

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name FOARD-TATUM HOUSE

other names/site number _____

2. Location

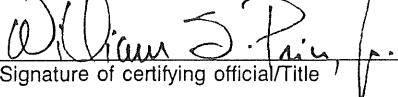
street & number END OF SR1101 N/A not for publication

city or town COOLEEMEE vicinity

state NORTH CAROLINA code NC county DAVIE code 059 zip code N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official/Title

4-20-94
Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- 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): _____

FOARD - TATUM HOUSE

Name of Property

DAVIE CO., NC

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	5	buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
3	5	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC - SINGLE DWELLING

DOMESTIC - SECONDARY STRUCTURE

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/ NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: TRANSITIONAL FEDERAL/GREEK REVIVAL

OTHER: LOG - HALF DOVETAIL

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE & BRICK

walls WOOD - WEATHERBOARD

roof TIN

other BRICK

LOG

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

FOARD - TATUM HOUSE

Name of Property

DAVIE CO., NC

County and State

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

CULTURAL

HISTORIC

ARTISTIC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

Period of Significance

CA. 1845

Significant Dates

CA. 1845

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

FOARD - TATUM HOUSE
Name of Property

DAVIE CO., NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6 ACRES

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 17 543140 3960900
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title ROBERT WINSTON CREWS

organization _____ date 15 FEBRUARY 1994

street & number 406 CRESTLINE BLVD telephone (919) 355 7365

city or town GREENVILLE state NC zip code 27834

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name ROBERT W. & KATHY TATUM CREWS

street & number 406 CRESTLINE BLVD telephone (919) 355 7365

city or town GREENVILLE state NC zip code 27834

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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FOARD-TATUM HOUSE
DAVIE CO, NC

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General Physical Description.

The ca. 1845 Foard-Tatum house is located on the crest of a knoll overlooking a branch near its confluence with the South Yadkin River in the rolling hills of Davie County at the end of a half-mile tree-shaded dirt lane (Tatum Road - SR 1101). The ca. 1845 transitional Federal/Greek Revival-style two-story, three-bay farmhouse with its Asher Benjamin interior was the centerpiece of a plantation that was a part of a large antebellum network of Foard family plantation lands that occupied both sides of the South Yadkin River. The house is virtually unchanged since a rear ell replaced a detached kitchen, probably in the 1860s or 1870s. In addition to the stylish antebellum house, the site contains a smokehouse and a corn crib that are two rare examples of reasonably intact mid-nineteenth century log outbuildings. A large log barn, also dating from the mid-nineteenth century, is located southwest of the house, but it is non-contributing because its upper level was destroyed during a hurricane in the 1980s. Also on the property are three early-twentieth-century frame barns and a block dairy barn that are interspersed among the nineteenth-century log buildings. Although these later outbuildings are non-contributing because of their age, they are in scale with the nineteenth-century log buildings and, except for the dairy barn, are sheathed with weatherboards. The house has been vacant since 1964, but is structurally sound in spite of a hole in the roof, the fallen west chimney and the collapsed replacement porch. The damaged areas of the house have been stabilized in preparation for a complete restoration.

1. Foard-Tatum House. ca. 1845. Contributing.

The house faces the northwest looking down the long lane. The main block of the house is of heavy timber frame construction covered with weatherboards and resting on stone and brick piers. It displays transitional Federal/Greek Revival-style form and exterior details. The Federal style is presented in the narrow boxed cornices, flush eaves, gable end chimneys with symmetrical windows on both floors and small attic windows. These Federal details contrast with the main entrance that is composed of an eight-panel door enframed by molded surrounds and narrow sidelights. Six-over-nine double-hung sash windows on the first story are matched with smaller six-over-six sash windows above. All of the windows are framed by symmetrically fluted and molded surrounds with corner blocks. The chimney on the west has fallen and the east common bond brick chimney is unsound.

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The otherwise symmetrical main elevation is offset by the location of the center window on the second story slightly to the right of the center bay to allow for the stairwell to the attic from the upstairs center hall. The centered front entrance is flanked by flushed sheathing that suggests the original porch was located in the center bay and it may have been gabled. The original porch was later replaced with a full facade porch which has also been removed. Originally there was a full facade porch across the back as evidenced by the flush sheathing across the lower portion of the main house.

A rear ell was added to the southeast elevation of the house in the 1860s or 1870s. It consists of two rooms with an enclosed central chimney. There is a full basement underneath of same floor plan. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash. The ell was later modified to include a "L" shaped porch on the west side of the ell that extended to cover the remaining southwest elevation of the main block of the house. The porch is attached to the original ell rafters, thus changing the pitch, and is defined by sawn outriggers under the eaves. The southern end of the porch was enclosed to form an additional bedroom.

The downstairs of the main block is a two-room center-hall plan with a three-room center-hall plan upstairs. Neither of the two upstairs rooms on the east side of the hall contain a fireplace. The stair is a simple, open-string design rising through one interstory landing to the second floor. The Foard-Tatum House contains the only known surviving intact collection of Asher Benjamin interior features in the county. Nearly all interior features of the main block, except for the stairs, are taken from plates in the Greek Revival pattern book The Practical House Carpenter (1830) by Asher Benjamin. The front door is derived from plate 28 (Exhibit A), and the exterior window surrounds and corner blocks are from plate 46 (Exhibit B). The three mantels in the house, located in the the west upstairs room and the two downstairs rooms, are from plate 49 (Exhibit C), plate 50 (Exhibit D), and plate 51 (Exhibit E) respectively. The exterior doors are an eight-panel variation of plate 39, figure 3 (Exhibit F); while the interior doors are plate 39, figure 4 (Exhibit F). Each room and hall uses a differently designed architrave or surround and corner block representing seven different patterns taken from plates 46 (Exhibit B) and 47 (Exhibit G). The tall base moldings can be traced to plates 41 (Exhibit H) and 44 (Exhibit I). The cornice or crown molding in the two rooms downstairs are from plate 37 (Exhibit J). There are also different heavy crown moldings in the hall (both down and upstairs) as well as the upper rooms. Other

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FOARD-TATUM HOUSE
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significant features include flush board sheathing throughout, panel aprons under the windows, original wood graining on all upstairs doors and two original Carpenter box locks.

Interior features of the post-bellum rear ell include flush board sheathing, symmetrical surrounds with corner blocks on windows and doors, simple vernacular mantels and three-panel Greek Revival style doors.

2. Smokehouse. Mid-nineteenth century. Contributing.

Located near the rear ell of house to the southeast, the smokehouse is a half-dovetail log structure divided into two sections covered with a gabled tin roof. It faces northwest like the house and is presently overgrown.

3. Corncrib. Mid-nineteenth century. Contributing.

Located to the west of the house, the corncrib is a half-dovetail log structure covered with a gable tin roof.

4. Shed. Mid-twentieth century. Non-contributing.

A small weatherboarded shed located to the west of the house, this outbuilding is in a state of ruin.

5. Small Barn. Mid-twentieth century. Non-contributing.

Located southwest of the house, the gable-roofed barn is weatherboarded and overgrown.

6. Dairy Barn. Mid-twentieth century. Non-contributing.

This barn was designed to house a dairy operation and is located southwest of the house. The gable-roofed barn is constructed of cement blocks.

7. Large Barn. Mid-nineteenth century. Non-contributing.

Located southwest of the house, the barn is a half-dovetail log structure covered with a new shed-type tin roof. There are sheds attached on three sides. The upper portion of the barn was destroyed by a tornado in the 1980s.

8. Large Barn. Mid-twentieth century. Non-contributing.

This large one story, weatherboarded, barn is gable-roofed and is located west of the house in the cluster of buildings.

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SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The ca. 1845 Foard-Tatum House is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as a significant resource in the architectural history of Davie County. The virtually unaltered heavy-timber, weatherboarded, two-story house is the only one known to have survived in the county with a complete, intact, Asher Benjamin-inspired interior. In form, detail and character, it is an important example of transitional Federal/Greek Revival-style architecture. Wrapped within its rather typical Federal-style exterior form is an interior that displays a level of craftsmanship and Greek Revival-style sophistication unsurpassed by its surviving contemporaries in the county and has few rivals in the western piedmont section of North Carolina. With the exception of the stair, nearly all of the interior details of the house are copied from or inspired by Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter (1830). The designs in the pattern book also provided the source for the Greek Revival-style details that were applied to the Federal-style form of the house. Two of the three log outbuildings -- a smokehouse and a corn crib -- are rare, reasonably intact survivors of the mid-nineteenth century agrarian log building tradition of Davie County. The third, a large log barn, was heavily damaged during a hurricane in the 1980s. The Foard-Tatum House was built for John Circero Foard, probably to house his bride, and was the seat of what was an extensive antebellum agricultural holding encompassing over 700 acres. Ezra Washington Tatum purchased the house and 320 acres in 1854, and added another 80 acres of Foard land to this holding in 1864. Tatum farmed this land until his death in 1895. His house and 400 acres passed to his descendants. In 1913, the house was rented to tenants, and sometime thereafter an additional four outbuildings were built among the mid-nineteenth log outbuildings. Today, the ca. 1845 house and the surrounding six acres containing the outbuildings are owned by the family of Ezra Washington Tatum's great-great granddaughter, and plans are in progress to stabilize and restore the house.

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ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The rural architectural history of Davie County, like that of adjacent Rowan County from which it was formed in 1836, primarily reflects the prosperity of the agrarian middle class that formed the backbone of the area's economy.¹ Since the 1840 census recorded that approximately ninety percent of the county's population were farmers, the farmhouses and associated outbuildings erected by these yeoman farmers are the dominant man-made factor in the antebellum rural landscape.² The area known as the Forks of the Yadkin, which was the section of Rowan County that became Davie County, was somewhat geographically isolated, with no navigable rivers and roads that were little more than wide paths full of deep ruts, making it difficult to transport crops to market. This isolation gave rise to an agrarian culture of small to medium size subsistence farms rather than the vast acreage associated with the cash-crop plantations found in the eastern coastal plain of the state. Although somewhat improved transportation networks to the Forks of the Yadkin began developing with the improved economic conditions in the state during the 1840s and early 1850s, the pattern of the small to middle-sized subsistence farm holdings was firmly established in the district by the 1840s.³

It is within this milieu that John Cicero Foard built his house around 1845. His incorporation of the stylish Greek Revival-style details into a more conservative Federal-style house form may have reflected the prevailing attitudes in Davie County at the time. The wish for stylish dwellings probably increased as opportunities for broader contact with population centers improved, but it appears that this was counterbalanced by the innate conservatism of the yeoman farmer. The forms and methods of construction of the ca. 1845 Foard-Tatum House, as well as the smokehouse, the corncrib and the log barn were traditional and well-established in 1845. The Historic Architecture of Davie County describes the Foard-Tatum House as "an important example of the transitional Federal/Greek Revival-style in Piedmont North Carolina".⁴

The Greek Revival idiom, which is displayed by the interior of the house, indicated a new interest among Americans in looking back to what was thought to be the purest and earliest form of democracy. The reference to ancient Grecian ideas was especially important to American citizens in the early years of the nineteenth century since the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated in 1826. Many saw the Greek Revival-style as a unifying national architectural style that could contribute to a national identity. The Grecian taste was used to create grand, columned mansions as well as plain and inexpensive buildings.

