

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 Ivy Burne

other names/site number Hodges, John Murchison, Sr., House

2. Location

street & number E. side NC 217 0.4 mi. So. of Jct. with SR 2027

N/A not for publication

city, town Linden

vicinity

state North Carolina

code NC

county Harnett

code 085

zip code 28356

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>8</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>9</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
None

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.

Signature of certifying official

Date

7-29-91

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): _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/processing

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

Log

roof Asphalt shingle

other Plank

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Ivey Burne is a 130 acre tract of woods and farmland located on the north bank of the Little River in southern Harnett County. At the west end of the tract, in a large grove of mature oak and other trees, is the two-story, frame, vernacular Italianate/Queen Anne style farmhouse, built in stages between 1872 and 1910. Behind and to the northeast of the house are seven outbuildings, mostly dating from the 1870s to 1910, including a board and batten kitchen, a plank smokehouse, a log corn crib and tobacco barn and a frame generator house.

INVENTORY LIST

Key

C = Contributing

NC = Noncontributing

OB = Other Building

S = Structure

SI = Site

(C) 1. Main House

The main house at Ivy Burne sits back from the road at the apex of an unpaved, semi-circular drive. A broad lawn to the front and northwest of the house is filled with a grove of large white oaks, mature magnolias and several other types of trees.

According to family tradition, the original house was built between 1872 and 1874 as a one-story, L-shaped building oriented to the north, where the main road then passed. Late in the 19th century the road was moved to the west of the property. The house was expanded to two stories (probably in the late 1880s) and, as a consequence of the road change, reoriented to the west.

The front (west) section of the house is two stories, with a side gable roof that has returns. At each gable end are external chimneys with high, stepped shoulders and corbelled caps. Centered in the three-bay, front elevation is a projecting, two-story, gabled bay that is open on the first floor. The enclosed second level has angled

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corners, at the tops of which horizontal brackets support the projecting gable returns. The gabled face of this bay is shingled with octagon butt shingles and has an ornamented round louver. The central portion of the second level bay is clapboarded and has narrow, one-over-one windows: a pair in the center and one each at the angled corners. Along the bottom of these windows runs a board water table, and below it are cove butt shingles.

Running across the front elevation below the bay is a shallow, hipped front porch. The second level of the bay is actually supported by a four column portion of this porch that breaks forward. The heavy porch columns are chamfered, with lamb's tongue, and have simple bases and caps. Between the columns is a railing with turned balusters.

The front entrance to the house consists of a pair of two-panel doors with sidelights and a multi-pane transom. Windows on the first floor of the building are large, with six over six sash, while the second floor windows are generally smaller and have four over four or one over one sash.

Extending from the southeast corner of the front section of the house is a one-story, gable-roofed ell (the original portion of the house), fronted on the north by a long, hipped porch. This porch has chamfered columns matching those of the front, but the railings between are plain pickets. Two doors and three windows open into the ell from under the porch. Another pair of doors opens into the front portion of the house. Perched atop the rear ell at the west end is a second-floor, gable-roofed bathroom addition of about 1910. On the south side of the rear ell is a lower, hipped and shed rear wing. This wing apparently represents an original rear room and adjoining porch, now enclosed, with a ca. 1910 shed addition of a room and small porch.

A hipped-roofed, nearly square kitchen wing was added to the south side of the main house in 1910, connected by a short, gable-roofed hallway. On the front of this connector are two six over six windows with semi-circular fanlights from that same period. The kitchen itself has large, six over six windows and a small, stove chimney on the south side. At the rear of the kitchen wing is a hipped porch, now screened in.

The interior of the front portion of the house has a shallow central stair hall with flanking rooms. The dogleg stair rises to an intermediate landing and then to an upper landing on the second floor. Both the main and landing newel posts are vernacular, hand-turned shapes, as are the balusters of the stair railings. The closed stair string is panelled. At the back of the stair hall is a pair of two-

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panelled doors leading onto the back porch. Both the north and south front rooms have high ceilings, picture moldings, heavy post and lintel mantels, high baseboards, flat board window and door surrounds, and four panel doors.

