

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Evergreen Farm

Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, FY0259, Listed 12/19/2019

Nomination by Martha B. Harley and Michael O. Hartley, Hartley & Hartley Consultants

Photographs by Martha B. Hartley, 2017-2018



Evergreen Farm, oblique view to northwest



Evergreen Farm, Privies, view southwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Evergreen FarmOther names/site number: James Monroe "Ploughboy" Jarvis Farm
(FY0259 & 31 FY 1225)

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. LocationStreet & number: 1532 Jonestown RoadCity or town: Winston-Salem State: NC County: ForsythNot For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national X statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A X B ___ C X D**Signature of certifying official/Title:****Date**North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources**State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:**Date****Title :****State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☒
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☐
- District ☒
- Site ☐
- Structure ☐
- Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	buildings
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	sites
<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>15</u>	<u>13</u>	Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC:

single dwelling
secondary structure

AGRICULTURE:

processing
storage
agriculture field
animal facility
horticulture facility
agriculture outbuilding

LANDSCAPE:

forest
natural feature

TRANSPORTATION:

road related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC:

single dwelling
secondary structure

AGRICULTURE:

agricultural field
animal facility
horticultural facility
agricultural outbuilding

LANDSCAPE:

forest
natural feature

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER:

19th-20th c. Traditional – vernacular

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

foundation: BRICK

CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

Vertical Siding

BRICK

roof: METAL

ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Located at Ploughboy Lane, Evergreen Farm is along Jonestown Road in the Pine Grove community of southwestern Forsyth County, North Carolina. The easternmost part of the property was annexed by the City of Winston-Salem ca. 2007. The farm lies seven miles southwest of the Winston-Salem city center and two miles northeast of the village of Clemmons and is in a neighborhood that was generally rural in character until the late twentieth century. Evergreen Farm is the work of James Monroe "Ploughboy" Jarvis and reflects his progressiveness and many talents. From 1894 through the first half of the twentieth century, Jarvis created a highly productive and elegantly organized small family farm on about 88 acres. Since his death in 1947, his children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren have continued to live on the land and care for its resources. Jarvis's journals and photographs, as well as oral tradition from descendants, provide a wealth of information about the history of Evergreen Farm. **The farm's acreage with component land areas** such as fields, pasture, woodlands, orchards, etc. encompassed by the National Register boundary is counted as **one overall contributing site**. Buildings, structures, and sites within this that are of substantial size, scale, or importance, are counted separately as enumerated in Section 7 Inventory.

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Evergreen Farm lies on a south sloping ridge between Silas Creek and Little Creek. The property is generally an L-shape with outermost boundaries extending to bottoms along those creeks, as the farm's land drains west and southeasterly by branches located within woodlands. Silas Creek and Little Creek were known historically as the *Spangebach* and the *Laer*, respectively, and they flow into Muddy Creek within a mile of the farm. The Muddy Creek drainage is a significant watershed of the Yadkin River and was the basis of the 100,000-acre tract purchased by the Moravian Church in 1753 from John, the Earl of Granville, and named "Wachovia." The southwestern part of Wachovia, where Evergreen Farm was located, was generally associated with settlement by English speaking colonists from Frederick County, Maryland who moved to the area beginning in 1772,¹ including Jarvis forebears. Lands of Evergreen Farm were occupied by the Markland family beginning in 1774,² and a related late eighteenth-century house ruin was reported by JM Jarvis on his land.³ Two late nineteenth-century tobacco barns were also extant on his land at purchase in 1894 and are archaeological features. An eighteenth-century road bisects Evergreen Farm and was a north-south connector and precursor to Jonestown Road. This historic roadway has been known as Ploughboy Lane since the second half of the twentieth century.

Evergreen Farm presents a striking composition along Jonestown Road with its green trimmed white farmhouse and adjacent cluster of red-roofed farm buildings. Jarvis oriented his house (built in 1896) and farm by the cardinal points of the compass⁴ which correspond to his property lines that date from the eighteenth century.⁵ He organized the small farm for the human and animal power that made it function, and his articulated landscape is present in open land and woodland today. Jarvis designed and constructed an aesthetically pleasing collection of frame buildings with gable roofs using architectural consistencies in style and form. For materials, he harvested yellow pine from his land.⁶ The house is singular in the use of horizontal siding, and the 1932 additions (which he supervised) compatibly meld with the 1896 builds. His support buildings are either board and batten or flush vertical board sheathing, with extended front gables to shelter entries, and sills resting on concrete piers.

The house yard/farmyard is a contributing site, within which are many important buildings, structures, and archaeological components. The farmhouse is the focal point and in its vicinity are the support structures for the household and the farm. Nearest the house are the well and the meat house/milk house, and further at the rear (west) are the yard drain, two privies, and the red barn with archaeological features of two filled wells and a hog pen in the near vicinity. Immediately south of the house is the farm yard which was originally organized in two rows of buildings paralleling the east property line at Jonestown Road, and includes the gear shed, hay &

¹ Michael O. Hartley and Martha B. Hartley, "At the Confluence of the Three Forks of Muddy Creek: A Study List Application for a Rural Historic District, The Hope-Fraternity Area, Forsyth County, NC," 2009.

² Michael O. Hartley and Martha B. Hartley, "'There is None Like It': The Southern Country Congregations and the Development of Colonial Wachovia," Winston-Salem, NC, Old Salem, Inc., 2003.

³ James Monroe Jarvis, "Journal," 3:6, Hauser Family Collection, Winston-Salem, NC.

⁴ Interview with Jack Hauser, April 19, 2018.

⁵ PCG Reuter, *Grundriss von der Wachau in North Carolina, 1773*, Moravian Archives, Herrnhut, Germany.

⁶ Interview with Jack Hauser, May 1, 2018.

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feed barn, Model T shed, and numerous archaeological features, including the big horse stall, three-stall barn, the two tobacco barns mentioned above, a corncrib, the cannery, frame outbuilding, and the car shed. An exercise lot between the "old barn" (one of the tobacco barns) and the hay & feed barn, and an orchard to the west, are archaeological features of the farm yard. Further west of the house and farm yard is the terrace where seeds were started in cold frames, now archaeological, and two specimen pecan trees. A hog pen is nearby. An extensive tile drainage system lies underground in the vicinity.

A forest of hardwood remains the back drop at the west, as it was historically, and extends to Silas Creek. Historic farmland extended west and south of the farm house complex and a portion remains open as lawn and a cultivated garden for homes built by a grandson and great granddaughter. After James Monroe Jarvis's 1947 passing, a former field further to the south was planted in pine (ca. 1955) and the small branch near the house was dammed to create a farm pond, both activities reflecting stewardship of the farm by Jarvis children. Further to the south, woodland remains, as it was historically, until the open bottom field with associated upland in pasture and meadow, open as it was historically. Along the old road to the bottom field, another grandson established his "Three Forks Farm" complex in ca. 1972, including horse barn, wood working shop, and support structures (his home is on adjacent property beyond the National Register boundary). Tree lines for mature woodlands remain intact and forest continues to be the predominant land use of Evergreen Farm. The 14-acre parcel from Augusta Jones Jarvis's inheritance in 1914 that was farmland, grew up in woods that were timbered and is in regrowth. A 1946 campsite and well there are archaeological remnants of a son's frequent return to his homeland for visits. As this land slopes westerly, its former use as a farm field is revealed in the stone-lined embankment to control erosion. Here and throughout the property, dirt farm roads are extant and mostly in use, including the road to the water hole with its specimen beech tree that records family carvings to the 1920s.

Narrative Description

House Yard/Farmyard, contributing site

House and House Yard

The house sits back from Jonestown Road surrounded by lawn. In the house yard are support structures including the well and privies. There are also archaeological features in the House Yard.

1. James Monroe and Augusta (née Jones) Jarvis House, 1896, 1932, contributing building

The core T-plan farmhouse fronting Jonestown Road and facing east with projecting front gable at the north end, attached front porch, and rear ell is a configuration that dates from the 1932 expansion which enlarged and re-oriented the house by connecting the two-room original house to the original detached kitchen with a living room and a dining room.

