



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Beverly Eaves Perdue, Governor
Linda A. Carlisle, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

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

August 9, 2010

MEMORANDUM

To: Mary Pope Furr
Historic Architecture Group
NCDOT/PDEA/HEU

From: Peter Sandbeck *PS for Peter Sandbeck*

Re: Additional Context for Ramsey Farm, I-40/I-77 interchange improvements, I-3819,
Statesville, Iredell County, ER04-0367

Thank you for your letter of June 23, 2010, transmitting the additional context report for the Ramsey Farm, which is in the Area of Potential Effect for the above referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report, prepared by Heather Fearnbach and Acme Preservation Services, and now concur that the Ramsey Farm, including the house, corncrib and meat house, west of I-77 is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a collection of largely intact and now rare examples of certain property types. We also believe that the barn on the east side of I-77 is eligible for listing under the same criterion, but as a single and separate property.

We agree that the proposed 6.85-acre boundary for the Ramsey Farm on the west side of I-77 - the house parcel with the house, corncrib/granary and meat house and its adjoining parcel is appropriate. For the single barn on the east side of I-77 we would suggest a one acre boundary that uses the center of the barn as its locus.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Heather Fearnbach
Acme Preservation Services

bc: NCDOT
Brown/Swallow
County

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES
SURVEY REPORT**

**Intensive Evaluation: Ramsey Farm
and
Architectural Context Addendum**

**I-40/I-77 Interchange Improvements
Statesville, Iredell County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
TIP No. I-3819
WBS No. 34192
FA No. IMS-40-2**

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

**Prepared by:
Fearnbach History Services, Inc.
3334 Nottingham Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27104
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**Acme Preservation Services, LLC
825C Merrimon Avenue, #345
Asheville, NC 28804
828-281-3852**

November 2009 and June 2010

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES
SURVEY REPORT**

Intensive Evaluation: Ramsey Farm

I-40/I-77 Interchange Improvements

Statesville, Iredell County

North Carolina Department of Transportation

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November 2009

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
Intensive Evaluation: Ramsey Farm**

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Statesville, Iredell County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
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November 2009

Heather Fearnbach, Principal Investigator
Fearnbach History Services, Inc.

Date

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

Date

**I-40/I-77 Interchange Improvements
Statesville, Iredell County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
TIP No. I-3819
WBS No. 34192
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

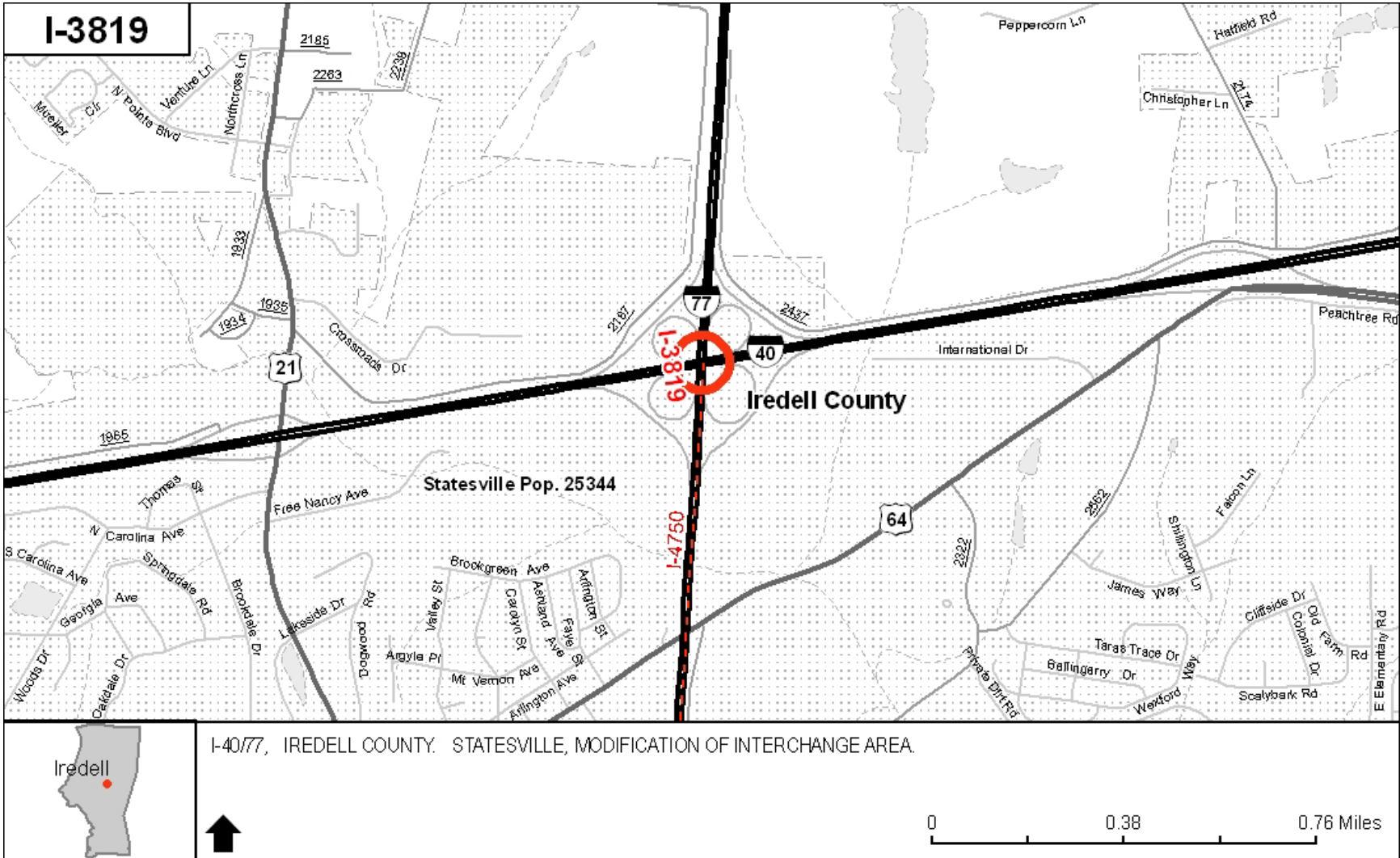
The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen I-40 and I-77 to eight lanes and, as a result, improve the I-40/I-77 interchange from the current two-level full cloverleaf interchange to a four-level offset interchange by replacing three of the four existing ramps with directional ramps. The four existing one-lane ramps will be shifted outward to allow for the new two-lane directional ramps. The I-40 improvements will begin just west of SR 2003 (Radio Road) continuing east to SR 2158 (Old Mocksville Road). Improvements to I-77 will begin just north of SR 2157 (Salisbury Road) and continue north to SR 2171 (Jane Sowers Road). In addition, the I-40/US 21 interchange, the I-40/SR 2158 (Old Mocksville Road) interchange, and the I-77/SR 2321 (East Broad Street) interchange will be improved and the US 64/I-40 partial interchange will be removed. The project's purpose is to improve mobility and connectivity within the study area. Additional right-of-way acquisition and the relocation of homes and businesses will be required for this project.

On March 5, 2004 the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (HPO) sent a letter to NCDOT stating that, based on examination of their maps and files, it did not appear that any historic resources would be affected by the proposed I-40/I-77 interchange improvements. Therefore, NCDOT did not undertake additional historic resource survey. When NCDOT right-of-way agents contacted William R. Axley, the owner of the property at 1853 Norwood Drive, he stated the buildings on his property are more than fifty years old. The NCDOT project engineer thus requested a formal historic resources evaluation in October 2009.

NCDOT contracted with Fearnbach History Services, Inc. (FHS) and Acme Preservation Services, LLC (APS) to complete an intensive historic resources evaluation of the historic house and outbuildings at 1853 Norwood Drive in Statesville. Architectural historians Heather Fearnbach and Clay Griffith conducted the fieldwork on October 23, 2009, photographing and mapping the property. Heather Fearnbach subsequently authored the report and Clay Griffith drew the site plans. William R. Axley, his brother Thomas R. Axley, and their aunt Peggy Axley provided family history and documentary photographs. Primary source investigation included research at the Iredell County Governmental Center, the Statesville Branch of the Iredell County Public Library, the Z. Smith Reynolds Library at Wake Forest University, the Forsyth County Public Library in Winston-Salem, and the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh. The Iredell County architectural survey publication (1978) by Gary Freeze and Ruth Little-Stokes and the survey files at the HPO in Raleigh provided architectural context.

FHS and APS 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 property evaluation meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.



I-40/I-77 Interchange Improvements, Statesville, Iredell County
 Fearnbach History Services, Inc. and Acme Preservation Services, LLC / November 2009

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Ramsey Farm
1853 Norwood Drive and 1437 Simonton Road
Statesville, Iredell County

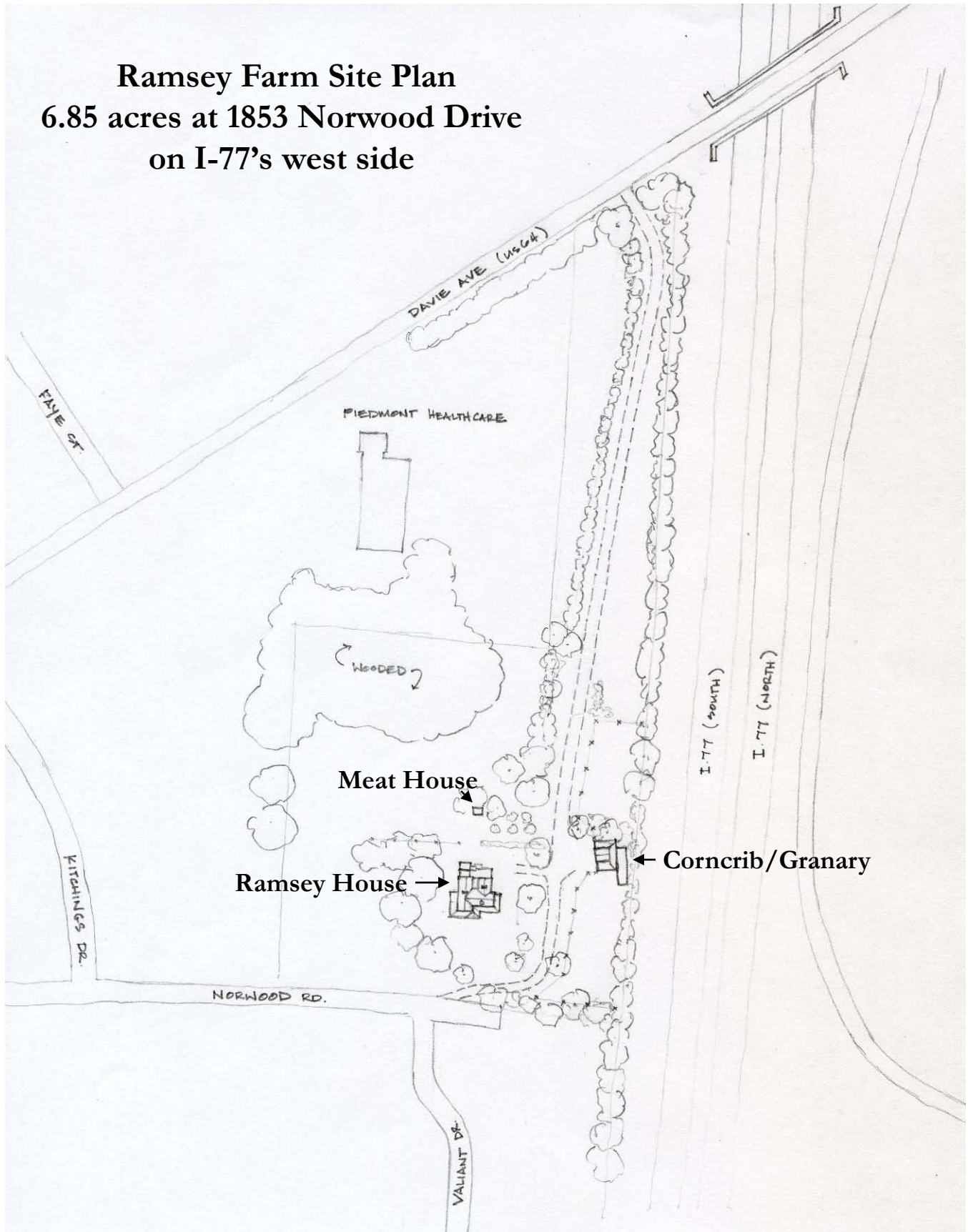


Farm Road leading north from Ramsey House to Davie Avenue

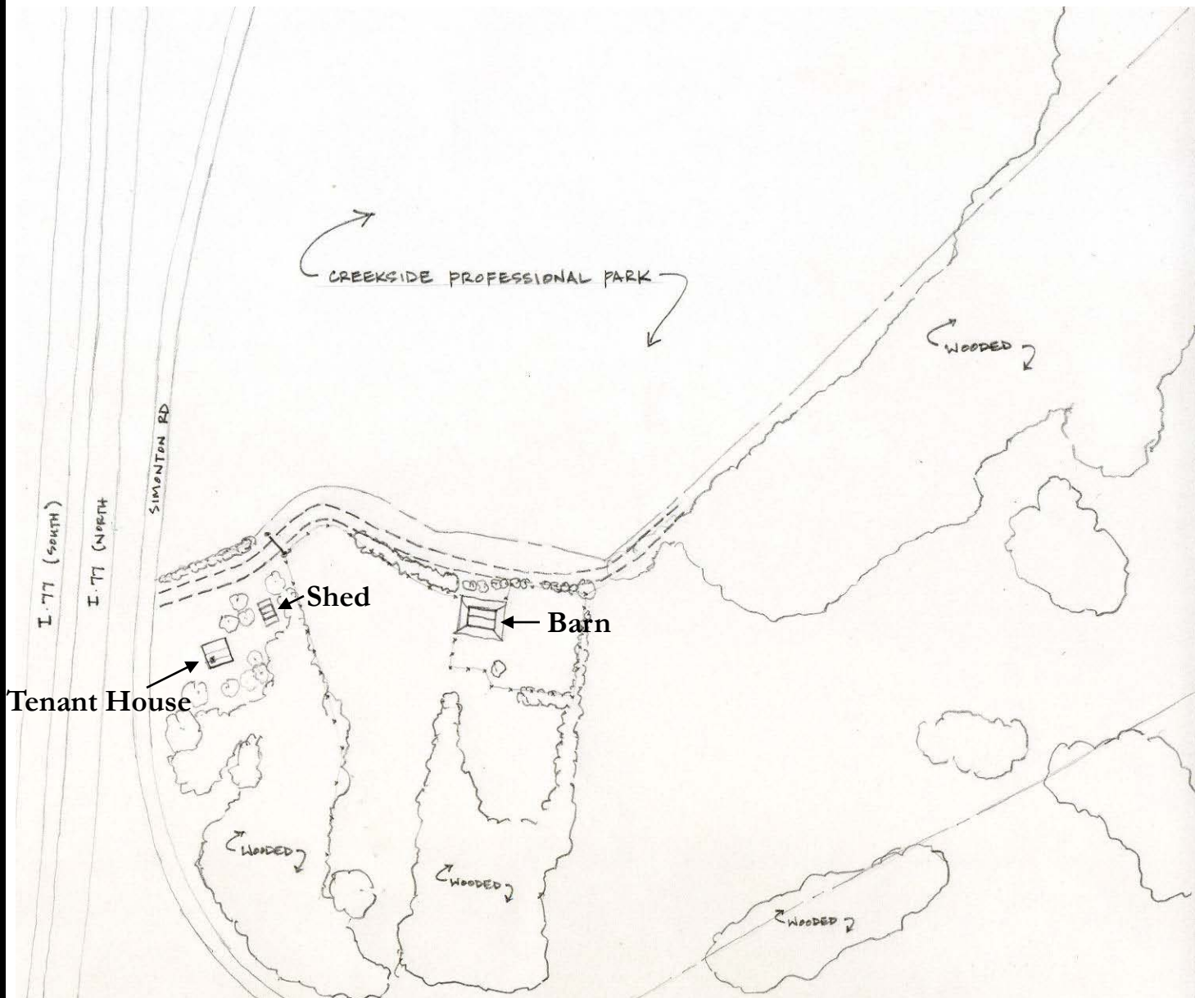
The Ramsey Farm is located two miles east of downtown Statesville on the south side of Davie Avenue (US 64), which was originally called the Statesville to Mocksville Road. The property is a well-known local landmark, referred to as “Ramsey Hill” in some area histories and as “Green Acres” in mid-twentieth-century newspaper articles. The Ramsey Farm initially encompassed four hundred acres on the north and south sides of the Statesville to Mocksville Road, but land was gradually sold over the course of the twentieth century.

The I-77 corridor bisected the farm in the mid-1960s and the residual acreage is now encompassed in three tax parcels. The Ramsey House, a corncrib/granary, and a meat house stand at the south end of 6.85 acres at 1853 Norwood Drive on the highway’s west side. A concrete-block tenant house, a frame shed, and a log barn occupy the northwest quadrant of the 19.61 acres on the east side at 1437 Simonton Road.

Ramsey Farm Site Plan
6.85 acres at 1853 Norwood Drive
on I-77's west side



Ramsey Farm Site Plan
northwest quadrant of the 19.61 acres
on I-77's east side at 1437 Simonton Road





Log Barn and Pasture, looking northeast

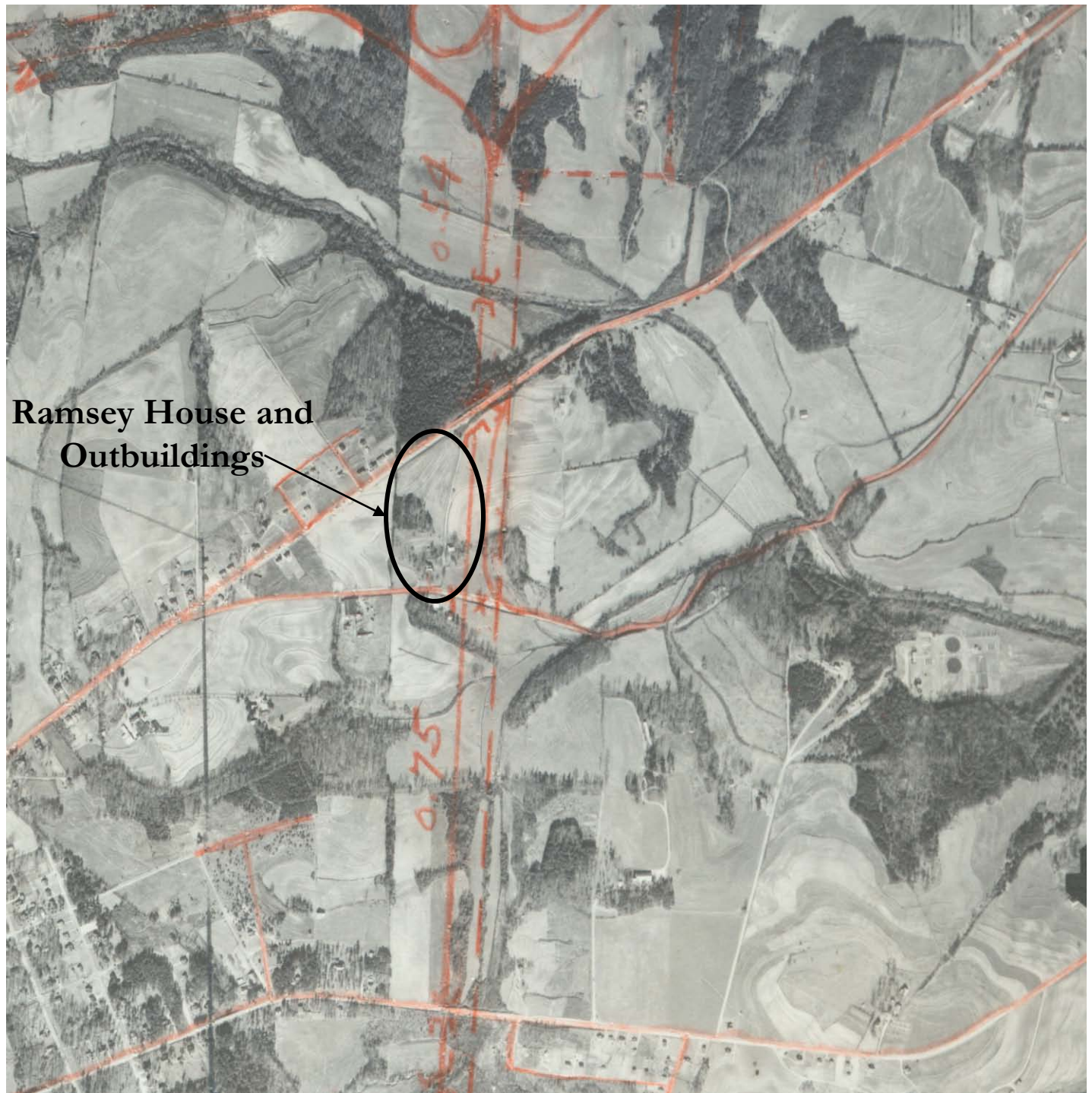
Landscape, Contributing Site

The Ramsey Farm landscape includes the buildings, fences, roads, creeks, fields, pastures, tree stands, and woodlands contained in the remaining 26.46-acre farm tract. The agrarian landscape conveys the visual character typical of many Piedmont farmsteads during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The setting remained rural through the mid-nineteenth century, but as Statesville expanded to the northeast along the I-40 and I-77 corridors, the landscape changed dramatically. Although the Ramsey Farm is now surrounded by modern residential and commercial development, the property's rural character is still evident.

