

**B-3485 · Replace Bridge 16 on SR 1309 over Cartoogechaye Creek
Macon County · Historic Architecture Resources Survey Report**

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 16 ON SR 1309
OVER CARTOOGECHAYE CREEK
MACON COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
TIP NUMBER B-3485

FEDERAL PROJECT NUMBER BRSTP-1309(1)
STATE PROJECT NUMBER 8.2970601

Prepared for
Ralph Whitehead Associates, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina

Prepared by
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29 November 1999

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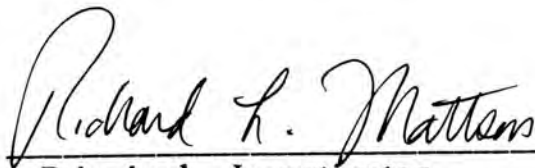
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Principal Investigator
Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.

11/29/99
Date



Historic Architectural Resources
North Carolina Department of Transportation

1/12/00
Date

**REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 16 ON SR 1309
OVER CARTOOGECHAYE CREEK
MACON COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
TIP NUMBER B-3485
FEDERAL PROJECT NUMBER BRSTP-2261(1)
STATE PROJECT NUMBER 8.2970601**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 16 on SR 1309 over the Cartoogechaye Creek in Macon County (Figure 1). Two alternatives were studied, both of which require the removal of the current bridge and are described below.

Alternative 1 replaces the existing bridge with a two-lane span at the existing location. An off-site detour is not available in the project vicinity, therefore, during construction, traffic will be maintained by an on-site detour located immediately upstream from the existing bridge. The detour alignment would begin approximately 600 feet west of the existing bridge and end approximately 800 feet east of the existing bridge. The approach work for the new bridge would begin approximately 300 feet west of the existing bridge and end approximately 400 feet east of the existing bridge for a total distance of approximately 700 feet. Construction easements will be required from all properties within the project limits. No additional right-of-way will be required.

Alternative 2 replaces the existing bridge with a two-lane span immediately upstream. During construction, traffic will be maintained on existing SR 1309. The approach work for the new bridge would begin approximately 1000 feet west of the existing bridge and end approximately 1200 feet east of the existing bridge for a total distance of approximately 2200 feet. Alternative 2 corrects a substandard horizontal curve east of Cartoogechaye Creek. Right-of-Way and construction easements will be required on both sides of SR 1309 throughout the project limits.

Purpose of Survey and Report

This survey was conducted and the report prepared in order to identify historical architectural resources located within the area of potential effects (APE) as part of the environmental studies conducted by NCDOT and documented by a Categorical Exclusion (CE). This report is prepared as a technical appendix to the CE and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that if a federally funded, licensed, or permitted project has an effect on a property listed in or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

