

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. Name of Property

historic name Rountree Family Farm
other names/site number Alfred Patrick Rountree Farm

2. Location

street & number 049 NC 37 North N/A not for publication
city or town Gatesville vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Gates code 073 zip code 27937

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey J. Crows SHPD 6/26/00
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 for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: Signature of 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): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: private

Category of Property building(s)

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>9</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> sites
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>13</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register -0-

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Cat: DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
FUNERARY/Cemetery
AGRICULTURE/animal facility
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

Cat: DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
FUNERARY/cemetery
VACANT/NOT IN USE
AGRICULTURE/agriculture outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Federal

Other: I-house

Materials

foundation	Brick
roof	Metal
walls	Weatherboard
other	Stone

Narrative Description : See Continuation Form Section 7 page

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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.)

- a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- b removed from its original location.
- c a birthplace or a 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

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance ca. 1830 - 1950

Significant Dates ca. 1830

1904

1916

Significant person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Beamon, Tom--builder
Hayes, Charles--builder

Narrative Statement of Significant: See Continuation Form

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography; See Continuation Form

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: North Carolina Division of Archives & History

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 87.28 acres

UTM References	Zone	Easting	Northing				
	1.	18	342000	4034870	3.	18	343000 4033850
	2.	18	343000	4034860	4.	18	342000 4033850

Verbal Boundary Description: See Continuation Form

Boundary Justification: See Continuation Form

11. Form Prepared By

Davyd Foard Hood
Isinglass, 6907 Old Shelby Road
Vale, N.C. 28168

date 3 November 1999
telephone 704/462-4331

Property Owner

Miss Annie Elizabeth Rountree
049 NC 37 North
Gates, N.C. 27937

telephone 252/357-1105

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Rountree Family Farm
Gates County, NC

Narrative Description

The Rountree Family Farm, comprising 87.28 acres of fields, woodlands, and house grounds together with two historic residences, related domestic and agricultural outbuildings, and the family cemetery, is located in central Gates County, about 2.50 miles north of Gatesville, the county seat. The irregularly-shaped farm lies on the east side of NC 37, just north of the highway's intersection with US 158 at Ellenor's Crossroads, which is about midway between Gatesville and Buckland. The farm forms part of the rather flat, well-watered rural agricultural landscape of Gates County that extends from the Chowan River, which forms its western boundary with Hertford County, eastward to the Great Dismal Swamp through which carry its eastern boundaries with Camden and Pasquotank counties. The acreage is bisected by a small creek which flows in a generally northerly fashion and then westerly into Cole Creek which flows to the south and into Sarem Creek, southwest of Gatesville, from which Sarem Creek empties into the Chowan River. This creek formed a part of the (southwest) boundary of the 140-acre tract acquired by Abner Rountree in 1800, and it forms the northeast boundary of the 24-acre tract, acquired by his great-grandson Alfred Patrick Rountree in 1902, which lays between the creek and the path of NC 37.

INVENTORY LIST

1. Farm Landscape
Ca. 1830 to present
Contributing site

The landscape of the Rountree Family Farm reflects a long history of farming and the process of place-making by four generations of the descendants of Abner Rountree who acquired the family's original holding here in 1800. Roughly one-third of the acreage is cultivated and consists of two fields of somewhat rectangular shape. The larger of the two, comprising about twenty-five acres, lays on the northeast side of the creek while the smaller, about eight-acre field is positioned due south of the above field and on the southwest side of the creek. During the period of historical significance, when the farm was worked by oxen, mules, or horses, these fields were comprised of smaller cultivated patches and fields which have gradually become merged together as tractors and modern machinery have increased in horsepower and size. In the first-half of the twentieth century the family vegetable garden was enclosed in the smaller field, in the area northeast of barn III (#15). The edges of these cultivated areas are crisply defined by woodlands which cover the remainder of the nominated acreage except for the house and farm yard at the Alfred Patrick Rountree House (#4). After the two fields, the third major man-made feature of the historic landscape is the farm lane which stretches in a straight line for about 0.3

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mile southwesterly from the Simmons Rountree House (#2) to a point just short of joining NC 37. This lane was the original farm road linking the house with the nineteenth-century public road and it is mentioned in the 1902 deed. In 1904 Alfred Patrick Rountree had his new house built in the north junction of the lane and the public road which is now NC 37; all his domestic and farm outbuildings, except for barn III (#15), stand behind (northeast of) his house in a rectangular clearing on the northwest side of the farm lane which, in turn, linked his then new house with his boyhood home. The deep front lawn of the Alfred Patrick Rountree House (#4) is heavily shaded by a grove of mostly white oak trees and the ground is partially covered by moss. A board fence carries along the woodland (northwest) side of the yard, past the house, and beyond to the far corner of the rear house yard where the privy (#10) stands. Sections of board fence survive in place to separate the house yard from the farmyard where the frame barns (#11 and #12), the stable (#13), and the chicken coop (#14) are located. The Simmons Rountree House (#2) stands in a small mown, grass-covered clearing at the head of the farm lane where its former yard is marked by the survival of an aged mulberry tree and an old cedar, an oak, and a pine tree. The Rountree Cemetery (#3) is located in a mowed-grass clearing in the field about 0.1 mile northwest of the Simmons Rountree House; the graves are sheltered by an old wild cherry tree.

2. Simmons Rountree House

Ca. 1830

Contributing building

Standing on brick piers and sheathed with weatherboards, the Simmons Rountree House is a two-story, one-room plan frame house covered with a side-gable roof of 5-V metal. Although the house has not been occupied as a residence since 1907, it has been maintained by the Rountree family and kept covered with a good roof. Some furnishings, last used by Alfred Gatling Rountree and his family in 1907, remain in the house. Several of the house's windows are covered with sheet plywood for security. The main two-story block of the house is twenty-three feet wide and eighteen feet in depth; a full-façade porch stands on the front, southwest elevation and the house's northeast, rear elevation is fully occupied by a one-story weatherboarded frame shed.

The elevations of the house and its finish are simple in detail and appearance. The southwest front elevation has a three-bay division on both stories with the entrance centered on the first story. The full-façade porch, also standing on brick piers, has a wood floor and square-in-plan Tuscan-style columns supporting a low shed roof; the pitch of the shed is lower, at present, than it appears to have been originally when its pitch matched that of the house's rear shed. The porch has no ceiling and apparently it was never ceiled. The front door, retaining traces of its

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original two-tone brown and ochre paint scheme, has five molded horizontal panels. It and the windows to either side and the trio on the second story are set in plain board surrounds with mitred joints. The first-story openings contain nine-over-six double-hung sash, and the second-story openings hold six-over-six sash. A boxed cornice with simple Greek Revival-style moldings carry across the front and rear elevations. The northwest gable end of the house has a single window centered on each level of the main block holding nine-over-six and six-over-six sash, respectively, on the first and second stories. The shed end is blind. The opposite southeast gable end of the house is more complex in appearance. Here the former presence of a double-shouldered brick chimney is signified by weatherboards of a like outline nailed on the framing. The now-lost chimney is flanked by tall window openings on each side by both levels; the first story openings hold six-over-four sash while the second story windows have four-over-four sash. Apparently, when the house was built, the north end of the rear shed was an open porch which connected with the semi-detached kitchen building; around the turn of the century the porch was enclosed with weatherboards. The ghost profile of a single-shoulder chimney survives in the weatherboarding; however, the opening has been enclosed. The rear northeast elevation has a three-bay division on each level. The original shed room, in the north end of the shed, has a small four-over-four sash window. When the porch was enclosed, a board-and-batten door was centered on the shed wall and the nine-over-six sash from the pendant wall of the main block was removed and fitted into an opening here. The second story of the main block has three symmetrically-placed openings with six-over-six sash.