The topography is gently rolling, allowing for the location of buildings, fields, and pastures on higher ground. Unpaved farm roads lined with cedars lead from the Ramsey House and outbuildings north to Davie Avenue and from the tenant house complex east to the log barn, pastures, uncultivated fields, and woodlands. Modern post-and-rail and electric fences surround the horse pastures and the log barn. Tree stands serve as windbreaks bordering open fields and livestock pastures.

Aerial Photograph of the Ramsey Farm and Vicinity, 1951

Image courtesy of the North Carolina Geological Survey Photograph Collection
Map BOU-2G-105



Ramsey House and
Outbuildings





**Ramsey House, ca. 1883, 1853 Norwood Drive, southeast oblique, looking northwest
Contributing Building**



northeast oblique, looking southwest

The Ramsey House faces south and is situated on a slight rise with outbuildings, pastures, open fields, and farm roads to the north and east. Evergreen shrubs line the foundation, and a hedge separates the house from a rear yard that once contained a vegetable garden, a chicken house, and other outbuildings. A frame meat house is the only extant outbuilding in this area. A corncrib/granary stands east of the dwelling.

The one-and-one-half-story weatherboarded Ramsey House has a T-plan, with a front-gable wing at the west end and a side-gable wing extending to the east. Original chamfered posts support the front porch, which extends across the façade and wraps around the southeast and southwest corners.

A small gable surmounts the porch's central entrance bay. The beadboard porch ceiling is original; the concrete block porch foundation and the porch floor, steps, and railing are replacements.

Original six-over-six sash framed by operable louvered shutters illuminate the interior with the exception of three second-floor windows—including two in the German-sided gabled dormers—that contain original two-over-two sash. The triangular pediments surmounting each second-floor window reflect a Gothic Revival-style influence. The front door's glazed upper section and the flanking two-pane sidelights provide additional lighting for the central hall.

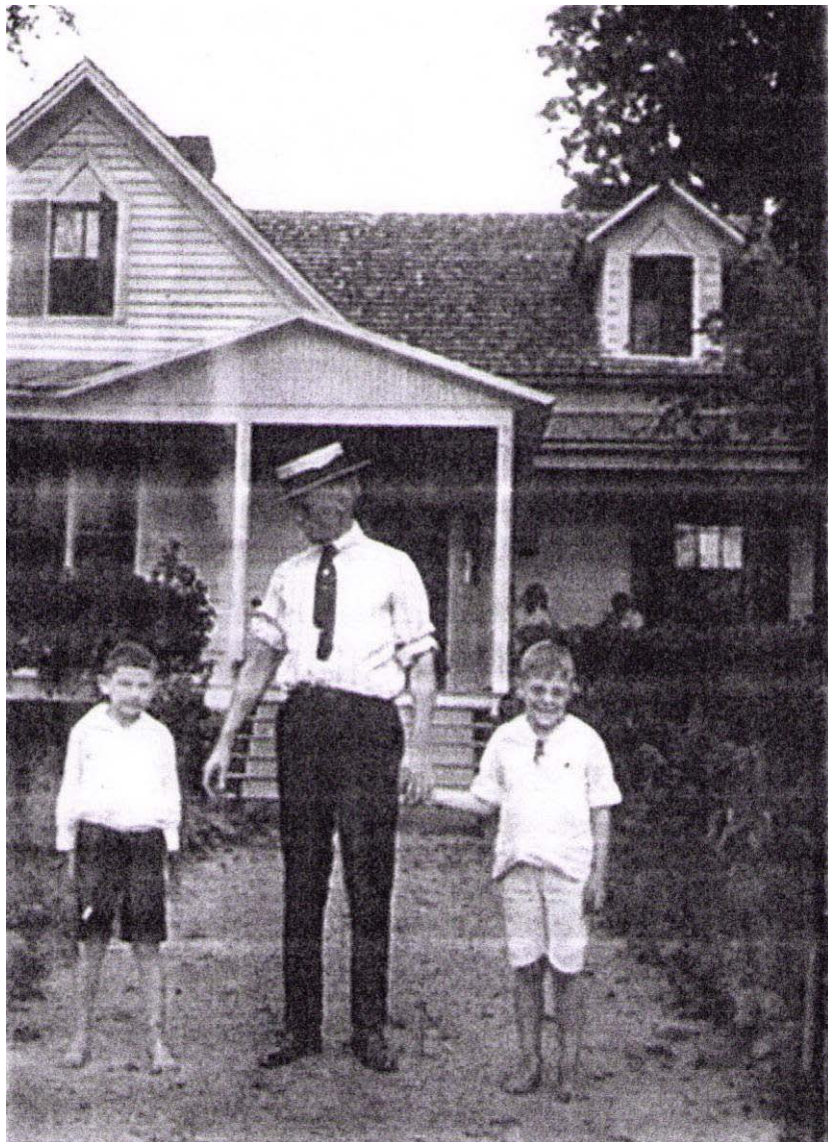
A one-story gabled ell with a rear shed room and a small shed-roofed entrance vestibule project from the north (rear) elevation's east side. Two small gabled additions extend from the west wing's rear elevation. The central addition served as a dining room; the northernmost wing is a utility room added in the mid-1970s. The Ramseys also erected a small shed-roofed bathroom on the main block's west elevation at that time. Two interior brick chimneys with slightly corbelled stacks serve the main block. Asphalt shingles have replaced the original wood shingle roof.

The interior is finished with wide heart-pine floors, tall baseboards, plaster walls and ceilings, four-raised-panel and board-and-batten doors with original hardware, and flat-board window and door trim. The living room (southeast room) and the two first-floor bedrooms (northwest and northeast rooms) have simple post-and-lintel mantels; the parlor (southwest room) has a slightly more elaborate mantel. All of the fireplace openings have been enclosed. The stair rises from the rear (north end) of the center hall. A square newel post anchors the square balusters and molded handrail of the stair railing.¹



William M. and Alice Stevenson Ramsey, circa 1900, photo courtesy of William R. Axley

¹ William R. Axley and Peggy Axley, Telephone conversations with Heather Fearnbach, October and November 2009. According to Peggy Axley, the only interior modifications made through 1993 were cosmetic updates.



**William Porter Axley, John Richard Ramsey, and Billy Porter Ramsey, circa 1920
photo courtesy of William R. Axley**



**Corncrib/Granary, ca. 1883, ca. 1930s, northwest oblique, looking southeast
Contributing Building**

A one-and-one-half-story frame outbuilding with a steeply-pitched front-gable metal roof stands east of the house. Shed-roofed additions flank the original central corncrib/granary and an open shed supported by stripped-log posts extends across the rear (east) elevation. Horizontal weatherboards secured with cut nails sheathe the central section with the exception of the facade's southern section and the front gable's uppermost portion, which consist of slatted boards to provide air circulation for the stored corn. Field crops such as small grains and shelled corn were stored in wooden bins and protected from rodents and insects by fully-sided walls. A sliding wooden lock secures the board-and-batten door on the west elevation, while a small piece of lumber holds the board-and-batten shutter at the loft window closed.

The Ramseys used a combination of vertical and horizontal boards to enclose the shed additions, which are accessed through wide double-leaf doors. The equipment shed on the building's north end was erected around a large tree, while the shed on the rear elevation is open on the east side, as it provided shelter for livestock. The log barn, now on I-77's east side, stood northeast of the corncrib/granary, allowing for easy access to livestock feed. The corncrib/granary and shed additions are currently used for storage.



**Meat House, circa 1930s, southwest oblique, looking northeast
Contributing Building**

The one-story shed-roofed outbuilding north of the Ramsey House is sheathed with vertical boards and accessed through a board-and-batten door on the south elevation. Exposed rafter ends create a slight roof overhang that shelters the entrance. According to the Axleys, the building was used to cure and store meat.



**Tenant House, circa 1950s, 1437 Simonton Road, north elevation, looking south
Contributing Building**

A low side-gable roof shelters the one-story, concrete block dwelling that served as a tenant house on the Ramsey Farm. German siding sheathes the gable ends. An engaged front porch supported by square posts extends across the façade. The porch's eastern end has been enclosed to provide additional living space. Small replacement aluminum one-over-one sash windows illuminate the interior. A concrete-block stovepipe chimney pierces the roof near the west gable end. Concrete block steps and wood railings provide access to the rear entrance. According to Thomas R. Axley, African American tenant farmers resided in this house during his childhood (1950s-1960s). Peggy Axley remembers that the house was vacant for some time before being updated and rented approximately thirty-five to forty years ago.

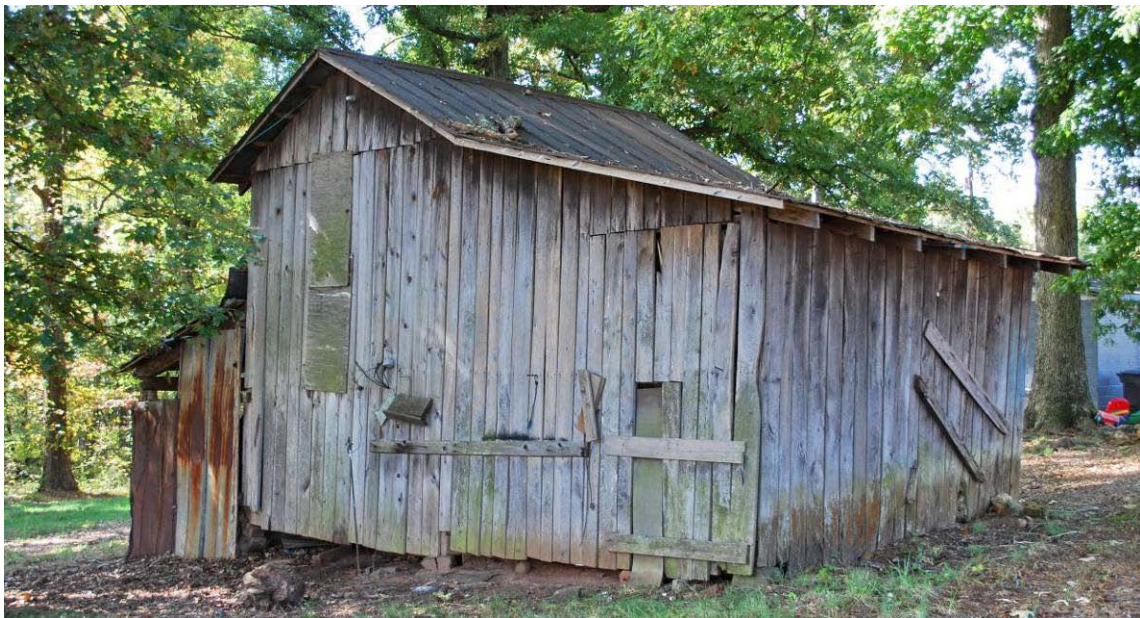


southeast oblique, looking northwest



Shed, circa 1930s, southwest oblique, looking northeast, Contributing Building

The one-story shed-roofed outbuilding east of the tenant house is sheathed with vertical boards and accessed through a board-and-batten door on the façade (west elevation). The building was constructed on a gradually sloping site, so that the north end rests on the ground and the south elevation is elevated on brick piers. A shed-roofed wing, open on the façade and enclosed with vertical boards on the north and east sides, extends from the north elevation. Sheet metal covers the roof and east (rear) elevation of the shed-roofed equipment storage area on the south elevation, which is supported by stripped-log posts.



northeast oblique, looking southwest



**Barn, third quarter of the nineteenth century, Contributing Building
southeast oblique view, looking northwest**



southwest oblique view, looking northeast

As hewn log construction practices were constant throughout the nineteenth century, building examination provides little definitive evidence as to the approximate construction date of this barn. However, the documented decline of log construction in Iredell County by the late nineteenth century, coupled with the reference to an existing barn in the 1872 lease agreement between John

Allison and William M. Ramsey, support the assertion that the barn was erected during the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

The barn on the Ramsey Farm exhibits one of three typical forms identified by Ruth Little-Stokes and Gary Freeze, who completed an inventory of Iredell County's historic architecture in 1978. The three-part side-gable-roofed building has a narrow central section and larger end sections created by log partition walls. Narrow pole rafters support the steeply-pitched metal roof, which is secured to random width nailing boards. Shed wings with vertical board walls wrap around the log barn, providing additional stalls and equipment storage space. Weatherboards sheathe the main block's gable ends above the wing's roofs.

The barn has a large hay loft over animal pens and storage areas on the ground level. Wooden ladders provide access to the loft. Long wooden troughs on the interior of the south shed's south wall are still used to feed the Axley's horses.



Barn loft, log walls, and roof system, looking northeast in central section



South shed, south wall, looking southwest



Log notching detail

Historical Background and Agriculture Context

The rich farmland of North Carolina's western piedmont attracted Scots-Irish, German, and English settlers, who moved south from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia to the backcountry beginning in the 1740s. These pioneers built farms, churches, and schools along the Catawba and Yadkin Rivers and their tributaries. In an attempt to protect them during the French and Indian War, the colonial legislature funded the construction of Fort Dobbs, North Carolina's only frontier provincial fort, in 1756. Migration west resumed after the war's end in the early 1760s and continued during the Revolutionary War years. Population increases fueled a need for more localized government and state legislators created Iredell County, named in honor of Edenton lawyer James Iredell, from Rowan County's western section in 1788. Statesville, established the same year to serve as the county seat, remained a small backcountry town with less than one hundred residents in 1800. The population slowly increased to two hundred and fifteen by 1850, when the community consisted of "five stores, a hotel, a tavern, a tan yard, three doctors, and twenty-eight homes."²

Most of Iredell County's 14,719 residents in 1850 were self-sufficient white farmers. Census takers enumerated 1,138 families and 1,096 farmsteads encompassing 92,053 improved and 192,740 unimproved acres that year. Farmers typically relied upon family labor, but 604 households owned a total of 4,142 slaves. The vast majority of those households included one or two slaves, with only a few planters listing more than twenty, and an even smaller number owning more than fifty. Farm families and slaves grew subsistence crops, raised livestock (cattle, sheep, pigs, and chickens), and sold goods including flax, buckwheat, fruit, butter, cheese, beeswax, honey, and wool at local and regional markets.³

Many Iredell County farmers prospered during the mid-nineteenth century. In 1850, fifty-five-year-old Thomas A. Allison, one of the county's wealthiest planters and a descendant of some of the area's earliest settlers, owned property east of Statesville valued at \$6,700 and forty-seven slaves ranging in age from less than a year to one hundred. His household included his fifty-six-year-old wife, Letitia; two sons, twenty-seven-year-old Thomas and nineteen-year-old John; and twenty-four-year-old M. A. Houston and her two-year-old son, John. Sixty-five-year-old A. R. Simonton's neighboring farm was comparable in value—\$6,500—and occupied by Simonton, his twenty-year-old son Julius, and twenty-five slaves, most of whom were in their teens and twenties. Fifty-three-year-old J. H. McLaughlin owned an adjacent farm valued at \$1,000 and two female slaves, aged sixty and twenty. Fifteen-year-old Milas Smith, one of only thirty free African American Iredell County residents in 1850, was enumerated as a farm laborer in the household along with McLaughlin's four teenagers. Most farmers, however, owned no slaves and minimal property. Thirty-two-year-old William Neill Ramsey's holdings fell within the average range for subsistence farmers, as his thirty-three-year-old wife Sarah and their five young children resided on a southern Iredell County farm valued at \$400.⁴

² Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 444; Sandra Douglas Campbell, *Iredell County, North Carolina: A Brief History* (Charleston: The History Press, 2008), 19, 41, 55.

³ Homer Keever, *Iredell: Piedmont County* (Statesville: Brady Printing Company, 1976), 129-131.

⁴ Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: Iredell County, North Carolina, Population and Slave Schedules, National Archives, Washington, D. C., accessed online at ancestry.com in October 2009. Thomas A. Allison's ancestors—Andrew, Thomas, Robert, and Adam Allison—were part of the "Fourth Creek Settlement" of 1750-1762.

The Ramseys struggled to hold onto their farm in the early 1850s. William mortgaged his 205-acre plantation including his cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and farming tools to Alexander Clark on December 4, 1851 to satisfy a \$400 debt to J. F. Alexander. He repaid Clark on October 9, 1853 and sold the farm, located “on the waters of what was formerly called Oliphant Mill Creek” adjoining Robert Allison’s property, to Levi Venderburg for \$1,250. The farm was part of the tract William had inherited from his father’s, Andrew Ramsey Jr., estate.⁵

The Western North Carolina Railroad extension from Salisbury to Statesville in 1858 greatly improved transportation and encouraged commercial agriculture and industry, but, even then, isolated rural subsistence farms and crossroads communities predominated. Many farmers increased production during the 1850s and sold surplus crops including wheat, corn, tobacco, cotton, and sorghum molasses in Statesville. In 1860, census takers valued Iredell County farms at \$2,292,814. Thomas Allison’s net worth increased significantly by that time, as he owned real estate valued at \$23,308 and personal property, including sixty-six slaves, worth \$66,520.⁶

William N. and Sarah Ramsey’s family was not enumerated in the 1860 census, so their place of residence after they sold their farm in 1853 is unknown. Iredell County deeds do not show that William N. Ramsey participated in any land transactions after 1853. The couple’s four oldest sons—Wilson A. (b. 1840), James A. (b.1842), John L. (b. 1844), and William M. (b.1846)—served the Confederate cause during the Civil War. Wilson, James, and John entered Company B of the 2nd Regiment of the North Carolina Calvary as privates. Wilson enlisted on June 18, 1861, was assigned to Company B on August 30, 1861, and was promoted to full sergeant on December 1, 1862. James signed up on September 29, 1861 and was the regiment’s flag bearer. John enlisted a year later on September 7, 1862. William, who turned sixteen on December 16, 1862, served as a private in the 8th Battalion of the North Carolina Junior Reserves, which was composed of young men ages fifteen through eighteen and later combined with several other units to become the 3rd Battalion of the North Carolina Junior Reserves. The Ramsey family was exceedingly fortunate, as all four young men survived the war and returned to Iredell County.⁷

Most southern farmers suffered great economic challenges including substantial losses of material goods, livestock, and labor during and after the Civil War. These stressors resulted in declining farm values. Thomas Allison’s farm reflected this trend; by 1870, his real estate and personal

See Map 1 in Drawer 1 of the map file in the Local History Room of the Iredell County Public Library’s Statesville branch.

⁵ Deed Book Y, pages 567-568; Deed Book 1, pages 40-41, 55-56, Register of Deeds, Iredell County Courthouse Annex, Statesville, accessed online at <http://rodweb2.co.iredell.nc.us/eseach/LandRecords> in October 2009. The William N. Ramsey property appears to have been located in south Iredell County based on the property description in the deeds, “The Fourth Creek Settlement, 1750-62” map (no surveyor or date noted), and the Iredell County early settler map drawn by the Iredell County Genealogical Society, circa 1988. Both maps are on file in Map Cabinet 1 in the Local History Room of the Iredell County Public Library’s Statesville branch.

⁶ Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Statesville Township, Iredell County, North Carolina, Agriculture Schedule, National Archives, Washington, D. C. (Microfilm of Manuscript Records in the Local History Room of the Iredell County Public Library’s Statesville branch). Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Iredell County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, National Archives, Washington, D. C., accessed online at ancestry.com in October 2009.