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As designed and built by James Monroe Jarvis in 1896⁷, the original one-story frame house, sheathed with plain weatherboards and with plain corner boards and window surrounds, sat on brick piers and faced south toward the farmyard. The original house is about thirty feet three inches wide by fifteen feet three inches deep. A gabled, wood shingled roof (oriented east-west), with a central corbeled brick chimney, had exposed rafters with fascia boards and exposed purlins with rake boards. (Early roofing material for the house and farm buildings was wood shingle. Jarvis began updating with metal in 1911).⁸ Windows of double-hung sash with four-over-four lights were hung with louvered shutters. The façade (south) was sheltered by an attached, nearly full façade shed roof porch on plain posts. The far west bay of the porch was enclosed and had a window on the west side.⁹ In the two-room house, the east room was for James Monroe, his wife Augusta and their two daughters Bertha and Ruth, and the west room was for the two sons Claude and Dudley.¹⁰ The house faced south toward the well and the “old” barn (both now archaeological components) in the area that developed as the farmyard. Less than ten feet from the southwest corner of the house stood the detached kitchen. Oral history suggests this building may have been moved to the farm from across Little Creek.¹¹ This gable front (oriented east-west), one-story frame building had board and batten siding. A brick interior end chimney was at the west end and the entry was on the east end at centered stoop with shed roof.¹² The kitchen is about fourteen feet three inches wide by fifteen feet ten inches deep. The boys slept in the loft above the kitchen in the winter, a space that was also used to store sweet potatoes in sand to absorb moisture. Access to the loft was through a hatch door behind the shed roof entry.¹³

In 1932 a remodeling expanded the house, while the characteristics of the 1896 house mostly remained intact as described above, and its features were used in the new construction. The compatible additions were built by neighbors overseen by James Monroe Jarvis (who was then 75 years old). Grandson Jack Hauser was about 5 years old when he watched neighbor Carl Thomas set up a portable sawmill on site to mill the yellow pine. Dewey Johnson (son of Henry W. Johnson of neighboring Edgewood Farm) did the finishing work.¹⁴ At the same time as this construction, O.C. and Ruth Jarvis Hauser built their brick house on Country Club Road.¹⁵ To the Jarvis house, a frame addition (living room) about fourteen feet ten inches by nineteen feet with gable roof and brick end chimney (with less decorative corbelling) was added perpendicular to the façade of the original two-room house where a new center hall replaced the original south porch, creating a T-shape and cross gable. A frame hyphen, the dining room, was added to the west side of the living room addition, which connected across fourteen feet four inches to the

⁷ Jarvis, “Journal,” 5:97.

⁸ James Monroe Jarvis, “Photographs,” 1904-1912, Hauser Family Collection, Winston-Salem, NC; Jarvis, “Journal,” 1:5.

⁹ Jarvis, “Photographs.”

¹⁰ Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017.

¹¹ Interview with Jack Hauser, January 26, 2018.

¹² Jarvis, “Photographs”; Edward York Floyd, “Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis in front of their home in Forsyth County, North Carolina, August 18, 1926,” Special Collections Research Center at North Carolina State University Libraries, Raleigh, NC (accessed 10-9-15).

¹³ Interview with Jack Hauser, March 16, 2018.

¹⁴ Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017 and May 1, 2018.

¹⁵ Interviews with Johnnie Hauser, Jack and Jane Hauser Shore, July 10, 2017.

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kitchen. The additions have solid brick foundations with decorative venting. The new front porch on the new façade (east) oriented the house to Jonestown Road and brought the additions into a pleasing whole.

Today, the farmhouse reflects the 1932 configuration with plain weatherboards and corner boards painted white. Windows are double-hung sash with four-over-four lights with plain surrounds. All windows and vented openings are painted green. The 1896 builds, the front of the living room roof and the front porch have pressed tin shingle roofing; the back side of the living room roof and the hyphen are standing seam metal. All roofs are painted silver. The 1932 additions have square-cut rafter ends in open eaves. There are three brick chimneys: an interior corbeled chimney nearly centered on the 1896 house, a chimney at the south end of the living room, and an interior end chimney at the west end of the kitchen.

The façade (east) is three bays with a projecting bay on the right, or north end (the original east side of the 1896 house). This gable front bay has a single window and in the upper gable end is a gabled, vented opening. The attached, shed roof porch extends across the other two bays of the façade and is supported by four slender Tuscan columns. The porch ceiling is beaded board. Columns frame the centered entry bay at a set of brick and concrete steps. The front door (replacement) is a single French door with twelve lights. To the left of the door (in the living room) is a set of paired four-over-four double hung sash windows that match in size the 1896 windows and may be reused from the 1896 house.¹⁶

The north elevation has two bays of regularly spaced windows. The rear, or west elevation, is the west end of the 1896 house with a single centered window, the enclosed end of the 1896 porch, and the hyphen (dining room) connecting to the kitchen. The northwest hyphen corner overhangs a stoop entry supported by a square post on a concrete landing with one concrete step. The five-panel door has two upper lights and a glass doorknob. The hyphen wall at the stoop has a former window converted to a shallow cabinet with six shelves and paneled shutters. The hyphen upper gable end has a six-light casement attic window. At its north elevation where it joins the hyphen, the kitchen has horizontal siding up to a ca. 1970 metal window. The sheathing on the rest of the kitchen is asbestos shingles painted white. The west end (rear elevation) of the kitchen has a door at the far-right end at a set of metal ladder steps. The door has three vertical lights above three horizontal solid panels.

The south elevation clearly shows the connection of the 1896 house to its kitchen in 1932. The south gable end of the living room addition has quarter-round molding at the corner boards. Its two bays have a window on either side of the straight brick chimney stack. The upper gable end has square vented openings on either side of the chimney stack. Adjacent to the left or west is the hyphen, or dining room, which is set out about nine inches from the plane of the living room. It has three bays: a set of paired four-over-four double hung sash windows, a door at two concrete steps, and another sash window. The door matches the rear kitchen door. The windows on the south elevation at the living room and hyphen are narrower than the windows of the 1896 house. To the left or west of the hyphen (dining room) is the kitchen with a single centered four-over-

¹⁶ Floyd, 1926.

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four double hung sash window of 1896 dimension. The open eaves at the kitchen have plumb-cut rafter ends.

Interior:

The front door enters a center hall with flanking bedrooms (north) and living room (south). This hall is in the location of the 1896 front porch and extends back to the enclosed portion of that porch, now a closet with a door accessing the ladder staircase to the attic above the hyphen. The interior west wall of this closet indicates a former door opening, which had originally been a window location.¹⁷ At one time this door opening accessed a bathroom added ca. 1970 when the first of three great-grandchildren occupied the house (Lee Hauser in the early 1970s followed by his brother Ed Hauser; their sister Jane Hauser and her husband Jack Shore lived in the house 1984-2002; soon after that the bathroom was removed).¹⁸ The two bedrooms are located along the hall north wall (to the right and in the 1896 house), and each has a door opening (thirty-four inches wide and six feet ten inches high) into the center hall. The bedrooms feature four-panel style doors with box locks and porcelain knobs (some knobs missing), walls are plaster on wood lathe (painted white), eight-foot ceilings have beaded board painted white, floors are five-inch wide wood boards painted brown. Simple nine and a quarter inch baseboard is painted white. Each bedroom has two windows. Window and door surrounds are plain four and a half inch boards with three-inch window aprons. The original chimney is centered between the bedrooms with a common door connecting the bedrooms at the south end of the chimney. The hearth opening is in the front (east) bedroom; however, the mantel is missing. The chimney balk with a thimble opening for a wood stove is in the rear (west) bedroom. To the north of the chimney balk is a connecting closet with built-in wood shelving and beaded board walls and ceiling. Matching doors access the closet from both bedrooms, and the rear bedroom door frame header is notched for the front bedroom closet door swing. The front bedroom has an old ceiling fixture, the rear bedroom has a replacement ceiling fixture.

The center hall is four feet seven inches wide and due to the low ceiling height (seven feet two and a half inches), the front door frame was cut to accommodate the door. Like the bedrooms, walls are plaster painted white, ceiling is beaded board painted white, flooring is five-inch wide wood boards painted brown. Baseboard is a seven-and-a-half-inch board painted tan with a decorative cap painted white. Door surrounds are simple four and a half inch boards painted tan. There are five doors opening off the center hall, including a door to the hyphen. Sides of doors facing the hall are painted tan.

Known as the "front room,"¹⁹ the living room, added in 1932, is the most decorative room in the house, with the highest ceiling (eight feet nine inches) and the most embellished woodwork. A door off the center hall enters the living room. As with the previously described rooms, the walls are plaster painted white, ceiling is beaded board painted white, floors are five-inch wide wood boards painted brown. The baseboard is seven-and-a-half-inch natural finish board with a decorative cap painted white. Window and door surrounds are natural finish wood of four-and-a-

¹⁷ Jarvis, "Photographs."

