

(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 Hauser Farm

other names/site number Horne Creek Living Historical Farm

2. Location

street & number 308 Horne Creek Farm Road

N/A not for publication

city or town Pinnacle

X vicinity

state North Carolina

code NC

county Surry

code 171

zip code 27043

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jasper Grow SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

2/5/02
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:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other,

(explain:)

Hauser Farm
Name of Property

Surry 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.)

- private
- building(s)
- public-local
- district
- public-State
- site
- public-Federal
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7	1	buildings
1	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
8	2	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

AGRICULTURE: Agricultural Outbuilding

AGRICULTURE: Storage

AGRICULTURE: Processing

FUNERARY: Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Vernacular log house

OTHER: Double-crib log barn

OTHER: Tobacco barn

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls WOOD: weatherboard

roof WOOD: shingle

other

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
 Architecture

Period of Significance

1846-1953

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- 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.

Significant Dates

Circa 1880

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hauser, John
 Hauser, Thomas

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:
 Historic Sites Section

Hauser Farm
Name of Property

Surry County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 20 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>546000</u>	<u>4013575</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>546340</u>	<u>4013260</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>546340</u>	<u>4013600</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>546040</u>	<u>4013140</u>

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 Heather Fearnbach
organization _____ date 4/1/2001
street & number 705 Mills Street telephone (919) 828-6548
city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27608

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 Department of Environment and Natural Resources
street & number 1615 Mail Service Center telephone (919)733-4181
city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27699

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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Hauser Farm
Surry County, NC

7. Narrative Description

The approximately twenty-acre Hauser Farm (Horne Creek Living Historical Farm) is located on property currently owned by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in Pilot Mountain State Park and maintained by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. The Hauser House sits in a valley overlooking the Yadkin River to the south. The house and outbuildings stand in a clearing surrounded by a wooded area, with agricultural fields to the north, south, and east of the farm complex. A young orchard, established to replace the original orchard, is flourishing at the crest of the valley northeast of the house.

Hauser House Circa 1880

The Hauser House is a two-story, three-bay, single-pile log building with weatherboard sheathing and a wood-shingled gable roof. The house was constructed around 1880 and remodeled about 1900. The two-story, hip-roofed front porch is an original feature, while its turned posts and balusters date to the turn-of-the-century remodeling. A gable-roofed, one-and-one-half-story log rear ell includes a kitchen, dining room and a storage room accessible only from the covered porch. A shed room of frame construction was added to the northwest corner of the building circa 1900. The house and kitchen/dining room were constructed with hewn logs and half-dovetail notching. The foundation of the house and kitchen ell is field stone with clay mortar, and the sloping grade of the property allows for a full stone basement under the front section. Stone piers support the porch and shed room. The front section of the house has two, single-shouldered, one-to-four common bond brick exterior chimneys with stepped bases, shoulders and corbelled caps on the east and west elevations. A shorter replacement chimney serves the kitchen in the ell. The kitchen also has a small brick flue stack in the northeastern corner for the wood-burning stove.

The symmetrically-arranged windows and doors have simple board surrounds painted gray in contrast to the white weatherboards. The window sash are six-over-six, and the three exterior doors in the front section of the house are of four raised-panel construction. Movable wooden louvered shutters and window and door screens are attached with reproduction hardware. The doors vary in both appearance and construction throughout the house. The six interior and exterior doors in the kitchen, dining room and storage room are board-and-batten. Six doors with two raised-vertical panels serve the parlor, bedrooms and basement of the house. Four doors with five raised-horizontal panels serve the closets and

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Hauser Farm
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the frame room on the northwestern corner of the house. The four-raised-panel doors, two-raised-vertical panel doors and board-and-batten doors appear to be original to the house, while other early twentieth-century, mass-produced doors with five raised-horizontal panels appear to be replacements.

The main block of the house has a center hall plan, with the parlor and a bedroom on the first floor and two bedrooms on the second floor. Vibrant shades of paint on simple woodwork give the interior character. Twenty-four paint colors based on paint analysis have been used throughout, emphasizing elements such as the vernacular Classical Revival mantels in the parlor and bedrooms. The center-hall main section and the kitchen and dining room in the ell have wide tongue-and-groove board sheathing on the walls and ceilings. The ceiling joists are exposed in the rear ell. The walls and ceilings of the shed room are narrow tongue-and-groove boards, while the storage room has no interior finish. The open string stair in the center hall has a chamfered newel post and rectangular balusters, while the stairs to the attics of the main section of the house and the kitchen are narrow and enclosed. The tongue-and-groove pine flooring throughout the house is face-nailed to the floor joists.

Contributing Resources (in chronological order)

A log smokehouse, double-crib barn, and tobacco barn, and a frame wellhouse, corn-crib, and fruit house complete the assemblage of historic buildings on the Hauser farm.

Double-Crib Barn

Circa 1846

Contributing building

The double-crib log barn located southeast of the other structures is the earliest extant building on the Hauser farm. Dendrochronology firmly established the construction date of the barn, a half-dovetailed structure with large, hand-hewn, loosely fitted logs without chinking. The four animal pens on the ground level have dirt floors, while the loft is floored with planks. A narrow shed roof protects the north (front) elevation of the barn, while a shed addition shelters livestock at the rear elevation.

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Hauser Farm
Surry County, NC

Wellhouse/Washhouse

Circa 1880

Contributing building

A covered walkway connects the kitchen ell of the Hauser House to the wellhouse/washhouse, a formerly two-room gable-roofed, wood-shingled structure with a heavy-timber frame sheathed with weatherboards. The building, located to the east of the main block of the house, is now one open space with the well surrounded by a wooden floor at the northern end and a dirt floor in the washing area at the southern end.

Smokehouse

Circa 1880

Contributing building

The half-dovetailed log smokehouse with weatherboard gables and a standing-seam tin roof stands northwest of the house. This small structure, roughly ten-and-one-half feet by twelve-and-one-half feet, sits on stone piers. The original chinking and daubing is long gone, but the wooden floor and a wooden salting trough remain. Notches cut in the logs at ceiling height may have received poles for hanging meat or rafters for possible shed additions.

Fruit House

Circa 1900

Contributing building

The fruit house, a two-story frame building supported by stone piers, is located southeast of the Hauser House. The building, designed for food storage, was originally insulated with sawdust in the wall, floor, and ceiling cavities. A steep ladder stair on the north elevation leads to a board-and-batten left-handed door at the second-floor level. The right-handed, board-and-batten Dutch door on the north elevation at the first-floor level is accessed by a stone step. A six-over-six, wooden sash window on the west elevation, protected by a board and batten shutter, provides light for storage on the first floor. A window opening on the south elevation illuminates the second floor, and is protected by a board-and-batten shutter. Wide tongue-and-groove boards sheathe the interior.

