

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Henry-Vernon House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number N. side of N.C. 49, 0.2 mi. SW of SR 1171 not for publication

city, town _____ vicinity of Bushy Fork

state N. C. code 037 county Person code 145

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: <u>vac. house/stc</u>

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. William M. Watts

street & number P. O. Box 154

city, town Asheboro _____ vicinity of _____ state N. C. 27203

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Person County Courthouse

street & number _____

city, town Roxboro, N. C. state N. C.

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Pleasantly situated on a gentle rise amidst the rolling piedmont countryside of southwest Person County, the Henry-Vernon House incorporates two clearly identifiable sections, each a handsome representative of its period and type. The earliest section is a frame, two-story Greek Revival residence erected in 1854. A two-story wing with Queen Anne style details, also of frame construction, was added to the front of the house about 1896. The residence has experienced little alteration and thus well represents the use of Greek Revival and Queen Anne forms and details to embellish substantial but unpretentious houses of the North Carolina piedmont during the nineteenth century.

The main block rests on a mortared stone foundation and follows the form most widely chosen for substantial North Carolina farmhouses during the nineteenth century; it is two rooms wide and one room deep with center stair halls on both floors, and two exterior end chimneys provide fireplaces for all four rooms. The chimneys are both laid up in irregular common bond and both have single pairs of stepped shoulders. A shallow gable roof shelters the main block, and its projecting eaves form pediments at the gable ends. The tympana are finished with flush boards, unlike the rest of the exterior which is covered with lapped weatherboards.

The facade originally followed a three-bay division on the first and second stories. The northeastern (right) bay was covered by the wing, but the original symmetry of the design may still be easily envisioned. The facade windows are nearly square six-over-six sash openings set in plain frames. The central entrance features typical Greek Revival elements, including a two-leaf, four-panel door, sidelights with latticed sash over panels, and a fluted surround with plain corner and base blocks. The present front porch, which appears to have been erected at the time the house was enlarged about 1896, carries across the two exposed facade bays of the main block and across the southwest (left) side of the Queen Anne addition. The shed roof is supported by square posts with small, simple capitals. The projecting eaves of the facade of the main block are embellished by a series of tiny jigsaw brackets; also seen on the Queen Anne wing, these were probably added to the original block when the wing was built.

In contrast to the regularity of the facade, the side elevations of the house's main block have irregularly placed openings. On the southwest (left) elevation there is only a four-panel door, and on the northeast (right) elevation there is a window on each story in front of the chimney. The fenestration at the rear is more regular. Two windows on each floor light all four rooms of the main block.

The one-story ell, which like the main block rests on a mortared stone foundation, adjoins the northeast (right) section of the main block's rear elevation. Its simple Greek Revival details suggest that it was built at the same time as the main block. A breezeway originally separated the ell from the main block, but this passage was later enclosed. The eaves of the gable-roofed ell, like those of the main block, project to form a pediment at the rear with a flush-boarded tympanum. An interior chimney, originally built to serve fireplaces in the ell's two rooms, remains intact.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Description

Item number 7

Page 1

As the exterior suggests, the interior of the main block follows a center hall plan one room deep and has a typical, simple Greek Revival finish. First and second story walls and ceilings consistently are plastered over a deep, two-part baseboard. Doors have four sunken panels trimmed with thin applied moldings on one side and unadorned panels on the other; they are set in broad, symmetrically molded surrounds with plain corner and base blocks. The windows on both floors have similar surrounds which reach to the floor. The surrounds enframe panels underneath the windows on the first floor. The main block retains three of its four original mantels of the pilaster-and-frieze form typical of standardized Greek Revival design. The two first floor mantels have molded pilasters rising from plain base blocks while the pilasters of the mantel on the second floor are plain.

The two-run stair of the main block rises from the front of the center hall in two flights with a cross landing. A boldly ramped and rounded handrail rests on plain balusters and a pair of tapered, octagonal posts. The newel at the base of the stair consists of a square-in-section base and a faceted, slightly tapered main section topped with a flattened round knob from which the handrail extends. The usual post on the second floor is a single member tapering sleekly almost to a point beneath the handrail.

The interior finish of the rear ell was originally similar to that of the main block, but the kitchen has undergone a complete remodeling and the dining room has received an overlay of simulated wood paneling. The dining room retains its original pilaster-and-frieze mantel.