¹⁸ Interview with Johnnie Hauser, April 26, 2018.

¹⁹ Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017.

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half-inch plain boards with quarter inch detail and simple molded architrave. Windows have four and a half inch aprons. The simple molded mantel at the south end of the room is natural finish wood and is flanked by narrow windows. A door on the west wall enters the dining room (or hyphen). The front room doors are two-panel with glass knobs, which match the two-panel door from the rear of the center hall to the dining room. Door openings in the 1932 addition are thirty-three inches wide and six feet eight inches high.

The dining room is a two-and-a-half-inch step down from the living room and center hall. Walls and ceiling are beaded board painted white and the floor has five-inch wide wood boards painted brown. The south wall is a set of paired windows, a door, and a single window. Windows with plain board surrounds match in size those of the south side of the living room. The south door accesses the stoop. A door in the north wall accesses a stoop.

The dining room, or hyphen, connects to the kitchen at a door on the west wall. This door is the original exterior opening on the east gable end of the kitchen that had a shingled shed roof over the door and two steps to the ground.²⁰ The kitchen walls and ceiling are beaded board painted white, and the floor is three-and-a-quarter-inch wide boards covered in linoleum. The south window matches in size those of the 1896 house and has four-inch plain surrounds. An interior chimney stack with thimble is centered at the rear (west) wall of the kitchen. To the left is an exterior door and to the right is a pantry with built-in shelving and a batten door. The north wall of the kitchen has a small paned eight-over-eight sash window, ca. 1960. Kitchen appliances have been removed.²¹ James Monroe Jarvis shelled his corn in the kitchen to the right of the south window and “checked every grain.”²²

The house has not been occupied for some time due to issues with soil percolation for septic field installation. And since the ca.1970-bathroom addition and kitchen appliances were removed in the early 2000s, the house presents itself very much as it would have in the 1940s (interior and exterior).

2. Well House, ca. 1940, contributing structure

This well house shelters the third well dug near the house and is located about 37 feet south of the house and about 20 feet from its predecessor.²³ The extant structure is a square 8-foot by 8-foot open frame construction with square timber corner posts (replacement posts). The posts support an exposed frame, shallow gable roof (oriented east-west) with tapered rafter ends and standing seam metal roof (painted red). A poured concrete floor sits just inside the corner posts and a round concrete well cover is capped by a round concrete lid with wooden access lid. The windlass and crank with metal bucket is supported by two square timber posts of same dimension as corner posts and ties into the roof structure.

3. James Monroe Jarvis “Closet and Bath Room,” 1909, contributing building

²⁰ Jarvis, “Photographs”; Floyd, 1926.

²¹ Interview with Johnnie Hauser, April 26, 2018.

²² Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017.

²³ Interview with Jack Hauser, March 16, 2018.

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The privy / dressing room of James Monroe Jarvis, also known as an “Earth Closet,” is located approximately ninety-one feet west of the kitchen. The gable-front, one-story frame building (approximately six feet wide by eight feet deep) sits on poured concrete corner piers. It has board and batten siding and a 5V metal roof (painted red). The gable roof (oriented east-west) has angle-cut rafter ends at open eaves. The front gable (east) extends beyond the façade and is supported by solid brackets. The overhang shelters a four-panel door with box lock and porcelain knob at right on the façade and at a concrete step. Flush vertical boards sheathe the rear gable and the projecting front gable at the loft. A terra cotta stove pipe protrudes through the roof peak towards the rear (west). The south elevation has a double-hung sash window with four-over-four lights. The door and window have plain surrounds. In the one-room interior, the walls have vertical beaded board, and there is a board ceiling and board floor. The toilet is located at the southwest corner and is boxed-in with wood and has a wood lid. A sand hopper was kept nearby. Waste was collected and used as soil amendment. As grandson Jack Hauser has remarked, “nothing was wasted.”²⁴ Various shelving is on the walls and the north wall has clothing hooks. The southeast corner features a built-in corner washstand with molding. The door has an interior slide bolt. The ceiling has a round flue for a stove pipe. A metal elbow pipe is hung from a wooden hanger and may be a venting mechanism that attached to a round hole on the west wall. Jarvis recorded his effort in to build “an earth closet on as near sanitary principles as I know how to build it” with his source of information “Mr. T.B. Terry of Ohio.”²⁵ Terry edited *The Practical Farmer* which Jarvis began reading ca. 1894. They corresponded, and Terry noted that Jarvis was “one of the brightest investigators in the country.”²⁶

4. Privy, 1908, contributing building

The privy is located approximately 9 feet south of the James Monroe Jarvis Closet and Bath Room. The one-story frame building (approximately four-foot square) is on a poured concrete foundation. It has flush vertical board siding with a diagonal upper vent on each side. The shed roof (oriented east-west) is a front to back downward slope with a standing seam metal roof (painted red). The eaves are open and there is a fascia board at rafter ends. The entry on the façade (east) is a flush vertical board door with wood latch and half-moon vent detail. On the interior and centered on the back wall is a molded concrete toilet capped by a wooden seat with lid. The floor is wood. A poured concrete step at the door is inscribed “5-16-08.”

5. Meat House / Milk House, ca. 1909, 1911, contributing building

Located to the rear of the house, approximately 33 feet west of the northwest bedroom corner, is the Meat House / Milk House. The Meat House is a gable-front (oriented east-west), one-story frame building (ten feet wide by twelve feet deep) with sills sitting on round poured concrete piers. It has board and batten siding and a steep gable roof with angle-cut rafter ends at open eaves and a standing seam metal roof (painted red). The front gable (east) extends beyond the façade and is supported by solid brackets. The overhang shelters a centered board and batten door, and to its left, an attached wooden ladder accessing the loft; both are at a concrete landing. Gable ends are sheathed in flush vertical boards, and at the projecting end, only the upper gable

²⁴ Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017.

²⁵ Jarvis, “Journal,” 1:133.

²⁶ Ibid., 1:44.

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is covered, leaving access to the loft. The interior walls are unfinished. Wide mid-wall wood shelving extends around three walls with a narrow upper shelf on the north and south walls. The floor is wood boards (five and a half inches wide). The building was used to hang salted meat, and son Dudley ("Dud") slept in the Meat House.²⁷ Wood cabinets were purchased in the 1980s from the old downtown post office in Winston-Salem and installed on the north and south walls by James Monroe Jarvis grandsons, the brothers Jarvis and Jack Hauser, sons of Ruth Jarvis Hauser (Jarvis Hauser was retired from the United States Postal Service).²⁸ At the north side of the Meat House is the attached Milk House, a frame, single bay, shed roof addition (six feet wide by twelve feet deep) with a standing seam metal roof (painted red). On the façade (east), a flush panel door at the left side is the entry where the concrete threshold is inscribed "D. M. Jarvis, Aug. 17th 1911." The Milk House is one room and sits on a poured concrete foundation with a dug-out milk well with concrete shelf on the interior; the concrete structure extends out the rear of the building. Interior walls are unfinished and have board shelving. A double-hung sash window with two-over-two lights is on the rear wall. Jarvis noted in 1911 that this building was his first experience with galvanized metal roofing.²⁹

House Yard Archaeological Features

General locations of archaeological features are informed by historic photographs and oral history.

Features:

6. First Well, ca. 1896

The first well location was south of the house. The structure was an open frame construction on a raised brick foundation capped with a steep gable roof (oriented east-west) covered with wood shingles.³⁰

7. Second Well, ca. 1926

A second well house was located south of the house and was of similar construction to the extant well house structure.³¹

8. Yard Drain, ca. 1896

A visible shallow ditch, for drainage of the kitchen sink, extends from the west wall of the kitchen westerly to lower ground.³²

Farmyard

Just south of the house is the farmyard which was organized in two rows of farm buildings with an exercise lot and an adjacent orchard. Presently the area is in open lawn with extant farm buildings. There are also archaeological features associated with the Farmyard.

²⁷ Interview with Jack Hauser, April 24, 2014.

²⁸ Interview with Johnnie Hauser, April 24, 2014.

²⁹ Jarvis, "Journal," 1:5.

³⁰ Jarvis, "Photographs."

³¹ Floyd, 1926.

³² Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017.

