

(Oct. 1990)

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 Barber Farm
other names/site number "Luckland"

2. Location

street & number 225 Redmon Road n/a not for publication
city or town Cleveland vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Rowan code 159 zip code 22013

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 for 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.)

Jeffrey J. Crow SHPD 11/25/02
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or 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:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, explain: _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Barber Farm
Name of Property

Rowan County, NC
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object |

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 8 | 0 | buildings |
| 1 | 0 | sites |
| 7 | 1 | structures |
| | | objects |
| 16 | 1 | Total |

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuildings
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage
TRANSPORTATION/railroad
EDUCATION/school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuildings
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage
TRANSPORTATION/railroad

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls WOOD/weatherboard
roof WOOD/shake
other CONCRETE

Narrative Description

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

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: n/a

- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture

Period of Significance

Ca. 1855-1952

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Graham, James (Builder/Jacob Franklin Barber House)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Barber Farm
Name of Property

Rowan County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 241.68

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 17 531510 3952362
Zone Easting Northing
2 17 532104 3952545

3 17 532237 3952514
Zone Easting Northing
4 17 532596 3951895

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 Charles F. Floyd with assistance from Jennifer Martin (Edwards-Pitman Environmental)
organization Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. date September 2, 2002
street & number 5400 Glenwood Avenue, Suite 412 telephone 919/785-9702
city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27612

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 Joyce Ann Barber and Rebecca Barber Floyd Norfolk Southern Corporation (railroad right-of-way)
street & number 225 Redmon Road telephone 704/278-3620
city or town Cleveland state NC zip code 27013

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 listing. 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 20303.

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Barber Farm
Rowan County, NC

Description

The Barber Farm currently comprising 241.68 acres of pastures, cropland, and woodlands and sixteen buildings and structures, is located on Redmon Road in the Cleveland Township of western Rowan County approximately two miles southeast of the town of Cleveland and approximately one-half mile south of the small unincorporated community of Barber. Withrow Creek borders the farm to the south and portions NC 801 border it to the east. Redmon Road and US 70 form its northern boundary. Farmland lies adjacent to its western border. Set in the gently rolling landscape of the North Carolina piedmont, the farm is two miles southeast of Christ Episcopal Church which the Barber family helped found, where they have worshiped since the eighteenth century, and where many members of the family are buried.

The Barber Farm has remained in the Barber family since the late eighteenth century and is one of the most intact nineteenth and twentieth century agricultural complexes in Rowan County. The farm contains an outstanding complement of outbuildings consisting of log, frame, and stone buildings and structures. These date from the 1850s when the Jacob Franklin Barber House was built to the late 1940s when Richard Barber constructed the large cow barn.

The complex of buildings on the farm, including the Jacob Barber House (ca. 1855), are grouped on a knoll covered mostly with a grass lawn and hardwoods which is immediately south of Redmon Road. The approach to the farmhouse is an ellipse-shaped driveway which proceeds uphill from Redmon Road. Most of the farm buildings—the smokehouse, wheat house/granary, metal granary, log horse barn, stone well house, log crib, carriage house, and school—are located to the west of the dwelling. A wooden fence connects several of the buildings. The pump house and the large cow barn are located south and east of the house. From the house, a farm road curves down the hill to the south and runs due south beyond the large cow barn to the farm fields and Withrow Creek. The right-of-way of the former North Carolina Midland Railroad (now the Norfolk Southern) cuts through the farm in a generally southwest to northeast direction.

From the main house, the farm road leads east toward the Edward W. Barber House (1870s) which is located on the knoll and surrounded by pasture. The Edward Barber well house is located to the southeast of the house.

The land to the southeast and northwest of the railroad and the farm road is, and has historically been in various crops, including grains, corn, and cotton. The land to the east of the railroad currently is in

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Barber Farm
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pasture and woodland, although much of the grassland was also in similar crops until the 1950s when it was converted to pasture as Richard W. Barber gradually shifted his agricultural operation to the raising of cattle. A branch skirting the northeast boundary feeds into a small pond located near the eastern property line which in turn feeds into Withrow Creek. Another small branch that extends to Withrow Creek skirts the southern tip of the property.

Inventory List

1. Jacob Franklin Barber House
ca. 1855
Contributing Building

The Jacob Franklin Barber House was the last in a trio of houses built in the 1850s for prominent western Rowan County families by a local carpenter-builder, James Graham. Graham also built the main dwelling in the Knox Farm Historic District (NR, 1983) and the house on the Hall Family Farm (NR, 1982). Since its construction, the Jacob Franklin Barber House has remained the seat of the Elias Barber branch of the Barber family. The house is well-preserved and retains its original plan and finishes.

The two-story, single-pile, three-bay vernacular Greek Revival house features a one-story rear shed porch and a one-story rear ell. It rests on a mortared cut stone foundation that Richard Barber added around 1941. Cedar shakes cover the roof. All original windows are six-over-six double-hung sash. A single-shouldered brick chimney with stone base occupies each gable end of the main block. The owners recently rebuilt both chimneys, but replicated the original design and used new handmade brick and fieldstone from the Barber Farm.

Four square posts with simple applied moulding and square bases support a one-story, shake-roofed porch that extends along the majority of the symmetrically-composed façade. The composition and form of the porch posts repeat in the pilasters that mark the main block's four corners. The entrance and first story windows sheltered by the porch are set in flush panel sheathing. Plain square corner blocks on a plain surround outline the entrance. Sidelights surmounting flat panels flank each side of the single-leaf, five-panel door. Windows on both the first and second floor are outlined in the plain surround found at the entrance. A moulded rectangular panel is located below each first story window.

The east elevation of the two-story block consists of the newly re-built chimney flanked at each level by original six-over-six sash windows. The chimney has a twenty-inch base of fieldstone gathered from

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Barber Farm
Rowan County, NC

the farm. It narrows in seven steps to the level of the first floor firebox. The flue is then angled to the north side in order to clear the second floor firebox. Above the second floor firebox the chimney has a two-course shoulder and then narrows in four steps for most of its remaining height to four feet above the roofline. The chimney is corbelled in four courses at its top. During its rebuilding, several pieces of smooth hearthstone and numerous metal objects, including parts of a hinge, were found in the stone base. These objects were placed back into the rebuilt chimney base.

A shed porch occupies the rear—or south side—of the main block. When the family moved back into the house in 1941, Richard W. Barber enclosed this porch in order to create a bathroom and a passageway (now a sunporch) from the hall to the ell. The bathroom with a window on its east wall is located in the southeast corner of the shed porch. Semi-elliptical stone steps lead from outside into the small sunporch at the center of the shed porch. Two original six-over-six windows are visible on the second floor of the main block above the shed porch.

The west elevation of the two-story main block is identical to the east elevation. This side's original chimney was replaced in the 1920s and again recently when the east elevation chimney was replaced.

An original one-story ell occupies the rear elevation. The east elevation of the ell features a six-over-six window on the north side and a small bay window near the center of the elevation. A pair of windows pierces the wall of the ell addition.

A recently-added bracketed shed roofed porch shelters a door and its flanking windows on the rear (or south) elevation of the ell. An additional window pierces the west side of the ell's rear elevation. The stone steps leading to the door are a recent addition and are made of material from the farm. Richard Barber added a utility room and pantry to the rear of the ell in 1941. This addition is indicated by the roof line which is slightly lower than ell's principal gable. These rooms were recently converted into a breakfast room (east side of the ell) and a bathroom (west side of the ell) by the present owners.

The projecting porch on the west elevation of the ell was screened around 1940, and then completely enclosed about 1948. At that time, a row of six one-over-one windows was installed on the west elevation and two one-over-one windows were placed on the north side of this enclosed porch. This elevation of the ell also features an original six-over-six window to the north of the enclosed porch and a three-over-one window on the south end.