The two-story Queen Anne front wing is one bay wide and two bays deep. The gabled facade bay has cut-away corners typical of the Queen Anne giving the bay three sides. Tall two-over-two sash windows occupy each of the bay's three sides on both floors. A molded cornice with tiny brackets carries along each elevation and returns into the gable. The cornice projects over the bay's cut-away corners, and beneath it distinctive, bowed brackets with jigsaw ornament create hoods over the corners.

The southwest (left) side of the Queen Anne addition has two six-over-six sash windows at the second story and another on the first floor. The first story bay closest to the main block has a door providing access from the porch to the wing's stair hall. The northeast (right) side of the Queen Anne addition has an exterior end chimney of brick laid up in common bond and later covered with scored stucco. The chimney occupies the bay farthest from the main block and provides the wing with two fireplaces. The second story bay closest to the main block has a six-over-six sash window, while the first floor bay adjoining the main block is covered by a small, gable-roofed storage appendage erected at an undetermined early twentieth century date.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Description

Item number 7

Page 2

The interior of the Queen Anne addition has a single room and a stair hall on each floor. The stair in the hall rises forward from the northeast side of the hall and turns ninety degrees to rise along the wall adjoining the wing's larger rooms. The stair is in disrepair, but the owners have retained one of the turned newels, several of the thin, turned balusters, and a portion of the molded handrail that originally surrounded the second story stairwell. All rooms in the Queen Anne addition are plastered above a simple baseboard. Doors have four or five panels, and like the windows they have two-part surrounds with thin applied moldings. The two mantels follow the familiar pilaster-and-frieze form and display simple sawn and molded trim typical of the late nineteenth century.

Widely scattered between about 150 and 400 feet to the west of the house are eight surviving outbuildings, nearly all of which appear to date from the turn of the century or later. The most notable of these are two of the log tobacco barns seen on hundreds of Person County farms. One of the barns has v-notched corners and the other has square notching; both have extensive frame shed additions. Another interesting structure is a frame, three-pen corn crib and granary with board-and-batten siding, which has unfortunately experienced severe deterioration. The remaining outbuildings include a mid-twentieth century tractor shed, an early twentieth century privy, a mid-twentieth century barn with a concrete foundation, and a mid-twentieth century structure for miscellaneous storage, all of wood frame construction. An unoccupied mobile home also stands on the property.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> law	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1854 original section
ca. 1896 addition

Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Henry-Vernon House incorporates two clearly identifiable, compatible, and little altered sections, each a handsome representative of its period and type. The earliest section is a frame, two-story Greek Revival residence erected in 1854. A two-story wing with Queen Anne style details, also of frame construction, was added to the front of the house about 1896. The original section of the house was erected by John H. Henry (1822-1895), who planted some of Person County's largest tobacco crops during the middle and late nineteenth century. Corinna Henry Vernon and her husband, Charles Robertson Vernon (1854-1911) moved into the house shortly after Henry's death and enlarged it at that time. Charles R. Vernon ran the business interests of Charles Winstead, a prominent Person County lawyer and legislator, before taking over management of the Henry-Vernon farm. He had a reputation as a progressive, scientific farmer. Four of Vernon's sons had distinguished professional careers. John Henry Vernon (1883-1919) was a leading member of the Alamance County legal community, was prominent in Alamance politics, and served as Burlington City and Alamance County Attorney. James Vernon (1886-1955) was one of the state's leading psychiatrists. Charles Vernon (1888-1969) was also a doctor and served as medical examiner for the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. Joseph Boyce Vernon (1891-1973) taught at the universities of North Carolina and Illinois, and in the Philippine Islands. He was also a principal and education agent for the United States Indian Service.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. The Henry-Vernon House is associated with the cultivation of tobacco during the middle and late nineteenth century, and with the increasing prosperity of North Carolina's northeast piedmont as a result of tobacco's importance during this period. It is also associated with the growing importance of the professions, particularly law, psychiatry, medicine, and teaching, during the first half of the twentieth century.
- B. The Henry-Vernon House is associated with John H. Henry (1822-1895) and Charles Robertson Vernon (1854-1911), both prominent Person County farmers. It is also associated with Vernon's sons John (1883-1919), James (1886-1955), Charles (1888-1969) and Joseph (1891-1973), who lived in the house as children and went on to distinguish themselves in the fields of law, psychiatry, medicine, and teaching respectively during the first half of the twentieth century.
- C. The Henry-Vernon House exemplifies the use of Greek Revival and Queen Anne forms and details to embellish substantial but unpretentious houses of the North Carolina piedmont during the nineteenth century. The house's Queen Anne wing also reflects the prevalent regional tradition of adding rooms to a house to accommodate new family members or a more comfortable way of life.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 1