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Hauser Farm
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Tobacco Barn

Circa 1910

Contributing building

A saddle-notched log tobacco barn sits on the dirt road at the northeastern side of the farm complex. This gable-roofed building, almost twenty feet square, has a cantilevered shed roof protecting the entrance to the barn. Recently the original roof covering of wooden shingles has been restored, and the field stone foundation of the barn has been chinked with clay. A board and batten door in the south elevation is flanked by the flue for curing the tobacco. Three tiers of poles for hanging tobacco sticks run lengthwise in the barn's interior.

Corn Crib

Circa 1930

Contributing building

A one-story frame corn crib with weatherboard gables and a standing-seam metal roof is located southeast of the fruit house. The gable-roofed building, constructed with recycled materials from the original corn crib, rests on stone piers. The building has a wagon bay on the northern side and a bay for corn storage on the southern side. The corn storage section is sheathed with equally spaced 1" x 2" boards, with flush boards at the base of the walls. A small board door on the western elevation provides access to the corn.

Hauser and Sawyers Cemetery

Circa 1853

Contributing site

The Hauser and Sawyers family cemetery is located 150 yards south of the double-crib barn on the bank overlooking the Yadkin River. (The Sawyers family bought fifty acres of land adjoining the Hauser farm in 1842.) There are ten Hauser family graves dating from 1853 to 1893 with granite markers. Four graves of Sawyers children are marked as well. There are several graves marked only with stones and approximately twenty unmarked graves.

Noncontributing Resources

One structure on the property was constructed recently by site staff to facilitate the interpretation of life on a turn-of-the-twentieth-century farm in rural North Carolina. Another building provides visitor services.

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Hauser Farm
Surry County, NC

Fruit and Vegetable Dryhouse

1994

Noncontributing structure

Home Creek Farm staff constructed a 6'x12' log structure to demonstrate a historic method of drying fruit and vegetables. Based on four dryhouses in Surry and Stokes Counties and interviews with members of the Hauser family, the dryhouse was built on the site of the original structure.

Water Fountain Shed

1999

Noncontributing building

A small, gable-roofed frame shed located across the dirt road from the corn crib shelters a water fountain used by the visiting public.

8. Statement of Significance

Summary Statement

The Hauser Farm is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for agriculture, as an excellent example of a small farmstead that over a century and through four generations of the Hauser family became one of the largest and most prosperous farms in southeastern Surry County. The Hauser Farm is also eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C for architecture, as an example of the vernacular log building tradition common in Surry, Yadkin and Forsyth Counties in the nineteenth century and the incorporation of the twentieth-century transition to frame construction in some of the outbuildings. The twenty-acre farm with farmhouse and eight outbuildings possesses integrity of design, workmanship, materials, feeling, association, location, and setting.

The period of significance for the Hauser Farm begins in 1846, the year the oldest surviving building was constructed, and ends in 1953, the last year the Hauser family lived on the property. The success of the Hausers in their agricultural enterprises from 1830 until 1953 is reflected in a series of buildings dating from 1846 to 1930. The circa 1846, double-crib log barn situated just above the Yadkin River serves as a reminder of the struggle of early settlers to claim farmland in the heavily forested, hilly terrain of the northern piedmont. The

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Hauser Farm
Surry County, NC

circa 1880 Hauser House reflects the vernacular building tradition common in Surry County of using log construction covered with weatherboards, which persisted well into the early-twentieth century. Later trends in architectural taste are evident in modifications to the house undertaken around 1900, including turned posts and balusters on the two-story, hip-roofed front porch and an elaborate twenty-four color paint scheme. The circa 1930 corn crib, constructed of materials recycled from the original corn crib, demonstrates the propensity of earlier outbuilding forms to survive into the early twentieth century.

The Hauser Farm epitomizes the agrarian nature of life in Surry County from the nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries, when farmers and farm laborers made up the majority of the population. The Hausers, like most of their neighbors, relied on the pigs, sheep, cattle and horses they raised and the fruit, corn, wheat, tobacco, oats and potatoes they grew to provide an annual income for their families. The Hauser Farm illustrates the evolution of a rural subsistence farm to a profitable farming enterprise over a century and through difficult periods such as the Civil War.

Historical Background

John Hauser (1807-1886) purchased the property that is now Horne Creek Living Historical Farm in 1830, one year after marrying Elizabeth Carolina Poindexter.¹ Their first house, a no longer extant log building, was located near the double-crib barn. By 1875 the Hausers acquired two hundred and eighty acres of land and raised corn, rye, oats, wheat, flax, cattle, sheep, swine, and horses. The Hauser's five sons and two daughters grew up on the farm. Robert, Virgil, and John, the three oldest sons, served in the Civil War, and only Robert, a physician, survived. John and Elizabeth's youngest son, Thomas, remained on the farm and struggled to recover from the losses of the war years. Elizabeth died in 1864, and John married Mary "Polly" Kreeger in 1866.²

¹ Horne Creek Living Historical Farm was so named in honor of John Horne, who in 1779 was granted a portion of the land later purchased by John Hauser in 1830. A tributary of the Yadkin River in the vicinity of the Hauser Farm is known as Horne Creek.

² Lisa Turney and Dale Jessup, "Horne Creek Living Historical Farm: A Capsule History" (Historic Sites Section, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources: 1993), 1.

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Hauser Farm
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The Hausers re-established pre-war levels of production by 1870. Thomas married Charlotte Kreeger, Polly's niece, in 1875 and began constructing the Hauser House soon after. The house was completed around 1880, and the family, including John and Polly, moved into the new building. Thomas and Charlotte inherited the property in 1886 after John's death, and they raised eleven boys and one girl in their home. By the turn of the century the Hausers had benefited from increased production of fruit and tobacco and were able to remodel the house. The house was painted for the first time around 1900. The Hausers also purchased more land, resulting in a farm of 450 acres. Thomas died in 1911, leaving his family one of the largest and most prosperous farms in southeastern Surry County.³

The Hauser property was divided among the family when the youngest of Thomas and Charlotte's children came of age in 1921. Charlotte received the twelve-acre allotment that included the house, and her eleven children inherited parcels ranging from 28.25 to 56 acres. Charlotte only lived on the property until late in 1921, when she moved in with her son Oliver. Hubert Claudius Hauser (one of Thomas and Charlotte's older sons) and his wife Ella Victoria Miller moved into the Hauser House after Charlotte's departure. Hubert purchased the house and Charlotte's twelve acres in 1938. Hubert and Ella remained on the farm until 1953, at which time the road to the property was in such poor condition that they moved to a different location. Hubert died in 1960, and his son Holt inherited the property. Tenant farmers worked the land until 1970, when Holt sold the property and it became part of the Yadkin River Section of Pilot Mountain State Park. The Hauser farm was not maintained, and the buildings fell into disrepair.⁴

The formation of the North Carolina Living History Farm, Inc. in 1984 was the culmination of many years of interest in developing a farming museum in the northwest piedmont. In 1985 the North Carolina General Assembly appropriated funds to examine the feasibility of creating an agricultural museum. The committee examined fifteen potential sites for the museum and selected the Hauser farm as a representative example of North Carolina's agricultural heritage, circa 1890-1910. The Farm Committee and the North Carolina

³ Ibid., 2.

