

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

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June 16, 2020

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RE: Construct South Parallel Taxiway & Other Airport Improvements, Statesville Regional Airport,  
Iredell County, ER 15-1393

Dear Ms. Teal:

Thank you for your May 21, 2020, email providing the additional information we requested about the Stamey Barn (ID1858). After reviewing your submittal, we concur that the barn is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons cited in the report and based on the additional information provided.

It is unclear, however, if the proposed boundary is appropriate. The investigator did not evaluate a boundary that would include the entirety of the Stamey Farm. Stamey's importance stems primarily from his breeding program, which was housed in the evaluated barn, but when Mr. Stamey purchased the farm, he bought the whole complex at once.

The additional information explains that the entire farm was not included due to the location of the Area of Potential Effects and a landscape or visual separation between the barn and the remainder of the complex. However, the barn and the farmstead are historically related, and National Register boundaries should be based on history rather than current ownership, parcel lines or on the APE. Sometimes portions of farms or large parcels are cut off because of geographic or visual separations, but it is very hard to imagine a farm boundary that excludes the farmstead when those buildings are extant. Thus, we agree that the barn is eligible and find its boundary should include the entire farm tract. This should not affect a determination of effects for the proposed undertaking.

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 919-814-6579 or [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,



 Ramona Bartos, Deputy  
State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Aaron Braswell, FAA

[aaron.braswell@faa.gov](mailto:aaron.braswell@faa.gov)

# Historic Structure Survey Report

## Statesville Regional Airport



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Iredell County, North Carolina



# Historic Structure Survey Report Statesville Regional Airport

Iredell County, North Carolina

Report submitted to:

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Parrish and Partners, LLC • PO Box 7067 • Columbia, South Carolina 29202

Report prepared by:

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New South Associates • 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue • Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083



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Mary Beth Reed – Principal Investigator

Sherry Teal – Historian and Author

April 7, 2020 • **Draft Report**  
New South Associates Technical Report 3091



# MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is coordinating a Section 106 undertaking at the Statesville Regional Airport (SRA) in Iredell County, North Carolina. From the October 9, 2019 FAA revised initiation letter to the SHPO, the proposed undertaking would include the following project elements: land acquisition, building demolition, aviation easement acquisition, tree trimming/removal, parallel taxiway extension, road relocation, runway safety area improvements (including the installation of engineered material arresting system [EMAS]), runway threshold relocation, and a potential for indirect impacts from hangar development along the parallel taxiway.

A November 26, 2019 Environmental Review (ER) letter from the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) numbered 15-1393, *Construct South Parallel Taxiway & Other Airport Improvements, Statesville Regional Airport, Statesville, Iredell County*, concurred with the proposed Area of Potential Effects (APE) and also concurred that archaeological survey was not warranted for the undertaking (Gledhill-Earley 2019). The SHPO recommended a historic structures survey be performed to record any properties 50 years of age or older followed with a historic structures survey report that conforms with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800 (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 2004:106). Parrish and Partners, LLC contracted New South Associates, Inc. (New South) in February 2020 to provide cultural resources consulting for this historic structures survey and provided the FAA-determined APE to New South. Between February 24 and 28, 2020, architectural historian Sherry Teal of New South conducted architectural survey of the APE following SHPO guidelines (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources 2020b). Per the Historic Preservation Office Website (HPOWEB), there were no properties that had been previously surveyed, or resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) within the APE. The SHPO assigned survey site numbers to the nine newly intensively surveyed resources (Table 1). As a result of the survey and additional research, for the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, New South recommends that the Stamey Farm Barn (ID1858) is individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under criteria A, B, and C.

*Table 1. Newly Intensively Surveyed Resources and Eligibility Recommendations*

Survey Site Number	Resource Name/Address	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
ID1858	Stamey Farm Barn, 2940 Hickory Highway	Eligible, Criteria A, B and C
ID1859	Morrow House, 2861 Hickory Highway	Not Eligible
ID1860	Seng House, 2853 Hickory Highway	Not Eligible
ID1861	Dishman House, 2819 Hickory Highway	Not Eligible
ID1862	New Center Church and Cemetery, 122 New Center	Not Eligible
ID1863	Keel House, 276 Old Airport Road	Not Eligible
ID1864	Moose-Rogers House, 246 Old Airport Road	Not Eligible
ID1865	Jean P Dean House, 255 Old Airport Road	Not Eligible
ID1866	Lakewood Golf Course, 273 Old Airport Road	Not Eligible



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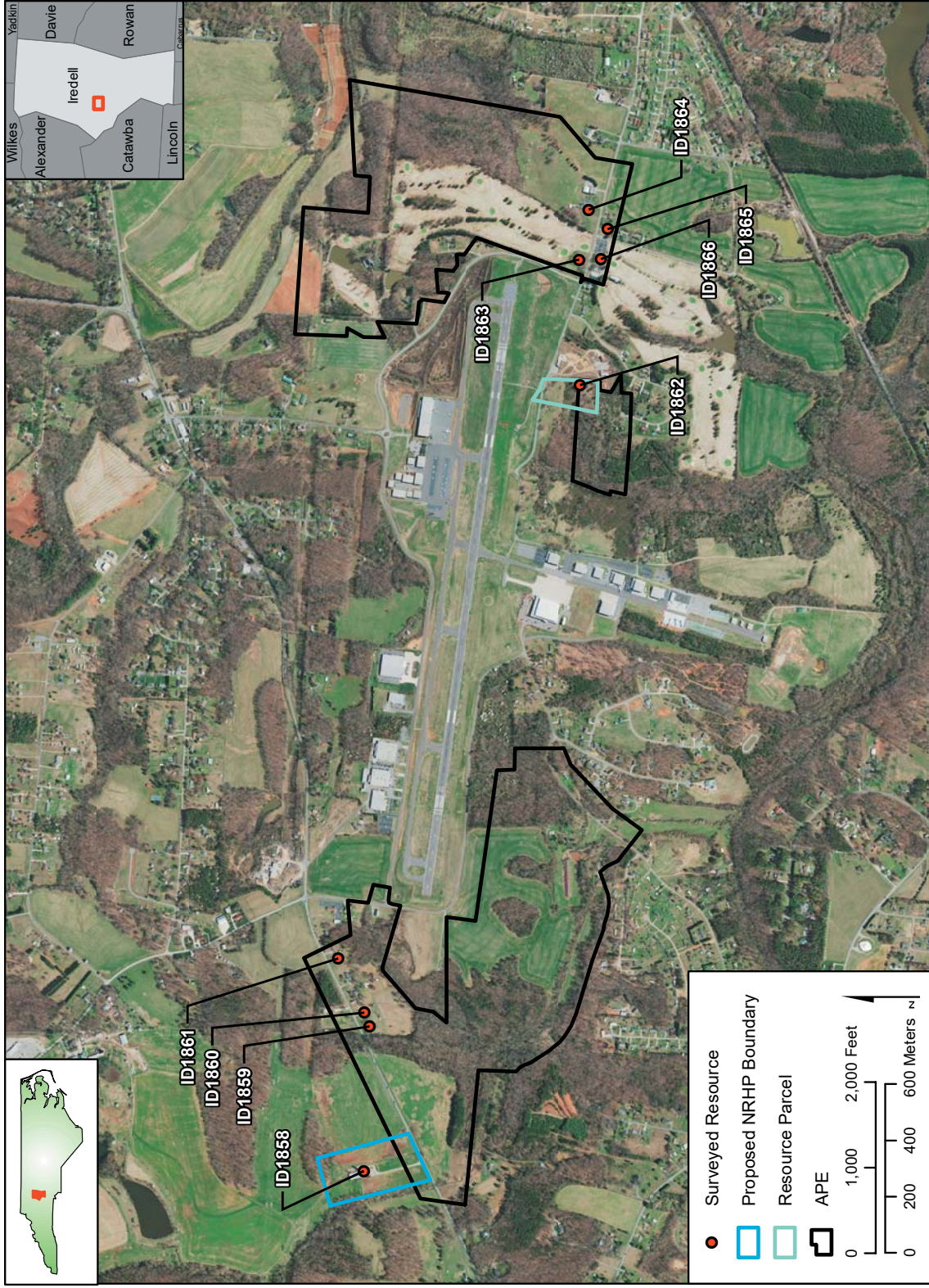
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# 1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is coordinating a Section 106 undertaking at the Statesville Regional Airport (SRA) in Iredell County, North Carolina. Parrish and Partners, LLC contracted New South Associates, Inc. (New South) in February 2020 to provide cultural resources consulting for the historic structures survey and report. The proposed undertaking includes the following project elements: land acquisition, building demolition, aviation easement acquisition, tree trimming/removal, parallel taxiway extension, road relocation, runway safety area improvements (including the installation of engineered material arresting system [EMAS]), runway threshold relocation, and a potential for indirect impacts from hangar development along the parallel taxiway. The APE includes a 250-foot buffer around these elements (Figure 1). The undertaking is in the area immediately surrounding the SRA, which is located approximately 1.5 miles southwest of western Statesville and approximately 1.5 miles southeast of Interstate 40.

There are three discrete portions of the APE, described in this report as the Western, Central, and Eastern portions (Figures 2-4). The Western portion, located at the existing western terminus of the SRA taxiway, is bordered by US Highway 70, farmland, forest, Bethlehem Road and residential properties to the northwest, and Bethlehem Road, farmland, forest, and residential properties to the southeast. It contains four newly surveyed resources. The Central portion, located south of Old Airport Road and west of Sandtrap Drive, contains one newly surveyed resource. The Eastern portion is at the existing eastern terminus of the SRA taxiway and between Third Creek to the north, Old Airport Road to the south, and Deerfield Lane to the east. Four newly surveyed resources were located here.

Before fieldwork, preliminary research was conducted to identify potential historic resources in the APE. As part of the identification effort and evaluation process, research was conducted using the following: historic aerials; historic topographic maps; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps; North Carolina State Library collections; SHPO survey files and architectural reports; Library of Congress collections; Iredell County Tax Assessors maps and Register of Deeds records; secondary sources written concerning the history of Iredell County; historic newspapers; federal census records; cemetery records; and university digital collections.

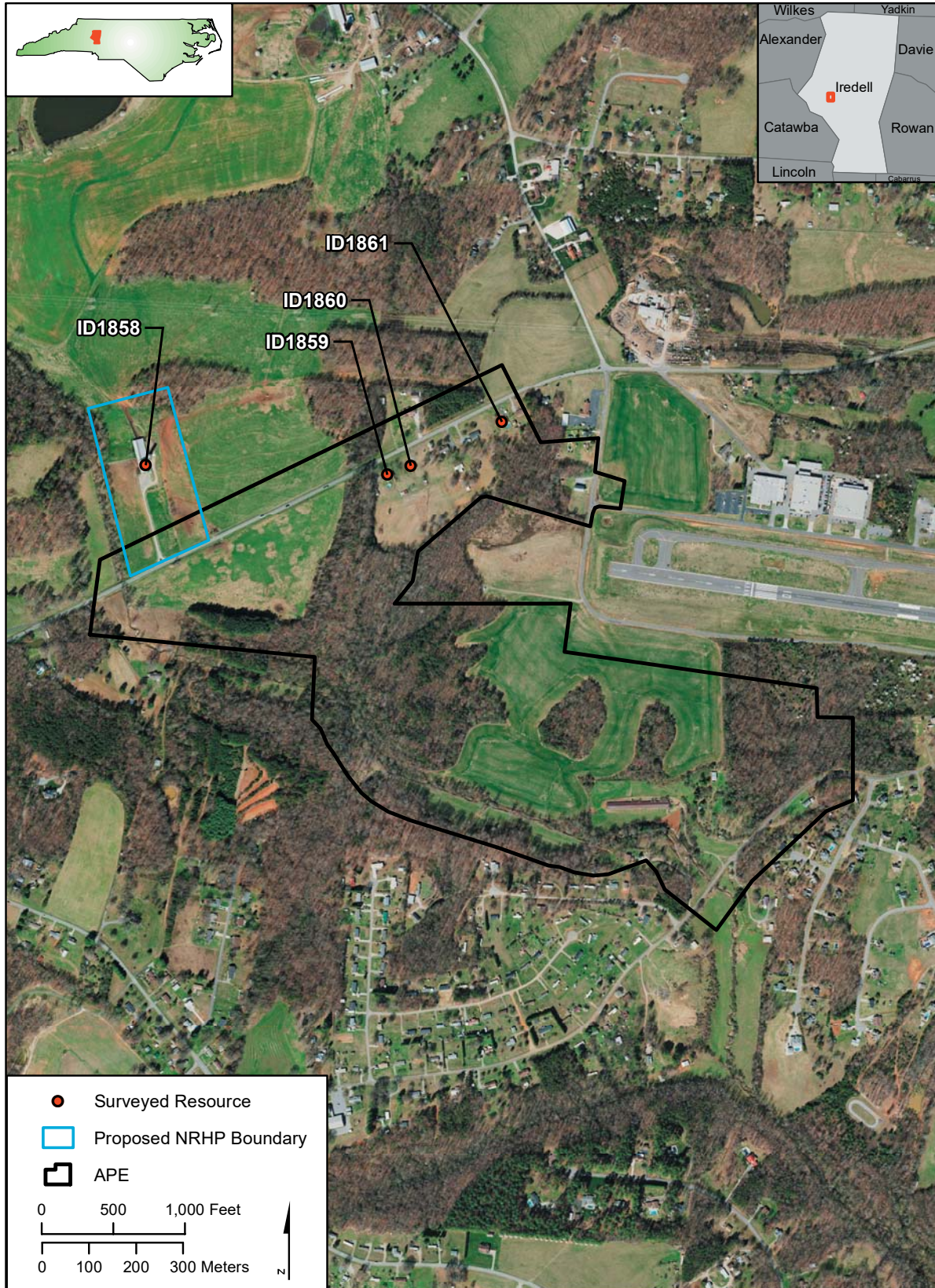


Source: NC Orthoimagery Program, 2018

Figure 1. Area of Potential Effects (APE) for Statesville Regional Airport Undertaking



Figure 2.  
Western Portion of the Statesville Regional Airport APE and Newly Surveyed Resources



Source: NC Orthoimagery Program, 2018

Figure 3.  
Central Portion of the Statesville Regional Airport APE and Newly Surveyed Resources



Source: NC Orthoimagery Program, 2018

Figure 4.  
Eastern Portion of the Statesville Regional Airport APE and Newly Surveyed Resources



Source: NC Orthoimagery Program, 2018

North Carolina has 100 counties with some of the less populated counties having few or no intensive countywide surveys. Iredell is such a county and has to date only one architectural survey report, which was for the city of Mooresville in 2016 (Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. 2016).. The county has had 1,721 resources recorded (NCHPO 2019). Per HPOWEB, the APE does not contain any previously surveyed resources, or resources listed in the NRHP. There are two previously surveyed resources recorded within 0.5 mile of the project area, Bethlehem School (ID0534) which is no longer extant, and Bostian's Bridge (ID0537), a stone bridge that was placed on the Study List in 1975. Comparable previously surveyed resources were found using HPOWEB.

Between February 24 and 28, 2020, architectural historian Sherry Teal of New South conducted architectural survey of the provided APE following SHPO guidelines as provided on the their website (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources 2020b). Preliminary research and the architectural survey revealed a total of nine resources 50-years of age or older within the APE. The exteriors of the buildings, streetscapes, and landscapes of the resources and APE were photographed where accessible. One resource, the Stamey Farm Barn (ID1858) is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Multiple attempts to contact the owner, Stamey Land Company, were unsuccessful. Therefore, visual assessment of the interior was limited. Photographs taken from an access road revealed some details of the interior, which suggested it has good integrity.

The historical development, architecture, and cultural significance of these resources were assessed and evaluated within their respective contexts according to established NRHP criteria. The following resources were referenced to develop a local context and identify comparable resources: HPOWEB entries for barns, farms, and farmsteads, and African American historic resources; North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources digital maps, USGS historic topographic maps; USGS historic aerial photographs; primary and secondary sources on North Carolina and Iredell County history; and Library of Congress digital holdings pertaining to North Carolina history. Because there have been no previously surveyed resources within one-half-mile of the APE and therefore SHPO survey files were not accessible.