The Henry-Vernon House is located in the southwestern portion of Person County, near that county's borders with Orange and Caswell counties. The house was built in 1854 by John Hasten Henry. It was expanded about 1896, shortly after the property was willed to Henry's niece Corinna Henry Vernon.¹

John H. Henry was born in Person County in 1822. He was one of six children of Armistead and Mary Bartlett Henry. He married Susan Dameron, a native of Caswell County in 1867. She was born in 1835 and was the daughter of Williamson and Polly Dameron. The Henrys had no children. John Henry was one of Person County's largest tobacco farmers. The 1860 census shows that he owned 417 acres, 275 of which were under cultivation. His real estate was valued at \$4,000. He grew 8,000 pounds of tobacco. Henry also owned \$500 worth of livestock including 23 sheep and 16 swine. In addition to tobacco Henry grew 200 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of corn, and lesser amounts of a number of other crops. He owned six slaves in 1860, none of whom were adult males.²

Henry continued to farm tobacco after the Civil War. In 1870 he grew 10,000 pounds while in 1880 he grew 6,000 pounds. His farm was valued at only \$500 in the depressed postwar economy of 1870 but in 1880 its value was back up to \$4,000. Henry continued to own large amounts of livestock and continued to grow a variety of foods including wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, apples, and peaches. By 1880 he owned 500 acres.³

John Henry died in 1895. He left his wife a life estate, with the house and most of the land to go to his niece Corinna Henry Vernon after the death of his wife. Henry's estate was valued at \$25,000 while 1893 tax records list the aggregate value of his real and personal property at \$17,000. Mrs. Henry continued to live in the house until her death in 1907.⁴

Corinna Henry Vernon was the daughter of John Henry's brother William Bartlett Henry. In 1882, at age 28, she married Charles Robertson Vernon (1854-1911). Vernon was a native of Mayodan, in Rockingham County, and was the son of James Alfred and Susan Glenn Vernon. The Vernon family placed unusual emphasis on the value of education, a characteristic that would be passed on to Charles Vernon's children. James Vernon was a school teacher as were other members of the family. Charles Vernon attended Wake Forest College before moving to Person County in the early 1880s to run the business interests of Charles Winstead, a prominent area lawyer, banker, and legislator. Vernon later taught school in the area before taking over management of the Henry-Vernon farm. He had a reputation as a progressive, scientific farmer. He and his wife were active members of the Clement Baptist Church. Mrs. Vernon and Mrs. Henry started Clement's first women's missionary society.⁵

Charles and Corinna Vernon had seven children, one of whom died in infancy. John Henry Vernon was born in 1883, James in 1886, Charles in 1888, Joseph in 1891, Carrie Sue in 1894, and Esther in 1896. All six children were educated by their parents and in local schools. The four sons all graduated from Wake Forest College, while both daughters attended Meredith College, with Carrie Sue graduating.⁶

John Vernon graduated from Wake Forest in 1903 with a B.A. degree. He returned to that school in 1904 and obtained his law degree in 1906. That same year he began a law practice in Burlington. He quickly became one of the county's leading attorneys. He served as chairman of the Alamance County Democratic Executive Committee from 1912 until

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 2

1914. In 1914 he was elected to the North Carolina General Assembly as a Democrat. He served one term but was defeated for reelection in 1916 by six votes. He was chairman of the Board of Deacons of Burlington's First Baptist Church and was a member of several fraternal organizations, including the Masons. The influenza epidemic of 1918 claimed Vernon who died in the early part of 1919 at the age of 35. At the time of his death he was attorney for the city of Burlington and also for the county of Alamance. His portrait hangs in the Alamance County courthouse in Graham. Vernon married Sallie Cates in 1909. Mrs. Vernon continued in politics after her husband's death and was a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee for more than 25 years. They had two children. John Vernon, Jr. was an attorney and judge in Alamance County and was recently inducted into the North Carolina Tennis Hall of Fame. Sarah Elizabeth Vernon married William Miller Watts. Mrs. Watts graduated from Merédith and has been an active member of that school's various alumni groups.⁷