⁷ “Wilson A., James A., John L., and William M. Ramsey,” Civil War Records Collection, accessed online at ancestry.com in October 2009.

property values had decreased dramatically, worth only \$10,000 and \$1,650 respectively according to the census from that year. His household included his wife Leticia, his son John, a physician; John's wife Laura, originally from Alabama, and the couple's two young children; and Margaret Bailey. John A. Houston and Edward Bailey were away at school. It is likely that the next three large African American households enumerated that year consisted of former slaves who continued to work on the Allison farm, as two of the extended families took the Allison surname and none owned property. The first household, headed by Sam Allison, a farm laborer, contains several families: his wife Bettie, a cook, and their four young children; Vira, a domestic servant; Tilley and Prime, who worked on the farm; Phebe, a domestic servant, and three young children. The situation in the next household, headed by Daniel Allison, is similar, as the home was occupied by five male farm laborers; sixty-five-year-old Sopha, who kept the house; and eight-year-old William. Dick Hampton, his wife Judith, and seven extended family members, including four children under the age of six, resided in the third household and worked as farm laborers.⁸

J. H. McLaughlin's farm and the home of Elizabeth Sowers and her extended family were enumerated between the Allison farm and that of William N. Ramsey, who owned \$500-worth of personal property in 1870 but no real estate. His household included his wife Sarah, six of their children—William M., Margaret J., Sarah J., Marshall, Mary, and Julia—and forty-year-old Mike Allison, an African American farm laborer.⁹ The census information supports the family's oral tradition that William was forced to start over after selling his farm. It seems logical that he would have approached Thomas Allison for assistance during this difficult time, as the Ramseys and the Allisons had a long history. Thomas Allison was one of the administrators of William's father's, Andrew Ramsey Jr., estate in 1828.¹⁰

On January 8, 1872, Thomas and Leticia Allison sold their son John four hundred acres for one thousand dollars. On September 20 of that year John leased the same property, referred to in the agreement as the Roseman tract, to William M. Ramsey for four years beginning on January 1, 1873. William's payment terms were one-third of his harvested corn, hay, wheat, oats, cotton, and tobacco, and farm upkeep including ditch, fence, and meadow maintenance. John agreed to pay William "to repair the house by laying two floors and running a partition," adding stairs, erecting chimneys, and sheathing the dwelling's north side, as well as putting a new roof on the barn, cleaning the well, and repairing the cribs. William could "cover and repair at his own expense the sheds around the barns" if he so desired. He was not to clear any new fields, but could timber land on the south side of the "public highway leading from Statesville to Mocksville" as needed.¹¹ It appears that this document formalized a prior lease agreement, as the Ramseys were enumerated as renters on a farm in close proximity to the Allisons in 1870.

William M. Ramsey's lease expired on December 31, 1876, but it seems that the family remained in residence as he purchased the four-hundred-acre farm from John Allison on December 3, 1877 for \$1,675.¹² Although William M. Ramsey was the property owner, the census enumerates his sixty-

⁸ Ninth Census of the United States, 1870: Iredell County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, National Archives, Washington, D. C., accessed online at ancestry.com in October 2009.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Charles Ramsey, "Record of William Neill Ramsey and Family," undated letter in the in the Ramsey family vertical file in the Local History Room of the Iredell County Public Library's Statesville branch.

¹¹ Deed Book 5, pages 19 and 20.

¹² Deed Book 6, pages 631 and 632.

two-year-old father, William N. Ramsey, as the head of household in 1880. Sixty-three-year-old Sarah; three of the couple's daughters—Sarah, Mary, and Julia, all in their twenties; two young granddaughters, Annie and Margaret Fleming; Sarah's seventy-two-year-old sister Margaret Walker; and Caesar Allison, a twenty-year-old African American farm laborer, also resided on the property.¹³

The Ramsey farm, valued at \$4,000 in 1880, encompassed 100 improved acres, 10 acres of meadows, and 290 wooded acres. The family owned \$100-worth of farm equipment and livestock valued at \$464 (2 horses, 1 mule, 6 dairy and 8 other cows, 21 sheep, 14 pigs, and 37 chickens). The Ramseys paid African American laborers \$375 for the equivalent of 104 weeks of work in 1879. The farm produced 130 bushels of wheat, 3 bales of cotton, 1000 bushels of Indian corn, 300 bushels of oats, 20 tons of hay, 20 bushels of cow peas, 3 bushels of beans, 12 bushels of Irish potatoes, 10 bushels of sweet potatoes, 500 pounds of butter, 6 pounds of cheese. The orchard contained 3 apple trees that yielded 5 bushels of fruit and 30 peach trees that yielded no fruit. Beehives on the property produced no honey and 5 pounds of beeswax.¹⁴

After the Ramseys became more established, Bethany Presbyterian pastor Dr. Rockwell married William M. Ramsey and Alice Elizabeth Stevenson at her family home in the Cool Spring Community on River Hill Road on November 3, 1883. The couple built a new house on the Ramsey property shortly after their marriage and began their family, eventually having eight children. They attended the First Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in Statesville.¹⁵

The early 1880s were a difficult time for Iredell County farmers, as crops suffered from several years of drought followed by flooding, particularly along the Catawba River, in the mid-1880s. These environmental factors combined with economic concerns such as high interest rates, fertilizer cost, and freight charges, inspired local farmers to become politically active. Periodicals such as Leonidas L. Polk's *Progressive Farmer*, first published in Winston in 1886, provided support and advice. William M. Ramsey's brother, Statesville farmer John L. Ramsey, wrote articles for Polk detailing the farmers' plight, and helped to establish an Iredell County chapter of the Farmers' Alliance, a Texas-based advocacy organization, in 1888. John served as a "roving editor" of the *Progressive Farmer* and then as general editor for seven years after Polk's death in 1892. John and William's brother, Mooresville farmer M. E. Ramsey, was a local correspondent. John hired

¹³ Tenth Census of the United States, 1880: Iredell County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, National Archives, Washington, D. C., accessed online at ancestry.com in October 2009. Caesar was born to James and Tena, slaves on the Allison plantation. He learned to read the bible, attended church services, and began preaching. Caesar worked on the Ramsey farm for many years after emancipation. He eventually purchased a small house on South Green Street in Statesville, married Cora Knox in 1889 and, with the assistance of the Davis family, erected a small frame church near the pond he used for baptisms and established what became the Davidsonville Baptist Church in 1905. His son Caesar Jr. also became a pastor. Ralph Sloan, "Humble Man's Reward: An ex-slave leaves his mark," undated newspaper clipping in the Ramsey family vertical file in the Local History Room of the Iredell County Public Library's Statesville branch; "Rev. Caesar M. Allison," *The Heritage of Iredell County* (Statesville: Genealogical Society of NC, 1980), 135.

¹⁴ Tenth Census of the United States, 1880: Statesville Township, Iredell County, North Carolina, Agriculture Schedule, National Archives, Washington, D. C. (Microfilm of Manuscript Records in the Local History Room of the Iredell County Public Library's Statesville branch).

¹⁵ "Mrs. W. M. Ramsey Celebrates 89th Birthday with a Big Dinner," *The Landmark*, February 9, 1942. William Neill and Sarah Ramsey resided on the farm until their deaths in 1889 and 1899, respectively. Charles Ramsey, "Record of William Neill Ramsey and Family."

sixteen-year-old Chatham County native Clarence H. Poe to work for the Raleigh-based paper in 1897. Poe, who had little formal education, became editor in 1899 and transformed the *Progressive Farmer* into the South's most widely circulated farming periodical.¹⁶

Farmers made up much of Iredell County's rural population at the close of the nineteenth century and were undoubtedly influenced by progressive farming practices as they introduced new crops and debated the best methods for selecting and caring for poultry and livestock. They grew crops including wheat, oats, rye, corn, potatoes, peas, beans, hay, cotton, and sugar cane on 3,897 farms—averaging 90.7 acres in size—in 1900. Owners operated approximately half of the farms (1,867), with sharecroppers working 1,451 properties. Many farmers 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, and some families sold the surplus.¹⁷

During the early twentieth century the average North Carolina farm size dropped but productivity increased in response to advances in farm machinery, soil conservation, crop rotation, pest control, and fertilizer availability. Iredell County farmers were quickly exposed to new developments, as the North Carolina Department of Agriculture purchased two hundred acres west of Statesville in 1902 to serve as the state's third experimental farm. The property, known as the Iredell Test Farm, the Piedmont Experiment Station, and the State Farm, was highly influential in the evolution of the region's agricultural practices through the 1950s. F. T. Meacham superintended the State Farm from 1903 until 1930, and James A. Butler, formerly Iredell County's school superintendent, became North Carolina's first farm extension agent in 1907. Statesville leaders recognized the importance of maintaining an interest in farming among the younger generation, and appointed Celeste Henkel as Iredell County's first home demonstration agent in 1915. Henkel worked with white students, while Mary A. Charlton, who married Statesville physician Dr. R. S. Holliday, organized agricultural education initiatives in the African American community beginning in 1919.¹⁸

Little is known about the Ramsey's farming practices, but given their involvement with the progressive farming movement, it is likely that they closely followed new agricultural trends. In 1910, William M. Ramsey's household included his wife Alice, six of their children, and Alice's

¹⁶ Keever, *Iredell: Piedmont County*, 271-273; William S. Powell, *North Carolina through Four Centuries* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989), 425; "Progressive Farmer," <http://www.northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/82/entry>, accessed on October 25, 2009. John L. Ramsey married Emma Adams of Mooresville and the couple raised their eight children in Huntersville. "Mr. John L. Ramsey Dead," *The Landmark*, March 14, 1905. M. E. Ramsey was elected the Iredell County Register of Deeds in 1895 and moved to Statesville, where he purchased a general store in the Tays Building. He later partnered with J. F. Bowles, C. F. Tomlin, and W. H. Morrison, and the store name reflected the various ownership changes. Ramsey was seriously injured in a horse accident around 1905 and never recovered. "Death of Mr. M. E. Ramsey, Sr.," February 2, 1925, clipping in the Ramsey family vertical file in the Local History Room of the Iredell County Public Library's Statesville branch; "City's Second Oldest Business is Observing 58th Anniversary, Statesville *Record & Landmark*, November 2, 1955.

¹⁷ 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), 108-109, 550, 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, 253, 384, 433, 488, 566, 736.

¹⁸ Keever, *Iredell: Piedmont County*, 371-373; L. Melissa Smith, ed., *Preserving Our Heritage: The History of African Americans in Statesville and Iredell County* (Statesville: Secure Development Corporation, 1998), 2.

brother David Lonnie Stevenson. William and his sons worked on the farm, while his eldest daughter, twenty-two-year-old Jettie, was a saleswoman in a Statesville department store.¹⁹

Their household composition soon changed, as Reverend J. H. Pressley married Jettie and Murphy, North Carolina native Carl Clifton Axley at the Ramsey home in 1911. After a honeymoon trip to Washington D. C. the couple returned to Statesville, where they resided with Mr. Axley's brother, Felix J., and his family on Mulberry Street. Jettie worked at Allison's Bookstore and Carl was employed by the Piedmont Red Cedar Chest Company and the French Tobacco Company.²⁰ The couple had two sons, William Porter Axley (b. 1915) and Richard Ramsey Axley (b. 1926).

In 1920, William M. Ramsey, Alice, two of their children—John and Lillie Belle, and Lonnie remained in residence at the Ramsey home.²¹ William continued to farm until his death in 1922 at the age of seventy-six. His obituary states that “with the exception of the short time he was in business in Statesville he devoted his life to farming.” He was interred at Oakwood Cemetery.²² As William died without a will, his eldest son, W. Clarence, served as the estate's administrator. The final settlement, filed on January 30, 1925, included \$127.26 in payments to two hardware stores for building materials, \$66.30 to four contractors for work on the house, \$207.50 in funeral expenses, and the satisfaction of a \$430 note to D. L. Stevenson, Alice Ramsey's brother.²³

A long article in the Statesville *Landmark* describes Alice Ramsey's eighty-ninth birthday dinner at the family home, referred to as “Green Acres.”²⁴ She passed away shortly thereafter, on August 16, 1944. Alice's brother, David Lonnie Stevenson, resided in the Ramsey home and helped on the farm until his death on September 28, 1954. Her daughter Jettie Axley succumbed to colon cancer on July 31, 1968, but four of Alice's other children—John Richard, called Dick; Lillie Bell; Alice S., known as Alye or Pat; and Sara Jane, called Sadie—never married and lived in the Ramsey House until their health declined. Jettie's grandsons, William R. and Thomas Axley, spent part of every summer at the farm during the 1950s and 1960s, and remember that their aunts, uncle, and great-uncle grew corn, wheat, and cotton and raised cows, pigs, mules, horses, and chickens.²⁵

In order to alleviate financial difficulties over the years, the Ramseys sold land, including right-of-way for the construction of I-77, which the State Highway Commission purchased for a sum of \$12,560 on July 18, 1963. The family retained rights for vehicular and cattle underpasses at the locations of two proposed bridges. The log barn that stood within the highway corridor was moved east to its current location as part of the right-of-way agreement. Despite the mitigation, I-77's completion greatly diminished the farm's production.²⁶

¹⁹ Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910: Iredell County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, National Archives, Washington, D. C., accessed online at ancestry.com in October 2009.

²⁰ “The Holiday Marriages,” *The Landmark*, December 29, 1911.

²¹ Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920: Iredell County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, National Archives, Washington, D. C., accessed online at ancestry.com in October 2009.

²² “Mr. W. Melvin Ramsey Dead,” *The Landmark*, March 30, 1922.

²³ Clerk of Court, Iredell County Courthouse, Statesville, Book RA 12, page 349; Book AEG 6, page 75.

²⁴ “Mrs. W. M. Ramsey Celebrates 89th Birthday with a Big Dinner,” *The Landmark*, February 9, 1942.

²⁵ William R., Thomas R., and Peggy Axley, conversations with Heather Fearnbach, October and November 2009.

²⁶ *Ibid*; Deed Book 379, pages 67-68. William M. Ramsey's heirs were John Richard, Lillie Bell, Alyce, Sarah Jane, and W. Clarence and his wife Allene.

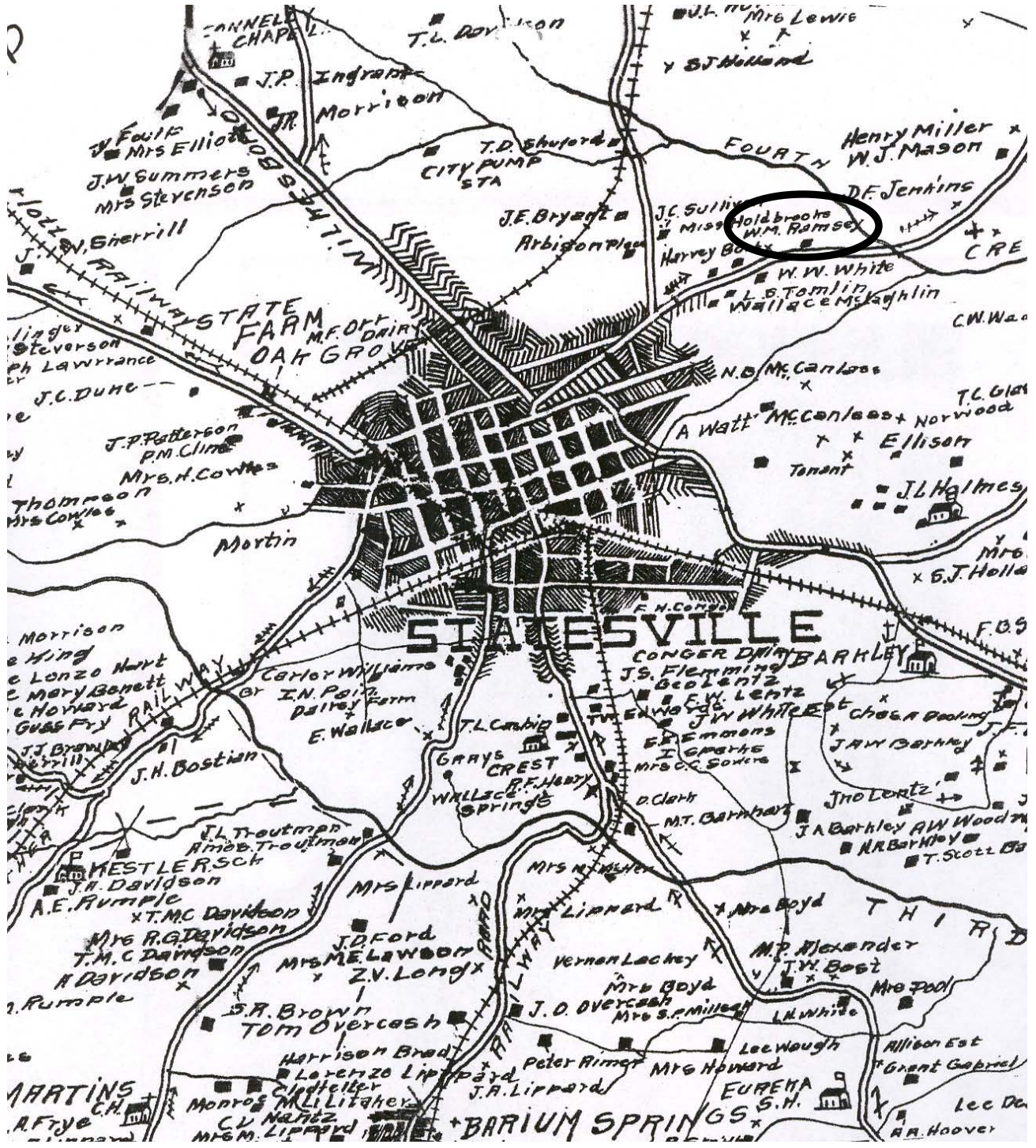
Jettie Axley's son, Richard R. Axley, and his wife Peggy moved into the Ramsey House to care for his aunts and uncle, all of whom passed away in the 1980s. The Axleys lived in the house for about ten years and eventually purchased the property, but maintained a primary residence elsewhere after 1993. Richard Axley passed away in 1996. Peggy Axley resides in Statesville and sold the Ramsey Farm to her nephews (William M. and Alice Ramsey's great-grandsons). William R. Axley currently owns the property west of I-77, and is the co-owner, with his brother Thomas R. Axley, of the property east of I-77.²⁷

²⁷ Ibid.

Early Settler Map, Iredell County Genealogical Society, drawn ca. 1988



N. R. Kinney, "Map of Iredell County N.C.," 1917 Statesville Township



Architectural Context

Architectural historian Ruth Little-Stokes and Iredell County historian and photographer Gary Freeze conducted an inventory of Iredell County's historic architecture in 1977, documenting 316 properties. They recorded 179 houses in the county's rural areas, eighty of which were log buildings sheathed with plain weatherboards. A number of modest log and frame dwellings constructed before 1830 featured decorative elements such as mantels; molded door and window surrounds; paneled doors, wainscots, and shutters; beaded clapboards; and chamfered porch posts. The county's wealthiest planters resided in more elaborately finished houses, many of which were executed in Classical Revival styles. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, rural dwellings were erected in two predominant forms: the two-story, three-bay, single-pile I-house; and a one- or one-and-a-half-story pyramidal cottage. Both forms utilized porches to create additional living space.²⁸

Architectural historian Laura A. W. Phillips prepared a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) nomination for Iredell County in 1978-79 that was completed with the assistance of HPO Survey and Planning Branch staff members Catherine W. Bishir and Renee Gledhill-Earley in 1980.²⁹ The buildings listed in the MRA are the most architecturally significant resources identified during the county survey. Residential property types included log houses, early frame dwellings (1790-1830), ambitious antebellum residences, and picturesque postwar houses (late 1860s-1920s). The Ramsey House was neither included in the Iredell County survey nor mentioned in the MRA, perhaps due to the large number of intact dwellings constructed during the late nineteenth century that were extant at that time, or the proximity of the house to downtown Statesville, where much more architecturally distinctive dwellings were erected during the period. However, the Ramsey House is more comparable to rural farmhouses than city residences, as it was built several miles east of town as the seat of a four-hundred-acre farm, and it now serves as a representative example of such dwellings.

