses, spring houses, corncribs, granaries, woodsheds, root cellars, tobacco barns, and, of course, privies were all common structures. The collection of outbuildings and the size of each structure varied greatly from farm to farm, reflecting both the size of the family that subsided on it, and any specialization in crop or production (Hood, 213-214). Outbuildings were predominantly of log and frame structures until the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century. The location of each of the structures on the farm related directly to its function.

The defining factors in selecting a site for a farmstead included access to water, slope, workable (farmable) land, rock outcroppings, vegetation cover, prevailing winds, and access to roads (Keber, 198). Access to water was needed at the subsurface level for drinking as well as food storage and preparation. This water was often acquired from many of the region's springs as the use of wells was not common. Surface water was necessary for the provision of water for livestock and for the facilitation of crop farming. Attention to slope and prevailing winds and vegetation cover were necessary to protect the structures from severe winter weather and take advantage of sun exposure as a means of heat. Rock outcroppings and workable land directly relate to the ability to build structures on the site and plant crops nearby (Keber, 198-99).

As a result of this combination of factors, most Appalachian farmsteads are built with the side of a vegetated mountain behind them to break the wind, and so the façade of the house is positioned to take advantage of as much winter sun as possible. Ideally, there is a source of surface water to the front or side of a property and adjacent to a stream or creek. The location of a farmstead's surface water source is synonymous with the location of its springhouse. The cold water trickling up from the ground was an ideal location for food storage. Meadows for livestock and fields suitable for crop farming were often located off either side of the main house or in front of it. Necessary outbuildings, such as livestock barns, equipment sheds, and corncribs were often built between the house and the meadows or crops. Also ideal is the location of a road nearby for accessibility to the local community and church, weather permitting.

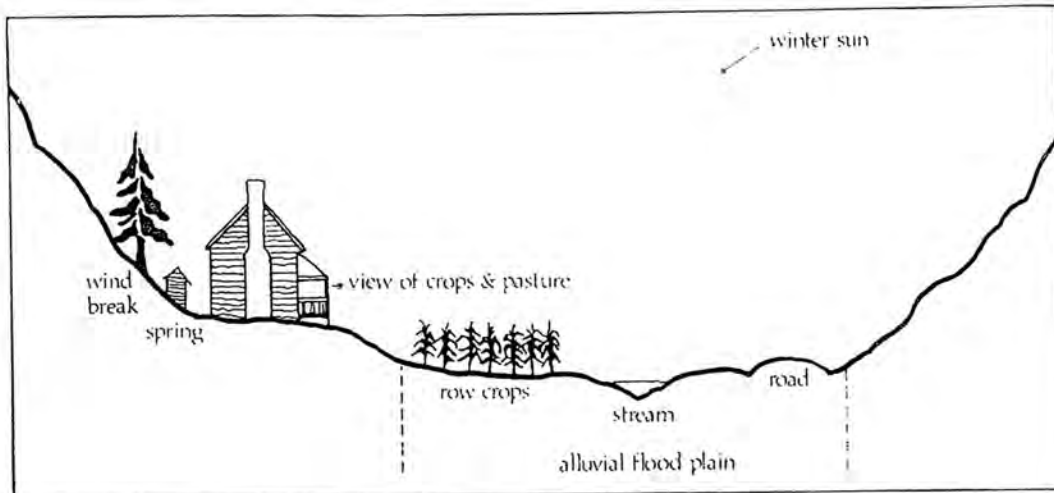


Figure 3. The ideally sited Appalachian house (Keber, 200.)

While the combination of all of these factors results in the “ideally sited Appalachian house,” finding all of these elements in use on a modern day farm is a rarity. Changes in farming practices as well as the decline of the size of families living on these farms has resulted in the degeneration of these traditional farmsteads. That is not to say that examples do not exist. Many of these elements remain in many farms across the region today. It is finding an operational farm, with it full complement of outbuildings still functioning, that is the rarity.

Brief History of Sutherland

Like much of the New River Valley, early settlement in the area now known as Sutherland began between 1750 and 1760. This early settlement was temporary in nature and established by trappers and hunters. They did not establish permanent homesteads, but small, one-room, log houses. In the years following the American Revolution families began to settle in the region, turning these earlier residences into the foundation of larger farmsteads.

Local history, both written and oral, suggests that the Sutherland family has been present in this valley since 1755. However, land records do not show any Sutherland owning land in the area until 1805 when Alexander Sutherland of Elk Creek, Virginia bought 450 acres. Alexander Sutherland gave this land to his son, Thomas (Sr.), who built a log house on the property and moved there with

his wife, Diadema Cornutt, in 1807 (Reeves, 178). This log house remains in its original location and is somewhere within the walls of the Thomas "Red" Sutherland Farm house. According to a conversation with the present owner, Irene Sutherland, the house was expanded around the original log house, encapsulating it within its walls.

Over the next several years Thomas, Sr. continued to buy land and receive land grants until he had accumulated several thousand acres (Tucker, 2). He cleared forest and created land for pastures where he raised cattle, sheep, hogs and geese. While much of the New River Valley was made up of subsistence farmers, Thomas, Sr. produced enough to trade, taking meat and feathers to markets in Salisbury and Charlotte, transporting these goods out of the valley on local roads to the nearest railroad, which would carry the goods on to these larger markets.

Thomas, Sr. and Diadema had ten children: Alfred, Alexander, Joseph, John, William, Ruben, David, Margaret, Thomas, Jr., and Nancy. The descendants of Thomas Sutherland, Sr. remained in Sutherland, marrying, starting their own farmsteads, and raising their own large families. As these families grew, and the grandchildren began families and farms of their own in the valley, Sutherland became a sizeable community. When the community was first "officially" referred to as Sutherland is unknown. However two likely dates are 1854, with the establishment of the Sutherland Methodist Church, or 1875 with the opening of the Sutherland Post Office. By the late 1800s a post office, a grist mill, a saw mill, a blacksmith shop, a tannery, a general store, a doctor's office, a lawyer's office, a school, a church, and a cheese factory all existed in Sutherland.

Many of the houses that define the Sutherland community were either built or enlarged during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. What had largely been a series of small log houses adjoined by a number of agricultural sheds and barns were transformed into, or replaced by, more substantial houses. It was at this time that the Thomas "Red" Sutherland House was enlarged to the two-story dwelling that remains today. During the same era, the Thomas "Black" Sutherland, Alfred Sutherland, Thomas and Salina Sutherland, James Sutherland, and Donnelly farmhouses were all built. These more substantial houses were part of a larger movement occurring throughout Ashe County and the New River Valley, where new, larger houses were needed for the region's growing population. These houses were constructed in either a "T" or "L" form. Stylistically, statewide and national trends began to emerge, such as the Victorian movement, illustrated in many of these homes with more delicate porches and decorative porch posts, as seen on the Hardin-Sutherland Farm house and the Joseph Alfred Sutherland Farm house. This is also visible in the

fanciful designs with shingles and sawnwork seen on the porch of the Wilson House.

It was also during this period, the later-nineteenth century, that names other than Sutherland began to emerge in the valley. On a map titled "Map of Sutherland 1874-1925" the names Hardin, Donnelly, Robinson and Wilson appear. J.H. Hardin was part of the Sutherland clan by marriage, and was given the land on which the Hardin-Sutherland Farm now sits by his father-in-law, Joseph Sutherland. Hardin operated the tannery and served as Sutherland's first postmaster from 1885 to 1899. Both the post office and tannery were located on his farm and both still stand but are presently used for agricultural storage. The most significant building that Hardin built was his home, the Hardin-Sutherland Farm house, which is the only brick structure in Sutherland. No records exist as to where the brick was acquired and none of the locals interviewed knew why he chose brick over timber.

Gus Donnelly also served as Sutherland's postmaster, 1899-1910. His large frame farmhouse sat just outside the Sutherland valley, fronting on the North Fork of the New River as it runs south adjacent to NC 88. There is known relationship between the Donnellys and the Sutherlands. There is, however, a known relationship between the Sutherlands and Dr. Joseph Robinson. Dr. Joseph Robinson, like J.H. Hardin, married a Sutherland, a sister of Thomas "Red" Sutherland. According to Ashe County records it appears that he acquired his one-acre parcel in exchange for providing medical services to the local community. Very little is known about Stub Wilson. The "Map of Sutherland 1875-1925" indicates that he constructed the Wilson Farm and then sold it to a Sutherland at a later date. Interviews with local residents yielded no further information about Stub Wilson.

The Sutherland Methodist Church was founded in 1854 as the result of a camp meeting and is one of the earlier churches in Ashe County. Methodism was not new to the Sutherlands. Alexander Sutherland, father of Thomas Sutherland, Sr., held the first Methodist Church service in southwest Virginia. The land for the church, located on a hill at the foot of the Sutherland community, was given by Thomas "Black" Sutherland. The original structure, constructed shortly after the church's founding in 1854, was replaced by the current structure in 1885. The larger church is indicative of the growing population of Sutherland, during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century. The Sutherland Methodist Church remains intact and is well maintained by its members. However, due to the decline in local population, regular services are no longer held there.

Also constructed in the valley during the late-nineteenth-century was the Sutherland Seminary. The Sutherland Seminary was located at the foot of the Sutherland community, where Sutherland Road (SR 1118) and NC 88 intersect today. It served grades one through six with a focus on preparing students to attend college. Courses included algebra, physics, grammar, and literature with specialized programs in music and business. The seminary served a population much larger than that of Sutherland alone, having classes between 50 and 170 students. The seminary burned in 1900, some believe at the hands of an arsonist, and was never rebuilt (Sutherland, K., 1)

The growth that Sutherland experienced in the late-nineteenth-century did not continue into the early-twentieth-century. The Sutherland Seminary was not reconstructed after it was destroyed by fire in 1900. The local post office was closed in 1910, sending all local mail service to Trade, Tennessee. Shortly after the lawyer's office closed, other specialized businesses that served anything larger than the Sutherland community began to downsize. Locals don't believe that this is as much a sign of Sutherland's decline as it is indicative of the faster growth of other regional towns and cities.

While a number of Sutherlands remain in the community of Sutherland today, they are descendants of two "camps": Thomas "Red" Sutherland and Thomas "Black" Sutherland. Irene Sutherland, wife of Thomas Edward Sutherland, resides in the house enlarged by Thomas "Red" Sutherland. This house was enlarged around the log house originally built by Thomas Sutherland, Sr. in 1805. Her husband was the grandchild of Thomas Sutherland, Jr. Kathleen Sutherland Love, great-great-grandchild of Thomas, Sr., lives in the only brick house in Sutherland located adjacent to the Methodist Church. James Sutherland, Irene's brother-in-law, also remains in his Sutherland home.

A considerable number of properties identified on the "Map of Sutherland 1875-1925" remain. These are predominantly the larger farmsteads and their associated outbuildings. In addition, the post office/lawyer's office, tannery and the Sutherland Methodist Church are all extant. The cheese factory, mill site and all of the tenant houses are no longer standing.

The most significant element of the Sutherland valley that remains intact is its agricultural setting. Large farmsteads nestled into the valley on either side of the North Fork of the New River still stand. Their cleared pastures and numerous outbuildings still read as an agricultural community. The presence of the Sutherland family also continues in the valley. Of the eight residential properties surveyed, five remain in the ownership of Sutherland descendants.

Property Evaluations

Sutherland Historic District

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Sutherland Historic District (Figure 4) is located in the southwest section of Ashe County, on the North Fork of the New River. Roughly two hundred acres in total, the district encompasses five farmsteads, one residence and a church. There are eight contributing and one non-contributing structure within the district. The boundaries are drawn to follow the ridgeline of the valley and incorporate not only the significant properties, but their view-shed as well. A thorough description of each property follows. Two properties, the Donnelly Farm and the Joseph Alfred Sutherland Farm are included in the property descriptions but were not included in the proposed boundary. These properties are potentially eligible for inclusion in a Sutherland Historic District but are located a significant distance from the APE and, for that reason, were not thoroughly evaluated.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Like much of the New River Valley, early settlement in the area now known as Sutherland began between 1750 and 1760. This early settlement was temporary in nature and established by trappers and hunters. They did not establish permanent homesteads, but small, one-room, log houses. In the years following the American Revolution families began to settle in the region, turning these earlier residences into the foundation of larger farmsteads.

