
7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Sitting proudly and picturesquely on the crest of a hill, Haystack Farm has a panoramic view of the rolling patchwork landscape of Surry County's Blue Ridge Mountain foothills including vistas as far as Pilot Mountain. Once only an element in the farm's myriad of auxiliary buildings as documented in early twentieth century photographs the handsome Victorian farmhouse completed in 1885 stands today as an impressive reminder of its former agricultural dominance and associations. Only three auxiliary buildings are associated with the property today--a frame barn and washhouse and a plank log fruit drying shed with the house now assuming a dominant position within the complex.

Exhibiting a sophisticated variation of a popular late-nineteenth century house form, the main house at Haystack farm is a basic three-bay two-story gable-roof frame structure with a two-story rear extension. An exterior end chimney laid in random course bond with stepped single shoulders dominates each primary gable end; an interior one serves the rear ell. Also characteristic of the period are the hip-roof porch extending across the front facade and the single-story shed-roof porches flanking the rear ell. These secondary porches are now enclosed. The south wing extension off the rear ell formerly housed the first modern bathroom to be built in Surry County but has since been converted into a garage.

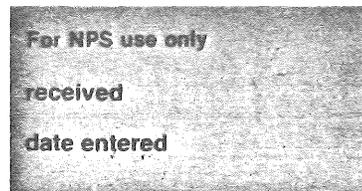
Although the house follows a popularized late-nineteenth century form, its character stems from the richness and variety of Italianate ornamental detail highlighting the exterior. Tall handsomely molded pilasters distinguish each corner. Paired sawnwork brackets with drop pendants accent the gable roof's extended boxed cornice with returns. These paired brackets are systematically correlated to the fenestration pattern. Each window contains six-over-six sash, is accented by slightly pointed lintels, and protected by shutters. Other notable decorative features highlight the chimneys such as the recessed cross patterns located in each chimney cap and the continuation of the cornice molding across the faces of the exterior chimney stacks reflecting the gable-roof configuration.

Lattice-work detailing highlights the supports of the handsome porch and is repeated in the cross patterns of the balustrade. Following a typical arrangement popularized during the last half of the nineteenth century, the central entrance is framed by a transom and side lights; in this instance each pane is beautifully etched with a foliated motif.

The interior plan extends from the central hall which opens into the two flanking rooms on each floor and the rear T-extension whose two rooms lead one into the other. Gracing the front hall is a handsome dog-leg stair with a landing. Access to the second-floor front room of the T-extension is gained by a short stair flight rising from the landing. Handsomely turned newel posts and balusters carry a slightly rounded handrail with ramps and eases. All are of walnut. The upstairs back room of the T-extension is accessible only from a simple enclosed quarter-turn stair rising directly from the room below. This isolated upstairs room formerly housed domestic help.

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Exhibiting modest but substantial interior finish, each room maintains for the most part its original pine flooring and simple board ceilings. The walls are plaster and simply defined by a deep baseboard and narrow cornice molding. Three of the original mantels survive, each with heavy pilasters, wide frieze bands, bracket supported shelves, and slightly pointed back plates behind each shelf. (The fireplaces in the downstairs T-addition have been altered.) Plain board surrounds frame windows and doors. All the principal doors are original and contain four slightly raised panels. The surviving agricultural buildings in the complex today are located behind the house. These include a gambrel-roof livestock barn, a board-and-batten frame packhouse, and a half-dovetail plank apple drying shed. Built on a random-course raised brick foundation, this apple shed originally appears to have contained two stoves and was protected by a shed roof.

