

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory Secretary Susan Kluttz

August 29, 2013

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Spillars Office of Human Environment NCDOT Division of Highways

Relefor Ramona M. Bartos Ramona M. Bartos FROM:

SUBJECT:National Register Eligibility Assessment of Isaac Terry Farm, Replacement of Bridge 118 on
US 5010ver Clover Hill Pond, WBS 17BP.5.R.4, Durham County, ER 13-1572

Thank you for your letter of July 30, 2013, transmitting the above survey report prepared by TRC Environmental Corporation.

For the purpose of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the **Isaac Terry Farm** (DH 1871) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for agriculture and commerce and Criterion C for architecture. We also concur that the proposed National Register boundaries appear appropriate and that Bridge 118 is a non-contributing resource to the historic property.

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 or <u>renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov</u>. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, <u>mfurr@ncdot.gov</u> Geoffrey Henry, TRC Environmental Corporation, <u>ghenry@trcsolutions.com</u> Office of Archives and History Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT OF ISAAC TERRY FARM

REPLACEMENT OF BRIDGE NO. 118 ON US 501 (ROXBORO ROAD) OVER CLOVER HILL POND, DURHAM COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

WBS No. 17BP.5.R.4

Submitted to:

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION HUMAN ENVIRONMENT SECTION 1598 Mail Service Center Raleigh, North Carolina 27699



Prepared by:

TRC ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION 50101 Governors Drive, Suite 250 Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27517

July 2013

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Supervisor, Historic Architecture Group North Carolina Department of Transportation

July 2013

July, 2013

Date

July, 2013 Date

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 118 on Roxboro Road (US 501) over Clover Hill Pond in Durham County (WBS No. 17BP.5.R.4). Pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.4(b), NCDOT identified one historic architectural resource—the Isaac Terry Farm (DH-1871) at 9318 Roxboro Road, Bahama, North Carolina—within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). The resource requires evaluation for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP or National Register) and delineation and justification of NRHP boundaries, if applicable. This report represents the documentation and NRHP-eligibility evaluation of the Isaac Terry Farm.

In December 2012, TRC architectural historian Ellen Rankin conducted archival research and a field survey of the Isaac Terry Farm. Because the property was last surveyed in 1991, she updated the photographs; completed architectural descriptions of all resources on the property, noting any additions, alterations and demolitions; and documented their setting and current condition. There was no interior access granted to any of the surveyed buildings, despite repeated attempts to contact the property owners. Receiving no written or verbal communication from the property owners, TRC based its conclusions on building dates and uses on interviews that Isaac Terry Jr. (son of the original builder and owner) provided in the 1980s and 1990s, historic aerial images, and field observations.

As a result of the 2012–2013 survey, TRC recommends that the Isaac Terry Farm is NRHP eligible under Criterion A at the local level for its association with the agricultural, commercial, and social history of Durham County. In addition, the Isaac Terry House is eligible under Criterion C at the local level as embodying the elements of the tri-gable farm house during the Rural Vitality Period (1880–1920) as defined in the 1991 *Multiple Property Documentation Form* for Durham County (Little 1991). The period of significance for the property begins with the construction of the house in 1909 and continues through 1963, encompassing the periods of activity for the agricultural buildings, general store, and corn mill.

The NRHP-eligible Isaac Terry Farm property consists of three parcels separated by Roxboro Road: On the east side of Roxboro Road sits an approximately 10-acre parcel containing the main house, an outbuilding thought to have served as a servant quarters/tenant house, and farm buildings that relate to the property's agricultural history, and an approximately 161-acre parcel with areas under cultivation, open grass, and woodland. The property includes a separate 24.3-acre parcel on the west side of Roxboro Road containing the general store, corn mill, dam, pond, and grassy areas that relate to the commercial, social, and agricultural history of the property. Roxboro Road and Bridge No. 118 are included within the NRHP-eligible boundaries for the Isaac Terry Farm; although they are non-contributing resources as they do not contribute to the significance of the property.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARYii
FIGURESiv
INTRODUCTION
Project Description
Project Area Description1
Purpose of Survey and Report1
Methodology1
ISAAC TERRY FARM
DH-1871: Isaac Terry Farm4
Resource Descriptions
Historical Background
Terry Farm Property History
Agricultural Context
Architectural Context
Terry Family Musical History
Statement of Integrity
NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT
NRHP Criteria Assessment
NRHP Boundary Justification
REFERENCES CITED

FIGURES

Figure 1. Project location, Bridge No. 118 replacement, Durham County, North Carolina	
Source: National Geographic and ESRI	
Figure 2. Project location, Bridge No. 118 replacement, Roxboro Road, Durham County, North Carolina 3	
Figure 3. Isaac Terry Farm site plan and proposed NRHP boundaries for the two separate tracts	
Figure 4. View of Isaac Terry House, façade with cross gable and wrap-around porch, north gable end,	
and 1-story rear ell on the left, looking southeast	,
Figure 5. View of Isaac Terry House, north gable end of house with 1-story rear ell, looking south7	
Figure 6. View of Isaac Terry House, west façade and wrap-around porch, looking northeast	
Figure 7. View of Isaac Terry House, detail of porch and porch posts, looking southeast	
Figure 8. View of Isaac Terry House, detail of porch on the south gable end, porch steps with rock facing,	
and porch posts, looking west	
Figure 9. View of Isaac Terry House, detail of main entrance with door and single sidelight	
Figure 10. View of Isaac Terry House, rear elevation with 2-story rear section, looking northwest 10	
Figure 11. View of Isaac Terry House, rear wing with carport on left, looking southwest	
Figure 12. View of Isaac Terry House, rear ell with its addition, and part of the later carport, looking	
northwest	
Figure 13. View of Isaac Terry House, looking southwest. One-story frame outbuilding is in foreground.	
Projecting off the rear of the main block is the 1-story ell and the carport	
Figure 14. View of domestic outbuilding (possibly a kitchen/smokehouse converted to living quarters),	
south façade with later porch and east gable end chimney, looking northwest	
Figure 15. Outbuilding, view showing carport, west gable end entrance and porch on the south façade,	
looking northeast	,
Figure 16. Outbuilding, view showing east gable end with stone chimney and replaced brick stack and	
north addition with shed roof, looking southwest	,
Figure 17. Outbuilding, view showing detail of braces attached to the south elevation and porch roof	
framing	-
Figure 18. 1955 aerial view of Isaac Terry Farm property	
Figure 19. 1966 aerial view of Isaac Terry Farm property	
Figure 20. 1972 aerial view of Isaac Terry Farm property	
Figure 21. Isaac Terry Farm outbuildings from right to left (wagon shed, silo #2, storage building, dairy	
barn, and silo #1), looking northeast)
Figure 22. View of dairy barn, milk house on the left side, and silo #1, looking northeast	
Figure 23. View of dairy barn south elevation and east gable end, looking northwest	
Figure 24. View of dairy barn, milk house, and silo #1, looking east. The small milk house at the left	
corner of the dairy barn is indicated by the arrow. The wood storage building is to the left of the silo	
)
Figure 25. View of storage building west gable end, looking northeast	
Figure 26. View of storage building showing original block (right) and pole barn framing, looking	
southeast	
Figure 27. View of storage building showing east gable end, looking northwest. Concrete stave silo #2 is	
to its left	
Figure 28. View of wood storage building, looking northwest. Concrete stave silo #1 is to its left	
Figure 29. View of wagon shed façade and north elevation, looking southeast	
Figure 30. View of concrete stave silo #2, looking southwest. The storage building is to the right and the	
wagon shed is to the left	,
-	

