



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

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

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

July 23, 2004

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gregory J. Thorpe, Manager
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
Division of Highways
Department of Transportation

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, A-9WM, Patton Branch Stream Restoration Site (Cat Stream), Macon County, ER03-0730

Thank you for your letter of June 18, 2004, transmitting the survey report by Heather Fearnbach of Edwards Pittman Environmental, Inc.

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

The Ingram Potts Farm, bounded by SR 1513 (Cat Creek Road) to the south and east, SR 1554 (Holly Springs Road) to the north, and SR 1507 (Ferguson Road) to the west, is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. The property is an excellent example of medium sized-farm exhibiting the continuous pattern of the agrarian life in Macon County from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. The farm is also a representative example of the evolution of a vernacular farmhouse and outbuildings, constructed according to the needs and economic success of the inhabitants. The complex retains good integrity.

We concur with the proposed National Register boundary of the Ingram-Potts Farm as described and delineated in the survey report. The boundary includes the Ingram-Potts House, the original site of the John and Mary Ingram Homestead, and the outbuildings and fields and pastures associated with the Ingram-Potts Farm.

ADMINISTRATION
RESTORATION
SURVEY & PLANNING

Location
507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC
515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC
515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC

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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, please 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
Heather Fearnbach, Edwards-Pittman

bc: ✓ Southern/McBride
County



RECEIVED

JUN 10 2004

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

June 10, 2004

Ref. # ER02-9105

S

Due 7/6

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: A-9WM, Cat Creek Stream Restoration Site, Macon County, State Project #
6.939004T, WBS# 32572.4.2

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 property, the Ingram-Potts Farm, within the Area of Potential Effects 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
RECEIVED

Cc (w/ attachment): Jason Guidry, Project Manager, Ecosystem Enhancement Program
John Sullivan III, P.E., Federal Highway Administration

JUN 15 2004

MAILING ADDRESS:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
1583 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
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LOCATION:
PARKER LINCOLN BUILDING
2728 CAPITAL BOULEVARD, SUITE 168
RALEIGH, NC 27604

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
Phase II Intensive
Final Identification and Evaluation

Cat Creek Stream Restoration Site
Macon County, North Carolina
North Carolina Department of Transportation
TIP No. A-9WM
WO No. 6.939004T
WBS No. 32572.4.2

Prepared for:
Office of Human Environment
North Carolina Department of Transportation
1583 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1583
919-715-1500

Prepared by:
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.
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604 West Morgan Street, Suite B-7
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919-682-2211

June 2004



Heather Fearnbach, Principal Investigator
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. 6/4/04
Date



Jennifer Martin, Project Manager
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. 6/4/2004
Date



Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation 6/10/04
Date

**Cat Creek Stream Restoration Site
Macon County, North Carolina
TIP No. A-9WM
WO No. 6.939004T
WBS No. 32572.4.2**

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to restore approximately 4,183 feet of existing stream and adjacent wetlands along Cat Creek for the purposes of mitigation.

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPE) conducted a Phase II intensive-level historic resources survey to evaluate the National Register eligibility of the Ingram-Potts Farm (also referred to as the Irwin Farm in state agency correspondence) located just east of the Cat Creek restoration site. In addition to the field survey, EPE reviewed the survey files at the Western Office of Archives and History in Asheville. The principal investigator conducted research in the Buncombe County Public Library in Asheville, the Z. Smith Reynolds Library at Wake Forest University and the North Carolina Room of the Forsyth County Public Library in Winston-Salem. EPE also contacted the property owners for additional information. The principal investigator delineated the subject property on a USGS topographical quadrangle map (Figure 1).

EPE conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the 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 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled *Historic Architectural Resources: Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines* (2003). This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) dated February 2, 1996.

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I. Property Evaluation

Property Determined Eligible for the National Register
Ingram-Potts Farm

Location

The Ingram-Potts Farm is bounded by Cat Creek Road (SR 1513) to the south and east, Holly Springs Church Road (SR 1554) to the north and Ferguson Road (SR 1507) to the west. The house is situated on a hill and faces south toward Cat Creek Road. Cat Creek winds across the southern portion of the farm, separating the historic house, barn, milking parlor, springhouse and garage from the chicken houses, fields and pastures. The field barn and modern domestic complex are located on a ridge on the north edge of the property and accessed from Holly Springs Church Road. Large oak trees and evergreens are located throughout the property. The landscape of the farm is characterized by open fields and rolling hills surrounded by wooded areas.