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Barber Farm
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The interior follows a central passage plan. Hand-planed flush heart pine sheathed walls with simple Greek Revival moldings dominate the interior. Many of the original heart pine floors remain intact, while those in the living room and dining room were covered with oak in 1941. Doors are vernacular Greek Revival and comprised of two vertical recessed panels. The open-well stairway consists of a rounded balustrade and square balusters. Wave moulding sheathes the stair's face string. At the rear of the hall is a door, which originally opened to the open shed porch, but now opens into the enclosed sunporch. The room to the east of the central passage functions as a bedroom. A door on the south side of this room, which also originally opened to the shed porch, now leads into a bathroom. The living room is to the west of the central passage. Double glass doors, installed about 1941, lead directly from the living room into the rear ell. Mantels in all four principal rooms of the main block are post-and-lintel, typical of vernacular Greek Revival dwellings in Rowan County.

The second floor contains a bedroom on each side of the stairs. The doors and hand-planed flush heart pine sheathed walls with simple Greek Revival moldings are similar to those in the rooms below. The floors are also heart pine.

The dining room and kitchen comprise most of the rear ell. The dining room retains its original board and batten doors, sheathing, and six-over-six sash windows. The kitchen is south of the dining room. The interior space created when the shed porch on the west side of the ell was enclosed circa 1948 has been incorporated into the kitchen. Adjacent on the south side of the kitchen is the breakfast room and second bathroom in space which was added in 1941.

2. Cow Barn ca. 1947 Contributing Building

A large front-gabled-roofed barn stands to the southeast of the main house. Sheathed in pine German lapped siding, the building has a metal roof and a poured and cast concrete foundation. A large interior storage area for hay is flanked by bays for feeding cattle. The front, or western end, of the barn provides an area for farm equipment. Above this area are wooden bins for the storage of grain or prepared cattle feed. The centrally-located opening to the main portion of the barn faces the west, with sliding doors on both the north and south sides of the farm equipment storage area. The cattle feeding bays on the north and south sides of hay storage area are open to the east to enable cattle to enter these areas. An attached shed roof shelters the east side of the barn.

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3. Pump House/Well

ca. 1941

Contributing Structure

To the southeast of the main house near the back corner of the rear ell stands a well and pump house built with fieldstone from the Barber Farm. The structure has a low door on the north side, a dirt floor, and a front gable roof with exposed rafter tails and covered with cedar shakes. Richard W. Barber built the pump house in order to enclose a drilled well, electric pump, tank, and associated equipment, which provided the first running water to the house. Although this well is no longer in use, the structure still houses a storage tank and water purification equipment for the family's water system. It also serves as a minor storage area.

4. Smokehouse

1880s/1940s

Contributing Building

To the southwest of the house stands a rectangular board and batten smokehouse with a standing seam metal roof. The inset door is sheltered by the projecting gable-front roof on the east elevation. The interior contains hooks for hanging meat to be cured. The smokehouse was originally located outside the kitchen door on the east side of the house. It was relocated in the 1940s.

5. Wheat House/Granary

ca. 1855

Contributing Building

Just to the north of the smokehouse is a rectangular two-story granary covered by lapped pine weatherboard and topped with a standing seam metal roof. The door faces north and retains the original hinges and lock. The first floor is divided into wooden bins for grain. The structure has a wooden floor. First floor window openings are located on the south and west sides, and are covered by wooden shutters. An interior stair leads to the second floor. Second-story windows are located on the south and west sides. Richard Barber added a shed roofed addition on the south side in the 1940s to provide a covered area for farm machinery. This addition has pine weatherboard walls on the east and south sides and is open on the east.

6. Metal Granary

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Barber Farm
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ca. 1955
Noncontributing Structure

Richard W. Barber built the metal-sheathed granary located to the west and north of the original granary. Doors pierce its east and west elevations. The structure has gable metal roof and is open on each end of the gable to provide ventilation.

7. Double Crib Log Barn (Horse Barn)
ca. 1855
Contributing Building

A double crib log barn stands west of the metal granary. The log portion of the barn is divided into three areas originally used for farm animals. A hay loft is located above animal stalls. Shed additions on the south, east, and north sides provide covered storage areas and protect the log portion of the barn. A later frame addition was built on the west side of the log portion. Its sides are covered with lapped pine siding. The roof pitch of this addition is lower than the roof pitch of the log portion. The entire barn, including the sheds, is currently covered with a metal roof, although the log portion was originally covered with wooden shakes.

8. Stone Well House
ca. 1940
Contributing Structure

A mortared random-coursed fieldstone well house with side-gable roof with exposed rafter tails which encloses the original dug well for the house stands to the north of the metal granary and east of the double-crib log barn. The well and lifting winch remain intact although the structure currently only provides a storage area for farm tools. It has a door and window on the east side. The structure has a gable shake roof with wooden lapped siding covering the gable ends.

9. Log Crib/Barn
ca. 1855/ca. 1940
Contributing Structure

A half-dovetail log crib and barn with a gable roof and an attached shed added around 1940 stands west of the house. The log crib on the south side of the structure originally provided storage for corn. A

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small door on its north side opens into the main portion of the barn. Vertical pine siding sheathes the walls. The barn is open to the east. Originally wood shingles covered the roof, but it is now covered with metal. The attached shed, covered by a metal roof, is located on the south side of the log crib and provides shelter for farm equipment. Vertical pine siding covers walls on the western and southern sides of this addition.

10. Carriage House
ca. 1890
Contributing Building

A frame carriage house with vertically applied pine boards and a metal gable roof stands to the north of the log crib. Two swing doors open to the east. The carriage house was heavily damaged by Hurricane Hugo in 1989 but was repaired by the present owners without alteration. Most of the material used to replace the original was salvaged so that more than half of the exterior consists of historic fabric.

11. School
ca. 1910
Contributing Building

A one-story, board-and-batten school with a gable roof stands to the northwest of the main house, and to the north of the carriage house. William Barber built it for the home schooling of his children. The small structure has a plain board door on the east side. Windows pierce the north, west, and south sides, but are currently covered by wooden shutters. The one-room building has a wooden floor.

12. Edward W. Barber House
1870s
Contributing Building

The Edward W. Barber House stands on a knoll to the east of the Jacob Barber House and on the west side of the railroad right-of-way. It was built for Jacob Barber's son. The house follows the general model of the Jacob Barber House, but is a much more modest, scaled-down version. The two-story, single-pile, side-gabled house faces west toward the east elevation of the Jacob Barber House. A one-story, board-and-batten kitchen ell with an open shed porch on the south side is attached to the rear. Quarter-sawn heart pine siding sheathes the exterior, but it is currently covered by asphalt siding that was applied in the 1950s to weatherproof the house. Windows are located on the western, southern, and

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Barber Farm
Rowan County, NC

northern sides of the first floor, and in the gable ends of the second floor. Slender posts support a shed-roofed porch that shelters the front door. The two porches are currently being restored by the present owners.

The house follows a central passage plan. A stair at the northern end of the passage leads to the second floor which contains two bedrooms.

For most of the twentieth century, the Edward Barber house housed farm tenants. It has been unoccupied since approximately 1970. The present owners hope to restore the house in the future.

13. Edward W. Barber Well House
1870s
Contributing Structure

A wooden well house stands to the southeast of the Edward Barber house. The modest rectangular structure features a gable-front, metal-covered roof overhanging the dug well and winching mechanism on the west elevation. The rock-lined well remains functional. The structure is covered with vertical oak board-and-batten. The owners recently restored the well house.

14. North Carolina Midland Railroad Right-of-Way
ca. 1899
Contributing Structure

A little over one-mile section of the right-of-way of the former North Carolina Midland Railroad (now the Norfolk Southern) enters the center of the western boundary of the farm and proceeds in a northeast direction across the property and exits at the northeast corner of the property. The right-of-way is one-hundred feet wide. The steel tracks were replaced approximately ten years ago as part of the company's maintenance program.