Figure 31. View of gasoline pumps (foreground), tractor shed, and silo #2 (background), looking	
northeast	6
Figure 32. View of tractor shed, east and north (rear) elevations, looking southwest	6
Figure 33. View of gasoline pumps, looking southwest	7
Figure 34. View of Clover Hill Corn Mill (right), outbuilding ruin, and Clover Hill General Store (left),	
looking southwest2	8
Figure 35. View of Clover Hill Corn Mill, north elevation and east gable end, looking southwest	9
Figure 36. View of Clover Hill Corn Mill east gable end, looking northwest	9
Figure 37. View of Clover Hill Corn Mill west gable end and outbuilding ruin, looking northeast. The	
small stone wall is at the edge of the pond	0
Figure 38. View of Clover Hill Corn Mill wheel (left) and chute (right), looking under building	0
Figure 39. View of Clover Hill Dam and footbridge, looking northwest	1
Figure 40. View of former Clover Hill General Store/"Clover Hill Dance Club," looking southwest 3.	2
Figure 41. View of former Clover Hill General Store/"Clover Hill Dance Club," looking northwest 3.	3
Figure 42. View of former Clover Hill General Store/"Clover Hill Dance Club," looking southeast	3
Figure 43. View of Bridge No. 118, looking west	4
Figure 44. I.H. Terry Property identified on the 1910 C.M. Miller Map of Durham County	5
Figure 45. Isaac Terry Farm: aerial view with proposed NRHP boundary	2

INTRODUCTION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 118 on Roxboro Road (US 501) over Clover Hill Pond in Durham County (WBS No. 17BP.5.R.4) (Figure 1). Following a review of the NC HPO cultural resources GIS, NCDOT identified the Isaac Terry Farm (DH-1871) located at 9318 Roxboro Road, Bahama as being within the APE for this project. The resource was last surveyed as part of a 1991 county-wide historical architectural survey of Durham County, but has never been evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

The Isaac Terry Farm is located in a rural area of northern Durham County near the small community of Bahama (Figure 2). The surrounding topography is characterized by gently rolling hills. The rural and agricultural landscape on both sides of Roxboro Road has remained somewhat intact, with some non-historic residences, religious buildings, and subdivisions built in this area.

PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT

NCDOT has conducted a historic architectural survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic resources located within the Project APE as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1970 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. The architectural survey was conducted to satisfy the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA, which mandates that federally funded and permitted undertakings consider potential effects to historic resources listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

METHODOLOGY

On behalf of NCDOT, TRC conducted an architectural and historical survey of the Isaac Terry Farm property during December 2012. TRC conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation* (48 CFR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and the NCDOT's *Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources*.

The architectural survey consisted of three tasks: 1) background and archival research on the Isaac Terry Farm property and the Terry family; 2) on-site fieldwork; and 3) evaluation of the Isaac Terry Farm property for NRHP eligibility. Although exterior photography of the surveyed buildings and the farm landscape was possible, interior inspections and photography were not possible, due to lack of interior access (the owners were repeatedly contacted without response).

TRC conducted research on the history of the Isaac Terry Farm property and its owners, as well as general contextual research on the history of dairy farming, general stores, dance halls, and corn mills in Durham County and central North Carolina. Research sources included Durham County deed, will, probate, and tax records; historic U.S. population census records between 1910 and 1940 (the agricultural census records for individual properties in North Carolina no longer exist for 1900–1940, only aggregate data); genealogical records; historic maps and atlases; historic aerial photographs; and published histories and architectural histories of Bahama and Durham County, including the architectural surveys conducted by Ruth Little and Jane Sheffield in 1991.

Research was conducted at the North Carolina Collection in the Durham Public Library, the North Carolina State Archives and Library, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, and at the Durham County Courthouse. Informant interviews were conducted with local historian Peter Kramer who provided background on the Terry family.

A detailed inspection of the Terry Farm's architectural resources and the farm's historical development was hampered by TRC's inability to obtain the cooperation of the current owners during the architectural survey. TRC attempted to contact the property owners on December 4 and 6, 2012, and March 14, 2013 without success. TRC also attempted to contact the owners through intermediaries, including the above mentioned Peter Kramer as well an individual who plays with various Terry family members in the local Doc Branch Band. TRC visited the property again on March 25, 2013 at which point contact was made with a tenant living in the ca. 1980 house on the property. TRC also attempted to contact Tony Terry, part owner of the land trust that manages the farm's cattle and crop production. Mr. Kramer had previously reached out to Mr. Terry with no response and during the March 25 visit no one was on the property. As a result, information on construction dates and building use is derived from interviews Isaac Terry Jr. provided in the 1980s and 1990s and historic aerial images, as well as on-site inspection of building forms and materials.

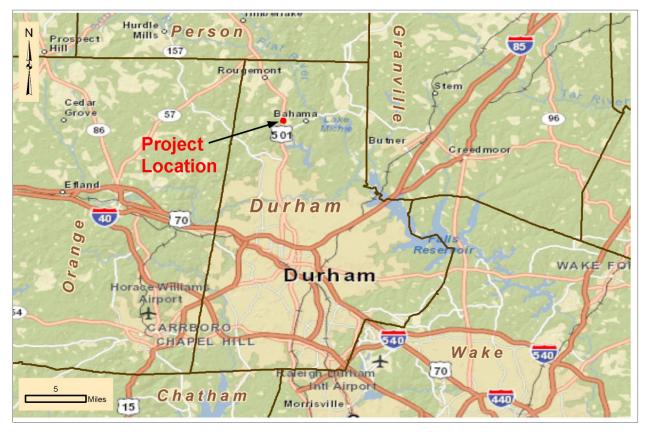


Figure 1. Project location, Bridge No. 118 replacement, Durham County, North Carolina. *Source: National Geographic and ESRI.*

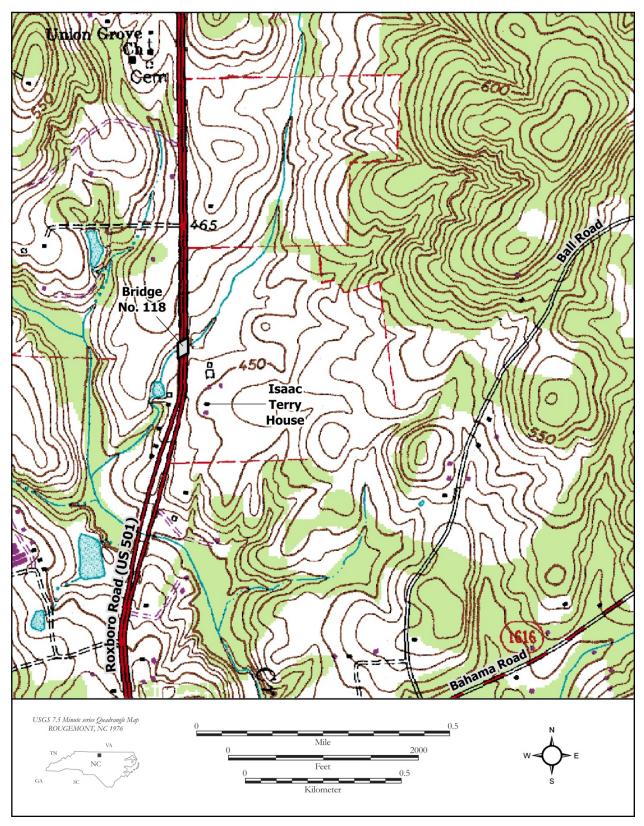


Figure 2. Project location, Bridge No. 118 replacement, Roxboro Road, Durham County, North Carolina.