James Vernon was one of the state's leading psychiatrists. He received his B.S. degree from Wake Forest in 1907 and his medical degree from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1909. Dr. Vernon spent most of his adult life in Morganton. In 1910 he became assistant physician on the staff of Broadoaks Sanatorium, a private institution. Following service in France during the First World War, where he reached rank of Major, Dr. Vernon returned to Broadoaks. In 1921 he became superintendent, a position he held until his death. He also served on the staff of other area hospitals, including Morganton's Grace hospital. Dr. Vernon served as president of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, the North Carolina Neuro-Psychiatric Society, the Burke County Medical Society, and the State Board of Medical Examiners. He was a long time advocate of the establishment of a four year medical school at the University of North Carolina, a step taken in the 1940s. Dr. Vernon was active in local politics and served as mayor of Morganton from 1933 until 1937. He was also a Mason. In 1918 he married Sarah Cole Taylor, the daughter of Dr. Isaac Taylor, the founder of Broadoaks. They had three children. Two of these, James Taylor Vernon and Charles Robertson Vernon became physicians, while Livingston Vernon was an attorney and state legislator. The Vernons also raised from infancy Isaac Taylor, a nephew of Mrs. Vernon and later a foster son of the Vernons. He became a physician and dean of the medical school at the University of North Carolina. James Vernon died in Morganton in 1955.⁸

Charles Vernon was also a physician. He graduated from Wake Forest in 1910 and like his brother James received his medical degree from the Jefferson Medical College. He spent most of his adult life in New York where he was medical examiner for the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut from 1920 until 1955. In 1918 he married Clara Kisling. They had two daughters, Betty (Mrs. Harold Ernst) and Corrinna (Mrs. William Gemmel). Charles Vernon died in New Jersey in 1969. Joseph Boyce Vernon graduated from Wake Forest in 1911 and then did post graduate work at Columbia, where he later taught. He also taught at the University of North Carolina, the University of Illinois, and in the Philippine Islands. From 1930 until 1950 he was a principal and education field agent for the United States Indian Service. He was a vice-consul to Canada for a brief period after the first World War. In 1924 he married Agnes Johnson. They had three children: Agnes (Huffman), Joanne (Johnson), and Joseph Henry Vernon. The latter is a Presbyterian minister. Boyce Vernon died in Virginia in 1973, his wife in 1974.⁹

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 3

Carrie Sue Vernon graduated from Meredith in 1917. She taught school in Burlington and in Roxboro and also painted. She married James Walker, founder of the Walker Insurance Company of Roxboro, in 1936. Both served Person County, he as county accountant and tax supervisor, she as assistant tax supervisor. The Walkers had no children. James Walker died in 1945 and Mrs. Walker in 1969. Esther Vernon attended Meredith College but did not graduate. She lived with her mother in Burlington and was a community and church leader. Esther Vernon died in 1966.¹⁰

Following Charles Robertson Vernon's death in 1911 Corinna Vernon moved to Burlington to live with her son John Henry Vernon. The farm remained intact and was worked by tenants who lived in the Henry-Vernon house.¹¹ Corinna Vernon died in Burlington in 1935. The farm then became property of her heirs. It continued to be farmed by tenants and the tenants continued to live in the house until recently. In 1980 Mrs. Sarah Watts, daughter of John Henry Vernon and granddaughter of Charles and Corinna Vernon, and her husband William Watts purchased the house and 15 adjacent acres from the other Vernon heirs. William Miller Watts was president of the Mid-State Box Company of Burlington and manager of the Domino Box Company in Burlington. He had been a community and civic leader in Burlington and in Asheboro, where he was president of the Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Watts has an M.A. degree from Duke University in addition to her degree from Meredith. She has been assistant president of Meredith's alumnae association, founder of the friends of the library, and founder and patron of the library's historical room. She was also active in civic and educational affairs in Burlington and Asheboro. The Watts have two children, William Miller Watts, Jr., and John Henry Vernon Watts. They are in the process of restoring the Henry-Vernon House, which they occasionally use as a vacation home. Mr. Watts is a manufacturers representative for several packaging firms and uses part of the house for office space and for storage.¹²