Phillips found that three farms were of agricultural as well as architectural significance.³⁰ Two properties—the circa 1861 Greek Revival-style Henry Eccles House and two-story log barn in Cool Spring and the circa 1820 hall-parlor plan Perciphull Campbell House and log smokehouse in the Union Grove vicinity—have only a few, but noteworthy, associated farm buildings. The Waddell-Click Farm in the Elmwood vicinity contains the county's most extensive antebellum log building collection—a circa 1810 two-story dwelling and circa 1820-1860 outbuildings including a one-and-one-half-story slave quarter, a double-crib barn, a stable, a two-story corncrib/granary, and a smokehouse—all of which were still extant in 2000.³¹

²⁸ Gary Freeze and Ruth Little-Stokes, *An Inventory of Historic Architecture: Iredell County, North Carolina* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1978), 5, 8-9, 13.

²⁹ Iredell County's MRA was North Carolina's first multiple resource documentation form. The National Park Service no longer uses the term "MRA."

³⁰ The current property status has not been verified; the following information is from the cover form and survey files. Additional research was conducted for the MRA preparation, and sometimes resulted in building construction date conclusions that differ from earlier assessments. Therefore, the building dates referenced in this report are drawn from the MRA rather than the survey publication.

³¹ Laura A. W. Phillips, Catherine W. Bishir, and Renee Gledhill-Earley, "Historic Resources of Iredell County," Multiple Resource Area Nomination on file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 1980.

Rural outbuildings such as barns, smokehouses, corncribs, wellhouses, and tobacco barns were plentiful in the late 1970s, but have likely also diminished significantly in quantity since then. Most outbuildings erected before the late nineteenth century were log, and many, like the Ramsey's barn, were expanded with shed additions and continued to function through the twentieth century. Little-Stokes and Freeze identified several basic log barn forms: single-pen, double-pen with an open central passage, and three-part with narrow central sections and larger end sections created by log partition walls. The barn on the Ramsey Farm falls into the latter category, as do the Sharpe Barn in the Central vicinity and the Calvin Shinn Barn in Shinnville. The Fait Harmon Barn in the Charles vicinity is an intact mid-nineteenth-century double-pen barn with an original hollowed log trough and shed additions on three elevations. The latest log barn Freeze and Little-Stokes surveyed was a double-pen structure built around 1900 on the Robert Williams farm.³²

Corncribs were not as common, and most surveyed examples were log. The log corncrib at the Stimson House in the Harmony vicinity is eight feet wide and thirty-five feet long, an unusually large dimension for this outbuilding type. Interior log partitions divide the crib into three sections. The Holman-Adams House corncrib, in the Cool Spring vicinity, is also sizable, measuring six by fifteen feet. Although a small door in the gable end provided access to the interior, this corncrib also features a roof hinged at the ridge, allowing one side to be lifted up to facilitate corn storage and removal. Frame corn cribs and granaries are not mentioned in the survey publication or the MRA, perhaps due to their prevalence, making it difficult to evaluate the rarity of the Ramsey corncrib/granary. However, the building retains all of its original character-defining features.³³

Thirty years of development have dramatically altered the Iredell County landscape, particularly near Interstates 40 and 77. The status of the buildings documented during the late 1970s is unknown, but, based on findings of recent survey updates in neighboring counties such as Forsyth, it is likely that many have been lost. Only a few properties have been listed in the National Register since the survey, so the county context has not been updated in almost thirty years, making it impossible to determine how many rural dwellings and outbuildings comparable to the Ramsey Farm are extant.

³² Ibid.; Freeze and Ruth Little-Stokes, *An Inventory of Historic Architecture*, 14-15, 55, 58.

³³ Ibid.

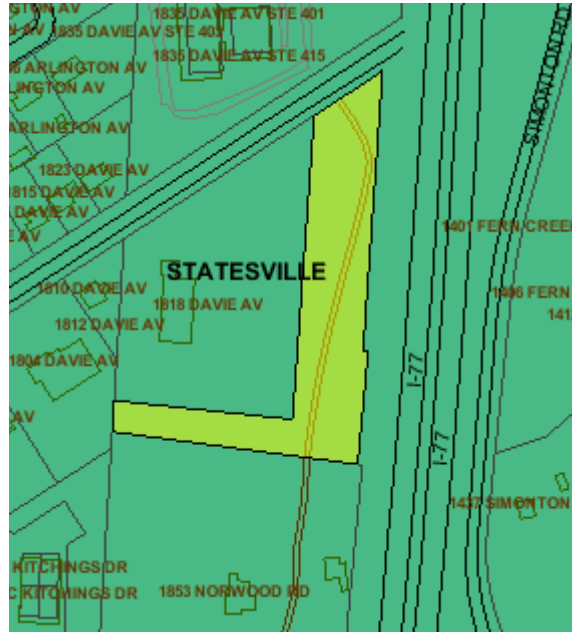
Evaluation

The Ramsey Farm is eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C for architecture as a representative and intact example of an Iredell County farmhouse and outbuildings. The outbuildings are built in the vernacular tradition of Piedmont farm buildings, utilizing readily available materials and basic framing techniques. The Ramsey Farm illustrates the evolution of a subsistence farm through four generations of family use. The property is of local significance.

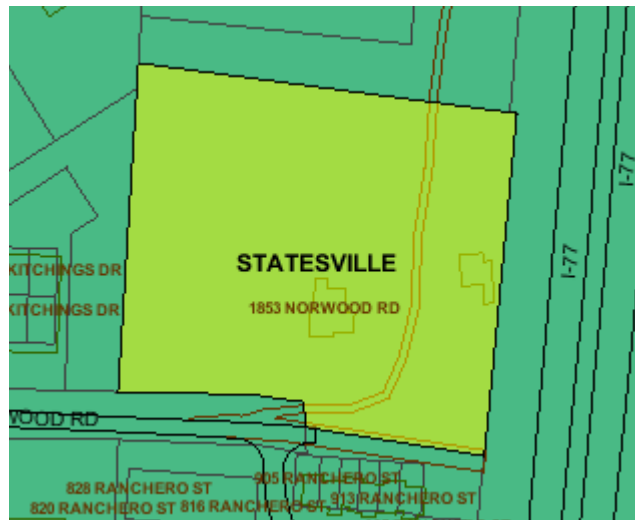
The Ramsey Farm is not recommended as eligible under any other National Register Criteria. The farm's buildings and landscape epitomize the agrarian nature of life in rural Iredell County from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries, when farmers and farm laborers made up the majority of the population. However, as I-77's construction in the mid-1960s diminished the family's ability to sustain a viable farming operation, the property has not been actively farmed for fifty years, making it making it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion A. The Ramseys were active in local affairs, but they did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. The farm 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

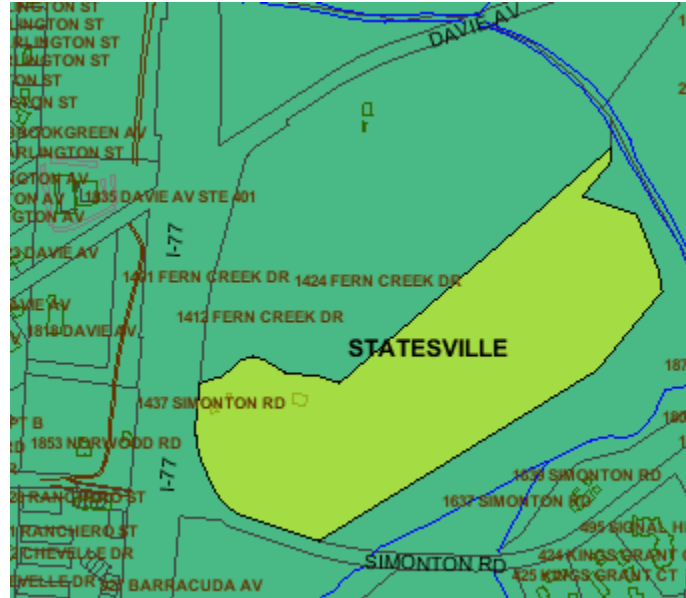
The proposed boundary of the Ramsey Farm includes two parcels with a dwelling, outbuildings, and 6.85 residual acres historically associated with the farm.



Iredell County Parcel Number 4745718503.000 encompasses 2.61 acres and follows the existing right-of-way along Davie Avenue (US 64) to the north and I-77, which runs north-south through the property's center.



Iredell County Parcel Number 4745716032.000 contains 4.24 acres, the Ramsey House at 1853 Norwood Road, a corncrib/granary, and a meat house, and follows the existing right-of-way along I-77 and Norwood Road to the south.



Iredell County Parcel Number 4745910148.000 contains 19.61 acres, a concrete-block tenant house at 1437 Simonton Road, a frame shed, and a log barn, and follows the existing right-of-way along I-77 and Simonton Road to the west and south. The fact that the highway divides the farm, creating what would be a discontinuous district, precludes National Register eligibility for the property's eastern section. However, the agrarian landscape does still convey the Ramsey Farm's rural character and thus merits recognition as such.

Reference Table of Surveyed Properties

HPO SSN	Property Name	Property Address	Iredell County Parcel Number	Acreage
ID0915	Ramsey Farm	1853 Norwood Road, Statesville	4745716032.000	4.24
ID0915	Ramsey Farm	Davie Avenue Statesville	4745718503.000	2.61
ID0916	Ramsey Tenant House and Outbuildings	1437 Simonton Road, Statesville	4745910148.000	19.61

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“Wilson A., James A., John L., and William M. Ramsey.” Civil War Records Collection, accessed online at ancestry.com in October 2009.

Appendix A.

Professional Qualifications

HEATHER FEARNBACH

EDUCATION

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

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

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

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

Adjunct Faculty, Salem College, Winston-Salem, N.C., Spring 2003 to present

- Teach ARTI 206: “Introduction to Historic Preservation” to undergraduates
- Serve on Interior Design Program Advisory Board

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

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

- Served on Certificate of Appropriateness Committee and Research Committee

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

- Served on Buildings Committee (examined and documented historic resources)
- Assisted with special events

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

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

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

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

RECENT PROJECTS

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYS

- Forsyth County, North Carolina Phases I, II, and III Architectural Survey (2006-2009)
- City of Concord Downtown Commercial Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County (2008)
- City of Concord Residential Historic Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County, North Carolina (2006)
- City of Lexington Architectural Survey (Historic Residential Neighborhoods and Erlanger Mill Village), Davidson County, North Carolina (2005)
- City of Thomasville Architectural Survey, Davidson County, North Carolina (2004)
- City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2004)
- City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2003)

STUDY LIST APPLICATIONS AND NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

- Booker T. Washington High School Study List Application, Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County (2009)
- Moore-Cordell House Study List Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2009)
- Stonecutter Mills Study List Application, Spindale, Rutherford County (2009)
- Beverly Hills Historic District National Register Nomination, Burlington, Alamance County (2009)

- Central City Historic District National Register Nomination Boundary Increase, Decrease, and Additional Documentation, Rocky Mount, Nash and Edgecombe Counties (2009)
- St. Stephen United Methodist Church National Register Nomination Draft, Lexington, Davidson County (2008)
- Blair Farm National Register Nomination, Boone, Watauga County (2008)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007, 2008)
- Alexander Manufacturing Company Mill Village Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005, 2008)
- Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2007)
- Lenoir Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination, Caldwell County (2006)
- Lexington Residential Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2006)
- West Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- Loray Mill Historic District Boundary Expansion, Gastonia, Gaston County (2005)
- East Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination, Gaston County (2004)
- Turner and Amelia Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2004)
- Kenworth Historic District National Register Nomination, Catawba County (2004)
- Main Street Historic District National Register Boundary Expansion, Forest City, Rutherford County (2004)
- Lewis-Thornburg Farm National Register Nomination, Randolph County (2003)
- Henrietta-Caroleen High School National Register Nomination, Rutherford County (2003)
- Everetts Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- First Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- Oak City Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- West Raleigh National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (2003)
- Study List Applications: Randleman School, Randolph County; Linden School, Cumberland County; Cleveland School, Johnston County (2002)
- Peace House National Register Nomination and Tax Credit Application, Granville County (2002)
- Ashland National Register Nomination, Bertie County (2002)
- Frank and Mary Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2002)
- Winfall Historic District National Register Nomination, Perquimans County (2002)
- King Parker House National Register Nomination, Hertford County (2002)
- Study List Applications: Brentwood School, Guilford County; Powell-Horton House, Hertford County (2002)
- Porter Houses and Armstrong Kitchen National Register Nomination, Edgecombe County (2002)
- Hauser Farm (Horne Creek Farm State Historic Site) National Register Nomination, Surry County (2001)
- Garrett's Island House National Register Nomination, Washington County (2000)
- CSS Neuse National Register Nomination, Lenoir County (1999)
- St. Luke's A.M.E. Church National Register Nomination, Halifax County (1999); church destroyed by Hurricane Floyd in September 1999

LOCAL DESIGNATION REPORTS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

- Downtown Concord Historic District Local Designation Report, Cabarrus County (2008)
- Lexington Residential Historic District and Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Local Designation Reports and Design Guidelines, Davidson County (2007-2008)

- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Local Historic District Designation Report, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007)
- Ludwick and Elizabeth Summers House Local Landmark Designation Report, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County (2007)
- James B. and Diana M. Dyer House, Local Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2005)
- Grimes Mill Local Landmark Designation Report, Lexington, Davidson County (2005)

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORTS AND MANAGEMENT PLANS

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

SECTION 106 REPORTS

- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Greensboro Northern and Eastern Loops, Guilford County (2006)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: US 52 Improvement Project, Forsyth County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: NC 109 Improvement Project, Forsyth and Davidson Counties (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 158 (Elizabeth Street) from NC 34 (North Water Street) to US 17 Business in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 17 Business/NC 37 from the Perquimans River Bridge to the NC 37 split, Hertford vicinity, Perquimans County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Improvements to NC 33 from US 264 in Greenville to US 64 in Tarboro, Pitt and Edgecombe Counties (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Kerr Avenue Improvements, Wilmington, New Hanover County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Salem Creek Connector, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2004)

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

- Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute, Winston-Salem, July 2008
- “Green Strategies for Historic Buildings,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2008
- The Historic New England Program in New England Studies, June 2006
- “Historic Landscapes: Planning, Management, and Cultural Landscape Reports,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2005
- Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Winterthur, Wilmington, Delaware
- “NEPA Environmental Cross-Cutters Course,” presented by National Environmental Protection Agency in Raleigh, N.C., July 2002

CLAY GRIFFITH

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Owner/Architectural Historian

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EDUCATION:

- Master of Architectural History (1993)
University of Virginia
- Bachelor of Science, Architecture (1990)
Georgia Institute of Technology
- Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law (1994)

EXPERIENCE:

- **Acme Preservation Services, LLC, Asheville, NC**
November 2007 – present

Formed single-member limited liability company to provide historic preservation consulting services. Services provided include preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations, local landmark designation reports, rehabilitation tax credit applications, municipal historic architectural resources surveys, Section 106 compliance reports, and historical research.

- **Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., Asheville, NC**
January 2002 – October 2007

Served as Senior Architectural Historian in Asheville office of private consulting firm. Responsibilities included preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations, local landmark designation reports, rehabilitation tax credit applications, municipal historic architectural resources surveys, Section 106 compliance reports, and historical research.

- **North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Western Office, Asheville, NC**
July 1998 – January 2002

Preservation Specialist serving the 25-county western region of North Carolina. Administered State Historic Preservation Office programs including statewide inventory of historic properties, survey and planning grant supervision, National Register of Historic Places nominations, environmental review, technical assistance, and public education.

- **North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh, NC**
June 1993 – June 1998

Preservation Specialist with Historic Architectural Resources Section. Responsible for conducting and preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Duties included conducting field work, identifying and documenting historic resources, evaluating National Register eligibility, and assessing effects to minimize impacts of NCDOT undertakings.

CLAY GRIFFITH

RECENT PROJECTS:

- *Asheville Survey Update*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina (*ongoing*)
- *Biltmore School National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation National Register Nomination*, Hickory, Catawba County, North Carolina
- *East Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination*, Brevard, Transylvania County, North Carolina
- *“Spread Out” Historic District Study List Application*, Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina
- *Adams-Millis Corporation Plant No. 8 National Register Nomination and Part 1 Tax Credit Application*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Mill Farm Inn National Register Nomination*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Richard Sharp Smith House Local Designation Report and National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Broyhill Conover Plant Redevelopment Determination of Eligibility and Recordation (for City of Conover)*, Conover, Catawba County, North Carolina
- *Tryon Downtown Survey and Trade Street Commercial Historic District Study List Application*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Monte Vista Hotel National Register Nomination and Local Landmark Designation Report*, Black Mountain, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Bank of Tryon National Register Nomination*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Mooreville Cotton Mill National Register of Historic Places Nomination and Rehabilitation Tax Credit Application*, Mooreville, Iredell County, North Carolina
- *Wilson Lick Ranger Station Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation (for USDA Forest Service)*, Nantahala National Forest, Macon County, North Carolina (co-authored with Lynn Marie Pietak, Ph.D., Archaeologist)
- *Graham County Courthouse National Register Nomination*, Robbinsville, Graham County, North Carolina
- *Historic Workcenters Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation (for USDA Forest Service)*, Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina
- *Charles E. Orr House National Register Nomination*, Brevard, Transylvania County, North Carolina
- *Franklin-Penland House National Register Nomination*, Linville Falls, Burke County, North Carolina
- *West Asheville End of Car Line Historic District National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *West Asheville-Aycock School Historic District National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina

CLAY GRIFFITH

- *Lookout Towers Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation (for US Forest Service), Nantahala and Pisgah National Forests, North Carolina*
- *The Charlton Leland (Saluda Inn) National Register Nomination, Saluda, Polk County, North Carolina*
- *South Carolina Department of Transportation Cultural Resources Survey Report, US 21 Bridge over Catawba River (for Ralph Whitehead Associates), York County, South Carolina*
- *Biltmore Hospital National Register Nomination, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*
- *South Carolina Department of Transportation Cultural Resources Survey Report, S-75 (Cherokee Road) over US 29 Bridge Replacement Project (for Kennedy Engineering and Associates), Anderson County, South Carolina*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Replace Bridge 86 on SR 1328 over Howard Creek, Watauga County, North Carolina*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Replace Bridge 33 on SR 1335 over Meat Camp Creek, Watauga County, North Carolina*
- *Sunset Terrace Historic District National Register Nomination, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*
- *Mars Hill High School National Register Nomination, Mars Hill, Madison County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report for Newfound Gap Road, Phase II, Great Smoky Mountains National Park (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.), Swain County, North Carolina*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey Report, Replace Bridge 246 on SR 1503 over Laurel Creek, Evaluation of Ebbs Chapel School, Madison County, North Carolina*
- *Elk Park School National Register Nomination, Elk Park, Avery County, North Carolina*
- *Sawyer Motor Company Building Local Designation Report, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*
- *South Carolina Department of Transportation, Greenville County Interchange Improvement C Projects Survey and Report (for Earth Tech, Inc.), Greenville County, South Carolina*
- *Bynum House Local Landmark Designation Report, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*
- *Grove Park Country Club Clubhouse Local Landmark Designation Report, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*

PUBLICATIONS:

- "Henry Bacon," "Douglas Ellington" and "Grove Arcade" in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. University of Tennessee Press, 2006.
- "An Inventory of Douglas Ellington's Architectural Work in Western North Carolina," in *May We All Remember Well, Vol. 2*. Robert S. Brunk Auction Services, Inc., 2001

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES
SURVEY REPORT**

**Intensive Evaluation: Ramsey Farm
Architectural Context Addendum**

**I-40/I-77 Interchange Improvements
Statesville, Iredell County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
TIP No. I-3819
WBS No. 34192
FA No. IMS-40-2**

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

**Prepared by:
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June 2010

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
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June 2010

Heather Fearnbach, Principal Investigator
Fearnbach History Services, Inc.

Date

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

Date

**I-40/I-77 Interchange Improvements
Statesville, Iredell County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
TIP No. I-3819
WBS No. 34192
FA No. IMS-40-2**

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen I-40 and I-77 to eight lanes and, as a result, improve the I-40/I-77 interchange from the current two-level full cloverleaf interchange to a four-level offset interchange by replacing three of the four existing ramps with directional ramps. The four existing one-lane ramps will be shifted outward to allow for the new two-lane directional ramps. The I-40 improvements will begin just west of SR 2003 (Radio Road) continuing east to SR 2158 (Old Mocksville Road). Improvements to I-77 will begin just north of SR 2157 (Salisbury Road) and continue north to SR 2171 (Jane Sowers Road). In addition, the I-40/US 21 interchange, the I-40/SR 2158 (Old Mocksville Road) interchange, and the I-77/SR 2321 (East Broad Street) interchange will be improved and the US 64/I-40 partial interchange will be removed. The project's purpose is to improve mobility and connectivity within the study area. Additional right-of-way acquisition and the relocation of homes and businesses will be required for this project.