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9. Gear Shed,³³ ca. 1900, contributing building

The Gear Shed is located approximately one hundred feet south of the house. It was part of the farmyard's east row of buildings which paralleled the Jonestown Road/ east-front property line. Two adjacent buildings to the south included the "Big Horse Stall" and the Three-Stall Barn (one for horse and two for cow); both buildings are now archaeological.³⁴ The Gear Shed is a gable-front (oriented east-west), one-story square frame building (eight foot square) with sills sitting on poured concrete corner piers. It has flush vertical board sheathing and a steep gable roof with angled-cut rafter ends at open eaves and 5V metal roofing (painted red). The front gable (west) extends beyond the façade and is supported by open brackets. The overhang shelters a flush vertical board door at left on the façade and at a concrete step. Gable ends are sheathed in flush vertical boards, and at the projecting end, only the upper gable is covered, leaving access to the loft. One window on the south elevation is closed with a single panel of flush boards. The interior has a wood floor, and built-in pegs and hangers are along the walls. Harness, etc. was stored in the building.³⁵

10. Hay and Feed Barn,³⁶ 1932, contributing building

The Hay and Feed Barn is about 161 feet south of the house and was part of the farmyard's west row of buildings. It is on the north side of Ploughboy Lane and opposite the Model T Shed. This barn is a gable-front (oriented east-west), one-and-a-half-story frame building (eighteen feet wide by twenty-four feet deep). The sills sit on poured concrete piers and between the piers are interior panels of tin sheet metal to the dirt floor, a Jarvis technique.³⁷ Flush vertical boards sheathe the exterior walls and terminate under the eaves with horizontal venting. The steep gable roof has angle-cut rafter ends at open eaves and a standing seam metal roof (painted red). At the peaks of gable ends are small open vents. Centered on the façade (east) are a flush vertical board door for the pedestrian entry and a loft door above with its windlass. The south elevation has two evenly spaced windows with vented openings. The rear (west) elevation has one window at the loft level that is closed with a single panel of flush boards. The interior has a dirt floor and a high loft space with wood floor. Access to the loft is by an attached wooden ladder on the interior east wall. Jarvis recorded a "regular old time fun and frolic" in the new barn's loft with visiting family and friends on an August evening in 1932 that concluded with watermelon back at the house.³⁸ The barn was constructed when the house was enlarged in 1932 and was likely built by the same neighbors with oversight by James Monroe Jarvis who was seventy-five years old at the time.

11. Model T Shed, 1911, contributing building

The Model T Shed is in line with the west row of farm buildings and is on the south side of Ploughboy Lane opposite the Hay and Feed Barn. It is a one-story frame building (fourteen feet wide by sixteen feet deep). The sills sit on poured concrete piers and between the piers are interior panels of framed horizontal wood strips to the dirt floor, a James Monroe Jarvis

³³ Interview with Jack Hauser, September 24, 2015.

³⁴ Jarvis, "Photographs"; Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017.

³⁵ Interview with Jack Hauser, September 24, 2015.

³⁶ Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Jarvis, "Journal," 3:92.

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technique.³⁹ Board and batten siding sheathes the exterior. A shallow gable-front roof (oriented north-south) has tapered rafter ends at open eaves and 5V metal roofing (painted red). The front gable (north), with flush vertical board, extends beyond the façade and is supported by solid brackets. The overhang shelters a vehicular double door of flush vertical boards. On the east elevation are a pedestrian vertical flush board door and a window that is closed with a single panel of flush boards. The door has a concrete threshold inscribed “1911.” Interior walls are unfinished, and a carpenter’s bench is along the north end of the west wall and shelving is along the west wall. Eye-level shelving extends down the side walls and the rear wall and is used to store equipment. Jarvis used the building for his carpentry work. A Model T was purchased in 1922 and took over the peddling route from the horse and wagon.⁴⁰

12. Red Shed, ca. 1907, contributing building (relocated)

This shed originally stood on the south side of Ploughboy Lane and in line with the east row of farm buildings.⁴¹ All manner of farm equipment was stored in this building, including the market wagon. James Monroe Jarvis never left equipment out in the weather.⁴² It was moved when Jonestown Road was re-aligned ca. 2000 (a minimal right-of-way incursion at the road frontage). The Red Shed now sits to the west of the house, in the row with and just south of the privies. It is a gable-front (oriented north-south), one-story frame building (approximately thirty-five feet deep by twelve feet wide) on poured concrete piers. It has board and batten siding and a gable roof with square-cut rafter ends at open eaves and 5V metal roofing (painted red). The front gable (south) extends beyond the façade and is supported by solid brackets. The overhang shelters a vehicular/equipment double door of flush vertical boards. The interior has eye-level shelving, with “Evergreen Farm” stamped on the front curved ends, which extends down both long walls and at the rear of the building, the shelf ties into a loft storage area. Old tools and equipment are stored in the building including a handmade wooden fruit tree ladder, ca. 1904⁴³ and a ca. 1950 McCormick Farmall Cub tractor. Although relocated, care was taken to place the Red Barn in a compatible row fashion.

13. Hog Pen, ca. 1912, contributing building

Located west of the privies is the second hog pen, rebuilt from the earlier hog pen located in the privy vicinity as an archaeological component.⁴⁴ The hog pen is a gable-front (oriented north-south), one-story frame building (approximately six feet wide and eight feet deep) with timber sills resting on poured concrete piers. Flush vertical boards sheathe the exterior walls and terminate at horizontal venting with hardware cloth. The shallow gable roof has tapered rafter ends at open eaves and a standing seam metal roof (painted red). The front gable (north) extends beyond the façade and is supported by open brackets. The overhang shelters a centered small door on the façade (north). An additional small door is located on the west elevation. The interior has a board floor. At the south end is a shed roof addition (six feet wide and nearly five feet deep) with standing seam metal (painted red) on bracketed posts that covers a concrete basin

³⁹ Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017.

⁴⁰ Ibid., Interview with Jack Hauser, September 24, 2015.

⁴¹ Jarvis, “Photographs.”

⁴² Interview with Jack Hauser, May 1, 2018.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017.

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floor, one of Jarvis's "cement floors" to collect animal waste for use as fertilizer. He recorded in 1912 that he and his son Dudley had "built a concrete tank for the hog wallow over on the hill west of the house."⁴⁵ Hog butchering was a regular occurrence in cold weather, required many hands,⁴⁶ and provided meat for the family and farm product.

14. Specimen pecan trees (part of contributing house yard/farmyard site) ca. 1910.

Two specimen pecan trees are west of the hog pen. Planted by James Monroe Jarvis, they were already large trees by 1950 as indicated on the Forsyth County aerials.⁴⁷

Farmyard Archaeological Features

Archaeological features in the farmyard provide the full understanding of the historic function of Evergreen Farm during James Monroe Jarvis's lifetime. General locations of archaeological features are informed by historic photographs, 1950 Forsyth County aerials, and oral history.

Features:

15. "Big Horse Stall," ca. 1900

South of the Gear Shed was a frame horse stall building, sometimes called the "old Bill barn."⁴⁸ James Monroe Jarvis used "cement floors" in his animal barns to collect waste for use as fertilizer and began installing them in 1911.⁴⁹ It is not known whether they exist under the sod. Bill and Rex were farm horses.

16. Three-Stall Barn, ca. 1900

South of the "Big Horse Stall" was a frame barn with stalls for two cows and one horse,⁵⁰ with adjustment made for various accommodation. Jarvis used "cement floors" in his animal barns to collect waste for use as fertilizer and began installing them in 1911.⁵¹ It is not known whether they exist under the sod. Rueben, the white mule, was used for field work and for pulling the Nissen market wagon to customers in the city. A riding horse was also kept. Ruth rode in a Western saddle but also had a side saddle.⁵² A Jersey cow was always kept, and Dud did the milking.⁵³

17. Barn, ca. 1890

This building was one of two tobacco barns that were on the land when James Monroe Jarvis acquired it. This barn sat across and on the south side of Ploughboy Lane. It was a gable roof (oriented east-west) log building.⁵⁴ The barn was torn down ca. 1907 and the Red Shed and Model T Shed were built in this vicinity.⁵⁵

⁴⁵ Jarvis, "Journal," 1:52.

⁴⁶ Jarvis, "Photographs."

⁴⁷ Forsyth County Aerials, 1950.

⁴⁸ Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017.

⁴⁹ Jarvis, "Journal," 1:8.

⁵⁰ Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017.

⁵¹ Jarvis, "Journal," 1:8.

⁵² Jarvis, "Photographs"; Interview with Jack Hauser, March 4, 2017.