⁴ Ibid.

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Hauser Farm
Surry County, NC

17, 1987. Phase I of the building restoration was completed in 2000, and Phase II is underway. The Historic Sites Section of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources administers the site.

Agriculture Context

The scenic topography of Surry County, characterized by rolling hills, made the cultivation of farmland difficult for early nineteenth-century settlers in the area. The prime agricultural land in the county is located in the river valleys, where rich soil made growing crops easiest. Transportation of people and goods to and from Surry County was difficult, as the roads were poor and the rivers not deep enough for water travel. As a result, the county's population was generally self-sufficient until the arrival of the railroad in the late nineteenth century. Even then, isolated rural farms and crossroads communities were the norm, with only a few urban centers (Dobson, Elkin, Mount Airy and Pilot Mountain) developing as a result of new industries.⁵

Census records confirm that most of Surry County's population in the nineteenth century was engaged in farming activities. As late as 1900, ninety-three percent of the households in Shoals Township (where the Hauser farm is located) had farming listed as a primary occupation. Local farmers raised pigs, sheep, cattle and horses, in addition to crops such as corn, oats, wheat, rye, flax, potatoes, and tobacco. The production of butter and honey was also prevalent throughout the county.⁶

Although few farmers in Surry County utilized slave labor, John Hauser owned three slaves in 1850. In 1860, sixty-four percent of the 205 slave owners in the county had five or fewer slaves, and only three property owners had twenty or more slaves.⁷ After the Civil War the Hausers employed the services of free blacks in the area to assist with household chores.

⁵ Laura A. W. Phillips, Simple Treasures: The Architectural Legacy of Surry County (Winston-Salem, N.C.: Surry County Historical Society, 1987), 2.

⁶ Ibid., 7; John Hollingsworth, History of Surry County or Annals of Northwest North Carolina (1935), 167; Joy Lewis, "Horne Creek Living Historical Farm: The Walking Tour" (Historic Sites Section, Department of Cultural Resources, 2001), 75.

⁷ Phillips, Simple Treasures, 4.

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Hauser Farm
Surry County, NC

The Hauser farm was one of the most prosperous in the southeastern section of Surry County along the Yadkin River. By 1860, under John Hauser's tenure, the farm included 280 acres valued at \$1,800, two slaves valued at \$1,200 and \$5,241 worth of personal property. According to the 1862 Surry County Tax List, only three families in the Pilot Mountain District (now known as Shoal Township) of Surry County were worth more: the Boydens, the Gilliams, and the Wolfes.⁸

Boyden Plantation included 2,615 acres valued at \$7,000 along the Yadkin River. The Boydens paid taxes on seven slaves valued at \$2,900 and luxury items. Their home in Surry County was an auxiliary residence, as the Boydens had a more luxurious home in Salisbury. The Boyden family was clearly in a different economic bracket than the Hausers. N. A. Boyden sold Thomas Hauser sixty-five acres in 1885 and thirty-six acres in 1887.⁹

The Gilliam family, whose holdings included Pilot Mountain, owned 9,532 acres valued at \$12,000 in 1862. They were taxed on three slaves valued at \$4,588 and other household property in 1862. The Wolfe family were also prosperous landowners in the Pilot Mountain District. William Wolfe, a farmer and merchant, owned 1,773 acres valued at \$3,769. He also paid taxes on one slave valued at \$500 and forty-four gallons of whiskey in 1862. Thomas Hauser purchased sixty-eight acres from Nathaniel Wolfe in 1891.¹⁰

The Hauser farm continued to grow in acreage until the death of Thomas Hauser in 1911. By 1900, Thomas was cultivating around 160 acres of his 450 acre parcel. His field crops included corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans, rye, hay, and cane. The Hausers also grew garden crops such as beets, cabbage, collards, cucumbers, grapes, onions, parsley, rhubarb, strawberries, tomatoes, turnips, and watermelon. The family had an orchard with several varieties of apples, peaches, pears, cherries and plums. They cut firewood and produced sorghum molasses, flax fiber and seed and sugar cane for sale

⁸Carol J. Leonard, "Surry County Tax List for the Year 1862," Cana, Virginia, 1984; Lewis, "Horne Creek Living Historical Farm," 33.

⁹Ibid., Lewis, "Horne Creek Living Historical Farm," 76.

¹⁰Ibid.

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Hauser Farm
Surry County, NC

(Appendix 1). The Hausers had more pigs, chickens, beef and milk cattle, sheep and mules than the average Shoals Township farmer (Appendix 2).¹¹

The Hauser Farm is significant because of its association with the broad pattern of Surry County's rural agrarian development in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Farmers and farm laborers made up the majority of the population during this period. The Hausers, like most of their neighbors, relied on cash crops and livestock sales to supplement the food crops they grew to support their families. The Hauser Farm illustrates the continuity and change reflected in the evolution of a rural subsistence farm to a profitable farming enterprise.

Architecture Context

The abundance of available timber in Surry County made log construction the least expensive method of erecting houses and outbuildings for early settlers. Often a one-room log building served as the initial residence for a family and later became a detached kitchen or was incorporated into a larger house as a rear ell. These log houses, sometimes covered with weatherboards, displayed little stylistic detail. Traditional log construction was prevalent in Surry County from the eighteenth century through the early twentieth century, although the establishment of timber mills made sawn lumber more accessible by the late nineteenth century.¹²

The Hauser Farm is one of the best surviving examples of a prosperous farm complex containing an assemblage of log structures in Surry County. Although other farmhouses and associated outbuildings remain in the county, they do not possess the architectural integrity or integrity of location manifested by the Hauser Farm. The Hauser Farm reflects the vernacular log building tradition common in Surry, Yadkin and Forsyth Counties throughout the nineteenth century and incorporates the twentieth-century transition to frame construction in some outbuildings.

¹¹Lewis, "Home Creek Living Historical Farm," 83.

¹²Ibid, 7.

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Hauser Farm
Surry County, NC

The only other farm in Surry County on the National Register, Haystack Farm (NR 1981), contains a circa 1885, two-story, three-bay frame house with a one-story, hip-roofed porch and a two-story rear ell. High-style elements such as paired Italianate brackets at the cornice, corner pilasters, lattice-work porch posts, a balustrade characterized by a cross pattern, and decorative recessed-brick crosses on the chimney stacks make the main house at Haystack Farm very different from the vernacular, weatherboard-sheathed log Hauser House. Outbuildings at Haystack Farm include a gambrel-roof barn, a frame packhouse, and a half-dovetail plank apple-drying shed.¹³

The John Henry Kapp Farm (NR 1992) in neighboring Forsyth County contains a circa 1870, two-story, three-bay, frame house with a circa 1910, two-story, hip-roofed porch with turned balusters and posts similar to the decorative elements of the front porch of the Hauser House. An assemblage of late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century outbuildings including a smokehouse, barn, chicken house, crib/granary are still extant.¹⁴ The Kapp Farm, located on the Bethania-Tobacoville Road, is an excellent example of a property similar to the Hauser Farm that has been recently listed on the National Register. The Vest-Tuttle Farm, also in Forsyth County, contains an array of nineteenth-century buildings including a mid-nineteenth-century, two-story log house; a late-nineteenth-century, three-bay frame house with a shed-roofed porch and a two-story rear ell; and log outbuildings including a kitchen, smokehouse, granary, corn crib, and a triple-crib barn.¹⁵ The Vest-Tuttle Farm contains a similar assemblage of structures and is located in close proximity to the Hauser Farm. Like the Hauser Farm, the Vest-Tuttle Farm represents the evolution of a farm complex over many generations of the same family.

