

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Rock Barn Farm  
other names/site number Hoke-Roseman Farm

### 2. Location

street & number W side of Sr 1709, 0.4mi. N of jct. w/SR 1715  not for publication  
city, town Claremont  vicinity  
state North Carolina code NC county Catawba code 035 zip code 28610

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u> objects
			<u>3</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
Historical & Architectural Resources of Catawba County, North Carolina

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

William D. Kain, Jr. June 4, 1990  
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet. \_\_\_\_\_

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet. \_\_\_\_\_

determined not eligible for the National Register. \_\_\_\_\_

removed from the National Register. \_\_\_\_\_

other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling  
 Agriculture/Subsistence: animal facility  
 Agriculture/Subsistence: storage  
 Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural field

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling  
 Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural out-  
 building  
 Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural field

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
 (enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone  
 walls weatherboard  
 stone  
 roof asphalt  
 other wood  
 stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The **Rock Barn Farm** is a nineteenth century farmstead in north Catawba County consisting of an unusual two-story frame house probably built by Daniel Roseman shortly after the Civil War, a unique two-story stone bank barn built by Frederick Hoke during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, and a small collection of other outbuildings more typical of piedmont farms. Arranged on the hillocks above Lyle Creek at what used to be the junction of Rock Barn Road and Island Ford Road (Island Ford Road no longer exists), the complex is surrounded by cedar, walnut, pine, fruit and other trees, naturalized flowers and flowering shrubs, and springs, and is laced by a series of interweaving farm lanes. The farmstead, though now reduced to approximately 18 1/2 acres, still operates as a functional farm and as a whole is one of the most picturesque in the county.

The main, two-story portion of the **Rock Barn Farm House** ("A" on enclosed Sketch Map) is nearly square, with unpainted weatherboard siding, a dry laid stone foundation, hipped roof with overhanging boxed eaves and wood shingles still visible beneath the current asphalt shingles, and two interior end chimneys with corbelled caps on the west side of the house. Beneath the south side of the house is a large opening in the foundation which leads to the root cellar. Here can be seen the stone underpinnings of the house as well as the large, hewn sills and summer beam and the unfinished log joists. All the windows of the two-story portion of the house are six-over-six sash, except for the second story window above the north entrance, which is six-over-three sash. All have plain, flat surrounds.

Because the house originally faced two roads, the north and east, the respective elevations are treated as primary facades with porches and fancy entrances. The two facades are similar in design, but each is prominent in its own particular way. The north side is three bays wide and has a hipped roof porch with plain boxed posts and balustrade with square-cut balusters and rounded hand rail and base rail mortised into the posts. The concrete porch floor and steps are replacements. The porch wall beneath the windows and between the windows and the entrance is

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flush sheathed, with a baseboard. The entrance itself is composed of a double-leaf door with three raised panels per side, flanked by sidelights with a grid of horizontal and vertical muntins, and a paneled block beneath the sidelights. The east side of the house also has three bays, but is more spread out than the north side. The porch on the east side appears to be largely, if not completely, a replacement, with shed roof, plain rectangular posts, and narrow board wood floor. This side has two entrances with the wall between them flush sheathed, with a baseboard. The entrances are identical, each having a single-leaf door with three raised panels, flanked by sidelights with horizontal and vertical muntins (but in a simpler pattern than on the north side), and a tall, paneled block beneath the sidelights.

A one-story ell extends from the south half of the west side of the house. Like the two story portion, the ell has a dry laid stone foundation, unpainted weatherboard siding, six-over-six sash windows (though smaller than on the main part of the house), and an interior brick chimney with corbelled cap. Unlike the two-story section, the ell has a gable roof (with overhanging eaves), and while the sills beneath the ell are hewn, the joists are sawn. The south side of the ell has a batten door which is no longer in use since the steps have been removed. The north side has an engaged porch with replacement concrete floor and steps, square posts, a flush sheathed wall, two six-over-six sash windows, and a twentieth century replacement door at the west end. The ell porch joins what had been a hipped roof porch on the west side of the two-story section, which was enclosed circa 1955 to create a bathroom.