The rear ell contains two similar, high-ceilinged rooms, the current dining room and the original dining room, later a bedroom. These rooms have the same finish as the front rooms, except that the post and lintel mantels are less robust. At the far end of the original dining room there is a ghost mark indicating that an early wall has been removed. The shallow room that was located there may have been an early pantry.

Behind these rooms to the south are two simply-finished rooms and a small bath which appear to have been created out of what was initially a hipped rear wing and porch. The west room has an interior window that looks directly into the kitchen wing connector.

On the second level are two bedrooms flanking the central hall, a small room over the front porch, and a rear bathroom added about 1910. The latter room is reached by a small, partially-enclosed flight of stairs running up from the intermediate landing. This unusual stair has a railing on either side with ornately-turned balusters and heavy, turned newel posts. The walls of the bathroom have high, beaded-board wainscot.

The upstairs bedrooms are plainly, but neatly finished, with high baseboards, Italianate post and lintel mantels with arched friezes, window and door surrounds with heavy ogee backbands, and simple four panel doors.

(C) OB-1. Old Kitchen/Cook's Quarters

Ca. 1872, board and batten-sided heavy timber frame kitchen and cook's quarters with gable roof. White-washed interior divided into two rooms with central chimney. South room has cooking fireplace with large firebox. Two diagonal board and batten front doors, six over six sash on sides and end.

(C) OB-2. Generator House

Ca. 1910, square, pyramidal-roofed frame generator house. Single door and window. Exposed rafter ends.

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(C) OB-3. Smokehouse

Ca. 1872, gable-roofed smokehouse of sawn cypress plank construction. Boxed eaves. Board and batten door in gable end.

(C) OB-4. Tobacco Barn

Ca. 1930, gable-roofed frame tobacco barn with concrete block foundation, vertical board siding.

(C) OB-5. Tool House

Ca. 1872, gable-roofed frame tool house with shed roofs along either side elevation. Board and batten with board and batten doors on side and gable end.

(C) OB-6. Corn Crib

Ca. 1872, saddle-notched log corn crib. Hewn top plates of wall cantilevered at front, support projecting gable roof. Ceiling rafters extend out to sides, support eaves. Clapboarded gable ends. Board and batten door in end wall.

(C) OB-7. Tobacco Barn

Ca. 1875, one and a half-story, saddle-notched log tobacco barn. Steep gable roof that projects at ends. Two levels of board and batten doors in gable end wall.

(C) SI-7. The Land

Two adjacent tracts of land make up the Ivy Burne property included in the nomination. The western tract, adjoining NC Highway 217, contains approximately 50 acres of land and includes the farmhouse and all of the outbuildings, set in a grove of large white oaks, mature magnolias and several other types of trees. The farmhouse is located at the apex of an unpaved, semi-circular drive, with the outbuildings directly behind, and to the north and southwest of it. The oaks appear to have been planted in diagonal, or radial lines from the road.

To the east of the house tract is an approximately 80 acre tract of farmland, both field and pasture. This section is bounded on the north and east by Stewart's Creek, and on the south by the Little River. Along both watercourses are strips of woodland which frame the cultivated fields. The fields themselves are largely featureless and flat.

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

Education

Politics/Government

Agriculture

Period of Significance

1872-1933

Significant Dates

1872

Ca. 1885-1910

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Hodges, John Murchison, Sr.

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

Located on the Little River in southern Harnett County, and constructed between 1872 and 1910, Ivy Burne is a handsome Italianate/Queen Anne style residence set in a grove of mature oaks and magnolias on a 130 acre tract of farmland. The house and farm are associated with the life of a locally prominent civic leader, John Murchison Hodges, Sr. (1848-1933), who built the house in stages, beginning at about the time of his marriage in 1872 and continuing until 1910. Hodges lived there until his death in 1933, and the house has been continuously occupied by family members. In addition to engaging in farming on his several rural properties, Hodges was well-known in Harnett County civic affairs during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, serving as chairman of the county board of commissioners in the 1890s and as chairman of the county board of education from 1909 to 1925. During his tenure in the latter position, the county made great strides in advancing educational opportunities for its young people. Ivy Burne is also a neatly-finished, substantially intact and arresting example of a vernacular elaboration of several architectural trends--the traditional I-house form exhibiting a porch treatment derived from the Italianate style, but with some Queen Anne detailing and a Classical Revival kitchen addition. Its accompanying complement of outbuildings is the most complete and well-preserved example yet discovered in the county.

