



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

May 23, 2014

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kate Husband
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Ramona M. Bartos *RMB for Ramona M. Bartos*

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report for Replacement of Bridge 192 on SR 1528 over Ellijay Creek, PA 14-02-0018, Macon County, ER 14-0918

Thank you for your May 1, 2014 transmittal of materials related to the above-referenced undertaking and submittal of the subject report CD on May 22, 2014. We have reviewed the report and concur that the **Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House at 1263 Little Ellijay Road is not eligible for listing** in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
Intensive Evaluation: Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House

Replace Bridge No. 192 on SR 1528 over Ellijay Creek
Macon County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
WBS No. 17BP.14.R.110

Prepared for:
Human Environment Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation
1598 Mail Service Center
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Prepared by:
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March 2014

Jennifer Martin Mitchell, Principal Investigator
MdM Historical Consultants Inc.

Date

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

Date

Replace Bridge No. 192 on SR 1528 over Ellijay Creek
Macon County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
WBS No. 17BP.11.R.9

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 192 on SR 1528 (Little Ellijay Road) over Ellijay Creek in northwest Macon County. No additional right-of-way will be required for the project, but construction easements will be necessary. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is delineated at seventy-five feet north and south of the centerline of the bridge and the road and 300 feet from each end of the bridge. The bridge is state funded and requires federal permits from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.

NCDOT contracted with MdM Historical Resources Inc. (MdM) in February 2014 to complete an intensive-level historic resources evaluation of the Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House on Little Ellijay Road adjacent to Bridge No. 192. Architectural historians Jennifer Martin Mitchell and Cynthia de Miranda conducted the fieldwork on March 4 and March 5, 2014, photographing and mapping the property, and authored the report. The property owner, Vida R. Ahlgrim (b. November 25, 1912), passed away on February 23, 2013, and current ownership remains in question.¹ Primary source investigation included research at the Macon County Register of Deeds, the North Carolina Collection at the Durham County Public Library, and the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh.

MdM conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Secretary of the Interior Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled Historic Architectural Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines (2003). This property evaluation meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

¹ U. S. Social Security Death Index, 1935-Current, <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed March 4, 2014.

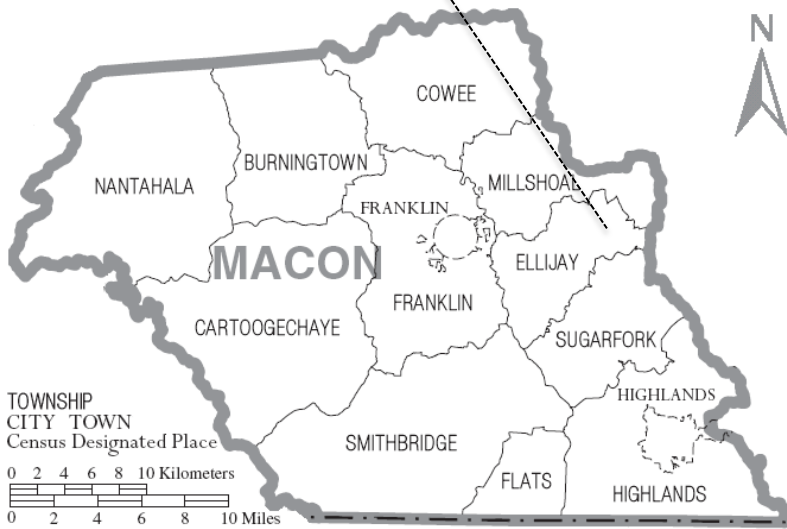
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PROJECT LOCATION MAPS



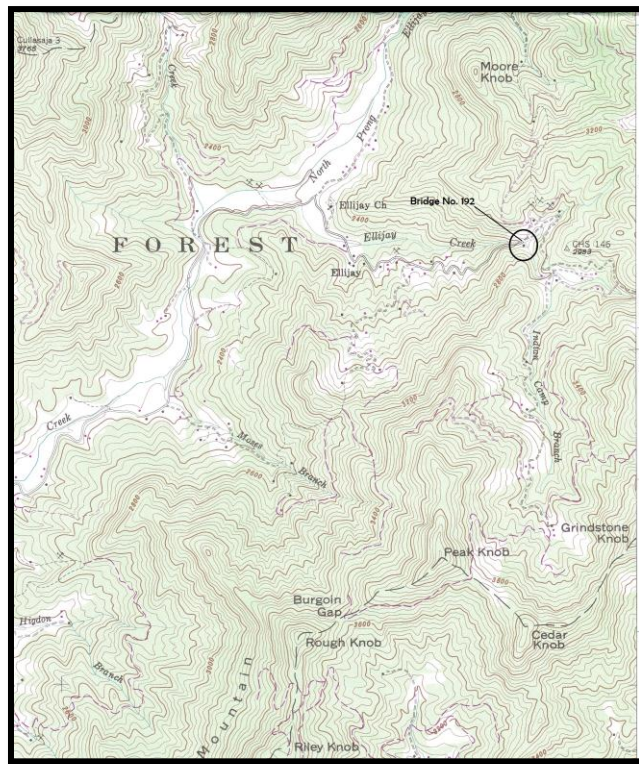
North Carolina map with Macon County highlighted in red. Source: Wikipedia.