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A variety of architectural pattern books helped spread the new styles and designs. Probably the single most widely used builders' guide in the antebellum period of North Carolina was Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter (1830).⁵ Benjamin's plates served as the models for numerous mantels, doors, architraves, entrances, and other moldings found in other antebellum houses throughout North Carolina.

Unlike Davie County, Rowan County and its county seat, Salisbury, were not isolated geographically or culturally. This is evident in the architectural survey of Rowan County. The most copied design of any pattern book, used in over a dozen Rowan County houses, is the mantel from plate 50 (Exhibit D) of Benjamin's book. This mantel is seen in the prestigious Owen-Harrison House (NR, 1983) and in the modest Mingus log house (NR, 1987). Often, the mantel is the only detail copied from the Benjamin pattern book.⁶ Four Rowan County houses which used The Practical House Carpenter as the major source of their woodwork are the Owen-Harrison House near the Millbridge community, the George Matthias Bernhardt House (NR, 1982) near the Rockwell community, the Osborne Giles Foard House near the Cleveland community and the Hartman-Linn House near the Trading Ford community.⁷

The O. G. Foard House is very similar to the Foard-Tatum House. The floorplan and style are the same. Major differences include using different designs from the pattern book, plaster walls and a winding stair taken from Owen Biddle's The Young Carpenter's Assistant (1805). Osborne Giles Foard, orphaned first cousin to John Cicero Foard, for whom the Foard-Tatum House was built, was raised as a brother to J. C. Foard after his parents died. O. G. Foard married Lucile L. Ellis (1818-1845), the sister of John Willis Ellis who later served as governor of North Carolina from 1859 until 1861. O. G. Foard was elected to the House of Commons as a whig in 1850. He built a plantation house on a tract of land he had purchased in 1838 near Cleveland in Rowan County. As mentioned earlier, it also contains many details from Benjamin's pattern book. The familial closeness of the O. G. Foard and J. C. Foard, together with the apparent sophistication of O. G. Foard and his wife, could explain the similarity of the houses. This could also have been a conduit for the Greek Revival style into the more isolated Davie County. The O. G. Foard House still exists but has been moved several times.⁸

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The architectural survey of neighboring Iredell County reveals only five houses which indicate an awareness of the then-fashionable Benjamin designs. Four of the five houses are on the NR: McClelland-Davis House (NR, 1980) and Wood Lawn (NR, 1980), Johnson-Neel House (NR, 1975) and Mount Mourne (NR, 1974); while the remaining one is the Joseph Chambers House. The same architect possibly built the entire group.⁹ The architecture of southern Iredell County, where most of these houses are located, was heavily influenced by its association with nearby Charlotte and was not an isolated rural area like Davie County.

In most rural areas, the builder usually applied selected motifs from the Benjamin publication, such as a single mantel in the parlor¹⁰ from the publication to suggest an awareness of the latest taste.¹⁰ The unknown builder of the Foard-Tatum house, however, used the book almost exclusively for numerous details throughout the house. Almost whimsically, he used a different design for each mantel, architrave or surround and corner block for each room. No other extant dwelling in Davie County displays such widespread use of Benjamin's motifs. One other house, the Howell-Brown-Sanford House (ca. 1850, - listed in Mocksville, NC NR Historic District, 1990) made use of a mantel and surrounds and corner blocks from Benjamin's publication.¹¹ All other houses remaining in the county of the period display vernacular Greek Revival-style woodwork and details. According to local historian Kirk Franklin Mohney, these features make the Foard-Tatum house "one of the county's most significant interior finishes".¹²

Prior to the 1840s, pattern books consisted of builders' guides for details with few, if any, elevations. Perhaps this is why the builder of the Foard-Tatum house relied on the then traditional Federal vocabulary for the exterior plan, yet he utilized one of the few exterior plates by Benjamin for the front entrance as well as the window surrounds and corner blocks. Greek Revival exteriors did not appear in Davie County until the 1850s when the pattern books began to include elevation details.¹³

The Davie County Historical and Genealogical Society has adopted the Foard-Tatum House front entrance, derived from Benjamin's plate 28 (Exhibit A), for its logo.¹⁴

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Foard family settled in the area known as the Forks of the Yadkin in the late eighteenth century. A number of very prosperous plantations were established by members of the family on both sides of the South Yadkin River in Davie and Rowan Counties.

Although the exact construction date of the Foard-Tatum House and the identity of its carpenter are unknown, it is possible John Cicero Foard (1821-1892), son of John Foard (1790-1866) built it for his bride. He married Sarah W. Young (1823-1856) after registering the marriage bond in Rowan County on December 23, 1843. By 1845, Foard owned at least four slaves who worked the 717 acres (valued at \$2,509) that his father later deeded to him in 1849 (Book 3, Page 112). By 1850 the number of slaves he owned had increased to eighteen. Foard sold 320 acres of his plantation including the dwelling to Ezra Washington Tatum (1817-1895) on November 25, 1854 for the sum of \$3245 (Book 4, Page 10). It is not clear why Foard sold his house and the surrounding 320 acres, but he and his family still lived in Davie County in 1860, where he still owned over 750 acres at that time.¹⁵

Historian Bruce S. Cheeseman characterizes "the Tatum family as one of the oldest and most prominent of the Cherry Hill-Jerusalem area of Davie County" in his publication Kerr Mill and the Mill Bridge Community.¹⁶ Jesse Tatum (1777-1855) was born near Petersburg, Virginia, and migrated and settled as neighbors to the Foards in the late eighteenth century. Jesse Tatum, who was the father of Ezra Washington Tatum, purchased 200 acres from John Foard in 1850 for five hundred and sixty dollars (Book 3, page 444) that adjoined the tract he already owned. John Foard also witnessed Jesse Tatum's will. E. W. Tatum married Sophia Catherine Click (1823-1892) on December 24, 1846. The 1850 census listed them as living with his father.

The 1860 census shows Ezra Washington Tatum's plantation was valued at \$3,888 and that he had five slaves. He purchased 80 more acres from John C. Foard in 1864 (Book 4, Page 505) giving him a total of 400 acres in the house tract. All of this 400 acre tract is still owned by descendants of E. W. Tatum. He was a substantial businessman who operated a mill and store, later known as S. J. Tatum Company, with his sons at Jerusalem. He also purchased an interest in a grist mill from John C. Foard in 1855 for \$1200 (Book 4, Page 506). Branson's Business Directory indicates that Tatum remained an owner in the Foard Tatum Grist Mill at least till 1869.

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E. W. and Sophia Tatum occupied the house the remainder of their lives. They had nine children, seven of whom reached maturity. Ezra Washington Tatum served his community as a member of several school boards and was a dedicated Christian. He was a charter member of Jerusalem Baptist Church and was Superintendent of Sunday School for twenty-six years.

Upon E. W. Tatum's death, the house passed to their daughter Margaret Elizabeth Tatum Fleming(1857-1909), wife of Robert M. Fleming(1849-1913). The Flemings later moved away and their heirs sold the house and land to her brother, Albert Ezra Tatum(1861-1940), in 1925 (Book 27, Page 592; Book 29, Pages 2 and 58).¹⁷ A. E. Tatum used the house as a tenant house. It remained a tenant house until it was abandoned in 1964. Upon A. E. Tatum's death, the house passed to his daughter, Mary Tatum Moore. Her brother, Ezra Carl Tatum, and his son, Ezra Carl Tatum, Jr., bought the property in 1953 (Book 54, Page 113). Ezra Carl Tatum, Jr. bought his father's portion of the tract in 1959 (Book 69, Page 348) from his father's estate.¹⁸ E. C. Tatum, Jr. transferred the house, together with the surrounding six acres and outbuildings to the current owners, Robert W. and Kathy Tatum Crews. Kathy Tatum Crews is the daughter of Ezra Carl Tatum, Jr. They want to stabilize the house immediately and hope to restore it soon, possibly for use as a bed and breakfast.

Endnotes

1.Hood, Davyd Foard. The Architecture of Rowan County: A Catalogue and History of Surviving 18th, 19th and Early 20th Century Structures (Salisbury: Rowan County Historic Properties Commission, 1983), p. 18.

2.Wall, James W. History of Davie County in the Forks of the Yadkin (Mocksville, NC: Davie County Historical Publishing Association, 1969; Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1985), p.19.

3.Mohney, Kirk Franklin. The Historic Architecture of Davie County, North Carolina: An Interpretative Analysis and Documentary Catalogue (Mocksville: Davie County Historical and Genealogical Society, 1986), p.7.

4.Ibid., p. 166.

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5. Bisher, Catherine W. "Asher Benjamin's Practical House Carpenter in North Carolina," Carolina Comments, XXVII, No. 3 (May, 1979), p. 70.

6. Hood, Architecture, p. 43-44.

7. Ibid., p. 58.

8. Ibid., pp. 112-113.

9. Little-Stokes, Ruth and Freeze, Gary. An Inventory of Historic Architecture of Iredell County, NC (Raleigh, NC: Division of Archives and History: NC Department of Cultural Resources, 1978), p. 50.

10. Bishir, pp. 69-71.

11. Mohney, Historic Architecture, p. 208.

12. Ibid., p. 12.

13. Ibid., p. 11.

14. Crews, Robert Winston. Interview with Ezra Carl Tatum, Jr., Mocksville, NC, June 25, 1993, interview notes in Foard-Tatum House file at Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, NC Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, NC

15. Mohney, Historic Architecture, p. 166.

16. Cheeseman, Bruce S. Kerr Mill and the Mill Bridge Community (Raleigh, NC: Rowan County Historical Properties Commission, 1980), p. 79.

17. Tatum, Pink and Moore, Pattie Tatum. Unpublished manuscript on Jesse Tatum and his Descendants located in the Davie County Public Library, Mocksville, NC.

18. Crews, Interview with E. C. Tatum, Jr.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bisher, Catherine W. "Asher Benjamin's Practical House Carpenter in North Carolina," Carolina Comments, XXVII, No. 3 (May, 1979).

Cheeseman, Bruce S. Kerr Mill and the Mill Bridge Community (Raleigh, NC: Rowan County Historical Properties Commission, 1980).

Davie County Deeds. Davie County Office Building, Mocksville, NC.

Hood, David Foard. The Architecture of Rowan County: A Catalogue and History of Surviving 18th, 19th and Early 20th Century Structures (Salisbury: Rowan County Historical Properties Commission, 1983).