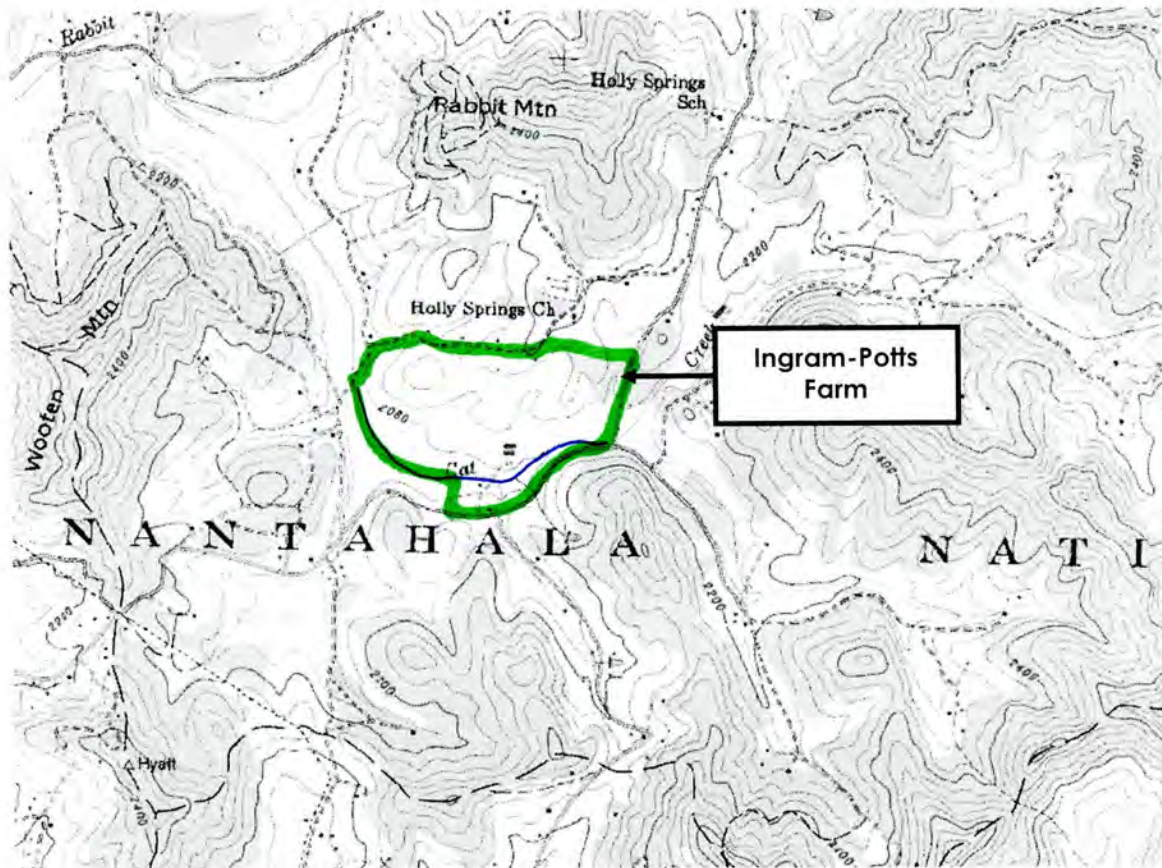


Figure 1. Property Location Map

Background Information

Historical Background

The United States/Cherokee Treaty of 1819 provided for the establishment of 640-acre Citizen Cherokee Reservations for Cherokees willing to relinquish membership in the Cherokee Nation and become United States citizens. These reservations were to be held apart from the lands between the previous boundary of the Cherokee Nation and the ridge of the Nantahala Mountains that were ceded by the Cherokee under provisions of the treaty. Captain Robert Love, a veteran of the War of 1812, surveyed and mapped the ceded lands and the first 300-acre tract was sold in 1820.¹

The Cat, the head of a Cherokee household of four, held title to a 640-acre Citizen Cherokee Reservation in what is now the Holly Springs vicinity of Macon County from 1820 to 1824. The Cat's residence was probably located on the seventh hole of the Holly Springs Golf Course, and his property included the southwest quadrant of the Ingram-Potts Farm. According to local tradition, Cat Creek was named for the Cat. No buildings, structures, landscape features or archaeological resources associated with the Cat occupation period are present in the Cat Creek mitigation area.²

John Ingram purchased a large parcel of land in the Holly Springs vicinity of Macon County around 1840 with the help of his foster father, Mr. Love of Buncombe County. John began farming the property and married Mary Martha Moore, the eldest daughter of prosperous Macon County residents Joab and Margaret Moore, on August 26, 1847. John Ingram was a successful farmer and owned almost 1,100 acres at the time of his death in 1898.³

¹ Lee Tippet, *Archaeological Survey and Evaluation, Cat Creek Mitigation Area along Cat Creek Road and Ferguson Road, Macon County, North Carolina* (Cary: The Louis Berger Group, Inc., 2003), 15.

² *Ibid.*, 17-19, 39.

³ Jesse Sutton, ed., *The Heritage of Macon County, North Carolina, Volume I* (Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, 1987), 360; United States Census, Microfilm of Manuscript Census Records, Agriculture Schedule, Macon County, North Carolina, 1880.

John and Mary Ingram had seven children, four of whom survived to inherit portions of the family farm. Charles L. Ingram, John and Mary's youngest child and only son who survived to adulthood, received a tract of 201.5 acres in 1892 that included the site of the family house and domestic complex. Charles built his house and barn down the hill and across Cat Creek from the family home. He soon married Annie Gaston of Buncombe County, and they had seven children. In addition to operating a large farm, Charles served as the postmaster in Franklin and the sheriff of Macon County from 1926 to 1930. He died in a hunting accident in 1933.⁴

Charles and Annie Ingram mortgaged their farm for \$5,700 to the Federal Land Bank of Columbia, South Carolina in August of 1923. The loan was paid off in December of 1926, but the family fought a losing battle to keep the farm. Richard S. and Lois Jones held the 205-acre property, which included a tractor and other farm equipment, twelve milk cows, one bull, ten heifers, a silo and a barn, in trust for the Ingrams until 1946. At that time, the Joneses deeded the half of the farm with improvements to L. and Allie Cooper Simmons and the other half to George A. L. and Evelyn S. Cook in 1946. The Simmonses transferred their half to Charles E. and Thelma S. Dorris on February 16, 1953. The Dorrises sold their land and farm machinery to James L. and Esther Potts on April 4, 1953.⁵

Soon after purchasing the property, the Potts family made improvements including the construction of two large chicken houses and a garage. They moved a field barn from the James Henry Potts farm to the new property in 1966. The Pottses had one daughter, Mary Sue, who married James W. Waldroop.⁶ After living in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park while Mr. Waldroop worked as a mounted park ranger, the Waldroops built a ranch house on the northern edge of the farm in 1963. They moved a log corn crib from Guilford County onto the property in the 1970s and recently constructed a three-bay garage adjacent to their house. Esther Potts lived in the Charles L. and Annie G. Ingram House until her death in 1981, at which time Mary Sue Waldroop inherited the Ingram-

⁴ Jesse Sutton, ed., *The Heritage of Macon County*, 360; Macon County Deed Book BB, page 438, Office of the Register of the Deeds, Macon County Courthouse, Franklin, North Carolina.

⁵ Macon County Deed Books R-5, page 75 and D-6, pages 133 and 182, Office of the Register of the Deeds, Macon County Courthouse, Franklin, North Carolina.

⁶ Nannie A. Moore, the younger sister of Mary Martha Moore, was Mr. Waldroop's great-grandmother.

Potts Farm. The Waldroops have three daughters, the youngest of whom now lives in her grandmother's house.⁷

Agricultural Practice on the Ingram-Potts Farm in the Context of Macon County

The scenic topography of Macon County is characterized by fertile valleys protected by the surrounding mountains. The heavily forested, mountainous terrain is more suitable for grazing livestock and logging than growing crops. The prime agricultural land is located in the valleys of the Little Tennessee, Nantahala and Cullasaja Rivers. Transportation of people and goods to and from Macon County was difficult through the early twentieth century, as the roads were poor and the rivers not deep enough to navigate. The Great Western Turnpike, completed in 1856, provided some improved access through the Wayah Valley of Macon County, but travel remained hazardous, especially during the winter months. As a result, the county's population was generally composed of self-sufficient farmers through the 1870s, with some diversification of the economy in the late nineteenth century reflected in increased numbers of merchants, doctors and lawyers in the county seat of Franklin.⁸

By 1880 John Ingram owned 100 improved and 989 unimproved acres of land in Franklin Township. His farm was valued at \$4,000 and his farm equipment at \$200, which was about average for the township. The livestock on the farm included 5 horses, 6 mules, 9 milk cows, 2 working oxen, 40 other cattle, 19 sheep and 40 swine worth \$1,975. The farm produced 111 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of rye, 1,200 bushels of Indian corn, 300 bushels of oats, 30 pounds of wool, 20 bushels of peas and beans, 50 bushels of Irish potatoes, 50 bushels of sweet potatoes, 3 gallons of wine, 350 pounds of butter, 20 tons of hay, 80 gallons of molasses and 25 pounds of beeswax in the 1879-1880 growing season.⁹

Census records indicate that most of Macon County's population at the close of the nineteenth century was engaged in farming activities. There

⁷ Jim and Sue Waldroop, Interview with the author, April 5, 2004.

