

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Jarvis House  
other names/site number Jarvis, Ira House

### 2. Location

street & number North end SR 1439  not for publication  
city, town Sparta  vicinity  
state North Carolina code NC county Alleghany code 005 zip code 28675

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>3</u>	<u>      </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>      </u>	<u>2</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u> objects
			<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

William S. Finley  
Signature of certifying official 8-14-91  
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling  
secondary structure  

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Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling  
secondary structure  

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)Other: tri-gable I-house  

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Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone  
walls weatherboard  

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roof tin  
other concrete  

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Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Jarvis House property is located on a grassy slope on the west side of the Blue Ridge in one of the many valleys formed in Glade Creek Township in eastern Alleghany County. The nominated property, shaped somewhat like an irregular triangle, consists of 1.170 acres including five resources: a log building known as the log house, erected before 1850; the two-story 1880s Ira Jarvis House; a detached stone cellar added in the early 1900s; a small plank storage building; and a mobile home.(1) The Ira Jarvis House faces east and is located down the slope about two hundred fifty feet from the end of SR 1439, the east most property boundary. A four-foot high fieldstone retaining wall built about ten feet from the front porch cuts into the slope in front of the house, forming a narrow front yard. At the southern end of the retaining wall, the small detached stone cellar, facing west toward the house, was built into the slope about twenty feet from the southeast corner of the house. The log house lies approximately one hundred feet further to the southwest in the southwestern corner of the nominated property. The small plank storage building sits on the west property line slightly northwest of the Ira Jarvis House. The mobile home is located up the slope about twenty-five feet from SR 1439 at the eastern edge of the property.

Approaching the Ira Jarvis Farm from SR 1439, the visitor has the sense of traveling back in time and history. In the sweeping vista that includes the nominated property and the surrounding farmland little has changed since the 1940s.(2) Branching off from US 18, SR 1439 winds north, slowly dropping below the crest of the ridge and continuing to descend to the eastern edge of the nominated property about 1.3 miles from the intersection with US 18. Across the grassy yard, and beyond the west boundary of the nominated property, the land continues to fall to the Little River. To the east of SR 1439 the land is wooded and continues to rise. On the north and south, the land falls and rises again following the contours of the Little River. Mostly open, but dotted with clumps of trees and patches of woods, the land to the south, west, and north continues to be used as pasture as it has been since the founding of the farm.

1. The Ira Jarvis House, 1880s, early 1940s, (C)

Dwarfed by the mountains surrounding it, the Ira Jarvis House is an excellent example of the conservative, vernacular building tradition of Alleghany County and northwestern North Carolina as well as the physical manifestation of the indomitable character of the people who settled the region. The house is a simple tri-gable balloon-frame building with a hall and parlor plan, measuring roughly thirty-six feet by eighteen feet, around a central chimney mass. Utilizing the basic two-story rectangle commonly known as the I-house, with front and rear shed porches, the Ira

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Jarvis House is simple and straightforward in shape and design. The exterior is weatherboarded and all roofs are seamed tin. The foundation is dry laid fieldstone, now covered in most places with concrete. The front (east) and rear (west) facades are divided into three bays. Originally both front and back doors were in the central bay, but this arrangement is intact only on the front of the house. In each end bay above the porch roof, windows on the second floor are aligned with those below, but the central bay is blank. On each gable end, a single window is centered in the first and second floors, and there is a louvered vent in the gable.

Exterior details are a combination of Greek Revival, picturesque and Craftsman motifs. The most prominent decorative feature is the central gable on the main facade. A small three-panel glazed opening is centered in the gable which is faced with weatherboard. A narrow band of scalloped sawnwork decorates the rakingboards. Corrugated tin covers the setback between the face of the gable and the edge of the roof. Other noteworthy details include simple corner boards and a boxed cornice. Originally all windows were six over six sash with simple wood surrounds and wide board sills. In the 1940s remodeling, ground floor windows were replaced with a two over two sash.(3) On the east and west facades the ground floor windows under the porch are tightly set against the underside of the porch roof and have simple beaded board lintels. The remaining windows on both the first and second floors are decorated with pediment shaped boards resembling hoods, but set flush with the weatherboard. The louvered openings in the attic gables are roundheaded.