Ashe County land records indicate that the first Sutherland to own land in the area was Alexander Sutherland in 1805. When the community was first "officially" referred to as Sutherland is unknown. However two likely dates are 1854, with the establishment of the Sutherland Methodist Church, or 1875 with the opening of the Sutherland Post Office. By the late 1800s a post office, a grist mill, a saw mill, a blacksmith shop, a tannery, a general store, a doctor's office, a lawyer's office, a school, a church, and a cheese factory all existed in Sutherland. A number of the residences present in Sutherland today were either expanded or constructed during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. These residences, along with the structures built for the above mentioned businesses, created much of the built environment that is seen in Sutherland today.

The growth that Sutherland experienced in the late-nineteenth-century did not continue into the early-twentieth-century. The Sutherland Seminary was not reconstructed after it was destroyed by fire in 1900. The local post office was closed in 1910, sending all local mail service to Trade, Tennessee. Today, a considerable number of properties identified on the "Map of Sutherland 1875-1925" remain. These are predominantly the larger farmsteads and their associated outbuildings. In addition, the post office/lawyer's office, tannery and the Sutherland Methodist Church are all extant. The cheese factory, mill site and all of the tenant houses are no longer standing.

The most significant element of the Sutherland valley that remains intact is its agricultural setting. Large farmsteads nestled into the valley on either side of the North Fork of the New River still stand. Their cleared pastures and numerous outbuildings still read as an agricultural community. The presence of the Sutherland family also continues in the valley. Of the eight residential properties surveyed, five remain in the ownership of Sutherland descendants.

INTEGRITY

The integrity of the Sutherland Historic District is strong as a rare example of an agricultural community in the New River Valley. While there is a perception that rural historic districts abound in the mountains of North Carolina, the isolation of the New River Valley resulted in only a few concentrations of agricultural communities such as Sutherland, even fewer of which remain today. An exploration of comparable historic districts in the region yielded only a handful of rural historic districts: Todd Historic District, Ashe County; Valle Crucis Historic District (proposed), Watauga County; Trap Hill Historic District, Wilkes County; and Grassy Creek Historic District, Ashe County.

Both recognized as rural historic districts, the Todd Historic District in Ashe County and the proposed Valle Crucis Historic District in Watauga County vary from Sutherland in their historical contexts and hold only a few similarities in their built environments. The community of Todd was developed in the early-twentieth century as a result of the coming of the railroad. While rural due to its size and proximity to other communities along the Ashe/Watauga County border, Todd's built environment is very condensed. There are many commercial buildings and churches within the district, and the role of commerce far outweighs that of agriculture. Furthermore, the residences that do exist within the district are not large farmhouses with vast tracts of land but smaller homes on small, almost urban-sized lots in close proximity to one another. The

proposed Valle Crucis district is more similar to Sutherland in that it does have an agricultural context and has substantial farmsteads within its boundary. However, the Valle Crucis district encompasses a considerably larger area and includes churches, school buildings, and commercial buildings. In addition, the story of Valle Crucis' development and continued existence does not center around one family throughout its history.

More comparable examples were found in the historic districts of Trapp Hill in Wilkes County and Grassy Creek in Ashe County. Both of these districts display the same rural, agricultural character that is found in Sutherland. Trap Hill and Grassy Creek, like Sutherland, are made up of large farmsteads with collections of agricultural buildings, extant field patterns, and a compliment of religious and educational buildings. In both of these districts there is also a level of alterations to individual structures similar to that in Sutherland. When compared to these National Register-listed districts, Sutherland retains a similar level of significance and integrity.

Sutherland is an excellent example of a rural historic district and a rare example of an intact, late-nineteenth-to-early-twentieth-century agricultural community in Ashe County. While a number of the contributing properties have individual integrity issues, the district holds together as an entity. The unaltered rural setting of the valley, the continuation of agricultural land use patterns, and the legacy of the Sutherland family remain as the district's defining characteristics. Furthermore, the architecture of the district, in both its residences and agricultural buildings are representative of an era of building in the New River Valley.

Evaluation of National Register Eligibility

The Sutherland Historic District is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event) *To be eligible 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 be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.* The Sutherland Historic District is an excellent representation of the pattern of agricultural expansion of the New River Valley in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Its setting as well as its settlement illustrate a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of an entire region. A number of intact farmsteads still exist in the Sutherland Valley. Each farmstead retains a collection of outbuildings, many of

which are early, well-kept, textbook examples of late-nineteenth century agricultural buildings. Furthermore, the agricultural setting of the valley remains intact with cleared pastures, an obvious relationship of the built environment to the land, and very few modern intrusions.

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

The Sutherland Historic District is **eligible** for listing in the National Register under Criterion C (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 lack individual distinction.* The Sutherland Historic District and its accompanying structures are excellent examples of late-nineteenth to early-twentieth architecture, both domestic and religious. The Sutherland Methodist Church still reads in form, massing, and detail as architecturally representative example of an early rural church, despite a few additions and alterations. While a number of the residences within the district have undergone some alterations, each is part of a larger agricultural complex that as a whole retains good integrity. In many cases, these agricultural complexes are as architecturally significant as the residences. It is the combination of these factors that provides the requisite architectural significance for the district.

The Sutherland Historic District is **not eligible** for listing in the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.* At this time, the Sutherland Historic District does not appear to have the potential to yield important information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory.

However, the old mill site on the Thomas "Red" Sutherland Farm does hold the possibility of yielding further information, but this would require further examination by an archaeologist.

Boundary Description and Justification

The Sutherland Historic District, as proposed, encompasses roughly two hundred acres. The district encompasses five farmsteads, one residence, and a church. There are eight contributing and one non-contributing structure within the district. The boundaries are drawn to follow the ridgeline of the valley and incorporate not only the significant properties, but their view-shed as well. The boundary does not encompass the whole parcel of each of the properties included as many of these parcels continue beyond the ridgeline. The boundary does take in the historic core of the Sutherland agricultural community and encompasses the majority of extant structures important to its history.

Two properties, the Donnelly Farm and the Joseph Alfred Sutherland Farm, are included in the property descriptions, but were not included in the proposed boundary. These properties are potentially eligible for inclusion in a Sutherland Historic District, but are located a significant distance from the APE and, for that reason, were not thoroughly evaluated.

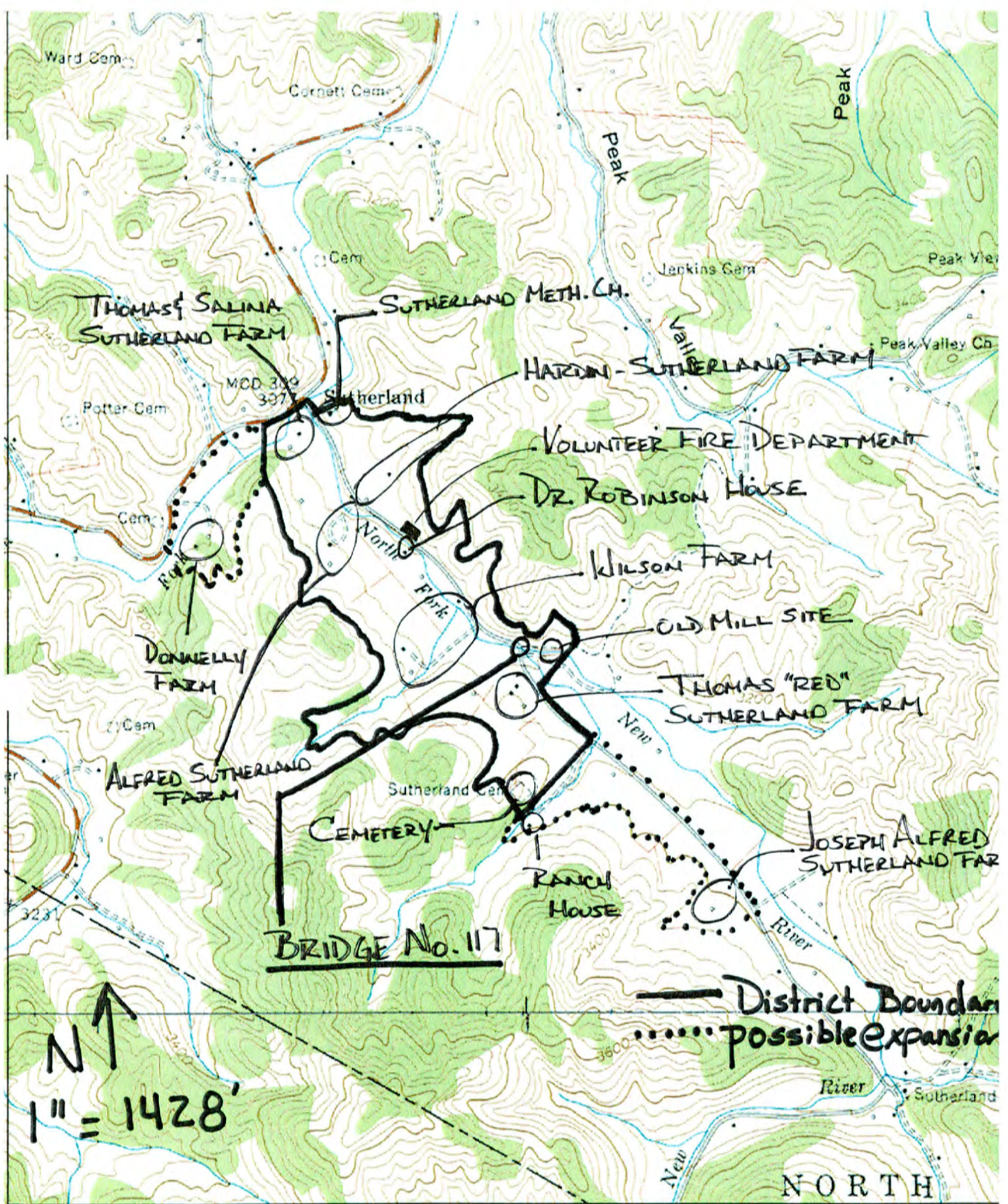


Figure 4. Sutherland Historic District – district boundary

DONNELLY FARM

LOCATION

The Donnelly Farm is located on NC 88 approximately .4 miles southwest of the junction with SR 1118 (Sutherland Road), Ashe County.

SETTING

The Gus Donnelly Farm is located at the north end of the Sutherland community and is the only property in the historic district that fronts NC 88. The house and outbuildings are nestled into the hillside, back from the road on a cleared 102.47-acre parcel. A steep valley with a creek separates the house site from NC 88, which is used as pasture. Bridge No. 117 is located on SR 1118 approximately .5 miles southeast of the Donnelly Farm.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Donnelly Farm is comprised of the ca. 1900 main house and a collection of four twentieth-century agricultural outbuildings.

HOUSE, CIRCA 1880, CONTRIBUTING. (NOTE: SURVEYORS WERE DENIED ACCESS TO THIS PROPERTY.)

This large, frame, two-story, rambling farmhouse is most notable for its multiple gables and deep porches that wrap around the façade and side elevations. Two interior brick chimneys are visible from the road as are the weatherboard siding, two-over-two double-hung sash windows, and standing-seam metal roofing.

LIVESTOCK BARN #1, CIRCA 1880, CONTRIBUTING

This livestock barn is a frame, front-gable structure with attached shed room on three sides, tin roofing, and vertical siding with an entrance in the gable end.

EQUIPMENT SHED, CIRCA 1880, CONTRIBUTING

This shed is a frame, shed-roof structure with tin roofing, vertical siding, and an entrance at the short end.

SPRING HOUSE, CIRCA 1880, CONTRIBUTING

The spring house is a small, frame, shed-roof structure with tin roofing, vertical siding, and an entrance on long end.