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 type="checkbox"/> law	<input 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 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"/> 1900–		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1885 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The dwelling house on Haystack Farm stands as visible evidence of the lifestyle of a prosperous, industrious landowner in late nineteenth and early twentieth century North Carolina. Once covering nearly 1,000 acres, Haystack Farm contained an array of farm related enterprises put together by Christopher Wren Bunker. At the height of its prosperity around the turn of the century, in addition to producing cash crops of wheat, corn, and tobacco, the Haystack Farm complex included a flour mill, molasses mill, sawmill, an apple orchard for vinegar production, a government distillery, and a livestock business specializing in hogs and sheep. Although larger and more successful than most farms for its time and place, Haystack illustrated the dominance of agriculture and its related operations in North Carolina. In December of 1885, Christopher Wren Bunker completed the house now standing from which he directed the work of the complex. An unusual feature of the structure was an elaborate water system which provided running water inside the house. Bunker also installed a copper lined bathtub, believed to have been the first in the county, in the first floor bathroom. From 1885 until 1952 only two generations of the family occupied the house, Christopher Wren and his son, Christopher Lee Bunker. A measure of fame is indirectly associated with Haystack Farm because Christopher Wren Bunker was the son of Chang and nephew of Eng Bunker, the original Siamese twins. After years of neglect, the house is now being carefully restored to its original appearance by the current owners, Mr. and Mrs. Zachary T. Bynum, Jr.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. Illustrating the dominance of agriculture and its related operations in North Carolina, Haystack Farm once contained an array of farm related enterprises including flour mill, sawmill and molasses mill; a barn, wash house, and an unusual surviving plank log fruit drying shed still survive.
- B. Reflects the lifestyle of a prosperous, enterprising and industrious landowner Christopher Wren Bunker, the son of Chang and nephew of Eng Bunker, the original Siamese twins.
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a typical late nineteenth century two-story vernacular dwelling with a two-story rear ell highlighted by fashionable Victorian details.

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No one knows for sure how Haystack Farm attained its name despite a local story concerning Daniel Boone.¹ The name appeared in documentary records as early as 1831 when a post office was established which, with only brief interruptions, served the community until 1905.² The Boone story notwithstanding, a touch of fame came to the farm in the late nineteenth century through an indirect association with Surry County's most famous residents--Chang and Eng Bunker, the original Siamese twins. The house now standing on the farm was built by Christopher Wren Bunker, the second child and oldest son of Chang.

Christopher Wren Bunker was born on April 8, 1845, and named for the famous English architect.³ He attended a school in Mount Airy, but the second European tour of his famous father and uncle briefly interrupted his studies. Chang insisted that Christopher accompany the twins as part of the promotion for the tour, after which his formal education continued. By the time of the Civil War, Chang and Eng had established themselves as prosperous farmers who owned a number of slaves and were thoroughly indoctrinated in the Southern lifestyle. This they passed to their children. Christopher, who had been assisting in the management of his father's farm, enlisted in Company I, 37th Battalion of Virginia Cavalry as soon as he turned eighteen years of age.⁴

Chang and his wife, Adelaide, received word on August 4, 1864, that Christopher had been killed or captured in the skirmishing around Mooresville following the melee at Chambersburg. The latter proved accurate. Christopher Bunker was taken to Atheneum Prison in Wheeling (West Virginia) where a description was recorded: age 20 (actually 19½), height 5' 8", dark complexion, brown eyes, and black hair. His occupation was listed as farmer. A transfer took him to Camp Chase in Ohio where he spent much time carving boats and musical instruments out of wood. On March 4, 1865, Christopher Bunker took the oath of allegiance to the United States and returned home in a prisoner exchange.⁵

After the war, Christopher built a house on land of his own near his father's farm at White Plains. For several years he ran both his own farm and that of his father when Chang was away. Christopher was twenty nine and in California when Chang and Eng died in 1874. His father's will named him executor of the estate and the widows mutually agreed that Christopher should handle the funeral arrangements. As the oldest male offspring, he hurried home from San Francisco to take on his obligations as head of the family.⁶ Those duties caused an irreparable split within the Bunker family and played an indirect role in the construction of the house now standing on Haystack Farm.