The unusual interior plan of the Rock Barn Farm House corresponds with the treatment of the exterior with its two primary facades. The two east entrances lead to a wide north-south hall with a stair to the second story rising from the north along the east wall between the entrances. Opposite the two entrances, two-panel doors lead to the large north and south rooms. The double-leaf entrance on the north side of the house opens directly into the north room. At the west end of the north room, a three-panel door leads to what was originally the west porch, now enclosed. A two-panel door on the west side of the south room leads to the ell, composed of the dining room and kitchen. On the second story, two-panel doors lead from the hall to large north and south rooms, echoing the first story arrangement.

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The decorative treatment of the interior is consistent throughout the two-story portion of the house, with some variation in the ell. The two main north and south rooms on the first floor were both plastered, although the south room is now covered with beaded boards. The hall, second floor rooms, and dining room in the ell all have flush-sheathed walls and ceilings, and the kitchen was also originally treated in this manner, but in recent years has been covered with modern paneling. The ceilings in the ell are noticeably higher than are those in the rest of the house. The second floor rooms retain their wide board flooring, but the floors of the first story have been covered with narrow board flooring or linoleum. Wide, plain baseboards are found throughout the house, and all doors and windows have plain, flat casings. The mantels of the north and south rooms on the first floor are identical, with plain shelf, paneled frieze, short, plain pilasters and high base blocks. The corresponding mantels on the second floor are very similar to those on the first, but are slightly more simple and somewhat more awkward in proportions. The dining room mantel is also quite similar, but is differentiated from the others by the use of a pair of slender pilasters on either side of the fire box. The kitchen fireplace is larger than the others, and its mantel is very plain.

Other interior features include the hall stair, which is quite simple with open string, square newel at the bottom, rectangular newels at second floor level, rectangular hand rail with chamfered edges, and rectangular balusters. Beneath the stair, a two-panel door leads to a small closet which contains shelves with cubby holes which were used to hold mail when, according to family tradition, the house served as a rural post office during the nineteenth century. The south end of the hall has been enclosed in recent years for use as a closet. An unusual feature of the ell is the raised six-panel door between the dining room and kitchen. The upper two panels have quarter circles cut out of the corners. This door must have been re-used from an earlier house.

The outbuildings associated with the house contribute heavily to the significance of the site. All outbuildings except for the circa 1960 playhouse and the circa 1950 springhouse are of traditional construction, predating 1940. The integrity of all the buildings on the property is generally good, excepting the outhouse, which is in unstable condition. The rock barn, despite the loss of its east wall in a 1930s flood, is otherwise sturdy

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and in good condition. All outbuildings except for the spring house are located north of the house.

The **spring house** (B, noncontributing) is south of the main house. Dating circa 1950, the structure is a mortared stone structure with shed roof and batten door on the north side. Inside is a stone-lined square enclosure which provides access to the spring water.

Directly west of the house is a small **shed/playhouse** (C, noncontributing), ca. 1960, with shingle siding, gable roof and a windowed door. According to the owners, it was their daughter's playhouse.

North of the house, running perpendicular to Rock Barn Road, is a remnant of **Island Ford Road** (D, contributing). It is a grassy depression now, with briars and small trees beginning to fill in the former road bed and is no longer in use. This resource recalls the portions of Catawba County's nineteenth century road system which became obsolete with construction of new bridges and roads in the twentieth century.

Northwest of the house and north of the former Island Ford Road is the **outhouse** (E, noncontributing), a small frame structure with vertical board siding, batten door and shed roof. Though it is likely to date from the late nineteenth, early twentieth century, its deteriorated condition renders it a non-contributing resource.

The remaining four outbuildings are also on the north side of the old road bed, but are located in a cluster northeast of the house near Rock Barn Road. The **corn crib** (F, contributing), early to mid-nineteenth century, is a large double pen structure with half-dovetail log construction and stone pier foundation. The pens are separated by a wide passage, now used as a tractor and wood shed. The entrance to each pen is from the center passage, and a partially floored loft carries across the passage. The north end of the passage has been enclosed by a combination of horizontal planks and what appear to be the remains of a six-panel door and two-panel door. The crib is covered by a broad, metal-covered gable roof with pole rafters and gables covered by horizontal planks. The plates which form the base of the roof structure are held together by large pegs. A large, added wood shed, with vertical board siding and south entrance, is attached to the east side of the corn crib.

