NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Mingus, Joseph H., Farm

other names/site number

## 2. Location

street & number S side SR 1947, 0.7 mi NE of jct w/SR 1702 [N/A] not for publication

city, town Woodleaf [X] vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Rowan code 159 zip code 27054

## 3. Classification

| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Contributing | Noncontributing | |
| [X] private | [ ] building(s) | 1 | 2 | buildings |
| [ ] public-local | [X] district | 1 | | sites |
| [ ] public-State | [ ] site | | 1 | structures |
| [ ] public-Federal | [ ] structure | | | objects |
| | [ ] object | 2 | 3 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

## 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [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. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official William S. Price, Jr. Date Aug 10, 1987

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[ ] entered in the National Register.
[ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.

[ ] removed from the National Register.

[ ] other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use

| Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions) | Current Functions (enter categories from instructions) |
|---|---|
| DOMESTIC: single dwelling | AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural field |
| AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural field | WORK IN PROGRESS |

## 7. Description

| Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions) | Materials (enter categories from instructions) |
|---|---|
| Greek Revival | foundation Stone |
| | walls Weatherboard |
| | roof Steel |
| | other Wood |

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Joseph H. Mingus Farm is a picturesque rural property located in the rolling hills of Unity Township in north central Rowan County, North Carolina. Situated on the north side of Second Creek, the farmstead consists of a traditional ca. 1850 two-story log house with Greek Revival embellishment, a nineteenth century log corncrib/granary, an early twentieth century frame barn, a ca. 1930 frame tenant house, and nearly 200 acres of surrounding cultivated fields and woodlands used essentially as they were during the period of primary significance (ca. 1850-1881). The Mingus Farm possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although the house has deteriorated and recently has been vandalized (through spray-painted grafitti on the interior), the deterioration and vandalism is now being stopped and reversed through stabilization in anticipation of restoration. Of greater importance is the fact that both physical inspection of the house and comparison with photographs taken ca. 1900 and 1914 show that its essential integrity has not been compromised by additions or significant alterations of lesser quality which could have diminished the ability of the house to convey a strong sense of its nineteenth century character. While the remaining farm outbuildings have deteriorated, the surrounding farm lands themselves have remained unusually pristine in their appearance and use, thereby playing a significant part in the ability of the Mingus Farm to portray a picture of a mid to late nineteenth century farmstead.

The main body of the Mingus House is a rectangular two-story log structure built ca. 1850. Typical of the traditional farmhouses of its time and place, the Mingus House has a stone pier foundation, weatherboard siding, a broad gable roof originally covered with wood shingles but now sheathed with galvanized steel, widely overhanging eaves with a boxed and molded cornice in the Greek Revival manner, and a massive single-shouldered brick chimney with stone base on the west gable end.[1] Windows are six-over-six sash (some of which are replacements), except for the first story window on the north side of the chimney, which is only four-over-four sash due to the placement of the corner stair on the interior.[2] Louvered shutters which were added in the early twentieth century have been removed. The focus of the symmetrical three-bay facade is the central hip-roofed porch which shelters the central entrance with its replacement French glass door and the flanking windows.[3] The porch retains its unusually handsome heavy chamfered posts with molded caps and its ogee-molded cornice which matches that of the main roof, but it has lost its original plain balustrade and wooden steps.

The interior of the log portion of the house follows the three-room Quaker plan on the first floor, while the second floor is divided by a frame partition into only two rooms. The focal point of the flush-boarded first story is the large Greek

[X] See continuation sheet

Revival mantel in the main room with fluted pilasters and Greek key capitals derived from Plate 50 in Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter (1830).[4] In the northwest corner of the main room is the enclosed stair to the second floor. Stair and stair closet doors are of the simple batten variety. At the rear of the main room a late Victorian glass and wood five-panel door leads to the ell porch, while on the east side of the room, original four-panel doors on the partition wall open to the two smaller rooms. Door surrounds and baseboards carry consistent Greek Revival moldings. At the rear of the northeast room a short passage connects the log portion of the house to the frame rear ell. Typical of many log houses in Rowan County, the second story of the Mingus House may originally have been unfinished.[5] Its present beaded board sheathing and five-panel door date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