The first sign of a rift came immediately after Chang's death. Christopher's youngest brother, Albert, demanded that the funds for completion of his education at Guilford College be taken from the estate since his father had paid for the education of his older brothers and sisters. Christopher refused on the grounds that Albert was to receive an equal share of the estate, and to pay for his college education would give him a disproportionate share. The fraternal break strained family relations as Adelaide, a strong supporter of education for all her children, sided with Albert.

The final wedge was driven in 1879 when a family dispute arose concerning property rights. Court expenses for settling the dispute amounted to \$525.15, which Christopher

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wanted to pay out of the estate balance. His mother and some of the family refused to consent to the proceeding and Christopher brought a suit against his own family. The case remained in the courts for twenty-six years causing a complete split between Christopher and some members of the family.⁷

Less than a year after the property dispute erupted, Christopher Wren Bunker decided to purchase some land a short distance from the family homestead. Haystack Farm near the confluence of Wood Creek and Little Fisher River came available at a sheriff's sale. Christopher offered the high bid and thus brought the 930 acre farm into the Bunker family where it remained for seventy-two years.⁸ In 1880, with his sister, Victoria Bolejack, and her two small children, Christopher moved into the small frame home then standing on the property to begin a new farming operation. Victoria looked after the house and took charge of the household servants.⁹

In 1882, at the age of thirty-seven, Christopher Wren Bunker married twenty-two year old Mary Elizabeth Haynes and took his bride to Haystack Farm. Victoria was invited to remain in the home, but not wishing to intrude upon the privacy of the newlyweds, she took her children to live on another farm owned by her brother shortly after the marriage. Within a year a son, Christopher Lee, was born to the Bunkers. At that time the farm consisted of the antebellum dwelling house, a separate kitchen and well house, some of the former slave cabins, a few tenant houses, a mill and mill-pond, and a large frame structure known as the "factory." The mill ground wheat and corn into flour and meal for the family and friends in the area, and the tenant houses served as quarters for laborers employed by Bunker. The antebellum use of the "factory" has not been determined, but for a long time during Christopher Bunker's ownership, it functioned as a storehouse. Bunker also served as the postmaster at Haystack for many years after the Civil War.¹⁰

When Christopher Lee was nearing three years of age, in December of 1885, his father constructed a larger home directly in front of the older one. Brick used in the construction were fired on the grounds and large walnut trees were hauled from the mountains to provide wood for the stair rails and mantels. When completed, Christopher Wren Bunker's house bore a striking exterior resemblance to his father's home near Mount Airy which had been built in 1857. The older house was converted for use as a smoke-house, ice house, and storage facility.¹¹

The first floor of the new two story house contained a parlor, front bedroom, dining room, a large kitchen, pantry, womanservant's room, and a large bath. In the bathroom (now used as a garage), Christopher Wren installed a large cast iron bathtub with legs. The tub was copper lined and rimmed with walnut. According to tradition it was the first such accommodation in Surry County. The second floor contained three bedrooms, a large hall that paralleled the one downstairs, and a manservant's room reachable only by separate back stairs which led to the kitchen.¹²

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the 1885 structure was its rather elaborate water system which afforded the Bunker family the luxury of running water and flush commodes. From a spring in the hills above the house pipes fed water into the

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nearby creek where a button ram pumped the water into a large tank outside the bathroom. Gravity pulled the water from the tank into the house to supply the tub, commodes, and kitchen sink.¹³ In the construction of his house and the operation of his farm, Christopher Wren displayed an intelligence, ingenuity, and determination that had characterized his famous father and uncle.