⁵³ Interview with Jack Hauser, March 4, 2017.

⁵⁴ Jarvis, "Photographs."

⁵⁵ Ibid.

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18. The “Old Barn,” ca. 1890

This building was one of two tobacco barns that were on the land when James Monroe Jarvis acquired it, and it was torn down before 1950.⁵⁶ However, from the beginning of Evergreen Farm, it was a key building in the farm yard and anchored the west row of farm buildings.⁵⁷ Photographs recorded it as a log building with full dovetail joints and a gable roof (oriented north-south). Two shed roof additions were made. Photographs from 1906 and 1907 recorded a Jersey cow in the enclosed south end. The barn had a pedestrian door centered on the east façade and a second door accessed the south end addition.⁵⁸

19. Frame outbuilding, ca. 1910

West of the “Old Barn,” a small frame building with gable roof (oriented north-south) had a large opening on the north end.⁵⁹ A predecessor small building had a shed roof.

20. Exercise Lot, ca. 1900

The area south of the “Old Barn” was a turn-out lot for the cows and horses.⁶⁰ The fenced open area provided outdoor exercise space for the animals. The area is open lawn.

21. Corn Crib, ca. 1900

South of the “Old Barn” and east of the Exercise Lot was a frame corn crib with gable roof (oriented north-south) with wood shingles.⁶¹

22. Cannery, ca. 1930

The cannery produced value-added product from farm vegetables and hog butchering. The frame building was located to the west of the well house.⁶² The canning operation was overseen by Augusta Jarvis, and the canned product was sold with the fresh product during peddling.⁶³ Jarvis vegetables and hog product were sealed in tin cans, including string beans, okra and tomatoes, sweet potatoes, liver pudding, and pimientos. Colorful paper labels wrapped each can and included the language: “Grown and Packed on ‘Evergreen Farm’ J.M. Jarvis, Propr.”⁶⁴

23. Car Shed, 1922

A frame car shed (Dudley’s garage) was located south of the cannery and opened to the south. Concrete tracks are visible in the grass.⁶⁵ The shed burned in the 1980s when an electric fence ignited a fire. An adjacent corn crib (post-dating the ca. 1900 corn crib previously

⁵⁶ Forsyth County Aerials, 1950; Interview with Jack Hauser, September 24, 2015.

⁵⁷ Jarvis, “Photographs.”

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Interview with Jack Hauser, September 24, 2015.

⁶¹ Jarvis, “Photographs”; Interview with Jack Hauser, April 19, 2018.

⁶² Forsyth County Aerials, 1950.

⁶³ Interview with Jack Hauser, March 16, 2018.

⁶⁴ Evergreen Farm Cannery labels, Hauser Family Collection, Winston-Salem, NC.

⁶⁵ Interview with Jack Shore, March 4, 2017.

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described) was partially burned, and it was moved to Jack Hauser's home and refurbished.

Although beyond Evergreen Farm, the corncrib building remains extant.⁶⁶

24. Orchard, ca. 1900

Just west of the farm yard was an orchard that included fruit trees, at various times apple, peach, etc.⁶⁷ Black Walnut trees were located south of the orchard at Ploughboy Lane, and it was in the area behind the Black Walnuts that the corn was shucked.⁶⁸

25. Drain lines, ca. 1907

James Monroe Jarvis began laying tile drain lines in 1907 to improve the condition of his soil. He fabricated the concrete tiles at the farm and dug tile ditches. The network of lines continued and in 1912, he laid 173 feet of tile to drain a quarter acre. Lines were located in the middle of the field west of the house where there was always mud. He noted the project as a good investment and that increased harvests would compensate for the cost, but he added "our little farm still needs hundreds of rods of tile drains before it will be in condition to do its best."⁶⁹

26. Hog Pen, ca. 1900

The first hog pen was located near the privies.⁷⁰ It was later moved and re-built west of the privies.⁷¹

27. Terrace cold frames and planting beds, ca. 1910

To the west of the house is an earthen terrace which was the location of cold frames for starting seedlings and planting beds.⁷² Framed sash used on cold frames survive at grandson Jack Hauser's woodworking shop (#48) on his "Three Forks Farm" at the south end of Evergreen Farm. The terrace cold frames and planting beds were built in a portion of the Field immediately west of the house and orchard (#34).

Road Network, contributing structure

Ploughboy Lane has functioned as a significant local road and a farm road. Beyond Ploughboy Lane, internal farm roads provided access to fields and other destinations within Evergreen Farm, often from Ploughboy Lane, and many are archaeological. Two farm roads are prominent and continue in use.

28. Ploughboy Lane, late eighteenth century

Ploughboy Lane is a major feature of Evergreen Farm. It cuts through the middle of the farm and intersects Jonestown Road about 200 feet south of the James Monroe Jarvis House. The road was named "Ploughboy" after James Monroe Jarvis's pen name for his *Union Republican* newspaper column. Ploughboy Lane is a section of an eighteenth-century road that ran northward

⁶⁶ Interview with Jack Hauser, January 26, 2018.

⁶⁷ Jarvis, "Photographs"; Jarvis, "Journal," 1:14, 32.

⁶⁸ Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017.

⁶⁹ Jarvis, "Journal," 1:27-28; Jarvis, "Photographs."

⁷⁰ Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017.

⁷¹ Forsyth County, North Carolina, Aerials, 1950.

⁷² Interview with Jack Hauser, January 26, 2018.

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from the Hope-Fraternity community up the ridge between two major tributaries of Muddy Creek, the *Laer* (Little Creek) and the *Spangenberg* (Silas Creek). By the mid-nineteenth century, the road connected with the Shallowford Road at Grater's Schoolhouse.⁷³ New Philadelphia Moravian Church was established ca. 1845 near this road juncture. From the old Hope Graveyard, the archaeological roadbed runs northwesterly down the hill to the site of the ca. 1800 Peter Clemmons Mill on Little Creek. The historic road crossed the creek at the mill and then continued northerly up the ridge.⁷⁴ Originally through Markland land, by the turn-of-the twentieth century, the single dirt lane served James Monroe Jarvis and his southern neighbors, Simeon Cook (his first cousin)⁷⁵ and Frank Robertson.⁷⁶ The lane became a paved road in the 1970s. Ploughboy Lane is a precursor to Jonestown Road, built in the late nineteenth century.

29. Farm Road to Water Hole, ca. 1896

Heading west from the house and yard, or heading west from Ploughboy Lane, is a dirt farm road to the water hole. It enters the woods and generally parallels the branch flowing from the farm pond as it descends the hillside to the water hole.

30. Farm Road to the "Bottom Field," ca. 1905

The farm road to the "Old Field" split from Ploughboy Lane before the second big curve and headed south through woodland to the "bottom field" along Little Creek.⁷⁷ The early part of the split is now archaeological and a new entry from Ploughboy Lane was established nearby ca. 1972 which joins the old road about 100 feet in. The dirt farm road to the old field continued in use by James Monroe Jarvis's grandson Jack Hauser beginning in the 1970s as the axis for his "Three Forks Farm" complex and access to the James Monroe Jarvis "Bottom Field" at Little Creek.

31. Water Hole, ca. 1896, contributing site

Water on Evergreen Farm was precious, scarce and used frugally. Water from the well at the house was insufficient in quantity for animal use, and horses and cows were led twice daily to the water hole to drink (and more if they were hot from work).⁷⁸ The nearest drainage to the house is a small branch running westerly through woodland from the farm pond to Silas Creek. The flow is consistent and as the branch drops in grade, rocks create falls. Below one large rock is a pool which served as the "water hole" for the animals. They were led to the pool to drink their fill and then they were led back to their barns. The natural beauty of the place was recorded by James Monroe Jarvis who also noted that it was a place for his "children to play in summer."⁷⁹ The path leading from the farm road to the pool is extant. A large beech tree is at the site and bears Jarvis family initials carved into its bark going back to the 1920s.

⁷³ Elias A. Vogler, "Map of Forsyth County, North Carolina," 1863, Moravian Archives, Winston-Salem, NC.

⁷⁴ Hartley and Hartley, Hope-Fraternity Study List Application, 2009.

⁷⁵ Faye Moran, "The Jarvis Family and Other Relatives," f Moran.com. Moran genealogy has informed family relationships in this nomination, accessed 2014-2018.

⁷⁶ Frederick Christian Meinung, "Wachovia Lot Owners," 1804, Moravian Archives, Herrnhut, Germany; C.M. Miller, "Map of Forsyth County, NC", 1907, Salisbury, NC; Vogler, 1863.