Attached to the northeast rear of the house is a one-story ell of striking design with a gable roof, engaged porches on east and west sides, and a partially rebuilt brick chimney on the north gable end. Physical evidence, including the mortise-and-tenon frame construction, the steeper pitch of the roof, the six-over-nine sash windows, and the narrow hyphen connecting the two parts of the house (which remains exposed on the east side), reveals this to have been a separate structure of earlier nineteenth century construction. When the two-story log section of the house was built, the earlier structure was attached as the ell and was remodeled to conform with the Greek Revival detailing of the main house. Thus the eaves on both east and west sides of the ell were extended to give the roof a broader profile, and Tuscan posts were added, along with Greek Revival moldings around doors, windows and flush sheathed walls. Balustrades lined both east and west porches, but only fragments on the east side remain. The north end of the east porch was enclosed during the twentieth century, but the original details remain intact beneath the added sheathing. Exterior doors in the ell have been replaced, but a ca. 1900 photo shows the west door to have been one with five panels. A handmade five-panel exterior door with Greek Revival moldings matching those found elsewhere in the house stands, unattached, within the rear ell and was doubtless one of the original exterior doors. The south window on the west side of the ell was replaced with a door in the twentieth century. The flush-sheathed interior of the ell features the same Greek Revival moldings around doors, windows, and baseboards as found elsewhere in the house, and the north room mantel, like that in the parlor, exhibits the influence of Asher Benjamin's Plate 50. Because of the size of the fireplace, however, its proportions are more vertical than are those of the parlor mantel. A four-panel door leads from the south ell room to the log section of the house.

Other features of the Mingus Farm remaining with the house include:

1) Corncrib/granary, second half of nineteenth century, (NC).
Located on the north side of a farm lane north of the rear ell of the house, the corncrib/granary is a half-dovetail log structure encircled by frame sheds with an all-encompassing gable roof sheathed in sheet metal. Probably dating from the period

of significance, it is heavily overgrown and has partially collapsed to the point where it no longer makes a positive contribution to the historic character of the farm.

2) Barn, early twentieth century, (NC).
At the north end of a small pasture north of the corncrib/granary, the barn is a large weatherboarded frame building with a center passage, a loft, and an added frame shed on the east side. It is in deteriorated condition.

3) Tenant house, ca. 1930, (NC).
North of the house, corncrib/granary, and barn and on the west side of the farm lane which leads to Campbell Rd. (SR 1947) is the tenant house, a low one-story frame dwelling with a broad gable roof and German siding. It is overgrown.

4) Landscape, (C).
In continuing to be used essentially as it was during the period of significance, the agrarian landscape of the Mingus Farm conveys the isolated visual character typical of many piedmont farmsteads during the nineteenth century. Standing near the center of the present 195.56-acre tract (all that remains intact of the original 370-acre home tract), the house faces south across plowed fields to the trees which border Second Creek, the southern boundary of the property. East of the house yard is a line of trees leading along a low-lying area southward to Second Creek, and beyond these trees is a broad expanse of hillside planted in wheat edged on the east side by uncultivated woodlands. West of the house, the dirt farm lane which runs northward to Campbell Rd. originally continued southward until it connected with Woodleaf Rd. just north of its crossing with Second Creek. It served as the main road on which the house was located from at least as early as 1903, and probably from the nineteenth century.[6] Beyond the old road are cornfields and uncultivated woodlands. Northward behind the house and between it and the outbuildings is a dirt lane which connects the main farm lane with the eastern wheat field. North of the outbuildings and tenant house are plowed land and wooded areas extending to the north boundary of the property. The farm does not continue to Campbell Rd., further contributing to the isolated quality of the site. Indeed, from the Mingus House no other farmsteads can be seen across the rolling land.

Mingus family tradition relates that there were at least several other outbuildings on the property which no longer exist. These included a smokehouse and an icehouse.[7] A 1909 photograph shows a weatherboarded wellhouse with a wood shingle roof.[8] The 1860 Census lists one slave house on the property.[9] A ca. 1900 photograph shows a picket fence surrounding the immediate house yard.[10] These features were apparently gone by the time the McClamrock family purchased the property in 1941.[11]

Footnotes

[1] The reference to the wood shingled roof is based on old photographs of the house, ca. 1900 and 1914, in possession of W. L. Ross, Jr., of Salisbury, the great-grandson of Joseph Henry Mingus. Other references in the description to the earlier appearance of the house are also based on these photographs unless otherwise indicated. Copies of the photos are in the Mingus Farm file at the Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, N. C. Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh.