The only significant changes to the appearance of the house occurred in the early 1940s when the front porch supports were replaced and most of the back porch was enclosed to create a large kitchen.(4) The original porch floors on both front and back were replaced (or covered) with concrete slabs. The porch steps, large flat fieldstones, were given concrete treads and the exposed areas of the stone foundation were cemented over. On the front of the house, the pre-1940s porch supports, simple posts, as seen on the remaining unaltered south end of the back porch, were replaced with Craftsman-inspired slender tapered box posts on brick plinths. The shed porch roof with its exposed rafters, deep overhang, and wide beaded board ceiling appears unaltered. The small section of the south end of the back porch which remains open serves as a covered stoop for the back door. The back door was moved from its original location in the center of the original west exterior wall to the new south wall of the porch enclosure. The window in the original exterior west wall was removed and boarded over. Providing light to the kitchen, a double window with three over one sash was centered in the new exterior west wall. The north wall of the kitchen is blank.

The two large rooms of the hall and parlor plan are separated by the massive chimney which is enclosed with flush horizontal sheathing and beaded board. The front door opens directly into the north room or hall to face the east side of the chimney. To the left is the doorway leading to the parlor. The north room retains considerable structural and visual integrity in addition to recording the impact of the Rural Electrification Program on late nineteenth century vernacular dwellings. Original elements include horizontal wide board sheathing on all walls; the north

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window sash and glass; the simple painted board fireplace surround, bracketed mantel and plastered overmantel; and unaltered front door and entrance from the front porch. The changes to the room occurred in the early 1940s when electricity was run to the property and the back (west) porch was enclosed to create a kitchen. Specifically, a six-foot section of the west wall of the room including the original back door was removed, creating an opening leading into the new kitchen. In order to separate the north room from the kitchen a new plasterboard partition was run from the west side of the chimney to the west wall, creating a separate rectangular space out of the southwestern corner of the room. A modern two-panel door placed in the partition opens into this space through which the north room and the kitchen are connected. In addition, the west window was removed from the west wall and the opening covered with horizontal sheathing saved from the removed wall section. The original back door was moved to the south wall of the kitchen and opens to the outside. Probably also at this time, the fireplace opening in the north room was plastered over and replaced by a free standing wood-burning stove, the ceiling was covered with acoustical tiles (also found in the kitchen), and the tongue and groove narrow board floor was laid covering the original floor in both the hall and parlor. (5) These changes are considerable but their impact on the room's overall integrity is minimized by the preservation of important salient features such as the flush sheathed walls and the fireplace.

The south room appears to have retained its original appearance, except for painting, the electrical outlet in the center of the ceiling, and a concrete hearth set flush with the floor. Horizontal wide board sheathing covers the walls. Wide beaded board is used for the ceiling and the stair enclosure. The floor, probably a replacement, is tongue and grooved narrow boards which have been painted. The fireplace is centered in the north wall of the room; the surround is simple painted wide board. A painted board serves as the mantle, and the overmantle is plastered. Doors in the room are trimmed with six inch board, mitered at the corners. An enclosed staircase approached by two steps is fitted into the southeast corner of the room. The door to the staircase is batten and opens to the west.

The second floor of the Ira Jarvis House is floored with random planks but otherwise unfinished, exposing the balloon frame construction, the rafters with collar beams separating the second floor from the attic, and the shouldered fieldstone chimney measuring roughly three feet seven inches by four feet seven inches below the shoulder. No flues or fireplaces open at this level. All visible wood is circular sawn. Construction techniques appear to be standard for late nineteenth century balloon framing.

### 2. Detached Stone Cellar, ca. 1910 (C)

Built into the west slope of the front yard, the stone cellar is located about twenty feet from the southeast corner of the house. Built in the early 1900s, this twelve foot by twelve foot building with gable roof was used to store fresh fruits, vegetables and canned goods. The exterior is random laid stone set in cement. The

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moderately pitched gable roof is supported on rafters which extend beyond the wall surface, creating a deep overhang with exposed rafter ends on the north and south sides of the building. The south face of the roof is covered with wide strips of asphalt shingling; the north side with individual asphalt shingles. At the northeast and southeast corners the ground rises almost to the eaves. On the east side the peak of the gable rises about three feet above ground level and contains a louvered vent for circulation. The west face of the building is fully exposed and contains a centrally located two-batten door, two small fixed sash windows, and a louvered gable vent. The stones used for construction vary in size, composition and color, ranging from dark flat fieldstone, matching the earlier retaining wall to the north, to chunks of white and peach milky quartz containing flecks of mica. At the northwest corner of the cellar where the building joins the retaining wall, great care has been taken to integrate the new construction with the old. The retaining wall extending from the southwest corner of the cellar is built of the newer multicolored stones. The interior of the cellar contains a single room with a concrete floor, concrete covered walls, and wide beaded board ceiling. The north, east, and south walls are lined with shelving for the storage of canned goods.