⁸ Bill Sharpe, *North Carolina Counties* (Raleigh: Warren Publishing Company, 1948); Jennifer Martin, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Macon County, North Carolina ca. AD 600-1945," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Documentation Form, 1998, 25-33.

⁹ United States Census, Microfilm of Manuscript Census Records, Agriculture Schedule, Macon County, North Carolina, 1880.

were 1,888 farms in the county in 1900, averaging 113.2 acres in size. Macon County farmers grew wheat, oats, rye, corn, potatoes and sugar cane on a large scale; farms were not large or flat enough to make growing tobacco or cotton profitable. Many farmers also raised dairy cattle and chickens and harvested honey and wax from bees. Most farmsteads had a vegetable garden, fruit trees and berry bushes for the use of the family.¹⁰

During the first decades of the twentieth century the average farm size dropped but productivity increased in response to advances in farm machinery, soil conservation, crop rotation, pest control and fertilizer availability. Publications such as *The Progressive Farmer*, started in 1886 by Leonidas L. Polk, provided support and advice for southern farmers. New crops were introduced, farming methods debated and livestock and poultry selection and care discussed.¹¹

Charles Ingram was listed as a farmer in the 1900 census. His wife and three young children were enumerated with him. The Ingrams, like most Macon County families, probably diversified crop production and increased the size of the dairy herd on their farm in the early twentieth century.¹²

There were only 117 farms with 175 to 257 acres, approximately the same size as the 205-acre Ingram Farm, in Macon County in 1920. The majority of farmers (542) owned between 50 and 99 acres. Most farms, 1,474 out of a total of 1,925, were operated by owners rather than tenants. There were 51,739 improved acres in the county's farms in 1920, on which Macon County farmers produced \$1,317,222 worth of crops and raised \$782,102 worth of livestock.¹³

¹⁰ William R. Merriam, *Census Reports, Volume V, Twelfth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1900, Agriculture Part I, Farms, Livestock and Animal Products* (Washington: United States Census Office, 1902), 110, 550, 614, 657; William R. Merriam, *Census Reports, Volume V, Twelfth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1900, Agriculture Part II, Crops and Irrigation* (Washington: United States Census Office, 1902), 177, 254, 384, 433, 488, 566, 736.

¹¹ William S. Powell, *North Carolina through Four Centuries* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989), 425.

¹² United States Census, Microfilm of Manuscript Census Records, Population Schedule, Macon County, North Carolina, 1900.

¹³ William Lane Austin, *Census Reports, Volume VI, Fourteenth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1920, Agriculture Part 2, The Southern States* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1922), 237, 247, 256.

According to North Carolina Farm Census reports, Charles Ingram owned 469 acres in 1925. Four tenants farmed 58.25 acres, producing corn, wheat and potatoes. A home garden encompassed one acre and the remaining 410.75 acres were unimproved woodlands and pasture. The Ingram family owned eleven dairy cows and fifty hens that year.¹⁴

Although Charles Ingram died in 1933, his 564.5-acre farm was included in the 1935 Farm Census Survey. At that time there were two tenants living on the property who continued to produce corn, wheat and potatoes as cash crops. They also grew sorghum cane for syrup, soybeans for hay and cultivated twenty fruit trees. There were two horses and three milk cows on the farm in 1935.¹⁵

By 1945, there were 2,362 farms in Macon County. The average farm contained 58 acres and was valued at \$1,897. There was a gradual increase in the overall number of livestock as farm size decreased — in 1940 there were 3,120 milk cows two years and older and 53,100 hens of laying age in the county. A 1950 article about Macon County in the *Asheville Citizen* reported that "Considerable progress is being made in dairy farming and poultry raising....There are 34 Grade A dairy barns in the county producing an abundance of milk....From milk and eggs alone the income in 1949 was more than one million dollars."¹⁶

As the Simmons family expanded the dairy farming operation on the Ingram farm, they added a frame milking parlor around 1946. A photograph of the milking parlor appeared in a 1947 North Carolina State College Extension Service publication with the caption: "Milk barn of only Grade A milk producer in the area. Fortunately, this farmer lives on a good road, which facilitates the marketing of his milk."¹⁷ The Potts

¹⁴ North Carolina Farm Census Reports, Box # 19 (Macon-Madison Counties), 1925, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, North Carolina.

¹⁵ North Carolina Farm Census Reports, Box # 62 (Lincoln-Macon Counties), 1935, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, North Carolina.

¹⁶ Bill Sharpe, *North Carolina Counties; Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, "North Carolina Farm Survey, 1941"* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Agriculture, 1942); Mrs. Lester Conley, "Macon County was created in 1828," *Asheville Citizen*, March 26, 1950.

¹⁷ C. B. Ratchford, "A Mountain Community Moves Forward: The Story of the Progress Made by the Rabbit Creek Area" (Raleigh: North Carolina State College Extension Service, 1947).

further diversified the production of the farm in the 1950s with the construction of two large chicken houses that held from six to ten thousand chickens. They also raised beef cattle and horses on the property after 1962. When regulations for chicken houses changed in the mid-1960s, making compliance prohibitively expensive, the Potts family got out of the poultry business. The Waldroops continue to maintain a herd of beef cattle.¹⁸

The layout of the Ingram-Potts Farm complex reflects the efficiency of the diversified, progressive farm. The barn, milking parlor, garage and springhouse are conveniently located close to the house. The upper level of the barn has plenty of room for equipment and hay storage, with a tack room providing a separate storage area for horse saddles, bridles and other equestrian equipment. Domestic animals were quartered in stalls on the lower level of the barn. The chicken houses, where hens laid and incubated eggs, were located outside of smelling range of the main house, but still within the domestic sphere. The field barn, located on a ridge behind the house, provided auxiliary shelter for livestock and feed storage.