[2] The windows have recently been boarded up to protect against vandalism.

[3] In the rear ell of the house stands unused a handmade five-panel exterior door. The ca. 1900 photograph shows that this type was used at that time as an exterior door of the ell, and the same type may have been used for the front door.

[4] Davyd Foard Hood, The Architecture of Rowan County: A Catalogue and History of Surviving 18th, 19th, and Early 20th Century Structures (Salisbury: Rowan County Historic Properties Commission, 1983), pp. 43-44.

[5] Ibid., p. 24.

[6] C. M. Miller, Map of Rowan County N. C. (Salisbury: 1903); Author's interview with William L. Ross, Jr., great-grandson of Joseph Henry Mingus, Salisbury, N. C., June 12, 1987.

[7] Ross interview.

[8] Photograph, 1909, in possession of W. L. Ross, Jr., Salisbury, copy available in Mingus Farm file, Survey and Planning Branch.

[9] Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Rowan County, North Carolina, Slave Schedule, p. 16.

[10] Photograph, ca. 1900, in possession of W. L. Ross, Jr., Salisbury, copy available in Mingus Farm file, Survey and Planning Branch.

[11] Author's interview with John W. McClamrock, Jr., property owner, Rowan County, June 2, 1987.

## 8. Statement of Significance

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

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

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

| Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) | Period of Significance | Significant Dates |
|---|---|---|
| Architecture | ca. 1850-1881 | ca. 1850 |
| Agriculture | | |

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Significant Person: N/A

Architect/Builder: Unknown

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

The Joseph H. Mingus Farm is significant in the history of Rowan County, North Carolina because of the example it serves in both the areas of architecture and agriculture. In being the foremost, least altered example of a well finished, weatherboarded log dwelling representative of the Greek Revival architecture of mid-nineteenth century rural Rowan County, the Mingus House is architecturally significant and fulfills Criteria C for listing on the National Register. The Mingus Farm is agriculturally significant and fulfills Criteria A because its farmscape reflects in a tangible way, both through appearance and use, its association with Rowan County's agricultural economy between 1850 and 1880, particularly the middle class version of that economy. The period during which the Mingus Farm gained its primary significance includes those years from the ca. 1850 construction of the house as a traditional log dwelling with style-conscious Greek Revival detailing derived from Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter to the 1881 death of the original owner and creator of this typical farmstead, Joseph Henry Mingus.

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The Joseph H. Mingus Farm is associated primarily with two themes of significance in the history of Rowan County, those being Greek Revival domestic architecture in rural Rowan County during the mid-nineteenth century and the agricultural economy of Rowan County between 1850 and 1880.

The architectural history of Rowan County, in North Carolina's western piedmont, reflects primarily the prosperity of a middle-class, agrarian economy whose farmhouses and family seats, together with their outbuildings, are the dominant man-made factor in the county's landscape.[1] Within this history, the Mingus House serves as a little-altered representative of the traditional houses of the mid-nineteenth century. As new prosperity entered Rowan County during the antebellum years, numerous farmhouses were built which reflected the nationally-popular Greek Revival style. In Rowan County this meant little change in the basic form of houses (typically a two-story house with a gable roof, one or two gable end chimneys, a one-story front porch, and a rear ell) but rather a change in proportions and detail. Houses became somewhat lower in height and had correspondingly lower and broader roofs. Hip-roofed porches became popular, and the center hall plan predominated over the more traditional Quaker plan. Greek Revival detailing largely replaced that of

☒ See continuation sheet

the earlier Federal period. Some of the most impressive houses of the period were constructed of brick, such as the 1843 Owen-Harrison House (NR), but these were the exceptions. The majority of the houses built in antebellum Rowan County were of frame construction. Typical among these was a group, including the 1854-1855 Knox Family House (NR) and the 1856-1857 Hall Family House (NR), whose Greek Revival character was more vernacular than academic in nature and execution. The Henry Conner Bost House (NR), believed to have been built shortly after the Civil War, continued this tradition of rectangular, weatherboarded houses with gable roofs, gable end chimneys, one-story front porches, and Greek Revival trim.[2] The Mingus House relates to these in general form and detail, though its construction is log rather than brick or frame. While the first log dwellings in the county were simple structures intended primarily as temporary shelter, the log houses of later generations, up through the mid-nineteenth century, were often substantial structures of fine quality on a par with contemporary houses of brick and frame construction. Like the Mingus House, most log dwellings of this group, including the Matthias Phifer House near Third Creek Church, were not left uncovered on the exterior but were sheathed with weatherboards and carefully finished. Like the houses of brick and frame construction, the log houses of the nineteenth century often exhibited architectural detailing of the most current fashion in varying levels of sophistication.[3]