3. Log House, before 1850, (C)

The Log House, thought by the Jarvis descendants to be the original Jarvis farmhouse built before 1850, is located south of the Ira Jarvis House in the southwest corner of the nominated property. (6) Built of large hand-hewn oak and chestnut logs with half-dovetail joints, the building measures approximately sixteen feet by thirteen feet and contains a loft. A five-foot-wide slat corn crib addition runs the width of the north wall. Small in size and extremely plain, the log house's only openings are a door centered in the east wall and a window in the south gable. The building is roofed with seamed tin which has been recently applied. The gables are sheathed with vertical boarding. There is no chimney. (7) The east wall rests on large flat fieldstones laid beneath the northeast and southeast ends of the sills; a large hewn log doubling as a step fills the intervening space. The rear of the building is supported under each corner with a pile of fieldstones. On the south, west and north sides the space under the building is left open. The corn crib addition has a seamed tin roof, a small slat door and hinged opening above on the east side, and is supported on a concrete pier at the northwest corner.

The original wide board floor laid as tightly as possible is still in place and in excellent condition. Presently there is no evidence of chinking between the logs, but on the east, west and north walls some boards, nailed to cover the spaces between the logs, do remain. Scraps of newspaper used to cover some of the boards can still be seen on the wall to the right of the door. Located against the south wall, the open tread stair is supported by a wide board serving as a closed stringer and by wood slats nailed into the log wall. The stair has no hand rail, but the stairway opening in the loft floor is surrounded by a simple board railing. The loft is carried on twelve inch diameter logs from which only the bark has been removed. These logs are squared and notched at the ends where they fit into the exterior wall

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and can be seen on the east and west exteriors. Wide boards cover the floor. The roof is supported by nine log rafters, the third and sixth of which are braced with a collar beam. The ends of the rafters are notched where they rest on the plate log and do not extend beyond its edge.

4. Storage Shed, post World War II, (NC)

This small shed-roofed building measures approximately seven feet by eight feet and is sheathed in vertical boards.

5. Mobile Home, late twentieth century, (NC)

Standard "single wide" with a small deck on the southwest side.

### Footnotes

(1) This date is based on family tradition and seems to be validated by the 1850 Ashe County Agricultural Census, Schedule 4, which lists Elizabeth Jarvis as the owner of a 240 acre farm. Subsequent censuses, taken after Alleghany County was formed from Ashe County in 1859, establish the location of the farm as the same as the nominated property, in Glade Creek Township.

(2) The farmland and other nearby resources including the family cemetery about fifty feet northeast of the Ira Jarvis House; a structure known as the workshop, adjacent to the log house on the south; a barn farther to the southeast; and a spring house, west of the nominated property on the Little River, remain from the nineteenth century, but are currently owned by other members of the Jarvis family who do not wish their property to be included in the nomination. These resources are separated from the nominated property by a barbed wire fence, indicated on the survey map with a solid black line.

(3) The original six over six sashes are intact, stored in the second floor of the Ira Jarvis House.

(4) The dates are based on information from the present property owner.

(5) The dates of these changes are currently undocumented.

(6) There is some uncertainty about a more specific date since the earliest settlement of the Jarvis family in Glade Creek has not been determined. In Sizemore, Alleghany Architecture, A Pictorial Survey, (Alleghany County Historic Properties, Sparta, NC, 1983), the date for the log house is given as ca. 1830 or 1840. (p.V).

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(7) Descriptions of log houses by early travelers indicate that these buildings did not always have chimneys. See Catherine Bishir, Architects and Builders in North Carolina, p. 52 for such an account. Another explanation for the absence of a chimney is that the building has been moved, the chimney left behind or demolished, and one gable end of the building rebuilt so it could be converted to other uses. The open foundation on three sides of the building as well as the rather steep site support this hypotheses. Although unconfirmed by archaeological examination, it would seem feasible that the Ira Jarvis House now occupies original site of the log house and may have incorporated its chimney.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca.1850; 1880s ; ca. 1910