The interior finish of the Simmons Rountree House is more elaborate than its exterior and has a well-detailed appearance in contrast to the workmanlike craftsmanship of the exterior. Virtually all of the original fabric survives in place. The one-room hall on the first story has wide pine (or cypress) flooring with walls and ceiling of plaster on wood lath. In the ninety years since the house was last occupied, sections of the plaster have fallen but all of the wood lath remains in place. The room is fully encircled with a wainscot made up of a single board measuring some twenty-two inches in width carried between a molded baseboard and a molded chair rail. The door and window openings have plain mitred board surrounds; the window openings are further finished with a simple beading. The post-and-lintel mantel in the room's southeast wall has pilasters supporting a recessed-panel frieze below a shallow projecting shelf. A picture/coat rail carries at near head-height on the hall's northeast and northwest walls and on the southwest wall west of the front door. The staircase in the room's north corner consists of an open flight rising along the northeast wall to the corner where it turns with winders and rises, enclosed, along the northwest wall to the second story. The stair has a square newel and a shaped handrail, but no evidence of a railing. The closet under the stair is fitted with a board-and-rail door which retains its original wood box lock and brass knob.

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The second story of the Simmons Rountree House appears to have remained unfinished until near the turn of the century, except that the staircase was finished with a rectangular member railing and a rounded-top handrail protecting the stairwell, and the fireplace was fitted with a post-and-lintel mantel with a recessed panel frieze. There is no visible evidence of wood lath for plaster. About 1900, the second-story room was partitioned into two rooms with about one-third of the space given to the stair hall. The walls and ceiling were sheathed with tongue-and-groove ceiling. The doorway linking the two spaces was fitted with a conventional four-panel turn-of-the-century door with a white porcelain knob.

The appearance of the rear shed indicates that the north room while enclosed was never entirely finished and the porch's enclosure might have been interrupted in process. The shed room's southwest wall has wood lath but no visible evidence of plaster; the other three walls have exposed construction. A board-and-rail door links it with the original open porch. The porch is finished with flush-board sheathing on its original southwest and northwest walls; the original position of a window here in the southwest hall wall is recalled by the ghost outline where the opening was infilled with flush boards. The now-enclosed room's outside southeast and northeast walls have exposed construction.

3. Rountree Cemetery
Ca. 1906 to present
Noncontributing site

Exactly when this site came into use as a family cemetery is not known; however, family tradition indicates that both Abner Rountree who died in 1816 and his son Simmons Rountree who died in 1850 are both buried here as were, probably, their wives and members of their family. The first marked burial here is that of Gladys Rebecca Rountree (1905-1906) who died on 6 April 1906. Her original small white marble table stone and a footstone are now linked by a grey granite ledger stone bearing her name and birth and death dates; the ledger was added about 1989. A year after her death, Alfred Gatling Rountree died on 16 March 1907 and was buried here. His grave, to the west of his granddaughter's, was soon marked with a small white marble obelisk which also served as his wife's memorial in 1917. Both of their graves are also marked by footstones bearing their initials and grey granite ledger stones have also been laid over their graves in recent years. Four grey granite stones with both polished and roughish surfaces have been erected in the second half of the twentieth century in a row beside Gladys Rountree's marker. They are similar in design and three of them mark the graves of Alfred Patrick Rountree (1875-1955); his wife Annie Eure Rountree (1874-1961); and their son Dillard Milton Rountree (1909-1989). The fourth stone was erected by Annie Elizabeth Rountree (born 1915), the present owner of the farm, to mark the site of her expected burial beside the grave of her brother.

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There four headstones are complemented by footstones inscribed "Father," "Mother," "Son," and "Daughter," respectively. Paul Miller, a local monument dealer, erected the Dillard and Elizabeth Rountree markers and a bench inscribed "Rountree" in 1989, and he also was responsible for two small near-ground-level historical markers. An upright grey granite memorial stone, erected to the west of Alfred and Rebecca Rountree's graves in 1985 by Annie Elizabeth Rountree, has the following inscription.

Memorial to Abner Rountree Who Purchased This Land Aug. 11, 1800 and To All His Descendants and In-Laws Buried In This Graveyard. Early Graves Are Unmarked Including Those of Abner Rountree Died (1816) and His Older Son Simmons Rountree Died 1850).

The cemetery is covered with mowed grass and the site is marked in the landscape by a tall, old wild cherry tree which shades the graves.

4. Alfred Patrick Rountree House
1904; enlarged 1916
Contributing building

The Alfred Patrick Rountree House is a remarkably well-preserved traditional early-twentieth two-story frame farmhouse which dates from two periods of construction; however, it has the appearance of a house built in a single effort and never altered. The three-bay, single-pile weatherboarded house faces southwest; a one-story shed-roof porch shelters the three lower bays of the façade while a one-story ell occupies the rear elevation in the area behind (northeast of) the center hall and the room to the right (southeast). The house stands on low brick piers which are concealed by a ca. 1978 patterned metal skirt which encloses the foundation. The house is covered with a standing-seam metal roof. The two-story side-hall plan house built in 1904 is comprised of the center bay and the one to its right (southeast) together with the one-story kitchen and dining room ell. The 1916 house was expanded with the addition of a tier of rooms on the northwest side of the hall giving the house a center-hall plan on both levels. Except for the partitioning of a small bathroom in the north corner of the downstairs bedroom in 1978 for Dillard Milton Rountree, the respective parts of the interior of the house have remained essentially unchanged since 1904 and 1916.

The exterior elevations of the Alfred Patrick Rountree House are finished in a simple, workmanlike manner. The symmetrical three-bay southwest façade has a shed-roof porch which shelters the center entrance and the flanking bays. The porch has a wood floor, chamfered posts, and weatherboarded shed ends; its ceiling is sheathed with wide flush boards. The window

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openings hold six-over-six sash; the house was not fitted with screens. The entrance has a five-panel door below a single-pane transom. The windows and doors are set in simple plain board surrounds with a narrow fillet across the top. The eaves of the house are simply finished with plain moldings. The northwest gable end of the main block has a symmetrical two-bay division on each level holding four-over-four sash; these openings flank an interior end brick flue stack. A common-bond brick chimney, flanked by openings holding four-over-four sash at each level, rises from a stepped base in the center of the southeast gable end.