The Henry-Vernon House not only possesses considerable local historical significance but is noteworthy because of its architecture. The house incorporates two clearly identifiable sections, each a handsome representative of its period and type. The earliest section, a frame, two-story Greek Revival residence erected in 1854, displays the popular details of that style adopted for the houses of the many farmers of Person County who shared the prosperity of the tobacco boom of the antebellum period. The symmetrically molded surrounds with paneled aprons and pilaster-and-frieze mantels of the Henry-Vernon House are seen on many other Person County houses erected about the same time.¹³

A two-story wing with Queen Anne style details was added to the front of the house about 1896. The addition of this wing altered the original symmetrical form of the house and gave it a more picturesque appearance typical of the Queen Anne style. The wing well exemplifies modest Queen Anne style designs widely employed in the North Carolina piedmont during the final two decades of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth. The wing also reflects the prevalent tradition of enlarging an existing house to accommodate new family members or a more comfortable way of life.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 4

The two sections of the Henry-Vernon House form a highly compatible and pleasing design. The house has experienced little change since 1896 and survives as a valuable reflection of the changing tastes in domestic architecture seen in Person County and the rest of the North Carolina piedmont during the late nineteenth century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8

Page 5

NOTES

¹A date inscribed on the left chimney dates the house May 14, 1854. John Henry purchased the land for his farm from several sources. Person County Deed Book R, p. 220; Book W, p. 42; Book EE, pp. 120, 170, 343; Book JJ, p. 357.

²Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Person County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule, Slave Schedule; Information supplied by Mrs. Sarah Vernon Watts, copy in file.

³Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, Person County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule; Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Person County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule.

⁴Person County Will Book 19, p. 385; Person County Estates Papers, John H. Henry; Person County Tax List, 1893.

⁵Burlington Daily News, January 10, 1935; May 1, 1958; Information supplied by Mrs. Sarah Vernon Watts, copy in file.

⁶Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, Person County, North Carolina; Information supplied by Mrs. Sarah Vernon Watts, copy in file. In addition to educating his children Charles Vernon also gave financial assistance that enabled other relatives to obtain their education including nephew Charles Wilkerson who became a prominent Raleigh physician.

⁷North Carolina Biography, Volumes IV, V, and VI of History of North Carolina by R. D. W. Connor, William K. Boyd, J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton, and others (Chicago and New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 6 volumes, 1919), VI, 91-92; Burlington Daily News January 6, 1919.

⁸Dorothy Long (ed.), Medicine in North Carolina (Raleigh: The North Carolina Medical Society, 2 volumes, 1972), 331-333, 344; Greensboro Daily News, May 9, 1943; Morganton News Herald, July 17, 1955; information supplied by Mrs. Sarah Vernon Watts, copy in file. Dr. Isaac Taylor, the foster son of James and Sarah Vernon is the father of popular singer James Taylor.

⁹Information supplied by Mrs. Sarah Vernon Watts, copy in file.

¹⁰Roxboro Courier Tribune, February 8, 1945; Information supplied by Mrs. Sarah Vernon Watts, copy in file; telephone interview with Mrs. Sarah Vernon Watts, July 14, 1982, hereinafter cited as Watts interview.

¹¹Watts interview; Person County Will Book 21, p. 348.

¹²Watts interview; information supplied by Mrs. Sarah Vernon Watts, copy in file.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Historical Significance

Item number 8

Page 6

¹³Bradley Kanarick and Mary Ann Lee, "Person County Inventory," unpublished manuscript in the files of the Survey and Planning Branch, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, January, 1976, p. 2.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

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Item number 9

Page 1

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Roxboro Courier Tribune, February 8, 1945.

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Watts, Mrs. Sarah Vernon. Assorted information including unpublished genealogical sketches, undated newspaper clippings, and family scrapbooks.

_____. Telephone interview with. July 14, 1982. Notes in file.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 15.05

Quadrangle name Hurdle Mills, N. C.

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>7</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>8</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached plat map. The acreage being nominated provides an ample, protected setting for the Henry-Vernon House and outbuildings.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
-------	-----	------	--------	-----	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

Description and criteria assessment by Peter R. Kaplan, Preservation Planner;
name/title Significance Statement by Jim Sumner, Researcher

organization Division of Archives date December 20, 1982

street & number 109 East Jones Street telephone 733-6545

city or town Raleigh state N. C.