Christopher Wren Bunker lived at Haystack Farm until his death in 1932 at the age of eighty-eight. Although larger and more successful than most individually owned farms of the time and place, Haystack illustrated the dominance of agriculture in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Bunker added several large barns and numerous outbuildings to the grounds creating an extensive structural complex. Wheat, corn, and tobacco provided the cash base of the farm, but Bunker also engaged in other farm related operations. In addition to the mill industry already mentioned, he ran a government distillery using a still on the creek behind the house. Large hogsheads of whiskey were stored in the old "factory" while waiting the official government stamp. Corn and rye were grown as the basic ingredients for the whiskey and the still slop became feed for a large number of hogs. Livestock of all types were found at Haystack, but sheep comprised the largest group. Raw wool was taken to Virginia where eventually it was woven into wool blankets. Other enterprises included a cane (molasses) mill, an apple orchard from which jugs of vinegar were produced, and a sawmill that took its raw material from the vast timber forests which Bunker protected through scientific forest management. Christopher Wren's success and prestige were highlighted about 1907 when he became the proud owner of the first automobile in that part of the county.¹⁴

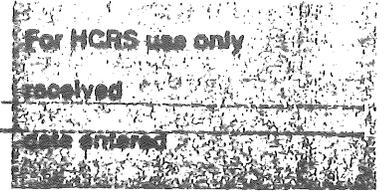
According to Christopher Wren Bunker's daughter-in-law, Emma Snow Bunker, the farm was always a center of activity for the whole area. Christmas was a particularly popular time when many parties and gatherings were held at the house. Holidays were special, but even the daily routine at Haystack saw a bustling activity. Men worked the fields and the women cooked meals in the large outside kitchen. When not preparing meals, the women made lye soap which was stored in half-barrels in the old house next to the kitchen. Tenant houses on the farm were constantly occupied because Bunker tended to hire anyone who came to him looking for work. Often quarters had to be found outside the farm boundaries for the overflow of hired help.¹⁵ There was always plenty of work to be done at Haystack and always plenty of people to do it.

As Christopher Lee grew to manhood, he was given more of the responsibility of managing the farm and eventually assumed all the duties of his aging father. When Christopher Wren died, his will bequeathed "all my Haystack Farm" to his son Christopher Lee subject to a life estate for the widow, Mary Elizabeth Bunker.¹⁶ Christopher Lee had remained a bachelor during his father's lifetime. It was not until January 4, 1933, a few days short of his fiftieth birthday, that he married Emma Snow and took her to live at Haystack.¹⁷

The depression of the 1930s took its toll on the Surry County farm as it did most everywhere. Market prices fell, money was scarce, and the large labor force at Haystack dissipated. Farm laborers and household help were no longer readily available. The Bunkers struggled through the depression and World War II, but the work force finally

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became inadequate to operate the large farming enterprise. Christopher Lee's mother, Mary Elizabeth Bunker, died in 1948 leaving her son with a clear title to the property. In 1952 Christopher Lee Bunker was sixty-nine years old and unable to run the farm without a substantial labor supply. He and Emma built a new house about two miles from Haystack and decided to sell their rights to the estate.¹⁸ A clause in Christopher Wren Bunker's will directed the course of action.

Christopher Wren had stipulated that the property was to go to the heirs of his son Christopher (L.); however, if there were no heirs, the property was to go to the Missionary Baptist Orphanage of Thomasville after the death of C. L.'s widow.¹⁹ Christopher Lee and Emma Bunker had no children. Accordingly, the Bunkers sold their life interests to the orphanage for \$22,500.²⁰ Christopher Lee believed that the farm would be used as a learning center to teach agricultural methods to the orphan boys; therefore, he donated all the farm and shop equipment and other tools to the trustees for that purpose. Unfortunately, the orphanage officials viewed Haystack Farm as an opportunity for economic advancement. Five sawmills were set up, and in just three months the entire stand of virgin timber and most of the mature second growth were depleted. During the rapine of the forests, the house functioned as a living facility for the sawmill workers. Having made thousands of dollars from their lumber venture, the orphanage trustees then sold the farm. For more than seventy years the Bunker family had carefully selected the trees to be cut and had transplanted seedlings to insure continuous growth. Christopher Lee and Emma Bunker could only watch the wanton destruction with a feeling of betrayal and deep sadness.²¹