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Immediately east of the corn crib is the **car shed** (G, contributing), apparently late nineteenth century, which probably functioned as a wagon shed at one time. It is a frame building with dry-laid stone foundation, weatherboard siding and low, and metal sheathed gable roof. Large batten doors enclose the opening on the south side. The stone foundation extends several feet beyond the north end of the shed, suggesting that it was once a larger structure, or that another structure originally stood on the same foundation.

Just uphill from the north side of the corn crib is the **granary** (H, contributing), mid-to-late-nineteenth century, a small frame structure with hewn sills, sawn studs, weatherboard siding, stone pier foundation, and steeply pitched gable roof covered with corrugated metal. A batten door is on the west end and a small window-like opening is on the east end. Grain bins line either side of the interior.

Farther north, uphill from the granary, is the "**Rock Barn**" (I, contributing) for which the farm and the road that passes by it are named. Believed to be date circa 1822, originally this building was a large, two story bank barn with stone walls nearly two feet thick. Three lower level stalls were on the east side, a large passage was on the upper level with openings on east and west sides, a wood shingled gable roof covered the barn, and frame shed stalls were along the west side. The east wall and most of the south wall collapsed in 1933 or 1934 when the creek flooded, according to the present owner. The collapsed portions of the barn were replaced with a lightweight framework covered with sheet metal, so that the remaining portions of the stone walls could be preserved. Frame shed stalls remain on the west side, and the entrance to the barn is on this side. Inside, the huge hewn plates and joists remain, along with the mortise-and-tenon roof structure. A stair runs along the west and north walls to the loft.

Northeast of the rock barn on the southwest bank of Lyle Creek where it is crossed by Rock Barn Road is the corner of a dry-laid stone **foundation wall** (J, contributing), all that appears to remain of what was probably once a mill. (At least one nineteenth century mill is known to have existed on the property after 1822.)

The **farm acreage** (K, contributing) and vegetation surround-

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ing the buildings of the Rock Barn Farm add significantly to the picturesque quality of the site. Large cedar trees ring the front yard of the house, while walnuts are scattered throughout the back (west) yard. A large yucca plant is on the south side of the house, while quince and other plantings are found on the north side. Periwinkle grows along a bank west of the house, and naturalized daffodils, violets, tulips, roses, day lilies, and other spring blooming flowers are found in the back and side (north) yards. Several springs are located on the property -- especially south of the house, making the ground wet and mushy in many places. North of the old Island Ford Road bed, walnuts and other trees surround the cluster of outbuildings. West of the outbuildings, recently planted white pine line the bank of the old road bed, and randomly planted dogwoods are on the other side of the road bed. North of the pines are the remnants of an apple and peach orchard and a grape arbor. North of these fruit trees, a field and the surrounding woods make up the remainder of the property on the west side of Rock Barn Road. On the east side of the road are a few tall trees and heavy undergrowth leading down to Lyle Creek.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
Agriculture

Period of Significance

ca. 1822-1939

Significant Dates

ca. 1822  
ca. 1865

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

Summary

The Rock Barn Farm is so named for a large rock bank barn built by Frederick Hoke (d. 1844), a prominent citizen of Lincoln and Catawba counties. The two-story barn is a rare example of stone construction in the western piedmont of North Carolina and is one of only four load-bearing rock structures known to have been built in Catawba County before 1900. The barn has long been a community landmark, and state road 1709, which runs past the farm, has been designated as Rock Barn Road. In a county settled largely by German-speaking settlers who emigrated by way of Pennsylvania, the bank type barn with its stone construction is a rare survival of early nineteenth century German-American material culture. Near the barn is a simply detailed, but imposing Greek Revival farmhouse probably built soon after the Civil War by Hoke's son-in-law, Daniel Roseman, a prosperous farmer, merchant, and mill owner. The remaining farm acreage continues to be worked on a limited scale by the present owner, who is Roseman's grandson. The agricultural complex meets the registration requirements for the Property Type for "Rural Outbuildings of Catawba County," and is related to the Historic Context "Agricultural Development in Catawba County, 1820-1939" for its embodiment of nineteenth and early twentieth century Catawba County farmsteads. Due to the fine Greek Revival detailing of the house, it meets the registration requirements for the Property Type "Houses of Catawba County: Postbellum (1865-1900)," under Criterion C.