Interview with owner Ezra Carl Tatum, June 1993.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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FOARD-TATUM HOUSE
DAVIE CO, NC

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

This is the verbal boundary description taken from the deed (Deed Book 172, Page 10) containing six acres and is defined as follows: beginning at a point in the road near the end of and at the east side of State Road 1101 (Tatum Road) North 32 degrees West; 53 feet 6 inches from the center of a large red oak and South 20 degrees East 804 feet 10 inches from a stake in the Southeast corner of Frank M. Tatum and E. C. Tatum, Jr.; thence South 82 degrees West 380 feet to a stake; thence South 5 degrees West 380 feet to a stake; thence south 5 degrees West 400 feet to an iron pin; thence North 82 degrees East 670 feet to an iron pin; thence North 5 degrees East 400 feet to an iron pin; thence South 82 degrees East 290 feet to the beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated parcel contains the house, the outbuildings and the surrounding six acres that were subdivided from the current Tatum farm and were deeded to Robert and Kathy Crews by her father, Ezra Carl Tatum, Jr. The six-acre parcel provides an appropriate setting for the ca. 1845 Foard-Tatum House.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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FOARD-TATUM HOUSE
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Section number PHOTOGRAPHS _____
Page 1

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION APPLIES TO ALL PHOTOGRAPHS CONTAINED
WITHIN THIS NOMINATION TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES.

FOARD-TATUM HOUSE
End of SR 1101, near Cooleemee, NC
Davie County, NC

Photographed by Robert W. Crews, June 27, 1993

Original negatives in the possession of:
State Historic Preservation Office
North Carolina Division of Archives and History
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27611

DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL PHOTOGRAPHS BY PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER

1. Photograph of the exterior of the Foard-Tatum house looking at the north-east side of the house.
2. Photograph of the exterior of the Foard-Tatum house looking at the south-west side of the house.
3. Photograph of the log smokehouse looking at the north-east side of the smokehouse.
4. Photograph of the log corncrib looking at the east side (front) of it.
5. Photograph of the log barn looking at the southeast side (front) of it.
6. Photograph of the interior side of the front door from downstairs in the center hall. This door is derived from Plate 28 (Exhibit A) of Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter (1830).
7. Photograph of the stairs and downstairs center hall taken from the front door. The exterior door is an eight panel variation from Plate 39-figure 3 (Exhibit F) of Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter (1830).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

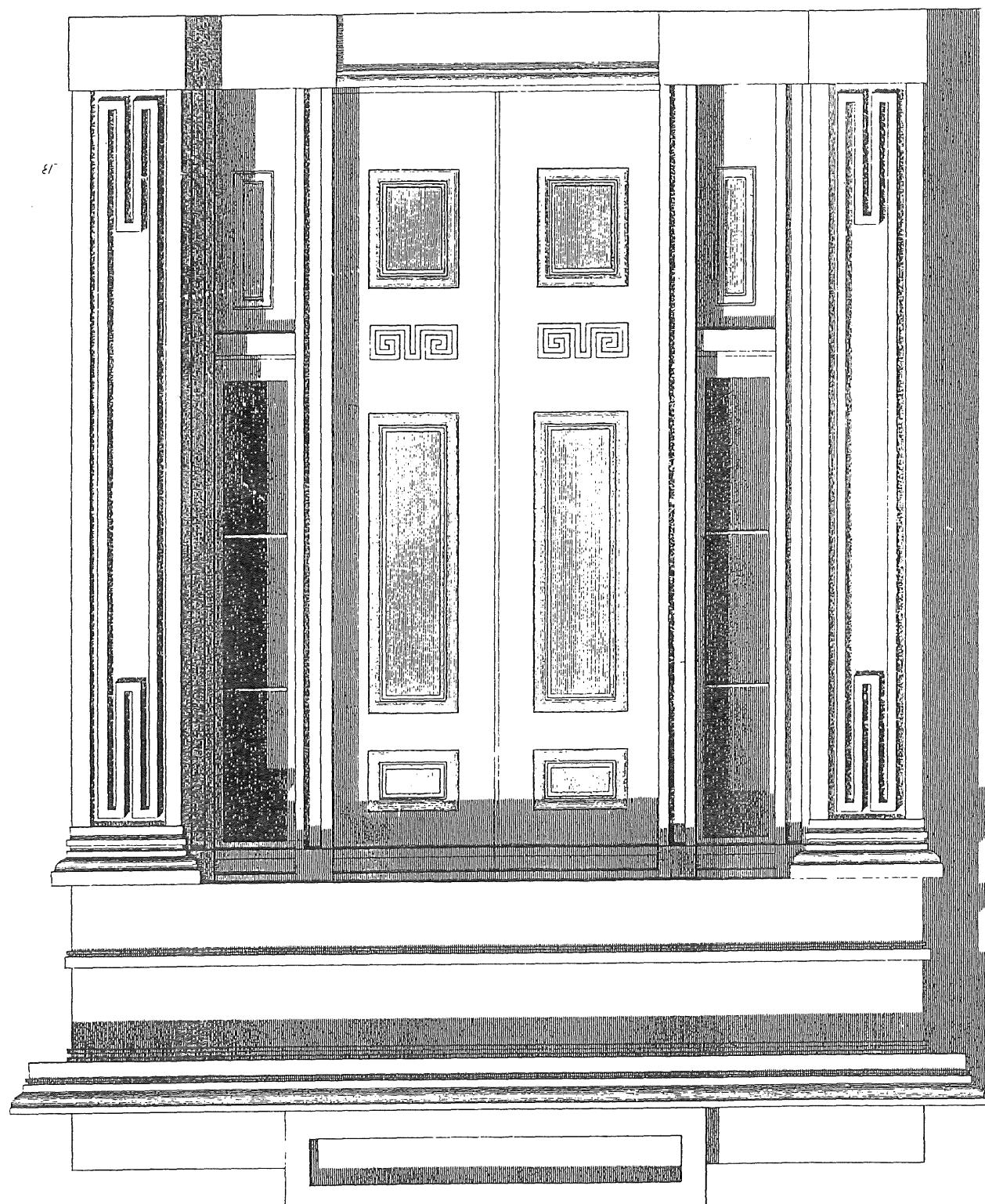
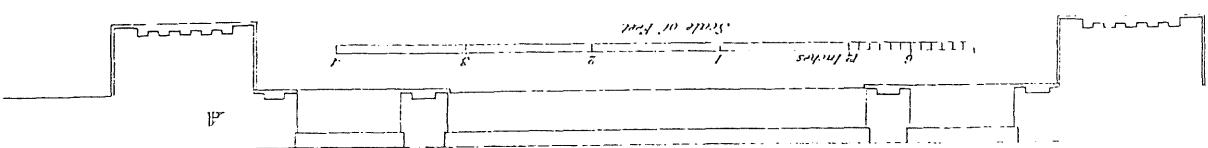
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

PHOTOGRAPHS 2

FOARD-TATUM HOUSE
DAVIE CO., NC

Section number _____ Page _____

-
8. Photograph of the architrave or surround with corner block and crown molding used downstairs center hall. The architrave is from Plate 46-fourth example (Exhibit B) of Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter (1830).
 9. Photograph of the mantel in the front west room. The mantel is from Plate 51 (Exhibit E) of Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter (1830).
 10. Photograph of the window on the left of the mantel in the front west room. The architrave or surround with corner block is from Plate 47-first example (Exhibit G) and the base molding is from Plate 41-second example (Exhibit H) of Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter (1830).
 11. Photograph of the crown molding in the front west room. The crown molding is from Plate 37-figure 3 (Exhibit J) of Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter (1830).
 12. Photograph of the mantel in the front east room. The mantel is from Plate 50 (Exhibit D) of Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter (1830).
 13. Photograph of the door to the west upstairs room from the center hall. The door has its original wood graining and Carpenter lock. The architrave or surround with corner block is from Plate 46-third example (Exhibit B) and the door is from Plate 39-figure 4 (Exhibit F) of Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter (1830).
 14. Photograph of the mantel in the large upstairs room to the west. The mantel is from Plate 49 (Exhibit C) and the base molding is from Plate 44-first example (Exhibit I) of Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter (1830).
 15. Photograph of the architrave or surround with corner block used in the large upstairs room to the west. The architrave is from Plate 46-first example (Exhibit B) of Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter (1830).
 16. Photograph of the crown molding in the large upstairs room to the west.
 17. Photograph of the door to the upstairs center hall from inside the small southeast room. The architrave or surround with corner block is from Plate 46-sixth example (Exhibit B) of Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter (1830).



PL. 28

DO NOT SCALE DRAWING FOR THIS EXHIBIT

EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT B

AIR CHIMNEYS.

PL. 16.