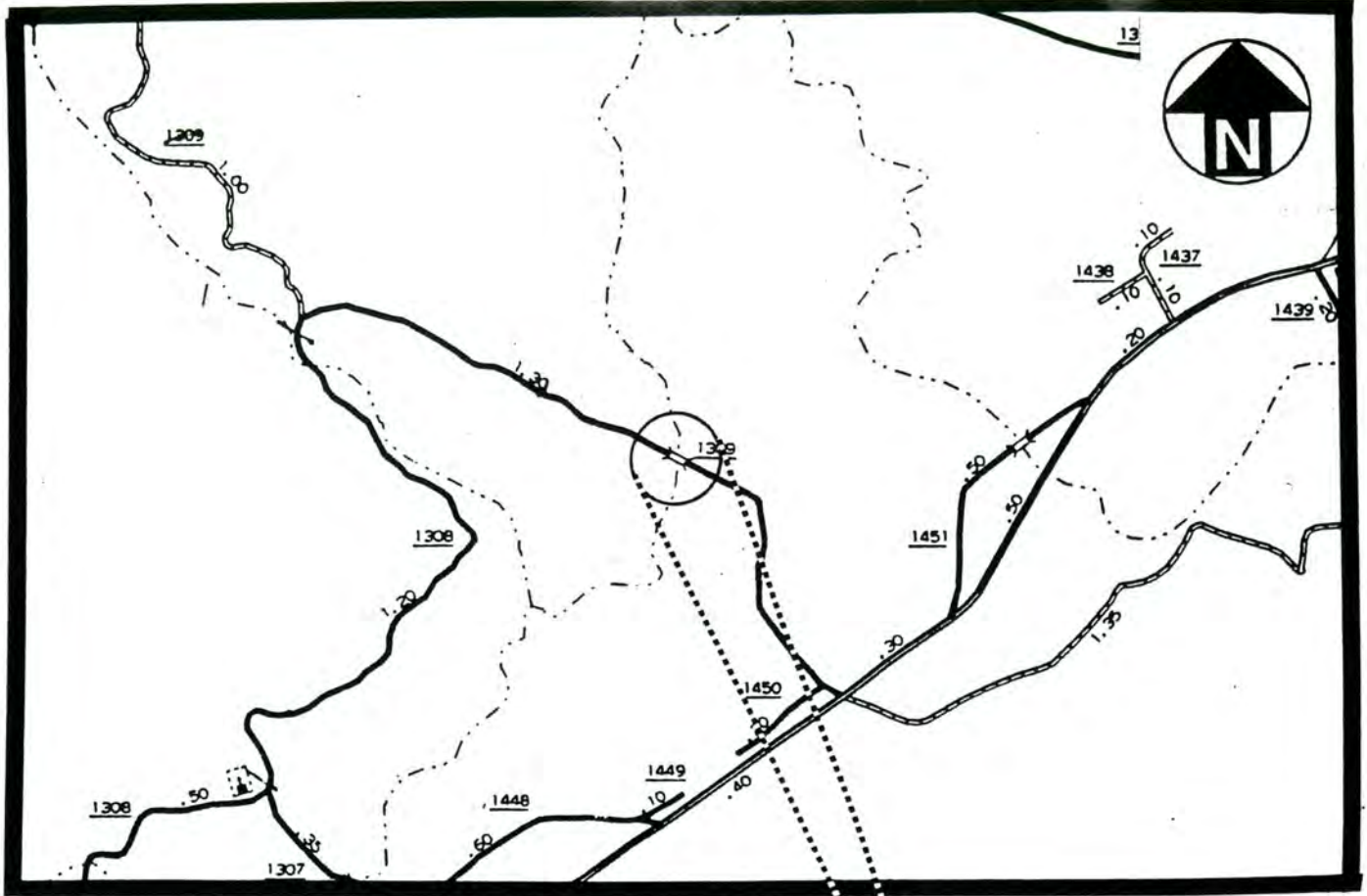


Figure 1

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| | <p>NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS PROJECT DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH</p> |
| <p>SR 1309 REPLACEMENT OF BRIDGE No. 16 OVER CARTOOGECCHAYE CREEK MACON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA STATE PROJECT No. 8.2970601 (B-3485)</p> | |
| <p>PROJECT LOCATION MAP</p> | |

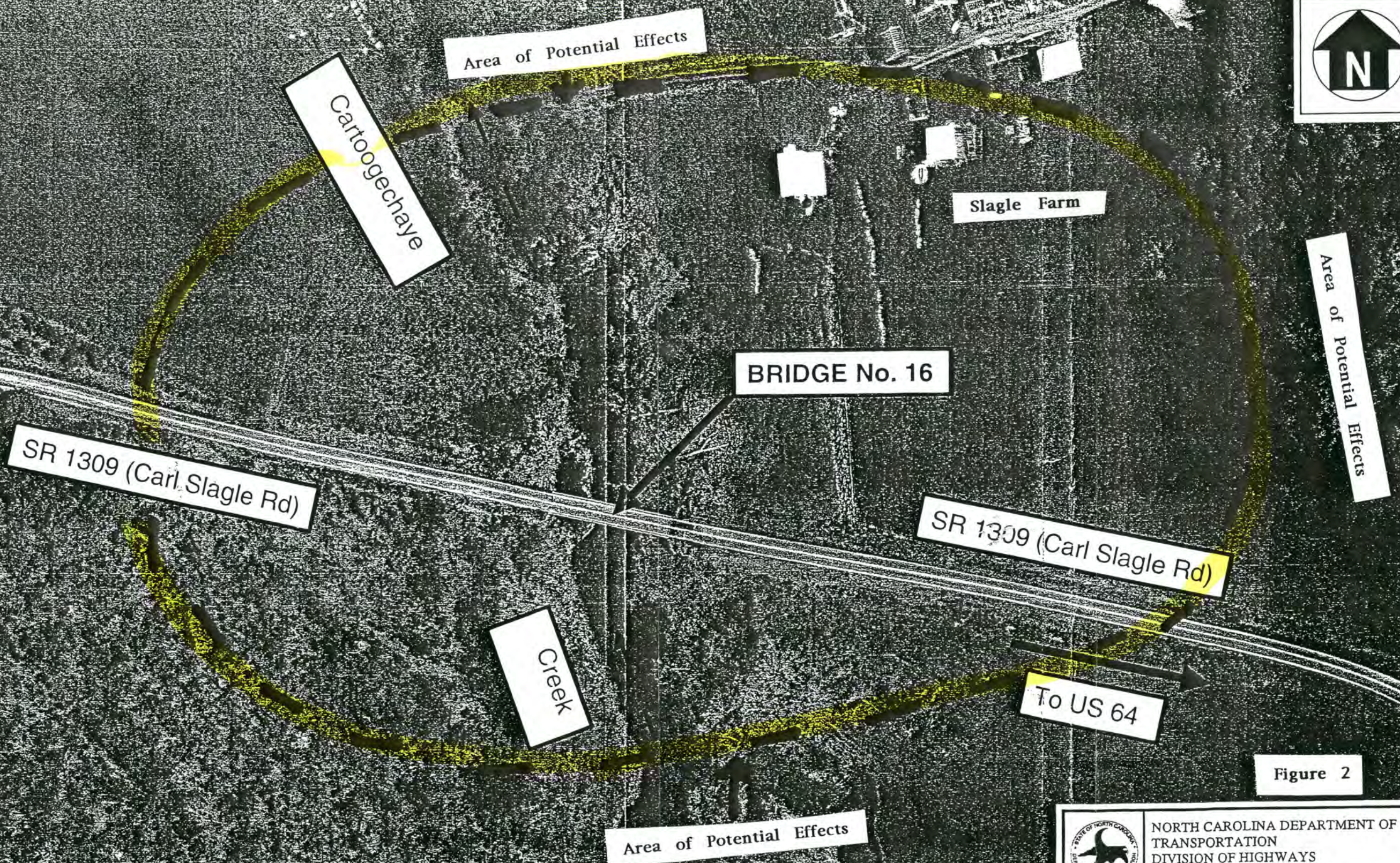


Figure 2

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| | NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS PROJECT DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH |
| SR 1309 REPLACEMENT OF BRIDGE No. 16 OVER CARTOOGECHAYE CREEK MACON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA STATE PROJECT No. 8.2970601 (B-3485) | |

Methodology

This survey was conducted and the report compiled in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT.