The results of this intensive survey and NRHP eligibility evaluation are presented in the following chapters of this technical report. This report complies with the basic requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800), and the SHPO's *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina*.

## 2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Iredell County was formed from part of Rowan County in 1788. The county was named for James Iredell, a member of the U.S. Supreme Court. Statesville, the nearest large city to the APE, was founded in 1789. The first Europeans to settle the area were Scots-Irish Presbyterians (Statesville Municipal Government 2020). Railroads entered the county in 1858, the first being the Western North Carolina Railroad followed by the Southern Railroad (Vocci 2006). The main nineteenth-century crops in North Carolina were herbs, tobacco, and liquor. The presence of a railroad benefited Statesville but bad roads and few railroad stops meant that yeoman farmers of Iredell County remained such until industrial development in the late 1880s caused the expansion the railroad networks into the interior Piedmont (Tise 1967).

The 1907-1908 Statesville city directories listed “three banks, fourteen manufacturing concerns, four grocers, two newspapers, thirteen offices and shops, three druggists, four dentists, one veterinarian, three hotels, four schools, fifteen attorneys, five nurses, and ten doctors” (Campbell 2008). The 14 manufacturing concerns dealt mostly with textiles. During the Great Depression, North Carolina produced a glut of cotton and tobacco, causing their prices to drop. Adding to the economic stress, machines had taken the place of laborers in local industry (Bishop 2010). The federal government’s New Deal in 1933 introduced scientific farming techniques like erosion control and business management applications to agricultural operations. Some of the federal and state farm programs included a new look at the dairy industry, leading Iredell County’s agricultural economy to shift from cotton and tobacco to dairy (Erba and Novakovic 2005).

The post-WWII industrial boom in nearby Statesville brought a different style of living to the area in the 1950s (Sharpe 1957). As more area farmers’ sons and daughters, and in some cases the farmers themselves, headed to work in the factories in Statesville, compact, modern homes were constructed to house the new rural middle-class. However, not all families lured to work in the city for good pay, pensions, and benefits, moved there. Some stayed close to their birthplaces. As farms shrank in size, unused land was sold to relatives to construct homes (Iredell County Register of Deeds 1985:718). Instead of designers and developers building large tracts of Mid-Century modern neighborhoods in the country, the rural landscape was characterized by single build homes put up on family land as extended family members needed them. The inter-family land transactions kept family members close and continued the area’s farming family tradition of living close to mother and father.

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## 3.0 STAMEY FARM BARN (ID1858)

Resource Name	Stamey Farm Barn
SHPO Survey Site Number	ID1858
Location	2940 US Highway 70
PIN	4714318718
Date(s) of Construction	c.1949
Recommendation	Eligible, Criteria A, B, and C

### 3.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The Stamey Farm Barn (ID1858) is about 650 feet north of Hickory Highway on a parcel of about 333 acres (Figures 5 and 6). The associated pasture and feeding areas are partitioned with four-rail wooden fencing. Fencing of the same type lines the access road to the southern elevation and main entrance to the building. A modern, low-oxygen tower silo sits at its northwestern elevation. West of the pastures are forested areas near Back Creek. Pasture and woodlands occupy several hundred acres to the east and connect to the other Stamey Farm complex.

### 3.2 INVENTORY LIST

The following inventory includes descriptions of the primary building located on the parcel, its associated structures, and facilities of use.

#### 3.2.1 STAMEY FARM BARN

##### *Exterior*

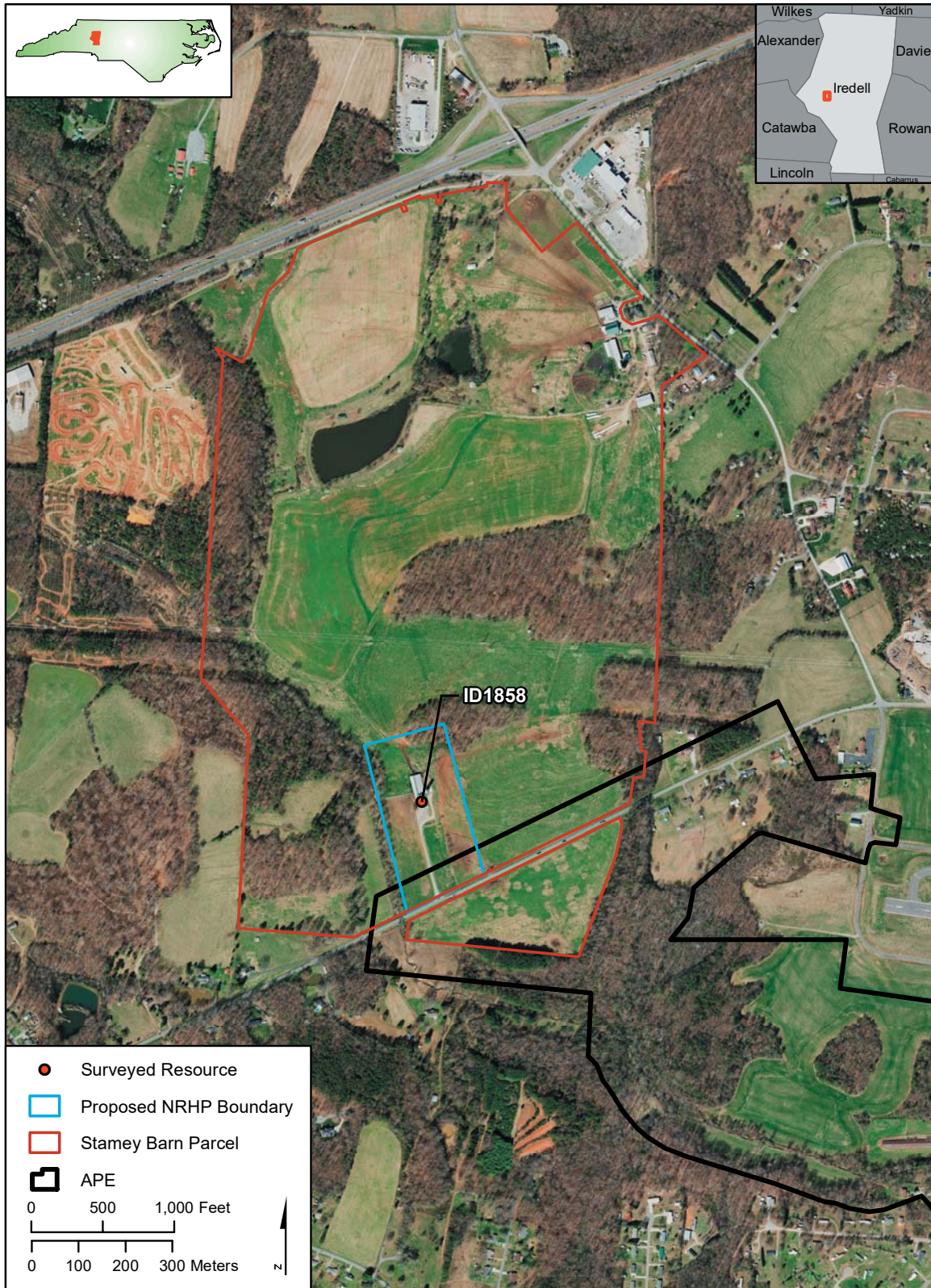
The Stamey Farm Barn (ID1858) is a center-aisle dairy barn with 18 stalls and hay-loft access in the gable-end of its gambrel roof (Figures 7-14). The barn is partly banked and the stall windows of the eastern elevation are level with the ground (Figure 8). The barn is constructed of shiplap wood and has a metal roof with metal ventilation shafts. The façade has been covered with raised-seam metal siding, but the original shiplap remains underneath (Figure 9). The first story hayloft has a box-rail, double board and batten doors. The second story loft access lacks doors. Board and batten doors in each side shed extension provide loft access (Figure 10). The openings to the shed extensions have seven-rail metal cattle gates. The center-aisle opening has no doors. There are nine windows on the eastern and western elevations that have removeable protective insulators. The historic board and batten doors on both elevations are present. The rafters of the eaves are visible. A detached low-oxygen forage silo is near the northeastern corner of the building (Figure 11). Pastures for dairy cows are aligned in front of the barn and parallel to Hickory Highway (US Highway 70) (Figures 13-14).

Figure 5.  
Stamey Farm Barn Façade and Southern Elevation, Looking North





Figure 6.  
Stamey Farm Barn Parcel Boundary Map



Source: NC Orthoimagery Program, 2018

Figure 7.  
Stamey Farm Barn Approach from Right of Way of US Highway 70, Facing North



Figure 8.  
Stamey Farm Barn, Southeastern Elevation With Ground-Level Windows



Figure 9.  
Stamey Farm Barn, Detail of Southeastern Elevation's Cladding and Shuttered Windows



Figure 10.  
Stamey Farm Barn, Courtyard and Façade



Figure 11.  
Stamey Farm Barn Silo, Facing North



Figure 12.  
Stamey Farm Barn, Landscape View, Facing Northeast



Figure 13.  
Stamey Farm Barn, Southern Pasture, Facing South





Figure 14.  
Stamey Farm Barn at US Highway 70, Facing East



### *Interior*

The barn's interior could be seen through the center-aisle opening, (Figure 15). The historic board and plank interior is intact with historic box-rail, single panel doors and exposed loft joists. The historic steelwork of the bale winch and framework is visible through the third-story loft opening (Figure 16).

#### 3.2.2 STAMEY FARM BARN SILO

The newly built Stamey Farm Barn low-oxygen silo is situated at the northeastern corner of the barn. It is constructed of steel on a concrete foundation (See Figure 11).

#### 3.2.3 STAMEY FARM BARN PASTURE AND FENCING

Most of the pastures and fencing associated with the Stamey Farm Barn lie east, south, and west of the barn, with a feed lot fenced close to the western elevation (See Figure 13). The fencing is wood plank with four rails and square four-by-eight posts spaced roughly every six feet.

### 3.3 HISTORY

The Stamey Farm Barn (ID1858) provides an example of Iredell County's 1940s dairy barns. The plans for gambrel dairy barns have been sold via catalog since the turn of the century (Radford 1908), including those of Sears and Roebuck. The plan for the Stamey Farm Barn (ID1858) closely resembles the Radford model for a 24-cow dairy barn, a plan dating to 1908 (Figure 17). The barn also has elements of the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Office plans for a gambrel roof barn (University of Tennessee 1940). Before 1930, there had been little consistency in plans paired with intended use. Also before 1930, barns were built with the expectation that farming families would use and reuse them for their livelihoods over generations as children took over the operations from their parents. Further, barns represented investments of materials and community relationships (Marsh 1912). When he came to Iredell County as the first county agricultural extension officer, Howard M. Stamey built this barn to last.

Stamey descended from a long line of farmers. His father, George Stamey of Haywood County, was such a well-respected farmer that in 1948 he was chosen to represent North Carolina to provide testimony before a Congressional subcommittee on public works (US Congress 1948). Howard graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Agronomy from North Carolina State University in 1945. He and his wife moved to Iredell County in 1949 and began purchasing property for one of the county's largest dairy operations. In only a few years, the Stamey family became renowned in county dairy programs. In 1957, Howard's son was pictured on the cover of *Our State Magazine*

Figure 15.  
Stamey Farm Barn Interior View Through Center Aisle Doors, Facing North



Figure 16.  
Stamey Farm Barn Interior Through Third-story Hay Loft Access



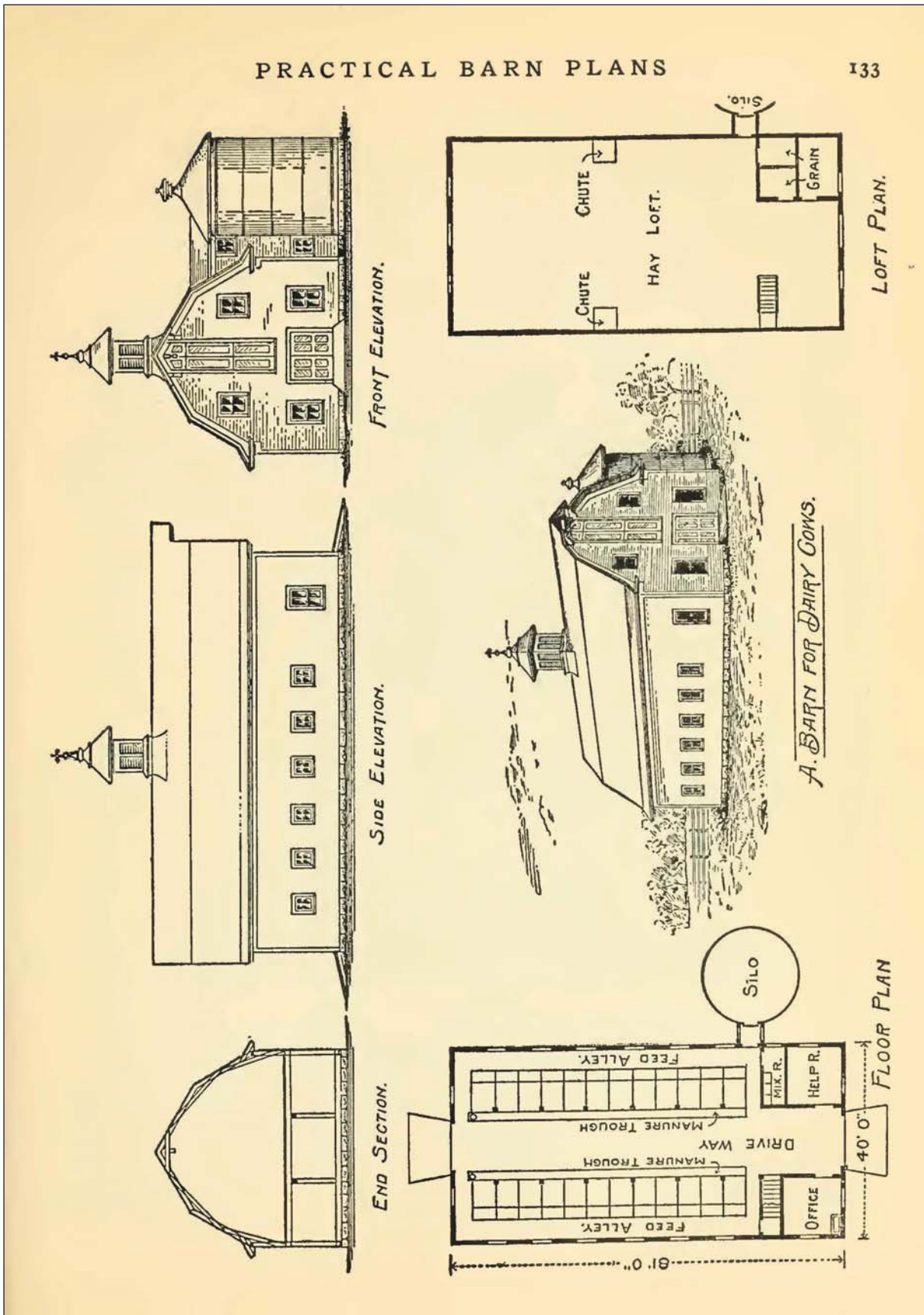


Figure 17.  
Radford Dairy Barn Plan, 1908

with a Holstein calf on the issue titled “Iredell County: Industrialized Dairyland” (Figure 18) (Sharpe 1957). Stamey attracted international acclaim for his dairy program and was the first from Iredell County to export dairy cattle outside the United States. Today, their operation is one of only 10 exporters in the entire country. The Stamey family once again made news when the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) administrator of the Farm Service Agency, Val Dolcini, visited the Stamey farm for a dairy farmer’s perspective (Hamlin 2014).

A historic 1950 aerial photograph shows the barn in its current location (Figure 19). The 1893 USGS Statesville Quadrangle does not show any development at the barn’s current location (Figure 20). The next USGS geological map of the area at a scale to show buildings was not completed until 1969, and this map shows the barn (Figure 21).