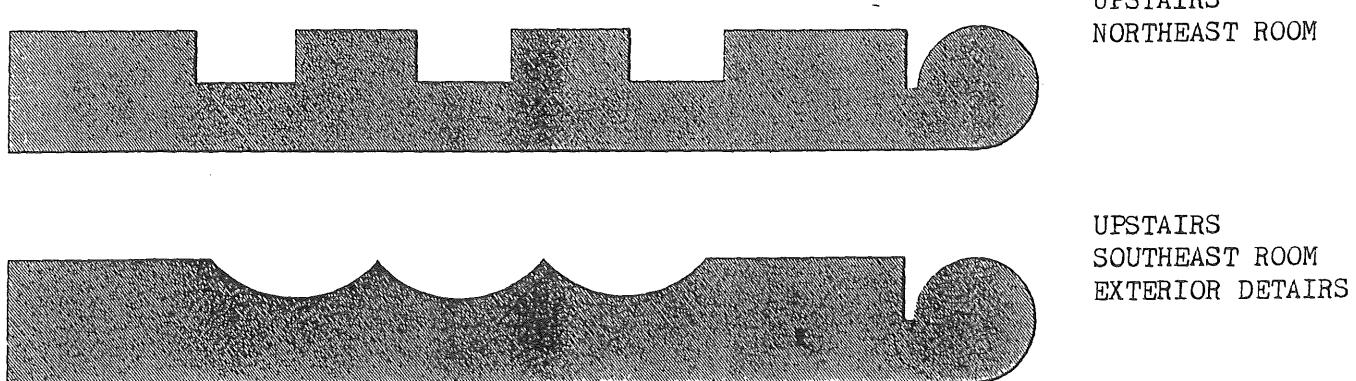
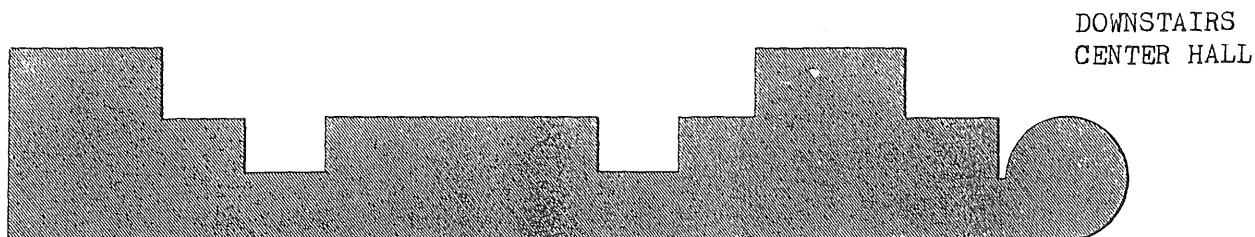
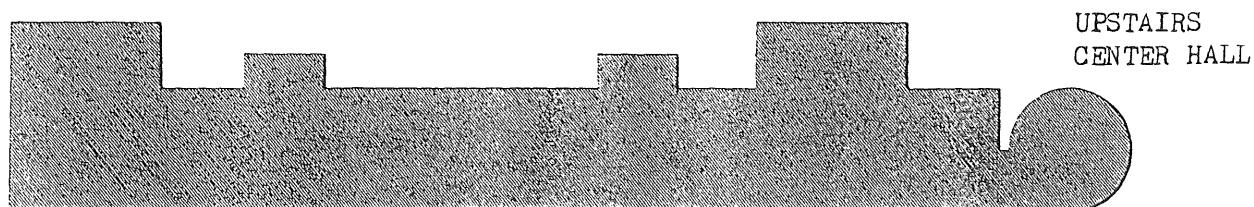
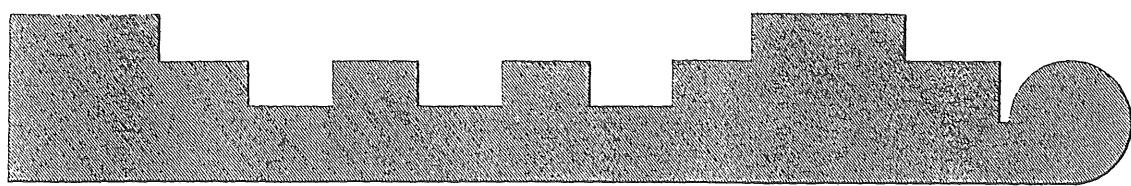
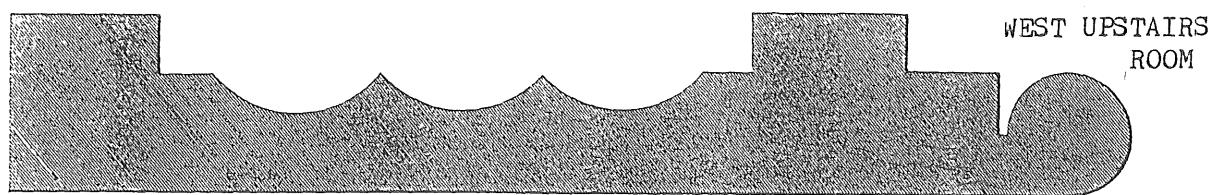
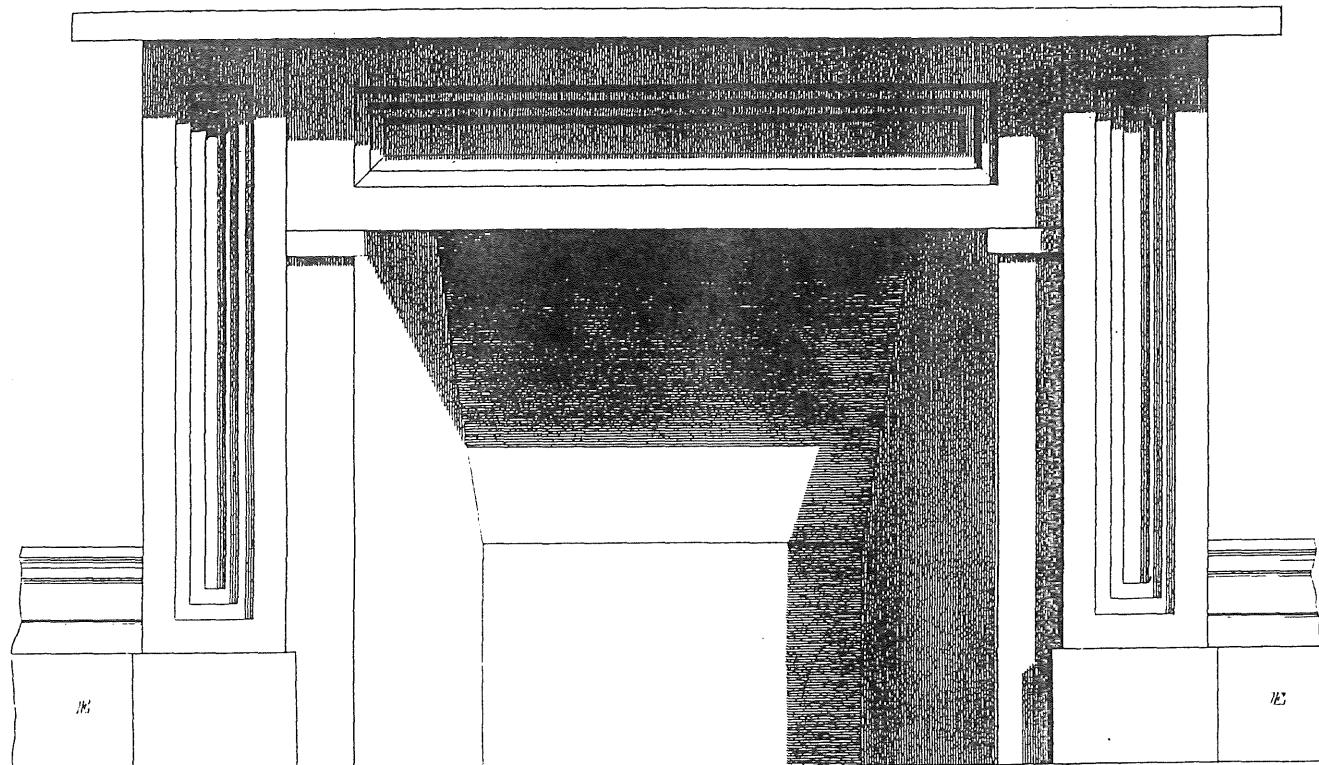
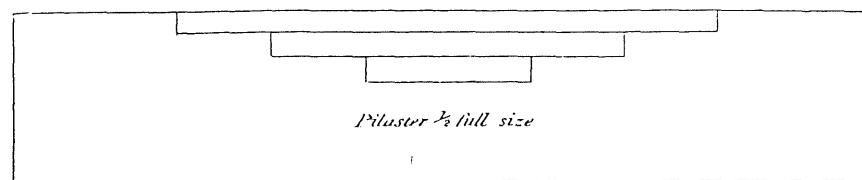


