

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A).

Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

=====

1. Name of Property

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historic name Rozzell, Edward M., House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Location

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street & number 11647 Rozzelles Ferry Road not for publication n/a  
city or town Charlotte vicinity X  
state North Carolina code NC county Mecklenburg code 119 zip code 28214

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination        request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets        does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant        nationally        statewide X locally. (        See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey Crow SHPO 12/2/04  
Signature of certifying official Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau



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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) Historic and Architectural Resources of Rural Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

=====  
6. Function or Use  
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>animal facility</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>storage</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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7. Description  
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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: I-house  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Granite  
roof ASPHALT  
walls WOOD: Weatherboard  
other BRICK  
\_\_\_\_\_

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Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the  
property on one or more continuation sheets.)  
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8. Statement of Significance  
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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the  
criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- 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 (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance ca. 1880  
ca. 1900

=====  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Significant Dates ca. 1880  
ca. 1900  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder Rozzell, Edward M.  
\_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References  
=====  
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data  
 State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

Name of repository: Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission, Charlotte, North Carolina

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10. Geographical Data  
=====  
Acreage of Property approximately 3.5

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>17</u>	<u>503190</u>	<u>3910150</u>	3	_____	_____

2 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stewart Gray

organization Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks date 12-18-03

street & number 2100 Randolph Road telephone (704) 376-9115

city or town Charlotte state NC zip code 28207

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section 7 Page 1 Edward M. Rozzell House  
Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

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**Narrative Description**

A well-preserved example of the I-house form, the ca. 1880 Edward M. Rozzell House is located in northwest Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. The house sits on a three and a half acre site, two miles from the suburban edge of the city of Charlotte and twelve miles from that city's urban center. About one mile to the north and to the west of the house is the narrow, serpentine Mountain Island Lake. Dammed in 1915, the lake generally follows the course of the Catawba River.

The house faces the northeast toward the Old Rozzelles Ferry Road, a gravel county road, approximately 130 feet from the house. The house, as well as a log barn, a corncrib, and a wellhouse sit on an open gently rolling site dotted with mature hardwoods. While the character of the neighborhood has largely changed from agricultural to suburban, the setting of the house and outbuildings is distinctly rural. Much of the land around the house remains open. A small frame house built by the Rozzell Family around 1950 is located about 100 feet northwest of the Edward M. Rozzell House on a separate lot, but this smaller house is screened by trees and large bushes and is generally blocked from view. A single ca.1985 house occupying a large (approximately three-acre) lot is located across the gravel road. Development has been more intense to the rear of the house, with a neighborhood of two-story houses on relatively large lots located to the northwest but screened from the Edward M. Rozzell House by large bushes and trees. A new subdivision of attached and detached homes is located to the south. The new subdivision is separated from the Edward M. Rozzell House by a planted buffer, and the closest building in the subdivision is located 250 feet from the rear of the Edward M. Rozzell House.

The frame, two-story Rozzell House is side-gabled and covered with original wood siding. The house was constructed on rock piers that were infilled with brick around 1950. The timber frame construction is a combination of hewn posts and sills, log floor joists, and sawn studs. The main block of the house is three bays wide and one room deep. The house features a shed-roof front porch supported by chamfered posts. A simple handrail and square balusters were added in the middle of the twentieth century. Like the rest of the house, the porch was constructed on stone piers now infilled with brick. Front fenestration is symmetrical with a replacement front door centered between original six-over-six double-hung windows. The façade's three window openings on the second story are shorter than those on the first, squeezed between the eave and the porch roof. In 1989, during Hurricane Hugo, a large tree fell and damaged the house.

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Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

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The sash in the second-story front and rear elevations were replaced and much of the roof framing had to be repaired or replaced. The original pitch of the roof and overhangs were preserved.