Historical Background

John Murchison Hodges, Sr., was born 29 August 1848 in an area of Cumberland County which in 1855 was separated to become Harnett County. His parents were James Philemon and Flora Murchison Hodges. [Hodges Papers, Hodges Family, Genealogy folder] J. P. Hodges was a prosperous farmer who was one of seven men appointed to lay out the county seat for the new county of Harnett. [Fowler, They Passed This Way, pp. 56-57] He also served as purchasing agent for indigent families of North Carolina soldiers during the Civil War. [Hodges Papers, description, p. 3]

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In October 1872, the younger Hodges was married to Sallie McNeill, daughter of John McNeill, Jr., and his wife Roxana Worth McNeill. Mrs. McNeill was the daughter of Jonathan Worth, who was North Carolina's governor from 1865 to 1868. [Hodges Papers, Hodges Family, Genealogy folder; and Lefler and Newsome, p. 710] She spent the latter years of her life with her daughter and son-in-law at Ivy Burne. [Hodges Papers, McNeill family Genealogy Folder]

Family tradition and physical evidence suggest that construction on the house at Ivy Burne was begun at about the same time as or shortly after the Hodges-McNeill marriage. The land on which Hodges built was the larger of two tracts (approximately 50 acres and 20 acres) bordered by the Lower Little River and Stewart's Creek which he purchased from his father in the late 1870s. [Harnett Deeds, Book G, pp. 502 and 504] The one-story, L-shaped frame dwelling faced the road to Averasboro, a town and a road which no longer exist. This road ran north of the house. [Misses Hodges interview; survey map]

The first Hodges child was born in 1873, and nine more children were born during the next 20 years, although only seven of the ten survived to adulthood. In the late 1880s, a second floor was added to the western wing of the house, the orientation of the building being altered so that the two-story west wing became the main block. This change in orientation coincided with the realignment of the main road from north to west of the house. [Hodges Papers, McNeill family Genealogy folder; U. S. Census, 1900; and Misses Hodges interview].

During this period J. M. Hodges, Sr., was engaged in farming on his property. In 1880 he owned several farms totaling 470 acres, 70 of which were improved, while 400 acres were woodland and forest. Employing both white and black tenants and laborers he produced varied food crops, plus more than 20 bales of cotton. Some of the 800 bushels of corn harvested were probably ground at the saw and grist mill he and his father operated with D. D. McBryde of Cumberland County just upstream on the Little River from Ivy Burne. [U. S. Census, 1880 Agriculture Schedule; Branson's directory, 1896; and Hodges papers]

By the 1890s, J. M. Hodges had followed in his father's footsteps by becoming involved in the civic affairs of the rural county. The 1896 Branson's North Carolina Business Directory lists the younger Hodges as chairman of the county commissioners, a position which he held for several terms. [Branson's Directory, 1896 and Obituary, News and Observer 7 March 1933, p. 10] He also served at various points as county treasurer and tax collector, as well as being a director of the Bank of Harnett. [Obituary, Harnett County News, 9 March 1933] But his greatest contributions to the advancement of the county came in

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the early 20th century when he served as a member and chairman of the board of education (1909-1925). [Fowler, They Passed This Way, p. 117; and Hodges Papers]

Although he was "denounced as an aristocrat" by many in Harnett County, Hodges, with the two other members of the board, pushed for reforms in the county's school system and worked hard "to create a county school system that would give every child in it a chance to attend a school that was adequately equipped and properly staffed." [Fowler, They Passed This Way, p. 117] Among the more significant reforms was in the way that teachers were hired. Previously, there were few training requirements for teachers, who often were hired because of their relationship to school committee members. The new board insisted on trained teachers, some of whom even came from outside the county--a new development, according to county historian Malcolm Fowler. [Fowler, They Passed This Way, p. 117] By 1915, the county had five public high schools in addition to one at Buie's Creek which was run in connection with what later became Campbell College. Some school districts were even voting special funds for school needs. [Fowler, p. 117]