The "Final Identification and Evaluation" was conducted with the following goals: 1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; 2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

The methodology consisted of background research into the historical and architectural development of the area and a field survey of the APE. The field survey was conducted in September 1999, by automobile as well as on foot, to delineate the APE and to identify all properties within this area which were built prior to 1950. The boundaries of the APE are shown on an aerial map of the project (Figure 2). The APE is defined by modern construction, topographical features, and sight lines, and one hundred percent of this area was surveyed.

Local resident and owner of the Slagle Farm, Siler Slagle, provided information on the history of the farm, which is located within the APE. Additional background material on the Slagle Farm and the architectural development of Macon County in general was available at the Western Office of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Asheville. In 1994, Ms. Jennifer F. Martin conducted a comprehensive architectural inventory of Macon County. Ms. Martin's survey report on the Slagle Farm (Survey Site Number MA 226) and her National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form for Macon County (1995) are on file at the Western Office in Asheville. As a result of Martin's work, the Slagle Farm was placed on the North Carolina State Study List (1995).

Summary Findings of the Survey

The project area follows SR 1309 (Carl Slagle Road) across Bridge No. 16 over Cartoogechaye Creek in rural Macon County. This area is characterized by rolling pastures and woodland oriented to Cartoogechaye Creek. One historic property, the Slagle Farm (SL 1995), was identified within the APE and was evaluated in the "Property Inventory and Evaluations" section of this report. The complex of farm buildings associated with this farmstead stands northeast of Bridge No. 16, while surrounding Slagle farmland extends through the project area. No other farms or historic architectural resources are located within the APE. Bridge No. 16, is a two-lane, vehicular span constructed in 1960. One hundred twenty-one feet long, this three-span, steel deck girder

bridge is supported by timber trestles. Bridge No. 16 is not considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion Consideration G.

Properties Listed on the National Register

None

Properties Listed on the North Carolina State Study List

Slagle Farm (SL 1995)

Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register

Slagle Farm

Property Inventory and Evaluations

Slagle Farm (MA 226)

North side SR 1309, 0.55 mile northwest of junction with NC 64
Cartoogechaye vicinity, Macon County

Period of Construction

ca. 1875-ca. 1980

Physical Description (Plates 1-20) (Figures 3-4)

The Slagle Farm encompasses approximately 195 acres of rolling fields and woodlands along Cartoogechaye Creek in rural Macon County. The picturesque property occupies a bend in the creek that provided a substantial tract of fertile, arable bottom land and pasturage in this rugged, mountainous county. The farm complex is sited on relatively level ground towards the south end of the farm (north of SR 1309). A modern dwelling (built ca. 1980 for a member of the Slagle family) stands on a subdivided, four-acre parcel that overlooks the complex and fields to the south. Another modern residence (ca. 1965), occupied by the current property owner, Siler Slagle, stands beside the long driveway that winds northward from SR 1309 through the tract, just east of the main grouping of agricultural outbuildings.

Reflecting a traditional arrangement, the farm buildings are organized into two distinct clusters, with dwellings and domestic outbuildings separated from the barns, cribs, and other agricultural buildings. The principal cluster of buildings related to domestic uses includes the ca. 1875 Charlie Slagle House (sited just north of the Siler Slagle residence), and an adjacent woodshed, canning house, and chicken house, all built in the early twentieth century.

The frame, story-and-a-half, hall-parlor Charlie Slagle House is unoccupied and in deteriorated condition. The hip-roofed front porch and a one-story north wing have both collapsed. The porch along the rear ell has replacement wood supports and is also in poor condition. The exterior has original weatherboard siding, four-panel doors, six-over-six windows, a standing-seam metal roof, a center brick chimney in the main body of the house, and a rock chimney in the rear ell. This two-story ell was added around the turn of the twentieth century. A double-leaf front door opens into the hall, and access to the upstairs is gained by a boxed stair on the rear porch. The interior of the house has flushboard walls and ceilings, two-panel doors, a mantel with a bracketed shelf in the hall, and a simpler post-and-lintel mantel with corner blocks in the rear ell. Shaded by mature trees, the farmyard is overgrown, and vegetation now envelops the house.

Sited near the house, the woodshed, the chicken house, and the canning house all date from the early twentieth century and have traditional shed-roofed forms. The frame woodshed is in deteriorated condition, with a portion of its roof missing. The frame chicken house and the canning house, constructed of hollow terra-cotta tiles, are both partially rebuilt and are in fair condition.

The separate complex of agricultural outbuildings is located in an open field west across the driveway from the Slagle farmhouse. Arranged along an unpaved lane, these utilitarian buildings are constructed of a variety of wood, cinder block, and metal materials, and are all capped by standing-seam metal

roofs. The complex contains a workshop (ca. 1930), a corncrib (ca. 1935), 1940s and 1960s milking parlors, a gambrel-roofed livestock barn (1954), a feed mill (ca. 1950), two machinery sheds built in recent decades, and a ruinous gable-roofed barn (ca. 1900).

At the east end of the complex stands the one-story, box-constructed, gable-roofed workshop. Originally erected as a small warehouse for the Ritter Lumber Company in nearby Rainbow Springs, it was relocated to the farm in the 1930s. The adjacent 1940s milking parlor typifies such buildings in its rows of windows and concrete flooring for sanitation. The ca. 1935 corncrib follows a traditional gable-front form, with a center passageway, flanking cribs, and lateral extensions to shelter equipment. The 1954 livestock barn has a gambrel roof and hay mow, an exterior of wooden slats, and an attached tile silo. It conforms to a standard four-crib layout, with a center passage flanked by two stables (or cribs) on each side. The ca. 1960 cinder-block milking parlor also has a gambrel-roof upper story, which was used for feed storage. As with the gable-roofed, weatherboard milking parlor in this complex, this cinder block building also typifies milking houses of the period in its use of masonry for sanitation and fenestration along the main elevations. The adjacent ca. 1950 feed mill is a simple gable-front, frame building with corrugated metal siding. Until recent years, the largest building in the complex had been a ca. 1900 frame, gable-front barn with an attached shed on the front elevation. Erected by Charlie Slagle, this barn is now in ruinous condition.