Township Map of Macon County. Source: US Census Website, modified by Wikipedia user Ruhrfisch



Source: HPOWEB map created by NCDOT staff



USGS Map—Corbin Knob Quadrangle

**Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House
1263 Little Ellijay Road, Macon County**



Figure 1: Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House, 1263 Little Ellijay Road and Bridge No. 192, view to the south with Little Ellijay Road (SR 1528) running roughly west to east along Ellijay Creek

The ca. 1957 Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House is located in the Ellijay community of rural Ellijay Township in the eastern part of Macon County. The house and its two outbuildings—a secondary dwelling and a barn—stand on the south side of Little Ellijay Road (SR 1528) immediately south of Bridge No. 192, which spans Ellijay Creek. Indian Camp Branch, which rises just north of Grindstone Knob, flows in a northerly direction between the house and outbuildings and into Ellijay Creek at the bridge. Ellijay Creek flows in a southwesterly direction and eventually into the Cullasaja River. Little Ellijay Road intersects with Ellijay Road (SR 1001) a little over one mile to the west of the house.

The Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House and its outbuildings occupy a five-acre parcel. The property is bisected by Indian Camp Branch, which divides the house from the secondary dwelling and barn. A wooden foot bridge spans Indian Camp Branch leading from the mostly paved concrete driveway to the Ahlgrim House front porch. The parcel is sloped downward from south to north toward Little Ellijay Road. The five-acre tract remains mostly wooded except where the driveway meanders between the branch and the outbuildings toward the south end of the property.



Figure 2: Bridge No. 192 over Ellijay Creek, view to the northeast. Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House is to the right out of the photo



Figure 3: View of Indian Camp Branch and Bridge No. 192, view to the northwest



Figure 4: View to the south-southwest toward Bridge No. 192 along Little Ellijay Road. Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House is to the left



Figure 5: Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House, view toward the northwest

The ca. 1957 Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House is a rustic, one-story, frame cabin that sits on sloping parcel immediately south of Bridge No. 192. The board-and-batten house rests on a river rock and laid stone foundation. Indian Camp Branch skirts the house's east elevation (façade) and the dwelling's southeast corner incorporates a curving river rock wall that shields a cellar door and holds back the swift-moving creek. The side-gabled house is crowned by the original low-pitched, standing-seam metal-covered roof that extends on the façade to shelter a porch supported by square posts and an x-type wooden balustrade. A random-coursed stone chimney occupies the north gable end, just forward of the roof ridge; plastic currently covers its cap. A smaller stone stack rises from near the center of the dwelling. Original fixed, single-light windows and multi-light windows pierce the visible elevations. A single-leaf door occupies the center of the main block, while a secondary door fronts a two-bay wing with a lower roofline that extends from the south elevation. The interior was not accessible, but appears intact through the windows. The property owner, who had no direct heirs, is deceased and multiple attempts to locate a caretaker were unsuccessful. The property is currently unoccupied.



Figure 6: Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House, north elevation, view to southeast



Figure 7: Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House, facade, view to west



Figure 8: Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House southeast corner, view to the northwest

Secondary dwelling, ca. 1957

The one-and-a-half-story, front gabled, board-and-batten building with a standing-seam metal roof is located east of and on the opposite side of Indian Camp Branch from the main house. A multi-light, single-leaf door flanked by six-light windows is centered on the shed-roofed, center projection on the façade. A pair of six-over-six windows is in the gable end above the projection. A shed dormer rests on the roof slope on the west elevation. Flanking sheds are located on the east and west elevations. The east shed shelters an open-bay garage, while the west bay is enclosed with vertical wood and features a pair of small, four-light windows. Heavy vegetation obscures the east and north elevations. A set of slightly overgrown stone steps lead from the driveway to the west elevation.