The two-room ell has asymmetrical elevations reflecting its functions. On its southeast side the roof splays to cover the shed porch and pantry. The porch, supported by skinned-tree supports, retains a tangible old-fashioned character which is conveyed in part by the survival and continued use of a shelf with a water bucket and pans for washing up after outside work. Doors link the porch with the southeast first-story bedroom, the dining room, and the kitchen. A window illuminates the dining room. The northeast end of the porch was enclosed at an early date to provide a pantry off the kitchen; it has a four-over-four sash window in its southeast wall. A common-bond brick chimney rises in the center of the ell's original northeast gable end with a single window opening on its east side. The northwest side elevation has an asymmetrical three-bay elevation with two windows and a doorway.

The interior of the Alfred Patrick Rountree House retains an extraordinary degree of integrity as well as many of the furnishings originally bought for the house and some few items brought here from the Simmons Rountree House. The blind five-panel door, below its single-pane transom, opens from the front porch into the stair hall where a like door (with transom) at its northeast end opens into the dining room. The pine flooring in the hall is covered with carpet, and the chamber is encircled by a tall painted baseboard. The walls and ceiling are sheathed with tongue-and-groove ceiling. The door openings are enframed with plain boards. The stair rises in a single flight along the hall's northwest wall; it is fitted with chamfered newels, a round handrail, and a square picket railing. Five-panel doors open into a closet under the stairs and into the southeast bedroom. A four-panel door opens at the foot of the staircase into the living room on the northwest side of the hall. All the door openings are enframed with plain boards. The living room has a painted pine floor, painted plaster walls above a tall baseboard, and a beaded tongue-and-groove ceiling.

In the center of the room's northwest wall an enclosed projection appears to be a chimney breast on which the mantel is affixed. However, the enclosure actually holds a flue stack flanked by shallow closets serviced by board-and-rail doors on each side. The mantel actually rises from the baseboard; its unusual shaped-and-chamfered pilasters rise to a deep three-part stepped frieze with brackets supporting a shallow shelf. A portrait of Alfred Patrick Rountree hangs over the

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mantel. The first-story bedroom on the southeast side of the hall has carpet over its pine floors, wallboard above a tall baseboard, and a beaded tongue-and-groove ceiling. The unusual mantel in this room reflects the skills of the local black craftsman who built the house. Short pilasters rise from tall bases to support a very deep four-part stepped frieze below a shallow shelf. The lower panel of the frieze, occupying over a third of its height, has paired inset arches directly above the firebox.

The finish of the second story hall and bedrooms echoes that of the first story rooms. The tongue-and-groove ceiling continues in the second-story hall where the railing is continued to protect the stairwell. A closet is enclosed in the hall's front south corner. A five-panel door opens into the southeast bedroom where wallboard has been laid over the wood plaster lath. The room has a tall baseboard and tongue-and-groove ceiling. The door and window openings are simply framed. The mantel in this room again features a deep, stepped frieze below a shallow shelf; here the tall lower panel has a peaked arch above the firebox which is flanked by chamfered pilasters. The northwest bedroom has a four-panel door and molded backbands on its door and window surrounds. The walls are plaster and its ceiling sheathed with tongue-and-groove. The enclosed flue projection is finished with a shelf on the three-sides.

The two rooms in the ell are finished with the materials seen in the main block. A tall baseboard encircles the dining room which is sheathed with tongue-and-groove boards on its walls and ceilings. The doorways in its side walls hold five, horizontal panel doors. The kitchen walls and ceiling are also sheathed with tongue-and-groove sheathing. The fireplace is fitted with a more conventional post-and-lintel mantel with a projecting shelf. A flue opening is mounted in the ceiling. The door and window surrounds are plain boards, and a board-and-rail door opens into the pantry. The kitchen retains its original furnishings including a metal-panel pie safe and the electric range bought for the family about 1947 when electricity came to this part of Gates County.

5. Dairy
Ca. 1904-1915
Contributing structure

The dairy is a diminutive weatherboarded frame building standing on wood piers and covered with a side gable roof of 5-V sheet metal. The roof projects as a pent on the (northwest) side toward the house where it shelters the board-and-rail door. Small rectangular openings in the upper northeast and southwest gable ends are covered with mesh wire for ventilation. The interior is fitted with shelves on three sides.

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6. Hand-pump
Ca. 1910-1915
Contributing object

This early-twentieth century metal hand-pump is mounted on a wood frame work table for outside household chores. The words "McDonald Dubuque" can be read on a plate affixed to the pump.

7. Wood Shed
Ca. 1910-1920
Contributing building

The wood shed is a simple frame shed for the storage of wood burned in the kitchen, living room, and bedroom stoves before electricity and gas were introduced. The shed has tree lengths for supports and a sawn frame roof covered with sheet metal. The southeast and southwest (front) sides are open; horizontal boards are nailed in vented fashion on the other two sides.

8. Pump House
1978
Noncontributing structure

The pump house is a small, low cement-block structure with a lift-off frame lid covered with sheet metal; three courses of block are visible above ground.

9. Smokehouse
Ca. 1904
Contributing building

Contemporary with the house built in 1904 for Alfred Patrick Rountree, the smokehouse is a rectangular heavy timber-frame building covered with weatherboards, and a gable-front roof covered with sheet metal. The elevations are blind except for a board-and-rail door at the south edge of its southeast front side. The interior and its wood floor are somewhat deteriorated where the salt, used in curing meat, has leached through the box and barrels used to preserve pork and herring, respectively.

10. Privy
Ca. 1904-1915
Contributing building

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Standing in the extreme north corner of the house yard, the privy is a small weatherboarded frame building covered with a shed roof of sheet metal. It stands on low cement block piers. A board-and-rail door is set at the west edge of the southwest front elevation. Inside, the privy has a wood floor, and an enclosed, board bench carries fully across the back (northeast) side. Its top is fitted with three graduated-size openings, diminishing in diameter from the left (northwest) to right (southeast), all of which retain their original self-lids. On the rear (northeast) side of the privy, the area at the base of the elevation is left unsheathed for the removal of excrement.

11. Barn I
Ca. 1904
Contributing building

The oldest agricultural outbuilding standing on the farm, this barn is a simple rectangular, gable-front frame building. The southeast front elevation and the rear elevation are sheathed with vertical boards with narrow spacing for ventilation; the sides of the barn are sheathed with horizontal flush boards. A board-and-rail door is centered on the front. The barn is covered with sheet metal. The shed on the southwest side is supported by tree lengths and has horizontal sheathing on its southwest and northwest sides. The shed on the northeast side is supported by creosote posts and enclosed with horizontal boards on its northeast and northwest sides; it was built as a buggy shed and the family's horse-drawn buggy remains here.

12. Barn II
Ca. 1933
Contributing building

This weatherboarded frame gable-front building stands on brick piers and is covered with a sheet metal roof. A board-and-rail door is centered on its northwest front elevation. The interior has a wood floor, and the building is now used for household storage. Contemporary sheds stand on its southwest and northeast sides; they are supported by tree lengths with some creosote pole replacements. Both sheds are open on their northwest fronts; their sides are enclosed with horizontal boards. The northeast shed was used to store the family farm cart which remains here.