Because of declining health, Hodges retired from the school board in 1925, at the age of 77, but apparently still was called upon to serve in an advisory capacity on numerous issues which affected Harnett County. At his death in 1933, he was lionized as "the grand old man of Harnett." In glowing terms, the Harnett County News described Hodges and his contributions to the county:

Among the thousands of valuable citizens of Harnett County there are some who stand out and above all others by reason of their self-sacrificing service and devotion to the best interests of the county. Come fortune or adversity, prosperity or depression, they are distinguishable for their upstanding, facing four-square all and everything that would challenge the peace, comfort and forward movement of their county and its people Harnett's excellent school system is a monument to his labors ["Death Claims Grand Old Man of Harnett" and "John M. Hodges," Harnett County News, 9 March 1933, pp. 1 and 2].

Hodges was buried in Sardis churchyard next to his wife, who had died nine years earlier. ["Death Claims"]

During the early 1890s, J. M. Hodges mortgaged his house and approximately 150 acre farm for the benefit of David Worth of New

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Hanover County, who had endorsed a promissory note for Hodges at the Bank of Fayetteville for \$1500. [Harnett Deeds, Book D-2, p. 468] This mortgage is the first document which can be located which shows Hodges owning the 80 acre tract of farmland to the east as well as the 72 1/2 acres purchased from his father, J. P. Hodges, in the 1870s. It is not clear how J. M. Hodges acquired the 80 acres, apparently also previously owned by J. P. Hodges.

When J. M. Hodges was unable to pay the due notes, Worth assigned his mortgage rights to J. A. Hodges (a brother residing in Richmond). J. A. Hodges exercised the mortgage, selling it "at auction" back to Sallie E. Hodges. [Harnett Deeds, Book O-2, p. 220]

In a joint will, J. M. and Sallie Hodges left their residence at Linden and the surrounding farm to their unmarried daughters, Roxana Worth and Ruth Gardner Hodges. [Will Book 3, p. 137 and Will Book 4, p. 5] Roxana Hodges died in 1938, leaving her share in the property to her sister Ruth. [Will Book 4, p. 385] The house and the associated 150 acres were in turn willed by Ruth Hodges to her two nieces following her death in 1980. [Harnett County Estates 80-E-089] Misses Worth and Ann Hodges, who remain in the house today, are the daughters of John M. Hodges, Jr., (1882-1969) who moved back to Ivy Burne with his young children after the death of his wife in 1920. [Misses Hodges interview] Hodges worked in the cotton mill business in Cedar Falls, North Carolina, prior to becoming superintendent of Holt-Williamson Manufacturing Company in Fayetteville, from which position he officially retired in 1943. [Deaths and Funerals, "Fayetteville Observer, 6 March 1969, p. 15A]

In recent years the approximately 22.5 acre tract north of Stewart's Creek has been used as a commercial gravel pit and is thus not included in this nomination.

Education and Politics/Government Contexts

During the first decade of the twentieth century Harnett lagged behind other counties in developing its schools. In 1910 there were only three public schools offering high school work. [Bunn, p. 67] Instead of joining the movement for consolidation, more school districts were being created. In 1902 there were 62 districts for whites and 29 for colored students. After the installation of a new school board containing J. M. Hodges, Thomas W. Harrington and O. Bradley in 1909, however, there began a rapid rise in school expenditures. Between 1910 and 1920 expenditures for teaching and supervision rose 472 percent and expenditures for buildings and supplies increased 185 percent, while enrollment only grew about 15 percent. [Bunn, p. 73, 75]