Figure 9: Secondary dwelling, view to north



Figure 10: Secondary dwelling, northeast corner, view to the southwest



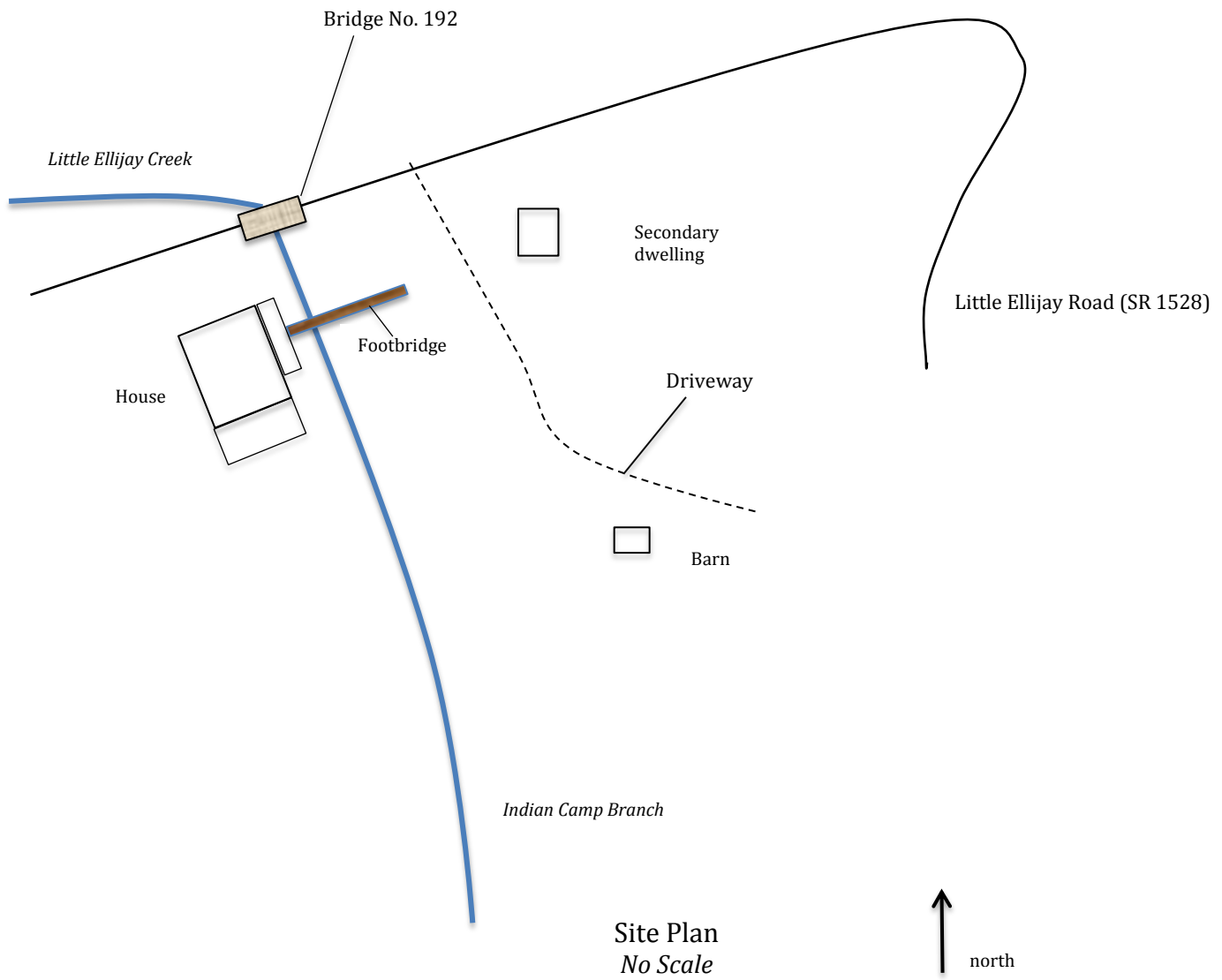
Figure 11: Secondary dwelling stone stairs, west elevation, view to the east

Barn, ca. 1970

A plywood-sided, gambrel-roof barn is southwest of the secondary dwelling. It rests on concrete blocks and displays an open bay on its façade (east elevation). A standing-seam metal roof covers the building. The rear (west elevation) backs up to Indian Camp Branch.