ISAAC TERRY FARM

DH-1871: ISAAC TERRY FARM

9318 Roxboro Road, Bahama, NC 27503 Durham County PIN: 0827-02-89-4275, 0827-02-99-2388, 0827-02-79-8451 Owners: Isaac Holt Terry Trust and Lewis Isaac Terry Trust

Location and Setting: The Isaac Terry Farm is located on both sides of Roxboro Road (US 501), approximately 0.3 miles south of its junction with SR 1464. The property is located in a rural section of northern Durham County. The surrounding topography is gently rolling and consists of a mix of woodland, cleared pastures, and cultivated agricultural fields. The nearest village and post

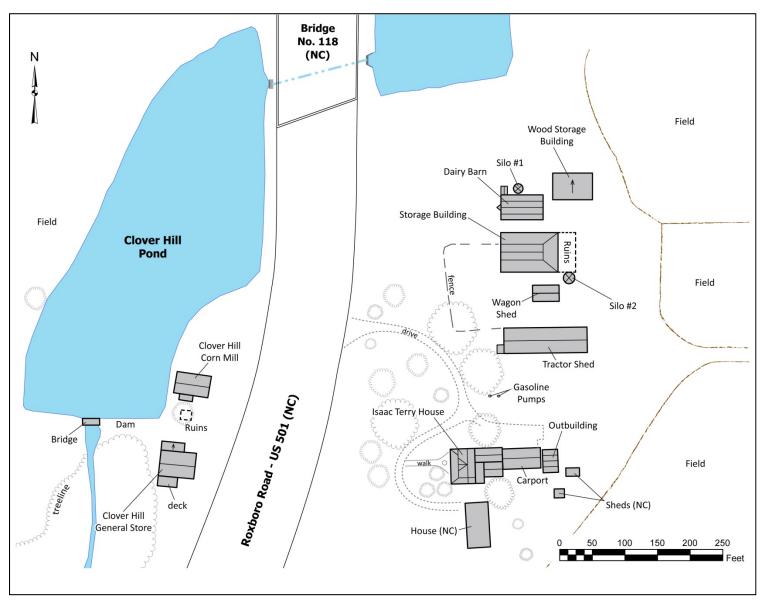


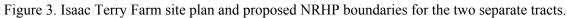
DH-1871: Isaac Terry Farm, looking northeast.

office is Bahama, located approximately one mile to the east.

The principal geographic feature of the Isaac Terry Farm property is the Clover Hill Pond, created ca. 1922 by damming an unnamed tributary of Mountain Creek. Roxboro Road crosses Clover Hill Pond and stream by way of a small concrete bridge (Bridge No. 118) approximately 500 feet north of the Isaac Terry House, which stands with its façade facing west toward Roxboro Road.

The main house and most of the agricultural buildings are located on an approximately 10-acre tract. The adjacent parcel to the east of approximately 161 acres is under cultivation, an open grassy area, or woodland. The former Clover Hill general store and corn mill are located on the west side of the road on a 24.3-acre lot that also includes the Clover Hill Pond and dam and some pasture land (Figure 3). Upon Isaac Terry Sr.'s death in 1955, the 171-acre tract was willed to Isaac Terry Jr., and the 24.3-acre lot was willed to Lewis Isaac Terry. The two eastern parcels are now under ownership of the Isaac Holt Terry Trust (171 acres) and the third is in the Lewis Isaac Terry Trust (24.3 acres).





RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

Isaac Terry House (Figures 4–13): A curved, tree-lined driveway provides the principal approach to the main house on the Isaac Terry Farm and loops around the west side and southwest corner of the house before terminating a short distance to its south (see Figure 3). The Isaac Terry House consists of three clearly identifiable sections all built in 1909 or shortly thereafter on a continuous foundation of uncoursed fieldstone: a frame 2-story, 3-bay gable-roofed main section oriented to the west; a frame 1-story, 2-bay gable-roofed rear ell that extends at a right angle from the northeast corner of the main section; and a 2-story flat-roofed section built between the main section and the rear ell. A shed-roofed addition on the rear wing's south side and a carport on the east both date much later, probably from the mid- to late-20th century. These additions give the rear elevation a rambling, asymmetrical appearance that is in contrast to the more ordered symmetry of the west façade. The only other major alterations are the aluminum siding and the vinyl louvered false shutters, both of which were added at an unknown date.

The 2-story main section has a side-gable roof trimmed with a box cornice with an ogee profile that returns on the south and north gable ends and a prominent central cross gable on the west façade. The house's most imposing architectural feature is the 1-story porch that extends across the full width of the west façade and wraps around the south gable end. It features a half-hipped roof supported on tapered wood posts set on raised fieldstone piers. Fieldstone is also used to face the concrete steps on the west and south entrances to the porch. The central entrance on the west has a single-leaf 12-light wood-and-glass door and a later metal-and-glass storm door. There is a narrow 5-pane rectangular sidelight to the right of the door, but curiously no corresponding sidelight to its left. There is a secondary entrance with later glass sliding door on the south gable end. Fenestration consists of tall 2/2 wood-frame, double-hung, sash windows on the first story and slightly shorter 2/2 sash windows on the second story, adding an illusion of increased height to the façade. The windows have fixed vinyl louvered shutters that probably were added at the same time as the aluminum siding.

The 1-story rear ell has a gable roof and features an exterior-end chimney on the east gable end and an interior chimney where the wing joins the house's main section. Pending confirmation through an interior inspection, it is assumed that this rear ell contains the kitchen. The exterior gable-end chimney is fieldstone with a brick stack with corbelled cap. The corbelled brickwork of both chimney caps has deteriorated in places. There are paired 2/2 double hung-sash windows with horizontal muntins on the north and south sides and a single 4-pane fixed sash window on the attic story to the right of the chimney stack. At some point in the mid-20th century, the rear ell was extended on the south by a shed-roofed addition on a concrete block foundation to form an enclosed, glassed-in porch. The roof extends to the east to form a secondary porch supported on metal filigree posts. There is an entrance located to the left of the chimney with a single-leaf door with three glass panes above three raised panels. Another entrance with similar door opens from the later south addition. A non-historic 1-story, 3-bay-long gable-roofed carport supported on metal pipe posts extends from the east gable end of the rear wing.

The 2-story rear section with flat roof joining the two arms of the ell is most probably original, based on the similarity of the 2/2 sash windows with the rest of the house and the identical cornice trim. The grouped arrangement of 2/2 windows on the second story suggests this may have served as a sleeping porch or sun-room. The smaller 2/2 windows on the first story with horizontal muntins are identical to those found on the rear wing.



Figure 4. View of Isaac Terry House, façade with cross gable and wrap-around porch, north gable end, and 1-story rear ell on the left, looking southeast.



Figure 5. View of Isaac Terry House, north gable end of house with 1-story rear ell, looking south.



Figure 6. View of Isaac Terry House, west façade and wrap-around porch, looking northeast.



Figure 7. View of Isaac Terry House, detail of porch and porch posts, looking southeast.



Figure 8. View of Isaac Terry House, detail of porch on the south gable end, porch steps with rock facing, and porch posts, looking west.



Figure 9. View of Isaac Terry House, detail of main entrance with door and single sidelight.



Figure 10. View of Isaac Terry House, rear elevation with 2-story rear section, looking northwest. The row of windows on the second story suggests a sleeping porch or sunroom. A portion of the gable-roofed rear ell with its later shed-roofed addition is visible on the right.



Figure 11. View of Isaac Terry House, rear wing with carport on left, looking southwest.



Figure 12. View of Isaac Terry House, rear ell with its addition, and part of the later carport, looking northwest.



Figure 13. View of Isaac Terry House, looking southwest. One-story frame outbuilding is in foreground. Projecting off the rear of the main block is the 1-story ell and the carport.