13. Stable
Ca. 1935
Contributing building

The stable is a well-built rectangular frame building erected on the site of an earlier stable. Built on a center passage plan, it stands on a poured cement foundation and is sheathed with flush horizontal boards. The side-gable roof is covered with 5-V sheet metal. The exterior elevations

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are essentially blind except for the center passage which has a southwest/northeast axis. The interior is divided into a feed room and three stables with openings into each from the passage. A ladder to the loft is mounted on the passage's northwest wall beside the feed room door.

14. Chicken coop
Ca. 1925
Contributing structure

This small, low frame shed-roof coop is one of two which stood in this area. It has a dirt floor, tree length supports, horizontal boarding on its sides, a board-and-rail door, and a sheet metal roof.

15. Barn III
Ca. 1910-1915
Contributing building

Standing separate from the farm yard and at the edge of a field, this barn was used mainly for peanuts. The weatherboarded frame building is covered with a gable-front roof of sheet metal. A board-and-rail door is centered on its northeast front elevation. The frame shed which stood on its southeast side has collapsed; the intact frame shed on the northwest side was used for the family automobile.

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Summary

The Rountree Family Farm, comprising the residual part of the lands brought into the family by Abner Rountree in 1800 and a second adjoining tract purchased by his great-grandson in 1902, two family residences, domestic and agricultural outbuildings, and the family cemetery, is a place of extraordinary importance in the history and landscape of Gates County. It satisfies National Register Criteria A and C and holds local significance in the areas of agriculture and architecture. The eighty-seven-acre Rountree Family Farm is one of the very few places in Gates County which has been owned and occupied by a single family for two centuries and where surviving buildings reflect both the family's domestic and agricultural pursuits over the course of some 170 years.

Although the family's occupation of this property may well predate 1800 through its Spivey family ancestors, the association of this place with the Rountree family dates to 11 August 1800 when Priscilla Spivey conveyed 140 acres to her son-in-law Abner Rountree (17__-1816. He and his wife Sarah occupied a log house in the vicinity of the family cemetery where they are believed to have been buried. His son Simmons Rountree (____-1850) was married in 1823 and about 1830 he built a two-story, one-room plan frame house which has survived virtually intact and has been identified by Tom Butchko in FORGOTTEN GATES as an exemplar of its type in the county. Both Simmons Rountree and his wife died within ten days of each other in March 1850, and the house was next--and last--the home of their eldest son Alfred Gatling Rountree (1826-1907) and his wife. Alfred Patrick Rountree (1875-1955), the youngest of their eleven children, purchased a small adjoining tract of the Riddick lands in 1902 and there constructed a side-hall plan house in 1904 which he enlarged in 1916 to a center-hall plan. Built by African American carpenters and brick masons, this house has also survived intact and is an important example of the early-twentieth century traditional farm house in rural Gates County. Its original complement of contemporary outbuildings also survives and particularly important among them are a small frame dairy and the family's well-preserved privy, which with its three graduated-sized openings on a boarded bench, is one of the few such surviving domestic outbuildings of its type in the region--and probably the state. Altogether, these buildings, outbuildings, and associated lands reflect the patterns of place-making by four generations of the Rountree family through the period of significance, ca. 1830 to 1950, and the farm remains home to Annie Elizabeth Rountree (born 1915), the great-great-granddaughter of Abner Rountree.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND AGRICULTURE CONTEXT

Like Gates County's Elmwood Plantation and Freeman House which were listed in the National Register in 1972 and 1982, respectively, the Rountree Family Farm has a long history of continued family ownership and bears the hallmarks of place-making shared by a small number of such family farms and plantations in northeastern North Carolina. Elmwood, including a handsome Federal-style plantation house, has been the seat of the Parker family since the eighteenth century and ranks among the largest plantations in Gates County. The Freeman House, built by the Cross family and held by Edmund James Freeman and his descendants since 1876, is also the seat of a large, prosperous plantation. The Rountree Family Farm, however, was home to a family of smaller farmers; its two family residences, cemetery, domestic and agricultural outbuildings reflect lives lived on a different scale in an agricultural society where extended family kinships and a shared rural isolation eased the strictures of class.

The majority of lands included in this nomination (62.53 of its 87.28 acres) have been held in the Rountree name since 11 August 1800 when Prissillah (Priscilla) Spivey conveyed a tract of 140 acres to Abner Rountree; however, the land had entered the family earlier (Gates County Deeds, 5/169). This parcel was a part of the lands of Moses Spivey, believed to be the husband of Priscilla Spivey. On 23 November 1782 Daniel Spivey deeded to Moses Spivey a tract of a thousand acres described as "lying on the East Side of Chowan River" (Gates County Deeds, A/42). On 5 March 1793 Abner Rountree was married to Sarah Spivey. Moses Spivey had died by 25 June 1794 when Abner Rountree and his wife, Sarah, together with Priscilla Spivey, identified as heirs of Moses Spivey, sold some 650 acres of the property for twenty-five pounds to Lawrence and John Baker (Gates County Deeds, 3/188). Whether Moses and Priscilla Spivey lived on the residual acreage is not known; however, Sarah and Abner Rountree are believed to have lived in a log house which stood in the vicinity of the family cemetery.

Except for his role in these land transactions and the details provided by his will little is known of their lives. Abner Rountree was married to Sarah Spivey on 5 March 1793; she died within six years. On 27 February 1799 Mr. Rountree was married to Nancy Simmons who is believed to be the mother of Simmons Rountree. Nancy Simmons Rountree had died by 18 October 1816 when her husband dictated and signed his will (with his mark); it was entered for probate in the November 1816 court. One of his three slaves were bequeathed to each of his three surviving children: Feby was devised to his daughter Nancy Rountree, the wife of Robert Rountree, who was also given "all the property now in her possession"; the slave Isaac and \$125 were given to his youngest son Solomon Rountree; a boy Ruben was given to Simeon Rountree who also

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received "one-half the tract of land whereon I now live." His son-in-law Robert Rountree was also to be paid "for his services in nursing me when sick & my burying expenses also." Except for two other small bequests, the remainder of his real and personal property was to be sold and the proceeds equally divided among the three siblings. William Riddick and Robert Rountree were named executors (Gates County Wills, 2/133-134).

Simeon (hereafter known as Simmons) Rountree (____-1850) was married to Elizabeth Parker in 1823; according to family tradition they built the two-story Federal-style house which bears his name about 1830. The one-room plan of the house is said to have persisted in Gates County into the 1840s; its spare accommodations were supplemented by a detached kitchen which stood to its northeast (Butchko, 103-104). The traditional date of the house's construction coincides neatly with another undertaking. On 19 May 1828 Simmons Rountree purchased his sister Nancy's share of the Moses Spivey lands, about seventy acres for \$150 (Gates County Deeds, 13/128-129). Whether the house was built on the tract inherited at his father's death in 1816 or on this newly-bought, contiguous property is unknown.