See continuation sheet

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Catawba County, N.C.Historical Background

Frederick Hoke was born ca. 1760-1770 in York County, Pennsylvania, the son of John Hoke and Sabina Swope Hoke (1748-1826).<sup>1</sup> Sometime after the death of her husband and prior to 1791, Sabina Hoke migrated to Lincoln County, North Carolina, with her children Sarah, Daniel, Frederick, Henry and John. The Hokes prospered to become a wealthy and prominent family in Lincoln County. Daniel Hoke represented Lincoln County in the North Carolina House of Commons from 1809 to 1813 and again in 1815 to 1816, and he served in the Senate from 1829 to 1833.<sup>2</sup> His brother Henry represented Lincoln County in the state senate from 1803-1804.<sup>3</sup> A third brother, John, became a prominent Lincolnton merchant and owner of the Lincoln Cotton Mill from 1819 until 1844; his son Michael (1810-1844) served the House of Commons in 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1840 and was only narrowly defeated in the gubernatorial race in 1844.<sup>4</sup> Frederick Hoke's son Peter served in the House of Commons from Lincoln County in 1821 and 1822.<sup>5</sup>

Frederick Hoke made several purchases of land in the 1790s, but from 1813 to 1822 he assembled the 1,078 acres along Lyle Creek in northern Lincoln County that formed his plantation on which he built his home and the rock barn.<sup>6</sup> Here Hoke prospered as a farmer, wagonmaker and cabinetmaker. The east-west Island Ford Road and the road leading south to Lincolnton intersected and crossed Lyle's Creek within a few hundred feet of Hoke's rock barn and this proximity to the well-traveled roads no doubt aided in Hoke's prosperity. By 1822 a post office was established at his farm with the name of Hokesville.<sup>7</sup> The 1830 census taker entered Hoke as "Frederick Hoke, Esq.," and recorded him as the owner of twelve slaves; the 1840 census also recorded Hoke as owning twelve slaves.<sup>8</sup> Hoke was apparently active in Lincoln County political affairs and was a leading force in calling for the formation of a new county from the northern half of Lincoln County. In 1842 Catawba County was created out of northern Lincoln, and Hoke was appointed the first chairman of the new county court where he served as justice of the peace until his death in 1844. Local tradition claims that the rock barn served as a polling place while Hoke was a justice of the peace.<sup>9</sup>

Hoke was married three times. By his first wife, whose name is not known, Hoke was the father of Peter, Catherine, Frederick, Jr., John, Daniel, Andrew, Susan, Elizabeth, Henry, Sabina, Annie, and Anna; by his second wife Elizabeth Lorange he had one daughter, Rhoda. Hoke and his third wife, Rebecca Kibler, had no

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children.<sup>10</sup> Frederick Hoke died in 1844 survived by his third wife Rebecca. Prior to his death Hoke had divided most of his real estate among his children and provided them with cash gifts. According to his will, Rebecca Hoke received the 260-acre home plantation with the house and rock barn as well as four slaves, crops, livestock, \$600, and some household furnishings including twenty-four silver spoons and a silver ladle.<sup>11</sup> Personal property sold at Hoke's estate sale included twelve slaves, two gold watches, two clocks, an organ, a piano, six beds, thirty-eight books (among them a Bible, a dictionary, a German testament, a hymnal, and The Farmer's Assistant), twenty-eight chairs, portraits of Napoleon and presidents Jackson, Madison, Monroe, and Adams, and blacksmith's tools as well as tools and materials for furniture and wagon making. The estate sale netted \$6,010, with outstanding notes worth an additional \$1,802.<sup>12</sup>