⁷⁷ Forsyth County Aerials, 1950.

⁷⁸ Jarvis, "Journal," 1:15; Interview with Jack Hauser, March 16, 2017.

⁷⁹ Jarvis, "Journal," 2:62-63.

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32. Farm Pond, ca. 1955, noncontributing structure

The spring-fed pond was created in the 1950s by O.C. Hauser (husband of Ruth Jarvis Hauser) through a government-funded program.⁸⁰ The pond is at the head of the branch to the Water Hole and flows westerly through the Evergreen Farm to Silas Creek.

Farm Fields (part of larger overall contributing site)

During James Monroe Jarvis' lifetime, Evergreen Farm was composed of cultivated fields and woodlands, each serving its purpose. While most of the former fields are no longer in active agriculture, they retain structural character and integrity of form.

33. Field north of and adjacent to house, ca. 1896

This slightly elevated land north of the house was a cultivated field from near the house to the north property line.⁸¹ Jonestown Road was the first road in Forsyth County to be paved after World War I, and residents were required to supply soil for the road construction project. Topsoil was then removed from this field (the rich growing medium), leaving a depleted soil.⁸² The land remains open lawn with a border of mixed pine and hardwood at the north property line.

34. Field immediately west of house and orchard, ca. 1896

Between the rear of the Jarvis house and the west woodland, the land was cultivated with a variety of vegetables and a grape arbor stood near the curve in Ploughboy Lane by 1904.⁸³ A small plot immediately to the rear of the house remains open and in lawn. The Terrace cold frames and planting beds (#27) were installed in a portion of this field in ca. 1910.⁸⁴

35. Field northwest of the house and on small hill, ca. 1896

On a high point northwest of the house was upland that was cultivated but required much amendment and received privy waste.⁸⁵ James Monroe Jarvis's grandson Jarvis Hauser and his wife Johnnie built their home on the hillside in 1989. Johnnie Hauser noted that the soil around her house is poor with much mica.⁸⁶ The land remains open and in lawn. To the north property line is mixed woodland, historically woodland as well.⁸⁷

36. Fields west of Ploughboy Lane, 1914

Several fields were located west of Ploughboy Lane and south of the branch from the pond where the land levels below the hillside near Claude's campsite. These fields include two parcels that came into the Jarvis family in 1914 through Augusta Jones Jarvis's inheritance at the death of her father Thomas Franklin Jones. Of the fourteen acres she inherited, ten acres were

⁸⁰ Interview with Jack Hauser, January 26, 2018.

⁸¹ Jarvis, "Photographs."

⁸² Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017.

⁸³ Jarvis, "Photographs."

⁸⁴ Interview with Jack Hauser, January 26, 2018.

⁸⁵ Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017.

⁸⁶ Interview with Johnnie Hauser, April 24, 2017

⁸⁷ Forsyth County Aerials, 1950.

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tillable land that allowed James Monroe Jarvis to expand his seed corn production to better meet demand.⁸⁸ Alfalfa for the horses was also grown on these fields, and the top of the hill was used to grow watermelons.⁸⁹ A roadbed runs east-west through the land, and presently scrub pine grows on the south side where fields were located, indicating several years out of cultivation.

37. Fields south of Ploughboy Lane, ca. 1896

This large flat land south of and bounded by the big curve of Ploughboy Lane, historically stretched south to the hardwood forest (Jack Hauser's "Three Forks Farm") and was used to cultivate various vegetables and rotated with clover hay which was cut, raked and stacked for use as animal forage.⁹⁰ According to grandson Jack Hauser, this land was used by James Monroe Jarvis for development of his 'Jarvis Golden Prolific' Seed Corn.⁹¹ James Monroe Jarvis's great granddaughter Jane Hauser Shore, and her husband Jack Shore, built their home at the north end of this field in 2002, and the area around the house remains open lawn. To the south of their house is an agricultural plot that was planted in pine trees in the 1950s by O.C. Hauser (husband of Ruth Jarvis Hauser) through a government-funded program.⁹² The grove of various pine tree species remains a healthy, unharvested stand. In this vicinity was a stone marker that James Monroe Jarvis noted and refined. It was a corner marker to Markland land and was in a direct north-south line to the corner marker of the old Hope Moravian Church and Graveyard lot.⁹³ An open area at the southeast end of this tree lot was in cultivation as a garden plot by Jack Hauser until his death in 2018.

38. "Bottom Field," ca. 1905

This bottom is located at the south end of James Monroe Jarvis's property and adjacent to Little Creek (known historically as the *Laer*), a tributary of Muddy Creek. In 1905-1906, Jarvis and his sons cleared the bottom of trees to create an agriculture field.⁹⁴ Jarvis planted clover. It was cut and stacked for use as forage.⁹⁵ Clover was also used for nitrogen fixation and soil enrichment. As with his other fields, James Monroe Jarvis rotated crops including his 'Jarvis Golden Prolific' and recorded a high yield in this rich bottom field.⁹⁶ The bottom remains open grassland and rises to the west as upland meadow. A portion of the bottom was cultivated as a garden plot by Jack Hauser during his lifetime. Hardwood forest surrounds the land and much of the upland is a young forest and isolated red cedar grow.

Farm Woodlands (part of larger overall contributing site)

Woodland has always been the dominant land use on Evergreen Farm. Historically, James Monroe Jarvis harvested timber for construction of the buildings on his farm. He also supplied timber for The Grange construction in 1932, north on Jonestown Road.⁹⁷ In addition, the

⁸⁸ Jarvis, "Journal," 4:120.

⁸⁹ Interview with Jack Hauser, March 4, 2017.

⁹⁰ Jarvis, "Photographs."

⁹¹ Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017.

⁹² Ibid., Interview with Jack Hauser, January 26, 2018.

⁹³ James Monroe Jarvis, 1928 Survey of his land, in Jarvis "Journal"; Jarvis, "Journal," 3:15-17; Vogler, 1863;

⁹⁴ Jarvis, "Photographs."

⁹⁵ Jarvis, "Photographs."

⁹⁶ Interview with Jack Hauser, January 26, 2018; Jarvis, "Journal," 5:116.

⁹⁷ Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017.

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woodlands were a resource for firewood as Jarvis heated his home with wood and gleaned fallen trees as his fuel source.⁹⁸

39. Woodland west to Silas Creek

Historically the land west of the house and west of the immediate farm fields was woodland⁹⁹ and remains so. The woodland extended from the north property line south to the cultivated fields on the west side of Ploughboy Lane (including the Augusta Jones Jarvis inheritance). In this woodland, the land slopes down westerly toward Silas Creek (known historically as the *Spangenberg*), a tributary of Muddy Creek. At the creek bottom, a small corner of the property lies across the creek. The woodland is mixed hardwood forest that includes mature beech, oak, and hickory. The farm road generally parallels the branch and continues westerly past the water hole toward the bottom where it curves to the north with the topo line above the boggy ground. Adjacent to the south side of the branch with the water hole, a hillside rises steeply to high ground. The woodland across the branch was timbered and is in regrowth. Beyond this high ground, another drainage flows to Silas Creek. This branch begins at a stone-lined embankment in the Augusta Jones Jarvis inheritance. The 1950 aerial indicates pine woodland in the vicinity, and today it is mixed.¹⁰⁰ The two active branches and one wet-weather branch (near the north property line) drain into a boggy wetland at Silas Creek. The north and west property lines date to Joseph Markland's ownership by 1810.¹⁰¹

40. Woodland south to the "Bottom Field"

On the east side of Ploughboy Lane, from the western property line to the eastern property line and south to the Bottom Field, mixed hardwood forest grows, as it did historically.¹⁰² Open areas near Ploughboy Lane were once stands of old Yellow Pine compromised by insects and cut by Jack Hauser in the 1990s. A drainage heads at the north end of the woodland and flows southeasterly to Little Creek. The west property line here is the north-south line on the 1773 map of Wachovia that extends from the old Hope Moravian Church lot and which was the east line for Matthew Markland's land by 1804.¹⁰³ The Markland family was part of the early settlement from Carroll's Manor, Maryland who founded Hope Moravian Church.¹⁰⁴ Though it predates the period of significance related to the subject of this nomination, future research may reveal this site individually eligible.