Around 1898, the North Carolina Midland Railroad, under ownership of the Southern Railway, constructed a railroad right-of-way through the Barber Farm. The North Carolina Midland Railroad was organized in 1880 under control of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. In 1881 the line was built between Winston-Salem and Mocksville with the route going through the towns of Clemmons in Forsyth County and Advance in Davie County. In 1894, the Southern Railway took over the Richmond and Danville so that the North Carolina Midland became part of the vast rail network the Southern was

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Barber Farm
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creating in the Southeast. In 1898, the Southern extended the North Carolina Midland's route from Mocksville to Mooresville in Iredell County, a stretch that included a stop at Barber Junction in Rowan County. The former North Carolina Midland became part of the Norfolk Southern Corporation when the Southern Railway and the Norfolk & Western Railroad merged in 1990.

15. Farm Landscape
Contributing Site

The Barber Farm is located in the gently sloping landscape of western Rowan County. Its rolling topography includes the Jacob Franklin Barber house, the Edward Barber house, farm yards, fields, pastures, and woodlands watered by small branches that flow into Withrow Creek. The buildings and structures included in this nomination all stand near the northern border of the nominated acreage. Cropland fields lay west and south of the Jacob Barber house and farm buildings. To the east of the Jacob Barber house, and surrounding the Ed Barber house are pastures. The majority of the nominated acreage lies to the south and east of the railroad tracks to NC 801. It is occupied by pastures and woodlands in an approximate three-to-one ratio.

Well into the twentieth century, these fields were farmed with horses and mules. Conversion to mechanized farming began when Richard Barber purchased the nominated acreage from other relatives in the late 1930s. He was a leader in introducing the foremost conservation practices of that era, including terraced fields, spillways, greenways, and crop rotation. Contour farming slowed the rate of water runoff and conserved moisture for crop growth, reduced plant nutrient losses, and resulted in less soil erosion and improved surface water quality. The Civilian Conservation Corps constructed the terraces and a check dam and gully system which remain intact on the farm.

The configuration of the individual fields of the farm has remained virtually constant since 1940, although beginning in the late 1940s Richard Barber began moving away from reliance on row crops to cattle farming. This continued through the 1950s when the current mix between cropland and pastureland was implemented.

16. Terraces
Late 1930s
Contributing Structures

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As part of the restoration and improvement of the Barber Farm in the late 1930s, Richard W. Barber had contour terraces constructed to prevent erosion of the soil. Terraces are earthen embankments, a channel, or a combination ridge and channel constructed across the slope that slow runoff and channel water to grassed waterways. The terraces have been slightly worn down over time and are not their original size. At present, the average terrace is nearly two feet high and six feet wide. Although these terraces are difficult to see in ground photographs, they can be clearly seen in aerial photographs and at the site.

17. Check Dam and Gully System
Late 1930s
Contributing Structure

As part of the conservation plan initiated by Richard Barber, the Civilian Conservation Corps also built concrete gullies in which water from terraces emptied and flowed into the large branch on the northeastern edge of the farm. Included in the gullies were concrete check dams built to slow the flow of water. The CCC also built concrete gullies at the ends of some of the terraces. Two of the check dams and gullies remain intact and clearly visible in the fields on the south side of the railroad right-of-way. Because the fields on the north side of the tracks are terraced, it is likely additional check dams and gullies were built there.

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Barber Farm
Rowan County, NC

Summary

The Barber Farm, also called “Luckland” after the family’s ancestral home in St. Mary’s County, Maryland, is located in the Cleveland Township of Rowan County. Elias Barber (1754-1842) acquired the land upon which the farm is located after arriving in Rowan County from Maryland in 1794. The earliest buildings on the farm date to circa 1855 and include a Greek Revival I-house built for Elias Barber’s grandson, Jacob Franklin Barber (1826-1876), a granary, a double-crib log barn, and a log crib/barn. Successive generations of Barbers have worked the farm and added buildings and structures as agricultural practices have evolved and their families have expanded. In the 1870s, a small house was built on the farm for Edward Barber, Jacob Barber’s son. At the end of the nineteenth century, William Barber (1856-1934), son of Jacob Franklin Barber, built a smokehouse and a carriage house. Around 1910 he constructed a modest school building for his children. After he acquired the farm in 1939, Richard Wainwright Barber (1903-1977), son of William Barber, built a substantial cow barn, a pump house, and a well house. The 241.68-acre farm also includes a one-mile section of the former North Carolina Midland Railroad right-of-way and a system of terraces, gullies, and check dams built by Civilian Conservation Corps workers in the 1930s as part of a program to help farmers prevent the erosion of soil. Of its seventeen resources, only one—the ca. 1955 metal granary—does not contribute to the integrity and significance of the farm.

The Barber Farm is eligible at the local level under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its complete collection of intact agricultural outbuildings surrounding a well-preserved two-story Greek Revival I-house. The farm is also eligible under Criterion A at the local level. With its full complement of domestic and farm buildings, field patterns, and conservation structures set on 241.68 acres, the Barber Farm clearly illustrates the evolution of a piedmont North Carolina farm complex from the mid-nineteenth century to 1952 and therefore possesses significance in the area of agriculture. In the nineteenth century, the Barbers grew primarily wheat, corn, hay, and oats and raised swine, sheep, cattle and poultry. In the early twentieth century, a tenant worked part of the farm and livestock diminished in importance. While cotton and corn remained central crops into the middle of the century, the farm—like many others in the county during this period—underwent a transformation in which the Barbers employed progressive farming techniques. Not only did Richard Barber use fertilizers to improve his land, he also practiced crop rotation and land conservation measures which included allowing the CCC to alter the topography of his fields in order to prevent runoff and erosion. As a result, Richard Barber became known as a model farmer whose farm was heralded in the local newspaper as “a modern miracle.” Although agricultural practices and production have changed since the farm’s establishment, the landscape retains its setting, feeling and association and continues to illustrate its evolution as a representative piedmont North Carolina farm. The period of significance begins ca. 1855 and extends to 1952.

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Historic Background and Agricultural Context

Dr. Luke Barber, the first Barber of the line in America, migrated from Yorkshire, England to St. Mary's County, Maryland in 1654. He established a prosperous farm that came to be known as "Lukeland," then later, "Luckland." Elias and Jonathan Barber, great-grandsons of Dr. Luke Barber, were among a group of Episcopalians who moved to Rowan County, North Carolina from St. Mary's County in 1794 and acquired land.¹

Elias Barber married Elizabeth Wainwright, who was one of the principal organizers of Christ Episcopal Church near Cleveland. The 1827 church building was built on land obtained from the Barbers.²

Jacob Franklin Barber was the son of William Barber (1783-1854) and Margaret Hughey Barber (1793-1855), and the grandson of Elias Barber and Elizabeth Wainwright Barber.³ In 1850 Jacob Franklin Barber purchased several tracts of land from his father, including the nominated acreage. In 1855 he married Rebecca Neely, daughter of Arthur and Isabelle Neely. The Jacob Barber House was built around the time of his marriage.⁴

By the time of the first agricultural census in 1860, Jacob Barber had 175 acres under cultivation, with 285 unimproved acres. His real estate was valued at \$4,600 and his personal estate at \$8,000. He owned livestock valued at \$649 including three horses, three mules, four milk cows, six other cattle, twenty sheep, and forty swine. That year the average number of sheep on a Rowan County farm was six, while the average number of swine was twenty-seven. Barber grew 200 bushels of wheat and twelve tons of hay. His 600 bushels of corn greatly exceeded the county average of eighty-one bushels. He owned ten slaves, six of whom were seven years of age or younger. By 1860, the Barbers had three children: William, Margaret, and Mary Pauline.⁵

¹ Rev. R. Bruce Owens, *Notes on the Barber Genealogy* (Charlotte: Privately printed, 1927), n.p.

² *Ibid.*

³ Davyd Foard Hood, Draft National Register Nomination for the Barber Farm, Survey and Planning Branch files.