Significant Dates

ca.1850

ca.1885

ca. 1910

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Jarvis, Ira

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary

The Jarvis House property, located in the Glade Creek township of Alleghany County, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture at the local level. The nominated property consists of 1.170 acres of the original Jarvis farm and includes a log building, the frame Ira Jarvis House, and a detached stone cellar.(1) Established before 1850 by Ira Jarvis's mother, Elizabeth Jarvis, the nominated property is located on a west slope of the Blue Ridge, a few miles west of the Eastern Continental divide in eastern Alleghany County.(2) Built before 1850, the log building, thought to be the original Jarvis homestead, is one of a small group of antebellum log buildings surviving in the county and is a fine example of the log construction which was universal in the mountain regions of North Carolina during the area's initial period of settlement.(3) The 1880s Ira Jarvis House is a rare local example of a later nineteenth century tri-gable I-House with a hall and parlor plan and coincides with the late nineteenth century growth and prosperity in Alleghany County. Together the log building and the Ira Jarvis House are cited in Alleghany Architecture. A Pictorial Survey as one of the few remaining examples in the county where the earlier log farmhouse and the later, more substantial, frame dwelling can be seen together, clearly illustrating the development of local building technologies.(4) The adjacent stone cellar of ca. 1910 is an especially well preserved example of a once common, but now rarely surviving, food storage outbuilding. Thus the buildings of the Jarvis House property are important as rare surviving examples of building technologies and types in Alleghany County and through their periods of significance illuminate both the history of architecture in the county and the social and economic changes which shaped the entire mountain region.

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### Historical Significance: Architecture

Illustrating and preserving important nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles and building techniques, the Jarvis House property with its early nineteenth century log building, 1880s tri-gable farmhouse, and adjacent stone cellar, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture at the local level.

Representing building methods utilized throughout northwest North Carolina during the first three quarters of the nineteenth century, the log building, known by the Jarvis family as the log house, is a fairly intact example of log construction and is included in the architectural survey of Alleghany County as one of a small group of surviving antebellum log dwellings.(5) Associated with Elizabeth Jarvis, Ira Jarvis' mother and the first documented occupant of the nominated property, the log house is constructed of hand-hewn oak and chestnut logs with half-dovetail joints and is supported at the corners by fieldstones. The interior contains wide board floors, some interior sheathing over the spaces between the logs, and a loft reached by an open tread staircase.(6) The building is in good condition, with little evidence of deterioration or significant weathering other than the loss of chinking. The survival of the building is a tribute both to the construction materials and methods used as well as the thriftiness of the Jarvis family who continued to use and maintain the building after it no longer served as a dwelling.

The Ira Jarvis House, the most prominent building on the nominated property, is a rare Alleghany County example of a tri-gable I-house with a hall and parlor plan.(7) The tri-gable house, so-called because of the prominent front gable located over the central bay of the main facade, was initially popularized in the northeast United States in the 1840s through the publication of Andrew Jackson Downings's Architecture of Country Houses, which contained numerous variations on the design for both large and small dwellings in a variety of settings.(8) Over the next several decades the tri-gable became enormously popular, especially in the South and lower Midwest where it was grafted onto the I-house, decorated with popular Queen Anne sawn work, and became a standard farmhouse type. On the Ira Jarvis House, the rakingboards of the prominent center gable of the main (east) facade are decorated with scalloped sawn work illustrating both the local response to the nationwide popularity of the Queen Anne style as well as the development of the sash and blind industry during the 1880s. The house's hall and parlor plan, however, is a carryover from older, more conservative building traditions and is one of only a few such plans identified in Alleghany County.(9) The plan is reflected on both the front and rear facades by the absence of windows in the center bays of the second floor. Other notable, conservative features of the house include the the corner boards and boxed cornice, which recall the architectural vocabulary of the Greek Revival. In contrast to these conservative features, are the Craftsman elements of the front porch which was modernized in the early 1940s. Although significantly altering the appearance of the porch, these last changes do not compromise the visual integrity of the house, but illustrate instead strength of vernacular building traditions and the remarkable resilience of the I-house as a basic building type.

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The stone cellar is the other distinctive architectural feature associated with the Jarvis House property. Located about twenty feet from the southeast corner of the house, the cellar is built into the slope which circumscribes the front yard. Constructed of local stone set in cement, it is an especially fine and well maintained example of a once common, but now rarely surviving, food-storage outbuilding type.

Historical Background

In the 1850 Ashe County Population Census, Elizabeth Jarvis, age thirty-two, appears for the first time as the owner of a two hundred forty acre farm in present Glade Creek Township in Alleghany County. (10) The Jarvis household consisted of Elizabeth and two daughters ages seven and twelve. The records indicate that the daughters were born in North Carolina, but their mother in Virginia. For the North Carolina counties bordering the state line, connections with Virginia were common in those mid-years of the nineteenth century. Settlement patterns indicate that many of the immigrants who located in the western part of the state came from "up the Valley", following the Great Wagon Road down the Shenandoah Valley and crossing into North Carolina, rather than moving west from the eastern part of the state.