The Samuel D. Davis Farm, located across the river from the Hauser Farm in Yadkin County, is a circa 1876, two-room log house (now the ell) with an 1880s, two-story, three-

¹³ Drucilla G. Haley and Jerry L. Cross, "Haystack Farm," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1981.

¹⁴ Laura A.W. Phillips, "John Henry Kapp Farm," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1992.

¹⁵ Gwynne Stephen Taylor, From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1981), 99.

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Hauser Farm
Surry County, NC

bay frame addition with a one-story, hip-roofed porch. Like many other late nineteenth-century farmhouses, the Davis House is sheathed with plain weatherboards and has only simple ornamentation in the form of turned posts and sawn brackets on the front porch.¹⁶ The Davis House is similar to the Hauser House in terms of its evolution from a small log dwelling to a much larger building.

Haystack Farm, the John Henry Kapp Farm, the Vest-Tuttle Farm, and the Samuel D. Davis Farm are representative examples of the diversity of farm complexes remaining in Surry, Yadkin, and Forsyth Counties. Increasing residential and commercial development in these counties continues to threaten the rural agricultural landscape, making these properties and the Hauser Farm important survivors. The Hauser Farm clearly demonstrates the perpetuation of the vernacular log building tradition, as well as the incorporation of sawn elements into the building vocabulary as they became locally available.

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¹⁶ Lewis Brumfield, ed. Historical Architecture of Yadkin County, North Carolina (Yadkinville: The Yadkin County Historical Society, 1987), 32.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9,10 Page 13

Hauser Farm
Surry County, NC

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of approximately twenty acres of the Yadkin River Section of Pilot Mountain State Park, as indicated by the heavy dashed line on the enclosed Surry County tax map.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10, Page 14
Photos

Hauser Farm

Surry County, NC

Boundary Justification

The nominated tract contains the extant historic buildings, structures, sites and cleared areas associated with the Hauser Farm and provides a historically appropriate setting for the agricultural complex. The land surrounding this approximately twenty-acre parcel is wooded or contains noncontributing buildings/sites.

Photograph Catalog

All photographs by Heather Fearnbach, 705 Mills Street, Raleigh, N.C., on April 14, 2001.
Negatives located at the North Carolina SHPO.

1. Hauser Farm- Looking north
2. Hauser Farm- Looking southwest
3. Hauser House- Front (southern) and side (western) elevations
4. Hauser House- Interior- Parlor
5. Hauser House- Interior- Center Hall
6. Hauser Farm- Double-Crib Barn
7. Hauser Farm- Smokehouse
8. Hauser Farm- Tobacco Barn
9. Hauser and Sawyers Cemetery

APPENDIX 1
Hauser Farm, Pinnacle Vicinity, Surry County, North Carolina

**A Comparison of Farm Crops and Products 1880
The Average Shoals Farm and the Hauser Farm**

CROP: FIELD	% of TOWN FARMS that grew CROP	ACRES planted		PRODUCTION per farm	
		Avg	Hauser	Avg	Hauser
Corn	98	11	40	161 bu	625 bu
Wheat	86	6	20	26 bu	125 bu
Tobacco	78	2	3	661 lb	1200 lb
Oats	74	5	10	48 bu	150 bu
Irish Potatoes	71	0.25	0.12	7 bu	6 bu
Sweet Potatoes	61	0.25	0.12	10 bu	15 bu
Beans	54	*	*	1 bu	2 bu
Cow Peas	35	*	0	1 bu	0
Rye	26	1	2	2 bu	8 bu
Hay	25	1	16	0.7 ton	8 ton
Cotton	0	0	0	0	0
CROP: FRUIT	% of TOWN FARMS that raised FRUIT	TREES/VINES planted		PRODUCTION per farm	
		Avg	Hauser	Avg	Hauser
Apples	39	37	12	*	*
Peaches	10	71	0	*	0
Grapes	0	0	0	0	0
PRODUCT	% of TOWN FARMS that produced item	ACERAGE		PRODUCTION per farm	
		Avg	Hauser	Avg	Hauser
Firewood	79	95	170	39 cd	50 cd
Sorghum					
Molasses	42	1	1	13 gal	120 gal
Bees:Honey	25			6 lb	0
Wax				1 lb	0
Flax:Fiber	15	0.5 ac	0.25 ac	2 lb	12 lb
Seed				0.2 bu	1 bu
Cane: Sugar	0	0	0	0	0

From "An Architectural Analysis: Hauser House, Horne Creek Farm,"
Black and Black Preservation Consultants, 1988.

Livestock

Since the records for 1890 and 1900 were destroyed by fire, the figures for 1880 must be used to understand what type of farm animals Thomas Hauser owned in 1900. Oral history also adds to this picture.

A Comparison of Shoals Farm Animals -- 1880

FARM ANIMAL	% of TOWN FARMS that raised ANIMAL	ANIMALS PER FARM	
		Average	Hauser
Pigs	88	8	30
Chickens	81	10	20
Cattle:milk	76	1	3
Cattle:beef	56	1	6
Horses	49	0.65	0
Sheep	49	4	17
Mules	33	0.65	3
Fowl:Ducks, Turkeys, Geese	7	1	0
Oxen	4	---	0

Martha Hauser was old enough to milk the family's four cows in the early 1900's. She remembered that one of them was a great milker: she gave as much as ten quarts a day. Squire recalled that his "father raised a lot of pigs...the fence went clear on up to the six-acre field, almost to the road...back up in those woods."