⁴ Jethro Rumble, *Rowan County, North Carolina* (Salisbury: J.J. Bruner, 1881), 313; Rowan County Deed Book 39, page 72; Rowan County Marriage Bonds.

⁵ Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Rowan County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule (microfilm), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh; Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Rowan County, North Carolina, Population Schedule (microfilm), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh; Rowan County Estate Papers, Jacob Franklin Barber; Rowan County Deed Book 72, page 80.

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The cash value of Rowan County crops was the tenth highest among other counties in the state in 1860. Indian corn, tobacco, and wheat were the principal crops that year and Rowan County's livestock was ranked ninth in value among the other counties. Just over one-fourth of the 14,859 people living in the county were slaves.⁶

Barber apparently did not serve in the Civil War, but his farm suffered the same postwar decline that afflicted others in Rowan County and all of North Carolina. In 1870 his real estate, 480 acres, was valued at \$2,800 and his personal estate at \$613. He had 230 acres under cultivation and grew 373 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of corn, and ten tons of hay. His livestock was valued \$393 and included 3 horses, 2 mules, 4 milk cows, 8 other cattle, and 19 swine. The family employed two domestic servants. The Barbers had four additional children, Lillie, Rosa (who died in infancy in 1870), Richard Neeley (born in 1872), and Edda (born in 1874). Margaret died at age eleven in 1869.⁷

The Reconstruction era in Rowan County brought about great change. The loss of slave labor signaled an increase in tenancy and sharecropping. Numerous large farms were broken up into smaller tracts. During the 1870s, the county emerged as a leader in farm production and ten years later, Rowan County produced more oats than any other county and ranked second in corn production. By the end of the century, cotton, corn, tobacco, and small grains had become the county's most prolific crops.⁸

Jacob Franklin Barber died intestate in 1878 at the age of fifty-two. His widow was awarded a life estate in the homeplace by court order, but she died two years later at the age of forty-four. William Arthur Barber (1856-1934), their oldest child, inherited the house and 173 acres; the remaining land was divided among William's brothers and sisters. In 1880 at age twenty-four he was head of a household that included four siblings, Mary Pauline, Lillie, Richard, and Edda, and one farm laborer. William Barber continued to farm the tract. He had 225 improved acres in 1880 valued at \$5,555. He grew 2,000 bushels of corn, 550 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of wheat, and six bales of cotton. He increased his father's livestock holdings and had forty head of swine and forty-one head of poultry.⁹ The size and value of the

⁶ Davyd Foard Hood, *The Architecture of Rowan County: A Catalogue and History of Surviving 18th, 19th and Early 20th Century Structures* (Salisbury: Historic Salisbury Foundation, 2000), 64-65.

⁷ Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, Rowan County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule (microfilm), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh; Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, Rowan County, North Carolina, Population Schedule (microfilm), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

⁸ Hood, 72.

⁹ Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Rowan County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule (microfilm), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh; Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Rowan County, North Carolina, Population Schedule (microfilm), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh; Rowan County Estate Papers, Jacob Franklin Barber; Rowan County Deed Book 72, page 80.

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Barber Farm was considerably above the county average in that year. The average farm had only 44.66 improved acres with a value of only \$947.51.¹⁰

Around 1898, the North Carolina Midland Railroad, under ownership of the Southern Railway, constructed a railroad right-of-way through the Barber Farm. The North Carolina Midland Railroad was organized in 1880 under control of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. In 1881 the line was built between Winston-Salem and Mocksville with the route going through the towns of Clemmons in Forsyth County and Advance in Davie County. In 1894, the Southern Railway took over the Richmond and Danville so that the North Carolina Midland became part of the vast rail network the Southern was creating in the Southeast. In 1898, the Southern extended the North Carolina Midland's route from Mocksville to Mooresville in Iredell County, a stretch that included a stop at Barber Junction in Rowan County. The former North Carolina Midland became part of the Norfolk Southern Corporation when the Southern Railway and the Norfolk & Western Railroad merged in 1990.¹¹

William Barber remained a bachelor until 1902 when he married Alda V. Sherrill (1870-1915).¹² Richard Wainwright Barber, the first of the Alda and William Barber's four children was born in 1903. William, Frank, and Alda followed. In 1910, William built the little schoolhouse for his children, although the family later moved to nearby Mt. Ulla during the school year. In 1915 William's wife Alda died of pneumonia at the age of forty-five. William and the children then permanently moved to Mt. Ulla in order to receive help from his mother-in-law in raising his children, and the farm was placed in the hands of a tenant. Under the tenant, ninety-three of William Barber Farm's 173 acres were under cultivation in 1925; the remaining acreage was woods and pasture. Cotton, corn, and wheat each occupied approximately twenty-five acres. Another sixteen acres was set aside for growing rye, while five acres were reserved for clover to make hay. The tenant grew an assortment of food crops—Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, and a home garden—on about two acres. By this time, the Barber tenant relied heavily on commercial fertilizer; five-and-a-half tons were used that year. Only a few head of livestock lived on the farm: one sow, two milk cows, and twenty egg-laying hens.¹³

¹⁰ Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Rowan County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule (microfilm), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹¹ David Carriker, "The North Carolina Railroad Map," Charlotte: Heritage Publishing Company, 1993; Michael T. Southern, e-mail communication with Jennifer F. Martin, September 9, 2002.

¹² In 1900, Barber was head of a household that included only an aunt, Jane Barber. Rowan County Marriage Bonds; Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, Rowan County, North Carolina, Population Schedule (microfilm), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹³ "Cleveland Township, Rowan County" North Carolina Department of Agriculture Statistics Division, Farm Census Reports, 1925 (Richmond-Rowan), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

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In 1925, a total of 165 farms operated in Cleveland Township with the average farm size at 105 acres. Cotton and corn were the most common crops. J.W. Knox operated the township's largest complex, although he devoted 494 of his 666 acres to pasture and forest. Like the Barber Farm, Knox's main crops were cotton (thirty acres), corn (thirty acres), and wheat (fifty acres). That year, nine farms contained more than 276 acres.¹⁴

By 1930, the county as a whole contained 3,241 farms and over 250,000 acres of the county's 527 square miles was set aside as farmland. A little over twelve hundred tenant farmers worked on these farms. In Cleveland Township, farms occupied 16,792 acres and most of the cultivated acreage was worked by tenants. Owners worked only 2,705 acres in the township.¹⁵

After William Barber's death in 1934, Richard Wainwright Barber, the first born of William and Alda Barber, acquired the Jacob Barber House, the Edward Barber House, the farm buildings and most of the associated land from his siblings, William, Frank, and Alda in 1937.¹⁶ He acquired the remaining eighty-eight acres of the nominated acreage from his aunt Lillie Summerell in 1939.¹⁷ He restored and modernized the house with electricity and indoor plumbing, and moved back in 1941, with his wife Winifred Dunlap Barber and their two daughters, Joyce Ann (born in 1931) and Rebecca Jane (born in 1936).

By the time Richard Barber acquired the farm, its soil had been depleted by many years of intensive farming. A local soil conservation service survey taken at that time showed that trenches were cutting across the Barber Farm in many places and allowing nutrients to leave the soil. From one-half to three-quarters of the topsoil had been washed off the cultivated fields.¹⁸

In response, Richard Barber took steps to reverse the farm's poor condition. He received assistance from the local extension service and a federal relief program established to put out of work men in jobs. To control erosion, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed broad terraces along the contours of the land that slowed the flow of water and diverted it through concrete gullies to grassed greenways.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ "Cleveland Township, Rowan County," North Carolina Department of Agriculture Statistics Division, Farm Census Summaries, 1930 (Jackson-Yancey), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹⁶ "William S. Barber, Frank E. Barber, and Alda L. Barber to Richard W. Barber," April 20, 1937, Rowan County Deed Book 238, Page 8.

¹⁷ "Lillie R. Summerrell to Richard W. Barber," January 10, 1939, Rowan County Deed Book 244, Page 20.