Simmons Rountree and his wife were the parents of seven known children born in the 1820s and 1830s, only three of whom lived to adulthood. The family occupied the one-room-plan house until the parents's deaths in March 1850. Alfred Gatling Rountree was born first, in 1826, and he was succeeded by: Sarah Eliza (1827-1842); Elizabeth Ann (1831-1834); Nancy (18__ - ____); Mary Amanda (1834-1835); Abner J. Rountree (1835-1908); and a second daughter named Elizabeth Ann (1838-1841). Nancy, who married John W. Hayes, Jr., on 21 November 1849 was the first to leave the family circle. Three months later, on 20 March 1850 Elizabeth Parker Rountree died and was buried in the family cemetery. Her burial was followed in short order by the death of her husband on 30 March, and he was interred beside her. Alfred Gatling Rountree was now the head of a greatly reduced family that consisted only of him and his fourteen-year old brother Abner.

Simmons Rountree died intestate, leaving a modest estate. His brother Solomon Rountree was appointed special administrator of the estate on 1 April 1850 by the county court.

It was further ordered by the said court that the said Solomon Rountree sell all the perishable estate of the said Simmons Rountree, and that he hire out the negroes and rent out the lands belonging to the said estate for the balance of the year, after advertising the same for the space of ten days at three or more public places in the said county of Gates on a credit of six months with interest from the day of sale. (Gates County Estates Records: Simmons Rountree, 1850).

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The sale of property in the estate was held on 11 April 1850; the lots included farm, implements, crops, livestock, and household furnishings. Alfred Rountree bought lots of all descriptions, including: farm tools and a cart; a beef cow, a small sow and five pigs, five shoats; barrels of corn, bushels of peas, fodder and shucks; 402 pounds of bacon and sixty pounds of lard; a gun, shot bag, and powder horn; various lots of kitchen utensils and household goods, a table, a desk, a clock, a chest, a bed and furniture, a dressing table, and "contents of mantol peace"; and the family Bible. The most valuable item in the sale, by far, was Mr. Rountree's bay mare which was bid in at \$78.25 by H. M. Daughtry. The hire of the boy Ned and the girl Penny were obtained by John Hayes; the Negro woman Isabel and three children were hired out to Alfred Rountree. The sale earned \$294.16 1/4 for the estate, exclusive of the hire of the slaves. The sale of property did not satisfy the debts of the estate. On 17 November 1851 the boy Ned was sold at auction for \$342 to John Hunter. Later in 1853 the slave boy Luke was sold at auction for \$375 to Noah Rountree (Gates County Estates Records: Simmons Rountree, 1850).

Further change in 1850 influenced life of the Rountree family. On 10 May 1850 Alfred Gatling Rountree was married to Rebecca Sue Eason (1830-1917), the daughter of Andrew and Agatha Trotman Eason of Eason's Crossroads, a settlement to the east of what is now Ellenor's Crossroads. When the residents of the community were enumerated in the Gates County census of 1850, on 29 July, Alfred Gatling Rountree was listed as the head of a household which then included only his wife; his younger brother was then living with their uncle Solomon Rountree. Mr. Rountree's individual real estate was worth \$400, a tenth of that (\$4,000) of his neighbor Lassiter Riddick who immediately preceded him in the enumeration; both were identified as farmers. Apparently Mr. Rountree had divided his father's farm by a third and reported only his share; however, when the agricultural schedule for this area of Gates County was enumerated on 13 September he listed the total farm of 100 improved and 100 unimproved acres with a value of \$1,200. The livestock consisted of two horses, one ox, eight head of cattle, seven sheep, and fifty swine with a value of \$224. The farming implements were valued at \$35. The farm's field crops consisted of: 400 bushels of Indian corn; 80 bushels of peas; 10 bushels of Irish potatoes; 100 bushels of sweet potatoes; and two tons of hay.

During the decade of the 1850s, Alfred Gatling Rountree's family and fortunes increased. As part of the settlement of Simmons Rountree's estate, the 140-acre tract which Abner Rountree first acquired in 1800 was put up for auction on 16 June 1851 and bid in by his grandson Alfred for \$395; the deed for the property was made a year later on 23 September 1852 (Gates County Deeds, 38/253-255). Five of the couple's eleven children were born in the 1850s: Andrew Lafayette (1851-1930); Cornelius Franklin (1852-1937); Lavinia Elizabeth Rountree Lawrence (1854-1881); George Thomas (1856-1930); Agnes Rebecca Rountree Taylor (1858-1931).

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In the 1860 census his real estate, including 85 improved acres and 100 unimproved acres, was valued at \$1,125; his personal property was valued at \$5,217. Interesting differences appear in the record of his livestock and field crops between 1850 and those of 1860. In the later year, he reported one horse, three milk cows, six other cattle, and eighteen swine with a value of \$275; his crops consisted of 500 bushels of Indian corn, ten bushels of peas, twenty bushels of Irish potatoes, 150 bushels of sweet potatoes, and two tons of hay. The milk cows also enabled the family to produce 100 pounds of butter.

In 1870 when the population of Gates County was recorded, Alfred G. Rountree was the enumerator for Gatesville Township; on the 9th of July he recorded his own household. Four additional children had been born to the couple: Harriet Sue R. Lawrence (1860-1936); Mary Virginia R. Parker (1862-1942); John Walter (1864-1937); and Charles Edward (1867-1900). During the 1870s the three eldest children were married and left home; however, two more children were born: Alfred C. (1870-1872), and Alfred Patrick (1875-1955) whose descendants continued to live on the family farm.

An examination of the 1880 census--when the household still included six children living at home--and the agricultural schedules for 1870 and 1880 indicate little change in the tenor of rural farm life on the Rountree family farm. The size of the farm remained the same and its production relatively consistent. The stable character of family life on the Rountree Family Farm in the closing decades of the nineteenth century was forever altered by events in the first decade of the twentieth century. On 7 March 1900 Alfred Patrick Rountree, the last of his siblings to marry and leave home, was wed to Annie Margaret Eure (1874-1961), the daughter of Abram (1834-1907) and Sarah Elizabeth Lawrence Eure (1850-1878), neighbors of the Rountree family. The couple initially made their home with the groom's parents in the Simmons Rountree House, and it was probably at this time the unfinished second-story bed chamber of the house was sheathed with manufactured tongue-and-groove ceiling to provide separate private quarters for the newlyweds. Within the space of two years, however, Alfred Patrick Rountree and his wife decided to build a new house. Probably because he was then one of eight living siblings who might eventually share in the inheritance of the family farm, he purchased an adjoining tract on the west as the site for his new home. This parcel of just over twenty-four acres, situated "at the end of A. G. Rountree's lane," was a part of the Lassiter Riddick plantation and was bought from Elizabeth A. Riddick Cross and her husband Cyprian Cross (1811-1905) who were then living at Ellenor's Crossroads (Gates County Deeds, 52/13-15; Butchko, 92). Two years later, in 1904, carpenter Tom Beamon built a side-hall-plan two-story house, that with its contemporary ell, forms the original block of the Alfred Patrick Rountree House. Mr. Beamon and Ashwell Green, the brick mason who laid the chimneys on the south gable end of the house and the north end of the ell, were both African American craftsmen.