Aiding the dissemination of style during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in Rowan County, as elsewhere, was a variety of architectural patternbooks. One of the most popular of these in Rowan County was Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter (1930), which provided the source and model for every type of architectural detail, molding, and embellishment desired. Surviving houses in the county reveal that the mantel illustrated in Plate 50 of this book was apparently the most often copied design from any of the architectural patternbooks. It appears in well over a dozen houses in Rowan, ranging from the prestigious brick Owen-Harrison House to more modest log houses such as the Mingus House.[4] At the Mingus House, the free variation of Plate 50 in the two mantels reflects the idiosyncracy of the builder, while at the same time imparting his effort to achieve style.

The Mingus House remains as perhaps the best representative example of the last group of significant log dwellings in Rowan County. It is at once traditional in its overall form, construction, and three-room Quaker plan and stylish in its use of the popular Greek Revival detailing for a variety of moldings and for its two mantels. Although the house has deteriorated, it has been blessed with few alterations which might have significantly decreased its integrity.

Since its formation from Anson County in 1753, Rowan County has been predominantly characterized by a middle-class agrarian society of farmers whose lands have consisted of several hundred but generally less than one thousand acres. Although a small number of individuals and families had large plantations with several thousand acres and numerous slaves, much of their lands remained uncultivated. The architecture of Rowan County's nineteenth century farmsteads reflects the nature of its agarian economy.[5]

While North Carolina shared in the national economic depression following the Panic of 1837, it also shared in the national recovery and rising prices which made the late 1840s and the 1850s a period of marked economic development and prosperity. A new spirit of enterprise and optimism was stimulated by the improving economic conditions and the increase of capital.[6] In Rowan County the antebellum prosperity was reflected in part in the numerous new residences of Greek Revival influence which replaced many of the older farm seats during the 1840s and 1850s.[7] It was into this economic setting that the Mingus Farm was established. On March 7, 1845, Joseph Henry Mingus (1807-1881) purchased the 370 acres on the north bank of Second Creek which became the home tract of his farm.[8] The 1850 census recorded Mingus and his wife, Sarah Cowan (whom he had married in 1842), with a farm of 364 acres, larger than the county average of 233 acres. In that year Mingus owned five slaves, and the cash value of his farm was $2500. On his 125 acres of improved land he grew primarily oats, wheat, and corn, which were the three predominant crops in the county as a whole. Also typical of subsistence farming in the county, Mingus owned a small number of horses, cows, and sheep, with a somewhat larger number (41) of swine.[9] In 1853 Sarah Mingus died, and on February 13, 1855, Joseph Mingus married Elizabeth A. Glasscock.[10] Although the exact date of construction of Mingus's two-story log house is not certain, and could well have been from prior to Mingus's second marriage, family tradition relates that it had been built at least as early as the birth of Joseph and Elizabeth's first child in late 1855.[11] The two-story house of traditional form and stylish Greek Revival detailing reflected well the middle-class economy of which Mingus was apart.

Like the rest of the county, Mingus continued to prosper on the eve of the Civil War. In 1860 the improved acres of his farm had increased to 175, with the cash value of the farm increasing to $3630. Mingus's slaves had grown to eight, although half of these were ages 14 and under. His crop output multiplied, and in keeping with production levels in Rowan County and the state as a whole, corn was by far his largest crop, with wheat and oats still serving as sizeable secondary crops.[12]

Although the farm economy was depressed in the years immediately following the Civil War, it was well on its way to recovery by the 1870s, although with some changes in farm make-up due to the evolution of the share-cropper system.[13] Census records suggest that Mingus was less affected by some of these changes than was Rowan County as a whole. While in 1870 the county statistics listed a tremendous decrease in improved acres and in farm value from 1860 levels (135,102 to 93,440 acres and $2,924,631 to 1,408,361 in value), Mingus's farm increased to its highest level of improved acres (200) and its highest value ($4,000). In 1880, however, the year before Mingus's death, the value of his farm ($1,000) and the level of improved acres (100) decreased to its lowest level.[14]