Figure 12: Barn, view to southwest



Historical Background and Social History Context

Macon County lies in the Blue Ridge chain of the Southern Appalachian Mountains in southwestern North Carolina. The county encompasses 517 square miles of primarily mountainous terrain mixed with rolling hills, expansive valleys, and river basins. Elevation ranges from 5,499 feet above sea level at Standing Indian Mountain to 1,900 feet above sea level at the Little Tennessee River.² Dominant trees include birch, maple, and hemlock, which grow at higher elevations and oaks and yellow poplars, which occupy smaller mountains, valleys, and river banks. Three major rivers—the Nantahala, Little Tennessee, and Cullasaja—flow through the county. Many small branches and creeks flow through the river and into these larger waterways.

Macon County first emerged as a tourist destination in the late nineteenth century. In 1875, two men founded the town of Highlands as a resort community. Hotels and boarding houses elsewhere in the county welcomed visitors around the same time. With automobile travel beginning in the 1910s, tourists from afar could visit Macon County, but most came from neighboring states such as Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. Despite the challenges of road building in such a mountainous setting, several major routes were constructed in the 1920s including U.S. 64 from Highlands to Gneiss through the treacherous Cullasaja Gorge, a route which was finished in 1929. Road building boosted tourism throughout the region.

World War II slowed the tourist trade, but in the decades after the conflict ended, visitors returned and many bought property to build vacation homes. Tourist magazines and newspaper advertisements throughout the South heavily promoted the North Carolina mountains for their natural offerings and as a good investment. Tourism after the war received a big boost in 1946, when businessmen, government officials, and educators met in Dillsboro to form the Western North Carolina Associated Communities (WNCAC), an organization meant to help the counties west of Asheville in matters of economic growth, tourism, and roads, among other issues. Above all, tourism served as the group's main focus leading to the establishment of a subsidiary group called the Western North Carolina Tourist Association (WNCTA) in 1949. Along with these groups, local residents, eager to profit from visitors, opened businesses that catered to the trade in the post-war years.³

As western North Carolina gained more exposure throughout the region because of an expanded tourism trade, land-ownership patterns began to change. Tourism led to immigration as more families, especially those from neighboring states, purchased land in the mountains where they could build vacation cottages. And,

² Mike Decker and Mickey Duvall, *Macon County Land Use Plan* (Franklin, N.C.: Macon County Planning Department, 1992), 4, 14.

³ Richard B. Starnes, *Creating the Land of the Sky: Tourism and Society in Western North Carolina* (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 2005), 130-131.

unlike earlier periods when purchasing vacation property was open mostly to the wealthy, buyers in the 1950s included a large number of middle class families. By 1970, almost twenty-five percent of homes owned in Macon County were second homes.⁴

In Macon County during the late 1950s, Floridians from all parts of the state constituted the largest number of out-of-state buyers of property. In fact, Florida residents were second to locals in land buying the late 1950s, according to Macon County deed records.⁵

H. Roy and Vida Ahlgrim of Clearwater were just one of many Florida families in the 1950s attracted to Macon County and the respite the rural mountains offered. H. Roy Ahlgrim (1896-1982) operated Quality Body Works, an automobile service business, and Vida (1912-2013) ran the Powder Puff Beauty Salon out of the couple's Clearwater, Florida home. On September 17, 1957, Alex Ammons (1878-1959) and his wife, Margaret Leatherman Ammons, sold the Ahlgrims two tracts on Ellijay Creek totaling five acres. Alex Ammons, whose family had been in Macon County for generations, was a farmer in the Ellijay community.⁶

Very little is known about the Ahlgrim's time in Ellijay. They had no children and both are deceased, although Vida Ahlgrim still appears as the property owner in the local tax records. It is evident that at some point they moved to Macon County permanently, but not before 1960 when they were listed in the Clearwater city directory. After his death in 1982, Roy Ahlgrim was buried in the Ellijay Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery located on Little Ellijay Road. Vida Ahlgrim passed away in February 2013 in Takoma Park, Maryland where she was living at the time.

Architectural Context

The Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House and the board-and-batten cottages found in elsewhere in western North Carolina conform to the picturesque aesthetic popularized in America by designer and author Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852). Through his magazine, *The Horticulturalist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste* and pattern books, Downing promoted romantic forms of building and the idea that a dwelling's features could create harmony and unity between the

⁴ Catherine W. Bishir, Michael T. Southern, and Jennifer F. Martin, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999) 81; Starnes, 143.

⁵ A cursory review of one deed book covering portions of 1956-1957 reveal the large number of real estate transactions between locals and Floridians, Macon County Deed Book N-6, www.maconncdeeds.com accessed March 13, 2014.