Hauser Farm Animals

Cows: Jersey

Hogs: Poland China

Sheep: Gulf Coast Native

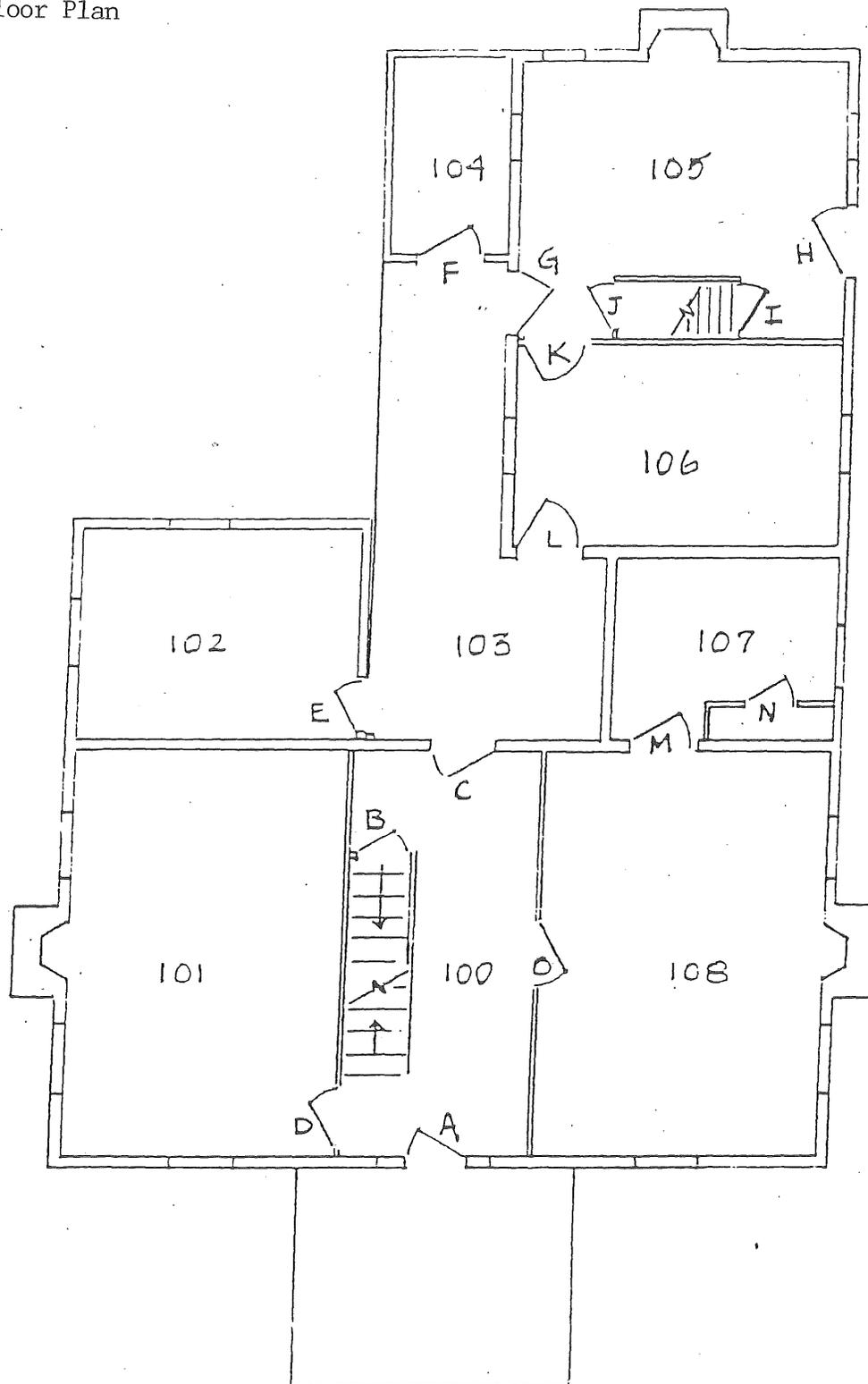
Chickens: Rhode Island Red; Dominique

Goats: Spanish

Mules

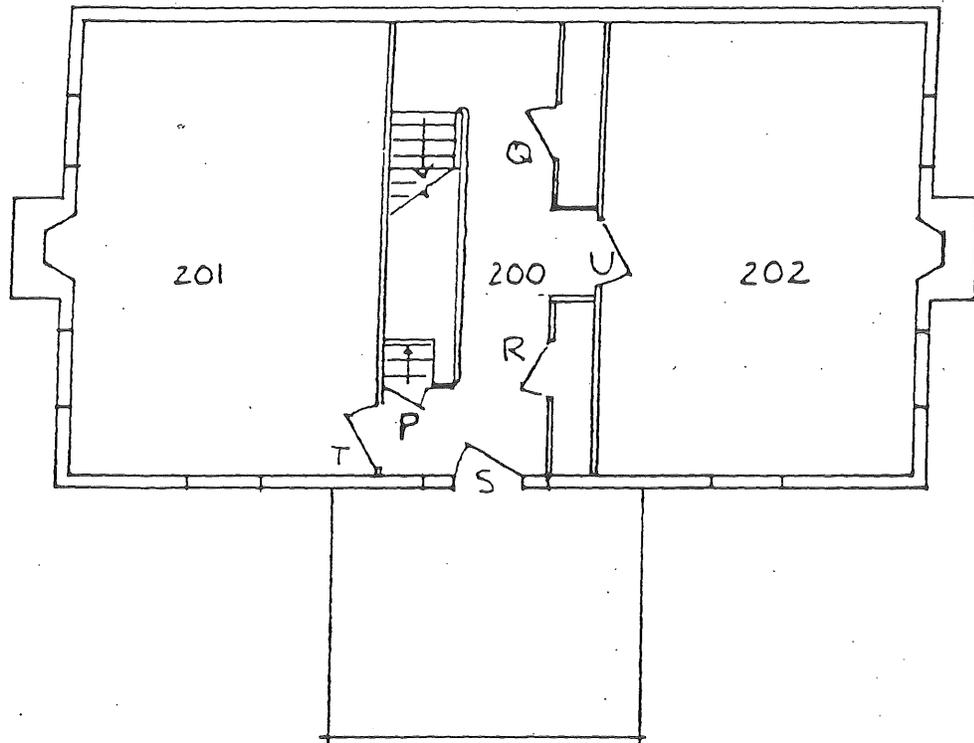
Hauser Farm, Pinnacle Vicinity, Surry County, North Carolina