EXHIBIT C

CHIMNEY PIECE

PL. 49



Scale of feet & inches

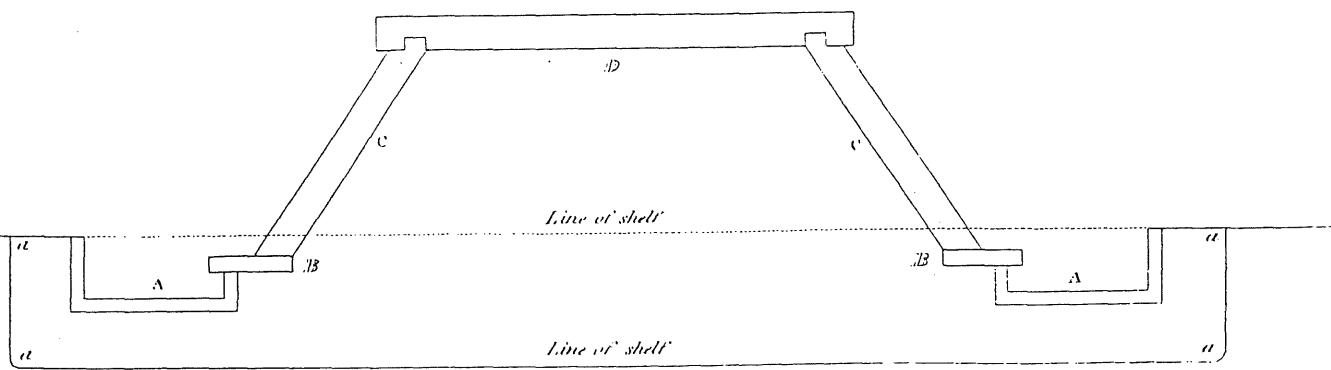


EXHIBIT D

CHIMNEY PIPING

PL. 50

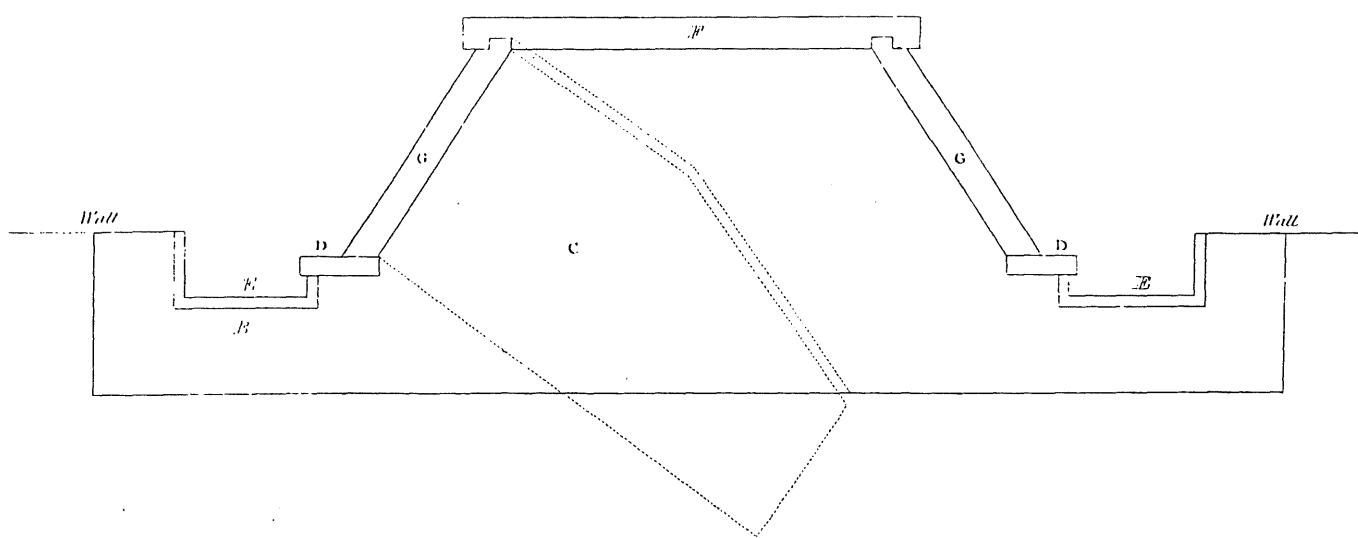
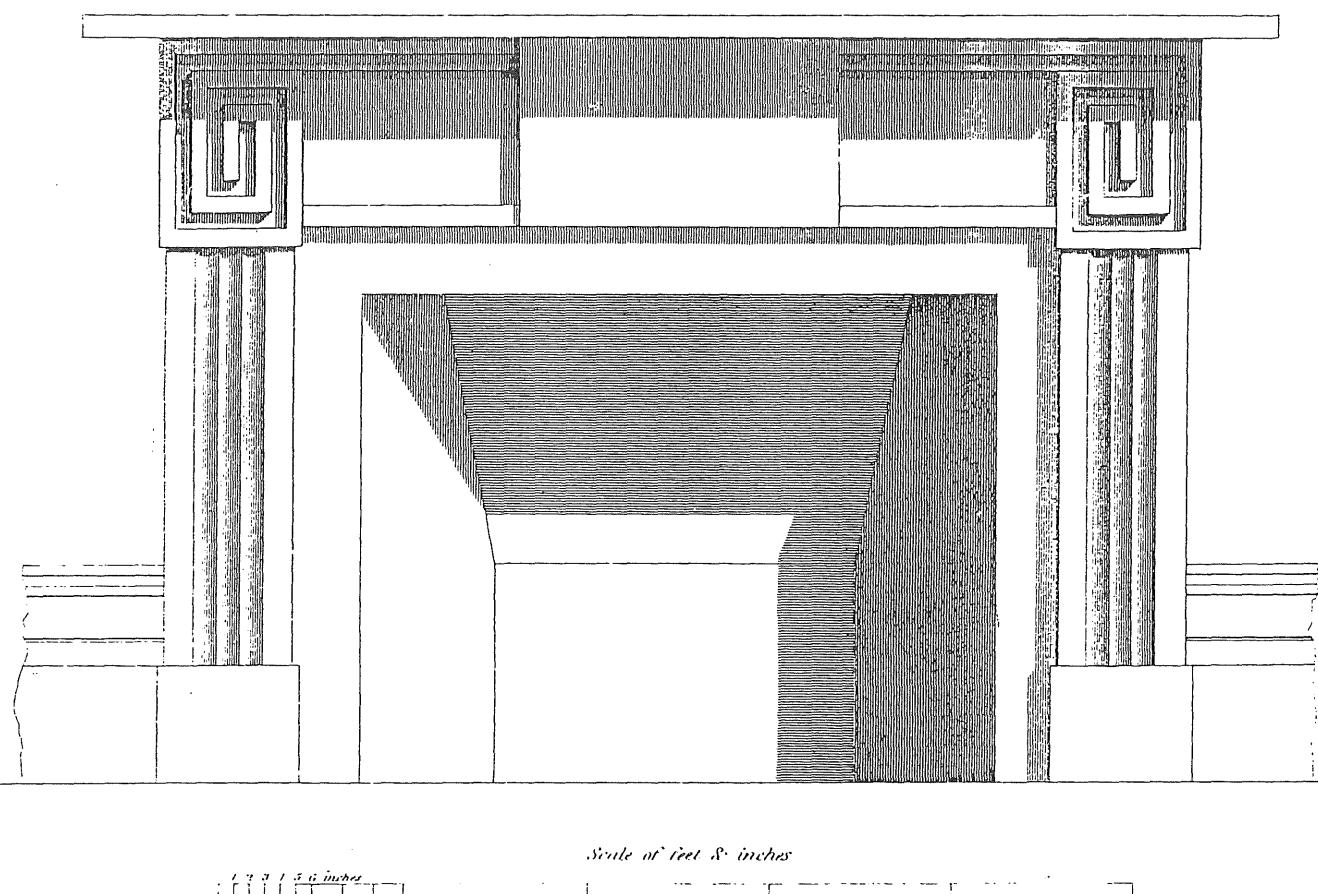
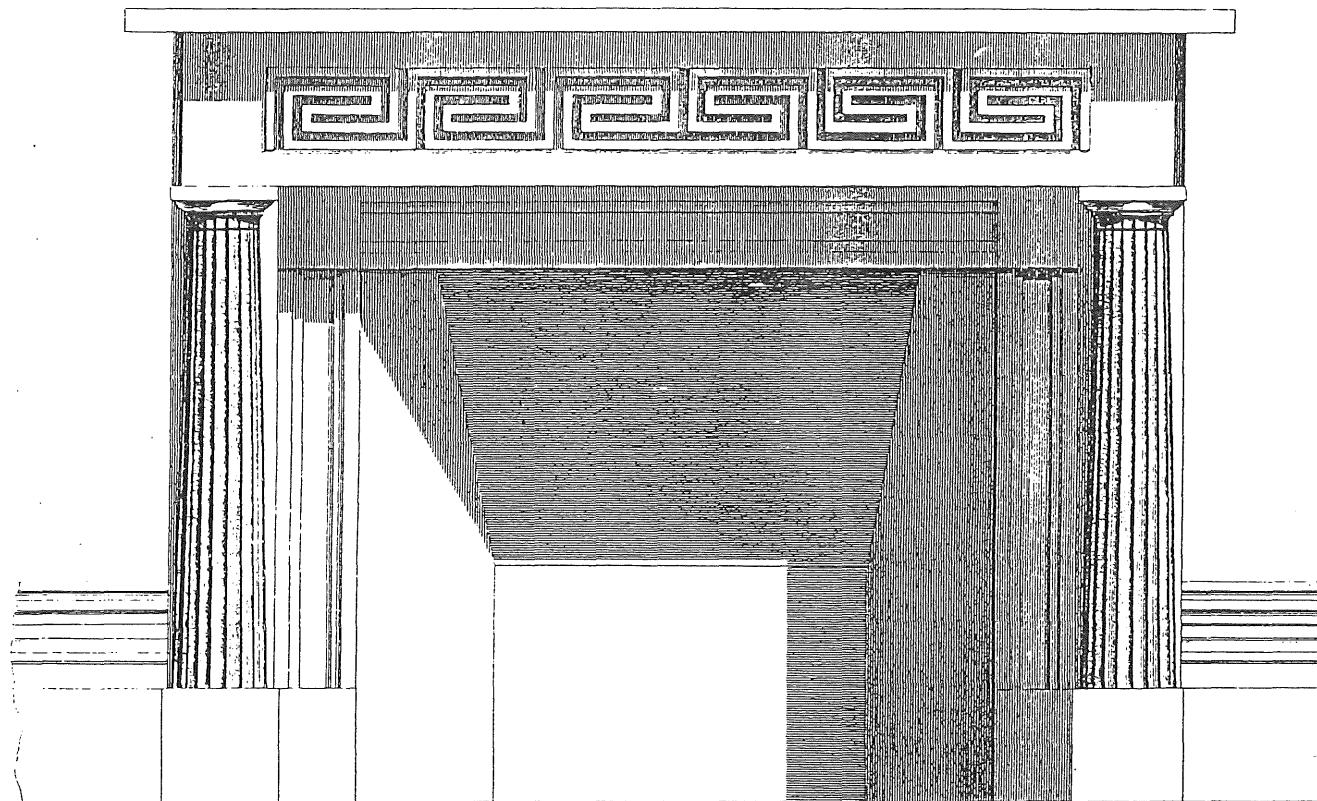
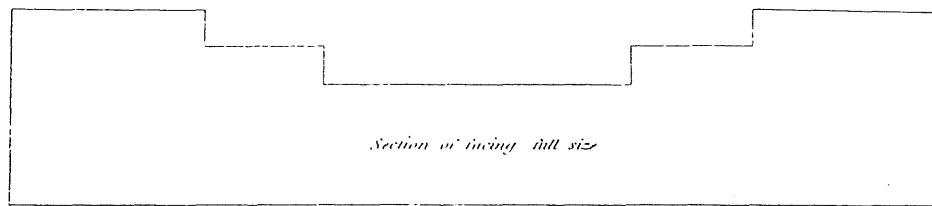