Rebecca Hoke continued to live on the plantation, farming on a small scale. The 1850 census recorded that 25 bushels of wheat and 400 bushels of corn were produced on the farm with the help of twenty-two year old Carry Heffner, a farmer; the census also recorded Rebecca Hoke's ownership of five slaves.<sup>13</sup> Rebecca Hoke died in 1863, with her estate sale netting \$1,731.69<sup>14</sup> Her executor and stepson Peter Hoke sold the plantation with the rock barn for \$5,615 to Daniel Roseman whose wife, Annie, was a daughter of Frederick Hoke.<sup>15</sup>

Annie Hoke had married Roseman, a native of Rowan County, in 1828. The Rosemans had first lived in Iredell County, but after Frederick Hoke's death in 1844 the Rosemans had purchased 374 acres of land from her brothers which adjoined her father's plantation.<sup>16</sup> From 1845 to 1847 Roseman served as postmaster of the Hokesville post office.<sup>17</sup> By the time of the 1850 census he owned 500 acres worth \$2,800 and sixteen slaves.<sup>18</sup> Prior to his purchase of his father-in-law's plantation in 1863, Roseman had built a saw and gristmill on Lyle's Creek.<sup>19</sup> The Rosemans moved to the Hoke plantation, and sometime shortly after the Civil War they replaced the Frederick Hoke house with the present frame structure; the new house was built just south of the rock barn with the Island Ford Road passing between the two buildings. Also after the Civil War Roseman operated a general store at the nearby railroad depot of Catawba. The 1870 census listed Roseman as a retired merchant with real estate valued at \$6,000 and personal property worth \$5,000.<sup>20</sup> In addition to his farm and store in Catawba, Roseman owned several lots in the town of Conover and continued the operation of his saw and gristmill.<sup>21</sup>

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In 1871 the county commissioners established a voting precinct at Roseman's farm with the rock barn serving as the polling place, and in 1886 the name of the Hokesville post office was changed to Roseman.<sup>22</sup>

In 1889 Roseman sold 300 acres with his house and the rock barn to his son D. Frederick Roseman with lifetime rights to the land for himself and his wife.<sup>23</sup> After the deaths of his parents (dates unknown), Frederick Roseman and his family lived in the house. Apparently Frederick Roseman and his wife had either died or sold the property to their children by 1920 when their daughter Wilberta (1884-1954) and her husband Henry L. Herman bought fifty-eight acres with the house and barn from her sister and two brothers.<sup>24</sup> During the Herman's residency Lyle's Creek flooded, ca. 1933-1934, causing the rear wall of the rock barn to collapse.<sup>25</sup> The Hermans used the barn for the storage of grain. At Mrs. Herman's death in 1954 the house, barn and eighteen acres were purchased by her son Kenneth Joe Herman who still occupies the house, while he keeps a garden and makes hay on the remaining acreage.

The Rock Barn Farm represents an antebellum homestead which, through inheritance and land division, has remained in the family of its original owner. The rock barn, of architectural significance to the county, represents the ownership of the antebellum county squire Frederick Hoke while the house represents the postbellum residency of Hoke's son-in-law Daniel Roseman, a prosperous farmer and merchant.

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### FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Marion Dwight Roseman, comp., Roseman Genealogical History (N.p.: n.p., 1971), 8, hereinafter cited as Roseman, Roseman History. This genealogy incorrectly states that Frederick Hoke was both born in 1798 and moved as a grown man to Lincoln County in 1798, both the index to the Lincoln County deed books show that he was a resident of the county and at least twenty-one years old at 1791. The 1840 census showed his age to be between 70 and 80 years.

<sup>2</sup>William L. Sherrill, Annals of Lincoln County, North Carolina (Charlotte, N.C.: The Observer Printing House, 1937), 111, hereinafter cited as Sherrill, Lincoln County.

<sup>3</sup>John L. Cheney, Jr., North Carolina Government, 1585-1974, A Narrative and Statistical History (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State, 1975), 246-248, hereinafter cited as Cheney, North Carolina Government.

<sup>4</sup>Sherrill, Lincoln County, 83, 153, 503. Michael Hoke's son was General Robert F. Hoke of the Confederate army, and his daughter Mary Brent Hoke, wife of H.H. Smith, was the mother of Hoke Smith, governor of Georgia from 1907-1908 and 1911-1912. Hoke County was named for General Hoke.