¹⁸ "Barber's Progress in Conservation Example. Real Profit Production." *Salisbury Evening Post*, April 6, 1953; "Farmer Transforms Rowan County Land," *The Charlotte Observer*, May 4, 1954.

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Check dams were built to slow water runoff.¹⁹ The CCC crew who worked on the Barber farm most likely came from CCC camp number 3409 which had been established at Salisbury on August 16, 1935.²⁰

Franklin Roosevelt established the CCC by executive order on April 5, 1933 as one of the many relief programs to put people to work during the Great Depression. The CCC employed young, single out-of-work men in reforestation projects, soil erosion, flood control, road construction, and developing national parks. One of the reasons the president established the CCC was in response to alarming news about the nation's farms. A study by the Soil Conservation Service reported that 610,000,000 acres of land were tillable, but that over fifty million acres had been ruined by erosion and another fifty million acres was nearly ruined by erosion. Excessive timbering caused great erosion, but a substantial amount was due to poor farming practices that did little to prevent water runoff from fields. Initially, the U.S. Forest Service or National Park Service operated the CCC camps so that the enrollees worked on forest or park related projects. Later, various federal agencies established CCC camps to work on specific projects. The Soil Conservation Service was one of the agencies that set up camps and one of the duties of the Soil Conservation CCC camps was implementing programs of terracing and contour plowing on area farms. According to historian John Salmond, Roosevelt "brought together two wasted resources, the young men and the land, in an attempt to save both." The United States government discontinued the CCC in 1942 when the U.S. entered World War II.²¹

The 1945 farm census conducted by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture indicates that Richard Barber took additional measures to replenish his land. He plowed under forty acres of his 240-acre farm as a measure to improve the soil. An additional ten acres of cropland had been left fallow. Barber also concentrated on crops that would replenish the soil with nutrients. Wheat occupied forty-five acres and various types of hay were grown on twenty-five acres. Barber was among several farmers in Cleveland Township who grew Lespedeza, a warm season legume that was tolerant of less fertile, acidic soil. Barber grew fifty-acres of Lespedeza in the year ending 1945. Livestock had become a minor part of the farm with only four cows and fifty hens appearing on the census.²²

¹⁹ Farm Conservation Plan, District Plans No. 1755, Rowan Work Unit Plan, No. 349, July 30, 1943.

²⁰ "Index of States/Camp Listings, North Carolina" <[http://www.cccalumni.org/states/north carolina.html](http://www.cccalumni.org/states/north%20carolina.html)> August 29, 2002.

²¹ "The CCC: A History of National Service in America," James MacGregor Burns Academy of Leadership, University of Maryland, <[http://www.academy.umd.edu/publications/National Service/ccc.htm](http://www.academy.umd.edu/publications/National%20Service/ccc.htm)> August 29, 2002; John A. Salmond, *The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942: A New Deal Case Study* (Durham: Duke University Press, 1967), 4.

²² "Cleveland Township, Rowan County" North Carolina Department of Agriculture Statistics Division, Farm Census Reports, 1945 (Rowan-Rutherford), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

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By the mid-1940s, the Barber Farm was among 129 farms operating in Cleveland Township and the majority had one hundred acres or less. F.G. Hall, whose land was located near Richard Barber's farm, was one of two farmers with holdings of over 600 acres. On his 807-acre farm, Hall produced 300 acres each of wheat and hay, fifty-five acres of cotton, and thirty acres of corn. At almost seventeen hundred acres, wheat dominated the township's farm land. Like Barber, other farmers in the township had taken measures to combat depleted soil. That year, 1,177 acres had been plowed under in order to improve the soil.²³

For farmers like Richard Barber, his and the CCC's efforts paid dividends. In a few years, land that had produced only thirty-five bushels of corn to the acre was producing eighty-eight bushels. In 1947 Richard Barber won first prize from the Putnam Grange for growing the highest yield of corn in Rowan County—117 bushels an acre.²⁴ Similar results were achieved with other crops. For example, these practices resulted in Barber producing a record wheat yield of 63 bushels per acre in 1961.²⁵

In addition to winning a number of countywide agricultural awards, Richard Barber was a member of the Rowan County Board of Education from 1945 until 1963 and also taught returning World War II veterans with the Rowan County Farm Extension Service.²⁶ Like most of the Barbers, he was an active member of the Christ Episcopal Church and served on the vestry.

Richard Barber died in 1977, and his widow, Winifred, lived on the farm until her death in 1984. The house is now owned by their two daughters, Joyce Ann Barber and Rebecca Barber Floyd, who have placed the farm under a conservation easement.

Architecture Context

The Barber Farm's architectural significance comes from both the seat of the complex—a substantial two-story, single-pile weatherboard Greek Revival dwelling—and the collection of domestic and agricultural outbuildings constructed on the property from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century.

Greek Revival Domestic Architecture in Rowan County

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ "Barber Wins Rowan County Corn Contest with 117-Bushel Yield," *Salisbury Evening Post*, December 30, 1947.

²⁵ "Record Setting Grain Yield May be Upcoming in Rowan: Richard Barber of Barber is This Year's Wheat Growing Champion," *Salisbury Evening Post*, July 7, 1961.

²⁶ *Salisbury Evening Post*, March 8, 1977.

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The Greek Revival proved a popular style in North Carolina in the mid-nineteenth century. The style first appeared in the state in the 1830s and was quickly adopted by a planter class who saw it as a symbol of their position and class in an agrarian society. Few North Carolinians built dwellings in the fully-realized Greek Revival temple form, but instead chose to erect houses in a more conservative scale and manner. The style followed a basic form that was symmetrically-composed with a hipped or side-gabled roof and a central passage plan for the interior. These dwellings were either one room or two rooms deep and chimneys were located either on each gable end or between front and rear rooms. Local builders frequently employed popular and accessible pattern books and builders' guides to fashion porticoes, mantels, pilasters, windows, and other details. Beyond the planter class, the style found favor among prosperous and middling farmers who erected more vernacular versions in the antebellum period.

In Rowan County, the commanding presence of the Greek Revival style appealed to a class of farmers who had prospered in their agricultural pursuits in the 1840s and 1850s. The formality of moulded chair rails and paneled wainscot of the Federal period gave way to the Greek Revival style's use of uninterrupted plastered walls. Two- and four-paneled doors typically supplanted six-panel doors of the previous decades. Proportions broadened and mouldings became wider and simpler.

The appearance of the style coupled with a building boom in Salisbury and the rural portions of the county spurred the construction of several substantial Greek Revival houses. The David Roseman House is one of two pre-Civil War houses in Rowan County with a two-tier porch sheltering entrances on both levels. The double-pile house contains a four-room plan on the first story. The house has lost much of its original woodwork, although its paneled wainscot survives on the second floor.²⁷

Builder James Graham built a trio of Greek Revival houses in rural Rowan County in the 1850s, including the Barber farmhouse. The Knox House (NR, 1983), built in 1854 near Cleveland, is a two-story, weatherboard frame house with a two-story main block, a two-story rear ell, and a one-story kitchen ell on its east side. Square posts support the full façade porch and repeat in form at the main block's corners where pilasters rise to full height. When Graham built the Hall House (NR, 1982) in 1856 near Bear Poplar, it was a two-story, three-bay house with a rear ell. Sometime after the Civil War a one-story addition was made to the dining room. In the 1950s, the owners made two more additions and covered the house with aluminum siding. A small addition was made to a bedroom in 1965.²⁸

The Henry Connor Bost House (NR, 1982), built about 1869, is a two-story weatherboard frame house with Greek Revival finish. The Bost House features a hipped roof front porch and a rear shed porch which

²⁷ Hood, 67.

²⁸ Hood, 69.

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has been enclosed. The George M. Bernhardt House (NR, 1982) near Rockwell dates to the 1850s and features a front ell resulting in a T-plan. The asymmetrical form is unusual among the collection of Greek Revival I-houses in the county.

