State of North Carolina
Division of Archives and History

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM FOR

Iredell County

X MULTIPLE RESOURCE OR THEROMATIC NOMINATION

1 NAME
HISTORIC
Waddle (Waddell)-Click Farm
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER N side SR 2309, 0.4 mile W. of Rowan County line
CITY, TOWN

X VICINITY OF Elmwood

STATE North Carolina

CODE 037

COUNTY Iredell

CODE 097

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORI DISTRICT

X BUILDING(S) PUBLIC

X STRUCTURE PRIVATE

X SITE BOTH

X OBJECT PUBLIC ACQUISITION

OWNERSHIP

X PRIVATE

X PRIVATE

X PRIVATE

STATUS

X OCCUPIED

X OCCUPIED

X OCCUPIED

PRESENT USE

X AGRICULTURE MUSEUM

X COMMERCIAL PARK

X EDUCATIONAL PRIVATE RESIDENCE

X ENTERTAINMENT RELIGIOUS

X GOVERNMENT SCIENTIFIC

X INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATION

X MILITARY OTHER

X IN PROCESS

X WORK IN PROGRESS

X ACCESSIBLE

X YES RESTRICTED

X YES UNRESTRICTED

X NO

X IN PROCESS

X WORK IN PROGRESS

X ACCESSIBLE

X YES RESTRICTED

X YES UNRESTRICTED

X NO

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Goforth
STREET & NUMBER Route 1, Box 348
CITY TOWN Statesville

VICINITY OF North Carolina

STATE 28677

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

STREET & NUMBER

CITY TOWN

STATE

6 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Laura A. W. Phillips (Winston-Salem)
ORGANIZATION Consultant for Survey and Planning Branch
DATE February 4, 1980
TELEPHONE (919) 733-6545
STREET & NUMBER Archives and History
CITY OR TOWN Raleigh

STATE North Carolina
**DESCRIPTION**

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**DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

The Waddle-Click Farm, located in the Chambersburg Township near the Rowan County line, is the most complete antebellum farm complex remaining in Iredell County, consisting of a house and six outbuildings.

The main house is a two-story, 3 X 2 bay log structure with fieldstone foundation, probably built between 1820 and 1835 in the Federal style. Although considerably altered on the exterior due primarily to the addition of asbestos shingles, the early form of the house is still clearly discernable, and the Federal details of the interior are well preserved. The steeply pitched gable roof is now covered with tin and the single-shoulder end chimneys, one larger than the other, have been covered with cement. The front porch appears to be a complete replacement of the original, although the vertical flush sheathing of the porch wall may be original. The exterior front door and those doors on the first story of the interior consist of six flat panels with molded surrounds. First story windows are 6/9 sash with molded surrounds, while those on the second story are 6/6 sash with plain surrounds. The two-story addition on the left rear of the house is probably antebellum in date and has 6/6 sash windows and a single shoulder chimney. Other one-story rear "additions" may actually be enclosed porches.

The interior of the house now has a three-room Quaker plan on both stories, although according to the present owner, the first story originally had a center hall plan with one room on either side, which he altered by removing the center hall and changing the single room on the right into two rooms. The three rooms of the second story are apparently original. Interior walls are covered with vertical flush sheathing and Federal style mantels remain on both floors.

To the left rear of the house are first the well house and then the smokehouse. The well house is little more than a shed, constructed of four rough hewn posts supporting a wood shake roof which covers the undisturbed remains of the well. The smokehouse is a half-dovetail log structure supported on corner fieldstone piers. The gable ends are weatherboarded and the roof is now covered with tin. The batten door on the south end is hung with wooden hinges.

Approximately fifty feet from the rear of the house is a one-and-one-half story, half-dovetail log slave cabin, measuring 10' X 25' and resting on fieldstone supports. There is no evidence that the structure was ever chinked. The wood shake gable roof is still intact, but has been covered by a tin roof. The two front batten doors have wrought-iron strap hinges. Two small rear windows feature single-leaf batten shutters, and windows are also found in the weatherboarded gable ends. On the interior, a center log partition wall divides the space into two rooms. The central chimney has been removed. Interior walls of the cabin show evidence of white-washing, and the hand-hewn ceiling joists are exposed. Local tradition claims that the structure was originally used as female slave quarters, with an identical structure for the men once being located some distance from the house.

The corn crib/granary is a half-dovetail log structure measuring 24' X 49' and resting on corner fieldstone supports. Two separate cribs are divided by an open runway. Batten doors and shutters feature wooden hinges. Projecting from either end of the structure are sheds which may be original.
Description (Cont'd)

Approximately 125' east of the corn crib/granary is the hay barn/stable, another half-dovetail log structure with weatherboarded gable ends. The interior is divided into a large threshing floor and smaller stable area with original feeding trough. An original shed extends around all four sides of the building and on three sides is enclosed with vertical boarding. The wood shake roof of the shed has been covered by tin on three sides, but is still exposed on the fourth, open side. The main roof is now covered with tin.