First Floor Plan



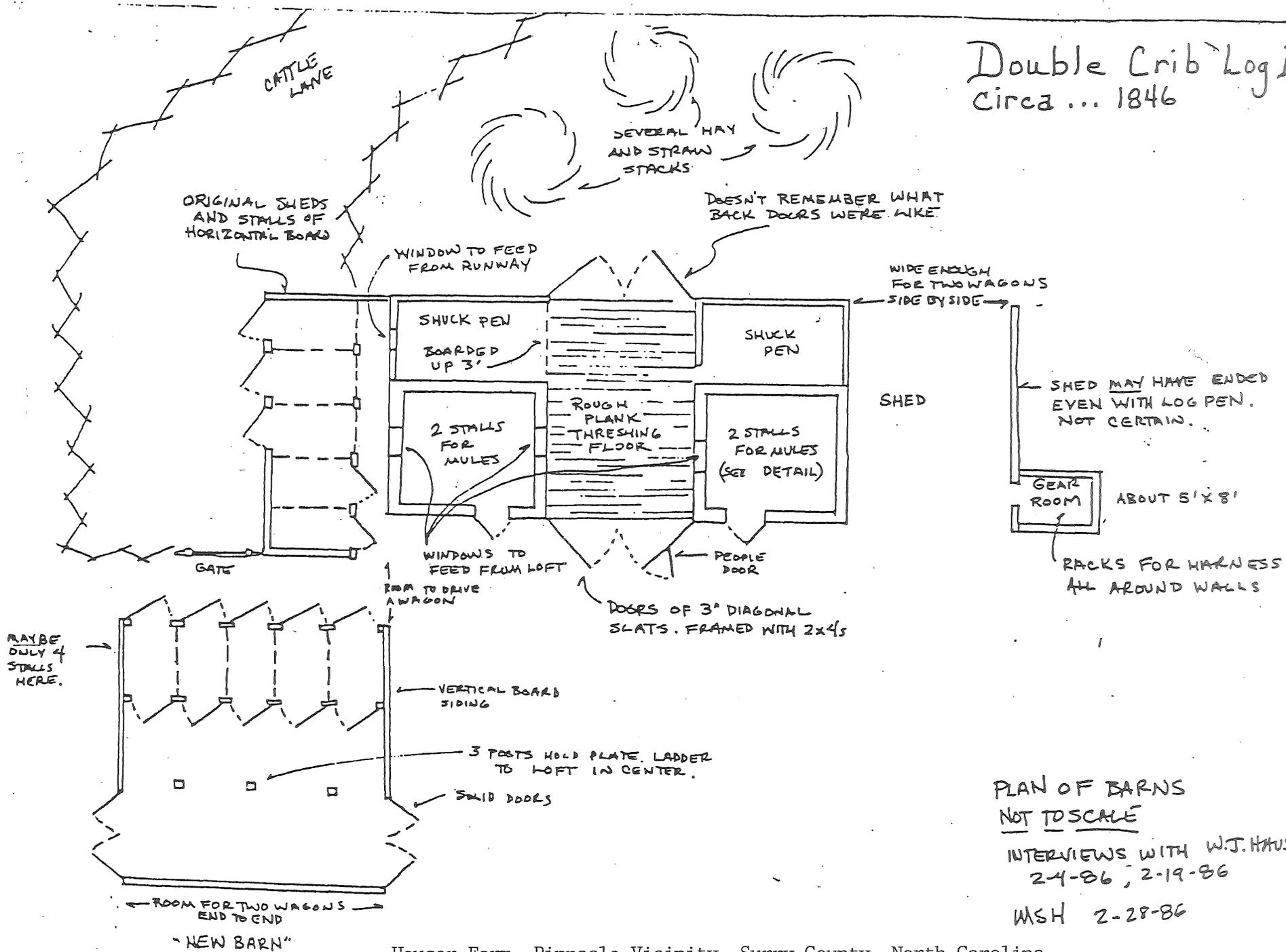
From "An Architectural Analysis: Hauser House, Horne Creek Farm,"
Black and Black Preservation Consultants; 1988.

Hauser Farm, Pinnacle Vicinity, Surry County, North Carolina
Second Floor Plan



From "An Architectural Analysis: Hauser House, Horne Creek Farm,"
Black and Black Preservation Consultants, 1988.

Double Crib Log Barn Circa ... 1846



PLAN OF BARN
NOT TO SCALE

INTERVIEWS WITH W.J. HAUSER,
2-4-86, 2-19-86

MSH 2-28-86

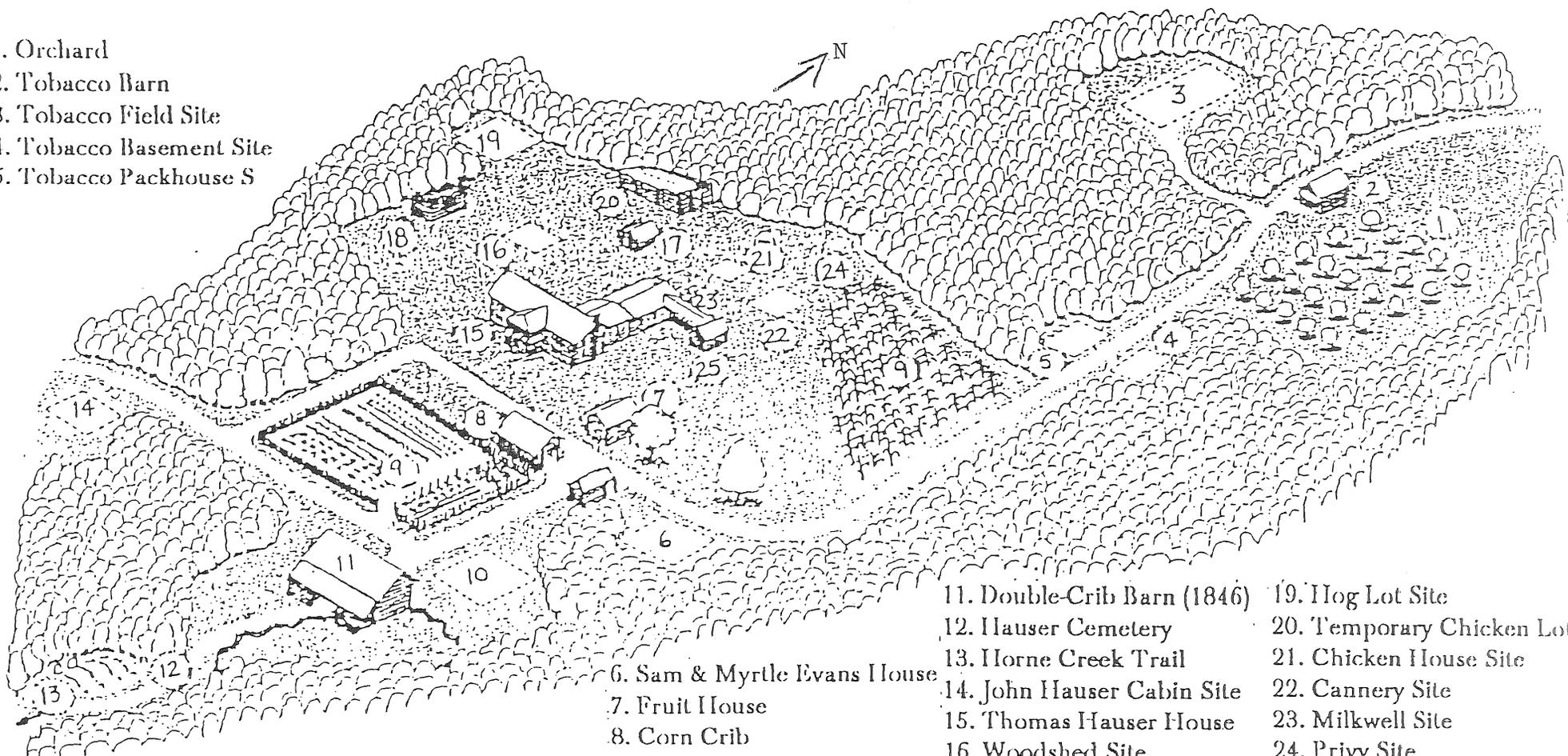
Hauser Farm, Pinnacle Vicinity, Surry County, North Carolina

From "Horne Creek Living Historical Farm: The Walking Tour," Joy Lewis, 2001.