The seat of the Barber Farm remains one of the most intact Greek Revival houses in rural Rowan County. In its two-story, single-pile form with a rear ell and shed porch, it typifies the style as executed by prosperous farmers in the mid-nineteenth century piedmont. Its weatherboard exterior and formal flush sheathing under the porch are original features. The well-preserved square porch posts and corner pilasters with applied caps are typical of the more restrained expression of the Greek Revival style in rural Rowan County. Inside, its central-passage floor plan and finishes have not been compromised. All original doors, windows, and mantels are intact. Although the chimneys on each gable end have been replaced due to poor condition, they were reconstructed to the exact specifications of the original and with brick that was made to appear historic and with stones gathered from the Barber Farm.

Mid-Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Outbuildings in Rowan County

Wood and log were the materials of choice in the construction of outbuildings in Rowan County during the nineteenth century. Log barns were common fixtures on county farms and typically second only to the dwelling in their importance and prominence. In fact, farmers typically erected large log barns at the same time they built their dwellings.

Multi-crib log barns functioned as all-purpose buildings in that they served as storage for crops and shelter for livestock. These barns usually had a gable roof and most had attached sheds on their sides in order to shelter equipment. For double- and triple-crib barns the entrance or principal bay was typically on the longer elevation. Entrances on smaller, single-crib barns usually occurred on the shorter elevation. Typically, single-crib log barns served as storage for corn.

Although once common, log barns are becoming rarer with time. One of the most intact log barns is found on the Cress Farm. It features sheds on two gable ends. The barn on the Otho Van Poole farm was expanded from two log cribs to three log cribs to form one of the most substantial barns in Rowan County. The log barn on the Will Corriher Farm includes a shed addition fully enclosed with logs.²⁹

Outbuildings of frame construction were somewhat rare in Rowan County during the mid-nineteenth century, but by the end of the century and into the twentieth century, frame barns and other frame outbuildings began appearing more frequently. Frame barns typically matched earlier log barns in size, but

²⁹ Hood, 42.

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the arrangement of bays and spatial divisions evolved. Instead of an entrance on the longer elevation, it usually was placed on the gable end. Inside, stalls flanked the barn's central passage. Like their earlier log counterparts, frame barns usually had attached sheds on the side elevations. A well-preserved 1912 frame barn with flanking sheds and a façade composed of triple arches sheltering the central passage is found on the Plaster Farm. The Henry Amos Overcash Farm includes a 1908 barn with a shed only on its west elevation.³⁰

In addition to substantial barns, farms in Rowan County in the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century contained an array of smaller outbuildings, each with a specific purpose. The smokehouse—used for smoking meats—was generally a frame or log building that stood near the rear of the house or adjacent to the kitchen where it was easily accessible to the food preparation area. These somewhat diminutive buildings are rectangular in shape with their gable roof's overhanging the gable-end door to provide shelter. Inside, hooks or pegs along a sturdy cross beam or joist were used for hanging the meat. Granaries—used for the storage of wheat—were typically rectangular, gable-end buildings of a larger size than the smokehouse. A granary's interior was typically divided into bins for the storage of grains.

In the twentieth century, outbuildings were built in a variety of forms and materials. Agricultural extension services provided farmers with plans for barns, silos, chicken houses, and a variety of outbuildings. Although not common in Rowan County, some outbuildings—especially those susceptible to decay—were built of smooth or rough-cut stone.

In Rowan County, several farms with a complement of domestic and agricultural outbuildings survive. The Phiifer Farm (NR, 1990) near Cleveland contains a ca. 1819 log house covered with weatherboards and surrounded by log and frame outbuildings on 234 acres. Like the Barber Farm, the Phiifer Farm includes a double-crib log barn and a mid-nineteenth century granary. Numerous buildings on the farm were devoted to hog raising and processing and date to the 1950s and 1960s.

The Knox Farm Historic District (NR, 1983) includes thirty-three buildings on over 800 acres near Cleveland. James Graham, the same carpenter who built the Barber House, constructed the two-story, house with its two story ell that stands at the center of the complex. In addition to several early log buildings, the Knox Farm includes a large collection of mid to late twentieth century outbuildings associated with the family's commercial farming venture.

James Graham also built the Hall Family House (NR, 1982) near Bear Poplar. Numerous outbuildings surround the much-altered two-story Greek Revival house including a mid-nineteenth century triple-pen

³⁰ Hood, 43.

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log barn which was moved in the early twentieth century; its sheds were replaced in 1952. The log smokehouse—also contemporary with the house—was restored in the early 1980s after falling into disrepair. The majority of the outbuildings on the farm date to the mid to last quarter of the twentieth century.

The Barber Farm boasts one of the most well-preserved collections of domestic and agricultural buildings, structures, and features in the county. The double-crib log barn, granary, and log crib/barn are intact representations of farming practices of the mid-nineteenth century. Later buildings, including the Edward Barber House, the school, and carriage house attest to the farm's transformation into a complex that grew as the Barber family expanded. The twentieth century resources—the cow barn and well houses—signal the Barber's changing agricultural practices, while the erosion-control structures created by the CCC symbolize the farm's use as a laboratory for soil conservation. Together with the farm landscape, these buildings and structures portray a representative and intact farm of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in Rowan County.

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Barber Farm
Rowan County, NC

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description - Legal description of Barber Farm

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

All that tract or parcel of land found on Tax Map 271, Parcel 009, containing two hundred forty-two and four tenth (242.4) acres, more or less, in Cleveland Township, Rowan County, North Carolina, known as the Barber Place, located on a County Public Road, and on North Carolina State Highway Number 801, about 12 miles from Salisbury, on the waters of Withrow Creek, BOUNDED on the North by lands of Tom Waller and Geo. Bame; on the East by lands of W.A. Graham, C.C. White, D.R. Huffman, R.N. Barber; on the South by lands of R.N. Barber and Withrow Creek; on the West by lands of R.N. Barber and more particularly described by metes and bounds according to a plat by J.D. Justice, C.S., dated January 6, 1939, as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a point in the center of the Public Road on Tom Waller's line, a corner of R.N. Barber, and running thence South 13 degrees 30 minutes East 4536 feet to a stone, R.N. Barber's corner; thence with Barber's line, North 64 degrees, East 907 feet to a stake; thence South 13 degrees 30 minutes East 388 feet to a point in the center of Withrow Creek, R.N. Barber's line; thence with Barber's line, North 48 degrees 30 minutes East 456 feet; thence North 12 degrees East 500 feet, thence North 48 degrees East 289 feet to a stake; thence North 25 degrees East 178 feet; thence North 78 degrees East 219 feet to a stake; thence South 86 degrees East 55 feet to a stake, C.C. White and D.R. Huffman corner in the center of North Carolina Highway No. 801; thence with said Highway and C.C. White's line, North 25 degrees 900 feet ; thence North 31 degrees 231 feet to a stake in the center of said Highway; thence North 6 degrees East 588 feet to a stake on W.A. Graham's line; thence South 89 degrees 30 minutes West 325 feet to a stake; thence again with Graham's line North 19 degrees 5 minutes West 2039 feet to a stake on Geo. Bame's line; thence with Bame's line, West 631 feet to an iron pin; thence South 3 degrees West 178 feet to a post oak; thence with Tom Waller's line and the Public Road, South 84 degrees West 1952 feet to the BEGINNING.

The aforementioned legal description was obtained from the Register of Deeds Office, Rowan County, North Carolina, in Book of Mortgages 132, Page 255.

EXCEPTED from the aforementioned legal descriptions are the following six (6) tracts, comprising 7.596 acres, more or less:

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Barber Farm
Rowan County, NC

Verbal boundary description continued

TRACT NO. 1: Lying near Barber, N.C. and BEGINNING at an iron stake on the original line, W.A. Barber's corner; thence with Barber's line, South $28\frac{1}{4}$ deg. West 5.00 chains to an iron stake, Barber's corner; thence North 88 deg. West 1.84 chains to a stake in new public road; thence with center of said road North 16 deg. West 4.67 chains to a stake in the road on the original line; thence South 87 deg. East .47 links to the BEGINNING, containing about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, more or less, and being the same land described in deed from Margaret Barber Moore et als. to W.A. Barber, dated April 18, 1927, and recorded in Deed Book 178, page 225.