⁶ Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940: Ellijay Township, Macon County, North Carolina: Population, National Archives, Washington, D. C. <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed online March 13, 2014.

architecture and its surrounding landscape, an idea that would influence architects and builders for several generations.⁷ This idea of melding a house with its setting found traction in resort areas, such as western North Carolina, where the region's natural features drew visitors and those seeking to build their own rural mountain retreats.

Downing greatly influenced builders and architects in the Adirondack Mountains of New York in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries who designed lakeside resorts known as the Great Camps. They constructed rustic, but often grand-in-scale buildings utilized wood, including board-and-batten or log, for their exteriors and then set the buildings on stone foundations and with large stone chimneys. Rustic Adirondack buildings appeared frequently in magazines in the early twentieth century including *American Architect and Building News* and *House and Garden*, which featured photographs and drawings of the Great Camps.⁸

Another magazine of the period, *The Craftsman*, which promoted the philosophy of the English Arts and Crafts movement in the United States, featured rustic buildings with a Craftsman influence. Its editor, Gustav Stickley (1858-1942), was the leader in advancing the Arts and Crafts movement in the United States. He heavily promoted the American Craftsman style, an extension of the British Arts and Crafts movement, which advocated a back-to-nature philosophy of building and garden design. Through his magazine, Stickley endorsed a philosophy of building in harmony with the environment by using natural and local materials. In *Craftsman Homes*, a pattern book published in 1909, he provided plans for houses, including cottages "built of battened boards." Another article in the book entitled, "The Effective Use of Cobblestone as a Link Between House and Landscape," provided instructions for using stones and bounders to blend architecture with its surroundings.⁹

According to historian Linda McLelland, designers of National Park buildings derived much of their inspiration from Adirondack architecture, but it is likely that Gustav Stickley also had an impact on the appearance of parks in the early twentieth century. By 1920, Glacier, Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, and Yosemite national parks included hotels, lodges, and other rustic style buildings. The idiom, which incorporated native timber and stone and exposed rafters and trusses, continued to be constructed in the National Parks into the 1930s.¹⁰

⁷ "Full Circle," in *The Good Home Paper: the Hudson Passive Project*, www.hudsonpassiveproject.com, accessed March 31, 2014.

⁸ McLelland, 94, 100.

⁹ Stickley, Gustav, *Craftsman Homes*, New York: The Craftsman Publishing Company, 1909, 23, 102, <http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl?DLDecArts.CraftHouseStick>, accessed March 31, 2014.

¹⁰ McLelland, 103.

Builders in the areas surrounding the Smoky Mountains National Park, which was chartered in 1934, clearly adopted the rustic aesthetic as a regional type of building. Log, board-and-batten, and stone came to be identified with mountain architecture, especially buildings associated with leisure and recreation.

Board-and-Batten Houses in Macon County

The 1995 comprehensive survey of Macon County recorded many rustic style houses from period spanning the 1920s to the 1940s. Most are saddle-notched log buildings or bark-sided dwellings and many were the work of local builder Joe Webb, a Highlands native who constructed numerous log houses in and around the historic resort town. In addition to Webb, other local builders constructed vacation houses in not only log, but also wood shingles and with board-and-batten siding to reflect their functions as recreational cabins.

While the early twentieth-century rustic style is well-represented in the architectural survey, rustic houses from the 1950s were not documented because they fell out of the target period for the survey. Nevertheless, rustic style houses from this period remain in fairly large numbers in the county.

Numerous board-and-batten houses from the decades around the middle of the twentieth century stand just outside of Highlands. The 1950s development of Cullasaja Heights, where many parcels were purchased in that decade, contains several intact examples of rustic board-and-batten cottages. The house at 932 Hickory Hill Road (figure 13) is a board-and-batten, side-gabled house with exposed rafter tails along its projecting screened porch. It also features a rhododendron balustrade along the porches.



Figure 13: House at 932 Hickory Hill Road, view to the north

The house at 1209 Hickory Hill Road (figure 14) is a board-and-batten cottage with rafter tails and a random course stone chimney. It is located on Mirror Lake, which is the focal point of Cullasaja Heights. The house's windows have been replaced.



Figure 14: House at 1209 Hickory Hill Road, view to the southeast

A small board-and-batten house stands at 172 Bowery Road (figure 15). It likely dates to around 1950 and features a front-gabled hood with knee braces over the entrance and windows with two-over-two horizontal lights.