Outbuilding (Possible Kitchen or Quarters) (Figures 14–17): Constructed prior to 1940, a single-story, gable-roofed frame outbuilding is located immediately to the east of the non-historic carport. Based on its location directly behind and in close proximity to the main house, it is presumed to be a domestic outbuilding or service building, rather than an agricultural building. Unlike the main house, this building retains its original weatherboard siding and rests directly on the sill plate rather than a fieldstone foundation. The large exterior chimney on the east gable end has a shouldered lower half built of fieldstone laid in semi-regular courses topped by a later 20th-century brick stack. The size and placement of the chimney at the opposite end of the west gable-end entrance (facing the house's rear kitchen ell) suggests the building could have served as a summer (auxiliary) kitchen or a smoke house. At some unknown later date, the building was enlarged on the north by a shed-roofed addition, also with weatherboard siding and with a single window on the north and west obscuring the original north elevation. The south elevation has exposed rafter tails to which beams and down braces are adjoined to create an eave extension for the roof that was then extended to form a porch supported on rough-hewn poles. This enlargement, the shifting of the building's orientation from the west to the south, and the addition of the rough porch suggest that the building was re-purposed as a servant's living quarters. Although not accessible for interior inspection, the building currently serves as storage and has been allowed to deteriorate in comparison with the main house.



Figure 14. View of domestic outbuilding (possibly a kitchen/smokehouse converted to living quarters), south façade with later porch and east gable end chimney, looking northwest.



Figure 15. Outbuilding, view showing carport, west gable end entrance and porch on the south façade, looking northeast.



Figure 16. Outbuilding, view showing east gable end with stone chimney and replaced brick stack and north addition with shed roof, looking southwest.



Figure 17. Outbuilding, view showing detail of braces attached to the south elevation and porch roof framing.

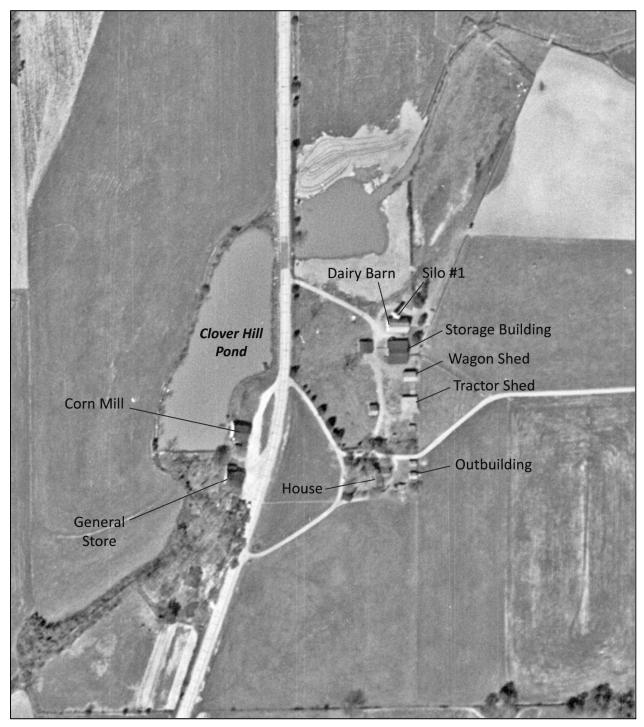


Figure 18. 1955 aerial view of Isaac Terry Farm property. Note the small building to the west of the storage building and the building immediately north of the quarters that appeared on a 1940 aerial view were still standing at this date. Some of the buildings in the small cluster between the house and storage building that appeared in 1940 have been replaced with the wagon shed and tractor shed.

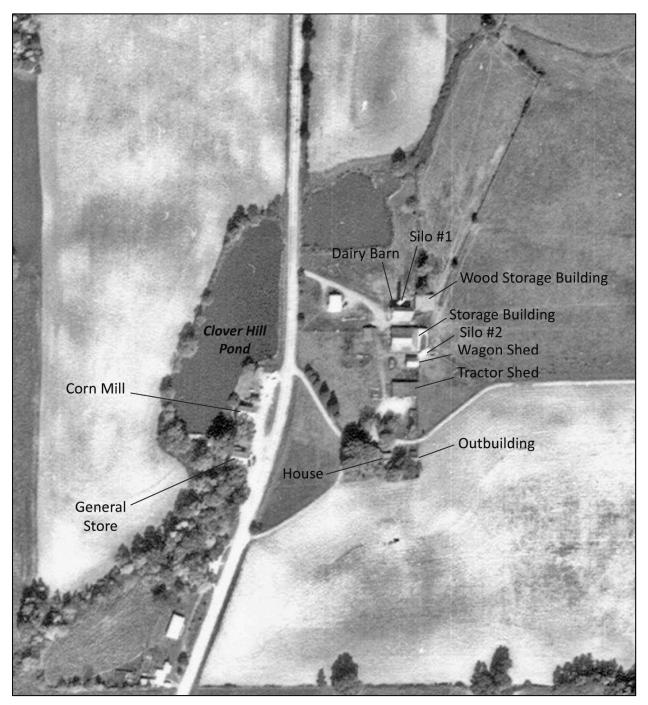


Figure 19. 1966 aerial view of Isaac Terry Farm property. Note the rear addition onto the storage building, the expansion of the tractor shed, and the construction of the wood storage building as well as the second silo. The small building to the west of the tractor shed has been demolished. The other buildings on the property appear unchanged since the 1955 aerial.

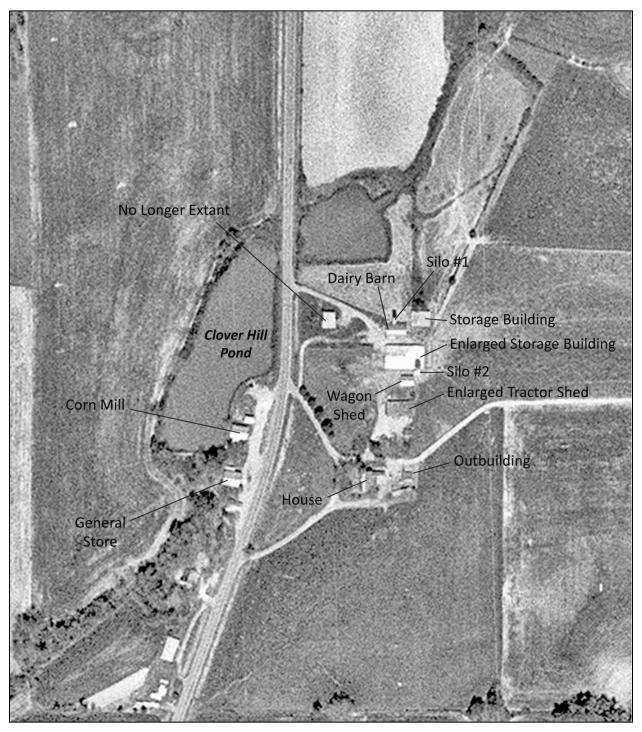


Figure 20. 1972 aerial view of Isaac Terry Farm property. Note the small building to the west of the storage building and the building immediately north of the quarters and the remaining cluster of buildings between the house and storage building have all been demolished. The carport has not yet been built; neither has the house currently used by the resident tenant on the property.

Isaac Terry Farm Agricultural Buildings

The dates and construction history for the Isaac Terry Farm agricultural buildings are derived from interviews given by Isaac Terry Jr. in the 1980s and early 1990s to the Durham Herald, local historian Peter Kramer, and during the previous survey conducted by Jane Sheffield in 1991. The interviews can be located in the Terry Family File in the local history room of the Durham Library as well as at the North Carolina HPO. Additional information is derived from aerial photographs, historic maps and soil survey records, and field observations.

Dairy Barn (Figures 21 to 24): The northernmost of the Terry Farm agricultural buildings is the groundlevel, concrete-block dairy barn with a steeply pitched gambrel roof, weatherboard-sided gable ends with exposed rafter tails, and a projecting hood over the second-story hay loft. The dairy barn is believed to date from ca. 1947 based on a 1951 USGS map, the 1955 aerial photograph, and the fact that the farm is known to have been converted to dairy farming in 1947.