LIVESTOCK BARN #2, CIRCA 1900, CONTRIBUTING

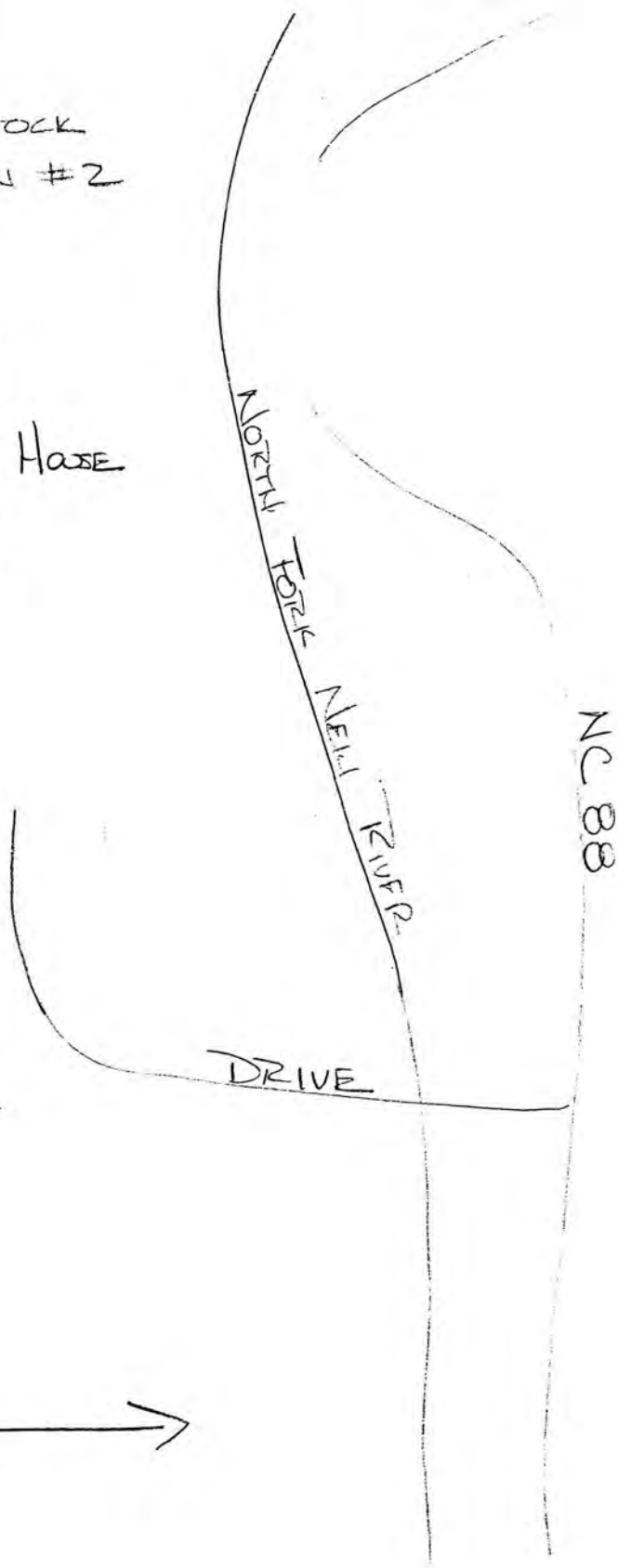
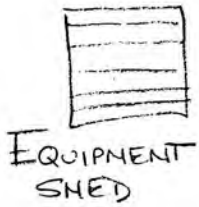
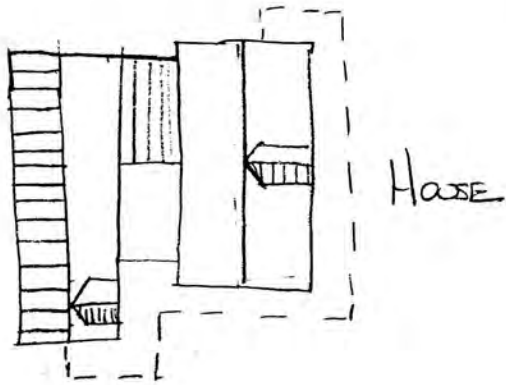
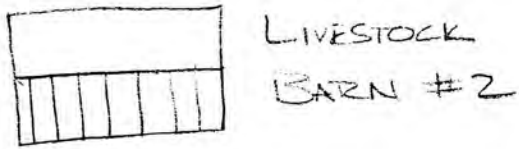
This livestock barn is a frame, front-gable structure with tin roofing, vertical siding, and an entrance in the gable end.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Land transactions recorded at the Ashe County Register of Deeds reveal that the Donnelly Farm has been in the Donnelly name since its construction. The Donnellys are known to have settled in the Sutherland community by the nineteenth century. Gus Donnelly was the last Postmaster of the Sutherland Post Office from October 1885 - January 1899. Mail service was discontinued to Sutherland in 1899 when all local mail was sent through Trade, Tennessee.

INTEGRITY

The dwelling and outbuildings of the Donnelly Farm, from their exterior appearance, appears to possess excellent integrity. The house is one of only four dwellings in the district that retains original siding material. The arrangement of buildings on the site is typical of a late-nineteenth-to-early-twentieth-century Ashe County farmstead and conveys the property's historic agricultural uses. The outbuildings are well kept and in good condition. The interior of the property was not viewed, at the tenant's request, and, therefore, cannot be addressed in the property's description.



DONNELLY FARM
NOT TO SCALE

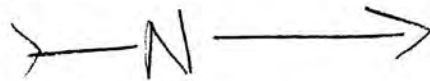




Plate 1. The Donnelly Farm



Plate 2. The Donnelly Farm

THOMAS H. AND SALINA SUTHERLAND FARM

LOCATION

The Thomas H. and Salina Sutherland Farm is located at the south corner of the intersection of NC 88 and SR 1118 (Sutherland Road), Sutherland, Ashe County.

SETTING

The Thomas H. and Salina Sutherland Farm is located at the north end of the Sutherland community. The house and outbuildings sit on a flat, cleared 4.143-acre parcel. An unnamed creek parallels NC 88. Bridge No. 117 is located on SR 1118 approximately .7 miles southeast of the Thomas H. and Salina Sutherland Farm.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Thomas H. and Salina Sutherland Farm is comprised of the circa 1900 house and a collection of six twentieth-century agricultural outbuildings.

HOUSE, CIRCA 1900, 1920, CONTRIBUTING.

This two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, frame house faces northeast. A one-story, hip-roofed full-facade porch wraps around to the southwest elevation. A central, front-gable two-story section is supported by round columns on brick piers; the latter is connected by a low brick wall to which piers are engaged on the first story and turned posts on the second story. The house is covered with weatherboards, and its corners are decorated with plain pilasters. One interior brick chimney is located within the side-gable section of the house. A plain frieze sits under the standing-seam metal roof. Gable vents are present in ends of the side-gable portion of the house, as well as in the ends of the rear additions. Windows are three-over-one double-hung Craftsman sash. A two-light-over-two-panel door serves the entry.

Several additions project from the rear elevation of the house. The largest is a one-and-half story ell with a rear-facing gable, dating from the 1920s. A side-gable and a three-sided bay addition project from the southeast elevation. The siding and windows of the additions match those of the main block. The domestic yard is delineated from the remainder of the parcel by a picket fence.

CHICKEN COOP, CIRCA MID-TWENTIETH CENTURY, CONTRIBUTING.

This rectangular, frame building with a shed tin roof and vertical board siding is in dilapidated condition.

LIVESTOCK BARN #1, CIRCA 1930, CONTRIBUTING.

Livestock Barn #1 is a frame structure covered with a tin gambrel roof and vertical board siding, and entrances are located on the long sides. One-story sheds are constructed at each end, and livestock stalls are located on first floor with hayloft above.

LIVESTOCK BARN #2, CIRCA 1930, CONTRIBUTING.

Livestock Barn #2 is a frame structure covered with a tin roof, board-and-batten siding, exposed rafter tails, and an entrance in gable end.

MILK HOUSE, CIRCA MID-TWENTIETH CENTURY, CONTRIBUTING.

The concrete foundation of this two-story, side-gable building suggests it may have been used for keeping dairy products cool. The full-height basement is concrete block. The second story is frame. The building is covered with German siding and tin roofing. Entries are located in both the first and second stories of the northeast elevation. A wooden exterior stair provides access to the second story.

OUTBUILDING, CIRCA 1930, CONTRIBUTING.

This one-story, side-gable, frame outbuilding is covered with weatherboards, and has corner posts and a tin roof. The entry door consists of two wide planks. The structure sits on brick piers.

STONE BARBEQUE, CIRCA MID-TWENTIETH CENTURY, CONTRIBUTING.

A simple barbeque constructed of stone with one central grill and fire pit below.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Land transactions recorded at the Ashe County Register of Deeds reveal Thomas H. and Selena Sutherland purchased a twenty-three-acre parcel in Sutherland for \$3,650 in 1913. It is unknown if the house was on the parcel at the time of Sutherland's purchase but based on stylistic elements of the house, such as the three-over-one windows and two-light-over-double-panel entry door, the house was probably built circa 1913. The property was transferred to the Sutherland's daughter Vena Sutherland Ward upon their deaths. It remained in the Sutherland family until the mid-1980s when the existing four-plus acre parcel containing the house and outbuildings was sold to the current owner Susan Naughton.

INTEGRITY

The dwelling and outbuildings of the Thomas H. Sutherland Farm possess excellent integrity. The house is one of only four dwellings in the district that retains original siding material. The additions to the house represent expansions to the dwelling within the district's period of significance. The arrangement of buildings on the site is typical of a twentieth-century Ashe County farmstead and conveys the property's historic agricultural uses. The outbuildings are in good condition with the exception of the chicken coop, which is deteriorated, although still recognizable.

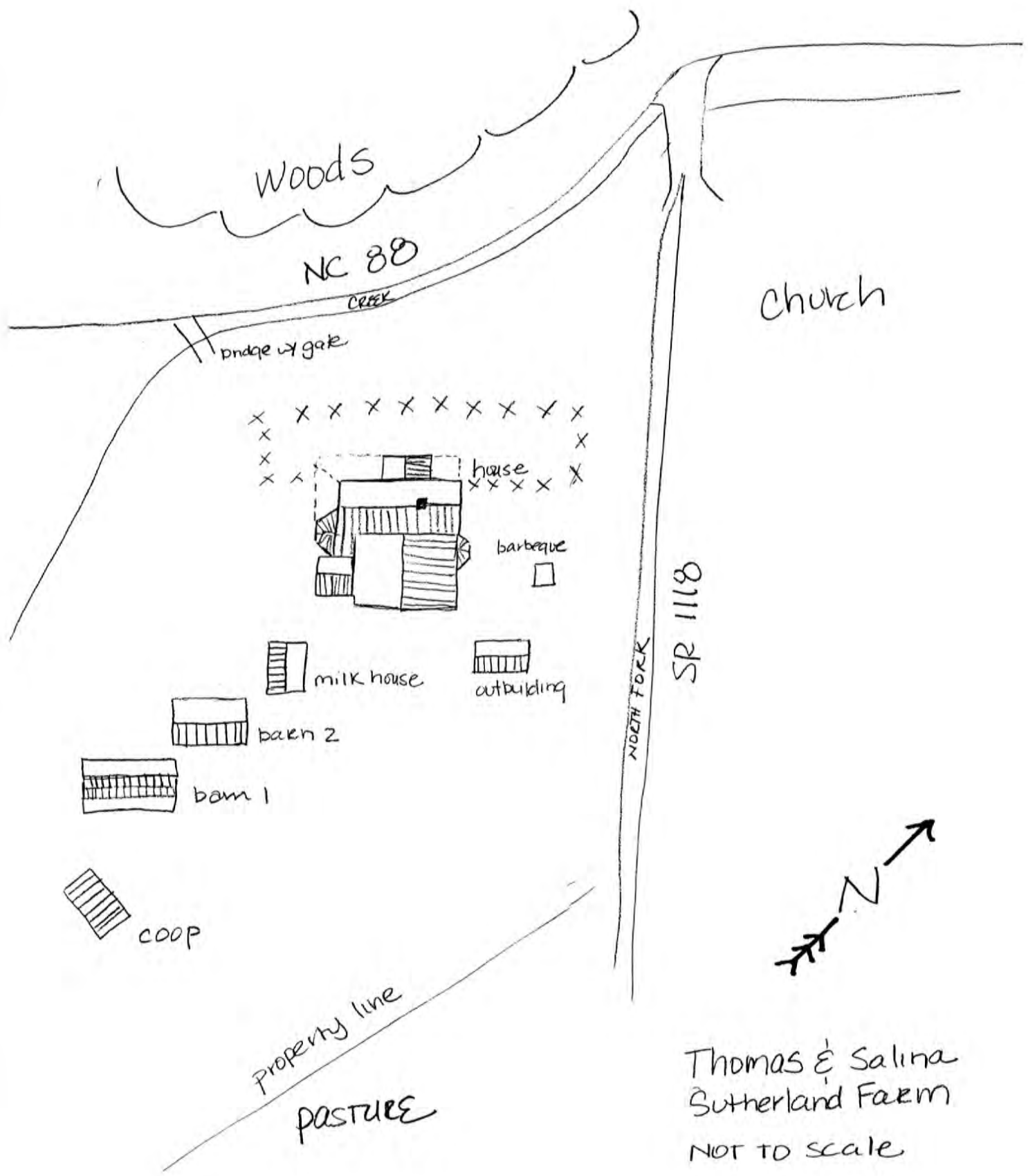




Plate 3. Thomas and Salina Farm



Plate 4. Thomas and Salina Farm house -west elevation



Plate 5. House - south elevation



Plate 6. House - east elevation



Plate 7. House - north elevation



Plate 8. Chicken Coop



Plate 9. Livestock Barn #1



Plate 10. Livestock Barn #2



Plate 11. Milk House



Plate 12. Outbuilding



Plate 13. Stone Barbeque

SUTHERLAND METHODIST CHURCH

LOCATION

The church is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of NC 88 and SR 1118 (Sutherland Road), Sutherland, Ashe County.