EXHIBIT E

COLUMNAR PIECE

Pl. 51



Scale of feet & inches

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

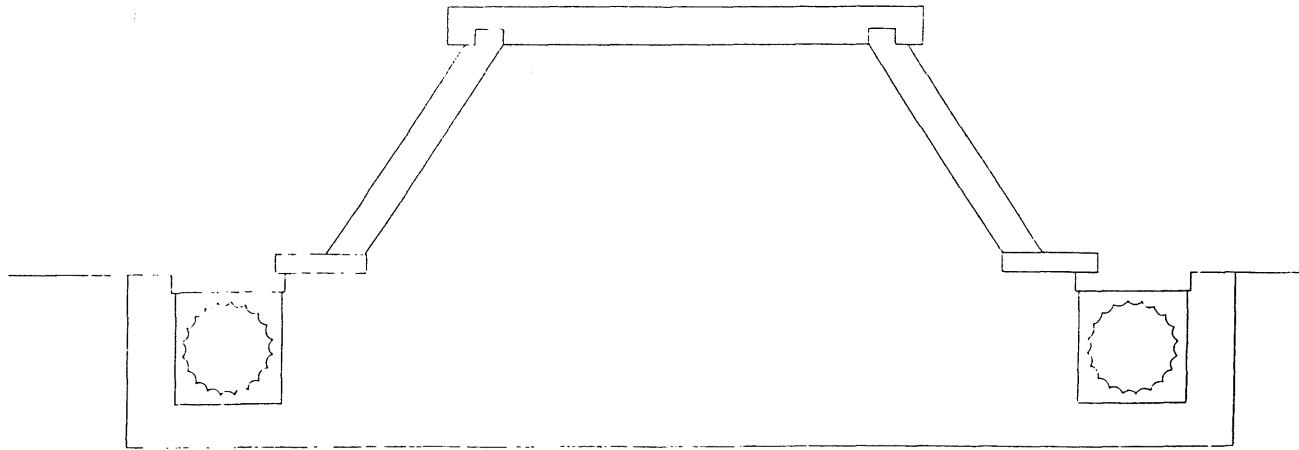


EXHIBIT F
DESIGNS FOR DOORS

PL.39

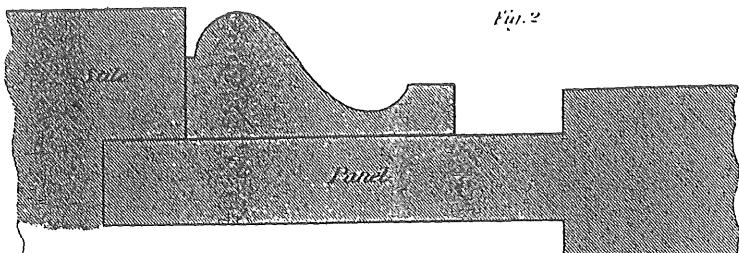
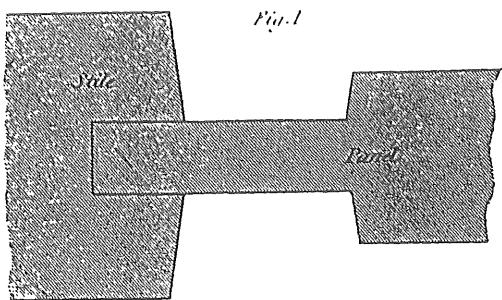
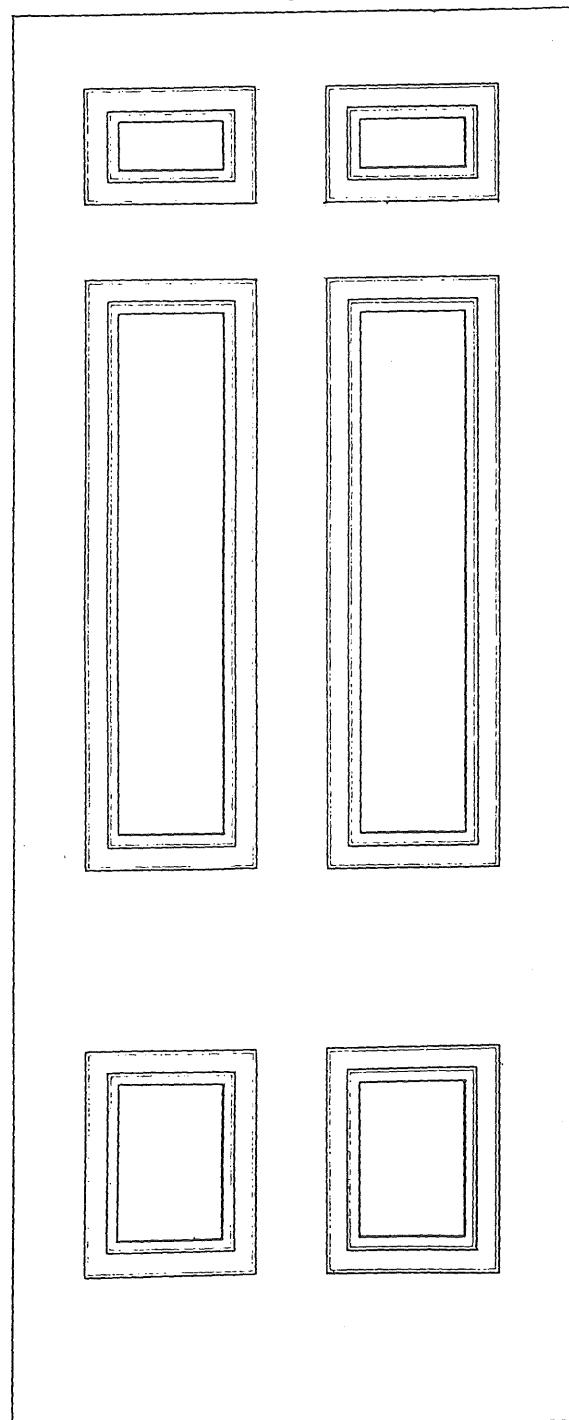
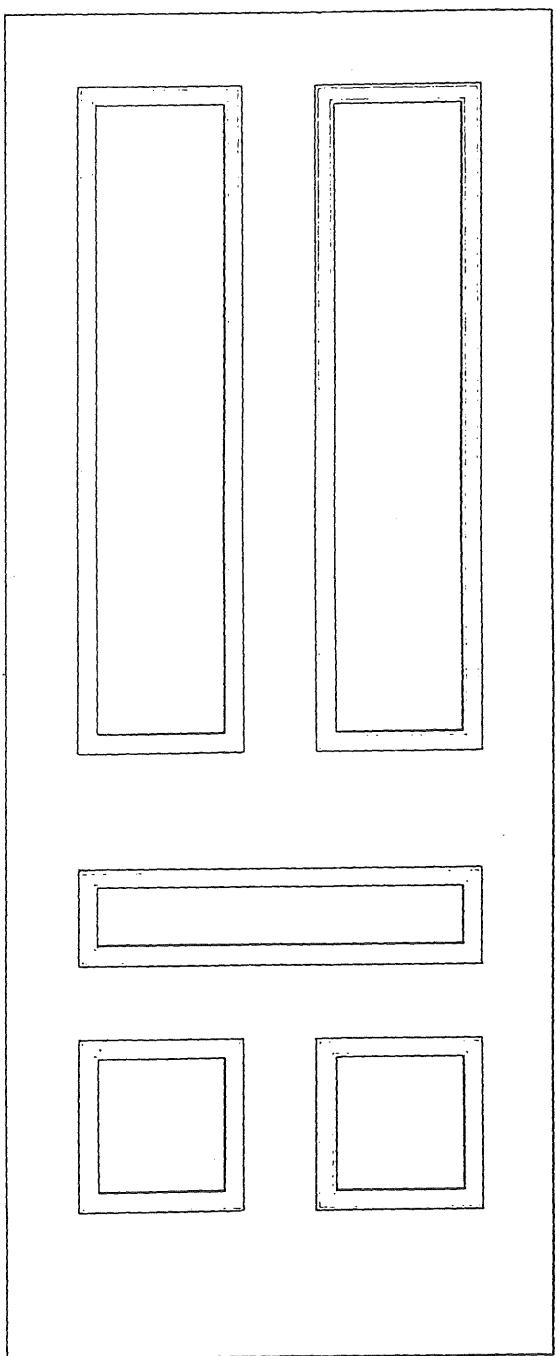


Fig. 3



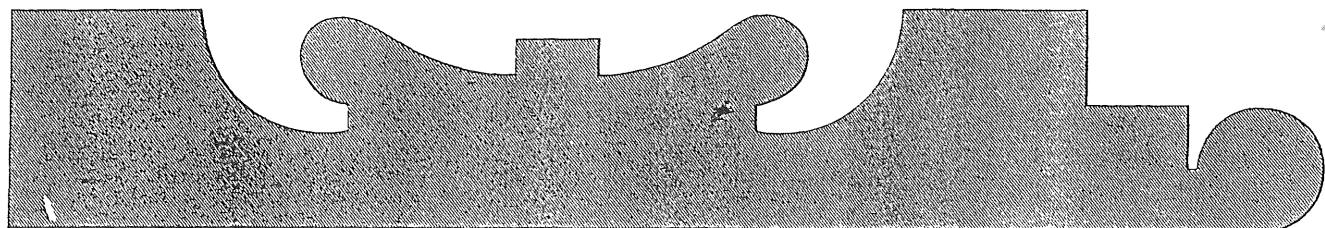
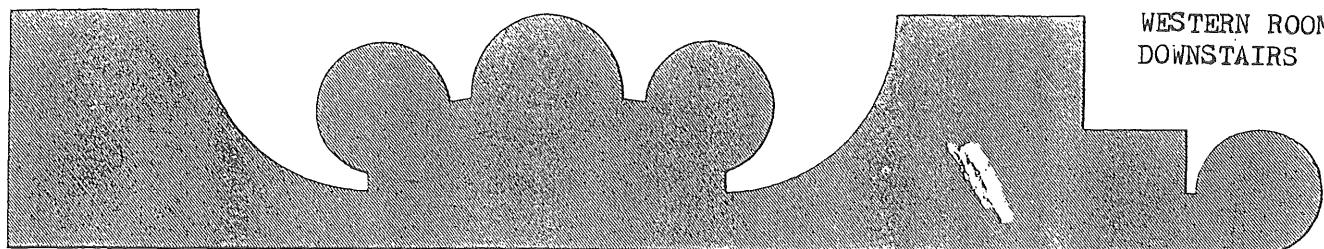
Scale - 1 inch to a foot.

EXHIBIT G

LAW CHIEFTAINES.

PL. 47.

WESTERN ROOM
DOWNSTAIRS



EASTERN ROOM
DOWNSTAIRS

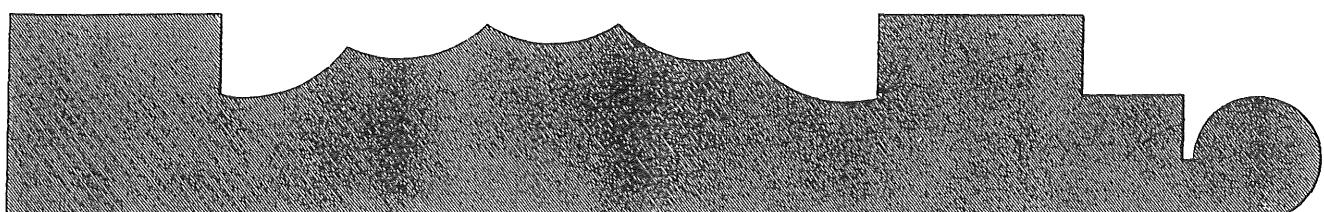
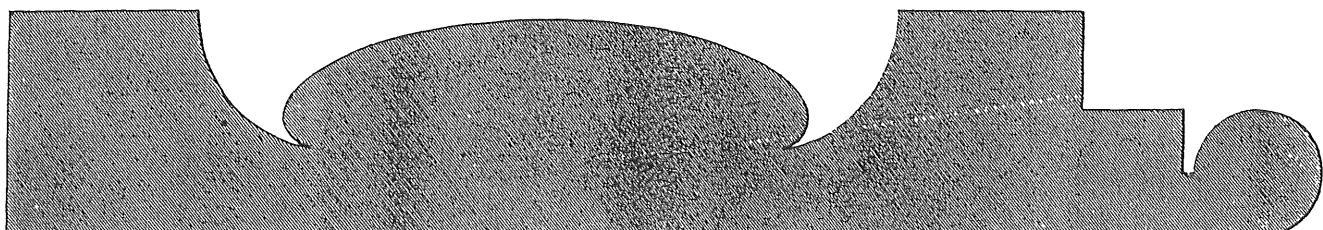
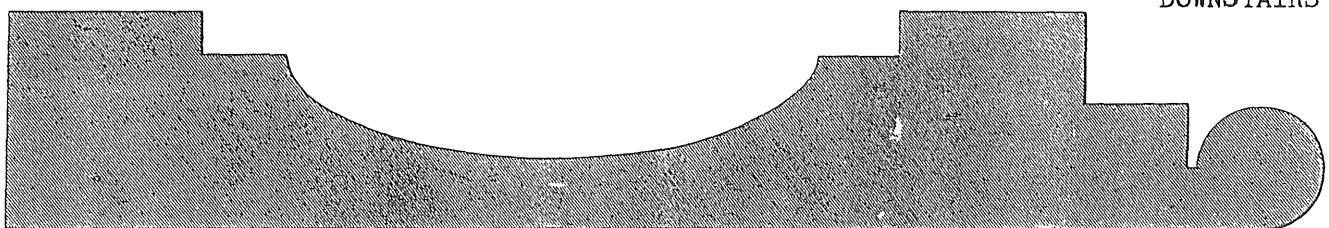
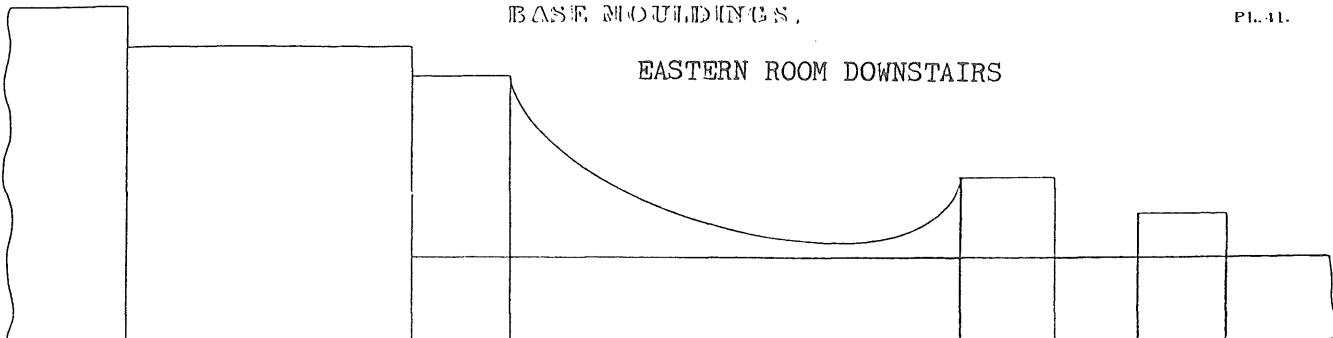


EXHIBIT H

BASE MOULDINGS.