The barn is oriented west and is four bays wide and eight bays long. The six-light, fixed sash metal windows have projecting concrete sills. A single-leaf, 2-panel door is centrally located on the west gable end. Above this door, a pair of sliding doors mounted on an exterior track provides access to the loft space. Above these doors is a pair of hinged doors providing access to the hay track. A hinged double-leaf door and a hinged single-leaf door are located on the south elevation; both are covered by a shed-roofed overhang. The east gable end features a pair of sliding doors mounted on exterior tracks, both on the ground level and the loft level.

The small concrete-block milk house with single-leaf hinged door is located at the northwest corner of the barn's north side. A concrete-block hyphen with metal panels on the west elevation connects the dairy barn to a ca. 1947 pre-cast concrete stave silo. No longer used for dairy purposes, the dairy barn now serves as storage.



Figure 21. Isaac Terry Farm outbuildings from right to left (wagon shed, silo #2, storage building, dairy barn, and silo #1), looking northeast.



Figure 22. View of dairy barn, milk house on the left side, and silo #1, looking northeast.



Figure 23. View of dairy barn south elevation and east gable end, looking northwest.



Figure 24. View of dairy barn, milk house, and silo #1, looking east. The small milk house at the left corner of the dairy barn is indicated by the arrow. The wood storage building is to the left of the silo.

Storage Building (Figures 25 to 27): Just south of the dairy barn is the ca. 1910, single-story frame storage building. Set on brick piers, the building's original central frame section has flush-board sheathing and a vertical wood panel exterior. A single-leaf hinged entry door is centrally located in the west gable end. Around 1940, a pole barn consisting of a frame of lightweight posts and poles with a shallow-pitched, corrugated metal gable roof was built around the original frame section. Typical of this inexpensive pole barn construction, only the north elevation has vertical wood panel sheathing, forming the exterior wall, while the other elevations are left open. Based on aerial photographs, a ca. 1955–1960 rear addition formerly extended from the east elevation and at one point connected to concrete stave silo #2 (FSA 1955, 1972). The storage building is now used for hay and mechanical storage, and the rear addition is now in a ruinous state.



Figure 25. View of storage building west gable end, looking northeast.



Figure 26. View of storage building showing original block (right) and pole barn framing, looking southeast.



Figure 27. View of storage building showing east gable end, looking northwest. Concrete stave silo #2 is to its left.

Wood Storage Building (Figure 28): Located off the northeast corner of the dairy barn is a single-story wood storage building. Based on historic aerial photos, the building was constructed sometime between 1960 and 1966. The north and west elevations have metal panel sheathing forming an exterior wall, while the remaining elevations are left open. The building currently provides storage for cut timbers, farm implements, and a vintage tractor and car.



Figure 28. View of wood storage building, looking northwest. Concrete stave silo #1 is to its left.

Wagon Shed (Figure 29): Located south of the wood storage building, the single-story-with-loft frame wagon shed has vertical wood panel sheathing and a wood band articulating the loft space. Constructed sometime between 1940 and 1955 based on aerial photographs, the shed has a front-gable roof covered with standing-seam metal and exposed rafter tails. The west gable end has a pair of sliding entry doors mounted on an exterior track with a small metal hood. Above the entry is a hinged double-leaf panel to access the loft. The two window openings on the south are presently sealed with hinged panel covers. There was no interior access and the building's current use is unknown.



Figure 29. View of wagon shed façade and north elevation, looking southeast.

Concrete Stave Silo #2 (Figure 30): Constructed between 1960 and 1966, the pre-cast concrete stave silo stands immediately adjacent to the southeast corner of the wood storage building. The metal paneled domed roof is now partially deteriorated and the silo currently is not in use.

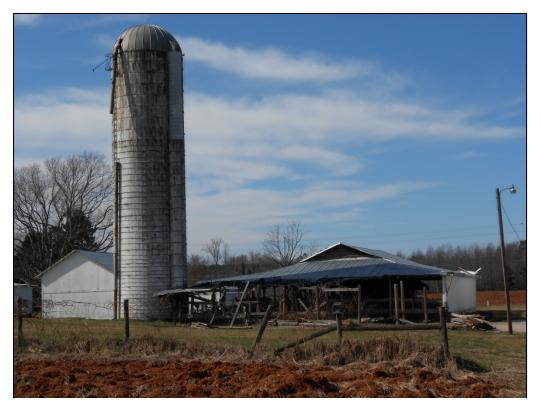


Figure 30. View of concrete stave silo #2, looking southwest. The storage building is to the right and the wagon shed is to the left.

Tractor Shed (Figures 31 and 32): Located south of the wagon shed and north of the main house is a single-story, 7-bay tractor/machine pole barn. Constructed sometime between 1940 and 1955 based on aerial photographs, the gable roof with exposed rafter tails is supported by rough wood poles. The north elevation has vertical board sheathing forming the exterior wall, while the remaining elevations are left open. According to historic aerials photos, the building was originally the same size as the wagon shed and was enlarged to the west sometime between 1955 and 1960 (FSA 1955, 1960). This metal-clad addition features 6-light awning metal windows on the north and west elevations. A detached frame tool shed stands adjacent to the west elevation.

Gasoline Pumps (Figure 33; see Figure 31): There are two gasoline pumps located between the main house and the tractor shed. Based on historic aerial photos, these are located at what was once the former junction of a farm road (no longer there) and the current road to the agricultural buildings and were placed here sometime between 1940 and 1955 (FSA 1940, 1955, 1972). The manufacturing plate has been removed, thus the maker is not known. The pumps are no longer in use.



Figure 31. View of gasoline pumps (foreground), tractor shed, and silo #2 (background), looking northeast.



Figure 32. View of tractor shed, east and north (rear) elevations, looking southwest.



Figure 33. View of gasoline pumps, looking southwest.

Non-Historic Buildings: There are three resources with building dates less than 50 years ago:

• A ca. 1980 dwelling located south of the main house currently used as a tenant house;



• and two ca. 1980 sheds located near the outbuilding to the rear of the house.





Clover Hill Corn Mill (Figures 34 to 38): The former Clover Hill Corn Mill is located on the west side of Roxboro Road and directly across from the Isaac Terry House and agricultural buildings. According to a 1991 interview with Isaac Terry Jr., the building dates from 1932 and operated as a corn mill until 1944, although the use after this time is unknown (Sheffield 1991). The mill is shown on a 1938 highway map of Durham County and the 1951 USGS map (NCSHPWC 1938).

Set on brick piers, the single-story-with-loft frame mill building has weatherboard siding and a standingseam, and a front-gable roof with exposed rafter tails. There are two entrances on the first story of the façade: a sliding door mounted on an exterior track and a double-leaf door with strap hinges, both of which are raised slightly above ground level, indicating there may have been steps. A central single-leaf door with strap hinges provides access to the second-story loft. The north elevation has three window openings on the first story, currently boarded over. A small shed-roofed addition is on the building's northwest corner. There is a shed-roofed bay on the south elevation, partially enclosed with weatherboard siding and sheltering a sliding door mounted on an exterior track. A 6/6 double-hung wood sash window is located on this elevation. The west gable end has a single-leaf hinged door, a boarded-over window opening, and the remains of a 4/4 sash window in the gable end. The building rests on taller brick piers on this elevation, as the land slopes downward toward a pond located to the west.

The interior was not accessible and it is not known how much original machinery remains inside, although some machinery, including the wheel mounted between two concrete supports and a metal chute are visible at the open foundation level. According to a 2004 interview with Isaac Terry Jr., the corn mill housed a semi-portable agricultural machine for producing corn for animal feed; apparently it never was water-powered. Instead, the corn mill was powered by a belt running from an International Harvester tractor. Grain was fed into a chute from the second-story loft to the hopper and milling machinery below, with the flow regulated by an adjustable plate (Terry Family File at Durham County Library). A small stone retaining wall lies west of the rear elevation, possibly to provide a flat surface for the parked tractor.