Extensive development throughout Macon County coupled with a changing economy has impacted many farm complexes. Logging, mining and tourism-related service industries provided more lucrative sources of income for county residents than farming throughout the mid- and late-twentieth century. Thus, few intact farmsteads remain in the county. The Jesse Rickman Farm, the Bell-Bryson Farm and the A. B. Slagle Farm, all located within an eleven-mile radius of the Ingram-Potts Farm, retain historic integrity.¹⁹

The Jesse Rickman Farm, like the Ingram-Potts Farm, was established in the mid-nineteenth century and features buildings constructed through the mid-twentieth century. The two-hundred-acre farm is located north of Franklin in the Cowee community. A 1930s frame farmhouse is situated on a hill above the outbuildings, the earliest of which is a late-nineteenth-century hewn log corn crib.²⁰

¹⁸ Jim and Sue Waldroop, Interview with the author, April 5, 2004.

¹⁹ Jennifer Martin, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Macon County," 97-98.

²⁰ Ibid., 99-100.

The Bell-Bryson Farm, located near the Cullasaja River south of Franklin, is another example of an intact late-nineteenth/early-twentieth-century farm complex. The buildings on the farm include a two-story, frame, double-pile house, a gambrel-roofed barn, a corn crib, a canery for extracting syrup from sugar cane, a chicken house and a saw mill. Like the Ingram-Potts Farm, the Bell-Bryson Farm was self-sufficient, producing a wide range of items for the use of the family.²¹

The A. B. Slagle Farm in the Cartoogechaye vicinity (southwest of Franklin) was a completely different type of operation. Slagle's small dairy farm, established in the early twentieth century, grew into the Nantahala Creamery in 1926. Extant buildings on the Slagle Farm include a 1916 vernacular stone bungalow, a board-and-batten smokehouse, a dairy barn and a stone milking parlor. The orientation of the Slagle Farm is like the Ingram-Potts farm, with the barn and milking parlor located several hundred yards behind the house.²²

The Ingram-Potts Farm is significant because of its association with the broad pattern of Macon County's rural agrarian development from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. Farmers and farm laborers made up the majority of the population during this period. The Ingrams and the Pottses, like most of their neighbors, relied on cash crops and livestock and poultry sales to supplement the foodstuffs they grew to support their families. The Ingram-Potts Farm illustrates the continuity and change reflected in the evolution of a rural subsistence farm to a profitable farming enterprise.

Description

Charles L. and Annie Ingram House
Circa 1892
Contributing Building

The Charles L. and Annie G. Ingram House is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame house with a one-and-a-half-story rear addition. The building is sheltered by a low hip-on-gable roof and rests on a fieldstone and brick foundation. A brick stovepipe chimney is located on the rear (north) elevation. Most of the original two-over-two wood sash windows are

²¹ Ibid., 101.

²² Ibid., 102.

intact, but a few have been replaced with one-over-one windows. A front-gable-roofed front porch supported by chamfered posts shelters a single-leaf door with stained glass and Eastlake decoration. A screen door has been added to the entry. The porch floor and steps have been replaced and the house sheathed with vinyl siding. A small wooden deck and stairs provide access to the rear entrance of the house.

Like most vernacular farmhouses, the Ingram House evolved according to the needs and economic success of the inhabitants. The house originally had a hall-parlor plan, but the building was enlarged early in the twentieth century with a one-and-a-half-story rear ell and shed rooms that extend from the east and west sides of the rear addition. The interior of the house is simply finished with heart-pine floors, tall baseboards, post-and-lintel mantels, five-raised-panel doors and window and door trim with mitered corners. A variety of wall sheathing materials, from flush boards to beadboard, characterize the various additions to the building. A bathroom was added to the house after the septic system was updated in 1931. Although the Ingram House has experienced change over time, it still retains original character-defining elements such as original two-over-two windows, a decorative Eastlake front door and intact interior finishes.

A milking parlor, barn, garage, spring house, two chicken houses, field barn and log corncrib complete the assemblage of historic buildings and structures on the Ingram-Potts Farm. A ranch house built in 1963, a new three-bay garage and an open metal shed are located on the northern edge of the property off of Holly Springs Church Road.

Milking Parlor
Circa 1946
Contributing Building

A one-story, front-gable-roofed, frame milking parlor is located northwest of the house. The building is sheathed with board-and-batten siding attached with wire nails. A metal roof shelters the milking parlor, which sits on a concrete block foundation. Single-leaf doors on the south and east elevations provide access to the building, and six-over-six wood sash windows illuminate the interior. The floor of the building is concrete. A rectangular louvered vent is in the front gable. The building is currently used for storage.

Barn
Circa 1892
Contributing Building

A two-story, front-gable-roofed, heavy-timber frame barn is located northwest of the house. Some of the large hewn timbers in the barn appear to have been reused from an earlier building. The building is sheathed with weatherboards secured with wire nails and sheltered by a metal roof. The barn provides equipment storage on the second story, which is accessed through a large open bay from a gravel driveway behind the house. A shed-roofed tack room is on the southeast corner of the building. Animal pens and additional storage areas are on the ground level. Large window openings, many with wood shutters, illuminate the upper level of the barn. A gable-roofed cupola is centrally located on the barn roof.

Fences
Circa 1940s-present
Contributing Structures

A series of fences delineate the various pastures on the farm. A variety of fence types, including post and wire, barbed wire and three-to-five horizontal board post and rail fences are represented.

Garage
Circa 1956
Noncontributing Building

A one-story, front-gable-roofed, frame garage is located northeast of the house. The garage is sheathed with vertical board siding attached with wire nails. A metal roof shelters the building, which is accessed by an open bay on the south elevation. A rectangular louvered vent is in the front gable and the rafter ends are exposed. The garage still houses the car it was originally built to protect.

Springhouse
Circa 1920
Contributing Building

A one-story, shed-roofed, frame springhouse is located northeast of the house on a small tributary of Cat Creek. The building is sheathed with vertical board siding attached with wire nails. A metal roof shelters the

building, which sits on a stone foundation. Fixed wood sash windows illuminate the interior.

Chicken House #1
Circa 1953
Contributing Building

A one-story, front-gable-roofed, frame chicken house is located northeast of the house across Cat Creek. The building has been recently sheathed with vertical board hemlock siding attached with wire nails. The siding was salvaged from a family woodworking shop in Franklin. A metal roof shelters the building, which sits on a concrete block foundation. A large open bay on the east elevation and single-leaf entries on other elevations provide access to the building, which is illuminated by rectangular window openings. The interior has a dirt floor. The building is currently used for hay storage.

Chicken House #2
Circa 1953
Contributing Building

A one-story, front-gable-roofed, frame chicken house is located northeast of the house across Cat Creek. The building is sheathed with vertical board siding attached with wire nails. A metal roof shelters the building, which sits on a concrete block foundation. A large open bay on the east elevation and single-leaf entries on other elevations provide access to the building, which is illuminated by rectangular window openings. The interior has a dirt floor. The building is currently used for hay storage.