Shouldered brick chimneys covered with stucco are centered on the gabled east and west elevations. The east chimney features a corbelled rim, while the west chimney has a flat top. The stucco on both chimneys has been scored to mimic large blocks. Original double-hung six-over-six windows are located on each side of the chimneys on both stories. The house features very shallow eaves on the front and on the gables. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Second-story fenestration on the rear elevation is limited to two short six-over-six double-hung windows. On the first story, two four-panel doors with original hardware including iron box locks, open onto a now enclosed one-story rear porch. Between the two doors, the exterior wall is sided with flush tongue-and-groove boards.

A gabled kitchen ell, flush with the principal section's west side elevation, extends from the rear porch. Like the rest of the house, the ell was built on rock piers now infilled with brick and features very shallow eaves. Originally the kitchen ell was accessed via the open rear porch, but in 1967 the north end of the porch was enclosed to form a bathroom, and the remainder of the rear porch was enclosed with louvered windows and a glass storm door. The kitchen ell is divided into a small dining room and a kitchen in the rear. The ell's north elevation features a replacement panel door, protected by a metal awning that opens into the dining room. The door is roughly centered between six-over-six windows. The ell's south elevation features an early twentieth-century three-panel six-light door that opens into the kitchen and a single six-light window that illuminates the dining room. The ell's gabled rear elevation features a single replacement six-light window.

The interior of the house has been altered very little. The principal section of the house features four rooms, two bedrooms upstairs and a large hall downstairs on the north side of the house, and a smaller parlor on the south side containing the stairway. Six-inch tongue-and-groove boards cover the interior walls, and random-width boards are attached to the ceilings with battens covering the cracks. In the hall and the parlor, wooden-board walls have been covered with wallboard. The walls dividing the rooms are composed of vertical boards. Flooring consists of six-inch pine boards. Three of the rooms in the main block have fireplaces with original mantels. The hall features a tall mantel

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Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

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with pilasters supporting curvilinear trim. The mantels in the parlor and the larger of the upstairs bedrooms are simpler with beaded pilasters. In the parlor a small closet with its original board-and-batten door is located under the stairs. The stairway features thin square balusters, a chamfered newel with a moulded cap, and a moulded handrail that is mortised and pegged into the newel post. At the top of the stairs, the handrail is attached to a square newel post with an open mortise. Originally the staircase led directly into the smaller of the upstairs rooms, where the stairwell was surrounded by a simple handrail with square balusters. The top of the stairwell is now enclosed with a vertical-board wall nailed to the original handrail. At the top of the stairs there is a small dark landing, with board-and-batten doors leading into each of the bedrooms.

The upstairs bedrooms have low ceilings and feature original flooring, board-and-batten ceilings, and exposed tongue-and-groove horizontal boards on the exterior walls. An original vertical-board wall separates the larger bedroom from the stairs.

The interior features of the kitchen ell are similar to the rest of the house. In the small kitchen, the horizontal-board walls and vertical-board partition wall are exposed, and the floor is covered with linoleum. The small dining room features a large board board-and batten door (with an iron box lock) leading onto the enclosed porch. The walls in the dining room have been covered with wallboard.

Electricity was added in the 1941, but only a few circuits were installed. In the 1950s a single water pipe was run into the kitchen. Sometime around 1967, the present kitchen sink and stand-alone cabinets were added. At the same time the bathroom was added on the rear porch.

The ca. 1880 front-gabled wellhouse (contributing) sits close to the kitchen. The front half of the wellhouse is open, protecting the well that has been covered with masonry blocks. The front of the wellhouse is supported by square posts. The gable is covered with weatherboards. Weatherboards also cover the diagonal bracing connecting to the posts. The rear of the wellhouse is enclosed and features a small storage loft. The building is framed with square-hewn sills and posts and has a metal roof. Some siding has fallen off the building, and there is some water damage to the sills.

The ca. 1900 corn crib (contributing) is a small, narrow, gabled one-story building with a deep overhanging gabled eave sheltering a board-and-batten door. The building is sided with open, or skip sheathing. A shed was constructed on west side of the building and now serves as a carport. Vines had grown on one

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side of the granary, damaging some of the sheathing. The building has a metal roof.