41. Markland House ruin, late eighteenth century, noncontributing potential archaeological site

James Monroe Jarvis recorded a house ruin located "a few hundred yards south of our home" that he discovered in his early years on the land. His aunt Nancy Cook who was born in 1828 and lived nearby did not have memory of the house in her lifetime, but she had heard that the house had burned. Jarvis removed the stone from the cellar and chimney base (at the west

⁹⁸ Interview with Jack Hauser, January 26, 2018.

⁹⁹ Forsyth County Aerials, 1950.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ Frederick Christian Meinung, "Map of Wachovia Tract," 1810, Moravian Archives.

¹⁰² Forsyth County Aerials, 1950.

¹⁰³ Meinung, 1804.

¹⁰⁴ Hartley and Hartley, Hope-Fraternity Study List Application, 2009.

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end of the house) and piled them west of the house site. He recorded collecting artifacts at the house site including nails, broken hinges, lumps of melted glass, ceramics, a key, scissors, and an 1808 copper coin.¹⁰⁵

42. Stone-lined embankment, ca. 1914, contributing structure

At the head of the drainage in the Augusta Jones Jarvis inheritance is a stone-lined embankment built to hold erosion.¹⁰⁶

43. Claude's Campsite and Well, 1946, noncontributing site

James Monroe Jarvis's son Claude moved away from home as a young man but returned to the farm for extended visits when he established a campsite in 1946 on the west side of Ploughboy Lane in the wooded area on the high ground above the water hole branch. He brought in a trailer and dug a well. The well house ruin is partially extant, and the well was back filled by Jack Hauser.¹⁰⁷

44. Jarvis and Johnnie (née Saylor) Hauser House, 1989, noncontributing building 1410 Ploughboy Lane

Located on a hillside northwest of the James Monroe Jarvis House that was a former farm field (now open lawn) is the house built by his grandson Jarvis Monroe Hauser (1924-2018), son of O.C. and Ruth Jarvis Hauser, and his wife Johnnie Saylor Hauser (b.1924). The frame, one and a half story, 3-bay, side gable house (asphalt shingles) has two front dormers and an engaged full-façade front porch. Double hung sash windows are one-over-one. The house is on a brick foundation, and a brick chimney is located at the east end of the main block. The house faces south, and an attached garage is located at the east. A poultry area at the rear houses ducks and chickens.

45. Shed, ca. 1989, noncontributing building

Located on the open hilltop west of the Jarvis and Johnnie Hauser House and facing south is a long frame shed with an enclosed addition. The four-bay frame building has a shed roof with 5V roofing. The four corners are telephone pole posts with square timber posts in between. Three bays are open and have dirt floors. One bay is enclosed and has double doors with vertical board sheathing. At the east end is a three-bay addition with board and batten siding, metal shed roof, and a poured concrete floor. Each bay has a double door. A shed roof overhang shelters the bays. In the woodland edge across the open field is a collection of old farm machinery and gathered stone in piles.¹⁰⁸

46. Jack and Jane (née Hauser) Shore House, 2002, noncontributing building 1509 Ploughboy Lane

Located south of the James Monroe Jarvis House and on a former farm field (now open lawn) across Ploughboy Lane is the house built by his great granddaughter Jane Hauser Shore (b.1957), daughter of Jarvis and Johnnie Saylor Hauser) and her husband Jack Shore (b.1959).

¹⁰⁵ Jarvis, "Journal," 3:6.

¹⁰⁶ Interview with Jack Hauser, February 4, 2017.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ Interview with Jack Shore, March 4, 2017.

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The brick veneer, one and a half story, 5-bay, side gable house (asphalt shingle) has three front dormers and an attached full-façade front porch. Double hung sash windows are one-over-one. The house faces north, and an attached garage is located at the east.

Jack Hauser's "Three Forks Farm"

Beginning in 1972, James Monroe Jarvis's grandson Jack Eugene Hauser (1927-2018), son of O.C. and Ruth Jarvis Hauser, began construction of a complex of farm buildings on his "Three Forks Farm, including much of the southern acreage of Evergreen Farm. The Three Forks Farm complex is accessed by the "old field road" from Ploughboy Lane to the "Bottom Field." Farm buildings and support structures straddle the north-south historic dirt farm road in two rows, east and west, surrounded by hardwood forest. Like his grandfather, Jack Hauser was a talented carpenter and built all of the buildings. A horseman like his mother and grandfather, he kept his own and boarded horses over the years. He also ran cattle on the pasture land at this south end of Evergreen Farm. He purchased a tract adjacent to the east side of Evergreen Farm (and not included in this nomination) where he built his house. This acreage was land purchased from "Edgewood," the neighboring Henry W. Johnson farm. The corncrib damaged in the 1980s when the 1922 Car Shed burned (see #23) was relocated by Jack Hauser to nearby his house and repaired for use as a storage building.

East Row, north to south:

47. RV Shed, after 1972, noncontributing building

Gable front, frame, one-story carport building to house RV. Floor is dirt, the three walls are sheathed with T-111 siding, and the roofing is 5V metal.

48. Wood Working Shop, after 1972, noncontributing building

The frame, one-story, three-bay, side-gable (oriented north-south) building on concrete foundation has board and batten siding and an attached full-façade porch. The centered door enters a one-room building. Additions include a shed roof along the north elevation for wood storage, a shed roof along the east, and a gable roof addition on the south end with two open bays. Roofing is 5V and corrugated metal. Jack Hauser continued his grandfather's tradition of carpentry and building.

49. Horse Barn, after 1972, noncontributing building

The gable-front (oriented north-south), one-story frame building with board and batten siding has two additions. The north (façade) has two bays with a double door entry on the east which enters an aisle. On the west are stalls with loft above. Along the east elevation is a full length one-bay shed roof addition with flush vertical boards, which contains additional stalls. Along the west elevation is a full-length deep addition with board and batten siding. There are four stall windows along the west and a double door entry on the north. The gable and shed roofs have open eaves and 5V metal roofing.

50. Equipment Shed, after 1972, noncontributing structure

Posts made from telephone poles support a flat roof shed with 5V roofing that sheds a dugout below.

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West Row, north to south:

51. Woodshed, after 1972, noncontributing structure

A frame, two-bay deep and open shed. Shed roof has overhang across the front. Roofing is 5V.

52. Shop / Shed, after 1972, noncontributing building

The frame, one-story, gable-front (oriented east-west) building on concrete foundation has board and batten siding and vertical flush board sheathing with plywood on the façade (east) where there is a double-door vehicular entry and a pedestrian door. A south side addition is enclosed and has a double-door entry. Attached to the south is a shed addition with open bays facing south. Roofing is metal.

53. Corncrib / Shed, after 1972, noncontributing structure

A gable-front (oriented east-west) corncrib with shed additions. Corncrib has hardware cloth. Shed on the south has wood posts and built-in hay bins. Shed on the north has telephone pole posts. Roofing is metal.

Integrity Statement

Evergreen Farm retains a high degree of integrity as it supports Jarvis descendants who carefully preserve it as their home. James Monroe Jarvis acquired the core of his farm in 1894 and came to it with a philosophical mandate to create a future for his family. He placed his house and farmyard at the location of the intersection of two roads, now known as Jonestown Road and Ploughboy Lane. The house facing Jonestown Road has clustered farm buildings and support structures which speak to its design as a small family farm. Jarvis designed and built everything on the farm pre-dating the 1930s additions, and at age 75, he supervised that later work. He harvested construction timber from his woodland, and his workmanship displays beauty and utility. The buildings, designed for specific function and with consistency in style and materials, are unaltered and well maintained by descendants. When he came into possession of the property, the land had been previously farmed, and Jarvis used the cleared land to nurture his new farm plan, which came to include innovative agricultural techniques and methodologies. He developed Evergreen Farm over the course of his lifetime with the addition of buildings and structures as necessary. Historically, Evergreen Farm's cultivated land stretched west and south of the house to woodland. The woodland remains mostly intact as backdrop. In recent decades, his descendants built two homes on former fields (one west and one south), and their near proximity allows for stewardship of the farm. Although agriculture is no longer the primary use, the former farmland remains as open space in grass lawn and preserves the farm setting (descendants cultivate gardens and keep backyard poultry). Water is present in the rolling landscape as small creeks, drainages, and in the two major creeks at perimeters. With diversity of land use and natural features, Evergreen Farm is also habitat for various species of mammals, birds, reptiles and insects, an aspect long appreciated by James Monroe Jarvis. The bottom field was woodland until Jarvis cleared that land for cultivation ca. 1905, and it has remained open as pasture, meadow, and garden by a descendant. Ploughboy Lane enters the immediate presence of the neat farm house and farmyard with its name directly associated with James Monroe "Ploughboy" Jarvis, the farmer, journalist, builder, seed developer, etc., and the complex immediately conveys the feeling of a special place with historical significance, providing

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eligibility for Criteria A and B. Archaeological remains of Evergreen Farm are intact and undisturbed, providing eligibility for Criterion D.