Settlers in the northwestern North Carolina mountain region were a hardy group. Their landholdings, located in the fertile river and creek valleys which dictate the physical character of the region, tended to be modest and stable as the Jarvis House property illustrates. In the 1860 Alleghany County Agricultural Census, the Ira Jarvis Farm is listed as having thirty acres improved, two hundred acres unimproved, and a value of \$1000. The twenty-four sheep and fourteen swine included in the census report seem to be the farm's main source of income. (11) In the mid-years of the nineteenth century in Alleghany County sheep and hogs often outnumbered cattle. The Population Census for 1860 also includes the addition to the Jarvis family of Ira, a son age eight, at the time of the census. (12) By 1870, Ira's older sisters were no longer living at home, and Ira, age eighteen, was unmarried and running the farm with some minimal hired labor. Although the 1870 farm was smaller than the original acreage, down to two hundred ten acres, the cash value of the land remained stable at \$1000 and the value of the livestock had increased substantially. (13) In 1872, Ira purchased a small parcel of land adjoining his mother's property and sometime during the decade married Adaline Fortner. (14) By the 1880 Alleghany County Population Census, Ira Jarvis is listed as head of the household. The census taker recorded that Ira's wife Adaline was "keeping house" and that Elizabeth Jarvis was "at home". Several times over the next twenty years Ira purchased property, adding to the size of the farm. (15) In the 1880s, according to family tradition, he built a new tri-gable frame house on the property, replacing the log house which had served as the family's original home. Both of these structures remain today and are in excellent condition. In the 1900 Population Census six children, ranging in age from three months (Martin) to nineteen years (Mary), were living at home. (16) The youngest child of the family, Andrew Kemper, was not born until 1909 and is included in the 1910 census, the last year for which census figures are publicly

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available.(17) Five years later in 1915, Adaline Jarvis died of complications from measles and tuberculosis, and was buried in the small family cemetery.(18) Other family members buried there include Martin Jarvis who died in 1922, and Martin's sister Matilda and her husband James Martin, both of whom died in 1958.(19)

In 1924, four years before he died at the age of seventy-three, Ira Jarvis sold 210 acres of his farm jointly to five of his children: Matilda, Bonnie, John, Reeves, and Kemper for the sum of \$500. He retained for himself the house and approximately fifty acres.(20) A dispute over the division of the property developed. A civil suit against Matilda, Bonnie, John, and Reeves was brought by W. Glenn Fender, Kemper's guardian, on the youngest son's behalf.(21) A commission was appointed to determine an appropriate allotment. When the property was allotted, Kemper Jarvis received a thirty-one acre parcel of land bordered by Little River and Crab Creek, adjacent to the acreage his father had retained for himself. Matilda was allotted thirty-one acres, Bonnie thirty-two acres, Reeves thirty-four acres and John sixty-eight acres.(22) Following Ira's death in 1928, Kemper Jarvis inherited the remainder of his father's property. The land continued to be used for grazing, cattle replacing the sheep and hogs that Elizabeth Jarvis had raised. This passage of family land from generation to generation with small changes in total acreage and divisions among siblings was typical of the whole mountain region. The tri-gable house built by Ira Jarvis in the 1880s continued to serve as the farmhouse until Kemper Jarvis' death in 1968. Sometime early in the twentieth century, a small detached stone cellar was built into the slope in front of the house, about twenty feet from the southeast corner. In the early 1940s, the back porch was enclosed for a kitchen when electricity was run to the house.(23) The addition of the kitchen also necessitated changes in the hallway space around the central chimney. The house and outbuildings were owned by Eva Jarvis, Kemper Jarvis' wife, until her death in 1984. At that time the acreage and farm buildings were divided among the couple's three children. The present owner inherited the 1.170 acres of land including the 1880s Ira Jarvis House, the stone cellar, the early nineteenth century log house, and a granary. The granary had seriously deteriorated and has been demolished, but large fieldstones used to support the corners of the structure remain. The remaining three original buildings and the surrounding land, even though they are separated from other original features of the Ira Jarvis Farm, retain considerable integrity and are important representatives of the architecture of Alleghany County during its initial years of settlement and later periods of growth.

## Footnotes

(1) Other nearby resources, including a building called the "workshop", a barn, a springhouse, and a family cemetery also remain from the nominated property's 1880s period of significance, but are owned by other members of the Jarvis family who do not want them included in the nomination.