Figure 34. View of Clover Hill Corn Mill (right), outbuilding ruin, and Clover Hill General Store (left), looking southwest.



Figure 35. View of Clover Hill Corn Mill, north elevation and east gable end, looking southwest.



Figure 36. View of Clover Hill Corn Mill east gable end, looking northwest.

National Register Evaluation of Isaac Terry Farm Replace Bridge No. 118 on US 501 (Roxboro Road), Durham County July 2013



Figure 37. View of Clover Hill Corn Mill west gable end and outbuilding ruin, looking northeast. The small stone wall is at the edge of the pond.



Figure 38. View of Clover Hill Corn Mill wheel (left) and chute (right), looking under building.

Clover Hill Dam/Bridge (Figure 39): A concrete dam located southwest of the corn mill creates a small pond. Built ca. 1922, it would logically appear to have been a pond excavated in connection with operation of the adjacent corn mill. However, Ike Terry Jr. claimed that the pond was created so that his "brothers and [he] could go swimming close by instead of in Little River" (Terry Family File at Durham County Library). In Isaac Terry Sr.'s will the pond is indeed referred to as a "millpond," however, based on the corn mill's motor-driven machinery and the construction date of the building, it is unlikely the mill ever required a corresponding millpond and the pond may have been created for use by humans and cattle. The dam consists of a single concrete spillway and concrete wingwalls encasing fieldstone. Atop the dam is a wooden footbridge with railings providing access to the fields to the west.



Figure 39. View of Clover Hill Dam and footbridge, looking northwest.

Clover Hill General Store (Figures 40 to 42): Located south of the corn mill is the Clover Hill General Store. Constructed in 1922, the general store also operated as the "Clover Hill Dance Club" between 1922 and 1953; its exact dates of operation as a general store are not known. A 1926 soil map of Durham County does not show any building at this location, but it is shown on a 1938 county highway map (NCSHPWC 1938; Perkins 1926).

Set on brick piers with some later concrete-block structural reinforcement, the 2-story, 3-bay frame building has weatherboard siding and a standing-seam, front-gable roof with an interior-side brick chimney with rounded cap. The building has 6/6 double-hung sash windows and a central single-leaf door covered by a shed hood. Above the door is a second opening currently sealed by wooden boards. A sliding door mounted on an exterior track is attached to the south elevation. The building was converted to apartments at an unknown date, and as a result, a single-leaf entrance was added on the south elevation along with a modern wood deck. A single-story addition located on the north side has a single-leaf door with four lights over two raised panels. The addition is in a deteriorated condition as evidenced by the removal of the west gable-end wall and the rotting floor joists. The west (rear) elevation of the building rests on taller brick piers as the land slopes downward toward the stream located to the west. The

windows on the rear elevation are covered by wooden boards on the first story and a painted 6/6 doublehung sash window on the second story. The building could not be accessed for interior inspection or photography.

In a 2004 interview, Isaac Terry Jr. stated that his father originally built the building as a general store and a possible location for an International Harvester dealership. According to an earlier 1991 interview, Terry stated: "neighbors and friends kept hounding him into making it a dance hall," and the elder Terry complied. The Clover Hill Dance Club drew people from 40 miles around—from Stem, Hillsborough, Durham, Creedmoor, and farther. "Back then, all you could do for entertainment was play an instrument and dance or go visit someone" (Terry Jr. 1991). Between 1942 and 1947, the hall was also a popular spot with soldiers from Camp Butner, a U.S. Army base located 15 miles away. "It was one of <u>the</u> places to gather and meet the girls. We didn't have a corner store out in the country" (Terry Jr. 1991). Members of the Terry family, known as the "Terry Boys" would play music and would set up the stage in the middle so that the dancers could hear the music and dance around it. The original floor was heart pine, but interior access to the general store/dance hall was not possible during the 2012 survey to determine if it still remains intact (Terry Family File at Durham County Library).



Figure 40. View of former Clover Hill General Store/"Clover Hill Dance Club," looking southwest.

National Register Evaluation of Isaac Terry Farm Replace Bridge No. 118 on US 501 (Roxboro Road), Durham County July 2013



Figure 41. View of former Clover Hill General Store/"Clover Hill Dance Club," looking northwest.



Figure 42. View of former Clover Hill General Store/"Clover Hill Dance Club," looking southeast.

Non-Contributing Resources (Figure 43): Both the 1929 Bridge No. 118 and Roxboro Road (US 501) lie within the property boundaries, but do not contribute to the significance of the property as there is no association with the agricultural, commercial, and social history of Durham County.



Figure 43. View of Bridge No. 118, looking west.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Terry Farm Property History

The Isaac Terry Jr. property was acquired in an unimproved state as a result of several purchases made by James Francis Marion Terry between 1883 and 1884 (Durham County DB 4:253–257). James F.M. Terry was the son of James Terry Jr. and grandson of James Terry Sr. who settled in the area in the 18th century (Terry Family File at Durham County Library). He was listed as a farmer owning 856 acres and operating a grist mill on a separate property in the nearby Orange Factory Post Office area in the 1887 Branson *Durham City Directory* (Branson 1887:202, 218). In his will, executed June 30 1910, James F.M. Terry left the 206-acre property to his son Isaac Holt Terry Sr., describing it as: "the place where he lives and the old home place" (DCWB B:431). In the 2004 interview, Isaac Holt Terry Jr. stated that his father Isaac Holt Terry Sr. built his farm house in 1909. The house is shown on the 1910 C.M. Miller map of Durham County and identified as belonging to I.H. Terry (Figure 44). It is also shown on a 1910 post office map and on a 1926 soil survey map of Durham County (Miller 1910; Perkins 1926).

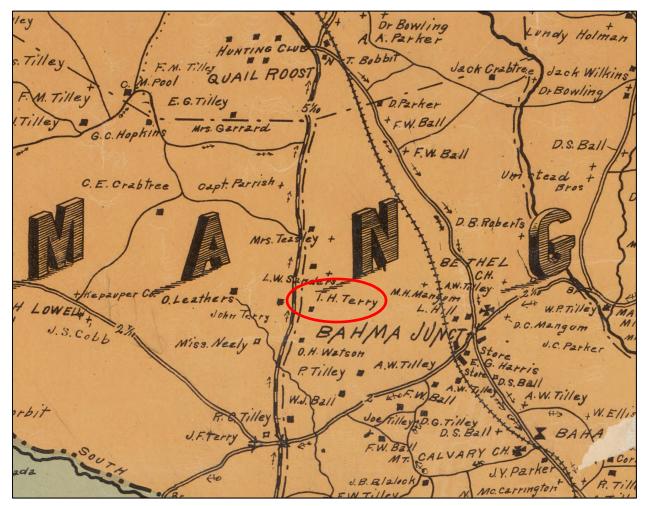


Figure 44. I.H. Terry Property identified on the 1910 C.M. Miller Map of Durham County.

In his November 9, 1955 will, Isaac Holt Terry Sr. bequeathed the following: "I give and devise my homeplace on the Durham-Roxboro Road (currently Roxboro Road/US 501) consisting of approximately 20 acres...unto my beloved wife, Lillian Lunsford Terry, for and during her natural life; and at her death to my son Isaac Holt Terry Jr. and during his natural life, with remainder in fee at his death to his natural children. I give and devise my tract on the Durham-Roxboro Road consisting of approximately 50 acres lying west of said Durham-Roxboro Road on which is located a store building, mill and millpond unto my beloved wife, Lillian Lunsford Terry, for and during her natural life; and at her death to my son Louis Isaac Terry, in fee simple absolute" (DCWB 20:2718). The remainder of the property of an unknown amount was to be divided between his three sons (Louis Isaac Terry, Harold Knight Terry, and Isaac Holt Terry Jr.). The property surrounding the house was acquired by Isaac Holt Terry Jr. and he operated/managed the farm of 206-acres including the two parcels addressed in this report that now reside in trusts set up by Isaac and Louis Terry and are managed by their children.