TRACT NO. 2: BEGINNING at a stake in the Neely Mill Road, thence South $28\frac{1}{4}$ deg. East 5 chains to a stake in said road; thence West 8 chains to a stake; thence North $28\frac{1}{4}$ deg. West 5 chains to a stake on old line; thence East 8 chains to the BEGINNING, containing 4 acres, more or less, and being the same land described in deed from Fannie W. Peden to E.J. (Jane) Barber, dated January 4, 1896, and willed by said Grantee to W.A. Barber.

TRACT NO. 3: BEGINNING at a point of intersection of the line dividing lands of the parties of the first part (R.W. Barber and Winifred Barber, his wife) and lands now or formerly or Bame with the southeasterly boundary of the present right of way of the Railway Company; and running thence SOUTHEASTWARDLY, along the line dividing lands of the parties of the first part and lands now or formerly of Bame, for a distance of 21.80 feet; thence SOUTHEASTWARDLY, by an interior angle of 167 deg. 29' with the preceding course, for a distance of 28.58 feet, more or less, to a point which is 100 feet southeastwardly from, measured at right angles to, the center line of the main track of the Railway Company; thence SOUTHWESTWARDLY, by an interior angle of 93 deg. 12' with the preceding course, and along a line parallel to and at all points 100 feet southeastwardly from, measured at right angle to, the center line of the main track of the Railway Company, for a distance of 157.20 feet; thence SOUTHWESTWARDLY, by an interior angle of 160 deg. 39' with the preceding course, for a distance 148.66 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the southeasterly boundary of the present right of way of the Railway Company, said point of intersection being 50 feet southeastwardly from, measured at right angle to, a point in the center line of the main track of the Railway Company 915.89 feet northeastwardly, measured along said center line, from Milepost L-40 of the Railway Company; thence NORTHEASTWARDLY, along the southeasterly boundary of the present right of way of the Railway Company and parallel to and at all points 50 feet southeastwardly from, measured at right angle to, the center line of the main track of the Railway Company, for a distance of 295.28 feet, more or less to the point or place of beginning; said parcel of land containing 0.261 of an acre, more or less.

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Barber Farm
Rowan County, NC

Verbal boundary description continued

TRACT NO. 4: BEGINNING at the point of intersection of the line dividing lands of the parties of the first part (R.W. Barber and Winifred Barber, his wife) and lands now or formerly or Lail with the northwesterly boundary of the present right of way of the Railway Company; and running thence NORTHWESTWARDLY along the line dividing lands of the parties of the first part, and lands now or formerly of Lail, for a distance of 50.67 feet, more or less, to a point which is 100 feet northwestwardly from, measured at right angle to, the center line of the main track of the Railway Company; thence SOUTHWESTWARDLY, by an interior angle of 99 deg. 19' with the preceding course and parallel to all point 100 feet northwestwardly from, measured at right angle to, the center line of the main track of the Railway Company, for a distance of 130.40 feet; thence SOUTHEASTWARDLY, by an interior angle of 160 deg. 39' with the preceding course, for a distance of 148.66 feet, more or less, to point of intersection with the northwesterly boundary of the present right of way of the Railway Company, said course forming an interior angle of 19 deg. 21' with the northwesterly boundary of the present right of way of the Railway Company and said point of intersection being 50 feet northwestwardly from, measured at right angle to, said point in the center line of the main track of the Railway Company 915.89 feet northeastwardly, measured along said center line, from Milepost L-40 of the Railway Company; thence NORTHEASTWARDLY, along northwesterly boundary of the present right of way of the Railway Company and parallel to and at all points 50 feet northwestwardly from, measured at right angles to, the center line of the main track of the Railway Company, for a distance of 278.60 feet, more or less, to the point and place of beginning; said parcel of land containing 0.235 of an acre, more or less.

TRACT NO. 5: Lying and being on the Southerly side of Redman Road, and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point in the center line of Redman Road at the present common corner of the properties of Richard W. Barber and R.N. Barber and runs thence with the present common line of Richard W. Barber and R.N. Barber, South 13 deg. 30 min. East 472 feet to an iron pipe, a new corner in said common line; thence two new lines with Richard W. Barber as follows: (1) South 77 deg. 06.min. East 35.2 feet to an iron, and (2) North 3 deg. 40 min. East 487.4 feet to a point in the center line of Redman Road, Richard W. Barber's new corner; thence with the center line of Redman Road, South 83 deg. 40 min. West 174.7 feet to the point of BEGINNING, containing 1.12 acres, more or less, and being a part of the property described in Deed Book 238, page, office of the Register of Deeds for Rowan County, North Carolina.

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Barber Farm
Rowan County, NC

Verbal boundary description continued

TRACT NO. 6: Lying and being on the Southern side of Redman Road, and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point in the center line of Redman Road at the present common corner of the properties of Richard W. Barber and R.N. Barber and runs thence with the present common line of Richard W. Barber and R.N. Barber, South 13 deg. 30 min. East 472 feet to an iron pipe, a new corner in said common line; thence two new lines with R.N. Barber as follows: (1) North 77 deg. 06 min. West 261.3 feet to an iron pipe, and (2) North 13 deg. 23 min. East 406.3 feet to a point in the center line of Redman Road, R.N. Barber's new corner; thence with the center line of Redman Road North 83 deg. 40 min. East 52.8 feet to the point of BEGINNING, containing 1.48 acres, more or less, and being part of the property devised by R.N. Barber to R.N. Barber, Jr.