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature William J. Filly, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer date December 20, 1982

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

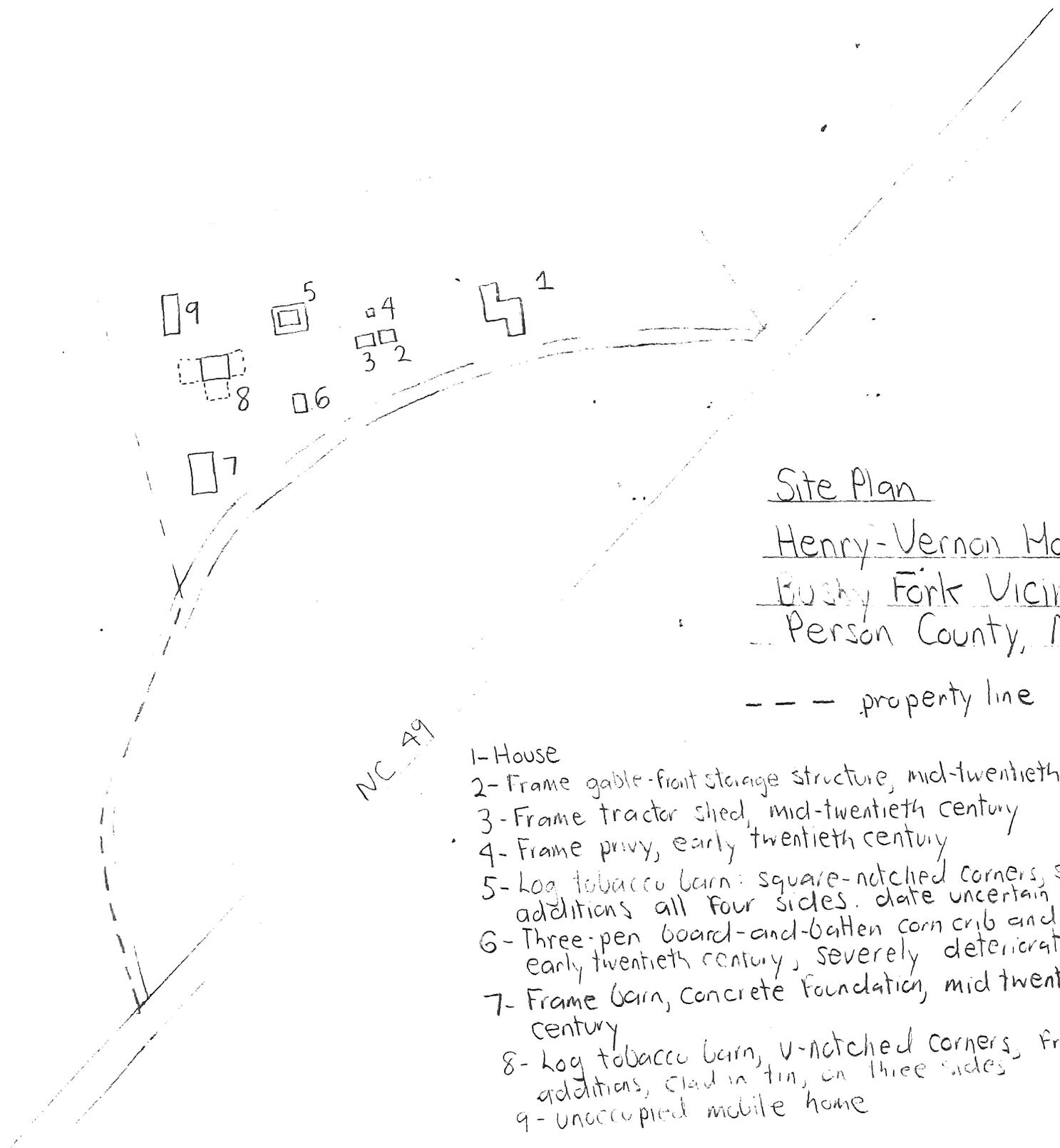
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