The tall, ca.1880 single-pen log barn (contributing) is the largest of the outbuildings and features square-hewn logs attached by half-dovetail notches. The building is roughly square and has a gabled roof with metal roofing. Rough siding covers the gables. Until recently, shed roofs were attached to all four sides of the building. They had become dilapidated and have been removed. Mules and milk cows were kept in the shed sections, and feed was stored in the center log section utilizing the barn's loft, which is supported by peeled log joists hewn flat on one side. The log walls are in very good condition. In several places, sections of the logs have been notched to facilitate the feeding of livestock. The building may have had an earlier function, but there is no indication of chinking or daubing, nail holes for siding, or a fireplace opening.

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Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

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**Statement of Significance**

Built around 1880, the Edward M. Rozzell House is significant as a relatively unaltered example of a traditional, two-story, hall-parlor plan house that is representative of the late nineteenth-century lives of many of the rural residents of Mecklenburg County. The retention of a hall-parlor plan late into the nineteenth century demonstrates the tenacity of traditional building forms in rural Mecklenburg County. Built by the owner, the house reflects the impressive construction skills of the county's rural residents. The Rozzell House and outbuildings meet National Register Criterion C for architecture as well-preserved local examples of traditional architectural forms associated with southern farmers. The context for the Rozzell House and its outbuildings is documented in "Historic and Architectural Resources of Rural Mecklenburg County, North Carolina", under the Post-Bellum and Late Nineteenth to Early Twentieth Century Agriculture (1865-1939) historic context (Section E, pages 9-14) in the National Register multiple property documentation form, 1990. The hall-parlor plan Rozzell House is a significant variant of the postbellum farmhouse -- two-story farmhouse -- I-house as described in Section F, pages 10-12 and 18-19, and it meets the registration requirements as outlined in Section F, pages 20-21 for postbellum farmhouses. The ca. 1880 log building barn, the ca. 1880 wellhouse, and the ca. 1900 corncrib are important examples of outbuilding property types as discussed in Section F, pages 22-25, and they meet the registration requirements outlined in Section F, page 26.

With its symmetrical three-bay wide façade, brick end chimneys, and rear kitchen ell, the side-gabled Edward M. Rozzell House exhibits many of the characteristics associated with nineteenth-century I-houses in Mecklenburg County. It is noteworthy among the county's dwindling stock of late nineteenth-century farmhouses due to its rural setting and the integrity of its distinctive architectural features.

The outbuildings also contribute to the significance of the property. The tall log barn is among the few surviving log outbuildings in the county and is notable for the good condition of its hewn logs and half-dovetail notches. The wellhouse and nearby corncrib are likewise rare examples of a vanishing building type. The gabled wellhouse features a hewn timber frame covered with siding. The rear of the wellhouse is enclosed, and the open front of the wellhouse is supported by square post and

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diagonal bracing. The ca.1900 corncrib, the most recent of the surviving outbuildings, is a narrow building with latticed siding that allowed for good ventilation of the grain.

**Historical Background**

Edward M. Rozzell was born around 1850 in the Mecklenburg County farming community of Paw Creek along the Catawba River. He was born into a prominent and industrious family. Edward's father, Richard Rozzell, owned around 680 acres of farm and woodland valued at \$8,000 in 1870. In addition to farming, Richard ran one of the ferries that crossed the river, and offered room and board to travelers (Agricultural Census, 1870; Ramsey, 2001).

In the early 1870s, Edward married Mary Ann Dunn, also from Paw Creek. The couple began farming 110 acres of his family's land, living in a former tenant house on the property. By 1876, Mary Ann had given birth to Susan, the first of their eleven children (Jerry Sifford Interviews 2003-2004; Anna Rozzell Moseley Interview 2004; Agricultural Census, 1880.)