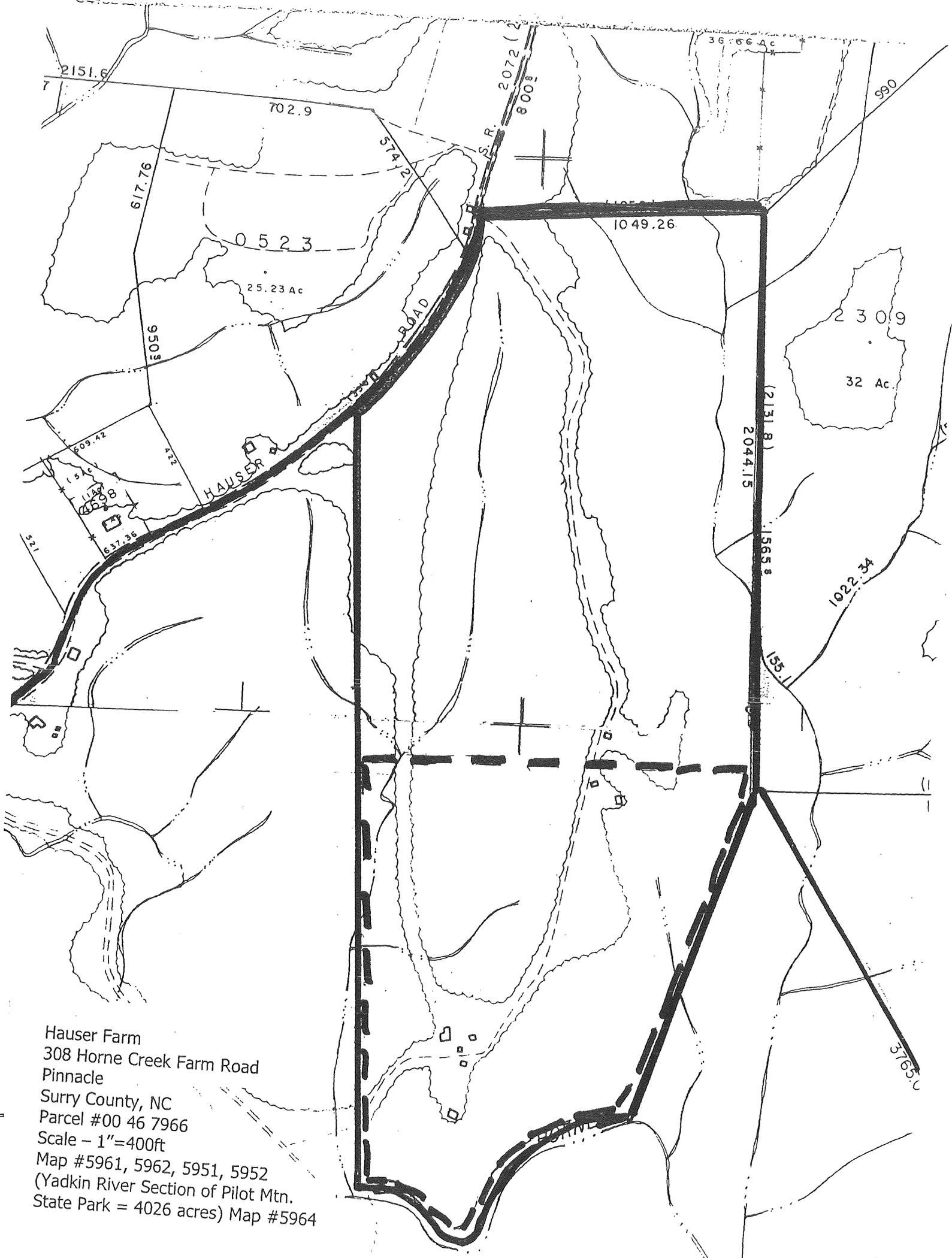
Hauser Farm, Pinnacle Vicinity, Surry County, North Carolina

SITE PLAN

1. Orchard
2. Tobacco Barn
3. Tobacco Field Site
4. Tobacco Basement Site
5. Tobacco Packhouse S



- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 6. Sam & Myrtle Evans House | 11. Double-Crib Barn (1846) | 19. Hog Lot Site |
| 7. Fruit House | 12. Hauser Cemetery | 20. Temporary Chicken Lot |
| 8. Corn Crib | 13. Horne Creek Trail | 21. Chicken House Site |
| 9. Garden | 14. John Hauser Cabin Site | 22. Cannery Site |
| 10. "New" Barn Site | 15. Thomas Hauser House | 23. Milkwell Site |
| | 16. Woodshed Site | 24. Privy Site |
| | 17. Smokehouse | 25. Wellhouse |
| | 18. Dryhouse | |