### 3.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

A search of the HPOWEB database reveals that of the 1,721 properties identified during previous Iredell County surveys, there are only eight recorded barns and 17 recorded farms or farmsteads. Of the eight recorded barns, four are log constructed with a status of surveyed only (SO); one is log constructed with a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) status (ID0916); one is log constructed and has been placed on the Study List (SL) (ID1782); one is a circa 1950s one-story side-gable concrete nineteenth- to twentieth-century barn that is part of the ID0916 farm complex; and one had an SO status but is now a ruin. The Iredell Test Farm Barn (ID1080) is one of the four with an SO status and is a 1930s front-gable barn. Historic and current satellite imagery reveals that it is not of the same plan or type as the Stamey Farm Barn. It does not have a gambrel roof, it only has four stall windows on each side, and it does not have engaged equipment wings on either side of the center aisle. None of the barns that have been previously surveyed are of the same type, size, or materials, or were constructed for the same use as the Stamey Farm Barn (ID1858).

Tobacco barns are ubiquitous on the North Carolina landscape. The SHPO has dedicated an entire part of their website to the preservation of tobacco barns (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources 2020a). However, Iredell County’s history revolved around dairy farming rather than tobacco (Sharpe 1957). The new state and federal regulation of dairy markets during the Great Depression created dairy cooperatives across the country. New policies and science attracted interest in improving quality, quantity, and consumption of dairy products, and required new ways of conceptualizing facilities like barns (Erba and Novakovic 2005). Very few examples of this type of dairy barn in Iredell County remain without substantial alterations or additions. Moreover, most have been incorporated into larger complexes of modern barns, which has comprised their historical settings (Figure 22). Many of the dairy barns now in use in Iredell County, including at the Stamey Farm main complex off Stamey Farm Road, are metal roofed and sided buildings without the iconic profile that evoke American dairy lands.

Figure 18.  
1957 Issue of *The State Magazine* with Howard Murray Stamey's Son  
and Holstein Calf on the Cover

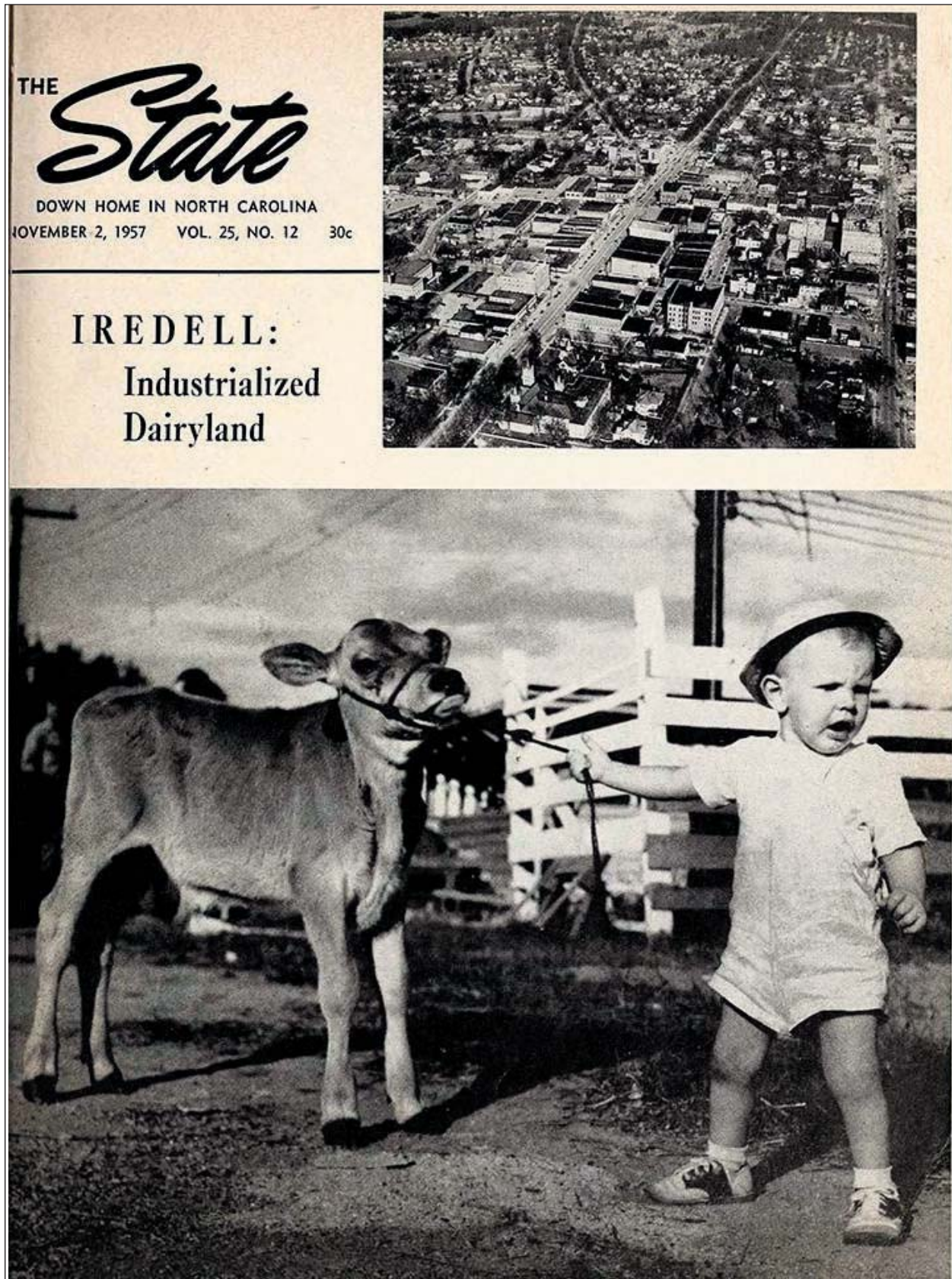


Figure 19.  
1950 Historic Aerial

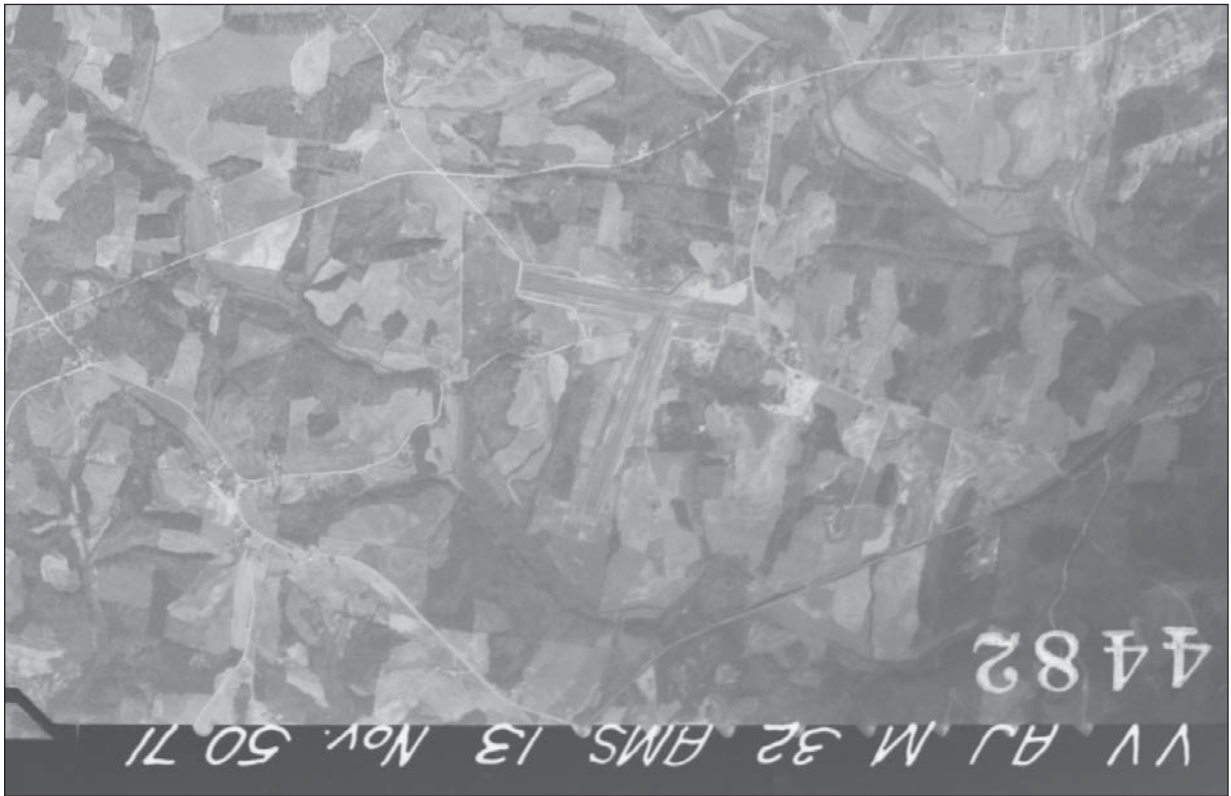
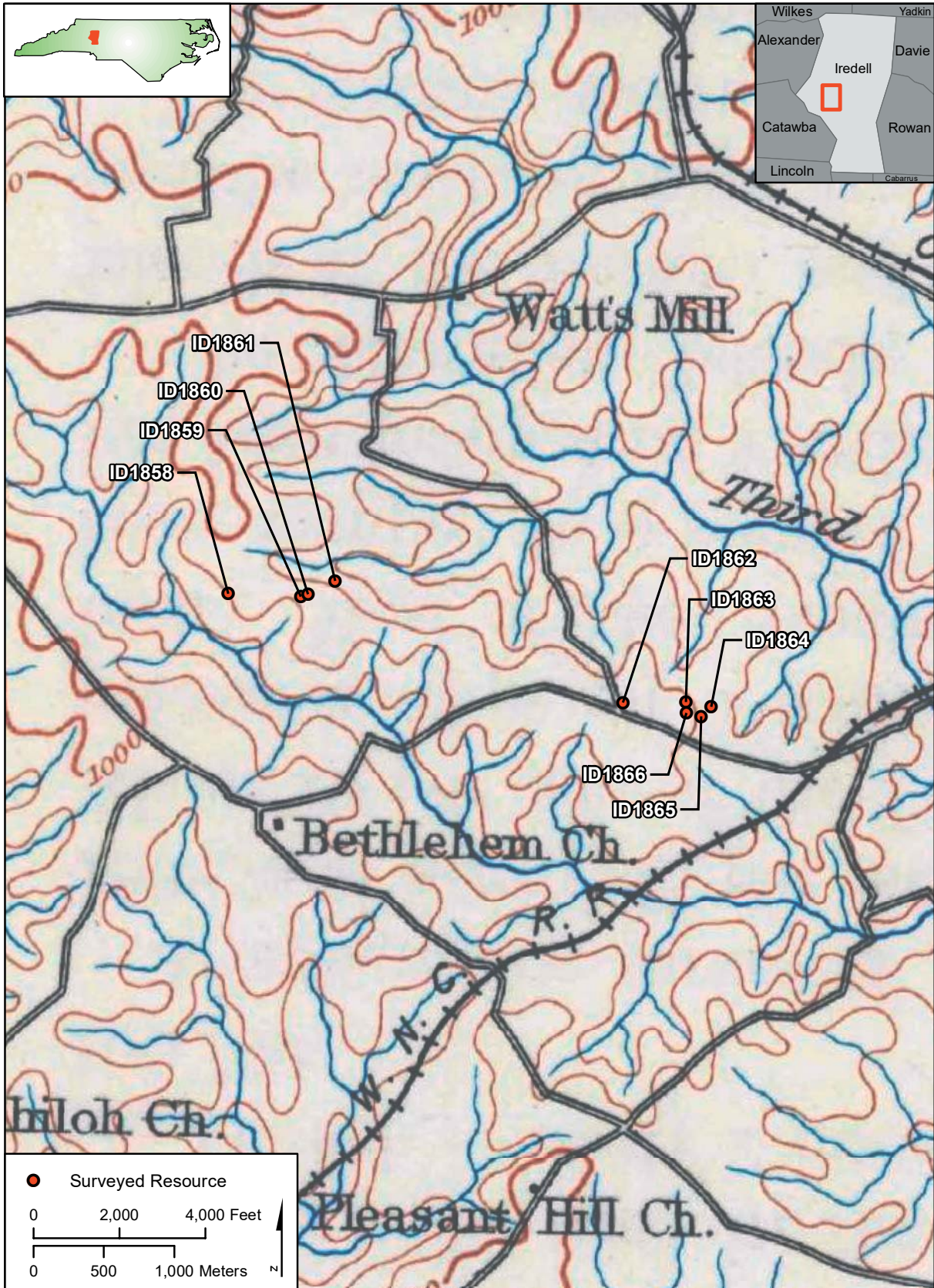


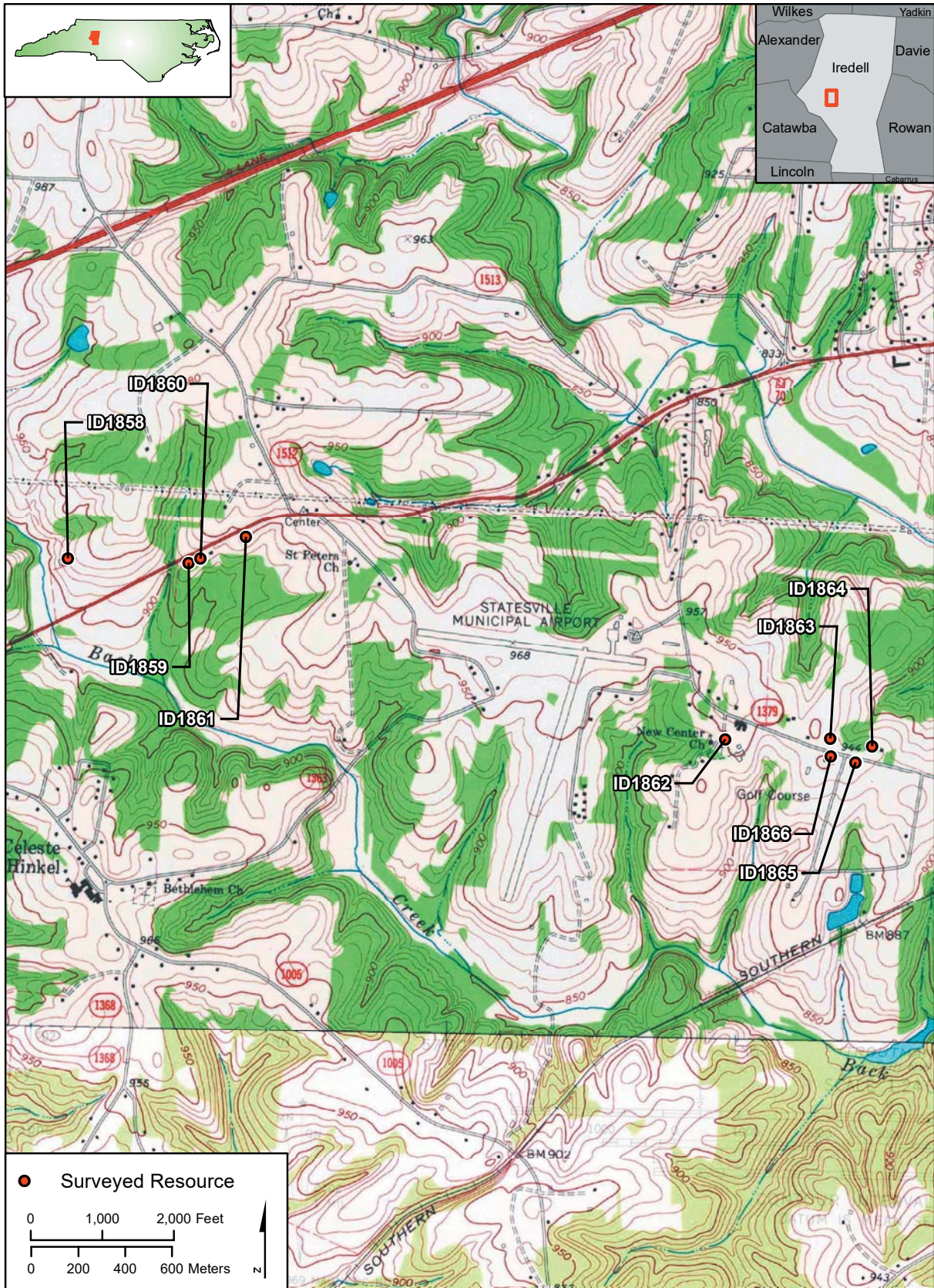


Figure 20.  
1893 USGS Historic Map, Statesville Quadrangle



Source: USGS Statesville (1893), NC Topographic Quadrangle

Figure 21.  
1969 USGS Historic Map, Statesville West Quadrangle



Source: USGS 7.5-minute Statesville West (1969) and Troutman (1969), NC Topographic Quadrangles

Figure 22.  
The Stamey Farm Main Complex off Stamey Farm Road,  
Showing Engaged Barns of Different Types



### 3.5 INTEGRITY

The Stamey Farm Barn (ID1858) retains its historic setting off of Hickory Highway, southeast of the SRA. The original form and massing of the barn are intact. The uncommon, historic shiplap of the barn's exterior is present, the layout of the barn is intact, the barn loft access doors on the eastern and western elevations are intact. The interior of the center aisle's materials and method of construction are evident. Some historic windows do not have the board and batten doors and may be stored elsewhere, which is a common practice when ventilation is needed. The raised seam metal siding has been added to the façade, but the original shiplap is underneath. The barn faces south, and it is common in the Southeast to reinforce the exterior with another material to prevent strong southerly storm winds from damaging the main livestock areas. The historic metal roofing with ventilation shafts remains.