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The appointment of B. P. Gentry as the first full-time, professional superintendent of county schools in 1916 helped provide a technical impetus toward consolidation in Harnett County, which was matched by the political leadership of the school board. The early 1920s saw a meteoric rise in school expenditures in the county. Expenditures for buildings and supplies rose 1,400 percent between 1920 and 1926 and expenditures for teaching and supervision rose 110 percent during the same period. [Bunn, pp. 66, 75]

The changes in the schools were not universally popular. In 1925 the Harnett County News noted that:

It would have been the right and proper thing for Harnett County to have had modern schoolhouses six years ago; and they would have but they would not. When the Board of Education made pretense that it would force these ultra modern halls of learning upon the people, an attorney was employed by popular subscription to fight against such autocratic methods...If the Board of Education were to attempt the removal of the schools now there would no doubt be employed more than one lawyer. [Harnett County News, April 23, 1925]

The rapid expansion of facilities and budgets in the Harnett county schools was reflective of similar developments taking place across the state in the early 1920s. In the early years of the century a large number of one- and two-room schools were built, many with loans from the state. However, when E. C. Brooks became state superintendent of public instruction in 1919, he greatly accelerated movement toward consolidation of small schools and school districts into larger districts with facilities located on major roads. Many of these new buildings were paid for with loans provided by a succession of state loan funds that were tied to comprehensive consolidation plans and the use of approved school designs. [Sumner, pp. 3, 4]

A study of public officials listed in the North Carolina Directory, Branson's Business Directory, and in Malcolm Fowler's history of Harnett County, They Passed This Way, indicates that no other person in the county during this period had the span, variety and depth of civic accomplishments accorded to J. M. Hodges in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The closest public figure may have been farmer/poet Thomas Watts Harrington (1849-1921), who represented Harnett County in the State House in 1887 and 1903, in the State Senate in 1907, and for the special term in 1908. He served with Hodges on the school board from 1909 to his death in early 1921 and was an important ally, but died just as the rapid rebuilding of the

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school system was beginning. [North Carolina Yearbook, 1902-1926; Fowler, p. 146; Branson's Business Directory, 1884-1901]

Architectural Context

Although no comprehensive survey of historic architecture has been carried out in Harnett County, sufficient survey work has been completed in the past twenty years in both Harnett and adjacent Cumberland Counties to provide a context for the house at Ivy Burne. During the early 19th century the dominant house form in the area was the one-story, single-pile, gable-roofed frame house with engaged front porch and rear shed or ell. Toward the middle of the century, a handful of larger, Greek Revival style houses were constructed. These were two-story, sometimes single-pile, and generally had one or two-story gabled porticos. Some local examples include **Summer Villa** (NR), the **William Smith House** (Cumberland County) and **Thorbiscope** (NR). During the twenty years following the Civil War, more single- and double-pile houses with two-story porticos were built, but with nominally Italianate detailing, including scroll-sawn brackets, turned posts and balusters, and decorative gable louvers. Chief among these is **Lebanon**, near Dunn, but closer is the **Carlyle Williams House** at Linden.

Near the end of the century, numbers of mostly small Queen Anne-influenced frame houses were built in the countryside, combining machine-made ornament with some decorative shinglework, principally in the gables. In the few larger towns, numbers of late Queen Anne style houses were constructed.

In the early years of the century, the Classical Revival quickly became dominant, its most distinctive feature being the two-story portico with colossal columns that are superimposed over a full-width, one-story porch.

Ivy Burne's vernacular design overlaps several periods in this continuum. In its earliest form it appears to have been a roomy but simple transitional Greek Revival/Italianate house. The interior finish of robust transitional mantels, deep, plain window and door surrounds and baseboards, as well as four-panel doors, is typical of that period. The heavy, chamfered columns with lamb's tongues of the rear porch (originally front) are also typical.

With the late-1880s renovations, the building assumed the traditional I-house form--two stories with a rear ell, single pile with end chimneys, and with a full-width front porch of Italianate chamfered columns. However, the standard front gable was pulled forward over the porch and acquired Queen Anne style clipped corners, a

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decoratively-shingled base and gable front, as well as Queen Anne return brackets. The interiors of these new rooms received a simple but neat Italianate finish. The new stairway has hand-turned newel posts and balusters of an inventive, hand-turned vernacular spindle form.