Figure 15: House at 172 Bowery Road, view to the northwest

Evaluation

The Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House does not meet the National Register criteria for listing. The House and its auxiliary buildings, which stand on a five-acre parcel, are not associated with any important historic events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and accordingly are not believed to be significant under National Register Criteria A. Specifically, the Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House is not significant in the area of social history for its association with tourism in Macon County because it is one of many properties that illustrate the resurgence of tourism and second-home-building in the post-World War II period.

Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim were not individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified or documented. Therefore the Ahlgrims were not historically significant individuals as defined by National Register Criterion B.

The Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House is not significant under Criterion C. While the Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House has not been altered, it represents a fairly common building type in Macon County from the late 1950s. Several examples of board-and-batten houses from the period stand in the Cullasaja Heights development that was

established in the 1950s. Because of modern development, however, Cullasaja Heights does not appear eligible for the National Register as a historic district.

Additionally, it is unlikely that the house would yield any important prehistorically or historical information not readily available from other sources. Therefore the property is recommended not eligible for National Register listing under Criterion D.

While it does not possess significance under the National Register criteria, the Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House retains all seven aspects of integrity. It has not been altered and has not deteriorated significantly so that it retains integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. The house has not been moved and therefore retains its integrity of location and setting. The Vida and H. Roy Ahlgrim House retains its integrity of association and feeling and therefore the link to the events that occurred there.

Bibliography

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- Starnes, Richard D. *Creating the Land of the Sky: Tourism and Society in Western North Carolina*. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 2005.
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- U. S. Social Security Death Index, 1935-Current. <http://www.ancestry.com>. Accessed March 4, 2014.

Appendix A
Professional Qualifications

JENNIFER MARTIN MITCHELL

- POSITION:** Founding Principal
Mdm Historical Consultants Inc.
- EDUCATION:** M.A. History with Emphasis in Historic Preservation
Middle Tennessee State University
- B.A. History and B.A. Sociology
University of South Carolina
- Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP)
Presented by the National Alliance of Preservation
Commissions
Durham, North Carolina
- Introduction to Section 106 of the
National Historic Preservation Act
University of Nevada, Reno
- PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:** Preservation Durham
Preservation North Carolina
City of Durham Historic Preservation Commission

EXPERIENCE:

Jennifer Martin Mitchell has worked as an architectural historian and preservation planner since 1991 and is a founding principal with Mdm Historical Consultants. She has documented scores of historic properties through successful completion of architectural surveys, National Register of Historic Places nominations, and local landmark designation reports. She has worked with local governments and commissions on programs to identify, document, and protect historic and cultural resources. She has further contributed to the field through publication and well as by making presentations at academic and professional conferences.

Ms. Mitchell was previously the Carolinas Regional Manager for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, where she oversaw a staff of architectural historians, preservation planners, and archaeologists working on projects in the Carolinas and Virginia. Ms. Mitchell was responsible for scoping projects, preparing budgets, and monitoring and overseeing cultural resource surveys, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, environmental documents necessary for compliance with federal and state laws, and consultations with historic preservation commissions throughout the region. Prior to joining Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Ms. Mitchell worked for the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office as the National Register Coordinator in Raleigh and as the Historic Preservation Specialist in Maconville. Ms. Mitchell is the award-winning author of *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: the Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina* and a co-author of *The Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*.

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

- *Valentine-Wilder House National Register Nomination*, Nash County, North Carolina (2013)
- *Hillside Park High School National Register Nomination*, Durham County, North Carolina (2013)
- *Fort Caswell National Register Nomination*, Brunswick County, North Carolina (2013)