SETTING

Sutherland Methodist Church is located in the Sutherland community. The church sits on a cleared one-acre parcel on a rise overlooking the valley. It is accessed from SR 1118 by a steep driveway. Bridge No. 117 is located approximately .7 miles southeast of the church on SR 1118.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

CHURCH, CIRCA 1885, 1920, 1970, CONTRIBUTING.

This weatherboarded, two-story, front-gable frame church is embellished with corner pilasters, a wide plain frieze, gable end returns, and a king post. The front-gable, central entry pavilion is supported by round, vinyl-covered posts and is a later addition. The siding and soffits of the pavilion also have vinyl siding. The church is entered through a set of double-leaf, six-panel doors surmounted by a stained-glass transom. Four, pointed-arch stained-glass windows are found on each side elevation. The church sits on a concrete block foundation and is topped by an asphalt shingle roof. There is a brick flue on the south elevation of the structure that has been capped at the roof. The interior of the church was not accessible.

Two additions have been constructed. The first, circa 1920, is a well integrated rear addition that extends the gable roofline. The addition is lit by paired, six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows. The second addition is a one-story, side-gable addition that projects from the northwest elevation. It has one-over-one window sash. It was probably constructed ca. 1970.

PICNIC SHELTER, CIRCA 1980, NON-CONTRIBUTING.

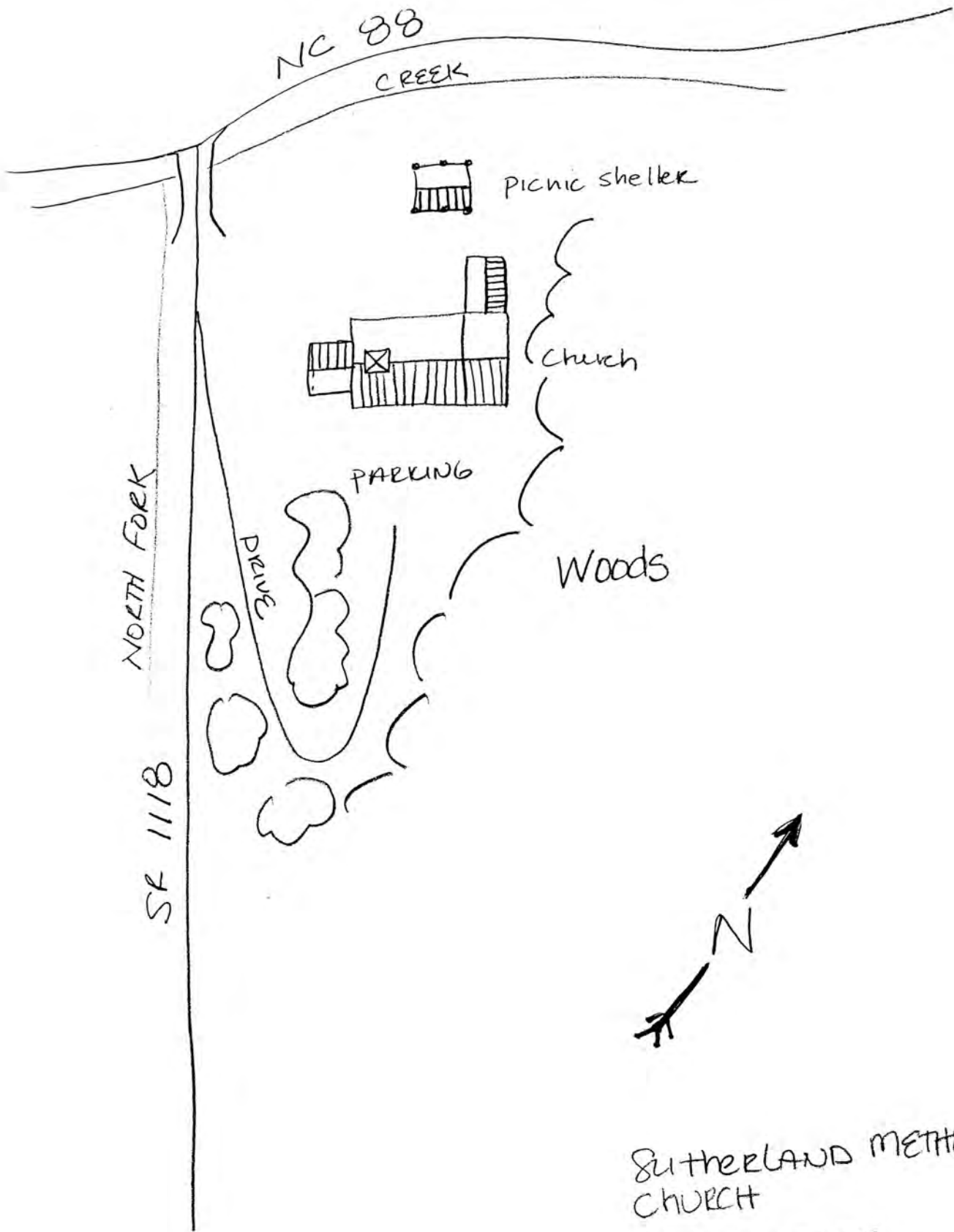
A front-gable frame open-air picnic shelter.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Sutherland Methodist Church was founded in 1854 as the result of a camp meeting and is one of the earlier established churches in Ashe County. Methodism was not new to the Sutherlands. Alexander Sutherland, father of Thomas Sutherland, Sr., held the first Methodist Church service in southwest Virginia. The land for the church, located on a hill at the foot of the Sutherland community, was given by Thomas "Black" Sutherland. The original structure, constructed shortly after the church's founding in 1854, was replaced by the current structure in 1885. The larger church is indicative of the growing population of Sutherland, as well as the town's prominence during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century. The Sutherland Methodist Church remains intact and is well maintained by its members. However, due to the drop in local population, regular services are no longer held there. For this reason, the interior of the church was not accessible.

INTEGRITY

The Sutherland Methodist Church retains good physical integrity. Among the earlier established churches of Ashe County, the Sutherland Methodist Church, while slightly altered by additions and a change in materials, still reads as a church of its period. The rear addition is barely visible from anywhere other than the parking and picnic areas. The ca. 1970s side addition is small enough in scale that it does not significantly detract from the building's overall historic appearance.



SUTHERLAND METHODIST
CHURCH
NOT TO SCALE



Plate 14. Sutherland Methodist Church



Plate 15. Church - east elevation



Plate 16. Church - façade (south) and west elevations



Plate 17. Church - window detail



Plate 18. Church - entry detail



Plate 19. Picnic Shelter



Plate 20. View of the valley from the Sutherland Methodist Church
looking southeast.

HARDIN-SUTHERLAND FARM

LOCATION

The Hardin-Sutherland Farm is located on the east side of SR 1118 (Sutherland Road), approximately, .2 miles southeast of the intersection with NC 88 in Ashe County.

SETTING

The Hardin-Sutherland Farm is located at the north end of the Sutherland community. Bridge No. 117 is located approximately .5 miles southeast east of the Hardin-Sutherland Farm.

The Hardin-Sutherland Farm sits on a sloping, fifty-acre parcel, most of which is used for livestock pasture. The land slopes upward from the road to the ridgeline behind the agricultural buildings. The property is notable for its arrangement of commercial, domestic, and agricultural buildings. The property is accessed by a long dirt road. Buildings are located on either side of this road. The front of the parcel, closest to SR 1118, is relatively flat and contains the former Sutherland post office, lawyers office, and local tannery. The dirt road continues past these commercial buildings, up the slope to the house. Located to the rear of the house are agricultural buildings such as barns, sheds, and cribs. A creek that runs through the property has its origins at the rear of the agricultural building cluster.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Hardin-Sutherland Farm consist of a circa 1880 brick dwelling, two commercial buildings, and twelve agricultural outbuildings dating from the 1880s through the 1980s.

HARDIN-SUTHERLAND HOUSE, CIRCA 1880, CONTRIBUTING.

The Hardin-Sutherland House is the most architecturally distinctive house in the Sutherland community and the only dwelling of brick construction. This substantial, two-story, three-bay, side-gable house has a distinguishing one-bay, two-tier frame porch decorated with elaborate sawnwork and a large, ten-light glass cross in the front gable. The significance of the cross is unknown. The brick is 8:1 common bond. The tin roof has wide overhanging eaves decorated with a scalloped fascia board. Two corbelled, interior chimney stacks pierce the roofline. Windows are four-over-four double-hung sash. The central entry is surrounded by sidelights and a transom. A frame, side-gable, one-story addition projects from the rear elevation.

POST OFFICE AND LAW OFFICE, CIRCA 1880, CONTRIBUTING.

A frame, gable-roofed, T-shaped building covered with weatherboards. The Post Office is entered through two batten doors, and window openings are covered with batten shutters. The building sits on stone piers and is covered with tin roofing.

TANNERY, CIRCA 1880, CONTRIBUTING.

A one-and-a-half-story, frame, front-gable outbuilding with both weatherboard and board-and-batten siding and tin roofing. The front (southwest) elevation faces SR 1118 and features a central entry with a two-panel door and flanking window openings covered with batten shutters. A loft opening is located in the gable. Remains of a stone exterior chimney with an exterior firebox remain on the rear (northeast) elevation.

SPRING HOUSE FOUNDATION, DATE UNKNOWN, CONTRIBUTING.

A stone and concrete springhouse foundation for the creek that runs through the property.

CRIB, CIRCA EARLY-20TH CENTURY, CONTRIBUTING.

A frame crib on stone piers, covered with ventilated sheathing and a tin shed roof.

STORAGE SHED #1, CIRCA EARLY-20TH CENTURY, CONTRIBUTING.

Frame shed-roofed storage shed with exposed rafter tails, stone piers, and vertical board siding, two two-panel entry doors, and four fixed, four-light windows.

LOG BARN, CIRCA 1880, CONTRIBUTING.

This one-story-with-loft full-dovetail-notched log barn has a steeply-pitched, front-gable roof. The roof is covered with tin. The barn is sheathed in both vertical siding and weatherboards. It is the oldest agricultural building on the property (Love interview).

BARN #1, CIRCA EARLY-20TH CENTURY, CONTRIBUTING.

A frame, one-story-with-loft barn with a wagon passage and crib built into the northwest wall.

SILO, CIRCA MID-20TH CENTURY, CONTRIBUTING.

A concrete block silo without a roof.

SHED #2, CIRCA MID-20TH CENTURY, CONTRIBUTING.

A frame, shed-roofed, enclosed shed with both vertical and horizontal wood siding.

SHED #3, CIRCA MID-20TH CENTURY, CONTRIBUTING.

A frame, shed-roofed, three-sided shed with wood siding and tin roofing.

SHELTER, CIRCA LATE-20TH CENTURY, NON-CONTRIBUTING.

A three-sided shelter with half-height horizontal siding. The shelter is supported by cedar posts and topped by tin roofing.