The farm complex is surrounded by rolling fields bounded by woodland along the creek. These fields retain much of their early-twentieth-century configuration, although a steep hillside on the west side of the tract that was once a pasture is now forested. The terrain levels off towards the south side of the farm to provide valuable arable land for cultivation. Today, the cleared fields are used for pasturage (Slagle 1999).

Historical Background and Context

In the 1870s, Charlie Slagle (1847-1931) established this 200-acre farm along Cartoogechaye Creek in the Blue Ridge of southwestern North Carolina. Slagle was born in the rural Cartoogechaye community in 1847. In 1881, he married Myra Lorena Dickey of Brasstown, Clay County, and the couple reared four children. Slagle worked as a land surveyor and farmer, and typical of the farms in the county, on the Slagle farm the family raised corn, apples, and some livestock (primarily cattle and sheep) for the market (Martin 1994).

Carl Slagle (1889-1955), one of the children, married Louise Arthur in 1914, and the couple settled on the farm. In addition to farming, Carl operated a sawmill (now gone) where he manufactured coffins and furniture. During the Depression, Louise attended the crafts school at Penland, North Carolina, and returned to Macon County to set up her own school, Nonah Crafts, for teaching weaving and other crafts to area women. "Nonah," a Cherokee word for tree, was also the name of a nineteenth-century local post office. In 1948, Carl and Louise moved to a farm in the Rainbow Springs community where they raised livestock. That same year Carl was elected to the North Carolina House of Representatives. He died in 1955, followed by Louise in 1961 (Martin 1994).

Carl's son, Siler Slagle, now owns and occupies the farm, where he currently raises some sheep and manages timber. In the 1960s, Siler erected a new house just south of the homeplace for his own family. Siler also built the milking houses when the farm concentrated on dairy production in the 1950s and 1960s. In recent years a four-acre parcel near the center of the farm was subdivided for his son, who resides in a modern dwelling on this lot overlooking the south side of the farm. The original, ca. 1875 Slagle residence now stands abandoned and deteriorated, and Siler states that he intends to have it razed (Slagle 1999).

The Slagle Farm largely typifies the development of middling farmsteads in Macon County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Following the formation of Macon County in 1829, and the tragic, forced removal of the Cherokee in 1838, the county gradually developed into an area of mostly small and medium-sized farms and dispersed agricultural communities. In common with the state's mountain counties in general, growth was hampered by poor transportation routes and the rugged terrain, which confined the more substantial tracts of arable land to the bottom lands of the Nantahala, the Little Tennessee, and the Cullasaja rivers. Most farms were predominantly self-sufficient operations carved out of the small mountain valleys and lands along the myriad creeks--terrain suitable for small-scale cultivation and grazing. By 1880, Macon County contained 1,182 farms, with an average size of 184 acres, mostly pasture lands (Martin 1995: E: 29-30).

Throughout the middle and latter decades of the nineteenth century, farmers raised livestock and tobacco for market, and an assortment of small grains and hay. Farmers also produced honey, sorghum, and Irish and sweet potatoes for both household consumption and sale. Corn, which was the dominant crop, was often distilled and condensed to moonshine liquor, a profitable commodity which was also easier to store and to transport than bushels of corn. Livestock made up a major part of the agricultural economy, and by 1880 there were some 15,000 swine, 7,000 sheep, and 6,000 cattle grazing and foraging on Macon County farms. Local tobacco production, which reached 26,000 pounds in 1870, sharply declined to only 3,600 pounds in 1890, reflecting in large measure the emerging competition from bright-leaf tobacco growers in the Piedmont (Martin 1995: E: 46-47).

By the 1890s and early twentieth century, farmers began establishing commercial apple, peach, plum, and cherry orchards throughout the county. The county's market value of orchard products at the turn of the century exceeded \$12,000, as the growth of urban areas in the region increased the demand for fruit. However, poor transportation still hampered cash-crop farming, and many orchard growers hauled their produce from Macon County to the Blue Ridge Railroad stop at Walhalla, South Carolina, a three-day journey (Martin 1995: E: 48).

In 1890, the completion of the Western North Railroad across the far northwest corner of Macon County opened up the area to large-scale commercial logging. While many land owners continued to cut small stands of timber to supplement farm income, major lumber companies now began to extend narrow-gauge spurs from the main rail line into the heart of the county, and industrial

logging began to transform Macon County and the entire southern Appalachian region (Eller 1982: 87-92; Martin 1995: 48-49).

Rail transportation improved during the early years of the twentieth century, though limited rail service and poor roadways remained a chronic problem. In 1907, the Tallulah Falls Railroad was completed from Cornelia, Georgia, fifty-eight miles north to Franklin, the seat of Macon County. The railroad boosted travel and trade, providing passenger service and freight transportation for farm crops, livestock, timber, and minerals (Sutton 1987: 79-80; Martin 1995: E: 63).