About halfway between the granary/corn crib and the hay barn/stable is a small frame shed building with wood shake roof.

The entire complex is in a good state of preservation.
The Waddle-Click Farm contains the finest and most intact collection of antebellum farm outbuildings in Iredell County, and as such, contributes to our understanding of farm life during the mid-nineteenth century in a predominantly rural Piedmont county.

C. The Waddle-Click Farm consists of various structures which embody the distinctive characteristics of construction technique and style popular during the second quarter of the nineteenth century in a predominantly rural Piedmont County. The well-preserved outbuildings, which include a barn, granary, slave quarters, smokehouse, and well house, are predominantly of half-dovetail log construction with such details as wood shake-covered roofs and wooden hinges on doors or shutters. The main house is also of log construction, and although its exterior has been substantially altered, the interior retains numerous fine features in the Federal style.
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1816 John Waddle of Rowan County purchased 325 acres of land in Iredell County from Henry Chambers. This property was part of that which had originally been granted to John McElwrait in 1787.

The Waddles (also spelled Waddell) apparently continued to live in Rowan County in the vicinity of Third Creek Presbyterian Church where they are buried. When John Waddle, Sr., died in 1827 his property was divided among his heirs. In 1830 his son, Greenberry, still of Rowan County, bought property in Iredell County from his sister’s husband, Thomas A. Hague of Cabarrus County, and from another sister, Elizabeth Waddle of Rowan County. They were selling to Greenberry their portion of John Waddle’s estate.

Greenberry Waddle married Lydia Knox on December 19, 1833 and brought her to Iredell County to live. It is likely that he built their home between 1830, when he purchased his sisters’ shares of the property, and their marriage in 1833. The Federal stylistic features of this rural farmhouse make this dating seem not implausible. The well-preserved log outbuildings, presumably built during Greenberry Waddle’s ownership, combine with the house to offer the present-day viewer a solid picture of the physical layout and components of a mid-nineteenth century Piedmont farm of several hundred acres.

The Waddles had been married little more than a decade when Greenberry died on April 2, 1844 at only 37 years of age. During their marriage the Waddles had produced six children. One son died in infancy, a daughter died in 1853, and then two sons lost their lives in 1862 during the Civil War. Lydia Knox Waddle was then left with a large farm and two surviving daughters. In the 1860 Census she is listed as a widow and head of the household with property valued at $19,000.

Greenberry Waddle’s estate was divided among his four remaining children by court-appointed commissioners on February 16, 1859, but was later redivided after the deaths of the two sons. Sarah Greenberry Waddle received as her share of the estate 176 acres, while her sister, Jane (Waddle) Click, and her husband, J. D. Click, received 315 acres which included the family homestead. Jesse Click was a magistrate for many years and represented Iredell County in the lower branch of the legislature for several years during the 1870s and 1880s. The (Statesville) Landmark printed Jesse Click’s obituary just after his death on October 8, 1902, which described him as "a well-known citizen - active in political and business affairs of the county. He was a man of intelligence—well posted in public affairs, honest and upright, and held in high esteem by a large circle of friends, who will regret to learn of his death." Jane Click had preceded her husband in death in 1901.

1 The source of information for the general history of the Waddle-Click Farm was Mildred J. Miller’s "Historical Sketch: Waddle (Waddell) Click Complex" (December 1978), an unpublished, footnoted typescript which is part of the Survey and Research Report on this property prepared for the Iredell County Historic Properties Commission.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 20

UTM REFERENCES

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All of Tract 26, Block A, Map 5P, Chambersburg Township, as outlined in red on map.

The property being nominated includes the house, outbuildings, and farmlands which comprise the intact remaining portion of the farm which once covered around 500 acres.
The Clicks' only surviving child, Annie Lydia Click, became the next owner of the farm, though she chose to retain ownership for only several years. In 1909 she sold the home tract to Louis Cabot of Boston, Massachusetts, who was apparently a family friend and had visited the Clicks around 1900 to hunt quail. The farm had finally fallen out of family ownership.

Cabot, a member of the wealthy and prominent Massachusetts family of Cabots, held the property for eight years, during which time it apparently was used as a hunting lodge and preserve. The house and 180 acres were purchased by W. L. Hair from Cabot's estate in 1917. Hair died in the 1940s, and the house passed quickly through a series of ownership until purchased by Lonnie G. and Gertrude Goforth in 1951. They are the present owners.