EQUIPMENT SHED, CIRCA LATE-20TH CENTURY, NON-CONTRIBUTING.

A frame three-sided, tin shed-roofed shelter.

GAMBREL ROOF BARN, CIRCA EARLY-20TH CENTURY, CONTRIBUTING.

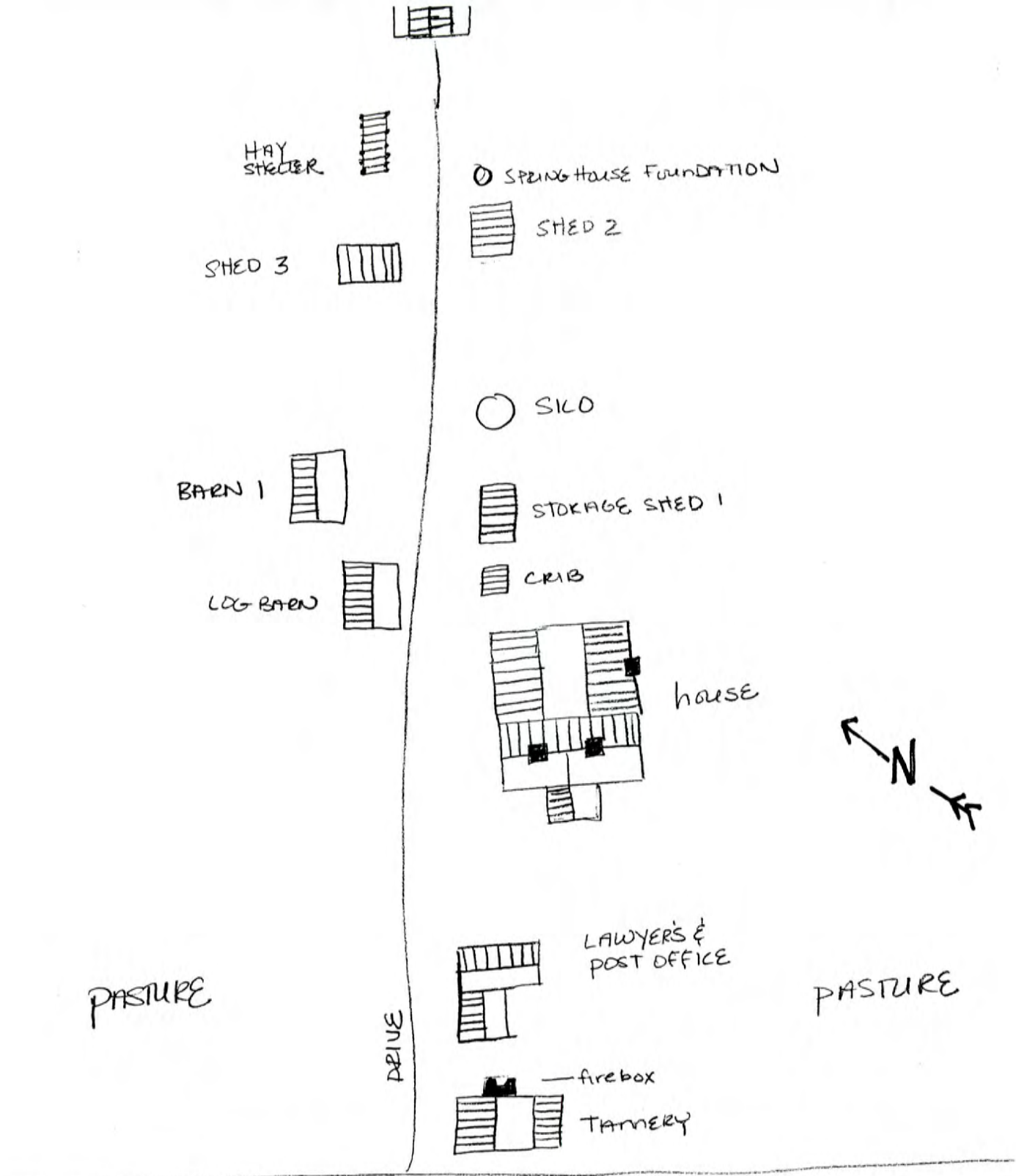
A one-story-with-loft vertical-sided barn with a shallow-pitched, tin-covered gambrel roof.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Hardin-Sutherland Farm was built by J.H. Hardin, owner of the local tannery in the late 1800s. It was purchased by its namesake Thomas "Black" Sutherland around 1880-90. Tom "Black," as he was known, was born in the Sutherland community in 1846 and was a prominent local farmer, businessman and community leader until his death. He raised cattle, hay, corn, and other crops, ran the local tannery and cheese factory (demolished), and provided the land and money for the Sutherland Methodist Church, located just north of his farm. His granddaughter, Kathleen Love, lives in the brick house today and continues the cattle operation.

INTEGRITY

The house and outbuildings of the Hardin-Sutherland Farm retain excellent physical integrity, with minor repair to the brick on the house. The farmstead is the best preserved in the Sutherland valley, in terms of integrity of building materials, as well as the number and type (commercial, agricultural and residential) of outbuildings and their hierarchical arrangement on the parcel.



SR 1118

HARDIN-SUTHERLAND FARM
NOT TO SCALE



Plate 21. Hardin-Sutherland Farm house - south elevation



Plate 22. Hardin-Sutherland Farm house - south and west elevations



Plate 23. Hardin-Sutherland Farm house - north elevation



Plate 24. Hardin-Sutherland Farm house - entry detail



Plate 25. Log Barn



Plate 26. Storage Shed #1 and Crib



Plate 27. Barn #1



Plate 28. View of Barn #1, Log Barn, and Shed#1



Plate 29. Equipment Shed



Plate 30. Shed #2 (left) and Shed #3 (right)



Plate 31. - Rear view of the Hardin-Sutherland Farm



Plate 32. Hay Shelter and Gambrel Roof Barn



Plate 33. Hay Shelter



Plate 34. Gambrel Roof Barn



Plate 35. Silo



Plate 36. Springhouse foundation



Plate 37. Lawyers Office and Post Office



Plate 38. Tannery



Plate 39. Tannery

ALFRED SUTHERLAND FARM

LOCATION

The Alfred Sutherland Farm is on the southwest side of SR 1118 (Sutherland Road), approximately .3 miles southeast of the junction with NC 88 in Ashe County.

SETTING

The Alfred Sutherland Farm sits back from the road atop a hill in the center of the Sutherland community. The house is accessed by a long circular drive. The land surrounding the house is pasture delineated by wood and wire fencing. Sutherland is a rural, agricultural community nestled in the mountain valley formed by the North Fork of the New River, in the southwest corner of Ashe County. The house and outbuildings sit on a sloping 38.93-acre parcel on the southwest side of SR 1118. Bridge No. 117 is located approximately .4 miles southeast of the Alfred Sutherland Farm.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Alfred Sutherland Farm contains a collection of five twentieth-century outbuildings and a main house, which, from the outside, appears to be a late-nineteenth-century house that has had significant alterations. However, local accounts indicate that within this larger structure is a smaller house that was built by Alfred Sutherland, eldest son of Thomas Sutherland, Sr., in the mid-nineteenth century. The present owner denied access to the interior of the property, so the surveyors were unable to verify this information.

HOUSE, CIRCA 1850, 1900, 1995, CONTRIBUTING. (NOTE: AT THE REQUEST OF THE PROPERTY OWNERS, THE REAR ELEVATION WAS NOT PHOTOGRAPHED.)

This two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, double-pile house displays the double front-gable roofline commonly seen in the counties of northwestern North Carolina. A full-facade, two-story porch is inset under the projecting gables of the front elevation. A one-story ell projects from the rear elevation. Alterations to the house include: vinyl siding, replacement front-entry door and sidelights, replacement porch posts and second story balustrade, and a large two-and-a-half-story garage addition constructed off the rear ell. Windows appear to be replacement one-over-one, double-hung sash flanked by vinyl false shutters.

BARN #1, CIRCA 1900, CONTRIBUTING.

Located immediately northwest of the house is a frame, one-and-a-half story, side-gable barn with a projecting shed off the northwest elevation. The building is covered with vertical board siding and tin roofing. A four-light, fixed sash is in the gable.

BARN #2, EARLY 20TH CENTURY, CONTRIBUTING.

Barn #2 is a one-story-with-loft, front-gable structure with vertical board double-doors in the gable end. The building is covered in weatherboard siding and is topped by tin roofing.

BARN #3, EARLY 20TH CENTURY, CONTRIBUTING.

Barn #3 is a one-story, front-gable, frame structure covered in weatherboard siding and topped by tin roofing. A series of three shed additions project from the south elevation.

GARAGE/BARN, EARLY 20TH CENTURY, CONTRIBUTING.

The Garage is a one-story, front-gable barn that has been converted into a garage. The building is covered in board-and-batten siding and is topped by tin roofing. A double-hung, metal-sash window has been added in the gable.

LIVESTOCK SHELTER, EARLY 20TH CENTURY, CONTRIBUTING.

Located in the pasture in front of the house, this frame, livestock shelter is covered with board-and-batten siding and surmounted by a tin shed roof.

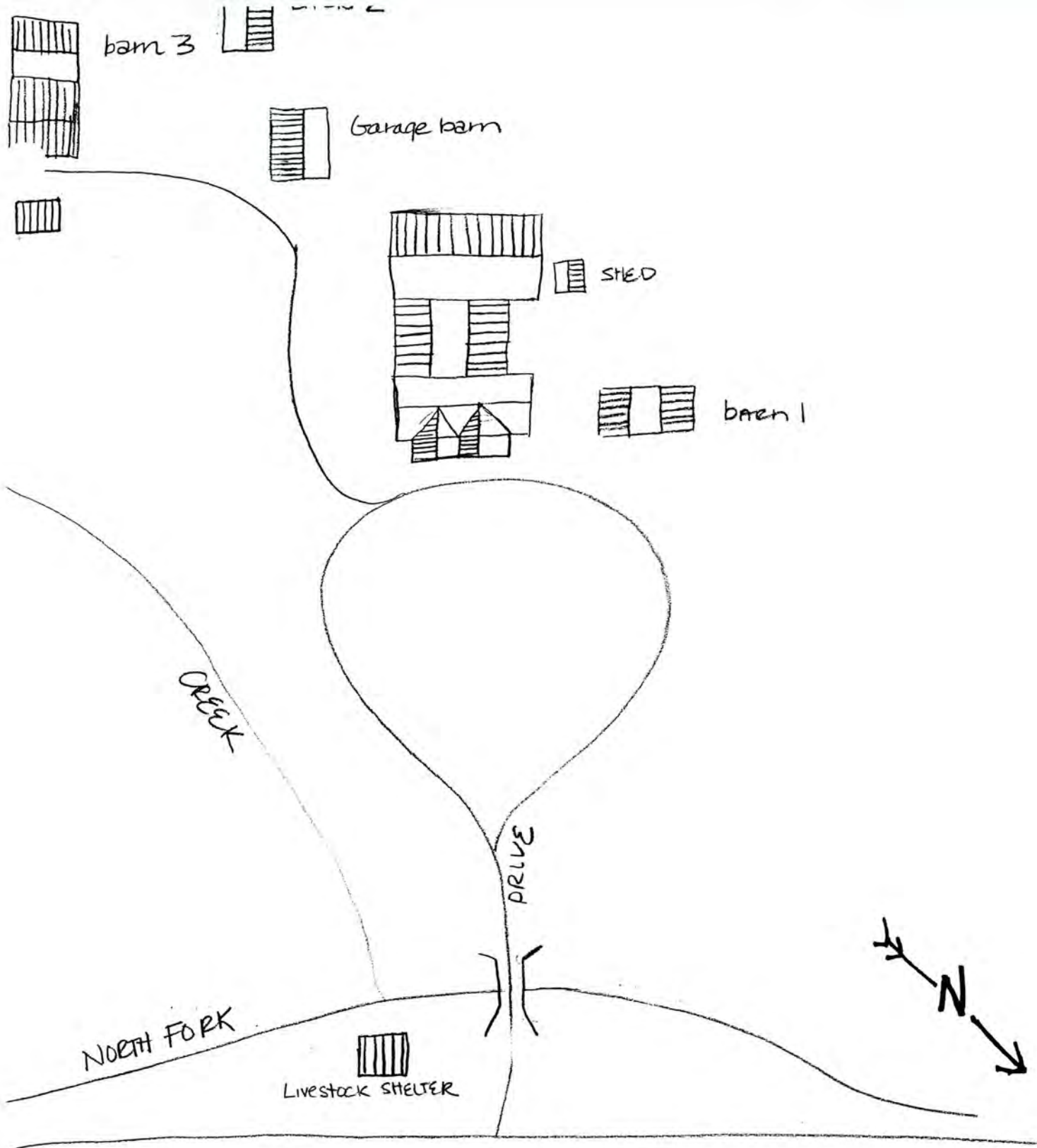
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Alfred Sutherland was the eldest son of Thomas Sutherland, Sr. and probably the first Sutherland born to this land on February 11, 1808. Local accounts indicate that Alfred built a more modest home for his family, married Lorina Wagoner in the mid-nineteenth century, and began his own farm on the property. The 1860 agricultural census of Ashe County indicates that Alfred Sutherland owned 967 acres. His primary endeavor was livestock with eight milk cows, sixty-five beef cattle, one-hundred sheep, thirty-five pigs, two oxen and one mule. Other crops reported in the census such as potatoes, wheat, and rye were grown in small amounts and were used to feed the family. Oats and Indian corn were grown in larger amount as they were likely used to feed the livestock.