Haystack Farm was subdivided during a brief period of absentee ownership. In September of 1956, Benjamin and Ruby Snow purchased 228 acres of the Bunker estate including the house and farm complex.²² Until then the house and outbuildings had remained virtually the same as in Christopher Wren Bunker's lifetime, but time and neglect had left the structures in poor condition. Snow repaired and renovated the dwelling, making interior as well as exterior changes and adding a small modern kitchen to the rear of the house. The outbuildings, particularly the antebellum ones, apparently were in worse shape than the main house. Instead of attempting the necessary massive repairs, Snow took down all of the farm buildings and the original dwelling house, leaving only a fruit drying shed. A small wash house was moved to a neighbor's property where it still stands. In place of the old structures Snow erected a new feed barn and a tobacco packhouse, both of which presently stand on the reduced Haystack Farm tract.²⁴

Benjamin and Ruby Snow sold the 228 acre tract to J. A. and Lula Eads of Virginia in June, 1968. The property changed hands rather rapidly in the decade that followed during which the Bunker homestead was used primarily as temporary quarters. The home tract was reduced to 12.15 acres which in 1979 became the property of Zachary Taylor Bynum, Jr., and his wife Flora Ann Lee Bynum, the present owners.²⁴

Mrs. Bynum recalled the condition of the structure upon her first visit on Labor Day, 1979:

The house had not been lived in for several years. Its plaster walls in the hall and front rooms had been removed because of their poor condition,

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and only exposed wooden framing was left. Wiring, plumbing, and heating would have to be replaced. Wisps of rotten curtains and spider web-covered broken Venetian blinds hung at the windows. Row upon row of tacks in the wooden ceilings held faded chunks of heavy cardboard-like wallpaper. Doors lay on floors; piles of boards and timbers were everywhere.²⁵

The Bynums faced an enormous task just to make the house livable, but their plans went one step farther--to restore the home to its original appearance, giving some allowance for modern conveniences.

Mrs. Emma Snow Bunker, who still lives in the house she and Christopher Lee built in 1952, provided a historical perspective of the house and some old photographs of the structure before the first changes were made. Working weekends, holidays, and as time permitted, the Bynums, whose principal home is in Winston-Salem, repaired the damages and began the task of restoration. A specialist from Old Salem, Inc., has provided guidance for the authenticity of the restoration while the Bynums oversee the actual work of the contractors. Plans are to use the house as a second home and weekend retreat. Much work remains, but the project is proceeding at a steady pace. To paraphrase Flora Bynum's own words, "Haystack Farm lives again."²⁶

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FOOTNOTES

¹A prevalent tradition in the community contends that Boone would pass through the river bottom (below present house) each spring on his way west and build stacks of wild hay. When he returned in the fall, he had a ready food supply for his horses. See Flora Ann Bynum, "Haystack Farm," Meredith, (Fall, 1980), 2, hereinafter cited as Bynum, "Haystack Farm." There is no documentation whatsoever for the story and it appears to be one of the multitude of local legends involving Daniel Boone.

²See United States Post Office Department. Records of Appointments of Postmasters, 1789-1929, microfilm reel no. 3, State Archives, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Post Office Records.

³Data on the Bunker family was taken by Flora Ann Bynum in a series of interviews with Emma Snow Bunker, daughter-in-law of Christopher Wren Bunker. Mrs. Bunker lived at Haystack Farm for nineteen years and her mother-in-law, Mary Elizabeth Haynes Bunker, lived for fifteen years after the marriage of Emma Snow to her son, Christopher Lee. Mrs. Bunker received much information from her husband and her mother-in-law as well as a number of family records. Her recollections are totally reliable and are hereinafter cited as Bunker interviews. See also Irving and Amy Wallace, The Two: A Biography (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1978), 181, hereinafter cited as Wallace, The Two.

⁴Bunker interviews; and Wallace, The Two, 240.

⁵Wallace, The Two, 244-247.

⁶Surry County Will Books, Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Surry County Courthouse, Dobson, Will Book 6, p. 47, hereinafter cited as Surry County Will Book. See also Wallace, The Two, 298-299; and Bunker interviews.