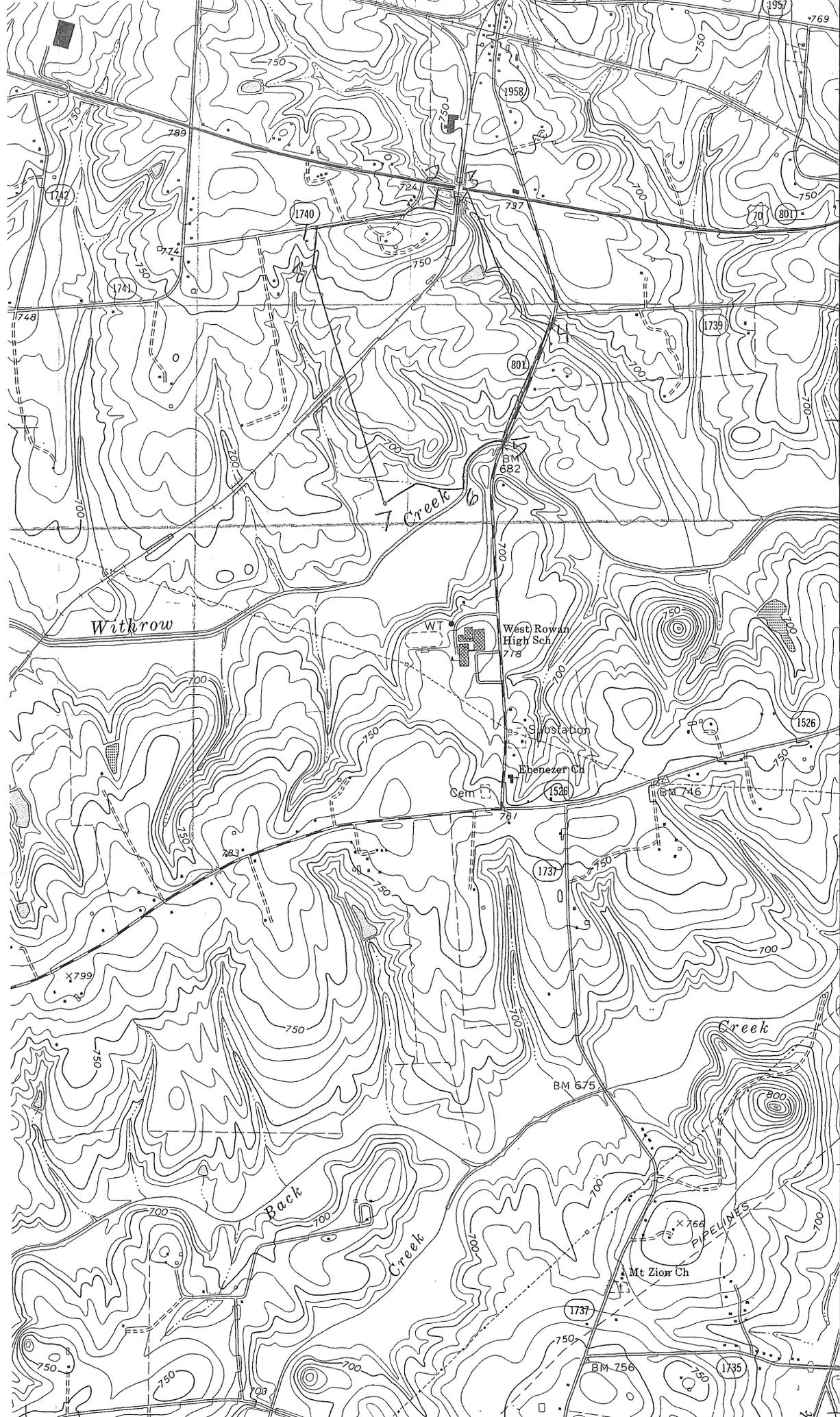
The aforementioned legal descriptions was obtained from the Register of Deeds Office, Rowan County, North Carolina, as follows: tracts nos. 1 and 2 from Deed Book 265, page 31; tracts nos. 3 and 4 from Deed Book 373, page 462; tract no. 5 from Deed Book 498, page 495; and tract no. 6 from Deed Book 498 page 497.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the Barber Farm as it has existed since 1939 when Richard Wainwright Barber purchased the interests of the other heirs and his aunt, Lillie Sumerell. The nominated acreage is a portion of land that has been owned by the Barber family since 1794 and which remains in the Barber family to the present. It includes the Jacob Franklin Barber House, the Edward Barber House, historic agricultural buildings and structures, and the agricultural landscape. The property lines follow the tax parcel boundary and extend to the right-of-way boundary on US 70 and NC 801.

UTM References

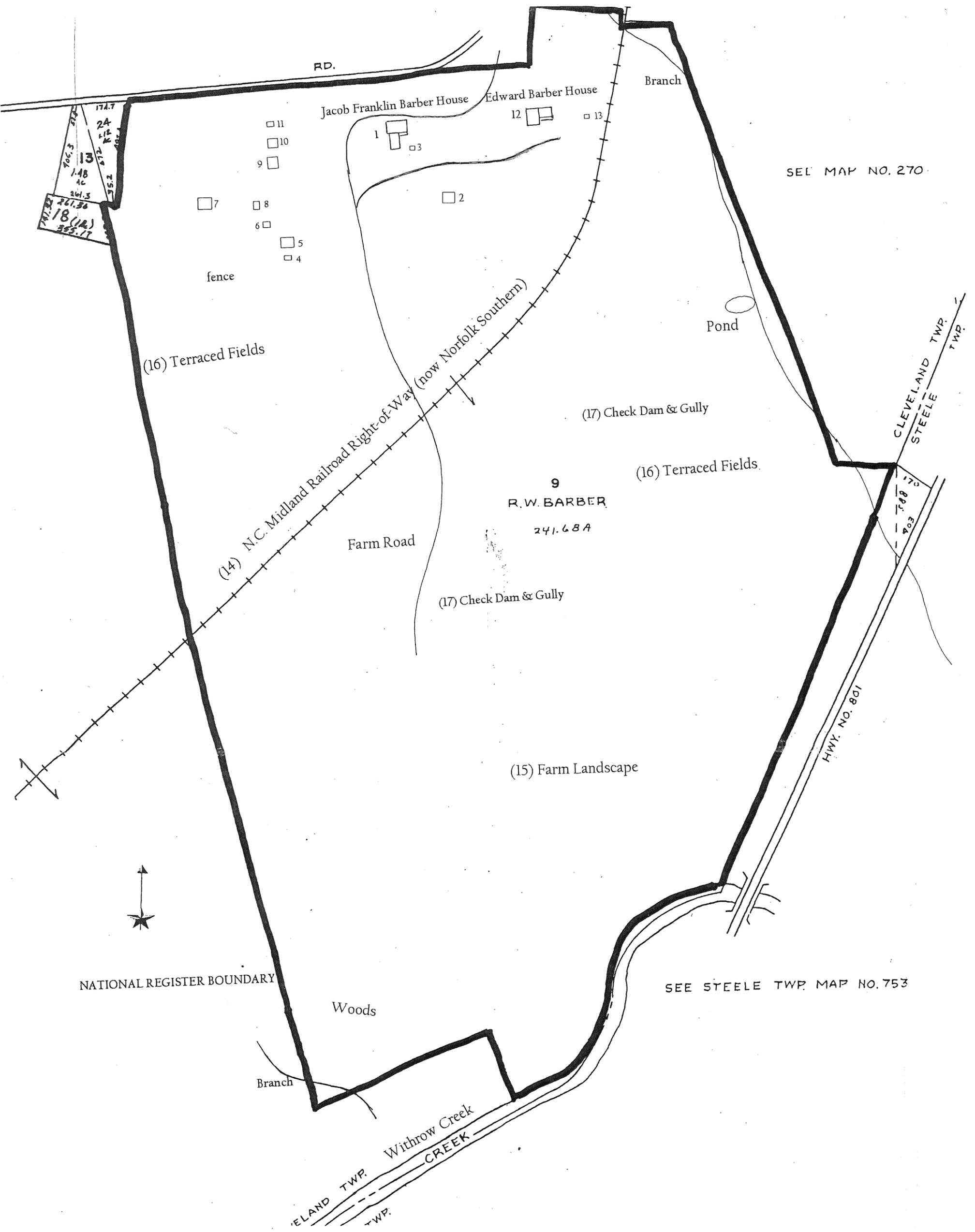
| | | |
|----|------------|----------|
| 5. | 17/532379E | 3951366N |
| 6. | 17/531845E | 3951138N |
| 7. | 17/531845E | 3951107N |
| 8. | 17/531505E | 3952174N |



Barber Farm
 225 Redmon
 Road
 Cleveland, NC
 Rowan Co., NC
 UTM References

1. 17/531510 E
3952362 N
 2. 17/532104 E
42'30" 3952545 N
 3. 17/532237 E
3952514 N
 4. 17/532596 E
3951893 N
 5. 17/532379 E
3951366 N
 6. 17/5322195 E
3951138 N
 7. 17/531845 E
3951107 N
 8. 17/531505 E
3952174 N
- Cleveland Quad

SALISBURY 8 MI.
 3953
 3952
 3951
 3950
 (ROWAN MILLS)
 4855 11 NE
 3948
 3947
 40'



| SITE PLAN | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Barber Farm 225 Redmon Road Cleveland vic., Rowan County, NC | |
| □ Contributing Resource | ■ Noncontributing Resource |
| Resources are keyed to inventory | |
| Source: Rowan County Tax Office Scale: 1"=400' | |
| 1. Jacob Franklin Barber House | 10. Carriage House |
| 2. Cow Barn | 11. School |
| 3. Pump House/Well | 12. Edward Barber House |
| 4. Smokehouse | 13. Edward Barber Well House |
| 5. Wheat House/Granary | 14. NC Midland Railroad Right-of-Way |
| 6. Metal Granary | 15. Farm Landscape |
| 7. Double Crib Log Barn | 16. Terraces |
| 8. Stone Well House | 17. Check Dam and Gully System |
| 9. Log Crib | |