Shortly after Alfred's death in 1876 the main house underwent its first expansion, resulting in the two-story I-house with rear ell that forms the front of the house today. The farm remained in the family and was divided a number of times as it passed through the generations until the 1980s, when it was sold to its current owner, Keith Setzer.

INTEGRITY

The Alfred Sutherland House is the one of the most altered historic dwellings in the district and, individually, has very poor integrity. However, the dwelling retains its original form and general design. The cluster of historic outbuildings, while lacking individual distinction, as a group convey the historic agricultural use of the property and add to the property's overall rural character.



ALFRED SUTHERLAND FARM
 NOT TO SCALE



Plate 40. Alfred Sutherland Farm house -north elevation



Plate 41. Alfred Sutherland Farm house -east elevation



Plate 42. Garage/Barn



Plate 43. Barn #3

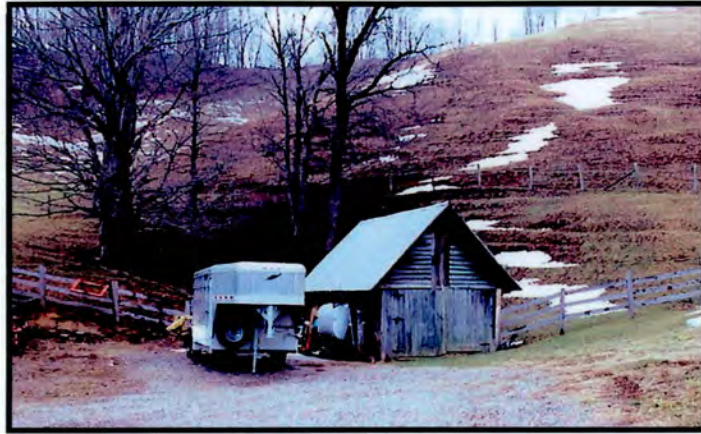


Plate 44. Barn #2



Plate 45. Barn #1



Plate 46. Livestock shelter

DOCTOR JOSEPH ROBINSON HOUSE

LOCATION

The Doctor Joseph Robinson House is located on the southwest side of SR 1118 (Sutherland Road), approximately .4 miles southeast of the junction with NC 88 in Ashe County.

SETTING

The Doctor Joseph Robinson House sits on a cleared one-acre parcel in the center of the Sutherland community. The parcel is accessed by a wood bridge that crosses the North Fork of the New River, which runs parallel with SR 1118 at the front of the parcel.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

DOCTOR JOSEPH ROBINSON HOUSE, CIRCA 1890, CONTRIBUTING.

The Doctor Joseph Robinson House is a one-story, frame, L-shaped, Folk Victorian house with a two-bay, shed-roofed porch that has been little altered since its construction. The dwelling sits on brick piers, is covered with weatherboard siding and is surmounted by tin shingle roofing. Folk Victorian decorative elements include scalloped-end vertical boards with battens in the gable ends, gable end returns, and a bargeboard. The porch is decorated with chamfered posts, sawn brackets, and a pierced frieze. The entry door is two vertical glass panes over three-panels and is surmounted by a transom. The house retains its original two-over-two double-hung window sash. Two interior chimneys serve the house. The house is vacant.

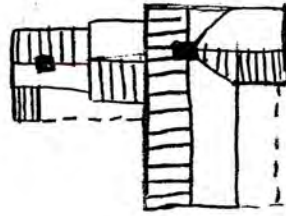
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

"Doc" Joseph Robinson was a doctor in Ashe County during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Dr. Robinson traveled the county providing medical care to rural families. His house in Sutherland served as his residence and office when he was in the area (Love interview). Dr. Robinson was related to the Sutherland family by marriage, wedding Thomas "Red" Sutherland's sister in the late-nineteenth century. Ashe County and land records indicate that Dr. Robinson was often paid in land for his services, and this may be how he came to own this small parcel in the Sutherland community.

INTEGRITY

The house has been little altered since its construction. It is currently vacant and in dilapidated condition with holes in the roof on the rear ell.

HOUSE



DRIVE

NORTH FORK

SR 1118



DR. ROBINSON HOUSE
NOT TO SCALE



Plate 47. Doctor Joseph Robinson House - north elevation



Plate 48. Doctor Joseph Robinson House - east elevation



Plate 49. Doctor Joseph Robinson House - south elevation



Plate 50. Doctor Joseph Robinson House - west elevation



Plate 51. Doctor Joseph Robinson House - entry detail

SUTHERLAND VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

LOCATION

The Sutherland Volunteer Fire Department is located on the northeast side of SR 1118 (Sutherland Road), approximately .5 miles southeast of the junction with NC 88, Ashe County. It sits across the street from the Dr. Joseph Robinson House.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Sutherland Volunteer Fire Department sits on a small parcel donated by Kathleen Love, owner of the Hardin-Sutherland Farm, in 2000 to serve as the location for the volunteer fire department. Local residents and historic maps indicate that this is the approximate location of the cheese factory that operated in Sutherland from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.

SUTHERLAND VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, 2000, NON-CONTRIBUTING.

A one-story, three-bay, side-gable stone veneered building constructed in 2000.



Plate 52. Sutherland Volunteer Fire Department

WILSON FARM

LOCATION

The Wilson Farm is on the southwest side of SR 1118 (Sutherland Road), approximately .7 miles southeast of the junction with NC 88 in Ashe County.

SETTING

The Wilson Farm sits back from the road atop a hill in the center of the Sutherland community. The house is accessed by a long curving gravel drive. The land surrounding the house is pasture delineated by wood and wire fencing. Sutherland is a rural, agricultural community nestled in the mountain valley formed by the North Fork of the New River, in the southwest corner of Ashe County. The house and outbuildings sit on a sloping 4.091-acre parcel on the southwest side of SR 1118. Bridge No. 117 is located approximately .15 miles southeast of the Wilson Farm.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Wilson Farm is comprised of the circa-1915 house and a collection of four twentieth-century outbuildings. Two non-historic buildings are on the parcel.

HOUSE, CIRCA 1915, CONTRIBUTING.

A three-bay, square, hipped-roof house with wide overhanging eaves. The house's most distinctive feature—its two-story, one-bay central porch—has been altered by the loss of its original porch posts and balustrade. However, the porch's front gable is unchanged and retains its fanciful diamond-shaped shingles, lattice barge board, and a heart-shaped vent. Another two-story porch is found on the northwest elevation; it has also lost its original posts, balustrade and gable treatment. Another interesting feature of the house is the inset porch on the side (southeast) elevation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles; two interior chimneys pierce the roof plane. Alterations to the house include: vinyl siding and shutters, one-over-one replacement windows, and a one-story, shed-roofed addition off the side (southeast) elevation.

GARAGE, CIRCA 1980, NON-CONTRIBUTING.

Located behind the house, this building is a one-story, side-gable garage with vinyl siding.

GAMBREL-ROOFED BARN, CIRCA 1915, CONTRIBUTING.

A one-story-with-loft, gambrel-roofed livestock barn covered with vertical board siding. A shed projects from the northeast elevation. A diagonal lattice vent is located in the gable end. A wood post-and-board fence encloses a paddock adjacent to the barn.

LIVESTOCK SHELTER, CIRCA 1915, CONTRIBUTING.

This side-gable livestock shelter is located across the paddock from the gambrel-roofed barn. It has tin roofing and is covered with vertical board siding.

MILK HOUSE, CIRCA 1950, CONTRIBUTING.

A diminutive, side-gable, concrete block root cellar set into the slope of a hill. The roof is covered with tin. The building is entered through a small, two-panel, wood door.

MOBILE HOME, CIRCA 1980, NON-CONTRIBUTING.

A one-story, side-gable mobile home.

HOUSE, CIRCA 1980, NON-CONTRIBUTING.

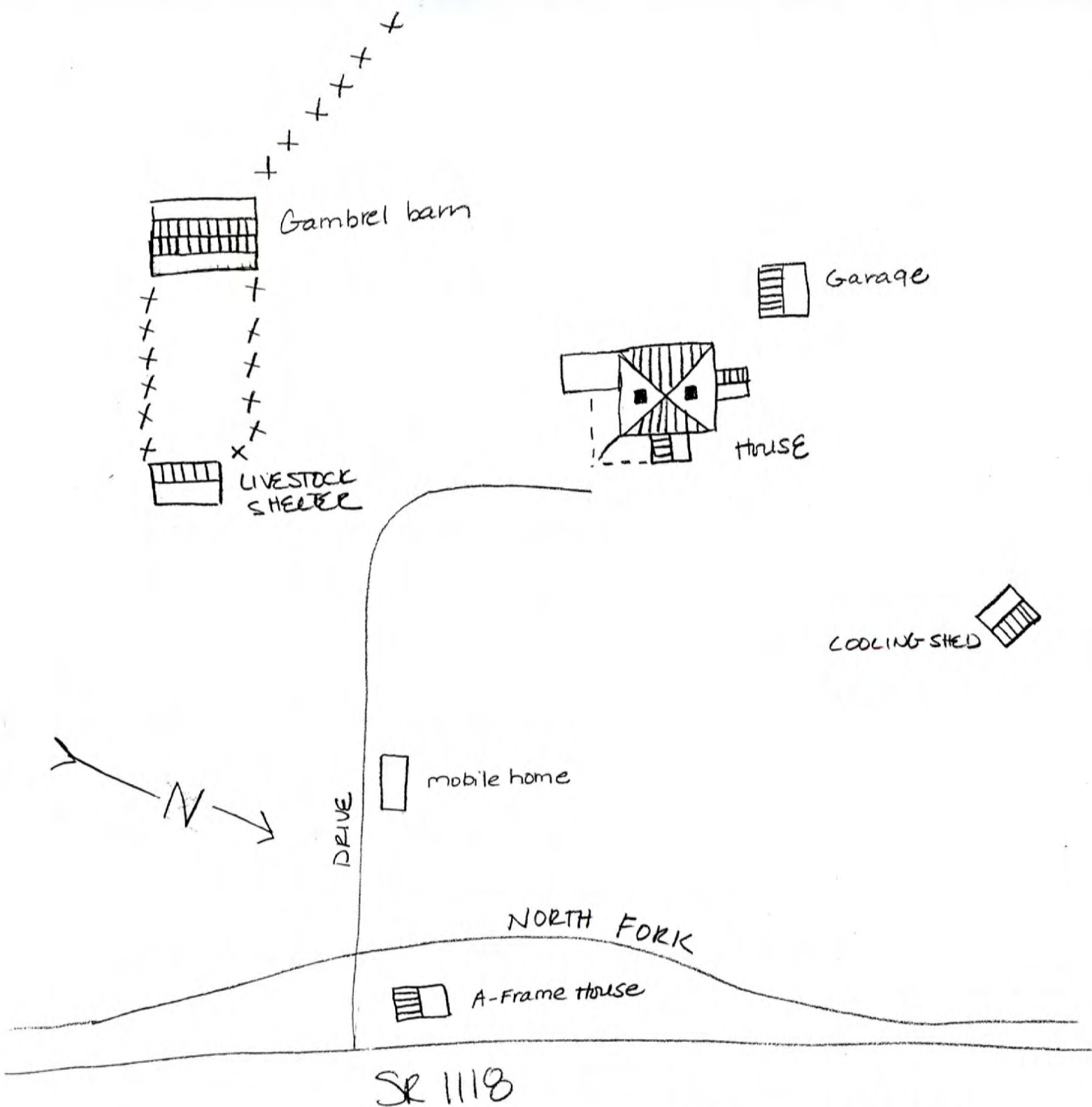
A one-and-half-story, frame, "chalet-style" house with an A-frame roofline.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Almost nothing is known about the Wilson Family in the Sutherland community. A map titled "Map of Sutherland 1875-1925" indicates that the farmstead was constructed by Stub John Wilson and later sold to Joseph Sutherland. There is no mention of Stub John Wilson in any other written document on Sutherland history, and none of the local residents interviewed had any recollection of this individual other than his construction of the house.