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On St. Valentine' Day 1907, Alfred Gatling and his wife conveyed the family farm, by then reduced to ninety-eight acres, to their youngest son: "The land herein described and conveyed is well known as the Alfred G. Rountree home place and being the land on which the said Alfred G. Rountree and wife now reside" (Gates County Deeds, 59/433-435). Alfred Gatling Rountree died a month later on 16 March 1907; he was buried in the family cemetery and his grave was the second one there to be marked by a conventional white marble gravestone. Following the death of Mr. Rountree, his widow departed the old house and moved into her son's new house where she lived until her death. The Simmons Rountree House was never again occupied as a family residence; much of the furniture was left in the house.

Between 1904 and 1916, Mr. Rountree erected most of the important domestic and agricultural outbuildings that form the complex surviving today: the dairy (#5), the hand pump (#6), the smokehouse (#9), the privy (#10), barn I (#11), and barn III (#15). The wood shed (#7) also dates from the opening decades of the century. In the house and these buildings, family and farm life continued to follow the established patterns. Here Alfred Patrick and Annie Margaret Rountree raised their own family: Charlie Walter (1901-1988); Herbert Franklin (1902-1995); Gladys Rebecca (1905-1906); Dillard Milton (1909-1989); and Annie Elizabeth (b. 1915) who now lives in her childhood home. The four surviving siblings would retain strong ties to place and community. Charlie Walter Rountree married Annie Margaret Felton and they eventually purchased the Abram Eure farm. Herbert Franklin Rountree lived nearby, on the opposite side of NC 37, also on Eure land. Dillard Milton Rountree, struck by polio when a teenage boy, remained at home with his parents. Only Annie Elizabeth Rountree left Gates County for her education and employment.

Except for the arrival of electric power on the farm in 1947, the patterns of farm and family life changed little on the Rountree farm in the period from Alfred Gatling Rountree's death in 1907 through World War II. In the closing decade of his life, Alfred Patrick Rountree rented out the fields of his farm, and this practice has continued to the present. He died on 25 August 1955 and was buried in the family cemetery.

In his will, Alfred Patrick Rountree gave Mrs. Rountree life estate in his real property. At her death the Simmons Rountree house and land was to become the property of Annie Elizabeth Rountree; the home place was bequeathed to Dillard Rountree (Gates County Wills, 7/404). Mrs. Rountree, an invalid for several years, died on 2 April 1961. Following her death Dillard Rountree removed to Raleigh to live with his sister Annie Elizabeth; they occupied an apartment in Country Club Homes until her retirement in 1978.

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During this period the family home had remained furnished, and the two siblings returned to it on weekends and extended visits, until moving back permanently in July 1978. At this time, a small bathroom was partitioned off in the northwest corner of the first-story south bedroom which was used by Mr. Rountree. Except for the electric wiring installed in 1947, this was the first change to the house's fabric since the addition of the north tier of rooms in 1916. A new well and pump house (#8) date to the return. Brother and sister enjoyed eleven years' residency here until Dillard Milton Rountree's death on 10 June 1989; he, too, was buried in the family cemetery (#3). On 4 April 1986 Dillard Rountree wrote his will, bequeathing the Rountree home place and all his personal property to his sister Annie Elizabeth and his one-fourth undivided share of the Eure lands on the west side of NC 37, inherited from their mother, to his sister and two surviving brothers (Gates County Wills, 89-2-50/775). Annie Elizabeth Rountree continues to occupy her childhood home (#4) and to own the Rountree Family Farm.

ARCHITECTURE CONTEXT AND SIGNIFICANCE

Prior to the architectural survey of Gates County, completed by Tom Butckho in 1986-1987, only five architectural properties in Gates County had been listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Elmwood, built in 1822 for David Parker, has been described as the county's "most impressive example of the double-pile side-hall plan dwelling (Butchko, 186); it was one of the first group of important buildings in North Carolina listed in 1972 when the National Register program was initiated in the state. The Gates County Court House was nominated and listed in 1976 as part of a thematic study of court houses in North Carolina. The Freeman House, also known as the Stateline House because parts of it stand in Virginia and North Carolina respectively, is also a handsome frame plantation seat with its original block, dating to ca. 1815 and expanded in the mid 1830s; it was listed in 1982. The Roberts-Carter House, another imposing frame plantation seat built in the 1830s and enlarged ca. 1860, was listed in March 1984; at the end of that month the house was destroyed by a tornado. Buckland, the grandest house known to have ever been built in Gates County, and dating to ca. 1795, was listed in March 1986. As this nomination was being reviewed, the Joseph Freeman Farm was listed in 1999.

The survey of historic buildings reflected a wider appreciation of the county's building stock and included most if not all of its eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings together with a large group of houses, churches, schools, and other buildings erected in the first three decades of the twentieth century. At the conclusion of the survey a total of eighty-one individual buildings and proposed historic districts were added to the North Carolina Study List in 1988. The Alfred Patrick Rountree Farm and the Simmons Rountree House, included in this nomination, were two of that group. Three years later, in 1991, the Gates County Historical Society published

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FORGOTTEN GATES: THE HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE OF A RURAL NORTH
CAROLINA COUNTY.

The use of the adjective “forgotten” in the title is apt and reflects the long isolation and the relative obscurity which characterizes the county and its people in a region where the popular and academic focus has been on the centers of power and wealth in the colonial period, the late-eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Gates has also been “forgotten” because it, like the other Virginia/North Carolina border counties in the extreme northeast part of the state, have stronger economic and social ties to Suffolk and Norfolk, Virginia, than they do to Raleigh and the rest of North Carolina. But there is yet a third factor which figures into the characterization of Gates County as “forgotten.” Gates County is one of those remarkable places in North Carolina, seemingly untouched by the steady march of industrial growth, expansion, and commercial progress, which has remained a society of farmers and smaller planters throughout its history and up to very recent years. The two-story frame houses, sheltering this society, together with their domestic and agricultural outbuildings, stand like so many punctuation marks in a cohesive, seamless landscape of fields, woodlands, and wetlands. There is a noteworthy sameness to the architecture of the county and its level of ornamentation, while a larger ambition and degree of detailing marks a number of farm seats, particularly those already listed in the National Register, those houses coexist easily with their neighbors in a landscape where a shared isolation and a dependence on the soil outweighed the accomplishment of wealth.

The Rountree Family Farm, held by five generations of that name since 1800 and for untold years beforehand by their Spivey ancestors, embodies the qualities described above in the plain workmanlike craftsmanship of its two successive farm seats and their related outbuildings. The one-room plan of the Simmons Rountree House is said by Mr. Butchko in FORGOTTEN GATES to have “enjoyed a remarkable longevity in this isolated county” and to have been “especially popular during the early nineteenth century with small farmers” (Butchko, 20-21).