The 1880 farm census for North Carolina provides information on the composition of Edward Rozzell's farm. Of the 183 farms listed in Paw Creek Township, 61 were operated by tenants and 122 were, like Edward's, operated by the landowner. Of the ten farmers listed on his particular census sheet, Edward was one of six who owned their own farms, with three of his neighbors being sharecroppers, and one renting the land for a fixed fee. With sixty acres tilled he was just above the average of 58.6 acres for those ten farms, and Edward's farm production was valued at \$400, less than the average of \$450. Edward was listed as owning \$200.00 worth of livestock including: two mules, two cows, fifteen chickens, and one sheep, and no swine. According to the census, in one year the farm produced a little wool, 100 pounds of butter, 100 eggs, 150 bushels of corn, twenty bushels of oats, and eighteen bushels of wheat. Edward grew cotton on twelve of his acres (Agricultural Census, 1880).

Mary Ann gave birth to three more children before the family moved into their new home, a two-story frame house, sometime before the summer of 1880. Edward's choice of the hall-parlor form, and home's lack of ornamental details reflects the power of the traditional architectural form and the conservative nature of Mecklenburg County's farmers. According to his decedents, Edward built the house with the help of family and neighbors (Mattson

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and Huffman, 1990; Jerry Sifford Interview 2004).

Despite a generally robust farm economy in the late nineteenth century, life for Mecklenburg County's farmers was hard. Soon after the family moved into their new home, tragedy struck. The couple's three youngest children all died from diphtheria within a span of two weeks in the fall of 1880. There is a family legend that an owl landed on the porch of the new house and hooted three times, and that Edward and Mary Ann interpreted this as an evil omen. Edward's brother Charles, a medical doctor who was living "up north", returned home with medicine in time to save the life of Susan (Myrtle Connell interview 2004; Jerry Sifford Interview 2004).

It appears that after the tragedy of the children's deaths, the farm and the family flourished. Mary Ann Rozzell bore seven more children who all grew to adulthood. By 1910, only the two youngest children still lived at home, Earl and Thomas. A cousin, William Rozzell, lived with the family and was listed in the 1910 census as a farm laborer. Edward continued to grow cotton as a cash crop. In addition to sustenance farming, Edward grew sugar cane and operated a cane mill, grinding his own cane and cane for other farmers. Edward also cooked the product into molasses for himself and his neighbors (U.S. Census Records 1910; Oliveen Rozzell Latham Interview 2004).

Edward M. Rozzell was viewed by his children as a successful farmer, and his life did coincide with Mecklenburg County's period of greatest agricultural productivity. In the county, agricultural productivity increased rapidly and steadily after the Civil War, and appears to have reached its zenith in 1910 with a total of 318,000 acres in farmland and a production 27,466 bales of cotton. With his death in 1921, Edward did not live to see the massive decline in Mecklenburg County agriculture and the corresponding urbanization of the county that occurred before the outbreak of World War Two (Mattson and Huffman, 1990; Myrtle Connell Interview 2004).

Edward Rozzell died in 1921 and was buried in the nearby Cook Presbyterian Church Cemetery. The farm property was divided among nine surviving children with the youngest son, Earl Tracy Rozzell, inheriting the farmhouse (Ramsey 2001).

As one of Earl Tracy's five children, Anna Rozzell Moseley grew up in the Edward M. Rozzell House. Although she grew up in the midst of the Great Depression, she does not feel that their life altered greatly from the patterns set forth in 1880 by Edward M. and Mary Ann Rozzell. Like his father, Earl Tracy

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planted cotton for a cash crop, and raised corn to feed his animals. Ms. Moseley recalls a now-demolished cotton house to the north of the barn, equipped with cotton scales. The family bought a few things, such as shoes, but they produced most of what they used, and nearly everything that they ate. The boys wore overalls, and the girls wore dresses their mother made from printed material of feed sacks. The family grew most of their own food, sold or bartered a few vegetables, had two to three cows for milk and butter, and kept hogs, storing the cured hams in the closet of the upstairs bedroom. Like his father, Earl depended on mules for plowing and transporting cotton to the gin in nearby Paw Creek. Ms. Moseley recalls that the log barn sheltered her father's wagon, as well as the farm animals. Feed was kept in the upper level of the barn (Anna Rozzell Moseley Interview 2004).