PL. 41.

EASTERN ROOM DOWNSTAIRS



WESTERN ROOM DOWNSTAIRS

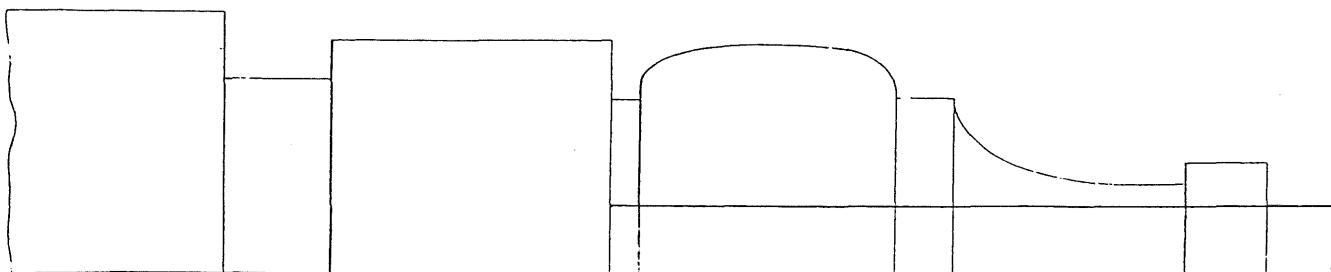
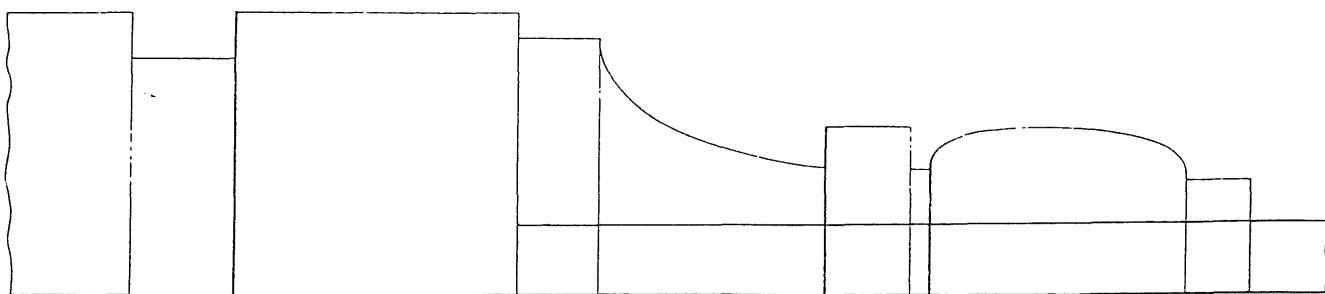
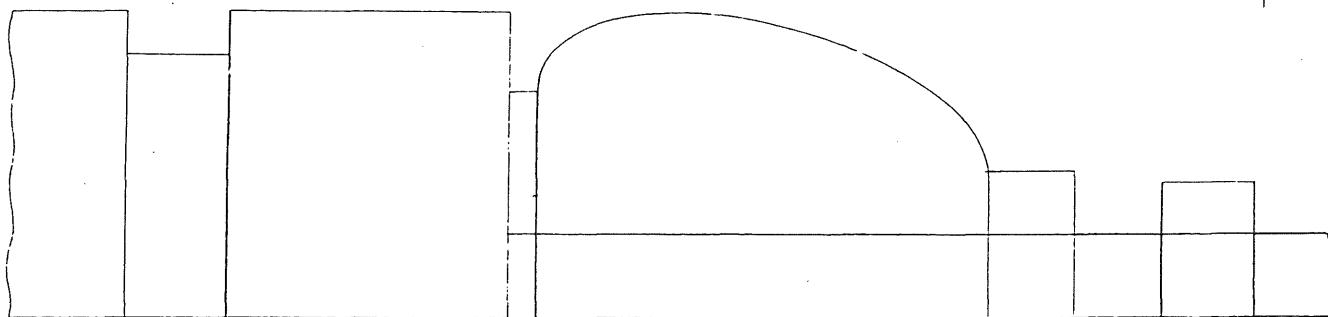
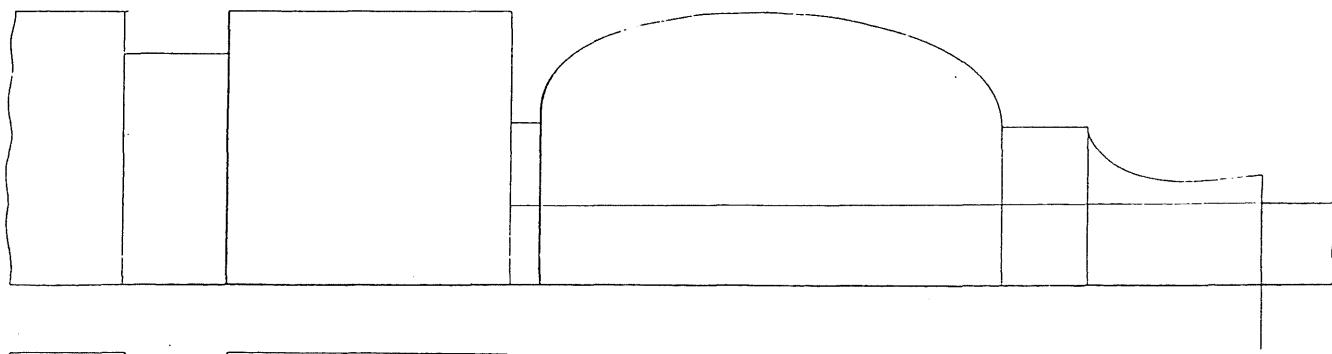


EXHIBIT I

BASE MOULDINGS

PL. II

CENTER HALL DOWNSTAIRS
& BACK PORCH
WEST UPSTAIRS ROOM

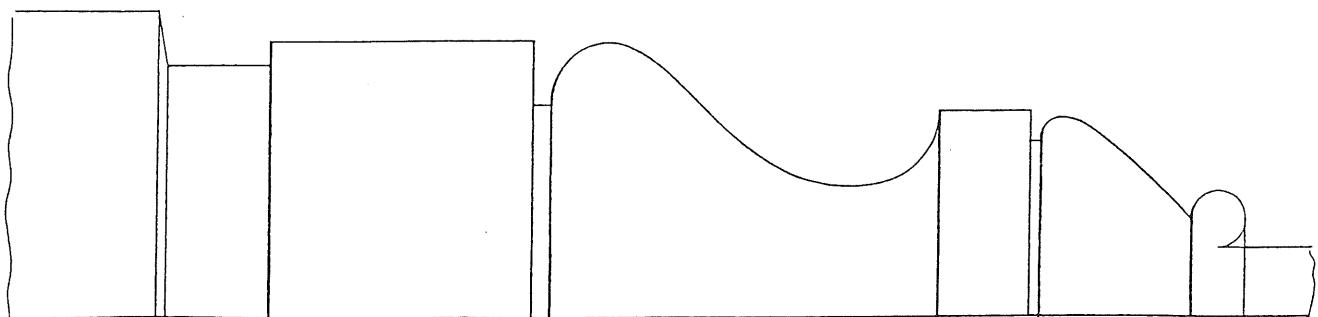
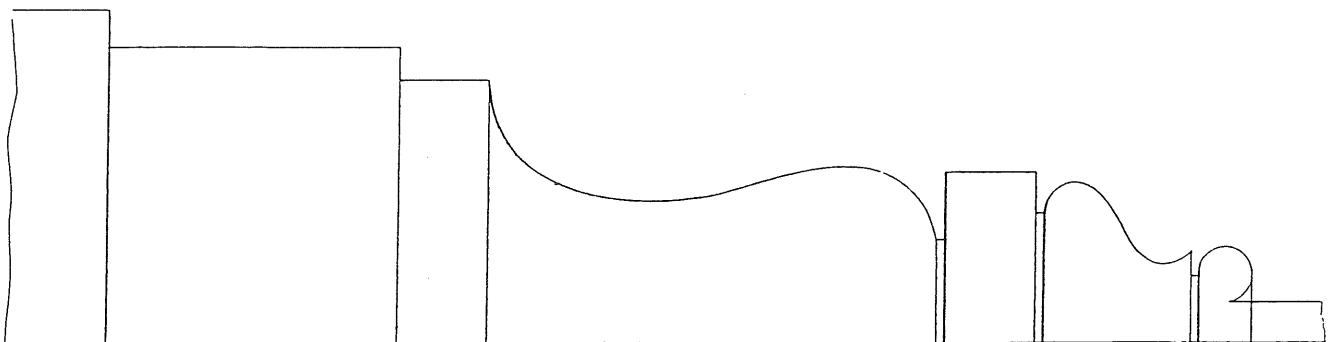
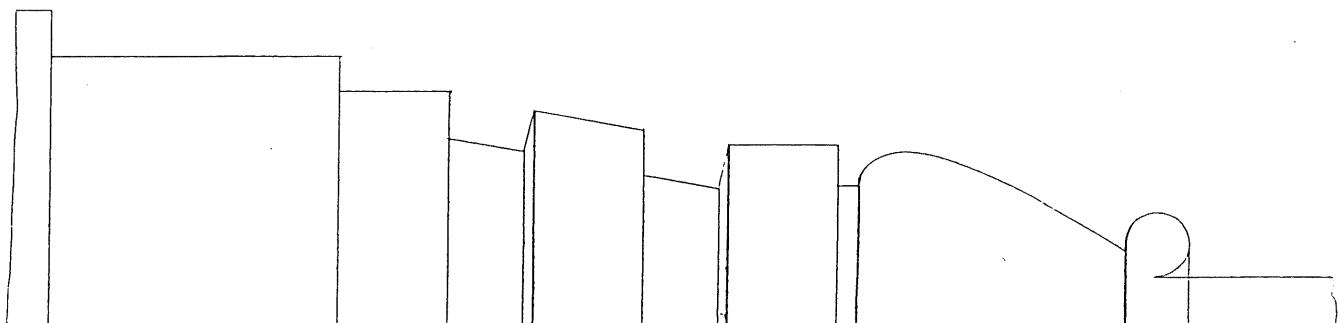
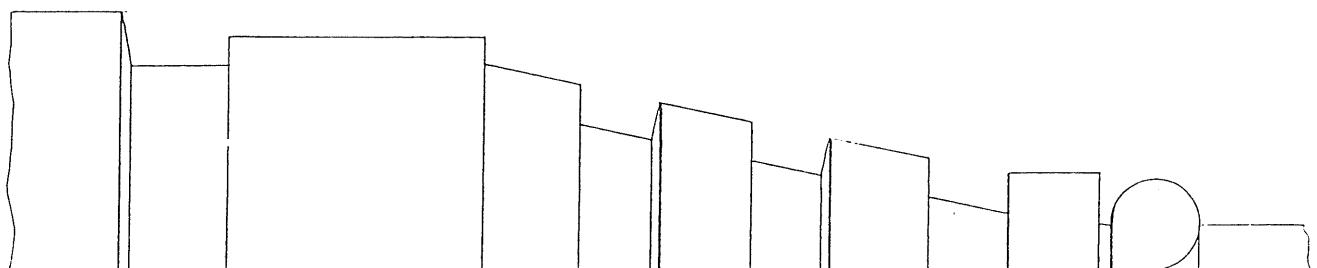
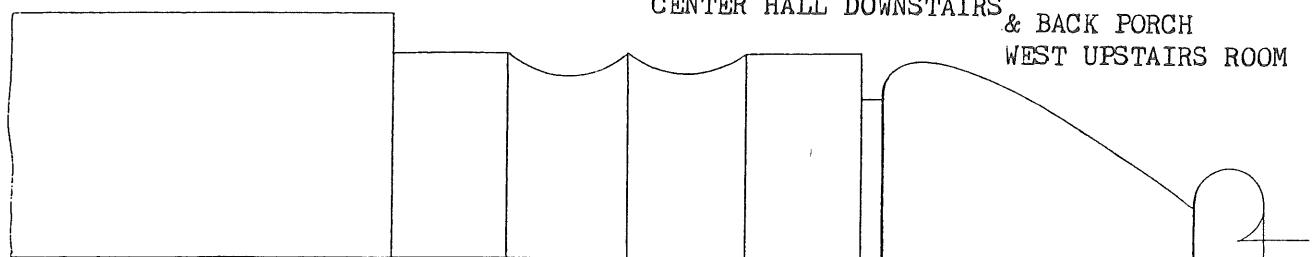