A comparison of the 1850 and 1880 census records clearly reflects the changes that took place in the agricultural economy of Rowan County, as elsewhere in North Carolina, during the decades following the Civil War, in particular the breakup of large plantations and the growth of the institution of tenancy. In Rowan County between those years the number of farms more than doubled (from 1070 to 2467), while

the average acres of improved farmlands was more than cut in half (from 97.3 acres to 44.5 acres). While Mingus's improved acreage decreased from previous levels, it was nevertheless more than double the county average.[15]

Joseph H. Mingus died in 1881. For the decades from 1850 to his death, his farm was representative of many middle-sized farms in Rowan County with several hundred acres (only partly cultivated) and with heavy production of such staple crops as corn, wheat, and oats. Not surprisingly, the USDA Soil Survey of 1914 confirmed that the soil types found on the Mingus Farm were particularly well-suited to the cultivation of these and other related crops. In the years following Mingus's death, North Carolina experienced rapid industrialization which included notable changes in agricultural methods brought on by the introduction of improved farm machinery, thereby further changing the character of farming from what it had been during the greater part of Mingus's career.[16]

Mingus's will bequeathed that part of the homeplace which included the buildings to his son, Joseph Henry, Jr. (1867-1941), to be received after the death of his mother.[17] On December 25, 1890, Joseph Henry Mingis, Jr. (who spelled his name "Mingis"), married Ida J. Miller (1866-1910).[18] They continued to live on the homeplace and farm the land. Around 1920 Mingis left the farm and moved into Salisbury to live the remaining years of his life with his daughter and son-in-law, Ina M. and William L. Ross, but he continued to farm the land with the aid of tenants.[19] On May 16, 1941, Mingis died, and on October 25, 1941, Ina Mingis Ross and her husband sold the farm to J. W. McClamrock.[20] It remains in McClamrock family ownership. The McClamrocks have continued to farm the land much as it had been during the Mingus ownership, but they have not lived on the property. In recent years the house has stood vacant. Although the outbuildings have deteriorated, and some have long since disappeared, the Mingus Farm with its house and pristine farmlands still conveys a strong image of a middle-class Rowan County farmstead from the years of the farm's primary significance, ca. 1850-1880.

Footnotes

[1]Davyd Foard Hood, The Architecture of Rowan County: A Catalogue and History of Surviving 18th, 19th and Early 20th Century Structures (Salisbury: Rowan County Historic Properties Commission, 1983), p. 18.

[2]Ibid., pp. 55-62.

[3]Ibid., p. 21.

[4]Ibid., pp. 43-44.

[5]Ibid., p. 18.

[6]Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, North Carolina: The History of a Southern State (3rd ed.; Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1973), p. 391.

[7]Hood, Architecture, p. 55.

[8]"Mingus" is alternately spelled "Mingis," the spelling adopted by Joseph Henry Mingis, Jr.; Deed Book 37, p. 492, Office of the Register of Deeds, Rowan County Office Building, Salisbury. A check of deeds between 1842 and 1881 shows that Mingus purchased over 1200 acres, but the largest listing for him in the census records was for 600 total acres (improved and unimproved) in 1860.

[9]Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: Rowan County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, p. 101, and Agricultural Schedule, and Slave Schedule, pp. 19-20; Statistical View of the United States, a Compendium of the Seventh Census (Washington: Beverly Tucker, Senate Printer, 1854), pp. 286-287; Register of Deeds Marriage License Index List, Rowan County Public Library, Salisbury.

[10]Marriage License Index List.

[11]Davyd Foard Hood, Interview with Ina Mingis Ross, daughter of Joseph H. Mingis, Jr., Salisbury, N. C., June 8, 1977, interview notes in Mingus Farm file at Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, N. C. Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh; Glasscock Family Bible, in possession of W. L. Ross, Jr., Salisbury. The Bible records the death of Hamilton B. Mingus, who died July 2, 1857 at age 1 year and 8 months.

[12]Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Rowan County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, pp. 7-8, and Slave Schedule, p. 16; Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, p. 393.