While the nature of life on the farm may not have changed drastically, the larger community was being altered with the introduction of textile mills in the Paw Creek area. When Anna Rozzell Moseley attended Kindell Elementary, most of the children were associated with the nearby Kindell, Leakesville Woolen, and Homestead Mills. With Earl Tracy's death in 1967, the farm passed to his widow and then to their daughter, Margaret Cynthia Rozzell, who in turn passed it to Jerry Sifford, great-grandson of Edward M. Rozzell. Sifford sold the house and outbuildings to the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission in 2002 (Ramsey, 2001; Moseley Interview 2004).

**Architectural Context**

The Edward M. Rozzell House is among a limited and dwindling stock of post-bellum farmhouses in Mecklenburg County. A 1987-1988 architectural survey of rural Mecklenburg County conducted under the auspices of the Survey and Planning Branch of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History inventoried only thirty postbellum I-house form farmhouses. Ten years later, a 1997 survey of the county's historic rural resources conducted by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission identified only eighteen postbellum I-houses that had retained some of their associated outbuildings and/or a setting that conveyed the property's rural history. These numbers are significantly low considering the great growth of farming, due mainly to cotton production, in Mecklenburg County from the end of the Civil War until the early years of the twentieth century.

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The Rozzell House has retained its original weatherboard siding, chamfered porch posts, six-over-six windows, shouldered chimneys, and rock foundation piers. The house features two of the three original tall four-panel exterior doors and original door hardware. The interior of the house retains its original board flooring and walls, board and batten ceilings, four-panel doors and original hardware, board and batten interior door finish, and staircase woodworking. The shaped staircase handrail is especially notable for its simple elegant proportions, and it is attached to the chamfered newel posts with both open and closed mortises. The interior mantels range from simple post and lintel design to a delicately curved surround and beaded pilasters. Virtually all of the original flooring and wall sheathing are intact. Most of the house's wall sheathing shows the marks of a planing mill, but some board were hand planed, which, like the mix of milled and hewn framing, demonstrates the tenacity of traditional building techniques at a time when machine-produced building materials were becoming increasingly available.

When compared to the well-preserved Dixon-Russell House in the Newel Community and the Crowell-Knox House in Steele Creek, the Rozzell House ranks favorably in terms of its historic integrity. Both of the comparative houses have had their porches replaced and modern synthetic siding added. Two other postbellum I-houses in Mecklenburg County are the Lee-Flow House and the Newell House. The former is more elaborately decorated than the Rozzell House, and the latter is a late nineteenth century brick Triple-A design. The Rozzell House is simpler in ornamentation, and it serves as a representative of the "obdurate conservatism of many local residents." (Mecklenburg County MPDF, pg. F9)

The Edward M. Rozzell House's collection of intact outbuildings is significant and includes a corncrib, a large wellhouse, and a half-dovetail log building, used as a barn. The outbuildings, the house's original interior and exterior architectural elements, and the house's setting, which is evocative of the rural history of the county, all contribute to the significance of the farmhouse (Gatza, 1988; Joines and Morrill, 1997).

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Latham, Mrs. Oliveen Rozzell, granddaughter of Edward M. Rozzell. Interviewed by the author April 13, 2004

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Moseley, Mrs. Anna Rozzell. Interview with the author April 5, 2004.

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The National Register boundary is defined by the heavy line drawn on the accompanying Mecklenburg County tax parcel map, with an approximate scale of 1 inch = 170 feet.

**Boundary Justification**

The National Register boundary encompasses the Edward M. Rozzell House and the associated outbuildings including: the log barn, the wellhouse, and the corncrib. The boundary includes much of the remaining open land around the Edward M. Rozzell House, which preserves the house's historic setting.

Edward M.  
Rozzell House,  
11647 Rozzells  
Ferry Road,  
Charlotte Vicinity  
Mecklenburg Co.  
North Carolina  
UTM Ref.  
17/503190/3910150  
Mountain Island  
Lake Quad