Field Barn
Circa 1883; 1966
Noncontributing Building

A one-story, side-gable-roofed, frame field barn is located northwest of the house on a hill. The building is sheathed with vertical board siding attached with wire nails. A metal roof shelters the barn, which sits on a concrete block foundation. Open board-and-batten doors secure the three animal stalls, which are illuminated by windows with wood shutters. Hay is stored in the barn loft. The Pottses moved the field barn to the property from the James Henry Potts farm in East Franklin in 1966.

Metal Shed
Circa 1990
Noncontributing Building

A large, prefabricated red metal shed with a low front gable roof is located at the north edge of the property off Holly Springs Church Road. The shed, which shelters a camper, is open on the east side.

Corncrib
Circa 1850
Noncontributing Building

A log, front-gable-roofed corncrib is located between the metal shed and the Ranch house. A small square opening in the west gable end allows access to the building and is sheltered by the deep roof overhang. There is also a long rectangular opening in the logs on the north elevation. The corncrib was moved to its current location from Guilford County in the 1970s.

Jim and Sue Waldroop House
1963
Noncontributing Building

A one-story, frame, side-gable-roofed Ranch house is located at the north edge of the property off Holly Springs Church Road. The house is sheathed with board-and-batten siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. The house has one-over-one and bay windows, a single-leaf entry, interior and exterior chimneys, gable vents and a shed-roofed front porch supported by metal posts. The large wooden deck at the rear of the house provides a scenic view of the farm.

Garage
Circa 2000
Noncontributing Building

A one-story, three-bay, shed-roofed garage with vinyl siding is connected to the house by a covered breezeway. The garage sits on a poured concrete pad.

Landscape Contributing Site

The landscape of the Ingram-Potts Farm includes the fields and tree stands contained in the approximately 118-acre portion of the property north of Cat Creek Road. The agrarian landscape conveys the visual character typical of many mountain farmsteads during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Ingram House faces south and is situated on a hill in front of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century outbuildings, cultivated fields, pastures and rolling hills. Cat Creek meanders through the southern end of the farm and separates the historic house, milking parlor, barn, garage and springhouse from the fields, pastures and chicken houses. The field barn and modern domestic complex are located on a ridge on the north edge of the property. Just west of the field barn is the site of the John and Mary Ingram House, barn and well. The fields are planted in hay.

Evaluation

The Ingram-Potts Farm is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for agriculture as an excellent example of a medium-sized farmstead that became a successful Macon County agricultural enterprise. The 118-acre farm epitomizes the agrarian nature of life in Macon County from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries, when farmers and farm laborers made up the majority of the population. The Ingrams and the Pottses, like most of their neighbors, relied on the livestock and poultry they raised and the crops they grew to provide an annual income for their families. The Ingram-Potts Farm illustrates the evolution of a rural subsistence farm to a profitable farming enterprise over a century and through difficult periods such as the Civil War and the Great Depression.

The Ingram-Potts Farm is also eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C for architecture as a representative example of the evolution of a vernacular farmhouse and outbuildings according to the needs and economic success of the inhabitants. The earliest outbuildings on the Ingram-Potts Farm, the barn, field barn and springhouse, were built in the vernacular tradition of mountain farm buildings. The later outbuildings reflect an awareness of mid-twentieth-century trends in the construction of chicken houses, milking parlors and garages. Specifications for similar outbuildings were published in *The Progressive Farmer* and Agricultural Extension Service bulletins of the period. The period of significance begins in 1840, when John Ingram acquired the property, and ends in 1954, by

which time most of the extant outbuildings were constructed. The property is of local significance.

The Ingram-Potts Farm is not recommended as eligible under any other National Register Criteria. The Ingram and Potts families were relatively prosperous farmers who were active in local affairs, but they did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. Finally, the district is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records, making it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Boundary Description and Justification

The proposed National Register Boundary of the Ingram-Potts Farm, outlined in Figure 2, includes the site of original John and Mary Ingram homestead, the Charles L. and Annie G. Ingram House and the outbuildings, fields and pastures associated with the Ingram-Potts Farm. The boundary encompasses all of Macon County tax parcel 0226925 (113.25 acres) and the portion of tax parcel 0224339 that is north of Cat Creek Road (approximately 4.65 acres), and follows the existing right-of-way along the adjacent secondary roads.