### 3.6 EVALUATION

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. Iredell County's historic economy revolved around dairy farming. The Stamey Farm Barn (ID1858) is associated with the dairy movement in Iredell County in the 1950s that was a direct response to the federal dairy programs started during the Great Depression. Therefore, the Stamey Farm Barn is recommended as individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A.

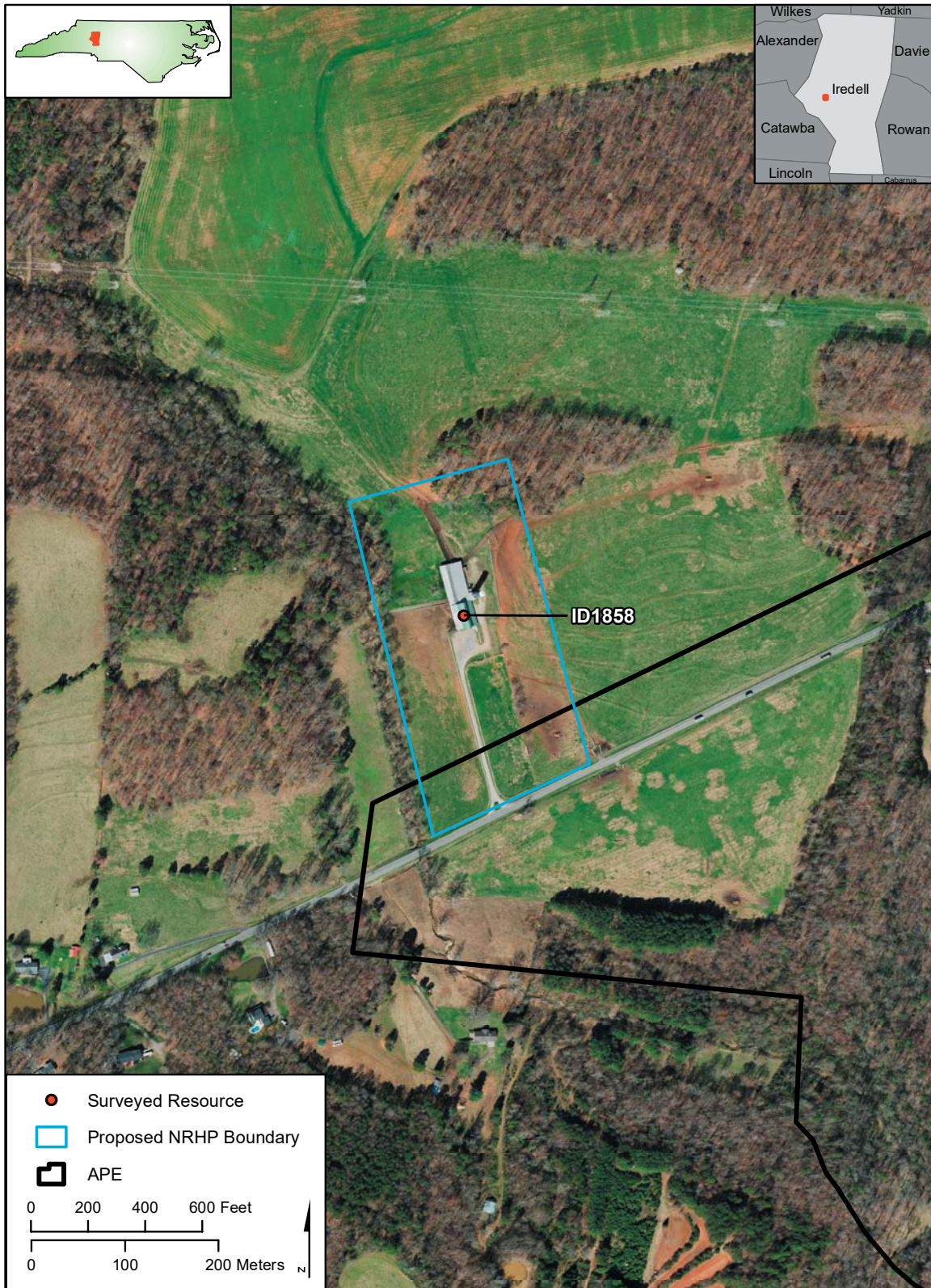
Properties can also be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they are associated with person or persons that have made contributions significant to our past under Criterion B. Howard M. Stamey was responsible for creating the dairy industry beginning in the early 1950s and helped to affect the economic future of the county. Because of its tie to a locally significant farmer, educator, and businessman, the Stamey Farm Barn is recommended eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. The Stamey Farm Barn (ID1858) retains its location and setting, and a high percentage of its materials that allow it to convey its historic significance as a front-gable, gambrel roof dairy barn. Therefore, the Stamey Farm Barn is recommended eligible for listing under Criterion C.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any un-retrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, the Stamey Farm Barn (ID1858) is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D.

The recommended NRHP boundaries for the individual resource encompass a 300-foot buffer on all sides of the resource and continue to the highway along the driveway (Figure 23). This buffer is recommended to preserve a portion of its setting and is based upon a prior environmental review 04-0367 that suggests a similar buffer for the Iredell County Test Barn (ID1080).

Figure 23.  
Recommended National Register District Boundaries for the Stamey Farm Barn



Source: NC Orthoimagery Program, 2018

## 4.0 JEFFREY L. MORROW HOUSE (ID1859)

Resource Name	Jeffrey L. Morrow House
SHPO Survey Site Number	ID1859
Location	2861 Hickory Highway (US Highway 70)
PIN	4713593829
Date(s) of Construction	1969
Recommendation	Not Eligible

### 4.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The Jeffrey L. Morrow House (ID1859) is a single-story, brick, linear Ranch-style house. It occupies a 5.0-acre parcel on the south side of Hickory Highway in the Shiloh Township of Iredell County (Figure 24). The dwelling sits upon a rise on a narrow parcel with a lawn, three mature trees placed symmetrically between the dwelling and the road, and small shrubs close to the foundation. A paved driveway extends to the western elevation of the house and also a carport and outbuilding on the western side of the drive. The eastern edge of the parcel is open to the adjacent parcel, while forest with mature trees and dense underbrush borders the western edge. The ground rises from the edge of the highway, which hinders observations of the parcel from the right of way and obscures any view of two small outbuildings visible on Google Earth.

### 4.2 INVENTORY LIST

#### 4.2.1 THE JEFFREY L. MORROW HOUSE (ID1859)

The side-gable house is clad in running bond brick. It has non-historic one-over-one, double-hung windows and an inset central porch with turned-post supports (Figure 25). The entryway door is a six-panel with a four-pane fanlight. The foundation is also running bond brick. There is another entryway door at the western edge of the porch, consisting of a single-panel wooden door without decoration. There are three pairs of one-over-one windows on the façade. These have decorative shutters and are situated high near the wide plain cornice. A band of three one-over-one windows on the façade's recessed porch also have decorative shutters. A shallow set of brick steps without railing provides access to the porch.

#### 4.2.2 CARPORT AND OUTBUILDING

There is an eight-post carport with metal roofing at the end of the paved drive. Immediately to its rear is a front-gable concrete-block outbuilding, also with metal roofing. The outbuilding has fixed, single pane windows and one-over-one windows (see Figure 27).

Figure 24.  
The Jeffrey L. Morrow House, Northeastern Oblique





Figure 25.  
Jeffrey L. Morrow House, Northwestern Oblique



### 4.3 HISTORY

There were land sales between family members through the 1960s, 1980s, and 1990s that concern this parcel in whole or in part. Harold and Shirley Morrow sold a large part of the current parcel to Jeffrey L. Morrow in 1998, dividing it from an adjacent parcel they owned (Iredell County Register of Deeds 1998:vol. 1111, p. ). Susan Morrow Alexander, Ronald Alexander, and Jeffrey Morrow had sold the parcel containing the home to Harold and Shirley in 1985 (Iredell County Register of Deeds 1985:718). The original parcel came into the Morrow family from a 1940land sale from H.L. Gilbert (Iredell County Register of Deeds 1940:146:146).

### 4.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Residential construction around the airport is a mix of modest Mid-Century Modern and Minimal Traditional dwellings scattered across the dominantly rural landscape in small groupings of five or less. The post-WWII industrial boom in nearby Statesville had brought a different style of living into the area in the 1950s (Sharpe 1957). As more area farmers' sons and daughters, and in some cases the farmers themselves, found work in factories in Statesville, compact, modern designed homes were constructed to house the new rural middle-class. However, not every family lured to the city for good pay, pensions, and benefits moved there. Some stayed close to their birthplaces. As farm size shrank, unused land was sold to relatives to build on (Iredell County Register of Deeds 1985:718). Such land transactions kept family members close and continued the area tradition in of living close to parents. The Jeffrey L. Morrow House (ID1859) is characteristic of this architectural development and social pattern in the area surrounding the SRA. Most of the Ranch-style dwellings in the area are compact or linear with side-gable roofs and little abstraction of plan or form. They are straight forward, modern housing solutions for transitioning farm-to-factory families.

### 4.5 INTEGRITY

Properties may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Jeffrey L. Morrow House (ID1859) remains on its historic site in a preserved setting surrounded by the large open parcels with neighboring contemporary dwellings to the east and forested land and fields to the west and north. The dwelling retains its historic form and a great deal of the original historic material. While the building has retains integrity of design, much of the original materials, and workmanship, these elements are not distinctive for this area.

## 4.6 EVALUATION

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. Research did not reveal a significant association of the Jeffrey L. Morrow House (ID1859) to the broad patterns of local, state, or national history. Therefore, the Jeffrey L. Morrow House (ID1859) is recommended not individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with a person or persons that have made contributions significant to our past. Research did not reveal the Jeffrey L. Morrow House (ID1859) associated to a person or persons that have made significant contributions to local, state, or national history. Therefore, the Jeffrey L. Morrow House (ID1859) is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. The Jeffrey L. Morrow House (ID1859) is a modest version of a popular Mid-Century Ranch-style house plan. The resource does not present distinctive architectural characteristics, is not associated with a master, and does not possess high artistic value considering the architectural context of the area. Therefore, the Jeffrey L. Morrow House (ID1859) is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any un-retrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, the Jeffrey L. Morrow House (ID1859) is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D.

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# 5.0 SENG VANG AND PA M KHANG HOUSE (ID1860)

Resource Name	Seng Vang and Pa M Khang House
SHPO Survey Site Number	ID1860
Location	2853 Hickory Highway (US Highway 70)
PIN	4714505155
Date(s) of Construction	1966
Recommendation	Not Eligible

## 5.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The Seng Vang and Pa M Khang House (ID1860) is a single-story brick L-shaped Ranch-style house with a basement. It sits upon a 1.433-acre parcel on the south side of Hickory Highway in the Shiloh Township of Iredell County and faces the highway (Figure 26). The dwelling occupies a rise on a narrow parcel with a lawn, a single tree at the northern elevation, and landscaping consisting of only a few shrubs near the entryway stoop. There is a paved driveway perpendicular to US 70 that approaches the façade and ends at a broad garage door. The eastern and western edges of the parcel are open to the bordering parcels with no fencing or landscaping delineation. The rise of the land from the edge of the highway prevents observation further into the parcel from the right of way.

## 5.2 INVENTORY LIST

### 5.2.1 SENG VANG AND PA M KHANG HOUSE (ID1860)

The L-shaped plan, hipped-roof house is clad in running bond brick and has historic wooden two-over-two horizontal pane double-hung windows (Figure 27). A shortened courtyard is created by the projected ell on the west portion of the façade and shallowly projected ell containing the garage is occupied by a short and broad bricked stoop and patio covered by broad eaves. Also sheltered by the eaves is a decorative tripartite window that overlooks the courtyard. The central light is flanked by two one-over-one windows, and all are covered in lattice work. The entryway door is historic and has the popular vertically aligned three-square-light door found in many Mid-Century Modern homes. Another entryway at the eastern elevation has a historic door with two-lights. A small bricked flue is evident on the southern elevation.

Figure 26.  
The Seng Vang and Pa M Khang House Northeastern Oblique



Figure 27.  
The Seng Vang and Pa M Khang House Facade



### 5.3 HISTORY

The property upon which the dwelling sits was previously owned by the same family who owned the Jeffrey L. Morrow House (ID1860) at the adjacent parcel. Land sales between family members through the 1960s, 1980s, and 1990s concern this parcel in whole or in part. In 2016, Susan Morrow Alexander, Jeffrey L. Morrow, and Tamara Morrow sold the 1.433-acre parcel to Seng Vang and Pa M Khang (Iredell County Register of Deeds 2016:2429:27).

### 5.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The residential construction around the airport is a mix of modest, Mid-Century Modern and Minimal Traditional dwellings scattered across the dominant agrarian landscape in small groupings of five or less. The post-WWII industrial boom in nearby Statesville brought a different style of living into the area in the 1950s (Sharpe 1957). As more farmers' sons and daughters, and sometimes the farmers themselves, went to work in Statesville factories, compact modern designed homes were constructed for the new rural middle-class. Not all families lured to work in the city for good pay, pensions, and benefits, moved there, though. Some remained close to their birthplaces. As farms shrank in size, unused land was sold to relatives to construct homes (Iredell County Register of Deeds 1985). These land transactions kept family members close and continued the area tradition of living close to mother and father. Instead of designers and developers building large tracts of Mid-Century modern neighborhoods, the SRA architectural environment is characterized by singly built homes constructed on family land when extended family members needed them. The Seng Vang and Pa M Khang House (ID1860) is characteristic of this architectural development and social pattern in the area surrounding the SRA.

### 5.5 INTEGRITY

Properties may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Seng Vang and Pa M Khang House (ID1860) remains on its historic site surrounded by the large, open parcels and the contemporarily aged dwellings of its neighbors to the east and west, forested land and open fields to the north, preserving its setting. The dwelling retains its historic form and a great deal of the original historic material. While the building has retained integrity of design, much of the materials, and workmanship, these elements are not distinctive for this area.