On March 5, 2004 the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (HPO) sent a letter to NCDOT stating that, based on examination of their maps and files, it did not appear that any historic resources would be affected by the proposed I-40/I-77 interchange improvements. Therefore, NCDOT did not undertake additional historic resource survey. When NCDOT right-of-way agents contacted William R. Axley, the owner of the property at 1853 Norwood Drive, he stated that the buildings on his property are more than fifty years old. The NCDOT project engineer thus requested a formal historic resources evaluation in October 2009.

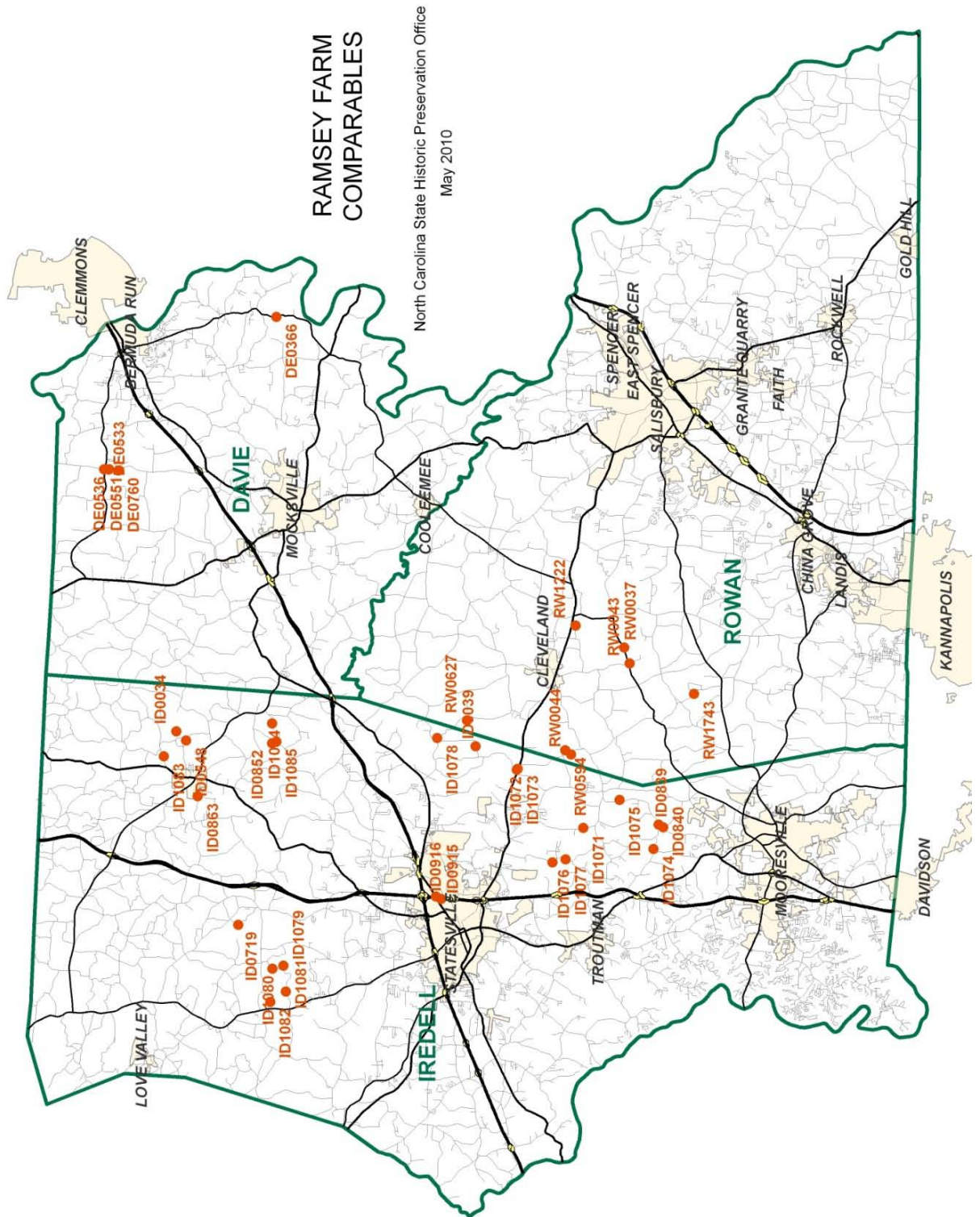
NCDOT contracted with Fearnbach History Services, Inc. (FHS) and Acme Preservation Services, LLC (APS) to complete an intensive historic resources evaluation of the historic house and outbuildings at 1853 Norwood Drive in Statesville. Architectural historians Heather Fearnbach and Clay Griffith conducted the fieldwork on October 23, 2009, photographing and mapping the property. Heather Fearnbach subsequently authored the report and Clay Griffith drew the site plans. William R. Axley, his brother Thomas R. Axley, and their aunt Peggy Axley provided family history and documentary photographs. Primary source investigation included research at the Iredell County Governmental Center, the Statesville Branch of the Iredell County Public Library, the Z. Smith Reynolds Library at Wake Forest University, the Forsyth County Public Library in Winston-Salem, and the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh. The Iredell County architectural survey publication (1978) by Gary Freeze and Ruth Little-Stokes and the survey files at the HPO in Raleigh provided architectural context.

FHS and APS submitted the Ramsey Farm evaluation report in November 2009. NCDOT concurred with the report's findings that the Ramsey House and outbuildings on the west side of I-77 are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but the HPO felt that additional

architectural context was needed to make an eligibility determination as Iredell County's historic architecture survey is almost thirty years old. NCDOT thus contracted with FHS and APS to survey historic dwellings and outbuildings similar to those on the Ramsey Farm in Iredell, Davie, and Rowan counties. Architectural historian Heather Fearnbach conducted the fieldwork in April 2010, photographing comparable properties, plotting them on USGS topographical maps, and interviewing property owners. She subsequently authored the report. Michael Southern, Senior Architectural Historian and GIS Coordinator at the HPO, created the three-county map that illustrates the relative locations of the surveyed properties.

This project would not have been possible without the courtesy of property owners who graciously allowed building photography and shared historical background information. Their assistance is much appreciated.

FHS and APS 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 property evaluation meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.



Map illustrating the relative locations of dwellings and/or outbuildings comparable to those on the Ramsey Farm, created by Michael Southern, Senior Architectural Historian and GIS Coordinator, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, May 2010

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I. Architectural Context

Thirty years of development have dramatically altered the Iredell County landscape, particularly near major transportation corridors such as Interstates 40 and 77 and US Highways 70 and 64, but also along secondary routes including US Highway 21 and NC Highways 115 and 901. Only a few properties have been listed in the National Register since the Iredell County architectural survey, so the county's architectural context has not been updated in almost thirty years. The status of most buildings documented during the late 1970s is unknown, but based on FHS's cursory survey of historic resources similar to those on the Ramsey Farm, it appears that many have been lost. On a more positive note, it also seems that quite few properties that have never been documented could be recorded when the Iredell County architectural survey is updated.

Rural Late-Nineteenth-Century Dwellings

Architectural historian Ruth Little-Stokes and Iredell County historian and photographer Gary Freeze conducted an inventory of Iredell County's historic architecture in 1977, documenting 316 properties, most of which were constructed in the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Of the 179 houses they recorded in the county's rural areas, eighty were log buildings sheathed with plain weatherboards. A number of modest log and frame dwellings built before 1830 featured decorative elements such as mantels; molded door and window surrounds; paneled doors, wainscots, and shutters; beaded clapboards; and chamfered porch posts. The county's wealthiest planters occupied more elaborately finished houses, many of which were executed in Classical Revival styles. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, rural residents erected dwellings in two predominant forms: the two-story, three-bay, single-pile I-house; and a one- or one-and-a-half-story pyramidal cottage. Both forms utilized porches to create additional living space.¹

Architectural historian Laura A. W. Phillips prepared a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) nomination for Iredell County in 1978-79 that was completed with the assistance of HPO Survey and Planning Branch staff members Catherine W. Bishir and Renee Gledhill-Earley in 1980.² The buildings listed in the MRA are the most architecturally significant resources identified during the county survey. Residential property types included log houses, early frame dwellings (1790-1830), ambitious antebellum residences, and picturesque postwar houses (late 1860s-1920s).

The Ramsey House was neither included in the Iredell County survey nor mentioned in the MRA, perhaps due to the large number of intact dwellings constructed during the late nineteenth century that were extant at that time, or the proximity of the house to downtown Statesville, where much more architecturally distinctive dwellings were erected during the period. However, the Ramsey House is more comparable to rural farmhouses than city residences, as it was built several miles east of town as the seat of a four-hundred-acre farm, and now serves as a significant unaltered example of such dwellings.

¹ Gary Freeze and Ruth Little-Stokes, *An Inventory of Historic Architecture: Iredell County, North Carolina* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1978), 5, 8-9, 13.

² Iredell County's MRA was North Carolina's first multiple resource documentation form. The National Park Service no longer uses the term "MRA."

Farmhouses both fulfilled domestic needs and functioned as work centers for the business of agriculture. Women prepared and served meals for their families and farm workers, preserved food, sterilized canning and dairy equipment, washed laundry, and performed myriad other tasks in their homes. Farmhouses were typically modest in size and finish, as farmers constantly invested their often limited resources in land, livestock, seed, and fertilizer purchases; farm equipment acquisition and maintenance; and outbuilding and fencing construction, leaving little money for home building. Families expanded their dwellings as their circumstances required, and, if they replaced earlier homes with more up-to-date residences, often repurposed the older buildings as tenant houses, barns, sheds, or granaries. Reformers attempted to improve rural roads, schools, mail service, and public utility availability during the first decades of the twentieth century, but many North Carolina farms provided their own utilities—running water, sanitary sewer, and electricity—through the 1940s.³

FHS's April 2010 windshield survey indicated that a large number of Iredell County's late-nineteenth-century farmhouses have been modified, abandoned, or demolished. The predominant extant examples are I-houses, modest one- or one-and-one-half-story gable-roofed dwellings, and hip-roofed cottages, often with a decorative front-gable above the façade's central bay and sawn and/or turned porch elements. Bungalows, which were inexpensive, easy to build, and appealed to families' desires for a modern, efficient home, became the ubiquitous rural house type by the late 1910s.

³ Gemini Research. *Historic Context Survey of Minnesota Farms, 1820-1960* (St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Transportation, Office of Environmental Services, 2005), "Farmhouses," 6.143-6.146. Accessed online at http://www.dot.state.mn.us/environment/cultural_res/farmsteads.html



Ramsey House (ID0915), circa 1883, 1853 Norwood Drive, Statesville

Please see the November 2009 Ramsey Farm evaluation report for a comprehensive narrative description and historical background information.

The one-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded, circa 1883 Ramsey House has a T-plan, with a front-gable wing at the west end and a side-gable wing extending to the east. Original chamfered posts support the front porch, which extends across the façade and wraps around the southeast and southwest corners. A small gable surmounts the porch's central entrance bay. Original six-over-six sash framed by operable louvered shutters illuminate the interior with the exception of three second-floor windows—including two in the German-sided gabled dormers—that contain original two-over-two sash. The triangular pediments surmounting each second-floor window reflect a Gothic Revival-style influence.

A few other notable late-nineteenth-century Iredell County dwellings also incorporate Gothic Revival stylistic elements. The circa 1890 James Butler House stands vacant in a field east of Harmony on Butler Mill Road's west side. The one-story, side-gable-roofed, weatherboarded dwelling has a steeply-pitched central front-gable above a hip-roofed front porch. Scroll brackets and a sawnwork bargeboard (much of which is missing) ornament the main block's cornice. The porch frieze intersperses the same sawnwork bargeboard with fascia boards pierced with a lozenge motif. The thin porch posts have tapered bases, lozenge-shaped central sections with carved circles flanked by triangular-shaped openings, applied decoration at the top edge, and sawnwork brackets. The sawnwork porch balustrade documented in 1977 is no longer in place. The house retains some original four-over-four window sash with pointed-arch surrounds above the main block's first-story windows and fanlights surmounting the attic windows. The one-story rear gabled ell may be the dwelling's earliest section, as evidenced by the stone chimney at its north end.



James Butler House (ID0548), circa 1890, located in a field east of Harmony on Butler Mill Road's west side



Tomlin tenant house (ID0863), late-nineteenth-century, 306 Tomlin Road, Harmony vicinity

The late-nineteenth-century Tomlin tenant house, located just a few miles west of the Butler House on Harmony's west side, also has a triple-A-roof and vernacular sawnwork gable and porch decoration. The one-story frame dwelling retains a double-leaf front door flanked by four-pane sidelights and four-over-four sash windows. Although the German-sided main block and the weatherboarded rear addition retain little paint, the area under the front porch displays evidence of a vibrant paint scheme consisting of a white field with red and blue window, door, and porch trim. The current owner, Samuel Dwight Tomlin, stated that the tenant house was moved from the site

where his son David Tomlin built a new house (280 Tomlin Road) to its current location approximately six hundred feet to the west at 306 Tomlin Road around forty years ago. The expansive late-nineteenth-century frame barn that stands east of the tenant house was damaged in a storm a few years ago, but remains the county's most architecturally significant barn from the era. Other extant late-nineteenth-century frame outbuildings include a corncrib/equipment shed, granary, and chicken house.⁴



Atkins-Myers House (ID1078), late nineteenth century, 136 Barnhill Road, Elmwood vicinity

The Atkins-Myers Farm was not documented during the Iredell County architectural survey, but contains a one-story residence similar in form to the Ramsey House. The Atkins family erected a dwelling and frame outbuildings on their property in Chambersburg Township just west of the Iredell/Rowan County line (northeast of the Ramsey Farm) in the late nineteenth century. According to current owner Roger Myers, the Atkinses acquired the property in the eighteenth century and owned it until the 1930s, when Mark Atkins was forced to sell the farm during the economic depression. Grady Hall bought the property at an auction subsequently sold the 650-acre property to John A. and Emma Myers in 1950. The Myers family constructed concrete block outbuildings including a chicken house and a milking parlor and began operating a dairy farm. Before building a new brick-veneered residence in 1964, John Myers moved the one-story weatherboarded house approximately six hundred feet southeast of its original location at what is now 640 Barry Oak Road to its current location at 136 Barnhill Road, where it rests on a concrete block foundation. The one-story, weatherboarded dwelling then housed African American sharecropper Blanche McGee and her family for many years.⁵

⁴ Although the Iredell County survey publication and MRA identify this property as the Tomlinson farm, it actually belonged to the Tomlin family. Samuel Dwight Tomlin, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 2010. See page 24 for barn photograph and page 34 for corncrib/equipment shed and granary photographs.

⁵ Roger Myers, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 2010. According to N. R. Kinney's 1917 "Map of Iredell County," J. A. Atkins owned the farm at that time.

John and Emma Myers's son Roger began renovating the house in 1994, replacing the weatherboards, the porch posts and balustrade, and the decorative sawnwork bargeboard in the front gable in kind and installing a standing-seam metal roof in place of the original pressed-tin shingle roof. Like the Ramsey House, the house has a T-plan, with a front-gable wing at the north end and a side-gable wing extending to the south. The porch wraps around the south wing, which features a central gable on the front roof slope. The north wing retains original four-over-four sash windows and pointed arch window surrounds; some of the other windows have been replaced. Roger Myers used salvaged paneled doors, transoms, mantels, flooring, and interior window and door trim from the demolished Nooe Apartments in Statesville to upgrade the interior.⁶

Several Iredell County residents constructed stylish homes around the turn of the twentieth century in the small rural community of Elmwood, located east of Statesville in Chambersburg Township. Railroad tracks and US Highway 70's original two-lane corridor and new four-lane alignment bisect Elmwood, but two particularly intact historic dwellings that were not included in the 1977 Iredell County architectural survey stand north of the railroad tracks on Thompson Lane east of its junction with Elmwood Road. N. R. Kinney's 1917 "Map of Iredell County," shows that A. L. Lowery owned property at that approximate location at that time.



House (ID1072), circa 1900, 1135 Elmwood Road, Elmwood

The one-story German-sided house at the northeast corner of Elmwood Road and Thompson Lane (1135 Elmwood Road) has a side-gable roof with a short gabled wing featuring a projecting hip-roofed bay at the façade's east end and two gabled rear ells. Bracketed, chamfered posts on plinths support the wrap-around porch, which has an enclosed section at its northwest end. The dwelling retains original two-over-two sash windows, a boxed cornice with gable-end returns, and a standing-seam metal roof.

⁶ Ibid.

The Queen Anne cottage located to the east at 117 Thompson Lane manifests the hip-roofed form and Victorian-era decorative elements seen in stylish late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century Iredell County residences. The one-and-one-half-story weatherboarded dwelling has a high hipped roof with a central dormer on the front slope flanked by cross-gable bays. Wood shingles sheath the gable ends and the dormer, which all have deep cornice returns. Turned posts and a spindle frieze characterize the wraparound porch, which has been enclosed at the west end to create a sunroom. The porch balustrade is a modern replacement. Large one-over-one sash windows and a transom over the front door illuminate the interior.



House (ID01073) circa 1900, 117 Thompson Lane, Elmwood



Pickney Alexander Shinn House (ID0840), early twentieth century, 816 Shinnville Road, Shinnville

The Pickney Alexander Shinn House, which stands on a hill at the south corner of the Shinnville and Weathers Creek Road intersection in Barringer Township, is almost identical in form to the aforementioned Queen Anne cottage several miles to the north in Elmwood. The one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling has a high hipped roof with a large, pedimented, central dormer on the front slope flanked by cross-gable bays. The gables retain ornate sawnwork and spindle bargeboards and pointed-arch window openings, but the upper story's windows have been replaced. Original two-over-two sash windows light the first story. A wide porch supported by turned posts spanned by a turned balustrade wraps around the façade and north elevation and a one-story gabled wing extends from the east (rear) elevation. Tall interior brick chimneys stacks pierce the main block's roof. The Shinn House has been sheathed with vinyl German siding on the first story and vinyl shakes in the gables since it was photographed in 1977.

FHS photographed a few significantly-altered, rural, late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century Iredell County dwellings that were not included in the 1977 architectural survey to illustrate the typical condition of such residences in comparison to the Ramsey House, which retains all of its character-defining exterior and interior features. The one-story frame dwelling erected by Lewis Andrew White around 1915 at 822 Shiloh Road southeast of Statesville has a pressed-metal-shingle, gable-on-hip roof with a large central dormer on the front roof slope. The house retains most of its original four-over-four sash windows, a brick end chimney with stepped shoulders and a corbelled stack, and weatherboards under the hip-roofed front porch, but fibrous wood paneling covers most of the original siding. The White family constructed a small gabled addition on the east elevation in the early 1970s and have remodeled the interior. The property includes a front-gable-roofed barn with metal siding and another outbuilding in ruinous condition west of the house, and a one-story, front-gable-roofed tenant house on the north side of Shiloh Road.⁷



Lewis Andrew White House (ID1077), circa 1915, 822 Shiloh Road, Statesville vicinity

⁷ The Whites used materials salvaged from an earlier house to construct the tenant house. Billy Ray White, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 2010.



House (ID1083), circa 1900, 226 Powell Bridge Road, Harmony vicinity

A one-story, frame, turn-of-the-twentieth-century dwelling stands vacant at 226 Powell Bridge Road near Harmony, facing an expansive cattle farm rather than the paved road. Gabled wings flank the central hip-roofed section, with the eastern wing extending to a perpendicular gable-roofed addition. Six-over-six sash illuminate the interior. Beadboard walls and ceilings, paneled doors, and a mantel with a pointed-arch lintel above pilasters were visible through the open exterior door in the western wing’s rear room. The house has a standing-seam metal roof, is sheathed in asbestos siding, and rests on a concrete block foundation, likely indicating that it was moved. The 147-acre farm, which encompasses two German-sided outbuildings—a gable-roofed barn and a small shed-roofed building—as well as modern metal-sided cattle, hay, and equipment sheds, is currently for sale.⁸



House (ID1084), 1917, 2681 Old Mocksville Road, Harmony vicinity

⁸ N. R. Kinney’s 1917 “Map of Iredell County” illustrates that A. C. Harrison (last name spelling unclear) owned property at this approximate location. Patricia P. Church is currently the property’s trustee.