Site Plan

Henry-Vernon House

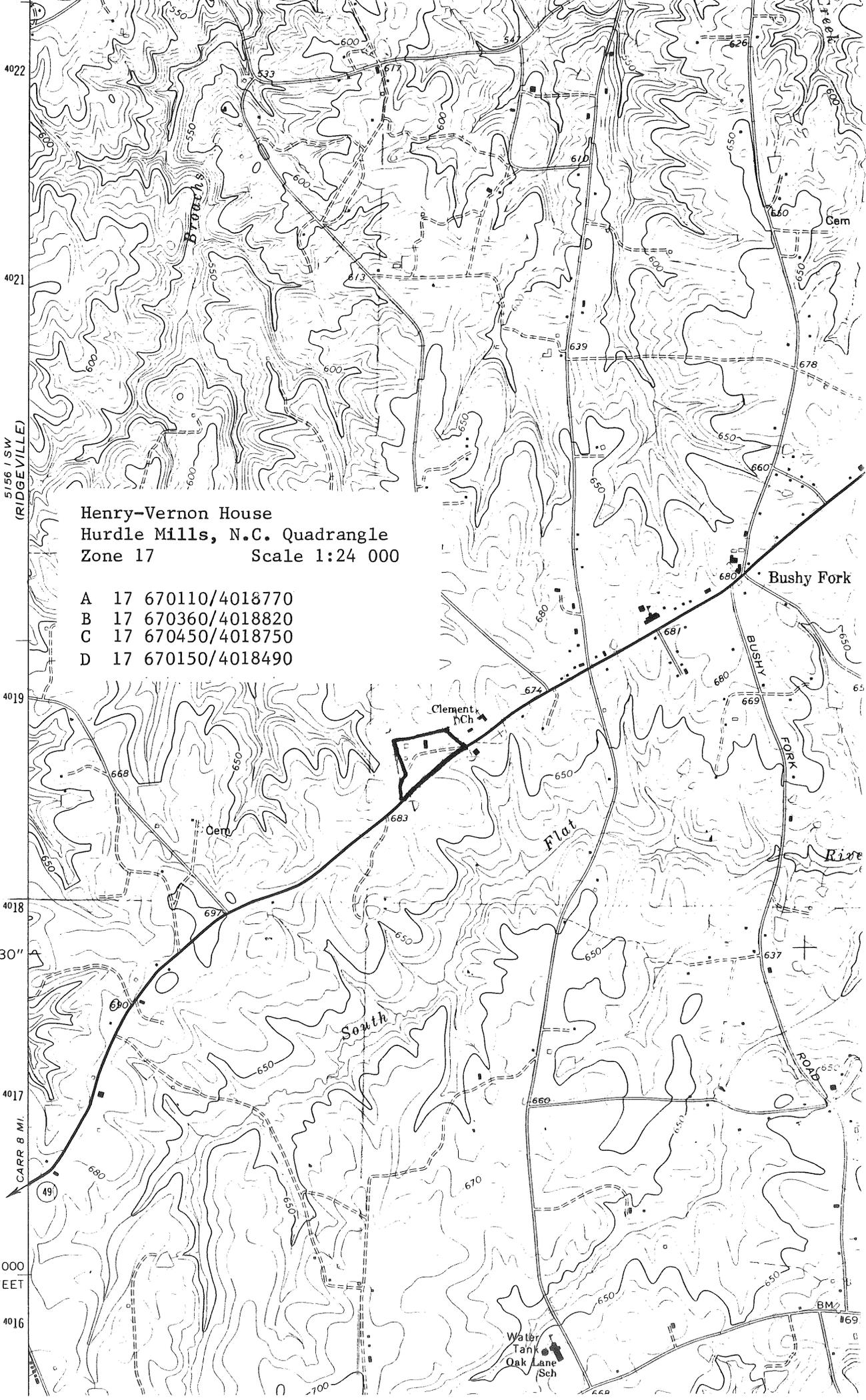
Bushy Fork Vicinity

Person County, NC

--- property line

- 1- House
- 2- Frame gable-front storage structure, mid-twentieth century
- 3- Frame tractor shed, mid-twentieth century
- 4- Frame privy, early twentieth century
- 5- Log tobacco barn: square-notched corners, shed additions all four sides. date uncertain
- 6- Three-pen board-and-batten corn crib and granary, early twentieth century, severely deteriorated
- 7- Frame barn, concrete foundation, mid twentieth century
- 8- Log tobacco barn, V-notched corners, frame additions, clad in tin, on three sides
- 9- unoccupied mobile home

NC 79



Henry-Vernon House
Hurdle Mills, N.C. Quadrangle
Zone 17 Scale 1:24 000

- A 17 670110/4018770
- B 17 670360/4018820
- C 17 670450/4018750
- D 17 670150/4018490

4022
4021
5156 1 SW
(RIDGEVILLE)
4019
4018
17'30"
4017
CARR 8 MI.
49
920 000
FEET
4016