### 5.6 EVALUATION

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. Research did not reveal the Seng Vang and Pa M



Khang House (ID1860) associated in a significant way to the broad patterns of local, state, or national history. Therefore, the Seng Vang and Pa M Khang House (ID1860) is recommended not individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with a person or persons that have made contributions significant to our past. Research did not reveal any associations the Seng Vang and Pa M Khang House (ID1860) to persons that have made significant contributions to local, state, or national history. Therefore, the Seng Vang and Pa M Khang House (ID1860) is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Seng Vang and Pa M Khang House (ID1860) is a modest version of a popular Mid-Century Ranch-style house plan. The resource does not exhibit distinctive architectural characteristics, is not associated with a master, and does not possess high artistic value considering the architectural context of the area. Therefore, the Seng Vang and Pa M Khang House (ID1860) is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any un-retrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, the Seng Vang and Pa M Khang House (ID1860) is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D.

## 6.0 PATRICK DISHMAN HOUSE (ID1861)

Resource Name	Patrick Dishman House
SHPO Survey Site Number	ID1861
Location	2819 Hickory Highway (US Highway 70)
PIN	4714601594
Date(s) of Construction	1965
Recommendation	Not Eligible

### 6.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The Patrick Dishman House (ID1861) is a single-story brick linear Ranch-style house with a basement. It is situated on a narrow 1.03-acre parcel on the south side of Hickory Highway in the Shiloh Township of Iredell County (Figure 28). The dwelling faces the highway and sits upon a rise with closely clipped lawn, a single tree at the northeastern elevation, and modest landscaping primarily near the entryway stoop. There is a broad paved driveway perpendicular to US 70 that approaches the façade and ends at a wide garage door. The eastern and western edge of the parcel are open to adjacent parcels and are not delineated with fencing or landscaping. The terrain rises from the edge of the highway, which prevents any observation into the parcel from the right of way, but a small forested area of mature trees can be seen at the rear of the property. There is a carport and an outbuilding on the eastern side of the driveway.

### 6.2 INVENTORY LIST

#### 6.2.1 PATRICK DISHMAN HOUSE (ID1861)

The linear plan, hipped-roof house is similar to the Seng Vang and Pa M Khang House (ID1861) that was built four years later. The dwelling is clad in running bond brick and has replacement one-over-one double-hung windows with shutters set in pairs at the eave cornice (Figure 29). The broad eave also shelters a simple replacement tripartite window overlooking the front yard. The central light is flanked by two one-over-one windows. The entryway door is set in the center of the form and is also a replacement with an oval decorative glass pane set into a single panel. A small bricked flue is evident on the southern elevation. The form portions are segmented so as to create an asymmetrical design. The door is central to the main form but offset in the living area of the plan as the garage takes up the other side of the form. The tripartite window on one side of the entryway door and two, one-over-one windows set at the other side break up the underlying characteristic of the linear form.



Figure 28.  
The Patrick Dishman House, Facing Southwest

Figure 29.  
The Patrick Dishman House, Southern Elevation



### 6.2.2 CARPORT, OUTBUILDING, AND RABBIT BOX

The Patrick Dishman House has an eight post, metal roofed carport that sits transverse on the parcel facing west. Behind the carport to the southeast is a small, side-gable vertical board outbuilding with a six-panel door and storm door that is flanked by single, four-over-four double hung windows with aluminum awnings. The western elevation also has a four-over-four double-hung window and aluminum awning. In front of the outbuilding to the north and to the west of the carport is a rabbit box. The treatment of the outbuilding as a miniature dwelling, paired with the rabbit box, evokes how retired farming families would convert old hen houses and sheds into playhouses for grandchildren once their farming days had passed. Rabbits are a popular pet for children in rural North Carolina. The outbuilding is most likely not used for storage but as a playhouse or a recreational building for the family.

### 6.3 HISTORY

The property upon which the dwelling sits was also previously owned by H.L. Gilbert, like the Jeffrey L. Morrow House (ID1859), and Seng Vang and Pa M Khang House (ID1860). It was also conveyed to Flossie Gilbert Frye in 1940, who then sold portions of the land to the Morrow and Frye families. They, in turn, then sold smaller portions to members of their families. In 1964, Hal D. Frye and wife sold this parcel to Ralph and Pauline Freeze (Iredell County Register of Deeds 1964:418:418). In 1965, the Freezes sold the parcel to Connie and Clarence Woodward, the builders of the Patrick Dishman House. Through the 1940s and 1960s, these transactions were for only \$10.00, indicating the close familial ties between grantors and grantees.

### 6.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The residential construction around the airport is a mix of modest Mid-Century Modern and Minimal Traditional dwellings scattered through the mostly rural landscape in small groupings of five or less. The post-WWII industrial boom in nearby Statesville introduced a different lifestyle into the area in the 1950s (Campbell 2008). As more area farmers' sons and daughters, and sometimes farmers themselves, took jobs in Statesville factories, compact modern designed homes were built to house the new rural middle-class. However, not all families lured to work in the city for good pay, pensions, and benefits, moved there. Some remained close to their birthplaces. As farm size shrank, unused land was sold to relatives (Iredell County Register of Deeds 1985). Such transactions kept family members close and maintained the tradition of family members living close together. Instead of designers and developers building large tracts of Mid-Century modern neighborhoods, the SRA architectural environment is dominated by single build homes constructed on family land as needed. The Patrick Dishman House (ID1861) is characteristic of this architectural development and social pattern in the SRA area through the 1960s.

## 6.5 INTEGRITY

Properties may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Patrick Dishman House (ID1861) remains on its historic site and is surrounded by large open parcels and the contemporary neighboring dwellings to the east and west, with forested land and fields to the north. These qualities preserve its setting. The dwelling retains its historic form and a great deal of the original historic material. While the building has retained integrity of design, much of the materials, and workmanship, these elements are not distinctive for this area.

## 6.6 EVALUATION

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. Research did not reveal the Patrick Dishman House (ID1861) associated in a significant way to the broad patterns of local, state, or national history. Therefore, the Patrick Dishman House (ID1861) is recommended not individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with a person or persons that have made contributions significant to our past. Research did not reveal the Patrick Dishman House (ID1861) associated in a significant way to a person or persons that have made significant contributions to local, state, or national history. Therefore, the Patrick Dishman House (ID1861) is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Patrick Dishman House (ID1861) is a modest version of a popular Mid-Century Ranch-style house plan. The resource does not present distinctive architectural characteristics, is not associated with a master, and does not possess high artistic value considering the architectural context of the area. Therefore, the Patrick Dishman House (ID1861) is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any un-retrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, the Patrick Dishman House (ID1861) is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D.

## 7.0 NEW CENTER CHURCH AND CEMETERY (ID1862)

Resource Name	New Center Church and Cemetery
SHPO Survey Site Number	ID1862
Location	122 New Center Drive
PIN	4723277615 (John Wayne Tatum), 4723277995 (City of Statesville), 4723278518 (New Center Church)
Date(s) of Construction	c.1930
Recommendation	Not Eligible

### 7.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The New Center Church and Cemetery (ID1862) is located on a curve along Old Airport Road and immediately south of the SRA (Figure 30). The former church building is about 20 feet from Old Airport Road and sits transverse to the lot, facing east. The closest marked graves lie about 50 feet from Old Airport Road.

### 7.2 INVENTORY LIST

#### 7.2.1 NEW CENTER CHURCH

##### *Exterior*

The New Center Church is a small front-gable building with two ells at the western end (Figure 31). Vacant since the late 1990s, the building is one bay wide and four bays deep. The roof is asphalt shingle and there is considerable deterioration of the fascia boards. The building is concrete block with three double-hung two-over-two windows on the northern and southern elevations. The window sills are a single row-lock course. All the windows are boarded. The entryway is also boarded, while the front-gable porch remains. Like the gable-end of the main form, the porch roof has shiplap in the gable-end and is supported by tapered-box columns on brick pedestals. It has a poured concrete stoop. The northern and southern ells at the western end of the church mirror each other, having side-gable roofs and boarded entries (Figure 32). The building is covered with graffiti and has substantial vegetation growing on its walls, roof, and foundation. Based on the modest Craftsman column and pedestal style of the front porch, shiplap in the gable ends, type of concrete block, a ceramic light fixture in the front-porch gable-end, the building dates to circa 1930.

##### *Interior*

The building was not accessible, but portions of the interior were visible through a slipped board on the northern elevation. The interior has substantial water damage and there is debris inside.

Figure 30.  
The New Center Church Cemetery, Facing South





Figure 31.  
The New Center Church, Facing Southwest



Figure 32.  
The New Center Church, Facing West



### 7.2.2 NEW CENTER CHURCH CEMETERY

The New Center Church Cemetery contains at least 73 marked interments (FindAGrave.com 2020). They located in the hedgerow at the eastern edge of the parcel and at the southern edge. Granite tablet markers are the dominant style of headstone with a few granite or limestone die-in-socket type, and raised top, markers (Figure 33). One monument stands out from the rest (Figure 34). The McLelland grave marker is granite with a die-base below two granite columns connected with a granite arch. There are several depressions in the cemetery that suggest unmarked burials. Some of these are near the fence on the eastern and southern edges of the parcel. The earliest marker is from 1912 and the latest is 2013.

The roughly one-acre cemetery does not have a dedicated fence, but a parcel fence, overgrown with trees and shrubs, bounds the eastern edge of the property. The driveway into the parcel bounds the cemetery on its western edge. The cemetery is oriented with the rows aligned north to south, and there are at least six rows (Figure 35). There are some deliberate plantings across the cemetery near headstones, most being early-showing plants like daffodils and hyacinths. There are no elaborate large plantings, but there are a few mature juniper and cedar trees throughout the cemetery growing extremely close to internments. The cemetery is trimmed and mowed, and there are many synthetic flowers and decorations on the headstones.

### 7.2.3 DILAPIDATED HOUSE

The dilapidated house on John Wayne Tatum's property is part of the New Center Church and Cemetery (ID1862) inventory because it lies within the APE near the church and cemetery and is loosely associated with the church. Because of the severe dilapidated condition of the building's material integrity, an individual site number was not requested. The build year recorded for the dwelling on the Iredell County tax assessors website is 1944 (Iredell County 2020). John Wayne Tatum purchased the property from the Salem Presbytery in 2003 (Iredell County Register of Deeds 2003:1493:2200). His family had been associated with the property since at least the 1930s, but because of the 2003 purchase date and the reference in the deed to another deed from 1917, which was actually a birth notice, it is not possible to ascertain conclusively if the Tatums lived there when the church was active. The building was not accessible due to excessive undergrowth and unsafe conditions (Figure 36).

## 7.3 HISTORY

Few historical records mention the New Center Church in Shiloh Township. Records for adjacent parcels in the Iredell County Registry note that Deed Book 4, page 908 records the original land deed of the church from 1917 (Iredell County Register of Deeds Office 1917). However, the record is not a deed, it is the record of a birth of an unknown McNeely from Minnie Morrison and

Figure 33.  
Die-in-Socket Marker Near Fence at Eastern Edge of the Parcel



Figure 34.  
McLelland Marker



Figure 35.  
New Center Church Cemetery Rows of Internments Oriented North to South



Figure 36.  
Dilapidated House on John Wayne Tatum's Parcel, Facing South



J.C. McNeely. The tax assessor's GIS website notes 1860 as the original land transaction for parcel number 4723277995, not 1917 and there is no listing of a deed book and page that refers to 1860 (Iredell County 2020). The first reference to the parcel is a 1979 land transaction between grantor Kathleen Brittain, widow of Foy Brittain, and grantee Lakewood Golf Club, Inc. that mentions in the parcel dimensions the "Center Negroe[sic] Church lot" (Iredell County 1979). A descendant of the Tatum family interred in the cemetery owns parcel 4723277615 (Iredell County 2020). Researching this family could provide a clearer understanding of the church and lands.

From searching ancestry records, cemetery records, county maps, Fisk University records, and newspapers.com, a more cohesive narrative of the church and the African American community that supported it can be pieced together. Before and after the Civil War, many African American communities began churches either with land donated to them by wealthy whites, or with the approval of the white congregations (Sensbach 2012). In Iredell County after the Civil War, black congregations received support from the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches. Bethany Presbyterian, Freedom Presbyterian (1865), Logan Church (1866), Center Street AME (1897), and Steward's Chapel in Mooresville (1872) were all founded to serve newly freed people (Campbell 2008). There is a suggestion of an African American church built in Shiloh Township in 1880, but it is difficult to be certain exactly which congregation it belonged to. The first historical record to mention the Center Church in Shiloh was a 1934 newspaper obituary. Herbert Spurgen Frost, Jr. of Newtonville community had died and Rev. C.M. Moore and Rev. J.W. Caldwell conducted the service at the "Center Presbyterian Church, colored ... and internment was in the church cemetery" (Statesville Record and Landmark 1934). Rev. J.W. Caldwell in 1937 had celebrated his twelfth anniversary as pastor for the Clark's Chapel Baptist Church in Eufola, a town only two miles from the Center Church (Allison 1937). The Centre Presbyterian Church in the Mount Mourne community near Mooresville has roots in the 1760s. It is possible that the white congregation assisted the black congregants with building a church. During reconstruction, if a white church gave substantial money or land to a black congregation, it was common that the new church's name would in some way reflect the name of its benefactor (Lincoln and Mamiya 1990). Local resident and teacher Phyllis Bailey gave a presentation in 2014 at the Iredell County Public Library where she reported that white minister Amos D. Billingsley came to Iredell County soon after the Civil War and "helped to start" many black churches in the area, including New Center Church, then Center Church (Reese 2014). If the congregation dates to Reconstruction, the extant church building does not.

The earliest marked burial in the New Center Church Cemetery dates to 1912 and belongs to Lelia Morrison Tatum. She was the mother of John William Tatum, Sr. who was also interred in the cemetery in 1971. Other Tatums are also interred in the cemetery. A family connected to the Tatums by marriage, the McLellands, is also present. Etta Bell McLelland Tatum, wife of John



William Tatum, is buried in the cemetery as are Leander McLelland and Melvina Feimster McLelland, interred in 1930 and 1931 respectively (Figure 37). They were the parents of Etta Bell. There are more Tatum family members than McLellands in the cemetery, suggesting a stronger connection to the church through the Tatum family. John Wayne Tatum, grandson of John William Tatum, Sr., owns parcel 4723277615, which abuts the southern boundary of the parcel containing the cemetery (owned by City of Statesville).

The McLelland and Tatum families were black farmers who owned their own farms and houses outright, free of mortgage, and could read and write. In the 1910 census, Leander McLelland was also listed as an employer as was John William Tatum, Sr. in the 1920 census. Between 1910 and 1920, Tatum, Sr. mortgaged his house, possibly to raise funds for investing in his property, as is common for farmers wanting to acquire more land or equipment (Ancestry.com 2010:99). By 1930, things had changed, as evidenced on the headstone of Leander McLelland and wife Melvina. The Great Depression hit the country hard. Farmers everywhere lost land and people became sick from malnutrition and died without access to proper care. While the exact circumstances of Leander and Melvina's death are not known, the large, proud granite headstone, presumably purchased some time before their death, bears a surname and death dates etched by hand. Melvina died in February 1930, and Leander died one year and six months later in 1931 (see Figure 37). The size and expense of a headstone with an etched information suggests that when Melvina died, there was not enough money to have it professionally engraved, nor had circumstances improved when Leander died. The deeds and censuses provide enough information to suggest that Lelia Morrison Tatum's interment was part of a family cemetery and there could be other burials in the cemetery that precede hers.

It is possible that the Tatum and McLelland families donated the land for the construction of the Center Church and their family cemetery became a church cemetery sometime between 1917 and 1934. If there was a land transfer in 1917, as the Iredell County Register's Office suggests, that building no longer exists. The only extant building dates to the 1930s. No historic photographs of the New Center Church could be located. The 1950 and 1961 historical aerial photographs do not clearly show the building and there is much forest canopy obscuring the area (United States Geological Survey 1950). As noted, architectural characteristics provide an approximate date of the church building. The clearest indicators of the church's construction are the front porch and type of concrete block. The tapered wooden posts on brick pedestals and front-gable roof with shiplap in the gable-end suggests a construction date of about 1930. The concrete block is smaller and more compact than modern types. Concrete block became popular between the 1890s and 1930s (Cotton 1984). During the Great Depression, churches and farmers alike looked for cheaper building materials. Cement block gave them that option.