The one-story pyramidal cottage built in 1917 at 2681 Old Mocksville Road near Harmony features large, central, hip-roofed dormers on its front and rear roof slope. Square posts on brick piers support the wraparound porch, which has been enclosed at the north end. A series of additions project from the rear elevation, including a hyphen connecting the main block to a side-gable-roofed wing with an attached shed-roofed carport. A new metal roof protects the house, which is sheathed in vinyl siding. Replacement narrow six-over-six sash windows illuminate the interior. A three-bay equipment shed, a hay shed, a long shed-roofed outbuilding, a metal-sided front-gabled outbuilding with an equipment shed addition, a German-sided outbuilding, a circa 1950s concrete block dwelling, and a modern three-bay garage stand near the house. Lloyd Albert and Mary Ann Glascock Mullinax currently own the property.

Numerous two-story, frame, late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century dwellings stand throughout rural Iredell County, but many have been altered or abandoned. As this house form was much more prevalent in the late 1970s, many of these resources were not included in the county-wide architectural survey. For example, the weatherboarded, triple-A-roofed I-house constructed by A. C. Plyler at 650 Shiloh Road in 1915 retains material integrity although it stands between two later family dwellings: a brick Ranch house built in 1973 and a mobile home. The hip-roofed front porch has a replacement floor system and posts, the windows have been covered with metal siding, and some siding is missing from the one-story rear ell's east elevation. The house has a standing-seam-metal roof and rests on brick piers. A. C. Plyler once grew cotton, corn, and other crops on his eighty-eight-acre farm. His son Leonard Dean Plyler now owns 5.63 acres encompassing the family dwellings and outbuildings constructed after 1973.⁹



A. C. Plyler House (ID1076), 1915, 650 Shiloh Road, Statesville vicinity

⁹ Leonard Dean Plyler, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 2010. N. R. Kinney's 1917 "Map of Iredell County," illustrates A. C. Plyler's residence along with several other Plyler family homes in the vicinity.

The mid-nineteenth-century, frame, Greek Revival-style McNeely House documented in the 1977 Iredell County survey appears to have been demolished, but a late-nineteenth-century McNeely family residence that has not been previously surveyed stands on the east side of Bethesda Road near Amity Hill. The triple-A-roofed I-house has a hip-roofed front-porch with original turned posts, sawnwork brackets, parallel two-story rear ells, a one-story rear addition, and side and rear shed- and hip-roofed porches, most of which are screened or enclosed. The complex includes mid-twentieth-century agricultural buildings and a new residence. A log building with a brick end chimney—which may be an earlier family dwelling—stands in a pasture southeast of the I-house.¹⁰



McNeely House (ID1071), late-nineteenth century 1005 Bethesda Road, Amity Hill vicinity

These farmhouses represent the wide range of dwelling forms and styles constructed in Iredell County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. FHS's April 2010 windshield survey indicated that a large number of such resources have been modified, abandoned, or demolished since the 1977 Iredell County architectural survey, making the Ramsey House a particularly important example as the house retains all of its character-defining features.

¹⁰ N. R. Kinney's 1917 "Map of Iredell County" illustrates that W. A. McNeely owned property at this approximate location.



Hellard-Hartness Farm (ID1079), 258 Bailey Farm Road, Central vicinity

Agricultural Landscape

Much of Iredell County, particularly near Interstates 40 and 77 and US Highways 70 and 64, but also along US Highway 21 and NC Highways 115 and 901, has lost its bucolic character to commercial, industrial, and residential development. Northern Iredell County's setting remains predominantly rural, however, with gently rolling topography and an intact agrarian landscape including farm buildings, roads, creeks, fields, pastures, fences, and wooded areas. Such landscape features convey the visual character typical of many Piedmont North Carolina farmsteads during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Although the numbers of Iredell County dairy farmers have declined dramatically since the mid-twentieth century, many farmers are still raising beef cattle.

Most historic farms reflect the efficiency of a diversified, progressive agricultural operation. Building arrangement was intended to take advantage of the topography while economizing labor. Farm buildings were erected in high, well-drained areas, with outbuildings located far enough away from the house to minimize odors, insects, noise, and fire danger, but not at such a distance that chore completion routes were needlessly long. Outbuildings and structures associated with the domestic sphere were closest to the family dwelling, while buildings needed for crop and livestock production were farther away. Farm buildings were grouped according to function.¹¹

General purpose and livestock barns stood close to farm roads, fields, and pastures. Equipment sheds were conveniently located in farmyards and along the farm roads. Some farm machinery, carriages, and later automobiles were housed and serviced close to dwellings, while tractors, plows, and harvesting machines were stored in the large equipment sheds closer to the agricultural fields. Granaries, corncribs, silos, and hay sheds were located close to barns and pastures to allow for easy access to livestock feed.¹²

The earliest Iredell County outbuildings were erected in the vernacular tradition of Piedmont farm buildings, utilizing readily available materials and basic framing techniques. Late-nineteenth and

¹¹ Gemini Research, *Historic Context Survey of Minnesota Farms, 1820-1960* (St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Transportation, Office of Environmental Services, 2005), 6.179. Accessed online at http://www.dot.state.mn.us/environment/cultural_res/farmsteads.html.

¹² *Ibid.*, 6.61, 6.233.

early- to mid-twentieth-century outbuildings manifest progressive agricultural trends, conforming to specifications published in *The Progressive Farmer* and Agricultural Extension Service bulletins. The Iredell Test Farm (also known as the Piedmont Experiment Station and the State Farm), established on two hundred acres west of Statesville in 1902 to serve as the state's third experimental farm, included models of the most up-to-date outbuildings for educational purposes.¹³

F. T. Meacham superintended the Iredell Test Farm from 1903 until 1930, and James A. Butler, formerly Iredell County's school superintendent, became North Carolina's first farm extension agent in 1907. Farm agents conducted site visits, distributed bulletins, organized meetings and demonstration farm tours, and developed soil conservation and crop rotation plans for hundreds of farms. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture held farmers' institutes to promote new agricultural practices, and attendance was particularly high at the Iredell Test Farm.¹⁴

Building planning, financing, and construction was always an important part of farm operation, no matter the farm size or type, but became a particularly significant issue during the depression years. Farmers erected buildings in the most economical manner possible, using inexpensive, readily available, or salvaged materials. Farm buildings were often remodeled, expanded, or moved as productivity increased or needs changed. Utility was the primary consideration; appearance was secondary.¹⁵

¹³ Homer Kever, *Iredell: Piedmont County* (Statesville: Brady Printing Company, 1976), 371-373.

¹⁴ Ibid.; William L. Carpenter and Dean W. Colvard, *Knowledge is Power: A History of the School of Agriculture and Life Sciences at North Carolina State University* (Raleigh: North Carolina State University, 1987), 133, 137-141. North Carolina was the first Southern state to invite farm women to the institutes, where, in meetings held separately from the men's sessions, extension agents addressed topics ranging from growing home gardens to cooking, baking, canning, basic medical care, and education. Statesville leaders recognized the importance of maintaining an interest in farming among the younger generation, and appointed Celeste Henkel as Iredell County's first home demonstration agent in 1915. Henkel worked with white students, while Mary A. Charlton, who married Statesville physician Dr. R. S. Holliday, organized agricultural education initiatives in the African American community beginning in 1919. Melissa Smith, ed., *Preserving Our Heritage: The History of African Americans in Statesville and Iredell County* (Statesville: Secure Development Corporation, 1998), 2.

¹⁵ Gemini Research, *Historic Context Survey of Minnesota Farms*, 5.1-5.9.

Iredell County Outbuildings

Laura Phillips found that three Iredell County farms were of agricultural as well as architectural significance. Two of these properties—the circa 1861 Greek Revival-style Henry Eccles House and two-story log barn in Cool Spring and the circa 1820 hall-parlor plan Perciphull Campbell House and log smokehouse in the Union Grove vicinity—had only a few, but noteworthy, associated farm buildings. As these outbuildings are not comparable to the Ramsey Farm outbuildings in terms of construction date, form, and materials, FHS did not document them for the purposes of this report and their current status is unknown. The Waddell-Click Farm in the Elmwood vicinity contains the county’s most extensive antebellum log building collection—a circa 1810 two-story dwelling and circa 1820-1860 log outbuildings including a smokehouse, a one-and-one-half-story slave quarter, and a corncrib/granary. This property is substantially intact.¹⁶

Identifying Iredell County agricultural outbuildings similar to those on the Ramsey Farm was a difficult task. Barns, smokehouses, corncribs, granaries, wellhouses, and tobacco barns were so plentiful in the late 1970s that only the most unique and intact examples were included in the survey, but such buildings have diminished significantly in quantity and integrity since then. FHS revisited previously documented properties such as the Waddell-Click Farm and identified some farms which had never been surveyed but contain outbuildings comparable to the Ramsey Farm complex. However, as log barns are often sheathed with later wood or metal siding and outbuildings are usually located some distance from the public right-of-way, FHS’s windshield survey results are certainly not comprehensive. Generally, northern Iredell County retains more intact outbuildings than the area south of Interstate 40 and the Interstate 77 corridor, which has been heavily developed.

The discovery of significant undocumented Iredell County farm complexes such as the Hellard-Hartness and Cartner farms underscores the need for an updated architectural survey, as resources that were commonplace thirty years ago are now rare survivals. The Hellard-Hartness Farm at 258 Bailey Farm Road near Central encompasses a circa 1900 frame I-house, a two-room frame kitchen, a frame smokehouse, a log outbuilding (perhaps an earlier smokehouse) with frame equipment shed additions, a two-story frame barn with shed additions, a frame corncrib/granary flanked by equipment sheds, a five-bay frame equipment shed, and two modern hay sheds.¹⁷ The Cartner Farm at 123 Cartner Road near Harmony contains an intact, weatherboarded, two-story dwelling erected in 1905; a log barn with frame additions; frame outbuildings including a smokehouse, an equipment

¹⁶ Additional research was conducted for the MRA preparation, and sometimes resulted in building construction date conclusions that differ from earlier assessments. Therefore, the building dates referenced in this report are drawn from the MRA rather than the survey publication. Laura A. W. Phillips, Catherine W. Bishir, and Renee Gledhill-Earley, “Historic Resources of Iredell County,” Multiple Resource Area Nomination on file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 1980. All of the Waddell-Click outbuildings were extant in 2000, but only the smokehouse, slave quarter, well house, and log corncrib/granary were documented during the FHS survey in 2010 as the property owner was not home. The log stable may still be extant, but FHS was only able to verify the status of buildings visible from the road.

¹⁷ N. R. Kinney’s 1917 “Map of Iredell County” illustrates that A. N. Hellard owned property just south of Snow Creek Church. The Hellard House and the church were located adjacent to an old road bed that is still visible through the woods. The current road alignment is east of both properties.

shed/corncrib, a metal-sided building (most likely a granary), cattle and hay sheds, and a barn; a concrete block milking parlor; and cement stave and metal silos.¹⁸ Both farms are still functioning.



Cartner Farm (ID1085), 123 Cartner Road, Harmony vicinity, looking south from Heartland Drive (above) and north from Old Mocksville Road (below)



FHS also included some western Rowan and Davie county farms, most of which have remained in the same families for many generations and are listed in the National Register, as context.

Barns

Barn forms changed as farming evolved from a subsistence enterprise into a mechanized industry. Most barns erected before the late nineteenth century were log, and many, like the Ramsey's barn, were expanded with shed additions and continued to function through the twentieth century, providing livestock shelter and hay storage. Ruth Little-Stokes and Gary Freeze identified several basic log barn forms: single-pen, double-pen with an open central passage, and three-part with narrow central sections and larger end sections created by log partition walls. The barn on the Ramsey Farm falls into the latter category, as did the Sharpe Barn in the Central vicinity and the Calvin Shinn Barn in Shinnville, both of which have been demolished within the past few years. The latest log barn Freeze and Little-Stokes surveyed was a double-pen structure built around 1900 on the Robert Williams farm.¹⁹

¹⁸ N. R. Kinney's 1917 "Map of Iredell County" illustrates that A. A. Cartner owned property at this approximate location. According to Herman Cartner, his grandfather Lonnie Cartner built the house. Conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 2010.

¹⁹ Ibid.; Gary Freeze and Ruth Little-Stokes, *An Inventory of Historic Architecture*, 14-15, 55, 58. Based on the location given on the Iredell County survey map, the Sharpe Barn is no longer extant. The Calvin Shinn House and



Barn on Ramsey Farm (ID0916), third quarter of the nineteenth century, southwest oblique view (above), and southeast oblique view (below)



Barn were in such deteriorated condition that they were demolished approximately two years ago according to Carla Norman, the Pickney Alexander Shinn House owner. Conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 2010.



Fait Harmon Barn (ID0719), mid-nineteenth-century, 397 Bussell Road, Charles vicinity southeast oblique (above) and original hollowed log trough in south stall (below)



FHS's survey verified that the mid-nineteenth-century, double-pen, log Fait Harmon Barn in the Charles vicinity is extant and retains an original hollowed log trough, but the building has deteriorated in condition and now sits abandoned and overgrown in a field. Part of the metal roof is missing and the two of three equipment shed additions have collapsed.

Although Iredell County farmers including Roger Myers indicated that log barns once stood on their property, FHS documented only one log barn on an Iredell County farm that had not been previously surveyed. The one-and-one-half-story log barn on the Cartner Farm near Harmony has shed additions on three sides and a replacement, steeply-pitched, front-gable metal roof. A board-and-batten door provides access to the first-story room, while the narrower second-story loft opening does not have a door.



Barn on Cartner Farm (ID1085), mid-nineteenth-century, 123 Cartner Road, Harmony vicinity

Most extant Iredell County barns are more specialized frame buildings erected from the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century, often based on agricultural extension service guidance, publications, and demonstration buildings. Samuel Tomlin erected a two-and-a-half-story, weatherboarded, frame barn with a double-pitched front-gable roof on his farm west of Harmony in the late-nineteenth-century. Although the building suffered storm damage a few years ago, it remains the county's most architecturally significant barn from the era. The frame barn at James Clay Cambell built behind the Morrison-Campbell House in 1922 is not as large, but also has a double-pitched front-gable roof and wooden ventilation slats under the eaves. A particularly notable newly-identified frame barn is the large, circa 1930s, front-gable-roofed structure that Sam Brinkley purchased from the Iredell Test Farm and moved to property he owned near Central in northwestern Iredell County around 1958. The Hellard-Hartness Farm complex a few miles to the north also contains a sizable two-story, frame, front-gable-roofed barn with shed additions. This barn has the same form as many log barns; stalls flank the central open corridor below the hay loft. By the 1950s, cost-effective and sanitary concrete block barns and milking parlors began to replace comparable frame buildings throughout the region.²⁰

²⁰ The Brinkley Farm also contains a one-story, front-gable-roofed, frame dwelling erected in 1938 and several frame outbuildings. Sam Brinkley spent \$300 to purchase and dismantle the barn and an additional \$300 to move and reconstruct it. The Hellard-Hartness Farm encompasses a frame I-house and log and frame outbuildings. Bill Parlier, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 2010.



**Late-nineteenth-century Tomlin Barn (ID0863)
north side of Tomlin Road east of 306 Tomlin Road, Harmony vicinity**



**Circa 1930s Iredell Test Farm Barn (ID1080)
moved to Sam Brinkley's property near Central in 1958**

Western Rowan County farms retain greater numbers of log barns, many of which have two pens and an open central passage. Architectural historian Davyd Foard Hood conducted the comprehensive Rowan County architectural survey in 1977 and the Rowan County Historic Properties Commission published the results in 1983. The Historic Salisbury Foundation printed a second edition of the survey publication in 2000 after Hood updated the condition of the buildings he had surveyed. Hood found that sixty-nine percent of the primary resources were standing and in good condition, twenty-one percent had been demolished, five percent were ruinous, two percent had been relocated, and three percent had been extensively remodeled.²¹ FHS verified the current status of some of the most significant buildings that are comparable to those on the Ramsey Farm in April 2010.

The Knox Farm Historic District, perhaps the region's most intact agricultural landscape, comprises approximately 890 acres, the vast majority of which is located in western Rowan County's Cleveland and Mt. Ula townships, with a corner extending into eastern Iredell County. The Knox family has lived and farmed in the area since the mid-eighteenth century, and, in an effort to preserve their property's natural and historic resources, listed the district in the National Register in 1983. They have since protected a substantial amount of acreage with conservation easements held by the LandTrust for Central North Carolina.

The Knox Farm Historic District contains several log buildings, ranging from a late-eighteenth-century springhouse to a large two-story building erected around 1839-1845 that may have originally served as a dwelling but has functioned as a barn for most of its history. Full-height frame equipment sheds surround the building's two log sections. Vertical boards sheath the western room's walls; the loft floor system and the barn roof have collapsed.²²

The John Phifer Farm, located northwest of Cleveland just east of the Iredell-Rowan county line, encompassed 234 acres, two Phifer family dwellings and twenty-six domestic and agricultural outbuildings and landscape features when the property was listed in the National Register in 1990. The parcel associated with the house and outbuildings is now only 54.43 acres, and some more impermanent structures, such as the circa 1950s hog shelters, are no longer extant, but the remaining complex provides one of the region's most significant examples of the evolution of a subsistence farm from 1819 to the present. The Phifer Farm includes a circa 1858 double-pen log barn with early- and mid-twentieth century shed additions. The stables flanking the central threshing or cutting room contain long wooden troughs; the loft above served as hay storage.²³

The Barber Farm, located southeast of Cleveland, contains 241.68 acres, two family dwellings, and log, frame, and stone outbuildings and structures constructed from the mid-nineteenth century through the late 1940s. A circa 1855 double-pen log barn stands in a pasture west of the primary outbuilding complex. The log section consists of two pens bordering a central open area below a

²¹ Davyd Foard Hood, *The Architecture of Rowan County: A Catalogue and History of Surviving 18th, 19th, and Early 20th Century Structures* (Salisbury: Historic Salisbury Foundation, Inc., 2000), 10.

²² Davyd Foard Hood, "Knox Farm Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination on file at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, 1990.

²³ Davyd Foard Hood, "John Phifer Farm," National Register of Historic Places nomination on file at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, 1990.

hay loft. A frame addition extends from the west end and equipment sheds from the remaining three elevations. The Barber Farm was listed in the National Register in 2003.²⁴



Circa 1855 double-pen log barn on the Barber Farm (RW1222) in Rowan County



Circa 1858 double-pen log barn on the John Phifer Farm (RW0627) in Rowan County

²⁴ Jennifer F. Martin, "Barber Farm," National Register of Historic Places nomination on file at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, 2003.



Mid-nineteenth-century log barn on the Hall Farm (RW0037) in Rowan County



The National Register-listed Hall Family House complex in the Bear Poplar vicinity contains a mid-nineteenth-century log barn that the Halls moved to its current location in the early twentieth century, perhaps about the time they constructed a large new gambrel-roofed frame barn in 1925. Two log pens with an open central section are beneath the main gable-roofed block, and the National Register nomination indicates that the shed-roofed section projecting from the west elevation is another log pen that was modified to store feed after the move. The Halls constructed the two sheds flanking the main block in 1952 to replace earlier sheds.²⁵

²⁵ Davyd Foard Hood, "Hall Family House," National Register of Historic Places nomination on file at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, 1982. The gambrel-roofed frame barn and some other outbuildings have been demolished since the property was National Register-listed and a large new two-story garage attached to the Hall House's rear elevation by a one-story hyphen.

Wood Grove, an important circa 1820s, two-story, brick plantation house that stands near Bear Poplar (several miles west of the Hall Farm) did not retain any historic outbuildings at the time it was added to the National Register in 1982.²⁶ Since that time, a small log outbuilding, likely a smokehouse, has been moved into the rear yard, and a log barn moved into the pasture on the opposite side of Cress Road. Several new frame outbuildings have also been erected in the pasture. The log barn, only visible from a distance, appears to contain a large pen on the north end and a narrow pen on the south end and is protected by a steeply-pitched metal roof and open equipment sheds that wrap around three elevations.

Davyd Foard Hood did not survey the Goodman-Wilkinson-White Farm, which encompasses a 1923 bungalow, a mid-nineteenth-century log dwelling later used as barn, a double-pen log barn, a two-story frame smokehouse, and other frame outbuildings—at 1430 Back Creek Church Road in the Mount Ulla vicinity in 1977, but he did photograph the property in 2000 during the survey update. Michael W. Goodman likely constructed the double-pen barn around the same time as his log dwelling and Charles Johnston Wilkinson probably expanded the barn with a frame addition, a gambrel roof system, and equipment sheds about the time he erected the frame bungalow.²⁷ The log pens are partially collapsed.