- *Penderlea Homesteads Historic District National Register Nomination*, Pender County, North Carolina (2013)
- *Brunswick County Historic Architecture, ongoing preparation of publication manuscript*, Brunswick County, North Carolina (2012-2013)
- *Sunset Hills Historic District National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2013)
- *Wilkesboro School Historic Tax Credit Application*, Wilkesboro, North Carolina (Approved 2013)
- *Richard B. Harrison School National Register Nomination*, Selma, North Carolina (2012)
- *Bray-Paschal House National Register Nomination*, Chatham County, North Carolina (2011)
- *West Selma Historic District National Register Nomination*, Selma, Johnston County, North Carolina (2011)
- *Downtown Selma Historic District National Register Nomination*, Selma, Johnston County, North Carolina (2010)
- *Perry School National Register Nomination*, Franklin County, North Carolina (2010)
- *Johnson Farm National Register Nomination*, Harnett County, North Carolina (2009)
- *Harmony Plantation National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (2008)
- *Wake County Historic Resources Intensive Survey*, Wake County, North Carolina (2007)
- *Local Landmark Designation Report for Rogers Drug*, Durham, North Carolina (2008)
- *Local Landmark Designation Report for Fire Station #1*, Durham, North Carolina (2008)
- *Old Towne Historic District Design Guidelines*, Augusta, Georgia (2006)
- *Wake County Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey*, Wake County, North Carolina (2005- 2006)
- *Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District National Register Nomination*, Greenville, North Carolina (2005)
- *Maiden Lane Historic District National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2005)
- *York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination*, Gastonia, North Carolina (2005)
- *Town Appearance Commission Procedures and Guidelines Evaluation*, Town of Mount Pleasant, South Carolina (2005)
- *Rowland Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination*, Rowland, North Carolina (2004)
- *City of Thomasville Architectural Survey*, Thomasville, North Carolina (2004)
- *Apex Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation Study List Application*, Apex, North Carolina (2004)
- *Borden Manufacturing Company National Register Nomination*, Goldsboro, North Carolina (2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation, Phase II Survey and Report, Replacement of Bridge No. 246 over Laurel Creek*, Madison County, North Carolina (2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Hillsborough Street Reconstruction, Project #1* (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.), Raleigh, North Carolina (2004)
- *City of Greenville Revitalization Area Historic and Architectural Evaluation*, for the City of Greenville, 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) (2003-2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report,, Replacement of Bridge No. 325 over Landrum Creek*, Chatham County, North Carolina (2004)
- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2003)

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) Winston-Salem Northern Beltway, Forsyth County, North Carolina (2002-2003)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening, Halifax and Northampton Counties, North Carolina (2003- 2004)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, Burgaw Bypass, Pender County, North Carolina (2003)*
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey (for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2002-2003)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Alston Avenue Widening, Durham County, North Carolina (2002)*
- *Historic Structures Report on the Morganton Depot, Morganton, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (2002)*
- *Historic Structures Report on the Marion Depot, Marion, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (2002)*
- *Research on Historic Train Stations for the NCDOT Rail Division at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. In conjunction with the restoration of passenger rail service in North Carolina. (2002 & 2007)*
-

PUBLICATIONS:

“Biltmore Complex,” “Biltmore Forest School” and “Appalachian Rustic Architecture” in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. East Tennessee State University, 2006

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

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

PRESENTATIONS

“Restoration of the Morganton and Marion Depots,” Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Maconville, North Carolina

“Nominating Rosenwald Schools to the National Register of Historic Places,” National Rosenwald School Conference, Nashville, Tennessee

AWARDS:

2004 Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History for the series that includes *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*

2003 Special Book Award Recognizing an Outstanding Guide Book Series from the Southeast Society of Architectural Historians for the series that includes *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*

2001 Certificate of Commendation from the American
Association for State and Local History for *Along the Banks
of the Old Northeast*

CYNTHIA DE MIRANDA

POSITION:	Founding Principal Mdm Historical Consultants Inc.
EDUCATION & TRAINING:	B.A. Public Policy Studies Duke University Introduction to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Washington, DC Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP) Presented by the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions Lynchburg, Virginia
PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:	Preservation North Carolina Preservation Durham, APAC Committee Member

EXPERIENCE:

Cynthia de Miranda, a founding Principal of Mdm Historical Consultants, has worked as an architectural historian and preservation planner since 1993. Ms. de Miranda has successfully prepared National Register nominations, local landmark designation reports, architectural surveys, design review guidelines, and preservation plans. She has documented historic properties in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Washington State. She has also contributed to the field through publications and presentations at academic and professional conferences.

Prior to forming Mdm Historical Consultants, Inc., Ms. de Miranda worked as an architectural historian with Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., in Durham, North Carolina and with Hess, Rose and Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota. In her position with Edwards-Pitman, Ms. de Miranda completed a number of projects for NCDOT while the firm had an on-call services contract with the department. Ms. de Miranda has also worked on the staffs of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Washington, DC, and, as noted, the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Some projects Ms. de Miranda has been involved with are listed below.