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- (2) The farm is included for the first time in the 1850 Ashe County Census.
- (3) Jean Sizemore, Alleghany Architecture, A Pictorial Survey, Alleghany County Historical Properties, Sparta, NC, 1983), p. VI.
- (4) Sizemore, p. VII.
- (5) Sizemore, p. VI.
- (6) The log house has no chimney and no evidence that one has been removed. Either the building was constructed without one or the building has been moved, the chimney left behind or demolished, and one of the gable ends rebuilt.
- (7) For a more thorough discussion of the I-house and its Alleghany County variations see Sizemore, p. IX.
- (8) For examples see Andrew Jackson Downing, The Architecture of Country Houses, (D. Appleton and Co., 1850).
- (9) Sizemore, p. IX.
- (10) Further genealogical research needs to be done to determine Elizabeth Jarvis' marital status, which as this time is unknown, and how much earlier the Jarvis family settled at this location.
- (11) Schedule 4.
- (12) Information from the census figures indicates that Ira Jarvis was born in 1852 or 1853. The death certificate lists the date of birth as Mr. 17, 1854. Ashe County did not begin maintaining consistent vital statistics until 1913. The death certificate lists Ira's father as Thomas Jarvis, but he does not appear in any of the census information listing other members of the Jarvis family. At present no other information is known about Thomas Jarvis.
- (13) 1870 Alleghany County Agricultural Census, Schedule 3.
- (14) Alleghany County Deed Book B, p. 203. Adaline Jarvis wife of Ira Jarvis, is first included in the 1880 Alleghany County Population Census.
- (15) Alleghany County Deed Book K, pp. 404 and 406.
- (16) 1900 Alleghany County Population Census.
- (17) 1900 Alleghany County Population Census.

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- (18) Alleghany County Death Records: Book 1.
- (19) Even though the cemetery is little more than 100 feet from the north side of the Ira Jarvis House, it belongs to a different property owner and is not being included in the nomination at this time.
- (20) Alleghany County Deed Book 32, p. 554.
- (21) No other information is available explaining why a guardian was appointed for Kemper Jarvis.
- (22) Alleghany County Deed Book 33, pp. 348-350.
- (23) These dates are based on family tradition and recollections of the current property owner.

9. Major Bibliographical References

"Alleghany County", The State Magazine, (Vol. X, no. 14, Sept. 5, 1942), pp. 1-2, 19-20.

Alleghany Agricultural Census, Schedule 4: 1860; Schedule 3: 1870; Schedule 2: 1880, 1900, and 1910.

Alleghany County Birth and Death Records: Books 1 and 2.

Alleghany County Deed Books B, K, U, 9, 32, 33, 42, and 62.

Alleghany County Grantee and Grantor Indexes.

Alleghany County Heritage. (Alleghany Historical--Geneological Society, Inc., Hunter Publishing Co., Winston-Salem, 1983).

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.170 acres

UTM References

A 

17	49	8	9	4	0
----	----	---	---	---	---

4	0	4	5	7	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone      Easting      Northing

B 

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone      Easting      Northing

C 

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

D 

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The property consists of 1.170 acres shaped somewhat like an irregular triangle running east/west from the end of SR 1439 in Glade Creek Township, Alleghany County, as outlined in heavy black line on the survey map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses all of the property historically and currently associated with the Jarvis House.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth H. Dull date 6/10/91  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ telephone 919/760-1910  
street & number 143 Billie Sue Dr. state NC zip code 27104  
city or town Winston-Salem

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Jarvis House  
Alleghany County, NC

Section number   9   Page   1  

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Alleghany County Population Census: 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900 and 1910.

Ashe County Agricultural Census, Schedule 4: 1850.

Ashe County Grantee and Grantor Indexes.

Ashe County Population Census: 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, and 1850.

Cameron, J.D. Hand-Book of North Carolina, (North Carolina State Board of Agriculture, Edwards and Boughton, Raleigh, NC, 1893).

Fletcher, Arthur L. Ashe County: A History, (Ashe County Research Association, Inc., Jefferson, NC, 1963).

Hale, P.M., ed. In the Iron and Coal Counties of North Carolina, (E.I. Hale and Son, New York, 1883).

Hayes, Johnson J. The Land of Wilkes, (Wilkes County Historical Society, Wilkesboro, NC, 1962).

History of Alleghany County 1859-1975, (Sparta, North Carolina).