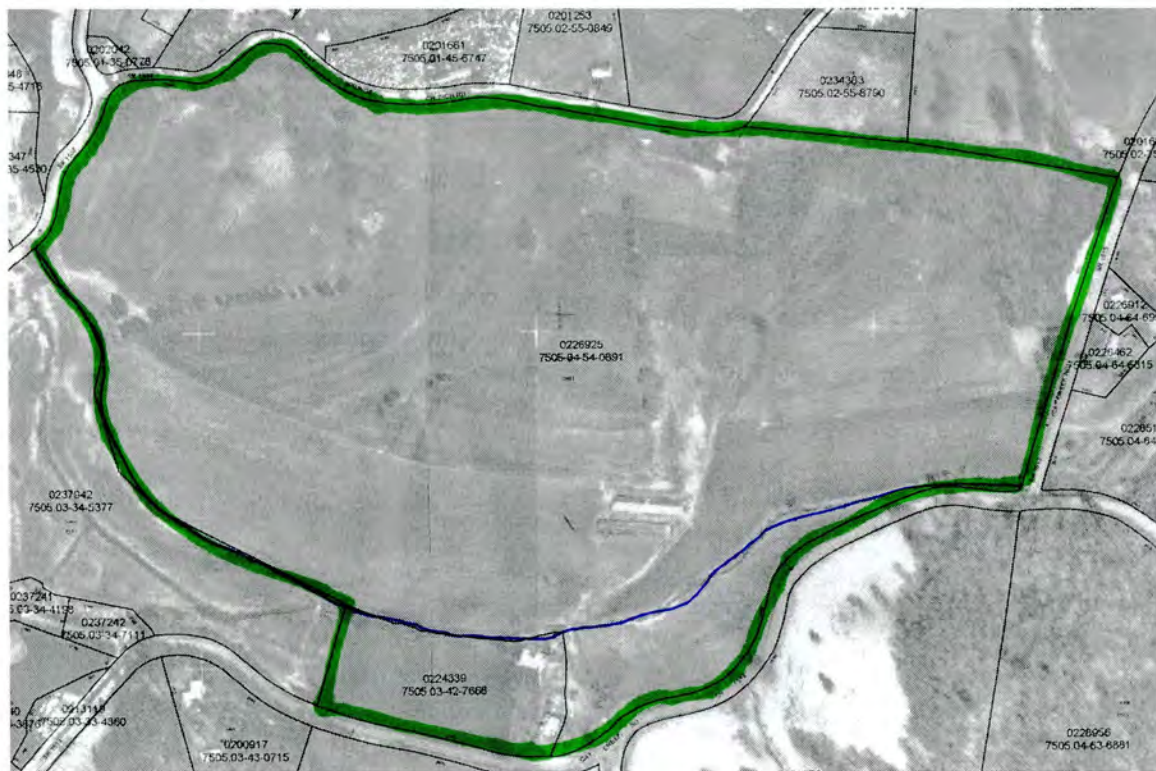


Figure 2. Proposed National Register Boundary for Ingram-Potts Farm

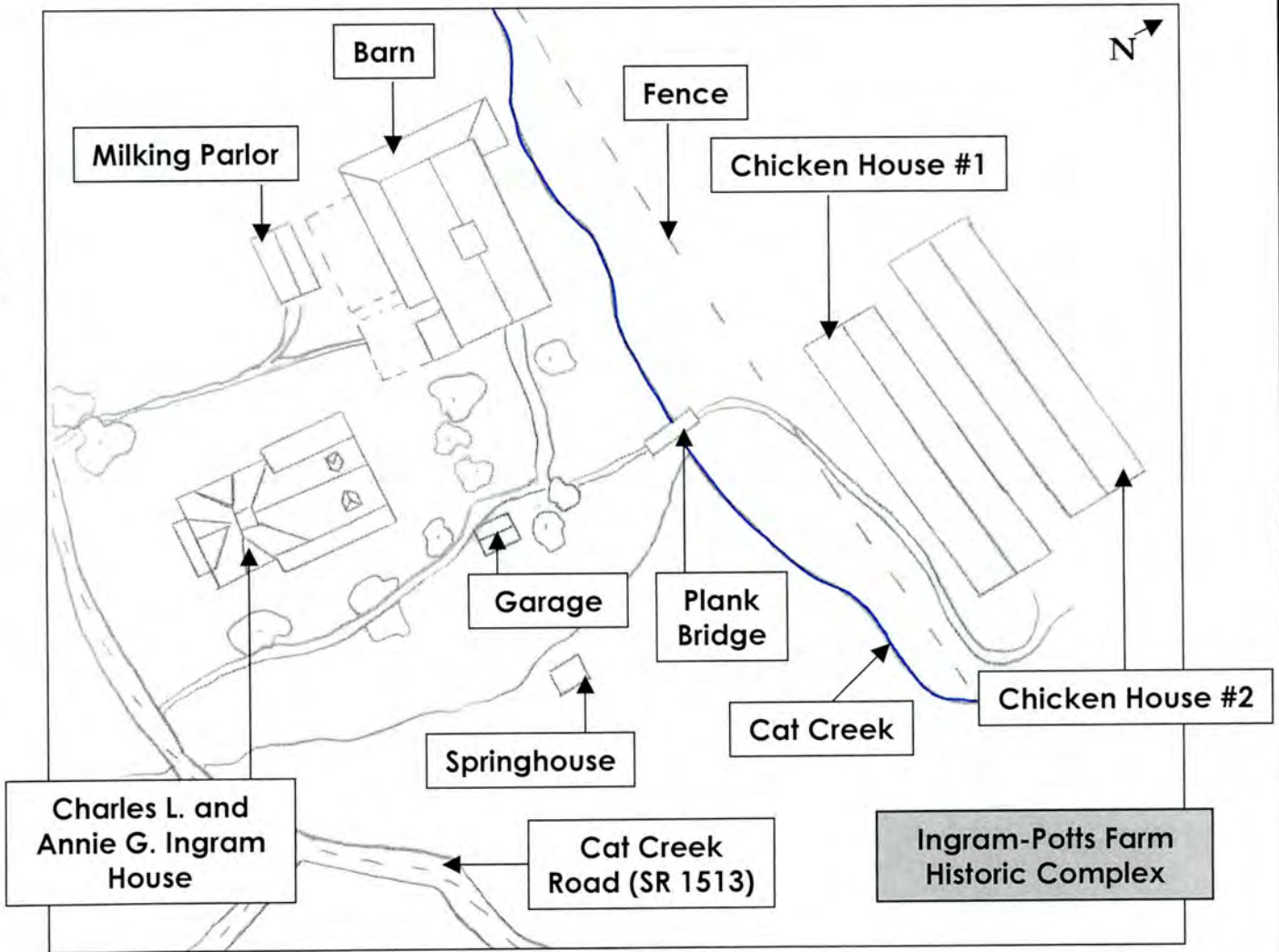
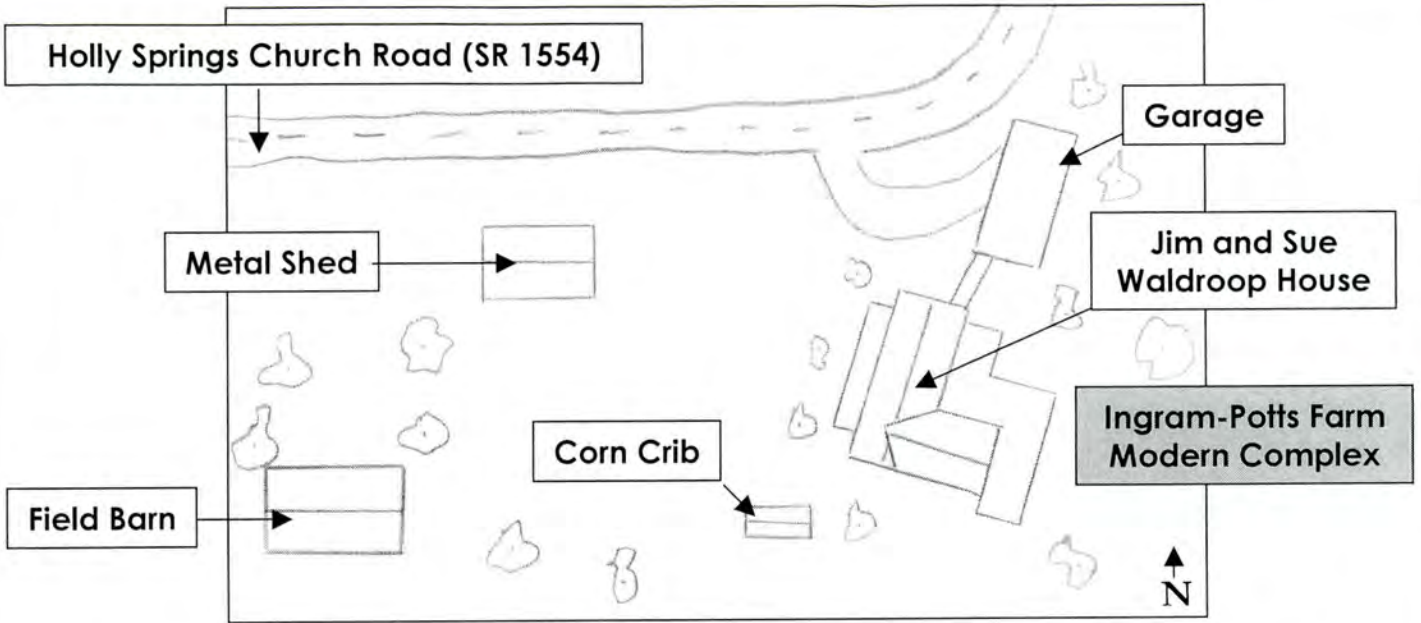