The semi-detached kitchen at Ivy Burne, also added ca. 1910, may have been influenced by a similar hyphen built at Lebanon. In that instance, one-story, early 20th century wings were added to both side elevations, joined by narrow connectors. However, the Ivy Burne kitchen wing has a higher degree of finish than that at Lebanon, including two notable arched windows--unusual for a rural, vernacular house--and interior beaded board wainscot.

Ivy Burne's collection of outbuildings is the most complete and distinguished such group yet recorded in the county. It includes two handsome and well-preserved log barns of the post-bellum period, a board and batten kitchen of the 1870s, a contemporary plank smokehouse and a ca. 1910 generator house.

Agricultural Context

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries farmers in Harnett County pursued a diversified agriculture whose chief crops were corn and cotton, with lesser acreages of wheat and oats. Harnett farmers typically grew a variety of subsistence crops on each farm--corn to feed work stock, cow peas for green manure and for hay, oats for forage, wheat and sweet potatoes for home consumption. While stock raising was of little commercial importance, most farmers kept one or two milk cows and enough hogs for home consumption, together with a few sheep and chickens. In addition, apples, peaches and dewberries were grown in orchards adjacent to the farmhouse. Small amounts of tobacco were grown in the county as a cash crop. [Soil Survey of Harnett County, pp. 9, 10]

Most farms in Harnett were small and included substantial amounts of unimproved, wooded acreage. The average size of a Harnett County farm in 1910 was 90.8 acres, 28.3 of which were improved. Two-thirds of the farms were operated by their owners. By 1920 the average farm was 83.1 acres, 26.9 of which were improved, and by 1930 the average size of a farm was down to 51.9 acres. [Thirteenth Census: Agriculture, Vol. VII, Fourteenth Census: Agriculture, Vol. VI, Fifteenth Census: Agriculture, Vol. II]

Although the latest individual farm agricultural census information available is 1880, it suggests that Ivy Burne was a fairly typical Harnett County farm. Of the total of 400 acres that Hodges owned

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(approximately 150 of which composed Ivy Burne), 70 were improved. His principal crops were Indian corn, oats and cotton, but he also grew cow peas, Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes. He owned a couple of milk cows, 40 swine and more than 200 poultry. [1880 Census of Agriculture] His 1899-1900 memorandum book mentions the "Little River Field," the "Lower Field," "back of the barn," and the "lower corn field," upon which he grew oats, sweet potatoes, potatoes, celery, watermelons, corn, peas, black peas, turnips, cotton and rye. He planted both peach trees and apple trees of several varieties. [John M. and Ruth Hodges Papers] Hodges was a typical Harnett County farmer, although with his total acreage he was more wealthy and more successful than average.

An aerial photograph of the farm taken in 1938, five years after J. M. Hodges' death, shows that the layout of the fields at Ivy Burne was virtually identical to the layout shown on the 1981 USGS Quad Map. The only substantial change has been the conversion of a 22.5 acre tract north of Stewart's Creek to industrial use as a gravel pit. The remainder of the fields have continued to be farmed.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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5. Major Bibliographical References

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

Acres of property 130

UTM References

A 17 71055000 391048900
 Zone Easting Northing

C 17 71063000 391048800

B 17 71063100 3910512400
 Zone Easting Northing

D 17 710618700 3910415000

E 17 705500 3904080

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Ivy Burne nomination are as shown by the dashed line on the accompanying map, drawn at a scale of 1 inch equals 200 feet, traced from a December, 1990 survey by W. R. Lambert, R.L.S.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Ivy Burne nomination include 130 acres associated with the farm since the period of significance, and which have retained their original uses. A tract of 22.5 acres to the north of the house has been excluded, since it is now part of a modern gravel quarry.