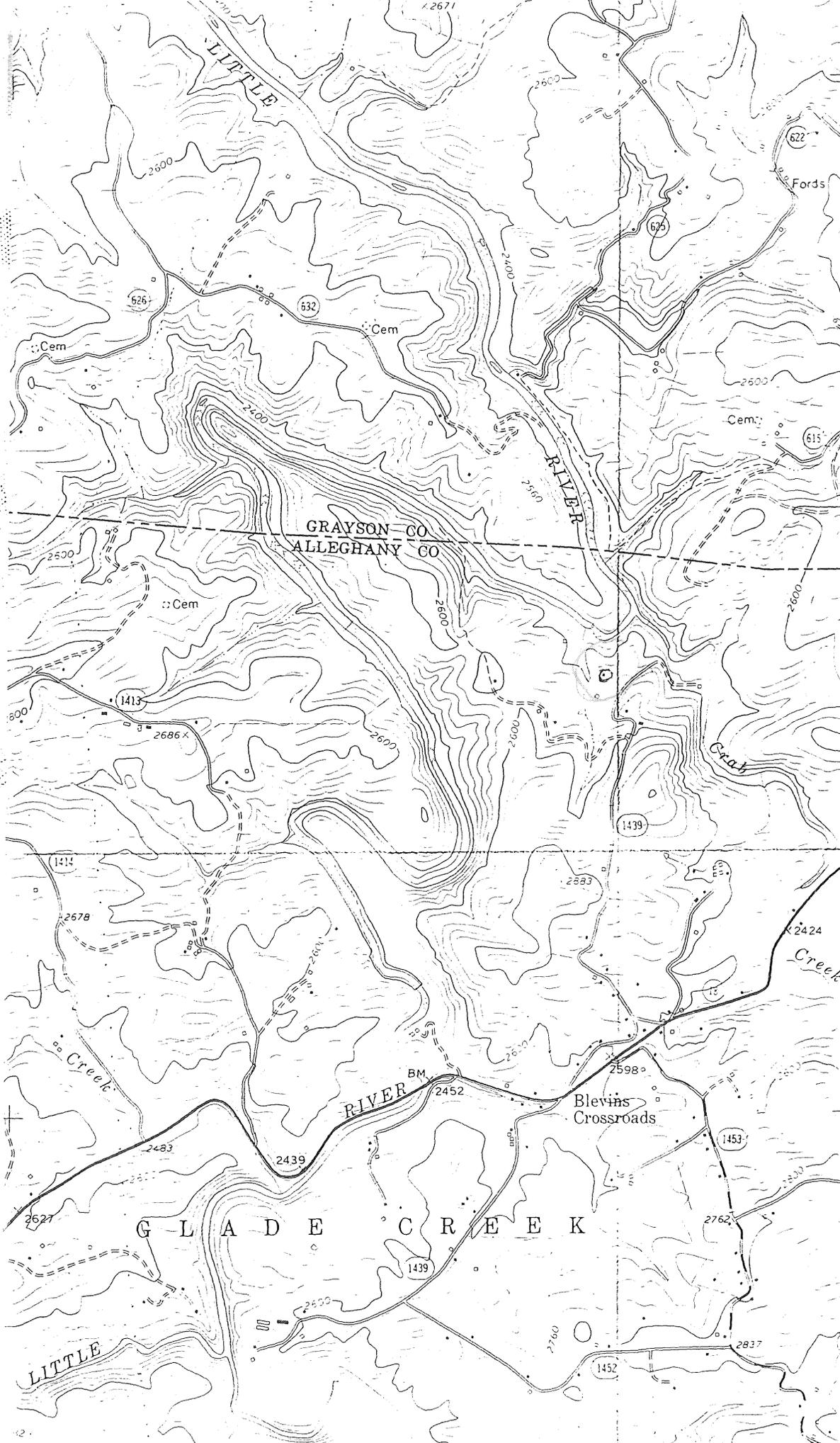
Interviews with Mrs. Lois Jarvis Anders, Spring 1991.

Sizemore, Jean. Alleghany Architecture, A Pictorial Survey, (Alleghany County Historical Properties Commission, Sparta, NC, 1983).

Study List Application for the Ira Jarvis House (1990), Preservation Branch, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC.

van Noppen, Ina W. and John J. van Noppen. Western North Carolina since the Civil War, (Appalachian Consortium Press, Boone, NC, 1973.)

Wilkes County Population Census: 1790.