Figure 3. Site Plans - Historic Complex and Modern Complex (Not to Scale)

Cat Creek Stream Restoration Site

Macon County, TIP No. A-9WM

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. / June 2004



Charles L. and Annie G. Ingram House, South Elevation



Charles L. and Annie G. Ingram House, East and North Elevations



Charles L. and Annie G. Ingram House, West and South Elevations



Milking Parlor, South and East Elevations



Barn, South Elevation



Barn, North Elevation



Garage, South and West Elevations



Springhouse, West Elevation



Chicken House #1, South Elevation



Chicken Houses #1 and #2, East Elevations



Field Barn, South and West Elevations



Log Corn Crib, North and West Elevations



Metal Shed, North and East Elevations



Jim and Sue Waldrop House, North and West Elevations



Garage, West and South Elevations



Cat Creek

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Tippett, Lee. *Archaeological Survey and Evaluation, Cat Creek Mitigation Area along Cat Creek Road and Ferguson Road, Macon County, North Carolina*. Cary: The Louis Berger Group, Inc., 2003.

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APPENDIX A

Professional Qualifications

Heather Fearnbach

POSITION: Architectural Historian

EDUCATION: M.A. History with Emphasis in Public History (1997)
Middle Tennessee State University

Graduate work in Anthropology (1994-1995)
University of Tennessee at Knoxville

B.A. English Literature (1993)
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Advanced Section 4(f) Workshop – FHWA (2002)
Raleigh, NC

NEPA Environmental Cross-Cutters Course (2002)
Raleigh, NC

Introduction to Section 106 of the
National Historic Preservation Act (2002)
Raleigh, NC

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS: American Association for State and Local History
Capital Area Preservation
Friends of MESDA
Historic Stagville Foundation (Board Member 2001-2003)
Joel Lane House Foundation (Board Member 1999-2002)
National Trust for Historic Preservation
NC African American Network on Historic Preservation
Preservation North Carolina
Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (2002-2003)
Vernacular Architecture Forum

EXPERIENCE:

Ms. Fearnbach is an Architectural Historian for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. and is responsible for preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and various other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Ms. Fearnbach conducts field surveys to identify, evaluate, research, and document historic resources located in the area of potential effect for proposed projects. As part of her evaluation of historic structures, Ms. Fearnbach delineates National Register boundaries and justifies those boundaries as part of Section 106 documentation. Ms. Fearnbach prepares National Register nominations and coordinates reviews with local, state and federal agencies as needed. She also conducts comprehensive architectural surveys for the State Historic Preservation Offices in South Carolina and North Carolina.

Prior to joining the firm, Ms. Fearnbach worked as an architectural historian with the North Carolina Department of Transportation. During her employment there, she performed architectural identification and analysis for the project planning process, assessed project effects, devised and implemented mitigation as required by Section 106/4f, prepared relevant parts of environmental documents as required by NEPA, provided technical expertise for staff, Division personnel and the general public, coordinated the Historic

Truss Bridge Relocation and Reuse Program, and reviewed in-house staff documents and consultant documents. Ms. Fearnbach has also served as the head of the Architecture Branch for the Historic Sites Section of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources and as a Site Manager at Somerset Place State Historic Site in Creswell, North Carolina.

Some projects Ms. Fearnbach has been involved with are listed below.

- *Turner and Amelia Smith House National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (May 2004)
- *Charles and Annie Quinlan House Local Designation Report*, Haywood County, North Carolina (March 2004)
- *City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office* (2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Replace Bridge No. 325 on SR 2165 over Landrum Creek*, Chatham County (February 2004)
- *Main Street Historic District National Register Boundary Expansion*, Forest City, Rutherford County, North Carolina (January 2004)
- *Lewis-Thornburg Farm National Register Nomination and Management Plan*, Randolph County, North Carolina (December 2003)
- *Riverside Industrial Historic District National Register Nomination*, Buncombe County, North Carolina (December 2003)
- *Henrietta-Caroleen High School National Register Nomination*, Rutherford County, North Carolina (November 2003)
- *Benjamin W. Best House National Register Nomination*, Greene County, North Carolina (November 2003)
- *Washington School National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (September 2003)
- *Everetts Christian Church National Register Nomination*, Martin County, North Carolina (August 2003)
- *First Christian Church National Register Nomination*, Martin County, North Carolina (August 2003)
- *Oak City Christian Church National Register Nomination*, Martin County, North Carolina (August 2003)
- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (August 2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 40 on US 70 Business over the Tar River*, Johnston County (July 2003)

- *City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office* (2003)
- *Historic Structures Recordation Plan for the John Mathews House*, Nash County, North Carolina (November 2002)
- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications: Randleman School, Randolph County; Linden School, Cumberland County; Cleveland School, Johnston County* (September 2002)
- *Historic Structures Report on the Robson House*, with Peter Sandbeck, prepared for the Exhibit Design Section of the Museum of History, Raleigh, North Carolina (August 2002)
- *Peace House National Register Nomination and Tax Credit Application*, Granville County, North Carolina (August 2002)
- *Ashland National Register Nomination*, Bertie County, North Carolina (April 2002)
- *John Johns Farm National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (April 2002)
- *J.R. Nowell House National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)
- *Frank and Mary Smith House National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: New Location for NC 218 from US 74 to SR 1462*, Anson County (March 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Widen US 29 to a Multi-lane Facility from South Scales Street to NC 14*, Reidsville, Rockingham County (February 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 334 on SR 1351 over the South Fork of the New River*, Watauga/Ashe County (January 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: NC 88 Widening from US 221 Business to NC 194*, Ashe County (July 2001)
- *Winfall Historic District National Register Nomination*, Perquimans County, North Carolina (January 2002)
- *King Parker House National Register Nomination*, Hertford County, North Carolina (January 2002)
- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Application: Brentwood School, Guilford County, Powell-Horton House, Hertford County* (January 2002)
- *Porter Houses and Armstrong Kitchen National Register Nomination*, Edgecombe County, North Carolina (January 2002)
- *Idol's Hydroelectric Plant National Register Nomination*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (October 2001)