Agricultural Context

Despite the increasing popularity of tobacco products and the convenient new markets in Durham, Durham County farmers struggled in the 19th and early 20th centuries, and smaller family farms became more prominent. Farmers were caught in a multifaceted crisis caused by the depressed national economy, the one-crop system, exhausted soils, and antiquated farming tools and methods. In the early 19th century, 74% of the cultivated acreage in the county was in cash crops, the three major ones being corn (41%), tobacco (19%), and cotton (14%) (Little 1991:20). According to the 1926 U.S. soil survey, the Terry Farm contained the perfect soil to grow tobacco, a fact supported by the 1920 U.S. population census, where Isaac Terry (Sr.) is listed as a tobacco farmer (Perkins 1926:1354–59).

In a 1986 article in the *Durham Herald*, Isaac Holt Terry Jr. states "I grew up right here on my parents' farm. They raised grain, hay, alfalfa, and corn" (Merritt 1986). Born in 1925, Terry Jr. probably would not have remembered the tobacco production, which would have dropped off in the 1930s. By 1930, the size of the average Durham County farm was 70.6 acres, 74.7 acres in 1935, and 75.5 acres in 1940, thus the 206-acre Terry Farm was very large in comparison (Agricultural Census of North Carolina 1940). The oversupply of tobacco in 1932 and the low market price resulted in Durham County's huge vote in favor of tobacco quotas in 1933. When the quota program went into effect, over 90 percent of Durham County farmers signed up for tobacco reduction, and close to 70 percent of them signed up for cotton reduction. As farmers were recovering from the Depression in the late 1930s, the war in Europe caused a new setback for cotton and tobacco markets. However, from 1937 to 1941, the market for wheat and other grains doubled (Agricultural Census of North Carolina 1940; Little 1991:22).

Dairy farming became popular across the state in the middle of the 20th century, principally between 1920 and 1950. Its heyday occurred in Durham County during the 1940s and 1950s, but dairying is almost nonexistent today (Little 1991:32). In the aforementioned 1986 interview, Terry Jr. stated that he began dairy farming in 1947 (Merritt 1986). At this time the dairy barn, silos, and several other outbuildings were erected, while other buildings possibly related to tobacco production were razed as they became redundant. The demolition of approximately 10 various outbuildings between 1940 and 1972 can be seen on the historic aerials (FSA 1940, 1955, 1966, 1972).

According to a family history recorded by Lawrence Daniel Brandon Jr., his father Lawrence Brandon Sr. accepted an offer to farm with Isaac Terry Jr. in 1948. Terry furnished the equipment, land, barn, and half the cows, while Lawrence furnished the majority of the labor and half the cows. They sold milk to Long Meadow Dairy in Durham (Brandon Family File at NC Room in Durham County Library). One of only 13 dairy farms in the county, the Terry Farm milked 25 Holsteins, a small number compared to Quail Roost (approximately 2 miles north) and Croasdaile Diary (13 miles south), both of which are no longer active dairy farms, but at one time had 200 to 500 head of cattle. Terry Jr. also worked as an Agency Insurance Service Manager with the Durham County Farm Bureau. "I simply couldn't afford to stay in

the dairy business without an outside income. To really make it full time in the dairy business, you need at least 70 cows or more" (Merritt 1986).

Of the 13 dairy farms in Durham County in the late 1950s, only two dairy farms remained in operation by 1986; Isaac Terry Jr.'s farm and the farm of his cousin Pat Terry (Merritt 1986). Based on field observations, there are still about 25 cattle on the property as well as plowed fields, although the cattle no longer reside in the ca. 1947 dairy barn. However, based on repeated unsuccessful attempts to obtain the property history and the current agricultural products from the current residents, the current agricultural uses of the Terry Farm are not known.

Architectural Context

Although the high rate of tenancy and the over-dependence on non-edible cash crops made life hard for Durham County farmers, rural life still had its compensations. Many farmers tried to establish small farms during the 1880–1920 period, referred to as Durham County's Rural Vitality Period in the 1991 *Multiple Property Documentation Form* (Little 1991). The housing built during this period, including both the dominant tri-gable houses as well as Queen Anne-style residences, present a different picture from the agricultural statistics presented in the agricultural context (Little 1991:20).

Forty-four percent of all of the historic properties recorded in Durham County in 1991 were observed to belong to a single property type: the 3-bay-wide, 1-bay-deep, side-gable house (Little 1991). The side-gable house is a long, narrow rectangle with a central entrance, two flanking windows, a center hall, 1-room-deep floor plan, a front porch, and a rear ell extending behind the house. Two-thirds of these side-gable houses have a decorative front cross-gable that creates the "tri-gable" form. Although the front gable was merely decorative, it appears that most farmers opted for it, since two-thirds of the surviving examples of the type have front cross-gables (Little 1991:36). Typically, the house had a rear ell containing a connected kitchen and perhaps a dining room; these often replaced the old free-standing kitchens (Bishir and Southern 2003:42).

Terry Family Musical History

The Terry family's origins in the Little River Valley of what is now northern Durham and northeastern Orange counties date from before 1750, but in the past 100 years they have become best known for their contributions to the music history of the Piedmont region. Isaac Terry Sr., a fiddler, transformed his general store into the Clover Hill Dance Hall by popular demand; although the origins of the name are not known. When Isaac Terry Jr. was in his youth, he said 25 to 30 people would come to do the "old folk" dancing, but sometimes the dance hall hosted as many as 200 dancers a night. Isaac Terry Sr.'s cousins, known as the "Terry Boys," Edsel (fiddle), John (accordion), and Joseph (guitar) were often the house band.

Isaac Terry Jr. was a fiddler and "dance-caller" whose skill as a caller helped pay his way through Duke University. When he returned from World War II, he leased the dance hall from his father on Saturday nights and the dance profit along with the GI bill put him through school. A few years after the Clover Hill Dance Club closed in 1953, the cousins of Isaac Terry Sr. built the Pick-and-Bow Club a few miles away on Guess Road. For 40 years the club served as the musical center and major community building of the area.

Edsel Terry was the first fiddler Alan Jabbour, former Director of the Center for American Folklife at the Library of Congress, recorded as a young graduate student at Duke in 1965 in an attempt to document traditional fiddling in North Carolina. While he never became a professional musician, Terry taught his nephews (Roland, Tim, Harold, and Davis), who together formed the Doc Branch Band. According to Jabbour, "[t]hey continue an old tradition, that of a family that has learned to play from an older family

member and continues to play as a group the kind of music that they learned from that member. [Edsel] deserves a wider recognition for his role, and the role of the entire family, in keeping the traditional music alive in central North Carolina" (Kramer 2005:5–6). The Doc Branch Band continues to play music in the area to this day and has recorded several albums (http://www.docbranchband.com/).

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

The Isaac Terry Farm retains its integrity of setting, location, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The replacement aluminum siding and rear additions do not substantially impact the integrity of materials or design. The outbuildings are now used for storage or are empty, thus the agricultural buildings and the corn mill no longer retain their integrity of association. Due to its conversion to apartment use, the general store/dance hall no longer retains the integrity of design or association. The land use is seen in scattered historic aerial images from 1940 to 1972, to which the property retains the historical traces of field divisions, fields, property boundaries, tree lines, hedgerows, fencing, woodlots, and circulation paths.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

NRHP CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

The Isaac Terry Farm is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A on the local level for its association with the agricultural, commercial, and social history of Durham County. The period of significance for the property begins with the construction of the house in 1909 and continues through 1963, encompassing the addition of agricultural buildings, the general store, and the corn mill. According to the NRHP: "[t]o be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well" (NPS 1990:12). The Isaac Terry Farm consists of a significant set of agricultural buildings and landscape features that document important aspects of the history of farming in Durham County, including the transition from one-crop systems such as tobacco to a diversified farming system in the mid-20th century, including growing grains and dairying. Components relating to the initial settlement of the land include the relatively unaltered dwelling, kitchen/quarters, and storage buildings. Buildings relating to the diversified crop period include the dairy barn, silos, wagon shed, tractor barn, and gasoline pumps.