With the passing of the state's 1921 Highway Act, new roads began to link Franklin to an emerging statewide system of hard-surfaced highways. State funds were used to pave Highway 286 (now NC 28) along the Little Tennessee River, connecting Franklin and Swain County. In 1925, NC 28 was constructed westward through the Nantahala Mountains, connecting the county seat to Hayesville in Clay County. By 1929, present-day US 64 was constructed through the treacherous Cullasaja Gorge in Macon County, improving automobile access to the burgeoning tourist town of Highlands. But despite such advancements, local roads remained unimproved and undependable. In 1930, most farms were still situated on rutted, dirt roads, and just one farm in the county stood along an asphalt highway (Martin 1995: E: 64-65; Bishir et al. 1999: 372-374).

Well into the twentieth century, the county's mountainous landscape, with its crude roads and restricted rail transport, perpetuated self-sustaining, tightly knit rural communities and small-scale commercial agriculture. Farmers continued to pursue the diversified agriculture of the nineteenth century, growing corn, wheat, sweet and Irish potatoes, and fruit orchards. The extensive, clear-cut timbering practices limited the foraging of livestock, and the numbers of swine, cattle, and sheep had all declined sharply by the 1910s. However, hillside pastures still provided grazing areas for herds of cattle and sheep (Martin 1995: 69-72).

Destructive logging practices on a vast scale, which left mountainsides denuded and torn by erosion, eventually led to government action to acquire properties in the southern Appalachians for conservation purposes. In 1911, following the passage of the Weeks Act, the federal government established a national forest in part of Macon County and upper parts of South Carolina and Georgia. In the 1920s, the portion of protected forest in Macon and several other western North Carolina counties became known as the Nantahala National Forest. Hundreds of small farmers transferred title to their holdings to the government, diminishing the number of farms in Macon County and the region. In Macon County, farming families left their land and moved to areas bordering the federal reserve or to established communities along the Cullasaja and the Little Tennessee rivers (Martin 1995: E: 72-73, F: 98).

By the 1920s, many of the remaining farmers began dairy operations to meet the growing demands of town dwellers and seasonal tourists. In 1926, the Nantahala Creamery was established on the A. B. Slagle Farm in the Wayah Valley. It was the only such operation west of Asheville, and in 1928 was hailed in *The Franklin Press* as "one of the most active little industries in this end of the state" (*The Franklin Press*, 23 August 1928). With the improvement

of roads, dairy farming increased steadily after World War II, and by the mid-1960s, Macon County farmers sold over thirteen million pounds of milk. Orchard products also remained an integral part of the farm economy, yielding some 800,000 pounds of apples and 10,000 pounds of peaches annually in the 1960s. During this period as well, burley tobacco emerged as a major cash crop, with over 93,000 pounds sold in 1964 (Martin 1995: E: 77-78, 83).

Since 1970, following a steady population decline after World War II, Macon County has experienced unprecedented growth based primarily on tourism. In 1990, the county held 23,499 residents, not including the tremendous seasonal influx of tourists. In common with the region as a whole, Macon County has become an attractive retirement area, and roughly twenty percent of the population is sixty-five years of age or older. This figure also reflects the departure of the county's younger residents for better employment opportunities outside the area. The National Forest Service owns nearly one-half of the county's land, and the traditional, dispersed rural population has given way to town dwellers and the inhabitants of new, planned subdivisions (Decker and Duvall 1992: 4-5; Martin 1995: E: 95-96).

Farmhouses and Farmsteads in Macon County:
Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

In rural Macon County and in rural areas throughout the mountain region, the architecture of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries often expressed traditional building practices. Log construction, commonplace since the period of early settlement, continued for dwellings and farm outbuildings alike. Many rural families also updated existing log houses with weatherboard or board-and-batten veneers, or expanded their accommodations with frame additions. However, by the late nineteenth century, farmers with the economic means were erecting new frame houses. Builders often perpetuated traditional forms and plans, and the rectangular, single-pile house type, with a symmetrical three-bay facade and hall-parlor plan, remained popular into the early 1900s. While architectural embellishments were minimal, farmhouses by the late nineteenth century occasionally displayed simple, picturesque detailing, including porches with chamfered posts and decorative, jigsaw brackets and balustrades. The county's isolation and limited rail access, however, restricted the availability of affordable, machine-milled woodwork and trim (Martin 1995: E: 81, F: 107-110).

By the early twentieth century, the coming of the Tallulah Falls Railroad and especially the advent of automobile travel and roadway improvements boosted economic growth and introduced an array of new architectural styles. Primarily in the towns of Franklin and Highlands, the rise of the tourist industry, commerce, and manufacturing led to the construction of stylish, frame residences in the Queen Anne and the Colonial Revival modes. In the rural areas, the popularity of traditional symmetrical forms persisted, and frame dwellings, a story-and-a-half or two stories high, were symbols of economic attainment (Martin 1995: F: 111-112).

During this period, the building of modest houses and outbuildings was often executed with simple and low-cost boxed construction. In boxed construction, carpenters simply nailed vertical sawn boards to a sill at the bottom and a plate at the top to fashion walls, which were stabilized by narrow corner posts instead of a more sophisticated independent frame. Erected throughout

southwestern North Carolina, where sawmills proliferated during the rise of the lumber industry, boxed buildings provided inexpensive and easily constructed housing and storage facilities for lumber and mining camps as well as farmsteads (Martin 1995: E: 81-82; Bishir et al. 1999: 68, 70).

As the twentieth century progressed, farmers in Macon County tended to hold on to conservative ways while adopting new building types to suit changing agricultural trends. Diversified agriculture persisted, and farmers generally erected a variety of outbuildings using familiar forms and both log and frame construction. Expressing regional building practices, gable-roofed, center-passage barns and corncribs, and shed-roofed chicken houses and smaller outbuildings held sway. But farmers also employed new boxed construction for one-story outbuildings and erected gambrel-roofed barns and milking parlors to increase storage space for feed and air-cured tobacco. Sanitation requirements for dairy farming led to the use of concrete and masonry-block for milk houses, which often reflected modern, standardized designs (Martin 1995: F: 98-103).