INTEGRITY

The Wilson House is one of the most altered historic dwellings in the district. However, the dwelling retains its original form, massing, and general design and retains its fanciful vernacular porch gable decoration. The cluster of historic outbuildings, while lacking individual distinction, as a group convey the historic agricultural use of the property and add to the property's overall rural character. The mobile home and circa-1980s house are common additions to the rural landscape, and their presence does not significantly interfere with the field patterns of open pasture that characterize the topography of the district.



WILSON FARM
NOT TO SCALE



Plate 53. Wilson Farm house - north elevation



Plate 55. Wilson Farm house - east elevation



Plate 56. Wilson Farm house - west elevation



Plate 57. Wilson Farm house - south elevation



Plate 58. Wilson Farm house - front porch detail



Plate 59. Gambrel roof barn and livestock shelter.



Plate 60. Gambrel roof barn



Plate 61. Modern garage



Plate 62. Milk House



Plate 63. View of Sutherland



Plate 64. View of non-contributing properties on parcel



Plate 65. View of non-contributing properties on parcel.

THOMAS "RED" SUTHERLAND FARM

LOCATION

The Thomas "Red" Sutherland Farm is on the southwest side of SR 1118 (Sutherland Road), approximately .8 miles southeast of the junction with NC 88 in Ashe County.

SETTING

The Thomas "Red" Sutherland Farm is located at the southeast end of the Sutherland community. The house and outbuildings sit on a sloping 38.5-acre parcel on the southwest side of SR 1118. Bridge No. 117 is located approximately .1 miles northeast of the "Red" Thomas Sutherland Farm.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Thomas "Red" Sutherland Farm is comprised of a circa-1800/1880 house and a collection of eight nineteenth and twentieth-century outbuildings. Two non-historic buildings are on the parcel.

HOUSE, CIRCA 1800, 1880, CONTRIBUTING

The original log house built by Thomas Sutherland, Sr., in 1805 is within the walls of the Thomas "Red" Sutherland house (Irene Sutherland Interview, Tucker, 1). The house is named for his son, Thomas Sutherland, Jr., also referred to as Tom "Red" as he was the owner at the time the house was expanded circa 1900.

The Thomas "Red" Sutherland house is a frame, two-story, three-bay, side-gable dwelling with a two-story rear ell on stone foundation with an attached, two-story, front-gable entry porch with replacement metal porch posts. Original to the house are the entry doors, six-over-six double-hung sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, and standing-seam metal roofing. In the 1990s the house was vinyl-sided, false shutters were added, and the original porch posts replaced. The interior of the house was not seen.

OUTBUILDING, CIRCA 1880, CONTRIBUTING

The outbuilding is a one-and-one-half story, frame, side-gable structure with altered windows and entry door, exterior asphalt-paper and asphalt-shingle roofing.

LOG OUTBUILDING CIRCA 1880, CONTRIBUTING

A one-story, v-notched-log, side-gable outbuilding with tin roofing and central entry in long side.

LIVESTOCK BARN #1, CIRCA 1850, CONTRIBUTING

Livestock Barn #1 is a massive one-and-one-half story, v-notched-log, side-gable structure with a hayloft and multiple pens separated by enormous hewn logs, and tin roofing.

TRACTOR SHED, CIRCA 1960, NON-CONTRIBUTING

The tractor shed is a frame, shed-roofed structure with vertical siding and tin roofing.

EQUIPMENT SHED, CIRCA 1960, NON-CONTRIBUTING

The equipment shed is a frame, one-and-one-half-story, side-gable structure with vertical siding, tin roofing and an entry at the gable end.

LIVESTOCK BARN #2, CIRCA 1900, CONTRIBUTING

Livestock Barn #2 is a frame, shed-roofed structure with vertical siding and tin roofing.

LIVESTOCK BARN #3, CIRCA, 1900, CONTRIBUTING

Livestock Barn #3 is a frame, one-and-one-half-story, side-gable structure with vertical siding and tin roofing.

SPRING HOUSE, CIRCA 1850, CONTRIBUTING

An excellent example of an early spring house of log construction. This small, side-gable, v-notched-log spring house boasts an inset entry, with a heavily ornamented door, early hinges, and tin roofing.

NON-CONTRIBUTING DWELLING, CIRCA 1995, NON-CONTRIBUTING

One-story modular dwelling.

OLD MILL SITE, CIRCA 1880, NON-CONTRIBUTING

Remnants of the mill site include a few log piers and decayed floor plank.

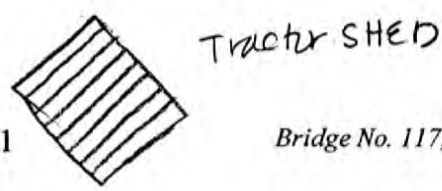
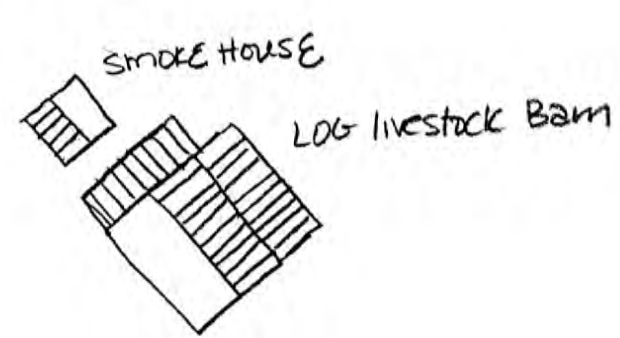
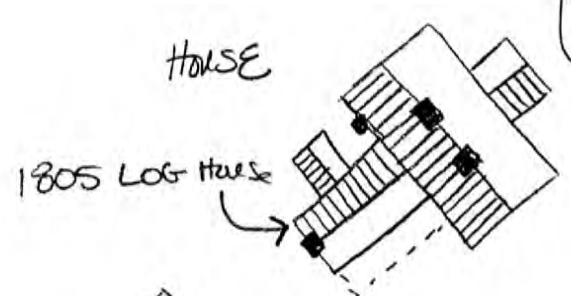
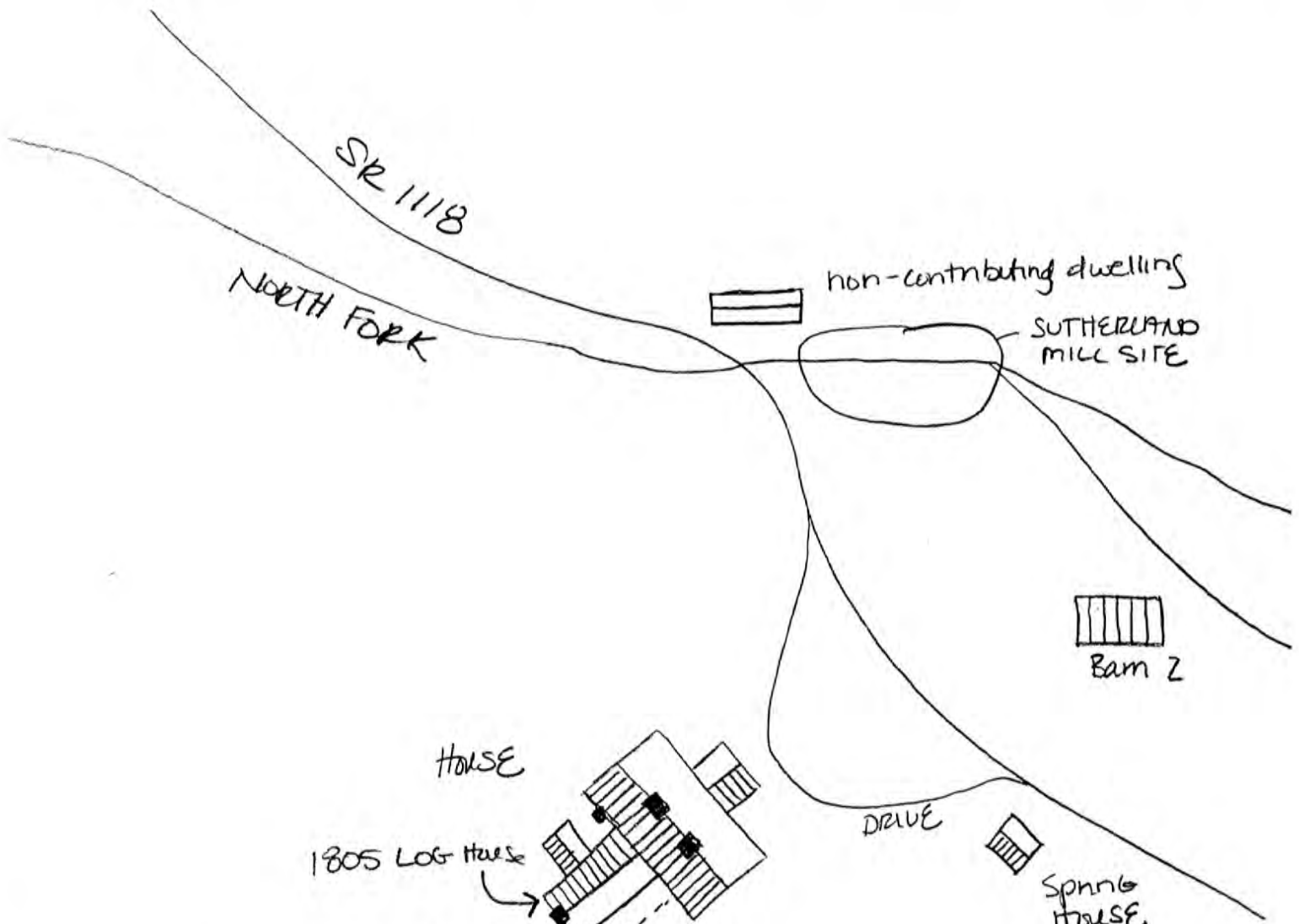
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Thomas "Red" Sutherland Farm is the site of the original Sutherland settlement in Ashe County. When Thomas Sutherland, Sr. came to the area in 1805 he built the family's first residence, a log house, on this site. By 1860 the property had passed to his son, Thomas Sutherland, Jr., also known as Tom "Red." The 1860 agricultural census of Ashe County shows Tom "Red" holding more than 1000 acres and focusing his farming operation on cattle production. In 1860 he had 11 milk cows and produced 100 pounds of butter. Other crops on the farm were either subsistence items for the family or for feeding the livestock.

The house remains in the Sutherland family. The current occupant is Irene Sutherland. Her late husband, Thomas Edward Sutherland, was the great-great-grandson of Thomas Sutherland, Sr.. Irene's son, Thomas Sutherland, lives on the property in the modern, non-contributing dwelling.

INTEGRITY

Like the other dwellings in the Sutherland valley, the Thomas "Red" Sutherland House has been covered with vinyl siding, had at least one addition, and has replacement windows on certain portions of the house. However, the dwelling retains its original form, massing, and general design. What holds the integrity of this farmstead together is its most significant feature, its intact collection of substantial nineteenth-century log agricultural outbuildings. These outbuildings are the oldest and best preserved in the Sutherland valley and are rare, intact representative examples of log construction in agricultural buildings. Additionally, they convey important information on New River valley mid-nineteenth-century building techniques. This is best seen in the v-notching, door construction and wrought-iron hardware of the Spring House.