This is evidenced by the remarkable survival of almost a dozen such houses that were either raised to two full stories or enlarged with two-story additions later in the nineteenth century. The most intact of these, the Simmons Rountree House (ca. 1830, Gatesville Township), is a rectangular twenty-three feet by eighteen feet, three-bay by one-bay weatherboarded structure that exemplifies the simple stylish elegance often seen in these dwellings.

The remarkably intact state of the Rountree House greatly assists in understanding other houses of its type (Butchko, 21).

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The Simmons Rountree House remained in use as the primary residence until 1907; its history and the fact that its second story bed chamber remained enclosed but unfinished for some sixty to seventy years, challenges conventional notions about privacy and the use of space in nineteenth-century Gates County.

Privacy and an evolved appreciation of spatial definition appear to have influenced Alfred Patrick Rountree in 1904 when he engaged local African American carpenters to build a side-hall-plan house for his young family that, like his grandfather's, has become an exemplar of its type in the architectural history of Gates County.

Like its antebellum antecedents, the late nineteenth century side-hall plan house was also often enlarged into a central-hall plan dwelling. The Alfred Patrick Rountree Farm house (1904, 1916 Gatesville Township) is an excellent example that has remained largely unaltered since its expansion. The exterior is notable for its straight-forward simplicity and the interior for a pair of splendid vernacular mantels. Each is composed of multiple layers of hand bevel-edged boards, resulting in a delightfully robust effect that is further heightened by the decorative shapes of the supporting board pilasters. Another area trademark, a square newel with deep chamfer cuts, further distinguishes the interior (Butchko, 46).

The house's intact survival to the present is one aspect of its significance. Another is its association with a group of local African American house carpenters and brick masons whose careers in Gates County are yet to be researched. The original side-hall plan house was built by Tom Beamon, and its chimney was erected by Ashwell Green. The tier of rooms added on the north side of the hall in 1916 was built by Charles Hayes while Aubrey Dildy was the mason for the brick chimney standing inside its gable end (Butchko, 103).

In his discussion of Gates County farm complexes and outbuildings in the introductory essay in *FORGOTTEN GATES*, Mr. Butchko also defines the significance of the group of domestic and agricultural outbuildings standing to the rear (east) of the Alfred Patrick Rountree House.

This farm complex of a middle class farmer dates entirely from after 1904, and therefore provides an exemplary insight into an early twentieth century farm (Butchko, 52).

Two buildings among the group are of exceptional importance. The small frame dairy (#5) standing on the south side of the house, off the rear ell, is one of a small number which survive in Gates County. Even rarer is the unusually well-preserved three-hole privy (#10), standing in the back northeast corner of the house yard. This small frame shed-roof building with three

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graduated-sized openings complete with their original covers may indeed be of statewide significance as an example of its type.

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Rountree Family Farm
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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description: The property included in this nomination is 87.28 acres comprising tracts of 24.75 acres and 62.53 acres bearing Gates County pin numbers 0100693 and 0100699, respectively.

Boundary Justification: The property included in this nomination comprises the 62.53-acre residual tract of the 140-acre parcel acquired by Abner Rountree in 1800 which is the site and setting of the Simmons Rountree House and the Rountree Cemetery, related field and woodlands, and the contiguous 24.75-acre tract acquired by Alfred Patrick Rountree in 1902 which is the site and setting of the Alfred Patrick Rountree House, related outbuildings, field, and woodlands. The 24.75-acre tract includes a small 0.41-acre parcel which lies between the southwest edge of the 1902 purchase and the present path of NC 37. This parcel was a part of the Eure lands jointly held by the Rountree siblings which they deeded to their brother Dillard M. Rountree on 3 December 1982 (Gates County Deeds, 130/229-231). It became a part of the Alfred Patrick Rountree house tract which was inherited by Miss Annie Elizabeth Rountree at her brother's death. These tracts are held in the ownership of Annie Elizabeth Rountree, the daughter of Alfred Patrick Rountree and the great-great-granddaughter of Abner Rountree.

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Photograph Schedule

1. Name of property: Rountree Family Farm
2. Location: Gates County, North Carolina
3. Name of photographer: Davyd Foard Hood
4. Date of photographs: 19-20 July 1999
5. Location of original negatives: Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC

Photographs

- A. Alfred Patrick Rountree House, looking north, with dairy (#5) on right.
- B. Alfred Patrick Rountree House, southeast side porch, looking northeast..
- C. Alfred Patrick Rountree House, first-story hall, looking northeast.
- D. Alfred Patrick Rountree House, living room, looking north.
- E. Alfred Patrick Rountree House, southeast bedroom mantel, looking southeast.
- F. Dairy, looking south.
- G. Privy, looking northeast with barn I (#11) in the background.
- H. Privy, interior, looking northeast.
- I. House and farm yard, looking north, with wood shed (#7) in foreground, barn II (#12) in middle ground, and stable (#13) in background.
- J. Rountree Cemetery, looking east/southeast across field to Simmons Rountree House (#2).
- K. Simmons Rountree House, looking north.