In traditional fashion, farmers still grouped buildings informally but intentionally, with domestic outbuildings (e.g., woodsheds, privies, smokehouses) typically sited near the farmhouse but apart from the agricultural buildings (e.g., barns, corncribs, workshops). The house often occupied an elevated site overlooking barns and fields. The farm landscape consisted of cultivated fields and larger expanses of pasturage, reflecting the importance of livestock production and dairy farming. Farmers often logged sections of the surrounding wooded acreage. Rivers, creeks, or springs provided water sources and were an integral part of this agrarian landscape (Martin 1995: F: 98-100).

Remaining farms in Macon County often contain a variety of buildings that date from both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Established in 1855, the 200-acre Jesse Rickman Farm (SL 1995) near Cowee includes a 1930s house sited above the farm complex, a nineteenth-century log corncrib, and a group of twentieth-century outbuildings. Also located in the Cowee community, the James Bryson Farm (SL 1995) features a 1863 frame, two-story, center-hall farmhouse and an assortment of early-twentieth-century frame outbuildings. The Burell-Talley Farm (SL 1995) near Highlands consists of a late-nineteenth-century log dwelling, a twentieth-century frame barn and stables, and a twentieth-century, box-constructed canning house. Sited in the Cartoogechaye community, the Gillespie-Harrison Farms (SL 1995) comprises two adjoining farmsteads that evolved during in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The complex includes two log houses, a log smokehouse, a twentieth-century skinned-pole barn and spring house, and a twentieth-century weatherboard gear house used for equipment storage (Martin 1995: F: 100-101).

The Bell-Bryson Farm (SL 1995) near the Cullasaja River south of Franklin represents the persistence of the diversified farm in Macon County into the twentieth century. This farm holds an especially large two-story, double-pile, frame dwelling built around 1900, a gambrel-roofed barn, a corncrib, a canery for extracting syrup from sorghum, a chicken house, and a sawmill. The A. B. Slagle Farm (SL 1995) near Franklin features a particularly fine collection of twentieth-century buildings reflecting the farm's prosperous creamery

business. The complex includes a 1916 stone bungalow, a board-and-batten smokehouse, a frame, gambrel-roofed livestock barn, and a stone-veneered milking parlor (Martin 1995: F: 101-102).

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Slagle Farm is recommended for the National Register under Criterion A for agriculture. The property satisfies the Registration Requirements for Property Type 1: Farm Complexes, as set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation Form for Macon County (Martin 1995: E: 97-105). In its traditional arrangement of farm buildings, full complement of building types related to both agricultural and domestic uses, and intact fields, the property typifies the development of middling farmsteads in Macon County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Propitiously sited in the bend of Cartoogechaye Creek, the farm retains its evocative setting and historical field patterns bordered by woodlands. Although once common, such farmsteads are now rare in Macon County, where vast amounts of farmland were acquired for the creation of the national forests in the early twentieth century. The contributing resources include the Charlie Slagle farmhouse, the chicken house, the woodshed, the canning house, the corncrib, the 1940s milking parlor, and the surrounding agrarian landscape. The non-contributing resources include the 1980s house, the 1960s Siler Slagle residence, the ruinous barn, the 1950s feed mill, the 1960s milking parlor, the two modern sheds, and the 1954 barn.

The Slagle Farm is not considered eligible under any other criterion. The property is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. The buildings on the property do not have the special architectural significance for eligibility under Criterion C. Finally, the farm is also not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Proposed National Register Boundaries

The proposed National Register boundaries are defined by the existing tax parcel for the Slagle farm, and encompass the roughly four-acre subdivided parcel near the center of the tract. The total acreage is approximately 195 acres. These boundaries contain the farm complex and surrounding fields and woodlands historically associated with the Slagle Farm.



Plate 1. Slagle Farm, Looking South from Modern House to Farm Complex.



Plate 2. Slagle Farm, Looking North from Bridge No. 16.



Plate 3. Slagle Farm, Siler Slagle House (Foreground) and Charlie Slagle House, Looking North.



Plate 4. Slagle Farm, Modern House (ca. 1980), Looking North.



Plate 5. Slagle Farm, Farm Complex, Looking North.



Plate 6. Slagle Farm, Farm Complex, Looking North from Bridge No. 16.

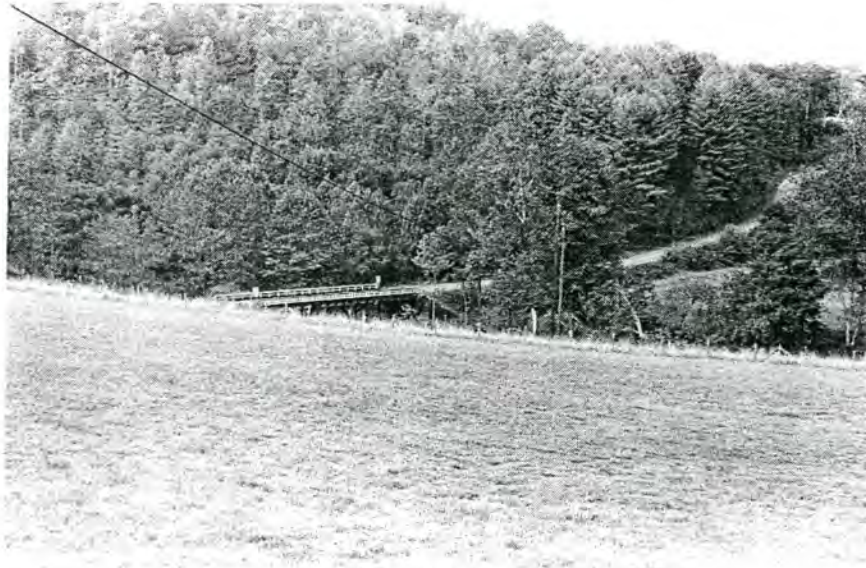


Plate 7. Slagle Farm, Looking South to Bridge No. 16 from Farm Complex.