Mid-nineteenth-century double-pen log barn on the Goodman-Wilkinson-White Farm (RW1743) at 1430 Back Creek Church Road in the Mount Ulla vicinity

²⁶ Davyd Foard Hood, “Wood Grove,” National Register of Historic Places nomination on file at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, 1982.

²⁷ Davyd Foard Hood, *The Architecture of Rowan County*, 2000 edition, 14-15; Debra White, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 2010.



North section of the double-pen log barn on the Goodman-Wilkinson-White Farm (RW 1743)

Kirk Franklin Mohny surveyed Davie County's historic architectural resources in 1985, and the Davie County Historical and Genealogical Society published the results in 1986. He documented farm outbuildings throughout the county, including the double-pen log barn on the Bailey-Tucker Farm in Fulton Township near Advance.²⁸ The side-gable-roofed building has a large log pen with two stalls on the west end and a narrower log pen at the east end. The open central area and loft serve as hay storage. Equipment sheds wrap around the barn.



**Double-pen log barn on the Bailey-Tucker Farm (DE0366)
second quarter of the nineteenth century**

These log barns serve as an important record of early Piedmont North Carolina farmer's agricultural endeavors. Most no longer serve their original purpose and many are in deteriorated condition and their future preservation chances appear to be slim, making an intact structure such as the Ramsey Barn, which still functions as a stable, even more significant.

²⁸ Kirk Franklin Mohny, *The Historic Architecture of Davie County, North Carolina* (Winston-Salem: Winston Printing Company, 1986), 146.

Corncribs and Granaries

Only a few corncribs are mentioned in the Iredell County survey publication and the MRA, and, as with barns, the primary focus was on log buildings. The log corncrib that stood near the Stimson House in the Harmony vicinity was eight feet wide and thirty-five feet long, an unusually large dimension for this outbuilding type. Interior log partitions divided the crib into three sections. Members of the Cartner family own several farms on Cartner Road, including the property that once belonged to the Stimsons, and reported that the corncrib was demolished approximately two years ago.²⁹ The Holman-Adams House corncrib, in the Cool Spring vicinity, is also sizable, measuring six by fifteen feet. Although a small door in the gable end provided access to the interior, this corncrib also features a roof hinged at the ridge, allowing one side to be lifted up to facilitate corn storage and removal.³⁰ The slightly-smaller front-gable-roofed log corncrib that has been moved to a corner of the field in front of the new house at 1480 Shinnville Road near Amity Hill is another example of this outbuilding type. FHS was unable to determine the corncrib's provenance.



Log Corncrib (ID1075), 1480 Shinnville Road, Amity Hill vicinity

²⁹ Herman Cartner and other Cartner family members, conversations with Heather Fearnbach, April 2010. The corncrib stood near the house and outbuildings at 140 Heartland Drive.

³⁰ FHS did not verify the current status of the Holman-Adams House corncrib as it is not comparable to the corncrib at the Ramsey Farm.



**Mid-nineteenth-century Corncrib/Granary Waddell-Click Farm (ID0039)
570 Longview Road, Elmwood vicinity
southwest oblique (above) and west elevation (below)**



The Waddell-Click Corncrib/Granary in the Elmwood vicinity is intact and has a log corn crib at the south end, an open central section, and a two-part log granary at the north end. An open, two-bay equipment shed projects from the west elevation and a shed-roofed canopy from the south elevation.

Several National Register-listed Rowan County farms also contain log corncribs and granaries. A circa 1858 double-pen log outbuilding on the John Phifer Farm consists of a narrow corncrib at the north end, a central open bay, and a granary that is approximately twice as large at the south end. Henry and Ralph Phifer constructed frame equipment sheds on the north and west elevations in the mid-twentieth century, but the log sections are remarkably intact.³¹ The Knox family erected a front-gable-roofed corn storage building with two log cribs flanking a central passage during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Small square openings in the interior walls provide access to the cribs; a shutter in the weatherboarded gable secures the loft entrance. The family later built a shed-roofed equipment shelter on the east elevation.³² Several decades later, the Barbers constructed a similar front-gable-roofed building with a single log corn crib on the south side and an equipment storage area to the north. They added an equipment shed to the building's south elevation around 1940.³³

Frame corn cribs and granaries are not noted in the Iredell County survey publication or the MRA, perhaps due to their prevalence as essential outbuildings on every farm, making it difficult to create a context for the frame corncrib/granary adjacent to the Ramsey House. FHS's cursory survey in April 2010 documented several comparable corncribs and granaries, and there are undoubtedly many more. However, these resources, like many other historic outbuildings, are rarely still in use and are thus rapidly disappearing from the landscape.

The general appearance of frame corncribs and granaries changed little from the late nineteenth century through the first decades of the twentieth century. The lower wall sections of frame corncribs are usually sheathed with boards and/or metal siding, while the upper sections consist of slatted boards to provide air circulation to dry the stored ears of corn, which were stripped of husks but remained on the cobs. Wire mesh was often secured behind the wood slats to discourage rodents. Farmers often used interior ventilators (slatted frameworks) to create open space at the cribs' centers.³⁴

Granaries typically have fully-sided walls and contain wooden storage bins for field crops such as small grains and shelled corn. Farmers often constructed buildings that would serve multiple functions, with corncribs and granaries under the same roof. Corn storage occupied the area with the best air circulation, while lofts frequently served as granaries. These buildings usually stood in well-ventilated locations near barns and fields, allowing for easy access to livestock feed. By the 1950s, new combines called "picker-shellers" separated corn kernels from cobs as they were harvested. Grain dryers removed moisture from the shelled corn in a few hours, a process that took often took six months in a wood-slatted corncrib, and the feed was then stored in large prefabricated metal silos, making frame corncribs and granaries obsolete.³⁵

³¹ Davyd Foard Hood, "John Phifer Farm," National Register of Historic Places nomination on file at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, 1990.

³² Davyd Foard Hood, "Knox Farm Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination on file at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, 1990

³³ Jennifer F. Martin, "Barber Farm," National Register of Historic Places nomination on file at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, 2003.

³⁴ Gemini Research. *Historic Context Survey of Minnesota Farms, 1820-1960*, "Corncribs," 6.62 -6.63.

³⁵ Ibid.

The Ramsey Farm includes a one-and-one-half-story frame corncrib/granary with a steeply-pitched front-gable metal roof, likely constructed around 1883 and enlarged in the 1930s. Shed-roofed additions flank the original central section and an open shed supported by stripped-log posts extends across the rear (east) elevation. Horizontal weatherboards secured with cut nails sheathe the original building with the exception of the facade's southern section and the front gable's uppermost portion, which consist of slatted boards to provide air circulation for the stored corn.



Corncrib/Granary on Ramsey Farm (ID0915), ca. 1883, ca. 1930s, northwest oblique

Frame corncrib and granary forms vary widely throughout the region. In some cases, like the Tomlin Farm, farm owners erected separate buildings to store corn and grain. The frame corncrib and granary at the Tomlin Farm stand on opposite sides of Tomlin Road. The corncrib, just east of the barn, has a tall, narrow, front-gable-roofed central section with wood-slat walls flanked by frame equipment sheds. The granary, located to the southeast, is a large side-gable-roofed building with vertical board siding on the west end, German siding on the façade, and weatherboarded gable ends. A large double-leaf board-and-batten door on the north elevation's west end and a single-leaf door on the same elevation's east end provide access to the interior.



Tomlin Farm (ID0863), late-nineteenth-century corncrib/equipment shed on the north side of Tomlin Road (above) and late-nineteenth-century granary on the south side of Tomlin Road east of the corncrib (below)



The tall, narrow, circa 1930s corncrib at the Pickney Alexander Shinn House has a formed concrete foundation designed to protect stored corn from rodents and insects. Wood-slat walls allowed for air circulation. The building is now utilized as a storage shed, and thus has a modern storm door.



1930s corncrib at the Pickney Alexander Shinn House (ID0840), Shinnville

A circa 1930s German-sided outbuilding with a narrow room, likely a granary, between two equipment sheds is centrally located in a complex of deteriorated frame outbuilding behind a brick Ranch house at 657 Bailey Farm Road (several miles south of the Hellard-Hartness Farm). James Clay Campbell constructed two-story granary on the Morrison-Campbell Farm east of Harmony in 1939. The front-gable roof extends to create equipment sheds flanking the central section, which has board-and-batten doors at both levels of the façade. Two small, square, four-light windows—one on either side of the second story door—illuminate the interior.



Circa 1930s granary on the Morrison-Campbell Farm (ID0034), Harmony vicinity

Outbuildings that served multiple functions were also common. Newly identified northern Iredell County resources include a weatherboarded building on the Hellard-Hartness Farm that is similar to the Ramsey’s corncrib/granary in that a central tall, narrow, frame corncrib/granary section flanked by two equipment sheds stands adjacent to the barn and pasture. Flush boards sheath the granary’s side walls, while wood slats cover the corncrib’s walls. A board on the granary wall bears the inscription: “Blake R was born July 1, 1904.”



Circa 1900 corncrib/granary/equipment shed, Hellard-Hartness Farm (ID1079), Central vicinity



Circa 1920s corncrib/granary/equipment shed (ID1082), Farm, 289 Ford Farm Road, Central vicinity

A previously unidentified 124-acre farm at 289 Ford Farm Road in the Central vicinity encompasses a 1923 bungalow and circa 1920s frame outbuildings including chicken houses, barns, a garage, and a two-story, front-gable roofed, weatherboarded building with a corncrib and an open equipment shed on the first story and a large room, perhaps a granary, on the second story. Flush boards sheath the base of the corncrib section below the wood slats that extend to the second story level. Ethel F. Pierce currently owns the property.



**Circa 1920s meat house/corncrib/equipment shed/granary
Atkins-Myers Farm (ID1078), Elmwood vicinity**

The circa 1920s, two-story, weatherboarded outbuilding at the Atkins-Myers Farm also served multiple functions, as it contains an equipment shed, a corncrib, and a meat storage room on the first story, and a granary with wood-sided bins in the loft.

The Cartner Farm near Harmony reflects the mid-twentieth century transition from frame corncribs and granaries to silos, in that the small frame corncrib with wood-slat walls that occupies the corner of an early-twentieth-century, two-bay, frame, metal-sided equipment shed is the only frame corn storage remaining on the farm. Two large metal silos to the west and a cement stave silo to the southwest stored cattle feed.

Comparable buildings also stand on surveyed farms in Davie and Rowan counties. The early-twentieth-century weatherboarded corncrib/granary on the Bailey-Tucker Farm in Davie County is quite similar to that on the Ramsey Farm, as its central, front-gable-roofed frame section encompasses a corncrib with wood slat walls on the south side, a granary with flush boards walls on the north side, a central entrance, and equipment sheds extending from the side elevations.



Circa 1900 corncrib/granary/equipment shed, Bailey-Tucker Farm (DE0366), Davie County



**1913 corncrib/granary, Charles F. and Jane A. Bahnson House (DE0533)
Farmington, Davie County**

Francis Henry Bahnson erected a front-gable-roofed, weatherboarded corncrib/granary in the Farmington community around 1913. The building has a central entrance flanked by a corncrib with slatted walls and a granary with wood-sided storage bins. The West-Lakey Farm complex to the south includes one-story, front-gable-roofed, T-111-sided granary likely constructed in the 1920s with equipment shed additions.³⁶

³⁶ Francis Henry Bahnson erected this corncrib/granary and barn north of his family residence, the Charles F. and Jane A. Bahnson House, when he took over the farm's management. The granary on the West-Lakey Farm was damaged in a 1988 tornado and subsequently repaired. Heather Fearnbach, "Farmington Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination on file at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, 2010.

The Barber Farm in Rowan County contains two frame granaries: a two-story, side-gable-roofed, weatherboarded building erected around 1855 and a tall, front-gable-roofed, metal-sided granary Richard W. Barber constructed around 1955. The earlier granary retains wooden storage bins on the first floor. The later granary has open gable ends to allow for cross-ventilation.³⁷



**Barber Farm (RW1222), 1855 weatherboarded granary (above) and 1955 metal-sided granary (below)
Cleveland vicinity, Rowan County**



³⁷ Jennifer F. Martin, "Barber Farm," National Register of Historic Places nomination on file at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, 2003

Although feed storage is still an essential component of every farm with livestock, the advent of concrete and hollow terra cotta block in the early twentieth century followed by metal silos in the mid-twentieth century made frame corncribs and granaries almost obsolete. Surviving examples in intact outbuilding assemblages are rare, and most appear to date from the early twentieth century, making older examples, such the corncrib/granary on the Ramsey Farm, particularly significant.



Concrete and metal silos on Cartner Farm (ID1085), 123 Cartner Road, Harmony vicinity

Meat Curing and Storage Buildings

Smokehouses, used to preserve and store meat before the advent of refrigeration, were usually located near residences to protect their contents from animals and facilitate monitoring during the curing process, but at enough of a distance from other buildings to reduce fire risk. Smokehouse design required airtight construction in order to hold heat and facilitate smoking rather than cooking the meat inside. The most effective examples possessed a good ventilation system—which often took the form of louvered vents or holes in the eaves or roof—to draw smoke out of the building. Smokehouse floors were often dirt, with central fire pits, but some buildings had wood or concrete floors. Farm extension agents encouraged the construction of fireproof concrete block or hollow tile smokehouses during the mid-twentieth century.³⁸

A wide variety of smokehouses remain in Iredell, Rowan, and Davie counties. Like corncribs and granaries, meat curing houses were essential components of every farm. Most early smokehouses were log, although some were built of brick or stone, with farmers transitioning to frame construction in the late nineteenth century. Smoked meat was typically wrapped and hung from the rafters to discourage insects and animals. Wooden troughs and barrels were frequently employed to salt or pickle smaller cuts of meat.

³⁸ Gemini Research. *Historic Context Survey of Minnesota Farms, 1820-1960*, “Smokehouses,” 6.465-6.466.



Circa 1930s Meat House on the Ramsey Farm (ID0915), southwest oblique

The one-story, shed-roofed, meat-curing house north of the Ramsey House is sheathed with vertical boards and accessed through a board-and-batten door on the south elevation. Exposed rafter ends create a slight roof overhang that shelters the entrance. The Ramseys hung meat on thick round pegs attached to the upper edges of the interior walls. According to the Axleys, the building was constructed in the 1930s.³⁹

As with barns, corncribs, and granaries, the Iredell, Rowan, and Davie county architectural surveys primarily focused on nineteenth-century log smokehouses. The Iredell County survey publication and the MRA list the one-story, front-gable-roofed, log smokehouses at the Templeton House, the Waddell-Click Farm, and the Perciphull Campbell House as noteworthy examples, and many others were included in the survey. FHS's fieldwork verified that the Waddell-Click smokehouse is intact and in good condition and documented other examples including the weatherboarded hewn-log smokehouse James Clay Campbell built behind the Morrison-Campbell House in 1880 and a log building that appears to be a smokehouse at the Hellard-Hartness Farm.

The late-eighteenth-century log smokehouse east of the Knox House in Rowan County is likely one of the Piedmont's oldest outbuilding of this type. The building's walls have collapsed, and it appears that the massive log meat curing troughs inside are now carrying the roof system's load. Although the Phifer family called the front-gable-roofed log building on their Rowan County farm a smokehouse, it housed boxes used to cure meat. A deep roof overhang shelters the entrance. John Wilson Phifer probably erected the smokhouse around 1858.

³⁹ William R. Axley, conversations with Heather Fearnbach, October and November 2009, May 2010.



Waddell-Click Smokehouse (ID0039), mid-nineteenth-century, Elmwood vicinity

As was the case with frame corncribs and granaries, frame meat curing and storage buildings are not mentioned in the Iredell County survey publication or the MRA, perhaps due to their prevalence in the late 1970s. FHS thus attempted to identify examples comparable to the Ramsey Farm meat house.

The Barber Farm in Rowan County contains a frame front-gable-roofed smokehouse erected in the 1880s. The board-and-batten-sided building has an inset front door and rests on stone piers. The Barbers moved the smokehouse from its original location east of the house to its current location in the outbuilding complex southwest of the house in the 1940s.⁴⁰

The front-gable-roofed, weatherboarded smokehouse on the Hellard-Hartness Farm in Iredell County is an early-twentieth-century frame building with a deep overhang sheltering a board-and-batten door. The smokehouse rests on stone piers in the dwelling's front yard near the old road alignment, and may have been moved to this location.

The smokehouse erected around 1900 behind the James M. and Rachel S. Johnson House in Davie County's Farmington community retains a front-gable metal roof, weatherboards, a board-and-batten door on the west elevation, and small round holes in the gable ends. The front-gable-roofed, circa 1910 smokehouse behind the Richard C. and Emma B. Brown House next door is sheathed with horizontal flush board siding on the side walls and vertical boards in the gable ends, with a portion of one board on the façade removed and replaced with wooden slats to provide ventilation.⁴¹

⁴⁰ Jennifer F. Martin, "Barber Farm," National Register of Historic Places nomination on file at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, 2003.

⁴¹ Heather Fearnbach, "Farmington Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination on file at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, 2010.



**Log smokehouse with equipment shed additions (left) and frame smokehouse
Hellard-Hartness Farm (ID1079), Central vicinity**



**Circa 1900 Smokehouse, James M. and Rachel S. Johnson House (DE0551)
Farmington, Davie County**



Circa 1920s smokehouse on the Goodman-Wilkinson-White Farm (RW1743) at 1430 Back Creek Church Road in the Mount Ulla vicinity

The weatherboarded smokehouse on the Goodman-Wilkinson-White Farm in the Mount Ulla vicinity of Rowan County is unusual in that it has two stories. The front-gable-roof projects past the façade to shelter the board-and-batten doors on each level. Part of the roof is missing, and the collapse of a side addition has caused the main block to shift off of its foundation. Charles Johnston Wilkinson probably constructed the smokehouse in the 1920s.

As was often the case with farm buildings, some meat houses were incorporated into buildings that served multiple purposes. An early-twentieth-century, two-story, weatherboarded outbuilding at the Atkins-Myers Farm in Iredell County has a meat storage room at a corner on the first story beside an equipment shed and a corncrib, while a granary with wood-sided bins is in the loft (see photograph on page 37).

Rural electrification programs in the 1920s and 1930s allowed farmers to utilize refrigerators and freezers to preserve meat, beginning a decline in the need for smoke- and meat- curing houses. As is the case with other outbuilding types, these once-essential outbuildings are rapidly disappearing from the landscape, making all survivors increasingly significant.

II. Ramsey Farm National Register Eligibility Evaluation

Recent architectural survey updates throughout North Carolina have demonstrated that large numbers of previously surveyed resources have been demolished or significantly altered. FHS's cursory survey of historic resources similar to those on the Ramsey Farm indicates that many Iredell County buildings documented during the late 1970s have also been lost. Thirty years of development have dramatically altered the county's landscape, particularly near Interstates 40 and 77 and US Highways 70 and 64, but also along US Highway 21 and NC Highways 115 and 901. On a more positive note, it also appears that quite few properties that have never been documented could be recorded when the Iredell County architectural survey is updated.

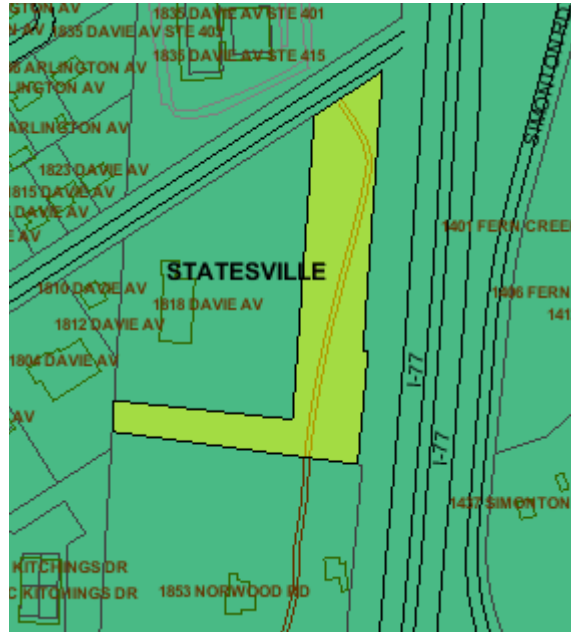
Based upon the survey of comparable historic resources in Iredell, Rowan, and Davie counties, it appears that the Ramsey Farm is eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C for architecture as a representative and intact example of an Iredell County farmhouse and outbuildings. The corncrib/granary and meat curing house are built in the vernacular tradition of Piedmont farm buildings, utilizing readily available materials and basic framing techniques. I-77's division of the farm precludes National Register eligibility for the double-pen log barn on the property's eastern section. However, the barn merits recognition as rare example of the once common Iredell County barn type.