SR 1317

North

cemetery

Woods

Woods

Woods

Simmons Rountree House

Chicken coop
 barn
 privy
 smokehouse
 Pump house

stable
 barn
 Wood shed
 pump
 Dairy

Woods

Alfred Patrick Rountree House

barn

Farm Lane

Creek

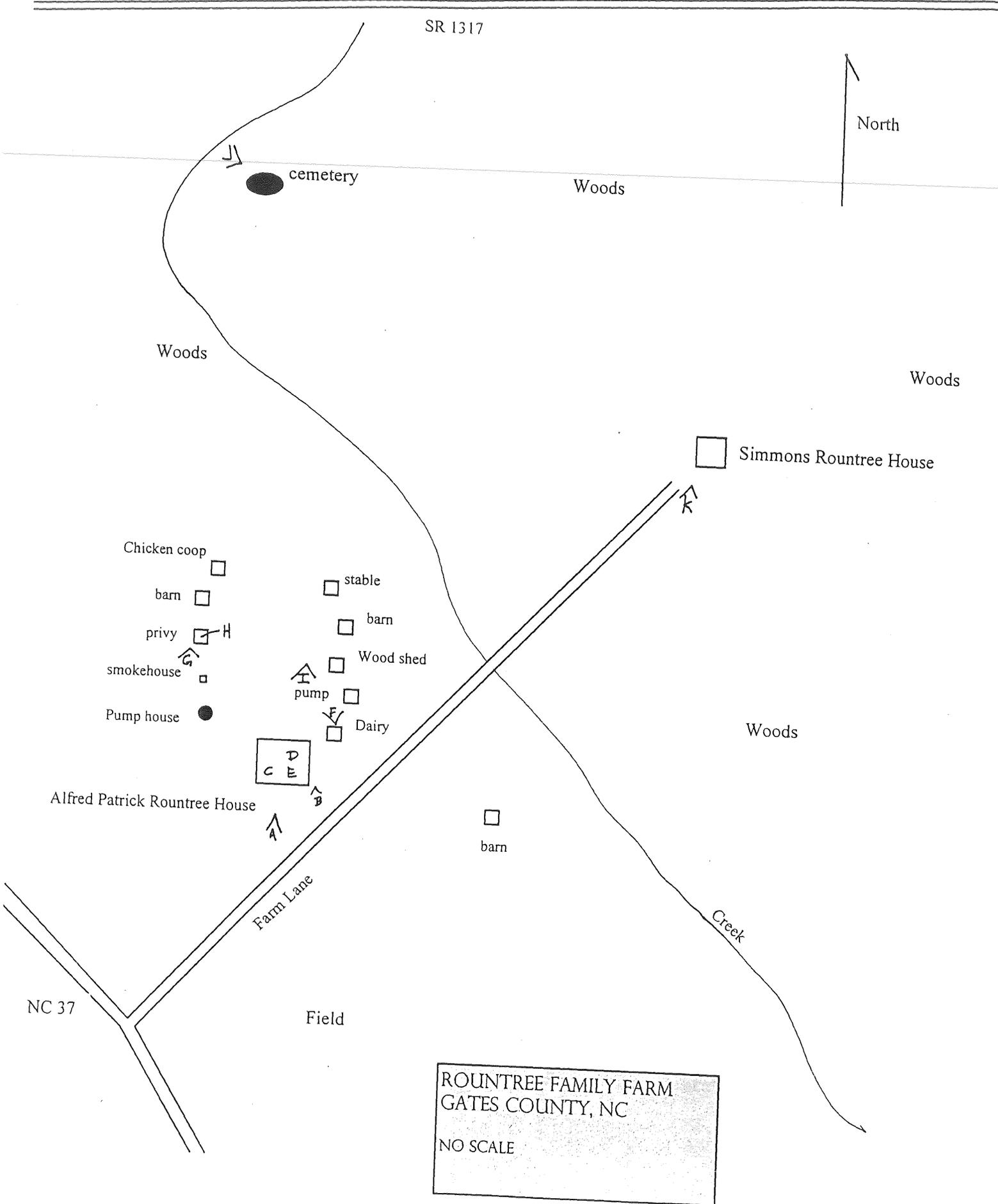
NC 37

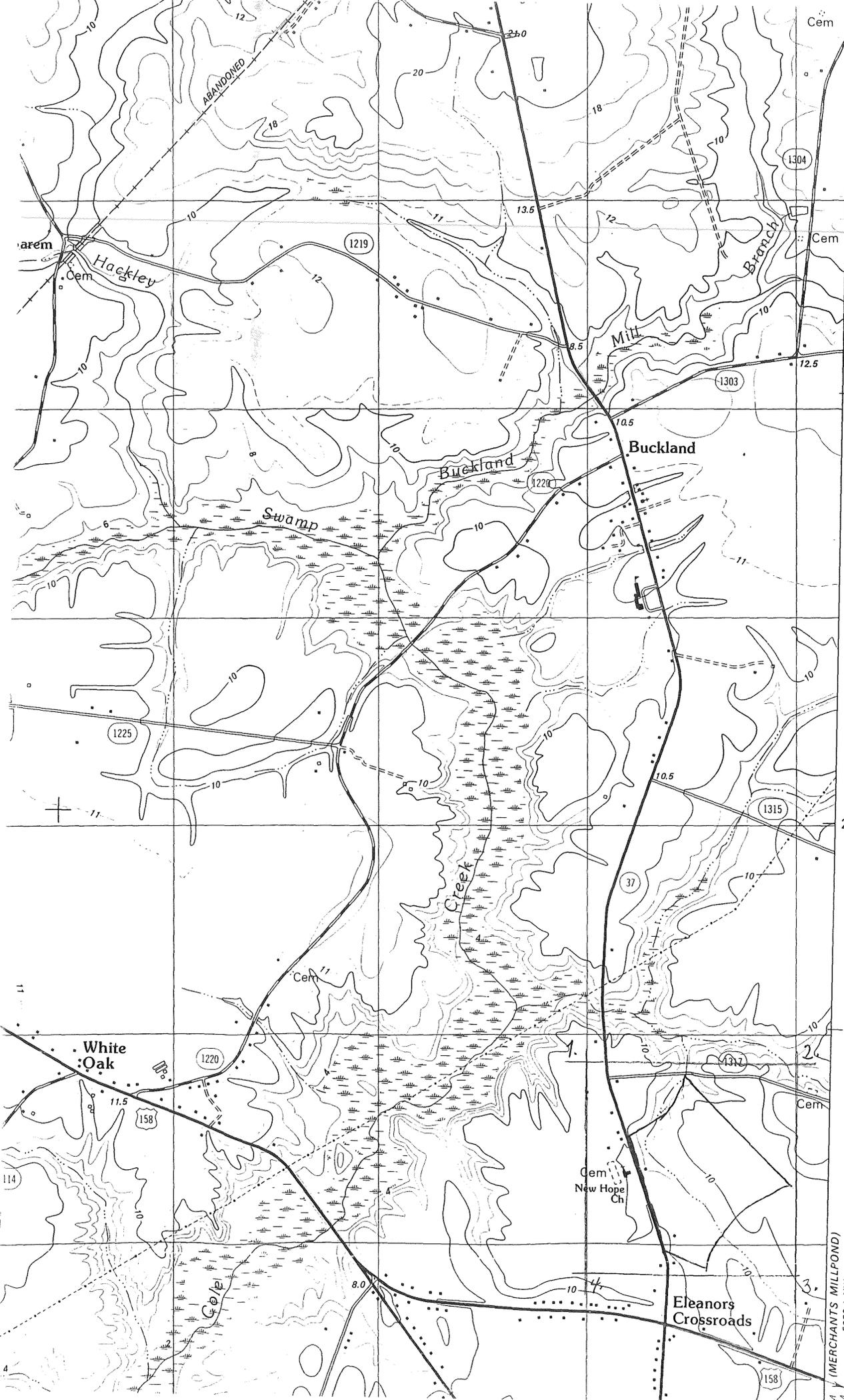
Field

ROUNTREE FAMILY FARM
 GATES COUNTY, NC

NO SCALE

■ Non-contributing Resource



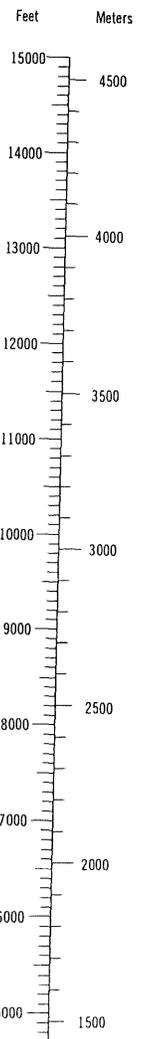


Rantree Family
 Farm, Gates Co., NC

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 Easting 342000
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 FEET
 ZONE 18

GATESVILLE
 QUAD

CONVERSION
 SCALES



5656 I NW
 (MERCHANTS MILLPOND)