Plate 8. Slagle Farm, Charlie Slagle House (ca. 1875).



Plate 9. Slagle Farm, Charlie Slagle House (ca. 1875).



Plate 10. Slagle Farm, Charlie Slagle House (ca. 1875), Side Porch.



Plate 11. Slagle Farm, Chicken House.



Plate 12. Slagle Farm, Woodshed.



Plate 13. Slagle Farm, Canning House.



Plate 14. Slagle Farm, Farm Complex, Workshop, Milking Parlor, and Ruinous Barn, Looking North.



Plate 15. Slagle Farm, Farm Complex, Looking West.



Plate 16. Slagle Farm, Farm Complex, Corncrib and Modern Shed, Looking South.



Plate 17. Slagle Farm, Farm Complex, Milking Parlor (ca. 1960), Looking North.



Plate 18. Slagle Farm, Farm Complex, Ruinous Barn and Attached Shed, Looking North.



Plate 19. Bridge No. 16, Looking West.

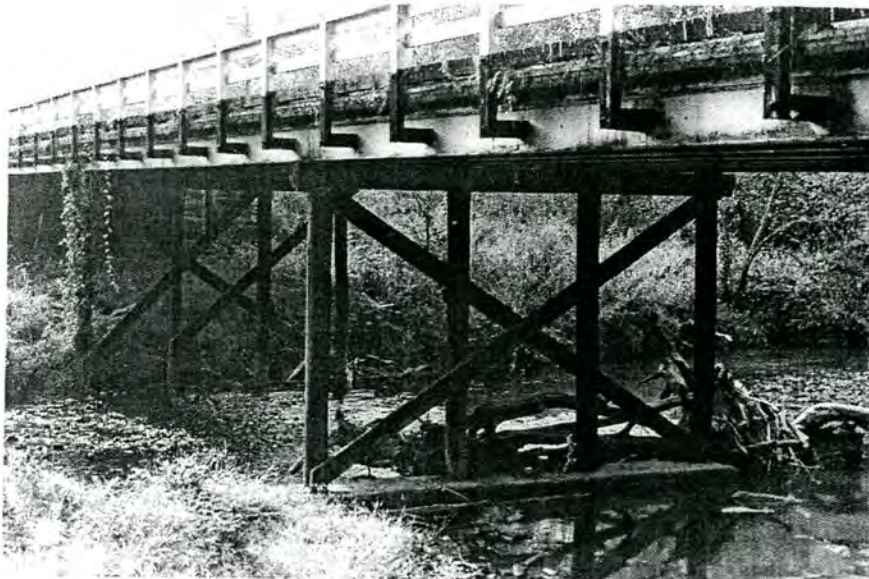


Plate 20. Bridge No. 16, Timber Trestles, Looking Southeast.

Figure 3

Slagle Farm
Site Plan

(not to scale)