<sup>5</sup>Cheney, North Carolina Government, 278-280.

<sup>6</sup>Charles J. Preslar, Jr., A History of Catawba County (Salisbury, N.C.: Rowan Printing Company, 1954), 221-225, hereinafter cited as Preslar, Catawba County; Preslar cites an 1897 address by Judge Matthew L. McCorkle in which the judge stated that Squire Frederick Hoke had built the rock barn. For Hoke's purchases of land along Lyle's Creek, see Catawba County Deed Book 31, pages 276-286, where all his deeds were recorded together long after his initial purchases, Catawba County Deeds, microfilm copy, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Catawba County Deeds and as Archives.

<sup>7</sup>Preslar, Catawba County, 376.

<sup>8</sup>Fifth Census of the United States, 1830: Lincoln County, North Carolina, 212, microfilm copy, Archives; Sixth Census of the United States, 1840: Lincoln County, North Carolina, 33, microfilm copy, Archives.

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<sup>9</sup>Preslar, Catawba County, 225-228.

<sup>10</sup>Roseman, Roseman History, 9.

<sup>11</sup>Will of Frederick Hoke, 7 June 1843, recorded 26 August 1863, Catawba County Wills, Book 1, p. 10, microfilm copy, Archives, hereinafter cited as Catawba County Wills.

<sup>12</sup>Catawba County Inventories and Accounts of Sales, 1843-1862, pp. 90-107, Archives.

<sup>13</sup>Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: Catawba County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 31; Slave Schedule 181; Agricultural Schedule, 225; manuscript copy, Archives, hereinafter cited as 1850 Census.

<sup>14</sup>Catawba County Inventories and Accounts of Sales, 1861-1868, p. 63, Archives.

<sup>15</sup>Peter Hoke to Daniel Roseman, 25 September 1863, Catawba County Deeds, Book 4, p. 711; Roseman, Roseman History, 9.

<sup>16</sup>John Hoke to Daniel Roseman, 12 October 1844, Catawba County Deeds, Book 3, p. 28; Andrew Hoke to Daniel Roseman, 14 October 1844, Catawba County Deeds, Book 4, p. 85; Frederick Hoke, Jr., to Daniel Roseman, 15 January 1845, Catawba County Deeds, Book 4, p. 41.

<sup>17</sup>Preslar, Catawba County, 376.

<sup>18</sup>1850 Census, Catawba County, Population Schedule, 30; Slave Schedule, 177.

<sup>19</sup>Th millpond and dam are described in Roseman's deed of purchase of the Hoke property, Catawba County Deeds, Book 4, p. 711.

<sup>20</sup>Ninth Census of the United States, 1870: Catawba County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 413, manuscript copy, Archives.

<sup>21</sup>Roseman's property holdings are described in his will of 25 April 1890, probated 1894, Catawba County Wills, Book 2, pp. 571-572, microfilm copy, Archives.

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<sup>22</sup>Preslar, Catawba County, 247, 376.

<sup>23</sup>Daniel F. Roseman to D. Frederick Roseman, 1 May 1889,  
Catawba County Deeds, Book 41, p. 312.

<sup>24</sup>Annie Roseman et al. to Bertie Herman, 24 September 1920,  
Catawba County Deeds, Book 152, p. 144.

<sup>25</sup>Observer-News Enterprise (Newton), 1 November 1954.

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- Sherrill, William L. Annals of Lincoln County, North Carolina. Charlotte: The Observer Printing House, 1937.
- Sixth Census of the United States, 1840: Lincoln County, North Carolina, microfilm copy, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

See Continuation Sheet

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property 18.6 acres

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>5</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
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D	<u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is all of lot 5 in block 2, on maps 24 and 33, Catawba County tax maps.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Entire remaining parcel historically associated with property.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Barbara Kooiman, compiler; Laura A.W. Phillips, description; Marshall Bullock, history  
 organization Catawba County Historical Association date June 23, 1989  
 street & number Rt. 1, Box 76 AB telephone 704/256-3040  
 city or town Conover, state N.C. zip code 28613