Figure 37.  
McLelland's Headstone Engraving in the New Center Church Cemetery



## 7.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

A search of HPOWEB revealed 19 previously surveyed African American churches in the state, two of which are listed in the NRHP. Since the HPOWEB has a variety of ways to search for historic properties, it is probable that many more have been surveyed. From lists of previously surveyed buildings, a consultant may construct an architectural context for a locale. However, constructing an architectural context for a building which lacks material integrity is unnecessary for the point of Section 106 investigation.

## 7.5 INTEGRITY

While there is integrity of location for the New Center Church, there is a lack of material integrity and overall soundness to the building. The New Center Church's windows and entryways have been boarded but there is substantial degradation to the interior of the church. It has sustained substantial water damage. The fascia board contains old nests and is rotting in its place and the foundation is sinking at many points.

## 7.6 EVALUATION

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. While the New Center Church and Cemetery (ID1862) is connected to a freedman community in Shiloh community, the surveyed site contains no buildings that retain the materials necessary to convey their historical significance. Therefore, the New Center Church and Cemetery (ID1862) is recommended as not individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A.

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with a person or persons who have made contributions significant to our past. The New Center Church and Cemetery (ID1862) is not associated with person(s) living or deceased that are associated with significant events in our past. Therefore, the New Center Church and Cemetery (ID1862) is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. The New Center Church has lost a considerable amount of its material integrity. Therefore, the New Center Church and Cemetery (ID1862) is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any un-retrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, the New Center Church and Cemetery (ID1862) is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D.

## 8.0 JESSICA KEEL HOUSE (ID1863)

Resource Name	Jessica Keel House
SHPO Survey Site Number	ID1862
Location	276 Old Airport Road
PIN	4723472796
Date(s) of Construction	1958
Recommendation	Not Eligible

### 8.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The Jessica Keel House (ID1862) is a single-story brick linear Ranch-style house that sits upon a 1.34-acre parcel on the north side of Old Airport Road in the Shiloh Township of Iredell County (Figure 38). The dwelling faces the road and occupies a moderately flat landscape with two mature trees and two smaller ornamental trees in the front yard, a few mature trees in the backyard, and modest landscaping, primarily around the foundation. A broad paved driveway extends perpendicularly from US 70 to the façade and ends at a carport. The parcel and dwelling are situated between Old Airport Road to the south and the Lakewood Golf Course to the north. Despite the mature trees in the front and back yards, there is a clear view of most elevations of the dwelling. The ninth green of the golf course is visible directly behind the dwelling’s northern elevation and the first green is immediately to the east of the driveway. A paved golf cart path winds around the eastern and northern boundary of the parcel. A four-foot chain link fence borders the parcel’s western boundary on the right of way for East Aviation Drive.

### 8.2 INVENTORY LIST

#### 8.2.1 JESSICA KEEL HOUSE (ID1863)

The linear plan dwelling is similar to other Ranch-style homes in the area. Although the Jessica Keel House (ID1863) follows a linear plan, there are design elements that break up the symmetry of the façade (Figure 39). The side-gabled building has a rectangular linear form but with a cut-away recessed patio. A stepped roof design appears to divide the building into a central form with east and west wings, but this does not reflect the actual house plan. The form has a centralized recessed patio with two entryways under the stepped roof. The roof is supported by square posts and curved architraves. The main entryway has a six-panel door with cross pattern and a historical two-panel single-light storm door with brass mail slot. Flanking the door is a large wooden frame and muntin 30-light picture window with shutters (Figure 40). The patio is outside the secondary

Figure 38.  
The Jessica Keel House, Facing Northwest



Figure 39.  
The Jessica Keel House, Southeast Oblique



Figure 40.  
The Jessica Keel House, Façade Detail





entryway, which has a historical door and storm door similar to the main entryway. The patio has a decorative metal balustrade lining a four-step stoop. The main bays of the home have eight-over-eight wooden sash double hung windows with shutters and are set near the eave line. The west wing roof extends into the engaged carport roof. The carport extension of the form is clad in vinyl siding. The carport is also supported by square posts, but these end in a running bond half-knee wall. The carport also has an entryway with a historical decorative screen door and two-panel two-light entryway door. There is a broad running bond brick chimney oriented parallel to the ridgeline. At the end of the driveway and western edge of the carport is an accessibility ramp extending toward the rear of the dwelling. The ramp is wood with square balusters.

### 8.2.2 OUTBUILDING

There is a side-gable outbuilding with double-doors at the northern edge of the parcel. Like the outbuilding of the Patrick Dishman House (ID1863), the outbuilding also has decorative attributes. It is clad with vertical board and has battened and ledged doors with tee hinges (Figure 41). There is one window on either side of the double-doors and one window on the eastern and western elevations. All windows are glass-louvered with board and battened shutters. The roof features a square cupola with a metal pyramidal roof. The outbuilding is on brick piers and has no permanent foundation.

### 8.3 HISTORY

In 1958, the property was owned by Foy P. Brittain and wife, and Mellie S. Brittain who built the house (Iredell County Register of Deeds 1958:308:308). In 1961, the parcel passed to Carl Frye Brittain and wife. A few years later in 1968, the Lakewood Golf Course was constructed, and parts of the parcel sold. The property remained in the Brittain's hands until 2015, when it was conveyed to the Teseneer family in 2015 (Iredell County Register of Deeds 2015:vol. 2357, p. ). In 2017, Jessica Keel purchased the property from Charles W. and Rebecca J.W. Tesseneer.

### 8.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The residential construction around the airport is a mix of modest, Mid-Century Modern and Minimal Traditional dwellings scattered across the dominant agrarian landscape, typically in small groupings of five or less. The post-WWII industrial boom in nearby Statesville had brought a new lifestyle to the area in the 1950s (Campbell 2008). As more area farmers' sons and daughters, and in some cases the farmers themselves, sought work in factories in Statesville, compact modern homes were built to house the new rural middle-class. But not all families moved to the city for work. Some stayed close to their birthplaces. As farms sizes became smaller, unused land was

Figure 41.  
Jessica Keel House Outbuilding



sold to relatives to construct homes (Iredell County Register of Deeds 1985). Instead of designers and developers building large tracts of post-war neighborhoods, the SRA architectural environment is characterized by such single build homes put up on family land as extended family members needed them. The inter-family land transactions kept family members close and continued a tradition in the area of living close to mother and father. The Jessica Keel House (ID1863) is characteristic of this architectural development and social pattern in the area surrounding the SRA through the 1960s.

## 8.5 INTEGRITY

Properties may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Jessica Keel House (ID1863) remains on its historic site and is surrounded by the Lakewood Golf Course (ID1863) to the north and bordered by East Aviation Drive to the east. The dwelling retains its historic form and its original historical material. The building has the integrity of design, much of the materials, and workmanship of its 1958 construction date.

## 8.6 EVALUATION

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. Research did not reveal the Jessica Keel House (ID1863) associated in a significant way to the broad patterns of local, state, or national history. Therefore, Jessica Keel House (ID1863#) is recommended not individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A.

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with person or persons that have made contributions significant to our past. Research did not reveal the Jessica Keel House (ID1863#) associated in a significant way to a person or persons that have made significant contributions to local, state, or national history. Therefore, the Jessica Keel House (ID1863) is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. The Jessica Keel House (ID1863) is a more decorative version of a popular Mid-Century Ranch-style linear house plan. While the resource presents many extra and intact design features, such as curved architraves, historical doors and storm doors with mail slots,

and a historical 30-light picture window, the resource is not associated with a master, and does not possess high artistic value considering the architectural context of the area. Therefore, the Jessica Keel House (ID1863) is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any un-retrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, the Jessica Keel House (ID1863) is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D.

## 9.0 MOOSE-ROGERS HOUSE (ID1864)

Resource Name	Moose-Rogers House
SHPO Survey Site Number	ID1864
Location	246 Old Airport Road
PIN	4723583788
Date(s) of Construction	1950
Recommendation	Not Eligible

### 9.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The Moose-Rogers House (ID1864) faces south toward Old Airport Road (Figure 42). It is situated on a low rise that slopes steeply down to a gulley behind the house. A three-rail fence extends perpendicular to Old Airport Road and then turns north toward the gulley, which contains mature hardwood trees. The fence turns again and runs east behind the dwelling. Beyond the fence to the north are at least three outbuildings of various construction dates and uses. Directly behind the dwelling at the end of the driveway is a front-gable garage. The lawn in front of the house has no trees or shrubs. The only such vegetation consists of a wide variety of shrubs, ornamental plantings and edging immediately surrounding the foundation. At the eastern edge of the parcel there is a large newly constructed Butler building used as a garage and business space. This building is accessed from a separate driveway.

### 9.2 INVENTORY LIST

#### 9.2.1 MOOSE-ROGERS HOUSE (ID1864)

The Moose-Rogers House (ID1864) is a double-ell cottage with half-courtyard that is newly clad in running bond brick with rusticated stone accents (Figure 43). The non-historical six-over-six vinyl sash windows are deeply set into the masonry and have a stretcher bond course lintel. The courtyard wall has a tripartite picture window flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows. The central pane has 15-false panes. Each ell has paired vinyl six-over-six double-hung windows. There is a projecting front-gable entryway with an asymmetrical roof next to the eastern ell. The entryway has a metal lamp above the lintel and a decorative metalwork security door covering a six-panel door. The three-step stoop has a decorative metal balustrade. The eaves have been covered in aluminum siding. Two chimneys at the rear elevation are both running bond brick. The western chimney is wide and oriented and parallel to the roof ridgeline, while the eastern chimney is narrower and has the same stonework details as the façade cladding. The western elevation has a wooden deck and another entryway. The western elevation has a garage addition that was added in 1988 (United States Geological Survey 1951). The front-gable garage has a rolling garage door and its sidewalls have banks of single-pane UV windows (Figure 44).

Figure 42.  
The Moose-Rogers House, Southwestern Oblique





Figure 43.  
The Moose-Rogers House, Facing Northeast



Figure 44.  
The Moose-Rogers House, Addition and Garage, Facing Northeast



## 9.2.2 OUTBUILDINGS

At the end of the driveway is a front-gable garage of concrete block with running bond veneer. It has a rolling door and a five-panel wooden door. The western elevation has a fixed six-pane window that is missing its glazing. The roof is asphalt shingle (Figure 45).

At the rear of the main dwelling before the split-rail fence is an outbuilding and beyond the split-rail fence are two additional larger outbuildings (see Figure 45). The outbuilding inside the fence is a front-gable utility shed clad in synthetic siding. The building has a one-over-one double-hung window in the eastern wall, an awning over the entryway, and a metal roof. There are landscaping features at the entryway. A Butler building with a metal shed-roof and vertical metal siding lies outside the fence. Further north, there is an outbuilding with a front gable, a metal roof, and vertical metal siding. The two outbuildings nearest the fence appear to be relatively recent. The metal outbuilding farthest north appears to date to the 1950s.

## 9.3 HISTORY

Virginia S. Moose and her husband Robert purchased the property in 1950 and built the house (Iredell County Register of Deeds 1950:554:102). Virginia inherited the home from her husband after his death and either began a business or continued one from her husband's holdings. Through the 2000s, the Iredell County Registrar's Office lists dozens of land sales that involve Virginia as a grantor or a grantee. The property with the dwelling was conveyed to the executor of her estate in 2012, Debra M. Rogers, who, in 2015, conveyed the title to Moose-Rogers Properties LLC (Iredell County Register of Deeds 2015:2350:8).

## 9.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The residential construction around the airport is a mix of modest, Mid-Century Modern and Minimal Traditional dwellings scattered across the dominant agrarian landscape, typically in small groupings of five or less. The post-WWII industrial boom in nearby Statesville brought a different style of living to the area in the 1950s (Campbell 2008). As more area farmers' sons and daughters, and sometimes the farmers themselves, found work in Statesville factories, compact modern designed homes were put up for the new rural middle-class. However, not all families lured to work in the city for good pay, pensions, and benefits, moved there. Some stayed close to their birthplaces. As farm sizes shrank, unused land was sold to relatives to construct homes (Iredell County Register of Deeds 1985:718). Instead of designers and developers creating large tracts of post-war neighborhoods, the SRA architectural environment is characterized by single build dwellings erected on family land as extended family members needed them. The land transactions



Figure 45.  
Outbuildings at the Moose-Rogers House's Northeastern Elevation

kept family close together and maintained the regional farming family tradition of living close to mother and father. The Moose-Rogers House (ID1864) represents this architectural development and social pattern shift in the area through the 1960s.

## 9.5 INTEGRITY

The Moose-Rogers House (ID1864) retains its historical plan and form (United States Geological Survey 1951), however it has undergone some alterations and unsympathetic additions. The historical windows have been replaced with vinyl and the garage addition on the western elevation does not match the architectural design of the main form.

## 9.6 EVALUATION

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. Research did not reveal an association of the Moose-Rogers House (ID1864) to significant events in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the Moose-Rogers House (ID1864) is recommended as not individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with a person or persons that have made contributions significant to our past. Although the Moooses have owned many hundreds of acres in Iredell County since 1950, research did not reveal an association of the Moose-Rogers House (ID1864) with a person or persons that have made significant contributions to our past. Therefore, the Moose-Rogers House (ID1864) is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. While the architectural style of the Moose-Rogers House (ID1864) is uncommon for the area, there have been unsympathetic alterations that preclude the dwelling from conveying its sense of history. Therefore, the Moose-Rogers House (ID1864) is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any un-retrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, the Moose-Rogers House (ID1864) is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D.

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# 10.0 JEAN P. DEAL HOUSE (ID1865)

Resource Name	Jean P. Deal House
SHPO Survey Site Number	ID1865
Location	255 Old Airport Road
PIN	4723476482
Date(s) of Construction	1953
Recommendation	Not Eligible

## 10.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The Jean P. Deal House (ID1865) faces north toward Old Airport Road. The compact Ranch-style house sits at the center of a relatively flat parcel (Figure 46). The parcel has a front lawn without landscaping and a short gravel driveway that connects to Old Airport Road. There are mature trees at the rear of the property, and only a few shrubs close to the foundation of the dwelling. A chain link fence encloses off the back yard and there are two outbuildings within it. A carport sits at the end of the driveway.

## 10.2 INVENTORY LIST

### 10.2.1 JEAN P. DEAL HOUSE (ID1865)

The Jean P. Deal House (ID1865) is a side-gable, compact ranch with an eastern wing set back from the main form and a recessed entryway (see Figure 47). The house is clad with running bond brick and the roof is asphalt shingle with a wide chimney set perpendicular to the ridgeline. There are double-hung one-over-one vinyl windows on all elevations and there is a tripartite picture window on the façade consisting of a single-pane flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows. The entryway is recessed with a cut-away porch supported by an ornamental metal post with balustrade. The porch covers a six-panel entryway door with a fanlight. The western wing has a double-hung one-over-one window and synthetic siding on its façade. A flat-roof carport extends from the wing over a portion of the driveway.

### 10.2.2 OUTBUILDINGS AND CARPORTS

The dwelling has an eight-post, metal-roofed, detached carport located inside the fenced back yard. Adjacent to the carport is a front-gable metal outbuilding with metal roof that faces the rear of the dwelling (see Figure 47).

Figure 46.  
The Jean P. Deal House, Facing South





Figure 47.  
The Jean P. Deal House, Facing Southeast

### 10.3 HISTORY

Searches for the deed history of the Jean P. Deal House (ID1865) were unproductive. The Iredell County GIS Tax Assessor's map lists only the most recent purchase date of 2016.

### 10.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The residential construction around the airport is a mix of modest, Mid-Century Modern and Minimal Traditional dwellings scattered across the mostly rural landscape, typically in small groupings of five or less. The post-WWII industrial boom in nearby Statesville introduced a different lifestyle to the area in the 1950s (Campbell 2008). This involved a shift from farmsteads with barns and outbuildings to smaller single-family houses on large lots. Instead of designers and developers building large tracts of post-war neighborhoods, the SRA architectural environment is characterized by single-build homes constructed on large parcels.