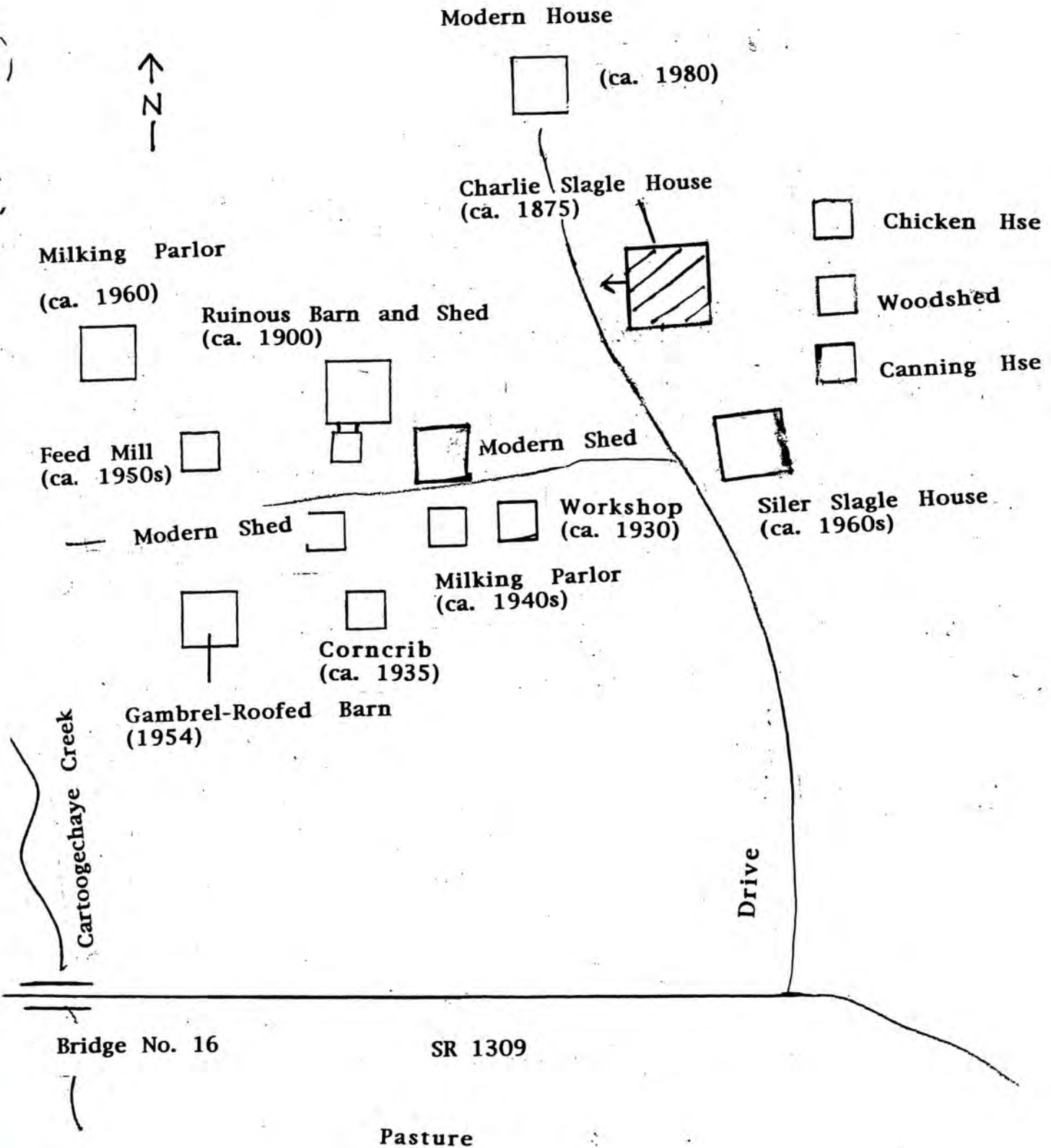


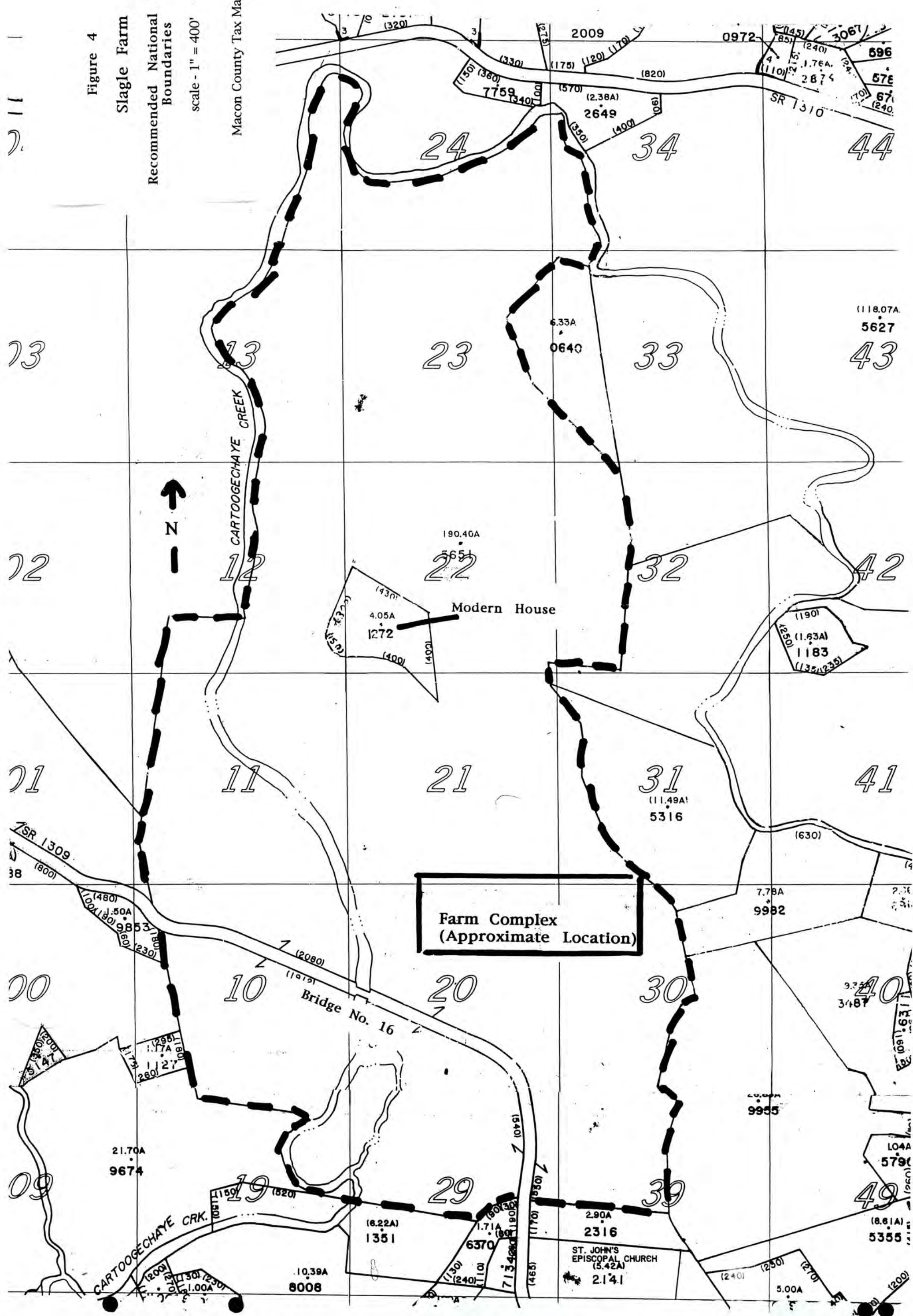
Figure 4

Slagle Farm

Recommended National Register Boundaries

scale - 1" = 400'

Macon County Tax Map



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