⁷Wallace, The Two, 332-333.

⁸Surry County Deed Books, Office of the Register of Deeds, Surry County Courthouse, Dobson, Deed Book 20, p. 167. The property left the family in 1952. See fn. 20 following.

⁹Bunker interviews.

¹⁰Bunker interviews; Wallace, The Two, 332; and Post Office Records.

¹¹Bunker interviews.

¹²Bynum, "Haystack Farm," 7.

¹³Bunker interviews; and Bynum, "Haystack Farm," 4.

¹⁴Bunker interviews.

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¹⁵Bunker interviews.

¹⁶Surry County Will Book 8, p. 469.

¹⁷Bunker interviews.

¹⁸Bunker interviews.

¹⁹Surry County Will Book 8, p. 469.

²⁰Copy of deed in possession of Flora Ann Bynum. Mrs. Bynum and her husband, Zachary T. Bynum, Jr., are the present owners of Haystack Farm.

²¹Bunker interviews. See also copy of the deed from the Baptist Orphanage to W. C. Trent and Roscoe Morse, September, 1952, in possession of Flora Ann Bynum.

²²The property passed from Trent and Morse (see fn. 21) to full ownership by Morse who sold the land to Benjamin and Ruby Snow. Copies of the deeds in possession of Flora Ann Bynum.

²³Researcher's interview with Flora Ann Bynum, February 13, 1981, hereinafter cited as Bynum interview.

²⁴From Eads the property was transferred to Thomas Johnson; then to Kenneth Bowman; then to Duke Power Company; then to James E. Travis; and finally to Zachary and Flora Ann Bynum. During this time Eads used the house as a summer home and Bowman lived there only while working on a project for Duke Power Company. The others were all absentee owners who never lived in the house. Copies of all the deeds in possession of Flora Ann Bynum.

²⁵Bynum, "Haystack Farm," 2. The old "factory" stands in a dilapidated condition, but it is no longer on Haystack property. The old mill burned about 1973. Bynum interview.

²⁶Bynum, "Haystack Farm," 7.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 12.15 acres

Quadrangle name Bottom, NC; Dobson, N.C.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	1	7
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5	2	2	5	6	0
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4	0	3	4	5	1	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

1	1	7
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5	2	2	6	5	0
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4	0	3	4	7	3	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

1	1	7
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5	2	2	4	8	5
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4	0	3	4	8	2	0
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D

1	1	7
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5	2	2	3	7	0
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4	0	3	4	8	0	0
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E

1	1	7
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5	2	2	4	5	0
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4	0	3	4	6	5	0
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F

1	1	7
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5	2	2	3	2	0
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4	0	3	4	6	3	0
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G

1	1	7
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5	2	2	3	3	0
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4	0	3	4	5	5	0
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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification The existing 12.15 acres associated with Haystack Farm is the only acreage now associated with the house and its significance as an important agricultural center in Surry County. See attached plat map and USGS topographic map.

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

Drucilla G. Haley, Survey Specialist
name/title Jerry L. Cross, Researcher

Survey and Planning Branch
organization Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section date April 9, 1981

North Carolina Division of Archives and History
street & number 109 East Jones Street telephone (919) 733-6545

city or town Raleigh state North Carolina 27611

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 *John J. Little*
title *Deputy* State Historic Preservation Officer date *20 October 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