### 10.5 INTEGRITY

The Jean P. Deal House (ID1865) has retained its integrity of location and most of its material integrity. The dwelling has suffered a loss of its original windows. The addition of the flat-roof carport to the façade detracts from its historical form but is a non-permanent addition.

### 10.6 EVALUATION

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. The Jean P. Deal House (ID1865) is representative of a common compact Ranch-style dwelling and does not present distinctive architectural characteristics. Therefore, the Jean P. Deal House (ID1865) is recommended as not individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with a person or persons that have made contributions significant to our past. The Jean P. Deal House (ID1865) is not associated with any prominent historical figure who has made contributions to significant events in our history. Therefore, the Jean P. Deal House (ID1865) is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. The dwelling was not designed by a local, regional, or nationally recognized architect and does not have distinctive characteristics or high artistic value. Therefore, the Jean P. Deal House (ID1865) is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.



It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any un-retrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, the Jean P. Deal House (ID1865) is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D.

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# 11.0 LAKEWOOD GOLF COURSE AND CLUBHOUSE (ID1866)

Resource Name	Lakewood Golf Course and Clubhouse
SHPO Survey Site Number	ID1866
Location	273 Old Airport Road
PIN	4723499449
Date(s) of Construction	c.1905, c.1939, c.1968
Recommendation	Not Eligible

## 11.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The Lakewood Golf Course and Clubhouse (ID1866) is located at 273 Old Airport Road and encompasses 115.72-acres between Third Creek at the north and the end of Parker Lake Road to the south (Figure 48). Old Airport Road bisects the course, with nine holes located on either side (north and south) of it. The southern part of the course is located between an early 2000's residential development to the east, farmland and forest to the south, and a small 1990s residential development to the west. The northern part of the course is between the airport to the west, and farmland and forest to the north and east. From the course, farmland, forest, and fields and small residential homes are visible in the distance. The Lakewood Golf Course Clubhouse is situated near the southern side of Old Airport Road. A 1930s, front-gable barn is situated behind the clubhouse and a more recently constructed maintenance barn of concrete block is immediately west of the clubhouse. A large paved parking lot borders the eastern elevation of the building and a gazebo is at the southwestern corner of this lot. The Lakewood Clubhouse is a former dwelling. The original owners of the home were not determined during research.

## 11.2 INVENTORY LIST

### 11.2.1 LAKEWOOD GOLF COURSE

The course is characterized by tight fairways with intermittent trees between greens and tee boxes. The southern portion of the course is relatively flat while the northern part is in undulating land with less development and more forest bordering the fairways (Figures 49-50). The clubhouse is located at the northern edge of the southern portion of the course with a circa 1930s center-aisle barn used as to store maintenance equipment behind it. East of the clubhouse is a recently constructed front-gable concrete block barn also used as a maintenance building.

Figure 48.  
The Lakewood Golf Course and Clubhouse, Facing East



Figure 49.  
Lakewood Golf Course, 8th Fairway Tee Box



Figure 50.  
Lakewood Golf Course, Looking Northwest Toward Rear of the Clubhouse



### 11.2.2 LAKEWOOD GOLF COURSE CLUBHOUSE

The c.1905 farmhouse has been significantly altered, had significant additions, and no historic material remains except for the basic form of the house. The form and proportions of the Lakewood Golf Course Clubhouse hint at elements of a late nineteenth-century to turn of the twentieth-century plantation house design. The alterations and additions to the former dwelling obscure all but traces of them. Where deeds and tax records do not reveal when these alterations occurred, the physical traits of the building reveal an approximate age of most of the changes. The clubhouse is a brick veneered two-story side-gable building with a two-story open porch supported by square columns (Figure 51). There are non-historic one-over-one windows on the second story façade and paired one-over-one non-historic windows on the first story façade. The entryway has an ornamented surround and a non-historic four-panel door with fanlight. The eastern and western elevations have non-historic one-over-one windows set in pairs. At the western elevation, more of the original form and proportions of a circa 1890 construction are apparent. The western elevation has two brick chimneys. A historic addition at the rear indicates that an added kitchen space was once present. The eastern elevation shows evidence that at one point, this former center-hall-plan I-house had a significant addition to the rear, with several feet of expanded roofline and a chimney (Figure 52). A one-story wing also was added after the I-house was veneered, as seen through differences in the brick. This addition is used as entertainment space for clubgoers. The one-story wing has four-over-four vinyl windows and an awning over the single-pane glass door. The porch's original materials have been replaced with vinyl and synthetic materials.

### 11.2.3 BARN, SILO, AND SHED CLUSTER

The center-aisle barn has a metal gambrel roof and has been completely clad in vinyl siding (Figure 53). The access to the loft has been enclosed and the entrance nearest the clubhouse covered by a metal-sided and metal-roofed front gable utility addition with a sliding door. There is a five-panel wooden door on the western elevation. On the southern elevation of the barn there is a large metal-roofed open shed addition with wooden posts that houses mowers and other equipment for the course. The circa 1930 silo stands south of the shed addition and appears unused. East of the silo and behind the shed addition is a small metal-sided and metal-roofed utility shed that faces the maintenance shed addition of the barn.

### 11.2.4 MAINTENANCE GARAGE

The maintenance garage at the northwest edge of the golf course property west of the clubhouse is a front-gable building with a medium-pitch metal roof with vertical board siding in the gable ends and constructed of concrete block (Figure 54). The building has a recently added metal roof.

Figure 51.  
Northwestern Elevation of the Lakewood Golf Course Clubhouse





Figure 52.  
Eastern Elevation of the Lakewood Golf Course Clubhouse



Figure 53.  
Barn, Silo, and Sheds



Figure 54.  
Maintenance Garage



Based on historic aerial photographs, the concrete-block maintenance shed was built between 1961 and 1993. Since the golf course was opened in 1966, it is likely that the concrete building was erected concurrently or shortly afterwards. The vertical board siding of the gable end, the sixteen-panel rolling garage door suggests an earlier date than the 1980s and 90s.

### 11.3 HISTORY

Foy Presley Brittain was born in 1911 in Burke, North Carolina, and quickly became a successful businessman in Burke and Iredell counties. Iredell County's Lake Norman was constructed between 1959 and 1964 (North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation 2015). Local real estate moguls like Brittain saw the opportunity to develop lakeside property. In the late 1950s and into the 1960s, he bought land near the lake and sold lots in developments like Lakeview Acres, Shannon Acres, and Crestwood Acres (Iredell County Register of Deeds 1965:407:533). During the same period, golf was gaining popularity in North Carolina with small courses popping up around the state. Golf was introduced to North Carolina in the late 1890s by New England business tycoons like the Gould and Morgan families, but the 1950s and 60s saw an emergence of small courses developed by local well-heeled businesspeople (Miller 1989). Foy Brittain saw the opportunity to sell homes along the lake and then give the summer occupants something to do by establishing a golf course.

In 1965, Brittain purchased dozens of acres from area families to start the course. The conveyance of the property from Kathleen Brittain to the Lakewood Golf Club after Foy's death in 1978 illustrates which families and entities were involved in the sale, including a number of African American families like the McClellands and Tatums. Brittain's Lumber Company, owned by Foy, also conveyed acreage to the project. The boundary of the Center Negro Church (ID1866) was acknowledged in the deed (Iredell County 1979:640). The Center Negro Church is discussed above. The farmstead that was converted into the Lakewood Golf Club Clubhouse was obtained as part of these land sales. It is not clear from the land sales which family originally owned the original dwelling as some deeds are not available.

### 11.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Golf courses in North Carolina started in the late 1890s and have consumed the state's sports enthusiasts ever since. Pinehurst Golf Course, designed by Donald Ross in 1895, is still one of the pinnacle courses to play in the United States (Donald Ross Society 2018). Wealthy New Englanders, tired of cold weather and seeking a summer playground, chose North Carolina to construct sprawling courses and built country houses around them to make an oasis of recreation (Miller 1989). These course clubhouses quickly became unofficial boardrooms where the wealthy

businesspeople in the United States would gather, play, mingle, and make deals. By the 1950s and 1960s, with the post-war wealth, returning GIs established businesses and started golf course clubhouse boardrooms all their own. Foy Brittain and Claude and Jack Deal designed the course together themselves without any prior training in landscape design and opened it in 1966. Because of North Carolina's long history of professionally designed courses, the bar for design and significance is high.

### 11.5 INTEGRITY

Historic aerial photographs imply that the course has not changed much since opening in 1966. The Lakewood Golf Club Clubhouse has had several additions and alterations to its original core I-House form. The circa 1905 farmhouse has been significantly altered with significant additions. No historic material remain except for the basic form of the house. The barn located behind the former dwelling reflects a common design and materials, and its material integrity is intact.

### 11.6 EVALUATION

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. While golf has a long and prominent history in North Carolina, the course has not been associated with any events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to our past. The Lakewood Clubhouse is not associated with any event or broad patterns of history at the local, state, or national level. Therefore, the Lakewood Golf Course and Clubhouse (ID1866) is recommended as not individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A.

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with a person or persons that have made contributions significant to our past. The course was designed by local enthusiasts and not associated with any prominent sports or other figure who has made contributions to significant events in our history. The Lakewood Clubhouse is not associated with a person or persons that have made significant contributions to our past. Therefore, the Lakewood Golf Course and Clubhouse (ID1866) is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. The course was not designed by a prominent designer and does not have the characteristics or artistic value associated with other notable courses in North Carolina. The

Lakewood Clubhouse's many and intensive alterations and additions have disrupted the building's ability to convey architectural significance. Therefore, the Lakewood Golf Course and Clubhouse (ID1866) is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any un-retrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, the Lakewood Golf Course and Clubhouse (ID1866) is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D.

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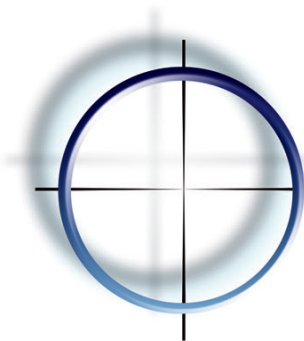
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# NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

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Renee Gledhill-Earley  
4617 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27601

May 20, 2020

Subject: Additional Information for **ER 15-1393, Statesville Regional Airport (Iredell County)**.  
Response to Email Memo dated May 11, 2020 from Jenn Brosz, National Register Coordinator,  
NCDCR

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:

In the email memo dated May 11, 2020, Jenn Brosz agreed with all of New South's recommendations except for one and requested further information concerning the Stamey Barn (ID-1858). We are pleased to provide additional information to aid in the NRHP eligibility determination for the Stamey Barn as requested. For your convenience, the original questions from the memo are copied below in italics with the answers following.

## **Additional Information/ Questions**

Bob Stamey and David Stamey were interviewed on Friday, May 15, 2020 and more background information that was not available through earlier research was provided for the Stamey Barn (ID-1858) and the Stamey Farm.

*The report mentions Stamey's main dairy complex east of pasture and woodland near the barn evaluated in this report. The report includes a Google image. How is that complex connected to the barn in this report?*

The Stamey Barn (ID-1858) is part of a larger farm complex owned by Bob Stamey, Howard Stamey's son. Part of the farm complex is on another parcel and more than 2,000 feet from the Stamey Barn.

*Were they functionally related? Owned and operated at the same time by H. Stamey? Part of the same farm complex?*

Howard Stamey owned and operated the Stamey Farm complex and Stamey Barn concurrently and they were part of the same dairy farm operation. The Stamey Farm complex housed the dairy milking parlor and barns involved in the dairy production part

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of his business. The Stamey Barn and environs housed the maternity stalls for heifers and calves involved in his breeding program and provided separate pasture for them.

*Why is this one separate? Is this actually a larger district? What other facilities was H. Stamey using in the era of local industrialized dairy operations and how is the barn in this survey related? I'm just a little unsure whether we can single this barn out for evaluation, or if it is really part of a bigger farm operation. If connected to a bigger farm operation, and it is being pulled out individually, we need to know why.*

The Stamey Barn is separate because it was constructed to be located near US Hwy 70. Howard Stamey's dairy operations were at the Stamey Farm complex and the Stamey Holstein breeding program was centered at the Stamey Barn. As milk production increased, Stamey did send his some of his cows' milk to off-site processing plants. However, he spent little time there. In the current study, the Stamey Barn was evaluated separately from the rest of the larger Stamey Farm complex because the remainder of the farm is located over 2,000 feet from the APE on a separate parcel and because the Stamey Barn is located within a self-contained viewshed, screened by mature trees, fencing, and rise of elevation in the landscape.

In 1949, Mr. Stamey purchased the farm, which consisted of the farmhouse and a barn, as well as the Stamey Barn (ID-1858), from Howard Gant. Stamey chose the Gant farm when he moved to Iredell County because there was an existing farmstead with two large barns at the crossroads of Hickory Highway (SR-70) and SR-1512 (Stamey 2020). Dairy farms were ideally located near railroad stops or road intersections to get milk to market fast. Farm buildings were also part of the substantial cost in starting a dairy (The Louis Berger Group, Inc. 2012). At the time, Hickory Highway was a major national highway traveling through North Carolina, connecting Raleigh, Greensboro, Salisbury, Statesville, and Hickory. The Gant farm provided two benefits to Stamey: a good location and existing barns (Stamey 2020).

Howard Gant had purchased the MacClellan Farm in the 1930s. The MacClellan family constructed the farmhouse and adjacent barn in about 1910, which are part of the current Stamey Farm complex. In 1942, using his connections as a commercial trucking company owner, Mr. Gant was able to obtain materials during WWII to construct a horse-barn on Hickory Highway. Business owners like Gant saw the promise of military contracts during WWII. He built the barn near Hickory Highway so that it would be of service near a main highway for any military contracts Gant might acquire (Stamey 2020). This barn is the present-day Stamey Barn (ID-1858).

The Stamey Barn exterior matches the 1940 USDA *Plans of Farm Buildings for Southern States* dairy barn seen on page 45 with plan number 723-5128 with "lean-to" sheds added. The stall configuration used is different and was adapted from another plan in the publication. The publication noted on several pages that farmers can alter the plans based upon their needs as seen on page 32 (USDA 1940). Farming is based on multiple factors such as geography, water source, transportation locations, type of herds or livestock, etc.

and the USDA understood that these factors change depending upon where the farmer was and what they were doing. These plans were developed to be versatile for the farmers' needs as markets and farming technology changed. When Howard Stamey bought and used the barn on Hickory Highway as a Holstein maternity barn, that was not unusual. He continued to use the barn as a maternity barn for Holstein heifers and calves until his death and it is still used today for the same purpose (Stamey 2020).

New South recommends that the Stamey Barn (ID-1858) be considered individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B for its association with Howard Stamey. Mr. Stamey made significant contributions in Iredell County's agricultural development as evidenced by numerous local, regional, and national awards, as well as international recognition as a Holstein breeder. The Stamey Barn (ID-1858) conveys his significant role in developing dairy cow breeding as an agricultural industry in Iredell County for 40 years. The barn was the center of his breeding practice throughout his career and life and continues today through his son and his family. New South recommends that the category of agriculture with a sub-category of animal facility be considered.

*Criterion B (Refer to NR Bulletin 32) Specific individuals must have made contributions or played a role that can be justified as significant within a defined area of American history or prehistory, and contributions of individuals must be compared to those of others who were active, successful, prosperous or influential in the same field. The report seems to lack the later comparison. Further, a Criterion B assessment should include the following: Documentation must make clear how the property represents an individual's significant contributions. Each property associated with someone important should be compared with other properties associated with that individual to identify those resources that are good representatives of the person's historic contributions. A property must retain integrity from the period of its significant historic associations.*

Howard Stamey has a significant role as a leader in agriculture and made significant contributions in Iredell County and the Stamey Barn is an important representation of his accomplishments. He has been locally, regionally, and nationally awarded and internationally recognized. From his obituary in the *Charlotte Observer* in 1994, we find that he graduated from North Carolina State College in 1942 with a B.S. in agronomy and then worked for the same college as an animal husbandry expert for three years. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture hired him to go to Iredell County in 1949 as an agriculture agent who specialized in dairying and dairy cow breeding (*The News and Observer* 1994). Through the 1930s, Iredell County had suffered extensive cotton crop failure due to the boll weevil. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture (NCDA) developed programs to assist cotton farmers transition to other crops and agricultural industry (Stamey 2020). Stamey's goal was to help other farmers establish dairy farms under the NCDA program. Throughout the years, Stamey taught other farmers, and future farmers through the 4-H program, how to make a successful dairy farm and business.