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number Photos Page 1 Rock Barn Farm, Catawba County, NC

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The following information pertains to all photographs, unless otherwise noted:

- 1) Rock Barn Farm
  - 2) Claremont vicinity, North Carolina
  - 3) Davyd Foard Hood
  - 4) April 1983
  - 5) North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC
- 
- A. 6) House, to west
  - B. 6) House, to northwest
  - C. 6) House, to south
  - D. 6) House, to east
  - E. 3) Laura Phillips  
4) May 1983  
6) House interior, living room mantel
  - F. 3) Laura Phillips  
4) May 1983  
6) House interior, bedroom mantel, second floor
  - G. 6) Springhouse (B), to north
  - H. 6) Outbuildings to northeast: corncrib (F) in foreground; granary (H) to left; carshed (G) to right; rock barn (I) in background
  - I. 3) Documentary, copied by Laura Phillips 1983  
4) pre-1930s, exact date unknown  
6) Barn (I), to northwest
  - J. 6) Barn, to south
  - K. 3) Randall Page  
4) March 1982  
6) Barn (I), to southwest
  - L. 6) Foundation at mill site (J), to west
  - M. 6) Outhouse (E), to west

NOTE: One photo was taken in 1982 and all the rest in 1983. All resources have been thoroughly field checked by Barbara Kooiman in 1989 and have been determined to be unchanged from their appearance and condition portrayed in these photographs.



NORTH

SCALE  
1" = 400'

# Rock BARN FARM

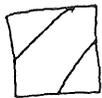
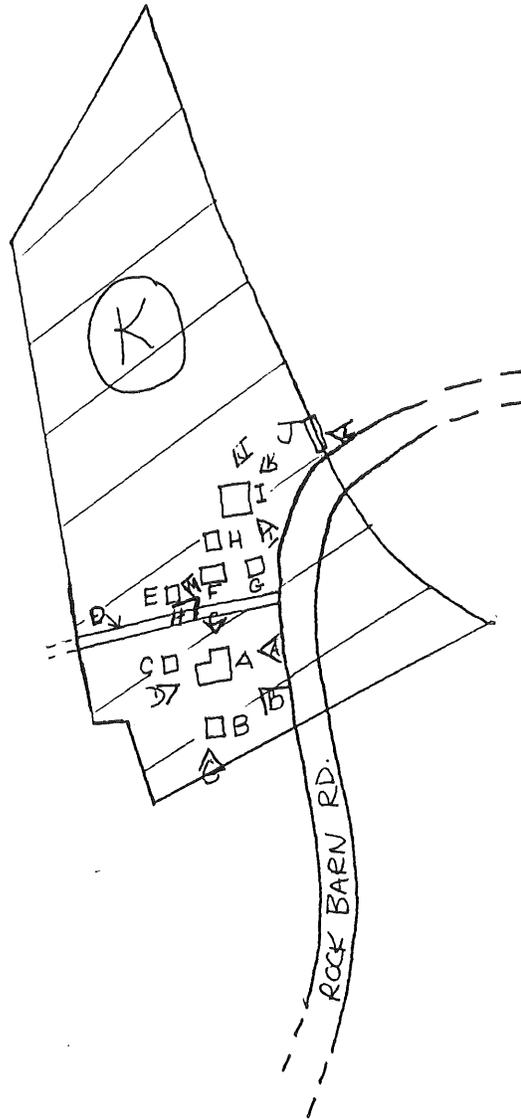
Catawba County, North Carolina

Clines Township

Tax Maps Sheets 33, 24

Block 2, Lot 5

18.63 Acres



= NOMINATED  
PROPERTY

C = Contributing  
NC = Noncontributing

## Buildings

- A - Rock Barn Farm House (C)
- C - Shed/Playhouse (NC)
- E - Outhouse (NC)
- G - Car Shed (C)
- H - Granary (C)
- I - Rock Barn (C)

## Structures

- B - Springhouse (NC)
- F - Corncrib (C)
- J - Stone foundation wall at mill site (C)

## Sites

- D - Former Island (C)  
Ford Road
- K - Farm Acreage (C)