35'  
4048  
4047  
4045  
4044  
32'30"  
4043

CUMBERLAND KNOB  
(4857' III SW)  
6 MI. TOWN SW

JARVIS HOUSE  
SPARTA VIC., NC  
ALLEGHANY CO.  
SPARTA EAST QUAD  
ZONE 17

N: 4045790

E: 498940

GRAYSON CO  
ALLEGHANY CO

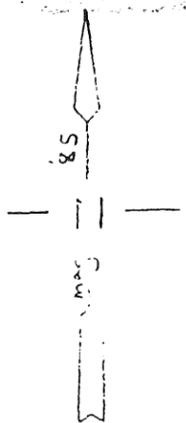
GLADE CREEK

RIVER

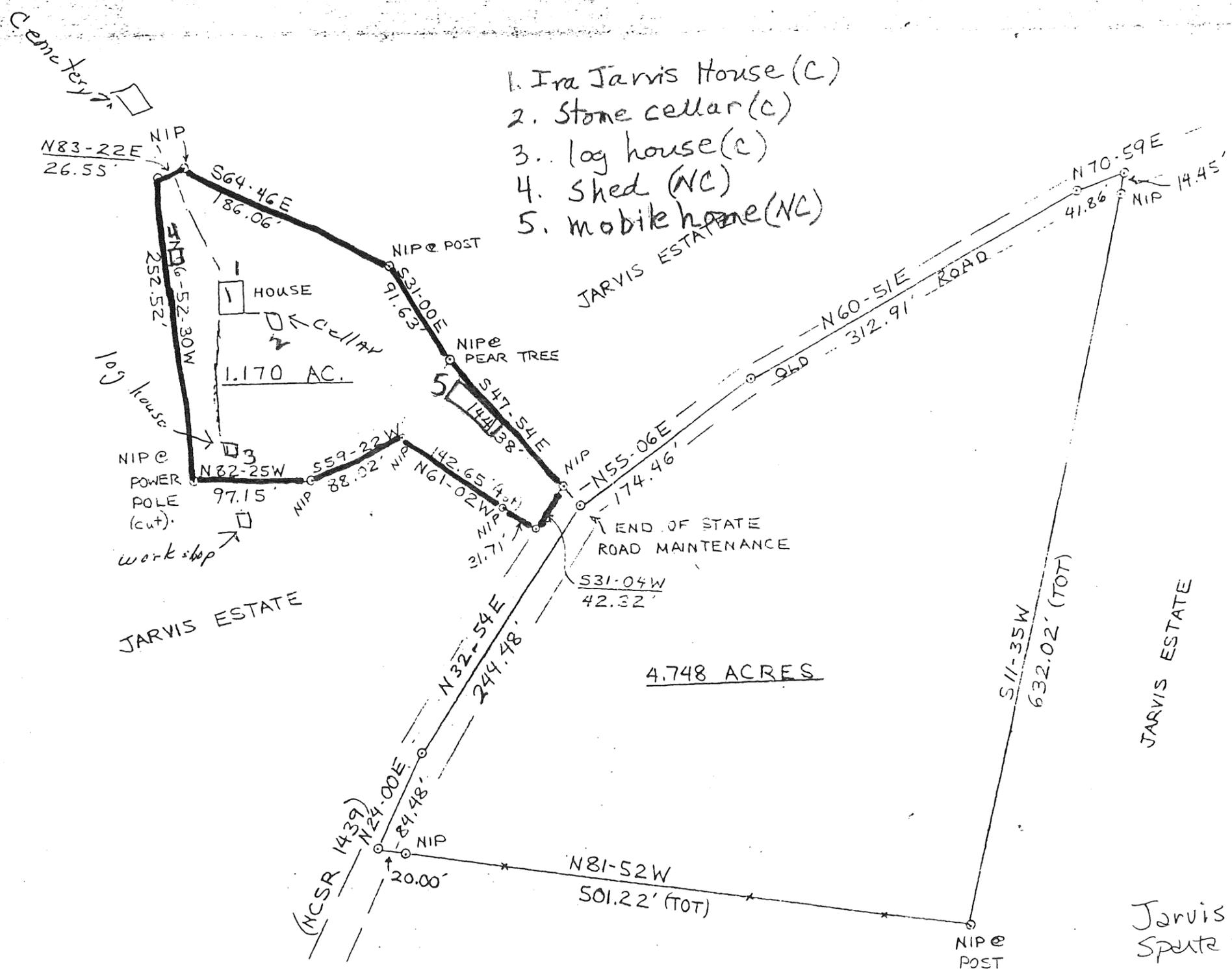
Blevins  
Crossroads

Creek

LITTLE



1. Ira Jarvis House (C)
2. Stone cellar (C)
3. log house (C)
4. Shed (NC)
5. mobile home (NC)



Jarvis House  
Sparta vicinity, Allegheny County

REDELL JARVIS  
ALLEGHANY COUNTY, N.C.  
GLADE CREEK TOWNSHIP



I, ROBERT E. ANDREWS CERTIFY THAT THIS MAP WAS MADE UNDER MY SUPERVISION FROM AN ACTUAL SURVEY MADE UNDER MY SUPERVISION.  
SIGNED *Robert E. Andrews*  
N.C. REG. LS# 1-2659

PROPERTY OF <b>KEMPER JARVIS ESTATE</b>		
SCALE: 1" = 100'	APPROVED BY	DRAWN BY: BK 75, PC
DATE: 7/8/85	WELLS & ASSOCIATES REGISTERED LAND SURVEYORS SPARTA, N.C. PH. 372-4271	
		DRAWING NUM: 1362