- *Hauser Farm National Register Nomination*, Surry County, North Carolina (May 2001)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 28 on SR 1222 over Shingle Landing Creek*, Currituck County, North Carolina (February 2001)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 168 on SR 1217 over Cove Creek*, Watauga County (December 2000)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 20 on SR 4121 over Deep River*, Guilford County (December 2000)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 316 on US 70 Business over Campus Drive*, Durham County (November 2000)
- *Garrett's Island House National Register Nomination*, Washington County, North Carolina (September 2000)
- *St. Luke's A.M.E. Church National Register Nomination*, Halifax County, North Carolina (May 1999)
- *CSS Neuse National Register Nomination*, Lenoir County, North Carolina (May 1999)

PUBLICATIONS:

“Denominational Histories” with Teresa Biddle-Douglass, Rebecca Smith and Carroll Van West in *Powerful Artifacts: A Guide to Surveying and Documenting Rural African-American Churches* (Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 2000).

Paving the Way: A Bibliography of the Modern Natchez Trace Parkway with Timothy Davis, Sara Amy Leach and Ashley Vaughn (Natchez Trace Parkway, National Park Service, 1999).

Index of Tennessee Historical Quarterly (Winter 1998).

Entries on Andrew Jackson Donelson, Samuel Donelson and Stockly Donelson in the *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture* (Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville, 1998).

JENNIFER F. MARTIN

POSITION: Project Manager and Senior Architectural Historian

EDUCATION: M.A. History with Emphasis in Historic Preservation (1994)
Middle Tennessee State University

B.A. History and B.A. Sociology (1987)
University of South Carolina

Introduction to Section 106 of the National Historic
Preservation Act (2001)
University of Nevada, Reno

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS: Preservation North Carolina Board of Advisors
Vernacular Architectural Forum
National Trust for Historic Preservation
American Association for State and Local History

EXPERIENCE:

Ms. Martin currently serves as Project Manager and Senior Architectural Historian for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. She is responsible for preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and various other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Ms. Martin conducts field surveys to identify, evaluate, research and document historic resources located in the area of potential effect for proposed projects. Documentation includes the determination of National Register eligibility and areas of significance as well as the justification of proposed National Register boundaries. Ms. Martin prepares effects assessments and mitigation to minimize harm to historic resources. Ms. Martin prepares nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and conducts architectural surveys sponsored by the National Park Service.

Prior to joining the firm, Ms. Martin was employed with the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Raleigh as the National Register Coordinator for the State Historic Preservation Office. She reviewed and processed all nominations to the National Register and coordinated meetings of the National Register Advisory Committee. In addition to her principal duties, she administered several program areas including environmental review, local preservation commissions, grant projects and Part 1 tax credit assessment. During her two-and-a-half year tenure as National Register Coordinator, 114 nominations were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Prior to her promotion to National Register Coordinator, Ms. Martin served as Preservation Specialist in the Western Office of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Asheville.

Some projects Ms. Martin has been involved with are listed below.

- *Rowland Historic District National Register Nomination*, Robeson County, North Carolina (April 2004)
- *City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office* (2004)

- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (August 2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) Winston-Salem Northern Beltway*, Forsyth County (2002-2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening*, Halifax and Northampton Counties (Spring 2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, Burgaw Bypass*, Pender County (February 2003)
- *Valle Crucis Historic District National Register Nomination*, Valle Crucis, Watauga County, North Carolina (Spring 2003)
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina Historic Preservation Office* (2002-2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening*, Hertford County (Fall 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Alston Avenue Widening*, Durham County (October-November 2002)
- *Belmont Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination*, Belmont, Gaston County, North Carolina (October 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) Winston-Salem Northern Beltway*, Forsyth County (Summer and Fall 2002)
- *Historic Structures Report on the Morganton Depot, Morganton, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation* (September 2002)
- *Historic Structures Report on the Marion Depot, Marion, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation* (September 2002)
- *Research on historic train stations for the NCDOT Rail Division at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.* In conjunction with the restoration of passenger rail service in North Carolina. (July 2002 to present; ongoing).
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey Report, U.S. Highway 158 Corridor*, Hertford County, North Carolina (August 2002)
- *Dudley High School, National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina (August 2002)
- *Mitchell College Historic District Boundary Expansion National Register Nomination*, Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina (April 2002)
- *Architectural Survey of Wake County Public Schools Built Before 1956*, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey and Report, U.S. Highway 52 Corridor*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (March 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, U.S. Highway 19/23*, Buncombe and Haywood Counties, North Carolina (June 2002)
- *City of Darlington Architectural Survey (for the City of Darlington and the South Carolina Historic Preservation Office)*, Darlington County, South Carolina (October 2001-June 2002)
- *Dare and Currituck Counties Architectural Survey*, Dare and Currituck Counties, North Carolina (2001-2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation (for The LPA Group) Phase I Survey for Improvements to Exit 33 on I-77*, Iredell County, North Carolina (December 2001-February 2002)
- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications: Madison Schools Complex, Rockingham County; Clayton Mill, Johnston County and Clemmons School, Forsyth County.* (December 2001-January 2002)
- *Upper Richland County Architectural Survey*, Richland County, South Carolina. A project partially funded by the National Park Service and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (2001-2002)
- *Olympia Mill Village Architectural Survey*, Richland County, South Carolina. A project partially funded by the National Park Service and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (2001-2002)
- *Jean-Pierre Auguste Dalmas House National Register Nomination*, Burke County, North Carolina (October 2001)
- *Jesse Penny House and Outbuildings National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (October 2001)
- *Apex Historic District Boundary Expansion II National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (October 2001)
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replacement of Bridge No. 4 on SR 1565 over the Ivy River, Madison County, North Carolina* (August 2001)
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replacement of Bridge No. 56 on SR 1250 over Canoe Creek, Burke County, North Carolina* (August 2001)
- *Occoneechee Speedway National Register Nomination*, Orange County, North Carolina (October 2001)
- *Cowee-West's Mill Historic District National Register Nomination*, Macon County, North Carolina (October 2000)
- *Duplin County Architectural Survey (for Duplin County and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office)*, Duplin County, North Carolina (2000)

PUBLICATIONS:

“Biltmore Complex,” “Biltmore Forest School” and “Appalachian Rustic Architecture” in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. East Tennessee State University (expected publication 2002)

Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina. Duplin County Historical Foundation, 2000.

A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina (co-author). University of North Carolina Press, 1999.

AWARDS:

Certificate of Commendation for *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast*. Presented by the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH), October 2001.

Griffin Award for Notable Research and Publication. Presented by the Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe County, 2000.