THOMAS "RED" SUTHERLAND FARM
NOT TO SCALE

81

Bridge No. 117, TIP B-4012
8/1/2003



Plate 66. Thomas "Red" Sutherland Farm house -north elevation



Plate 67. Thomas "Red" Sutherland Farm house -west elevation



Plate 68. Thomas "Red" Sutherland Farm house -south elevation



Plate 69. Thomas "Red" Sutherland Farm house -east elevation



Plate 70. Outbuilding



Plate 71. Livestock Barn #1, Tractor Shed and Log Outbuilding



Plate 72. Log Outbuilding



Plate 73. Livestock Barn #1



Plate 74. Tractor Shed



Plate 75. Equipment Shed



Plate 76. Livestock Barn #2



Plate 77. Livestock Barn #3



Plate 78. Spring house



Plate 79. Spring house detail

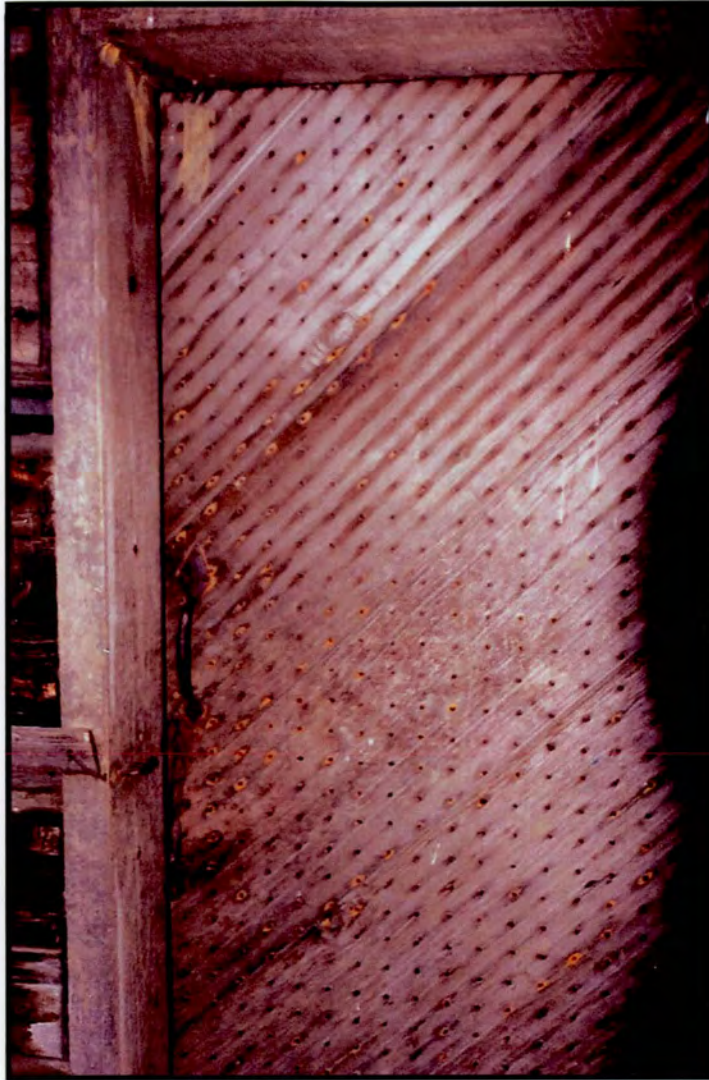


Plate 80. Springhouse door



Plate 81. Springhouse door



Plate 82. Non-contributing dwelling



Plate 83. Old Mill site

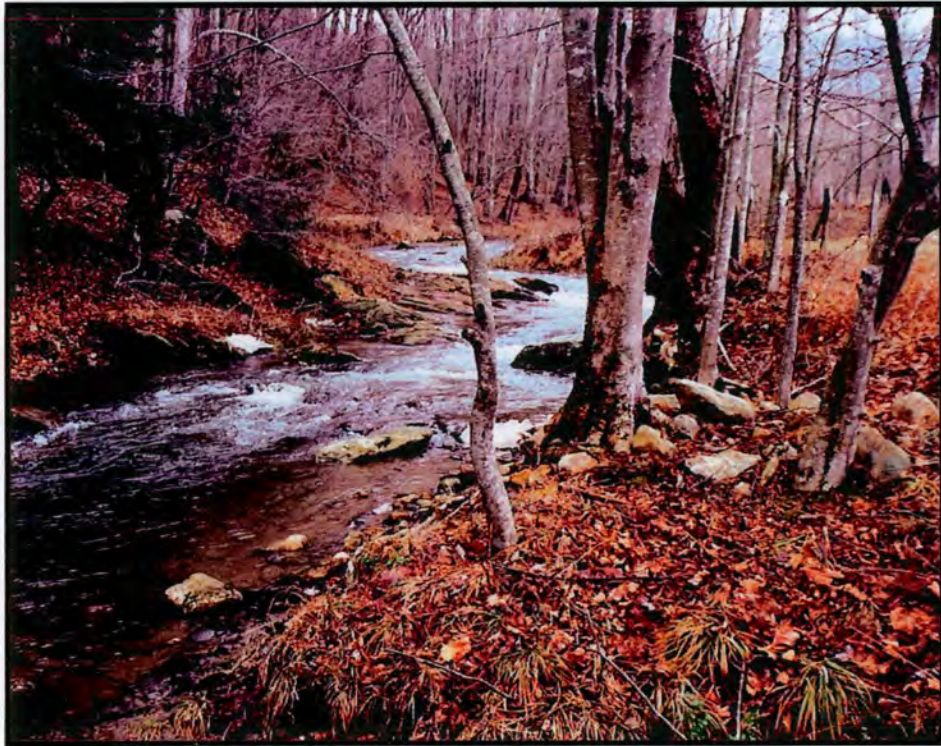


Plate 84. Old Mill site

SUTHERLAND CEMETERY

LOCATION

The Sutherland Cemetery is on the southwest side of SR 1118 (Sutherland Road), approximately one mile southeast of the junction with NC 88 in Ashe County.

SETTING

The Sutherland Cemetery sits back from the road on a cleared hilltop in the southeast end of the Sutherland community. It is accessed by a long gravel drive with a gate. Sutherland is a rural, agricultural community nestled in the mountain valley formed by the North Fork of the New River, in the southwest corner of Ashe County. Bridge No. 117 is located approximately .3 miles southeast of the Wilson Farm.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

SUTHERLAND CEMETERY, CIRCA 1850-PRESENT, CONTRIBUTING. (NOTE: SURVEYORS UNABLE TO ACCESS PROPERTY.)

The Sutherland Cemetery is the burial place for the Sutherland community and the Sutherland clan. Graves date from the mid-nineteenth century through the present (Love interview). A wrought iron fence encloses the cemetery. The property owner requested that photos of the cemetery be taken from the right-of-way only.



Plate 85. Sutherland Cemetery

RANCH HOUSE

LOCATION

This Ranch house is located on the southwest side of SR 1118 (Sutherland Road), approximately 1 mile southeast of the junction with NC 88, Ashe County.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

RANCH HOUSE, CIRCA 1980, NON-CONTRIBUTING.

A one-story, side-gable, frame Ranch house.



Plate 86. Non-contributing structure

JOSEPH ALFRED SUTHERLAND FARM

LOCATION

The Joseph Alfred Sutherland Farm is on the southwest side of SR 1118 (Sutherland Road), approximately 1.4 miles southeast of the junction with NC 88, Ashe County.

SETTING

The Joseph Alfred Sutherland Farm is located at the southeast end of the Sutherland community. The house and outbuildings sit on a sloping 120-acre parcel on the southwest side of SR 1118. Bridge No. 117 is located approximately .7 miles northwest of the Joseph Alfred Sutherland Farm. The land surrounding the house is pasture delineated by wood and wire fencing. A windbreak of large evergreen trees protects the northeast side of the house.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Joseph Alfred Sutherland Farm is comprised of the circa-1900 house and a collection of five twentieth-century outbuildings.

JOSEPH ALFRED SUTHERLAND HOUSE, CIRCA 1900, CONTRIBUTING.

The Joseph Alfred Sutherland House is a two-story, three-bay, double-front-gable, frame, vinyl-sided farmhouse. The house has a one-story, hip-roofed porch that spans the front elevation and wraps around the southeast side of the house. Originally, the house was T-shaped; today a later one-story shed and gable-roofed additions project from the rear (southwest) and side (southwest) elevations. The house sits on a brick foundation, and the roof is covered with composite shingles. One interior chimney remains. Windows are one-over-one-double-hung sash flanked by vinyl false shutters. The house's most distinctive features are its vernacular, sawn porch posts and the small diamond-shaped, fixed, four-light windows in the gables.

SPRING HOUSE, CIRCA 1900, CONTRIBUTING.

The spring house is a one-story, frame building with a cantilevered gable tin-clad roof that shelters the spring. Vertical board siding covers the building.

STORAGE SHED, EARLY-20TH CENTURY, CONTRIBUTING.

The storage shed is a one-story, frame building covered with vertical board siding and topped by a shed roof with exposed rafter tails.

LIVESTOCK BARN, EARLY-20TH CENTURY, CONTRIBUTING.

The livestock barn is a large, frame structure covered with vertical board siding and topped by a shallow-pitched roof. An open shed projects from the northeast elevation.

VEHICLE SHELTER, CIRCA 1990, NON-CONTRIBUTING.

The vehicle shelter is an open, shed-roofed shelter supported by posts.

LIVESTOCK BARN #2, EARLY-20TH CENTURY, CONTRIBUTING.

Livestock barn #2 is a large, frame structure covered with vertical board siding and topped by a shallow-pitched tin-clad roof. A portion of the building is covered with tin.

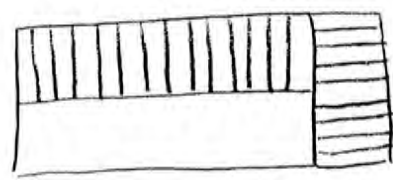
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Joseph Alfred Sutherland House was constructed circa 1900 by Joseph Alfred Sutherland. A number of additions have been put on the house first in the 1950s and again in the 1970s. James Sutherland, the grandson of Joseph Alfred Sutherland, lives in the house today.

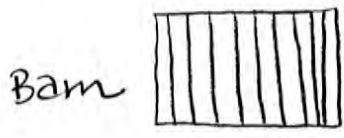
INTEGRITY

Like the other dwellings in the Sutherland valley, the Joseph Alfred Sutherland House has been covered with vinyl siding. In addition, this house has replacement windows and a later porch. However, the dwelling retains its original form, massing and general design, and its unique vernacular porch posts have been kept intact. The cluster of historic outbuildings, while lacking individual distinction, as a group convey the historic agricultural use of the property and its add to the property's overall rural setting.

PASTURE



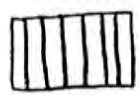
Livestock Barn



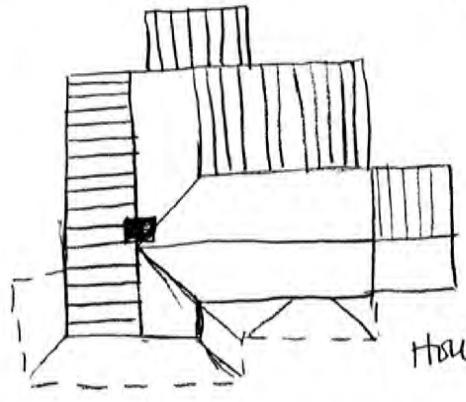
Barn



vehicle shelter



storage shed



HOUSE

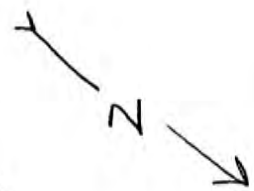


Spring house

DRIVE



WIND BREAK



SR 1118

JOSEPH ALFRED SUTHERLAND FARM

NOT TO SCALE

NORTH FORK



Plate 87. Joseph Alfred Sutherland Farm – main house façade



Plate 88. Joseph Alfred Sutherland Farm – main house west elevation



Plate 89. Joseph Alfred Sutherland Farm – main house rear and east elevations



Plate 90. porch post detail



Plate 91. Springhouse



Plate 92. Livestock Barns



Plate 93. Storage shed



Plate 94. Vehicle shelter

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