At one time there were 13 dairy farms in Durham County, reaching its peak in the 1950s. The Terry Farm contained 25 Holsteins, a small number compared to Quail Roost Farm (DH-2528) (which operated from 1936–1952) and Croasdaile Dairy (DH-2271) (1930s–1970s), neither of which are currently active dairy farms, but at one time had 200 to 500 head of cattle. The Quail Roost Farm now serves as a horse training center and the Croasdaile Dairy was demolished in order to construct several residential subdivisions.

On a smaller scale and a few miles south was the Cox-Pope Farm (DH-2260), which consisted of an extensive complex of dairy and tobacco barns and dependencies dating from the 1920s and 1930s. This farm ceased dairy operations in the late 1960s, and a majority of the buildings have been demolished (Durham County Historic Property Inventory 2003). In 1986, there were only two dairy farms left in operation in the area, Isaac Terry Jr.'s farm and his cousin Pat Terry's farm; the latter is now an equestrian center. Based on field observations, cattle are still grazing on the Terry Farm property.

The Clover Hill Corn Mill processed grain for the farm and for sale in the former Clover Hill general store. Durham County was sparsely populated in the early 20th century and the neighborhood mill and store were usually an economic and social focal point of the community. Farmers were able to pick up mail or read the numerous broadsides announcing matters of community interest and buy other necessities at the general store, while having the miller grind their corn and wheat.

Considerably larger than the A.W. Tilley Store (DH-2196) and Parrish Store (DH-2493), both located 1.5miles east in Bahama, or the Crossroads Store (DH-2275), constructed by Pat Terry a half-mile south of the Isaac Terry property, the 2-story frame Clover Hill Store is an unusually large vernacular form, perhaps reflecting the owner's original desire that the building be used as an International Harvester dealership. The A.W. Tilley Store was constructed in 1900 and features distinctive bay windows for displaying goods, whereas the Clover Hill Store has neither ornamentation nor display windows. The Crossroads Store, constructed in 1936, is a simple farm stand, rather than a general store. The Parrish Store was originally built as a doctor's office and pharmacy and was turned into a store in the 1950s. Only the Crossroads Store continues to operate commercially today. The store is also significant for its association with the Clover Hill Dance Club, a primary location for dancing and social events for 30 years, supporting the string band, country, and folk music. Dance halls, or clubs, provided not only a concert venue, but other community activities such as "stew dinners," picnics, and square dances, always with live music.

The Terry family has a long tradition of making music, and the dance hall provided dances on Saturday nights until the mid-1950s (Kenan 2008:174–175). From 1946–1950, the Terry family built the Pick-and-Bow Club located about two miles south on Guess Road and they continued to hold dances until the 1990s. While this building is still extant, it no longer holds dances. The previously mentioned Parrish Store was featured in the October 1995 *Life* magazine article "Thursday Night Fever," which illustrates the dance hall/general store combination so popular in the mid-20th century:

Every Thursday evening a pickup country band moseys in, and two dozen neighbors, most of them senior citizens, tap their toes and kick up their heels. The Thursday night dance "just sort of happened," says Mary Sue Parrish. It actually began as a Friday night dance at a grocery store in a neighboring county. About five years ago, when the owner passed away and the dances stopped, the musicians began to show up at Parrish's on Thursdays (Life, October 1995, Vol. 18 Issue 12:54).

While no other dance halls of this nature are known to exist in Durham County, a similar building is located in Craven County, about 150 miles south of Durham. The Russell Store (CV-1005) at Fort Bramwell is a 1-story frame country store built in the 1920s for use as a general store, gas station, and dance hall. According to the NC HPO survey form, several area farmers recollected pleasant Saturday nights at Russell's dance hall, where young people from the surrounding area gathered, danced, and courted (NC HPO 1980).

The Isaac Terry Farm is **not eligible** for the NRHP under Criterion B. According to the NRHP: "[*f*]*or a* property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group" (NPS 1990:15). While the Clover Hill Dance Club is associated with the Terry family and the Terry Boys, the building is not the primary venue in which they contributed to the musical history of the region. Isaac Terry Jr., although a fiddler and caller, only participated in the latter years that the dance club operated. The current Terry family musicians, the Doc Branch Band, are distant relatives of Isaac Terry Jr. and are more commonly associated with the Pick-and-Bow Club. As the building is not the primary structure with which the Terry family music is associated, it does not rise to the level of local, state, or national significance, nor does it best embody the historic musical contributions of the Terry family.

The Isaac Terry House is **eligible** for the NRHP under Criterion C on the local level as embodying the elements of the tri-gable farm house during the Rural Vitality Period (1880–1920) in Durham County as established in the 1991 *Multiple Property Documentation Form* (Little 1991). According to the NRHP: "[f] or a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction" (NPS 1990:18). According to the Durham County Multiple Property Documentation Form, "the significance of the houses of the Rural Vitality Period in Durham County lie not in their scarcity, but in their abundance. They represent the increase of small family farms in Durham County during the almost fifty year period when tobacco and cotton were the principal crops and the

family farm was the backbone of the county economy. Most of them are severely plain, but their form is synonymous with middle-class prosperity" (Little 1991:39).

The Isaac Terry House follows the basic form of a 3-bay façade with a central entry. Uncommon to the area is the Terry House's wrap-around porch, a design element not often seen on the tri-gable houses in Durham County. A very similar massing is seen on the ca. 1914 J.W. Cole House (DH-2241) in south Durham, a property that has been placed on the NC HPO Study List.

The Isaac Terry House is **not eligible** for the NRHP under Criterion D. According to the NRHP: "[f] or a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important" (NPS 1990:21). The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

NRHP BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The NRHP boundary for the Isaac Terry Farm (Figure 45) has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties* (NPS 1995). The boundary is drawn to correspond to the property passed to Isaac Terry Sr. by his father James F.M. Terry in a will executed June 30, 1910 (DCWB B:431). The property was passed from Isaac Terry Sr. to his sons Isaac Terry Jr. (171 acres) and Lewis Isaac Terry (24.3 acres) on November 9, 1955 and continues to reside in family trusts managed by the descendants (DCWB 20:2718).

The proposed NRHP resource is comprised of three parcels straddling Roxboro Road. The eastern parcels total 171 acres, including the 1909 farm house, outbuildings, and farm yard located on an approximately 10-acre parcel and the adjacent 161-acre parcel, which contains areas under cultivation, open grass, or woodland. The 24.3-acre parcel on the west side of Roxboro Road includes the general store, corn mill, pond, dam, and a field. The cluster of farmstead buildings and surrounding agricultural land has the integrity necessary to convey the agricultural history of the property. The proposed boundaries also contain a portion of Roxboro Road (US 501) including Bridge No. 118, although these two resources do not contribute to the historic significance of the Terry Farm property.

Two parcels, one of 3.8 acres and one of two acres, have since been sub-divided from the western property in 1997 and 2005, respectively, and one parcel of 0.8 acres was subdivided from the eastern property in 2003. Modern buildings have been constructed on these parcels, thus they do not contribute to the significance of the property.

National Register Evaluation of Isaac Terry Farm Replace Bridge No. 118 on US 501 (Roxboro Road), Durham County July 2013



Figure 45. Isaac Terry Farm: aerial view with proposed NRHP boundary.

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