- *Brunswick County Historic Architecture*, ongoing preparation of publication manuscript, Brunswick County, North Carolina (2012-2013)
- *John Beaman House Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2013)
- *Downtown Durham Historic District Additional Documentation*, Durham, North Carolina (2012)
- *Wrights Automatic Machinery Company National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina (2012)
- *Scott and Roberts Dry Cleaners National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina (2011)
- *Summerfield School Gymnasium and Community Center National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Summerfield, North Carolina (2011)
- *Special Character Statement: S. Blount-S. Person Street Historic District*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2011)
- *Pope House Application for Determination of Statewide Significance*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2011)

- *Paul O. and Elsie Stahl House Local Landmark Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2010)
- *Harwell Hamilton and Jean Bangs Harris House and Office National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2010)
- *Carpenter Farm Supply Company Complex Local Landmark Designation Report*, Wake County, North Carolina (2010)
- *Dillard and Mildred Teer House Local Designation Report*, Durham, North Carolina (2009)
- *Fayetteville Modern Architectural Survey*, City of Fayetteville, North Carolina (2009)
- *Wilbur and Martha Carter House National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2008)
- *Liberty Warehouse Nos. 1 and 2 Study List Application and National Register Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina (2007 and 2008)
- *Samuel Bartley Holleman House National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (2008)
- *Fayetteville Street National Register District Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2007)
- *George and Neva Barbee House National Register Nomination*, Zebulon, North Carolina (2007)
- *Guidesheets to Raleigh's Historic Landmarks and Districts*, Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina (2007)
- *Research on Historic Train Stations for the NCDOT Rail Division at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.* In conjunction with the restoration of passenger rail service in North Carolina (2007)
- *Midway Plantation National Register Nomination (relocation)*, Knightdale, North Carolina (2007)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Stantonsburg Road/Tenth Street Connector* (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.), Greenville, North Carolina (2007)
- *Macpelah National Register Nomination*, Vance County, North Carolina (2006)
- *Adams-Edwards House National Register Nomination*, Raleigh vicinity, North Carolina (2006)
- *Maiden Lane Historic District National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2006)
- *Walltown Phase I Archaeology*, Durham, for G. H. Williams Collaborative, P.A. (2006)
- *Old Towne Historic District Design Guidelines*, Augusta, Georgia (September 2006)
- *Wake County Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey*, North Carolina (2005-2006)
- *City of Franklin Preservation Planning (Southampton County)*, City of Franklin, Virginia (2005-2008)
- *Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District National Register Nomination*, Greenville, North Carolina (2005)
- *Report on Wakestone (Josephus Daniels House)*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2005)
- *York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination*, Gastonia, North Carolina (2005)
- *Wiley Forbus House National Register Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina (2005)
- *Wachovia Bank Building Study List Application and National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2005)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey for the Construction of the Windsor Bypass*, North Carolina (2005)
- *Dorothea Dix Campus Master Plan* (with LandDesign), Raleigh, North Carolina (2005)
- *Mount Pleasant Historic District Design Review Guidelines*, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina (2004-2006)
- *City of Thomasville Architectural Survey*, Thomasville, North Carolina (2004)
- *Apex Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation Study List Application*, Apex, North Carolina (2004)

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Hillsborough Street Reconstruction, Project #1* (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.), Raleigh, North Carolina (2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey for New Alternative, US 158 Widening and Improvement*, Northampton County, North Carolina (2004)
- *City of Greenville Revitalization Area Historic and Architectural Evaluation*, for the City of Greenville, 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) (2003-2004)
- *Historic Preservation Component of the Apex Comprehensive Plan*, Apex, North Carolina (a project with LandDesign) (2003-2004)
- *Valle Crucis Historic District National Register Nomination*, Valle Crucis, North Carolina (2004)
- *Part 1 Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Application for the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. Complex*, Durham, North Carolina (2004)
- *Report on the Statewide Significance of All Saints Chapel* for the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (2003)
- *Washington Graded and High School National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2003)
- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening*, Hertford County, North Carolina (2003)
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina, Architectural Survey* (for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2002-2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Alston Avenue Widening*, Durham County (2002)

PUBLICATIONS:

“Safety and Showmanship: Corporate Requirements for the Hardy Hydroelectric Plant,” *IA: Journal of the Society for Industrial Archaeology* 26, 2: 19-30 (2000)

“Country Life in the Suburbs: Spruce Shadows Farm,” *Hennepin History Magazine* 58, 2: 20-29 (1999)

PRESENTATIONS:

Downtown NC Goes Corporate: Modernist Curtain Walls in Sixties Skyscrapers. Delivered at the Loewenstein Legacy Symposium, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, (November 2005) and at Preservation North Carolina Conference, Raleigh (October 2007)

Usonian Antecedents to Loewenstein’s Carter House: An Idea Born on the Prairie Comes to the Piedmont. Delivered at the 26th Annual Meeting of the Southeast Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians, Greensboro (October 2008)