He began accumulating national, local, and regional awards early in his career. In 1955, Stamey was chosen as an example "for the entire Southeast" and awarded at the Royal

Livestock Show in Kansas. Only nine other county agents in the United States were recognized (Wooten 1955). The National Association of County Agents awarded him the Distinguished Service Award in 1967. In 1987, he was inducted into the North Carolina State Fair Livestock Hall of Fame. In the same year the Iredell County Board of Commissioners honored Stamey “because of his involvement helping [the] youth of Iredell County ... being instrumental in the Iredell County Show Arena and founded and co-managed the Statesville Regional Feeder Calf Sale, a model and leading sale in North Carolina and the southeast ...” (Iredell County Board of Commissioners 1987). Stamey’s recognition did not stop here as he has been cited posthumously in international theses and dissertations (Curtis 2015).

The period of significance of the Stamey Barn (ID-1858) begins in 1949 with his arrival to Iredell County as a dairy livestock specialist and extends to the year he received a Distinguished Service Award from the North Carolina Association of County Agricultural Agents in 1967. The end date of the period of significance was chosen because Stamey’s goal in 1949 to assist Iredell County farmers develop a strong dairy farm program came to fruition in the 1960s when Iredell County was recognized by the state and region as a leader in dairy. His Distinguished Service Award in 1967 was a benchmark for this effort.

No other buildings in Iredell County, except for the unevaluated Stamey Farm, have the same level of association with Howard Stamey. While his farm sends milk to processing plants elsewhere in the county, the Stamey Barn and his farm complex is where he spent most of his time developing breeding programs, as well as leading 4-H educational programs for Iredell County youth of for over 30 years. Specifically, the Stamey Barn is where the breeding program was, and is still, housed. The Holsteins calved in the Stamey Barn were and continue to be shipped around the world. Mr. Stamey’s association with the Stamey Barn spanned from 1949 until his death in 1994.

As a comparison to Stamey, there have been other agents in the state who have achieved success in agriculture. In 1967, five other county agents—Edwin Barnes, Brody Harrell, Archie Martin, Herbert Speas, and Lewis Truedale, Jr—received Distinguished Service awards, but for their counties. The Stamey Barn is recommended eligible at a local county level because of its association with a person who made significant local contributions but also was recognized regionally, nationally, and internationally.

The most current architectural survey in Iredell County was from 1976 and did not consider dairy production; therefore, there were no associations with specific persons available for comparison from previous countywide surveys. Other architectural reports were searched to find such associations to make comparisons under Criterion B. A search of the Historic Preservation Office Website and ArcGIS HPOWEB for dairy farms revealed the following. There are two dairy farms listed in the National Register in North Carolina, the Win-Mock Farm Dairy (DE-0493) in Davie County and the Wakefield Dairy Complex (WA-1448) in Wake County. Neither are listed under Criterion B, so no comparisons to persons involved in dairy farming could be made from these nomination forms.



Next, a review of recently listed general farms under Criterion B nearest to Iredell County were reviewed. The Evergreen Farm (FY-0259) in Forsyth County is located in the northern Piedmont and was recently listed in the National Register on December 19, 2019 under Criterion B for James Monroe Jarvis. Jarvis owned the land from 1894 through his death in 1947 showing continuous ownership over his lifetime. His lifetime was used as the period of significance. The nomination details how Jarvis was “a leader in North Carolina’s development and use of new agricultural practices” (Turco and Montgomery 2019). Jarvis wrote about his practices, gave lectures, and kept detailed journals of his farm’s workings. Much like Stamey, Jarvis became known for breeding but in corn. His Jarvis Golden Pacific corn was purchased nationwide, much like Stamey’s Holstein cows were and continue to be. Jarvis also received accolades from North Carolina State College and was recognized throughout the state for his acumen with corn genetics. While Jarvis has been recognized in the nomination under Criterion B, his area of agricultural expertise was primarily corn, not dairy, and Jarvis was located in another part of the state outside Iredell County.

*All of the [below] items should be addressed in the integrity statement.*

- *How do you know the interior layout is intact?*

The interior layout is intact per Bob Stamey, Howard Stamey’s son and current owner of the Stamey Barn (Stamey 2020). The barn is also extremely close to the 1940 *USDA Farm Building Plans for the Southeast* booklet. The barn was converted to dairy use (breeding and maternity) in 1949 but the interior stalls and mangers were not changed—only their use by pregnant cows and not horses. The original mangers, stalls, stall layout, hardware, ceiling joists, sideboards, supporting posts, and milled framework can be seen in the attached photographs (Figures 1-3). The interior board used for the stalls are not plank, but channeled, or v-notched board and still exist throughout.

- *What is the date of the metal siding on the front façade? As stated in National Register Bulletin 15, eligible properties must not only retain their essential physical features, but the features must be visible enough to convey their significance. Is historic horizontal wood siding obscured by recently installed vertical metal siding? Are both of the “gambrel ends” (front and rear elevations) covered in metal? Or does the rear elevation retain wood siding? What does the rear elevation look like? I did not see a photo in the report.*

The front façade was covered by metal siding in an effort to protect the front of the barn. The Stameys began adding raised seam siding sometime in the late 1950s and continued off and on until the 1980s. The siding is not a replacement for materials but covers the original shiplap. Only the façade has metal sheathing. All other elevations of are free from added cladding, including the rear, and clearly show the shiplap construction. There have been two feeding sheds constructed at the rear, but they are not engaged with the barn (Figure 4a-4b). These feeding sheds are not visible from the access road or Highway 70.

- *Were the lower loft's track doors changed out when the siding was installed?*

The lower loft's track doors as well as both engaged shed's upper loft doors are original. Some boards of the lower hayloft doors have been replaced and the tracking hardware is not original.

- *For any door openings or aisles that "lack doors", does that mean they never had doors, or that historic doors were removed? Is the fence historic (perhaps compare to the 1957 State Magazine article).*

It is unclear whether the engaged sheds on both sides had doors. Lean-to sheds, or engaged sheds, could be used with doors, gates, or remain open. There were no shed doors found on location. The second story hayloft doors are being stored in the upper loft of the barn.

The fence was improved in the 1960s, probably at the same time as the silo installation. It is not the same fence from the *Our State* magazine article.

- *Circa date the current silo. What was there historically that it replaced? A connected concrete stave silo? Tile silo? Where was previous silo positioned?*

The original silo built in the 1940s was of unknown construction. A 1950 USGS historic aerial shows it located behind the building by about 60 feet. A 1964 USGS historic aerial shows the 1940s silo, but also a silo where the current silo is located. The Harvestore silo present today matches 1960s Harvestore models. The 1940s silo behind the barn was removed in the 1990s.

While the metal sheathing on the façade may be an incompatible material with regards to the building's original construction and may obscure the historic shiplap construction on the façade, it did not replace but only cover the original material in an effort to preserve the wood underneath. When taken as a whole in its original, historic location and considering the integrity of the setting as well, the metal façade does not, in the opinion of the consultant, prevent the building as a whole from conveying its significance as a dairy barn in Iredell County. As James Gabbert with the National Park Service discussed in the 2018 National Register Workshop, synthetic coverings used on historic buildings should be evaluated with care but do not immediately disqualify them from being listed. *The Appropriateness of Substitute Materials for Resurfacing Historic Wood Frame Buildings NPS Technical Preservation Brief Number Eight* discusses synthetic materials at length and the brief leaves room for additions as long as they do not "radically chang[e]" the historic features of the wood or completely obscure the original material. The shiplap is still extant underneath. At all other elevations of the Stamey Barn the shiplap visible and other original woodwork visible. The historic hay machinery is intact in the upper loft. The fencing surrounding the farm retains a high amount of historic material from the mid-1960s. Most of the changes to the original 1942 barn were made during the period of significance between 1942 and 1967.

The Stamey Barn is one of only two, shiplap constructed barns known to exist in the county per Bob Stamey (both on his farm). Additional fieldwork confirms the barn's method of construction is uncommon for Iredell County. No other examples were found and no other dairy farmers interviewed knew of any. The Stamey Barn retains its historic stall plan, stall materials, tack room, feed room, side-aisles, mangers, loft equipment, loft truss system, doors (some stored), windows (some stored), cattle shoot (exterior), silo, fencing, and the exterior walls are constructed mostly of quarter-sawn shiplap oak. Farm buildings were designed to be versatile and change for the needs of farmers, such as mills changed with the needs of industry. The Stamey Barn retains a significant amount of its original materials from its period significance, 1949-1967, including the interior and setting to convey its historic significance to Iredell County agriculture. New South recommends that the lack of other barns of its type extant in Iredell County also be considered when evaluating its integrity. New South recommends that the material integrity of the Stamey Barn and the integrity of its setting and location successfully conveys its historic agricultural significance.

*If dairying was prevalent in Iredell County in the mid-twentieth century or earlier, there should be other barns of the same type to see and use as comparable properties, regardless of what is in the database. It might require some initial Google searching followed by some targeted driving around. To support the report statements, "very few examples of this type of dairy barn in Iredell County remain without substantial alterations or additions...most have been incorporated into larger complexes of modern barns, which has comprised their historic settings...covered with metal siding..." you need a more robust comparison section in the report. Compare and contrast the subject property to others of similar context in the area. If we can see comparable properties, it helps us know how to consider the fact that the façade (and rear?) is covered in incompatible metal.*

Other dairy farms, and one general farm, were surveyed to provide additional information for the comparison of other barn types and conditions in Iredell County. After consulting with Jenn Brosz, the dairy farms selected to be surveyed were from the 2014 *Our State* magazine article. The general farm was located by targeted driving and later found on HPOWeb. Two farms that were not begun until the late 1970s and 1980s were eliminated from the *Our State* list. The status of the barns surveyed varied. Some are no longer used as dairy barns and are not in as good condition as the Stamey Barn (Dobson Farm, Figure 5). The Dobson Farm barn is not constructed of quarter-sawn white oak shiplap like the majority of the Stamey Barn, but instead of planed plank and has suffered significant loss of material integrity. Some barns are no longer extant and have more modern replacement barns of a different type than the Stamey Barn (Dusty Road Farm, Figure 6). The extant barn at Dusty Road Farm is a small, concrete block dairy building from the 1950s and has suffered considerable material loss and alteration. The previous wood barn at Dusty Road Farm is no longer extant. Some barns are not of the same type or method of construction as the Stamey Barn like the barn on Snow Creek Road (Figure 7). The barn located at Snow Creek Road is a 1920s front-gable barn constructed of planed plank (ID-1082). The Snow Creek Road barn was determined eligible in a 2018 Environmental Review letter, 04-0367, because of its rarity. This barn is in the extreme north of Iredell County on the Wilkes

County line and is 15 miles from the Stamey Barn. The most common types of dairy barns in Iredell County are massive, metal modern farm operations constructed in the last 20 years.

Other dairy barns not in the area but listed in the National Register in North Carolina were considered for context. The two dairy farms in North Carolina listed in the National Register, the Win-Mock Farm Dairy (DE-0493) and the Wakefield Dairy Complex (WA-1448) both have high-levels of integrity but have also had some alterations and changes. The Win-Mock Farm (DE-0493) sits upon only four acres and has substantial residential development surrounding it. The Win-Mock Farm Dairy (DE-0493) also is no longer functioning as a dairy. Like the Win-Mock Farm Dairy (DE-0493), the Stamey Barn (ID-1858) “remains dramatically visible” on the landscape (Phillips). The Wakefield Dairy Complex (WA-1448) also has a high level of integrity but has had some alterations and changes:

“The remaining structures of the Wakefield Dairy Complex retain exterior integrity ... Slight modifications have been made to the east elevation of the calf barn and the south and east elevations of the dairy barn. Although the interior plans of the dairy and calf barns have been somewhat altered, the interiors still retain much of original materials”

Considering other barns, New South recommends that the Stamey Barn is uncommon for the area and that the material integrity of the Stamey Barn and the integrity of its setting and location successfully conveys its historic agricultural significance.

In summary, New South recommends that the Stamey Barn is associated with a person who has made significant contributions to Iredell County and has been locally, regionally, and nationally recognized. The Stamey Barn retains most of its material integrity for its period of significance, has a distinctive construction for its area, and its setting is intact. Therefore, the Stamey Barn conveys its historical significance. The Stamey Barn is also associated with the introduction of a 1940s North Carolina Department of Agriculture plan to convert boll weevil-stricken farms to dairy production in an effort to save North Carolina farmers. This effort was state-wide and is associated with a pattern of events that made an important contribution to the history of the community and State. For these reasons, New South recommends that the Stamey Barn be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and C.

Sincerely,



Sherry Teal  
Architectural Historian  
New South Associates, Inc.  
Greensboro, NC



Figure 1. Stamey Barn Upper Loft

The upper loft of the Stamey Barn shows the extant hay loading machinery, tracking, USDA Barn Plan truss work, and the intact interior end-wall of the façade.



Figure 2. Stamey Barn Tack Room

The Stamey Barn Tack Room retains its original woodwork. The wide interior boards are v-notch, or tongue-and-groove. The original half-barrels mounted on the wall were for hanging bridles and halters. The original windows for the barn are seen at bottom left with removable fiberglass inserts.



Figure 3. Stamey Barn Original Stalls

The photograph shows the original stalls and gating with intact mangers seen in the background. The horizontal board of the aisle walls are tongue-and-groove.



Figure 4-A. Stamey Barn Feeding Sheds at Rear Elevation, Facing North

The photograph shows the feeding shed additions that are not engaged with the main form of the Stamey Barn.



Figure 4-B. The Stamey Barn Feeding Sheds, View from the Upper Loft Facing North

The photograph shows the roof of the two separate feeding sheds which are not engaged with the main form of the Stamey Barn. The view shows the back pasture and fencing.



Figure 5. The Dobson Dairy Farm, Former Dairy Barn, Facing North

The photograph shows the condition of the c.1904 former dairy barn. The photo is cropped at the request of the owner Jim Dobson.



Figure 6. The Dusty Road Farm Dairy Processing Barn, Facing South

The photograph shows the c.1950s dairy processing barn, shed-roofed, open-entry barn in background, and other farm equipment. The large, frame barn is no longer extant.



Figure 7. The Farm Complex on Snow Creek Road (ID-1082)

The photograph shows the c.1920s, gambrel-roof barn and silo on Snow Creek Road. The barn was surveyed as part of several buildings on the road and does not have a designated name. The barn is constructed of planed plank.



## Borgardt, Devon L

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**From:** Sherry Teal <steal@newsouthassoc.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, May 21, 2020 4:40 PM  
**To:** DCR - Environmental\_Review  
**Cc:** aaron.braswell@faa.gov; Stevens, Laura; Shawn Patch; Mary Beth Reed; Gledhill-earley, Renee; Brosz, Jennifer R  
**Subject:** [External] Re: ER 15-1393, Questions, Stamey Barn ID1858  
**Attachments:** ER15-1393\_SVH\_Questions Answered.pdf

**CAUTION:** External email. Do not click links or open attachments unless you verify. Send all suspicious email as an attachment to [report.spam@nc.gov](mailto:report.spam@nc.gov)

To Environmental Review Staff,

As requested by Renee Gledhill-Earley, I am submitting a follow-up letter containing additional information requested by Jenn Brosz to aid in the NRHP eligibility determination of the Stamey Barn ID1858.

A hard copy of the letter will be mailed to the 4617 Mail Service Center address.

Thank you,  
Sherry

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**Sherry Teal|Architectural Historian/Historian**

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