The Ramsey Farm illustrates the evolution of a subsistence farming operation through four generations of family use. The property is of local significance as a particularly good example of a property type that was once dominant in the county and is slowly disappearing from the landscape. In many cases, farms like the Ramsey's have been abandoned and subsequently deteriorated or were demolished as families turned to other ways of life. The survivors are increasingly significant representatives of an important, but vanishing, period of Iredell County history.

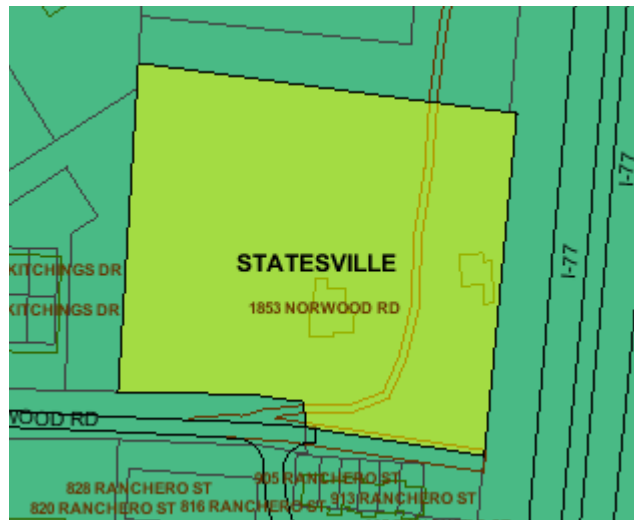
The Ramsey Farm is not recommended as eligible under any other National Register Criteria. The farm's buildings and landscape epitomize the agrarian nature of life in rural Iredell County from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries, when farmers and farm laborers made up the majority of the population. However, as I-77's construction in the mid-1960s diminished the family's ability to sustain a viable farming operation, the property has not been actively farmed for fifty years, making it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion A. The Ramseys were active in local affairs, but they did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. The farm 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.

III. Boundary Description and Justification

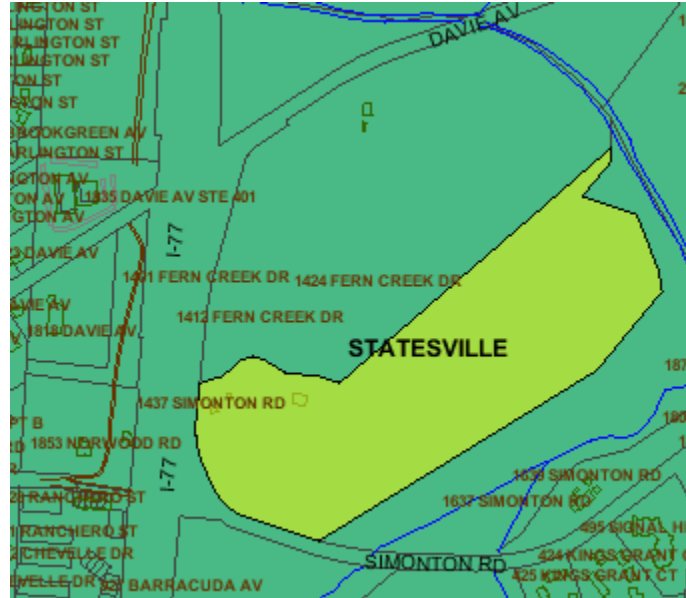
The proposed boundary of the Ramsey Farm includes two parcels with a dwelling, outbuildings, and 6.85 residual acres historically associated with the farm.



Iredell County Parcel Number 4745718503.000 encompasses 2.61 acres and follows the existing right-of-way along Davie Avenue (US 64) to the north and I-77 (which divides the Ramsey Farm) to the east.



Iredell County Parcel Number 4745716032.000 contains 4.24 acres, the Ramsey House at 1853 Norwood Road, a corncrib/granary, and a meat house, and follows the existing right-of-way along I-77 and Norwood Road to the south.



Iredell County Parcel Number 4745910148.000 contains 19.61 acres, a concrete-block tenant house at 1437 Simonton Road, a frame shed, and a log barn, and follows the existing right-of-way along I-77 and Simonton Road to the west and south. The fact that the highway divides the farm, creating what would be a discontinuous district, precludes National Register eligibility for the property's eastern section. However, the agrarian landscape does still convey the Ramsey Farm's rural character and thus merits recognition as such.

IV. Reference Table of Surveyed Properties

HPO SSN	Property Name	Property Address	Parcel ID Number	Acreage
Iredell County				
Previously Surveyed				
ID0034	Morrison-Campbell House	701 Butler Mill Road, Harmony vicinity	4881610893.000	286.25
ID0039	Waddell-Click Farm	570 Longview Road, Elmwood vicinity	4784320822.000	3.98
ID0548	James Butler House	Butler Mill Road, Harmony vicinity	4880471977.000	99
ID0719	Fait Harmon Barn	397 Bussell Road, Charles vicinity	4749164461.000	77.94
ID0839	Calvin Shinn House and Barn Site	Shinnville Road, Shinnville	4760417351.000	49.82 House and Barn demolished
ID0840	Pickney Alexander Shinn House	816 Shinnville Road, Shinnville	4669493435.000	1.88
ID0852	Stimson-Cartner Farm	140 Heartland Drive, Harmony vicinity	4788298852.000	Stimson Corncrib Demolished
ID0863	Tomlin Farm	306 Tomlin Road, Harmony vicinity	4870164979.000	9.68
Newly Identified				
ID0915	Ramsey Farm	1853 Norwood Road, Statesville	4745716032.000	4.24
ID0915	Ramsey Farm	Davie Avenue Statesville	4745718503.000	2.61
ID0916	Ramsey Tenant House and Outbuildings	1437 Simonton Road, Statesville	4745910148.000	19.61
ID1071	McNeely House	1005 Bethesda Road, Amity Hill vicinity	4761572733.000	10.21
ID1072	House	1135 Elmwood Road, Elmwood vicinity	4773735175.000	0.74
ID1073	House	117 Thompson Lane, Elmwood vicinity	4773738038.000	0.85

ID1074	Farm	749 Houston Road, Shinnville vicinity	4750913825.000	5.00
ID1075	Log Corncrib	1480 Shinnville Road, Shinnville vicinity	4770094308.000	15.00
ID1076	A. C. Plyler Farm	650 Shiloh Road, Statesville vicinity	4752652005.000	5.63
ID1077	Lewis Andrew White Farm	822 Shiloh Road, Statesville vicinity	4752629006.000	2.91
ID1078	Atkins-Myers Farm	136 Barnhill Road, Elmwood vicinity	4785419422.000	5.38
ID1079	Hellard-Hartness Farm	258 Bailey Farm Road, Central vicinity	4738273547.000	447.84
ID1080	Sam Brinkley Farm	381 Bailey Farm Road, Central vicinity	On same parcel as ID1079	Included in ID1079 acreage
ID1081	Farm	657 Bailey Farm Road, Central vicinity	4728751603.000	110.99
ID1082	Farm	289 Ford Farm Road, Central vicinity	4728396362.000	123.94
ID1083	Farm	226 Powell Bridge Road, Harmony vicinity	4881039651.000	147.23
ID1084	Farm	2681 Old Mocksville Road, Harmony vicinity	4789803059.000	21.17
ID1085	Cartner Farm	123 Cartner Road, Harmony vicinity	4788593180.000	71.37
Davie County				
DE0366	Bailey-Tucker House	2984 Highway 801 South, Advance vicinity	5788282505	0.90
DE0533	Charles F. and Jane A. Bahnson House (SL, proposed NRHD)	1948 Farmington Road, Farmington	5842781751	6.07
DE0536	Richard C. and Emma B. Brown House (SL, proposed NRHD)	1842 Farmington Road, Farmington	5842770280	0.94
DE0551	James M. and Rachel S. Johnson House (SL, proposed NRHD)	1832 Farmington Road, Farmington	5842770085	1.32

DE0750	West-Lakey Farm (proposed NRHD)	155 Roland Road, Farmington	5842640572	72.43
Rowan County				
RW0037	Hall Family House (NR)	9935 Highway 801, Bear Poplar vicinity	763002	148.47
RW0043	Wood Grove (NR)	185 Cress Road, Bear Poplar vicinity	762044	1.92
RW0044	Knox Farm Historic District (NR)	Both sides of Knox Road, Cleveland vicinity	Multiple parcels including RW0594	890
RW0594	Robert Knox House (NR)	915 Knox Road, Cleveland vicinity	279012	194.34
RW0627	John Phifer Farm (NR)	2120 Phifer Road, Cleveland vicinity	726003	54.43
RW1222	Barber Farm (NR)	225 Redmon Road, Cleveland vicinity	271009	241.68
RW1743	Goodman-Wilkinson- White Farm	1430 Back Creek Church Road, Mount Ulla vicinity	570041	40.76

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- _____. "Hall Family House." National Register of Historic Places nomination on file at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, 1982.
- _____. "Wood Grove," National Register of Historic Places nomination on file at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, 1982.
- Keever, Homer. *Iredell: Piedmont County*. Statesville: Brady Printing Company, 1976.
- Kinney, N. R. "Map of Iredell County," 1917.
- Martin, Jennifer F. "Barber Farm," National Register of Historic Places nomination on file at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, 2003.
- Mohney, Kirk Franklin. *The Historic Architecture of Davie County, North Carolina* Winston-Salem: Winston Printing Company, 1986.

Myers, Roger. Conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 2010.

Parlier, Bill. Conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 2010.

Phillips, Laura A. W., Catherine W. Bishir, and Renee Gledhill-Earley, "Historic Resources of Iredell County," Multiple Resource Area Nomination on file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 1980.

Plyler, Leonard Dean. Conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 2010.

Smith, Melissa, ed. *Preserving Our Heritage: The History of African Americans in Statesville and Iredell County*. Statesville: Secure Development Corporation, 1998.

Tomlin, Samuel Dwight. Conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 2010.

White, Billy Ray. Conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 2010.

White, Debra. Conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 2010.

Appendix A.

Professional Qualifications

HEATHER FEARNBACH

EDUCATION

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

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

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

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

Adjunct Faculty, Salem College, Winston-Salem, N.C., Spring 2003 to present

- Teach ARTI 206: “Introduction to Historic Preservation” to undergraduates
- Serve on Interior Design Program Advisory Board

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

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

- Served on Certificate of Appropriateness Committee and Research Committee

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

- Served on Buildings Committee (examined and documented historic resources)
- Assisted with special events

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

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

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

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

RECENT PROJECTS

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYS

- Forsyth County, North Carolina Phases I, II, and III Architectural Survey (2006-2009)
- City of Concord Downtown Commercial Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County (2008)
- City of Concord Residential Historic Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County, North Carolina (2006)
- City of Lexington Architectural Survey (Historic Residential Neighborhoods and Erlanger Mill Village), Davidson County, North Carolina (2005)
- City of Thomasville Architectural Survey, Davidson County, North Carolina (2004)
- City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2004)
- City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2003)

STUDY LIST APPLICATIONS AND NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

- Washington Street Historic District National Register Nomination, High Point, Guilford County (2010)
- Farmington Historic District National Register Nomination, Farmington, Davie County (2010)
- Carolina Mill Study List Application, Carolina, Alamance County (2010)
- Booker T. Washington High School Study List Application, Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County (2009)
- Moore-Cordell House Study List Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2009)

- Stonecutter Mills Study List Application, Spindale, Rutherford County (2009)
- Beverly Hills Historic District National Register Nomination, Burlington, Alamance County (2009)
- Central City Historic District National Register Nomination Boundary Increase, Decrease, and Additional Documentation, Rocky Mount, Nash and Edgecombe Counties (2009)
- St. Stephen United Methodist Church National Register Nomination Draft, Lexington, Davidson County (2008)
- Blair Farm National Register Nomination, Boone, Watauga County (2008)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007, 2008)
- Alexander Manufacturing Company Mill Village Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005, 2008)
- Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2007)
- Lenoir Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination, Caldwell County (2006)
- Lexington Residential Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2006)
- West Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- Loray Mill Historic District Boundary Expansion, Gastonia, Gaston County (2005)
- East Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination, Gaston County (2004)
- Turner and Amelia Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2004)
- Kenworth Historic District National Register Nomination, Catawba County (2004)
- Main Street Historic District National Register Boundary Expansion, Forest City, Rutherford County (2004)
- Lewis-Thornburg Farm National Register Nomination, Randolph County (2003)
- Henrietta-Caroleen High School National Register Nomination, Rutherford County (2003)
- Everetts Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- First Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- Oak City Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- West Raleigh National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (2003)
- Study List Applications: Randleman School, Randolph County; Linden School, Cumberland County; Cleveland School, Johnston County (2002)
- Peace House National Register Nomination and Tax Credit Application, Granville County (2002)
- Ashland National Register Nomination, Bertie County (2002)
- Frank and Mary Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2002)
- Winfall Historic District National Register Nomination, Perquimans County (2002)
- King Parker House National Register Nomination, Hertford County (2002)
- Study List Applications: Brentwood School, Guilford County; Powell-Horton House, Hertford County (2002)
- Porter Houses and Armstrong Kitchen National Register Nomination, Edgecombe County (2002)
- Hauser Farm (Horne Creek Farm State Historic Site) National Register Nomination, Surry County (2001)
- Garrett's Island House National Register Nomination, Washington County (2000)
- CSS Neuse National Register Nomination, Lenoir County (1999)
- St. Luke's A.M.E. Church National Register Nomination, Halifax County (1999); church destroyed by Hurricane Floyd in September 1999

LOCAL DESIGNATION REPORTS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

- Downtown Concord Historic District Local Designation Report, Cabarrus County (2008)
- Lexington Residential Historic District and Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Local Designation Reports and Design Guidelines, Davidson County (2007-2008)

- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Local Historic District Designation Report, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007)
- Ludwick and Elizabeth Summers House Local Landmark Designation Report, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County (2007)
- James B. and Diana M. Dyer House, Local Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2005)
- Grimes Mill Local Landmark Designation Report, Lexington, Davidson County (2005)

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORTS AND MANAGEMENT PLANS

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

SECTION 106 REPORTS

- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Greensboro Northern and Eastern Loops, Guilford County (2006)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: US 52 Improvement Project, Forsyth County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: NC 109 Improvement Project, Forsyth and Davidson Counties (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 158 (Elizabeth Street) from NC 34 (North Water Street) to US 17 Business in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 17 Business/NC 37 from the Perquimans River Bridge to the NC 37 split, Hertford vicinity, Perquimans County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Improvements to NC 33 from US 264 in Greenville to US 64 in Tarboro, Pitt and Edgecombe Counties (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Kerr Avenue Improvements, Wilmington, New Hanover County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Salem Creek Connector, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2004)

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

- Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute, Winston-Salem, July 2008
- “Green Strategies for Historic Buildings,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2008
- The Historic New England Program in New England Studies, June 2006
- “Historic Landscapes: Planning, Management, and Cultural Landscape Reports,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2005
- Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Winterthur, Wilmington, Delaware
- “NEPA Environmental Cross-Cutters Course,” presented by National Environmental Protection Agency in Raleigh, N.C., July 2002

CLAY GRIFFITH

Owner/Architectural Historian

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EDUCATION:

- Master of Architectural History (1993)
University of Virginia
- Bachelor of Science, Architecture (1990)
Georgia Institute of Technology
- Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law (1994)

EXPERIENCE:

- **Acme Preservation Services, LLC, Asheville, NC**
November 2007 – present

Formed single-member limited liability company to provide historic preservation consulting services. Services provided include preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations, local landmark designation reports, rehabilitation tax credit applications, municipal historic architectural resources surveys, Section 106 compliance reports, and historical research.

- **Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., Asheville, NC**
January 2002 – October 2007

Served as Senior Architectural Historian in Asheville office of private consulting firm. Responsibilities included preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations, local landmark designation reports, rehabilitation tax credit applications, municipal historic architectural resources surveys, Section 106 compliance reports, and historical research.

- **North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Western Office, Asheville, NC**
July 1998 – January 2002

Preservation Specialist serving the 25-county western region of North Carolina. Administered State Historic Preservation Office programs including statewide inventory of historic properties, survey and planning grant supervision, National Register of Historic Places nominations, environmental review, technical assistance, and public education.

- **North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh, NC**
June 1993 – June 1998

Preservation Specialist with Historic Architectural Resources Section. Responsible for conducting and preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Duties included conducting field work, identifying and documenting historic resources, evaluating National Register eligibility, and assessing effects to minimize impacts of NCDOT undertakings.

RECENT PROJECTS:

- *Asheville Survey Update*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina (*ongoing*)
- *Biltmore School National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation National Register Nomination*, Hickory, Catawba County, North Carolina
- *East Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination*, Brevard, Transylvania County, North Carolina
- *“Spread Out” Historic District Study List Application*, Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina
- *Adams-Millis Corporation Plant No. 8 National Register Nomination and Part 1 Tax Credit Application*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Mill Farm Inn National Register Nomination*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Richard Sharp Smith House Local Designation Report and National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Broyhill Conover Plant Redevelopment Determination of Eligibility and Recordation (for City of Conover)*, Conover, Catawba County, North Carolina
- *Tryon Downtown Survey and Trade Street Commercial Historic District Study List Application*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Monte Vista Hotel National Register Nomination and Local Landmark Designation Report*, Black Mountain, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Bank of Tryon National Register Nomination*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Mooresville Cotton Mill National Register of Historic Places Nomination and Rehabilitation Tax Credit Application*, Mooresville, Iredell County, North Carolina
- *Wilson Lick Ranger Station Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation (for USDA Forest Service)*, Nantahala National Forest, Macon County, North Carolina (co-authored with Lynn Marie Pietak, Ph.D., Archaeologist)
- *Graham County Courthouse National Register Nomination*, Robbinsville, Graham County, North Carolina
- *Historic Workcenters Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation (for USDA Forest Service)*, Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina
- *Charles E. Orr House National Register Nomination*, Brevard, Transylvania County, North Carolina
- *Franklin-Penland House National Register Nomination*, Linville Falls, Burke County, North Carolina
- *West Asheville End of Car Line Historic District National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina

- *West Asheville-Aycock School Historic District National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Lookout Towers Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation (for US Forest Service)*, Nantahala and Pisgah National Forests, North Carolina
- *The Charlton Leland (Saluda Inn) National Register Nomination*, Saluda, Polk County, North Carolina
- *South Carolina Department of Transportation Cultural Resources Survey Report, US 21 Bridge over Catawba River (for Ralph Whitehead Associates)*, York County, South Carolina
- *Biltmore Hospital National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *South Carolina Department of Transportation Cultural Resources Survey Report, S-75 (Cherokee Road) over US 29 Bridge Replacement Project (for Kennedy Engineering and Associates)*, Anderson County, South Carolina
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Replace Bridge 86 on SR 1328 over Howard Creek*, Watauga County, North Carolina
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Replace Bridge 33 on SR 1335 over Meat Camp Creek*, Watauga County, North Carolina
- *Sunset Terrace Historic District National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Mars Hill High School National Register Nomination*, Mars Hill, Madison County, North Carolina
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report for Newfound Gap Road, Phase II, Great Smoky Mountains National Park (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.)*, Swain County, North Carolina
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey Report, Replace Bridge 246 on SR 1503 over Laurel Creek, Evaluation of Ebbs Chapel School*, Madison County, North Carolina
- *Elk Park School National Register Nomination*, Elk Park, Avery County, North Carolina
- *Sawyer Motor Company Building Local Designation Report*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *South Carolina Department of Transportation, Greenville County Interchange Improvement C Projects Survey and Report (for Earth Tech, Inc.)*, Greenville County, South Carolina
- *Bynum House Local Landmark Designation Report*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Grove Park Country Club Clubhouse Local Landmark Designation Report*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina

PUBLICATIONS:

- "Henry Bacon," "Douglas Ellington" and "Grove Arcade" in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. University of Tennessee Press, 2006.
- "An Inventory of Douglas Ellington's Architectural Work in Western North Carolina," in *May We All Remember Well, Vol. 2*. Robert S. Brunk Auction Services, Inc., 2001