[13]Hood, Architecture, p. 64; Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, pp. 521-522.

[14]Ninth Census of the United States, 1870: Rowan County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, pp. 5-6; Tenth Census of the United States, 1880: Rowan County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, p. 3; Agriculture of the United States in 1860, complied from the original returns of the Eighth Census, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1864), pp. 108-111; Compendium of the Ninth Census (June 1, 1870) (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1872), pp. 768-769.

[15]Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, p. 522; Compendium of the Seventh Census, pp. 286-287; Compendium of the Tenth Census (June 1, 1880) (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1883), p. 721.

[16]R. B. Hardison and R. C. Jurney, Soil Survey of Rowan County, North Carolina (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1915), pp. 11, 20-23, 26-27, 43-45; Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, p. 506.

[17]Abstract of Will of Joseph H. Mingus, January 10, 1881, copy in Mingus Farm file, Survey and Planning Branch.

[18]Marriage License Index List.

[19]Salisbury-Spencer, N. C. City Directory, 1919-1920, 1922-1923 (Asheville: The Miller Press); Author's interview with William L. Ross, Jr., grandson of Joseph Henry Mingis, Jr., Salisbury, N. C., June 12, 1987. The tenants lived in a separate house on the farm, not in the Mingus House itself.

[20]Deed Book 263, p. 205, Office of the Register of Deeds, Rowan County Office Building, Salisbury.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References


Abstract of Will of Joseph H. Mingus, January 10, 1881, copy in Mingus Farm file, Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh. (This file will hereinafter be cited as Mingus Farm file.)

Agriculture of the United States in 1860, compiled from the original returns of the Eighth Census. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1864.

Compendium of the Ninth Census (June 1, 1870). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1872.

Compendium of the Tenth Census (June 1, 1880). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1883.

Glasscock Family Bible, in possession of W. L. Ross, Jr., Salisbury, N. C.


[X] See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- [X] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository: Survey & Planning Branch, Division of Archives & History, N. C. Dept. of Cultural Resources, Raleigh

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 195.6 acres

UTM References

| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 17 | 539490 | 396500 |
| B | 17 | 540540 | 396510 |
| C | 17 | 540850 | 396210 |
| D | 17 | 540280 | 395660 |

[X] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The property being nominated consists of the 195.56-acre Tract 4 of Map 816, Unity Township, Rowan County, N. C., as illustrated by the heavy black line on the accompanying tax map.

[ ] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property includes the remaining intact tract historically associated with the Joseph H. Mingus Farm home tract. The nominated property retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

[ ] See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By


name/title Laura A. W. Phillips, Preservation Consultant

organization _____ date June 20, 1987

street & number 637 N. Spring St. telephone 919/723-0865

city or town Winston-Salem state NC zip code 27101

Hardison, R. B., and Jurney, R. C. Soil Survey of Rowan County, North Carolina. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1915.

Hood, Davyd Foard. Interview with Ina Mingis Ross, daughter of Joseph H. Mingis, Jr., Salisbury, N. C., June 8, 1977, interview notes in Mingus Farm file.

Hood, Davyd Foard. The Architecture of Rowan County: A Catalogue and History of Surviving 18th, 19th and Early 20th Century Structures. Salisbury: Rowan County Historic Properties Commission, 1983.

Lefler, Hugh Talmage, and Newsome, Albert Ray. North Carolina: The History of a Southern State. 3rd ed. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1973.

Miller, C. M. Map of Rowan County N. C. Salisbury, 1903.

Phillips, Laura A. W. Interview with John W. McClamrock, Jr., property owner, Rowan County, N. C., June 2, 1987.

Phillips, Laura A. W. Interview with William L. Ross, Jr., grandson of Joseph Henry Mingis, Jr., Salisbury, N. C., June 12, 1987, interview notes in Mingus Farm file.

Photographs of Mingus Farm, ca. 1900, 1909, 1914, in possession of W. L. Ross, Jr., Salisbury, N. C., copies in Mingus Farm file.

Register of Deeds Marriage License Index List, Rowan County Public Library, Salisbury, N. C.

Rowan County Records, Office of the Register of Deeds, Rowan County Office Building, Salisbury, N. C. (Subgroup: Deeds).

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UTM Reference

E. Zone 17
Easting-539580
Northing-3955810