EXHIBIT J

DESIGNS FOR STUCCO CORNICES.

PL. 37.

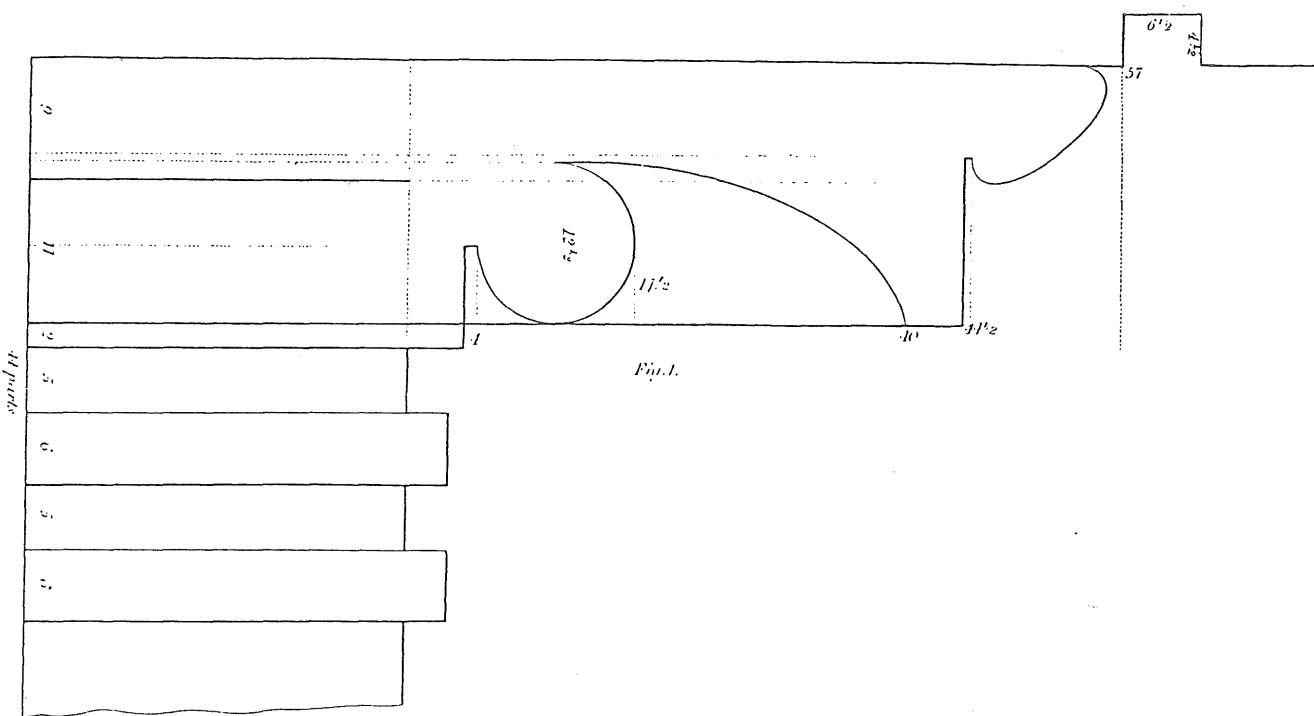


Fig. 2.

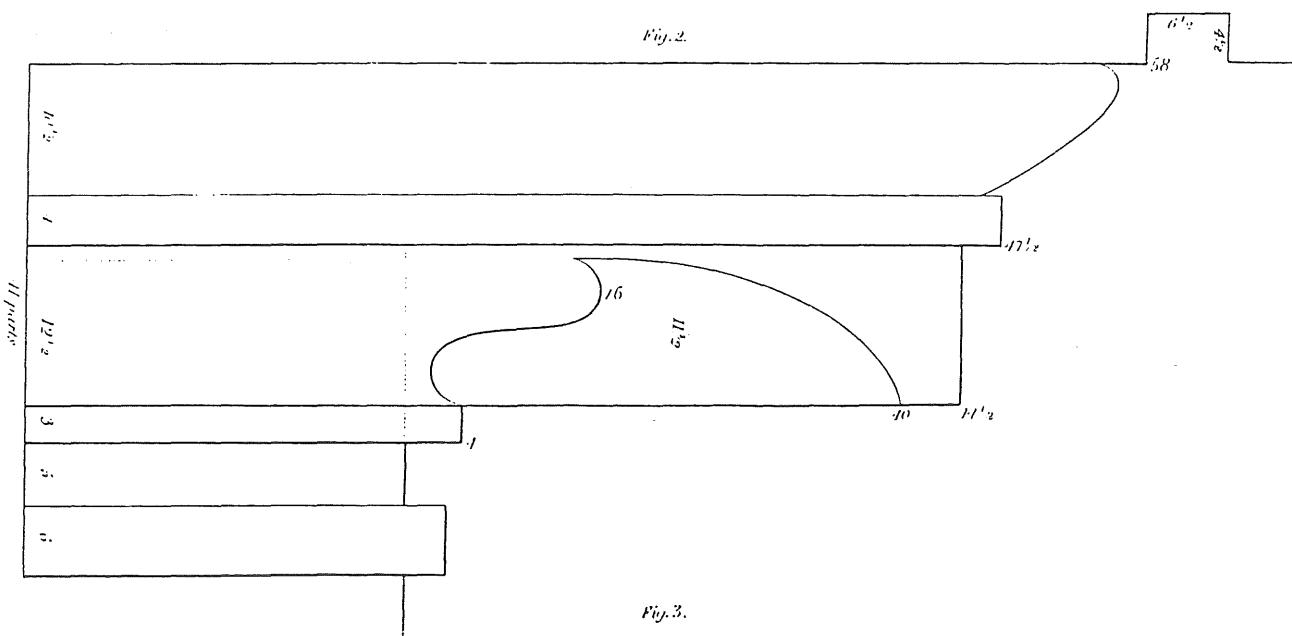
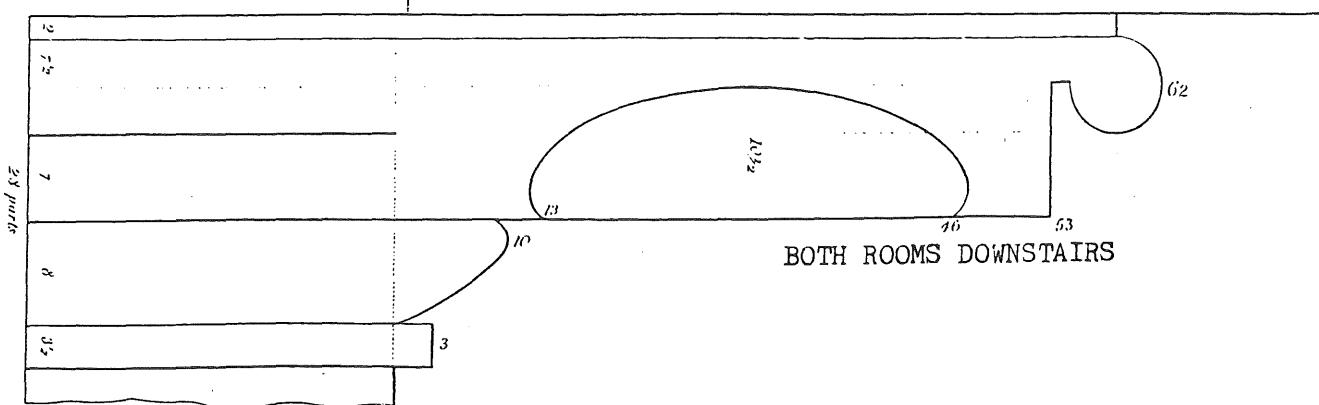
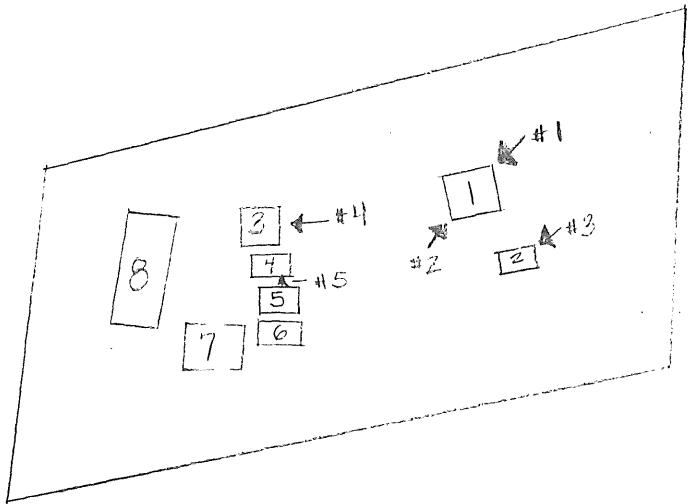


Fig. 3.



SKETCH MAP:



↑ North

1. House (C)
2. Smokehouse (C)
3. Corncrib (C)
4. Shed (NC)
5. Small Barn (NC)
6. Dairy Barn (NC)
7. Large Barn (NC)
8. Large Barn (NC)

* indicates photo # and vantage point

FOARD-TATUM HOUSE DAVIE County, N.C.

DAVIE County Tax Map No. N-5; Approximate Scale 1:200 (enlarged)
Photocopy of tax map N-5