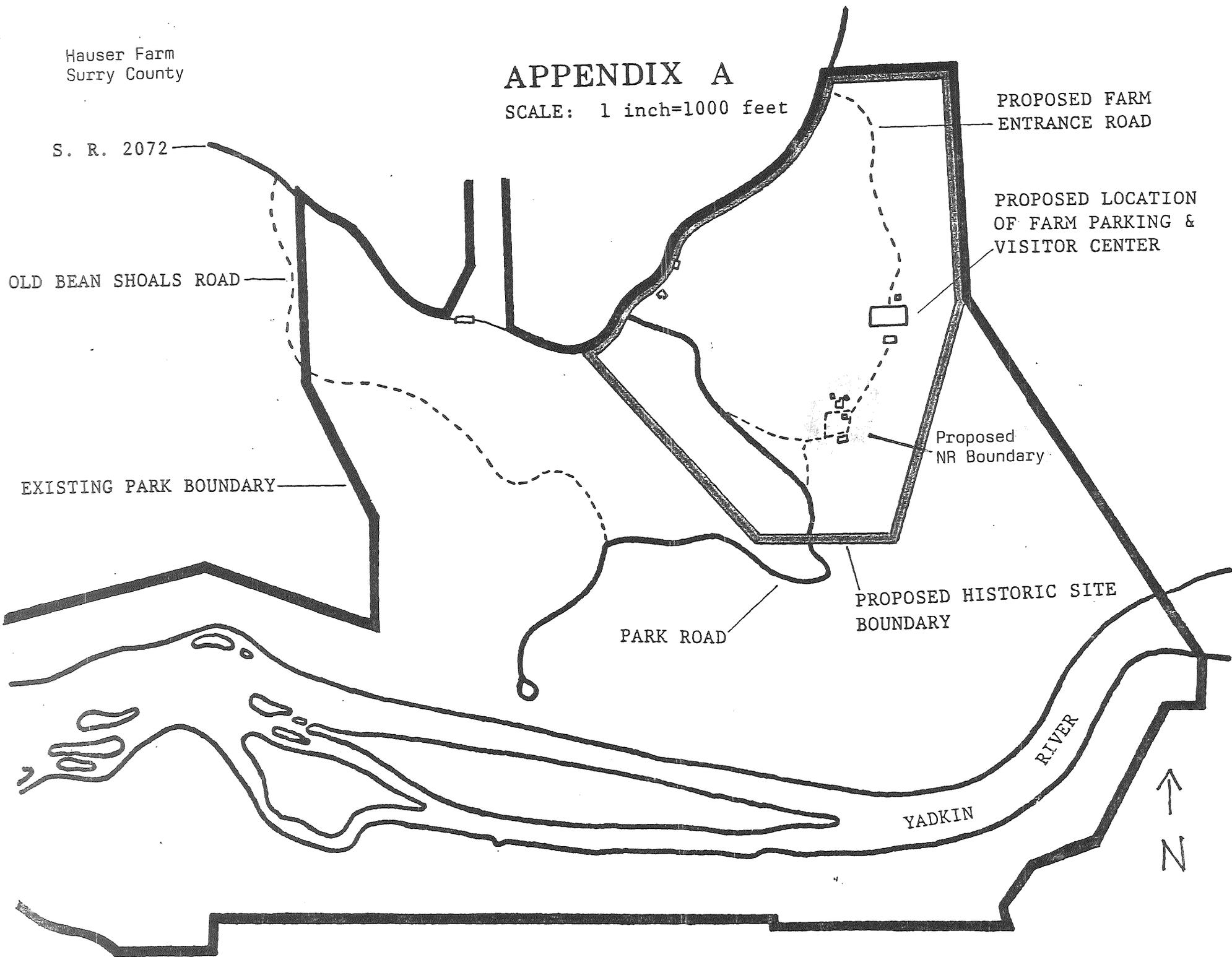


Hauser Farm
 308 Horne Creek Farm Road
 Pinnacle
 Surry County, NC
 Parcel #00 46 7966
 Scale - 1"=400ft
 Map #5961, 5962, 5951, 5952
 (Yadkin River Section of Pilot Mtn.
 State Park = 4026 acres) Map #5964

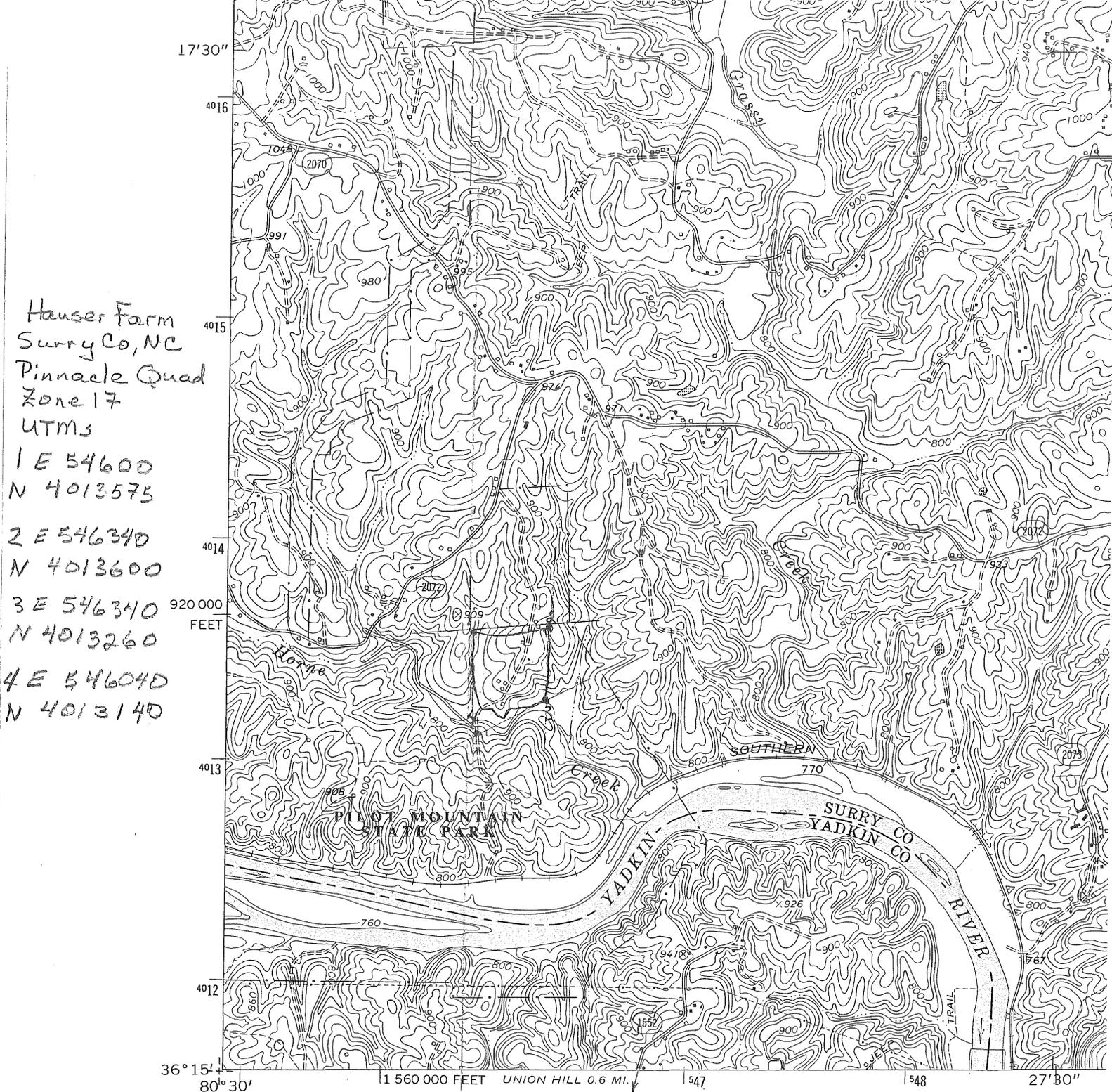
Hauser Farm
Surry County

APPENDIX A

SCALE: 1 inch=1000 feet

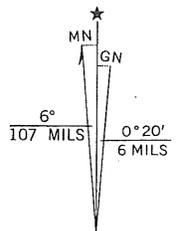


Hauser Farm
 Surry Co, NC
 Pinnacle Quad
 Zone 17
 UTM3
 1 E 54600
 N 4013575
 2 E 546340
 N 4013600
 3 E 546340
 N 4013260
 4 E 546040
 N 4013140



(EAST BEND)
 4856 II NE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
 taken 1962. Field checked 1964
 Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on
 North Carolina coordinate system
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 17, shown in blue
 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
 move the projection lines 10 meters south and
 18 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
 generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
 the National or State reservations shown on this map



UTM GRID AND 1987 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