See continuation sheet

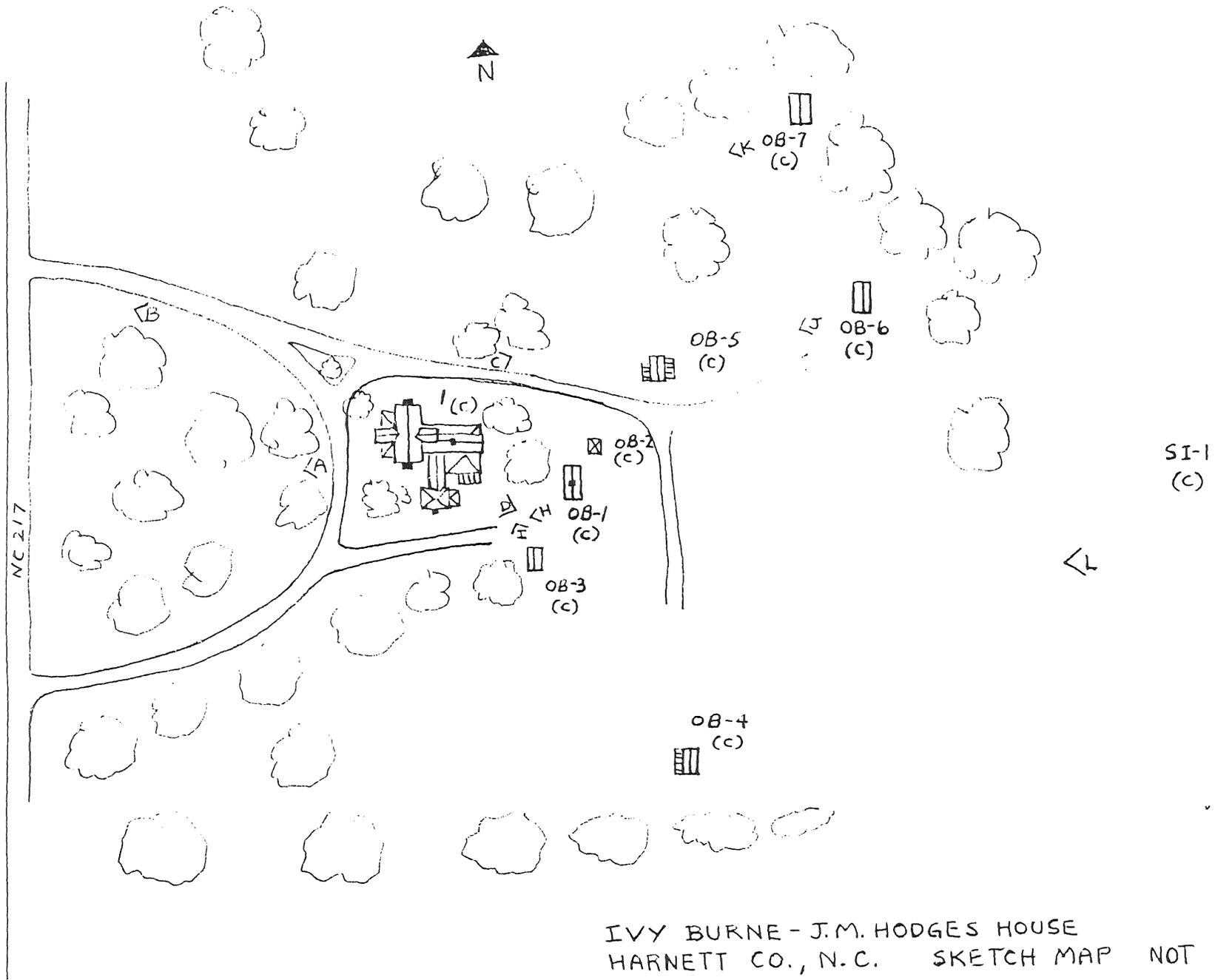
11. Form Prepared By

name David E. and Allison H. Black Architectural Historians

organization Black & Black, Preservation Consultants date March 1, 1991

street & number 620 Mills Forest Street telephone (919) 828-4616

city or town Raleigh state North Carolina no code 07105



IVY BURNE - J.M. HODGES HOUSE
HARNETT CO., N.C. SKETCH MAP NOT SCALED