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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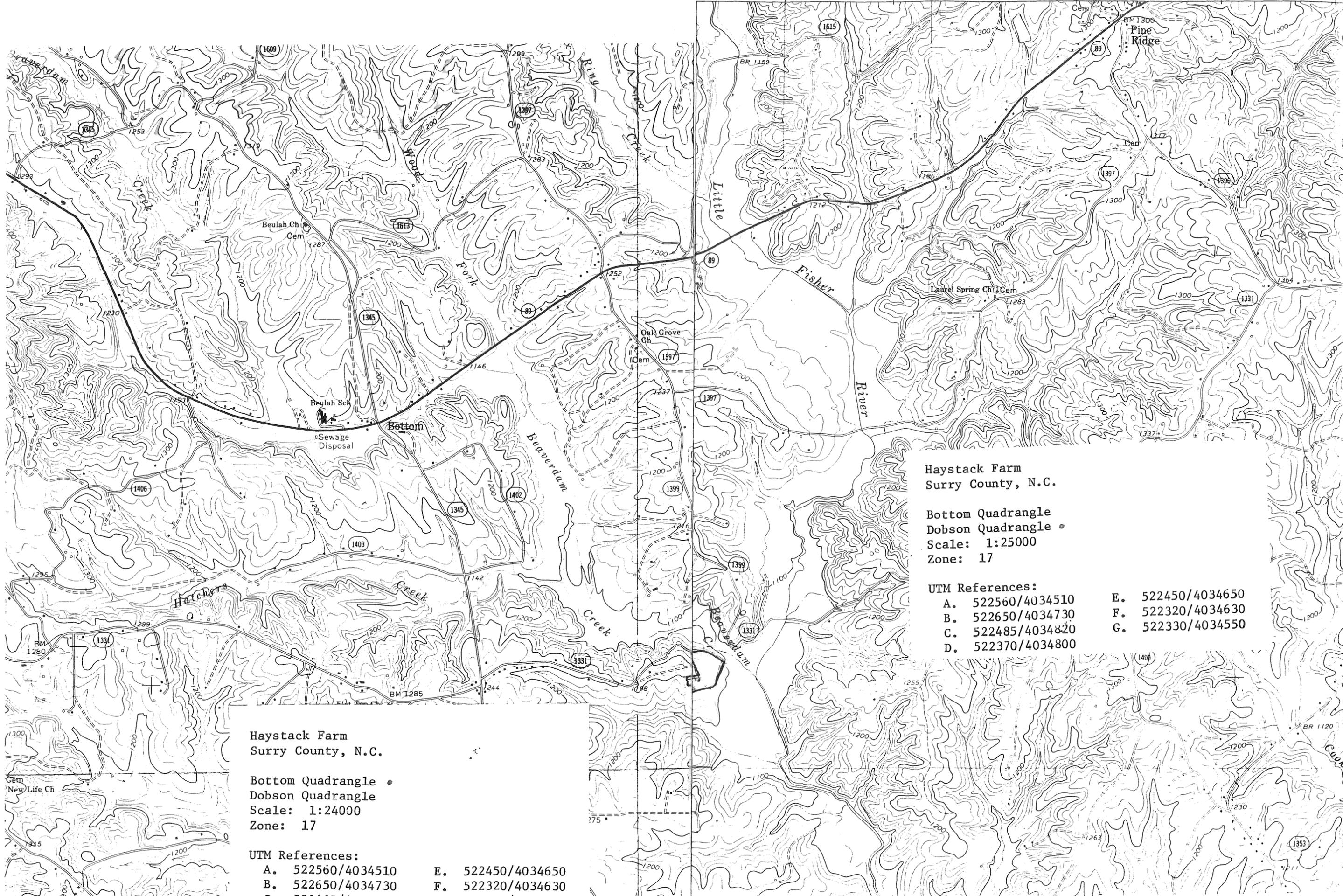
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

45' 523000m E. 524 525 526 42'30"



Haystack Farm
Surry County, N.C.

Bottom Quadrangle
Dobson Quadrangle
Scale: 1:25000
Zone: 17

UTM References:
A. 522560/4034510 E. 522450/4034650
B. 522650/4034730 F. 522320/4034630
C. 522485/4034820 G. 522330/4034550
D. 522370/4034800

Haystack Farm
Surry County, N.C.

Bottom Quadrangle
Dobson Quadrangle
Scale: 1:24000
Zone: 17

UTM References:
A. 522560/4034510 E. 522450/4034650
B. 522650/4034730 F. 522320/4034630
C. 522485/4034820 G. 522330/4034550