INVENTORY SUMMARY

**Numbers correspond to Evergreen Farm site maps*

Evergreen Farm, overall acreage & component land areas, contributing site

House Yard / Farmyard, contributing site

House and House Yard includes:

1. James Monroe and Augusta (née Jones) Jarvis House, 1896, 1932, **contributing building**
2. Well House, ca.1940, **contributing structure**
3. James Monroe Jarvis "Closet and Bath Room," 1909, **contributing building**
4. Privy, 1908, **contributing building**
5. Meat House / Milk House, ca. 1909, 1911, **contributing building**

Archaeological Features in House Yard

6. First Well, ca.1896
7. Second Well, ca. 1926
8. Yard Drain, ca. 1896

Farmyard includes:

9. Gear Shed, ca. 1900, **contributing building**
10. Hay and Feed Barn, 1932, **contributing building**
11. Model T Shed, 1911, **contributing building**
12. Red Shed, ca. 1907, **contributing building** (relocated)
13. Hog Pen, ca. 1912, **contributing building**
14. Specimen pecan trees (part of house yard/ farmyard site)

Archaeological Features in Farmyard

15. "Big Horse Stall," ca. 1900
16. Three-Stall Barn, ca. 1900
17. Barn, ca. 1890
18. The "Old Barn," ca. 1890
19. Frame outbuilding, ca. 1910
20. Exercise Lot, ca. 1900
21. Corn Crib, ca. 1900
22. Cannery, ca. 1930
23. Car Shed, 1922
24. Orchard, ca. 1900
25. Drain lines, ca.1907
26. Hog Pen, ca. 1900
27. Terrace cold frames and planting beds, ca. 1910

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Road Network, contributing structure

- 28. Ploughboy Lane, late eighteenth century
- 29. Farm Road to Water Hole, ca. 1896
- 30. Farm Road to the "Bottom Field," ca. 1905

- 30. Water Hole, ca. 1896, **contributing site**
- 31. Farm Pond, ca. 1950, **noncontributing structure**

Farm Fields (part of overall contributing site)

- 33. Field north of and adjacent to house, ca. 1896
- 34. Field immediately west of house and orchard, ca. 1896
- 35. Field northwest of the house and on small hill, ca. 1896
- 36. Fields west of Ploughboy Lane, 1914
- 37. Fields south of Ploughboy Lane, ca. 1896
- 38. "Bottom Field," ca. 1905

Farm Woodland (part of overall contributing site)

- 39. Woodland west to Silas Creek
- 40. Woodland south to the "Bottom Field"
- 41. Markland House ruin, late eighteenth century, **noncontributing potential archaeological site**
- 42. Stone-lined embankment, ca. 1914, **contributing structure**
- 43. Claude's Campsite and Well, 1946, **noncontributing site**
- 44. Jarvis and Johnnie (née Saylor) Hauser House, 1989, **noncontributing building**
- 45. Shed, ca. 1989, **noncontributing building**
- 46. Jack and Jane (née Hauser) Shore House, 2002, **noncontributing building**

Jack Hauser's "Three Forks Farm"

- 47. RV Shed, after 1972, **noncontributing building**
- 48. Wood Working Shop, after 1972, **noncontributing building**
- 49. Horse Barn, after 1972, **noncontributing building**
- 50. Equipment Shed, after 1972, **noncontributing structure**
- 51. Woodshed, after 1972, **noncontributing structure**
- 52. Shop / Shed, after 1972, **noncontributing building**
- 53. Corncrib / Shed, after 1972, **noncontributing structure**

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE
ARCHAEOLOGY: Historic- Non Aboriginal:
(agriculture, science, education)
SCIENCE
EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1894-1947

Significant Dates

1894 – acquired farm
1896 - built house
1914 – acquired additional acreage
1929 - recognition by NC State College of Agriculture and Engineering
1947 – death of James Monroe Jarvis

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Jarvis, James Monroe

Cultural Affiliation

European American

Architect/Builder

Jarvis, James Monroe

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Criterion A

Evergreen Farm, with a period of significance of 1894-1947, is significant on the state level within Criterion A. It is an important example of the movement toward progressive and modernized agriculture in the late-nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It is an 88-acre turn-of-the-twentieth century progressive farm which retains the integrity of its historic organization through extant buildings and landscape and through archaeological evidence. More particularly Evergreen Farm is the location of a private experimental farm which was operated between 1894 and 1944 by James Monroe Jarvis, who kept personal journal records on the farm until his death in early

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1947. Evergreen Farm was recognized by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture during its period of significance for genetic experimentation resulting in the development of a seed corn, 'Jarvis Golden Prolific,' that was planted across the Southeastern United States and into the Midwest. For this activity, Evergreen Farm was referred to by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture as an important Experimental Station. Evergreen Farm was also a site of leadership in the agricultural movement that involved such programs as the Grange, the use of innovative crop practices, and the experimental agriculture that led to significant advances in crop development. It was the seat of communication about and education in such new concepts in agriculture as modernized conservation practices, record keeping, marketing, and genetic experimentation. During its period of significance, its founder and operator, James Monroe Jarvis, was the recipient of a number of awards and formal recognition by the state of North Carolina.

Criterion B

Evergreen Farm also qualifies for the National Register under Criterion B, significant at the state level. The significant individual on Evergreen Farm who conducted the research referred to in Criterion A was James Monroe Jarvis, who from the time he obtained the land that he named Evergreen Farm in 1894 until his death in 1947 (the period of significance of this nomination), was a leader in North Carolina's development and use of new agricultural practices. This leadership included genetic experimentation in and the development of a seed corn variety that received widespread acceptance and use across the Southeast and into the Midwest. He was an active and dynamic communicator of these new methods on both local and state levels. He accomplished this through the regular publication of a column treating advances in agricultural practices in a Forsyth County newspaper, writing under the pen name "Ploughboy." By dedicated scholarship in the study of academic findings as well as the study of broader popular agricultural press, he gained insights which he presented in his columns and which he applied on his farm. He was also a respected lecturer about these matters on the local and the state level. His personal journals, coupled to a precisely notated photographic record, both held by his descendants on Evergreen Farm, began shortly before the turn-of-the-twentieth century and extended to a week before his death in 1947. These journals are a valuable record of activities on Evergreen Farm over a long period of time as well as observations relating to the broader context on the local and national scene. A particular accomplishment by James Monroe Jarvis was his ongoing genetic experimentation with seed corn on Evergreen Farm. This experimentation led to the development of "Jarvis Golden Prolific" and his sale of seed from this variety across the Southeast and beyond. For this accomplishment he received formal accolades from the North Carolina State College of Agriculture (now North Carolina State University), and requests that he lecture at conferences on that level. Accompanying these honors was the explicit statement by the State of North Carolina that Evergreen Farm was, in fact, an Experimental Station. In this work on Evergreen Farm, James Monroe Jarvis was greatly aided by his wife and his children. He also advocated and practiced advanced farm management in the area of farm economy, marketing, livestock handling, planting techniques, study of academic literature, and more, with the intention of improving the lives of farm families.

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Criterion D

Evergreen Farm also qualifies for the National Register under Criterion D, at the state level. In 1894 James Monroe Jarvis, a descendant of early English-speaking settlers in the Hope and Fraternity area of Forsyth County in piedmont N. C., inherited the land on which he would establish Evergreen Farm. Evergreen Farm's period of significance extends from the date of its acquisition in 1894 by James Monroe Jarvis to the year of his death in 1947, the year of his last personal journal entry about the farm and two years after he ended his farming activities there. The entirety of the 88-acre Evergreen Farm is an archaeological site designated 31 FY 1225. It is significant at the state level for its potential to yield information important to the history of his explicit management of the farm as part of the twentieth century agricultural modernization movement of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries for which he was an active proponent, practitioner and educator. Within this period, there is particular significance relating to his activities in the development of valuable seed corn through genetic experimentation, and the publication of his findings in print and through public lectures on the state level. Twentieth century farmsteads in general have a history of lack of National Register designation, and those with the scientific character of Evergreen Farm as operated by a private individual are scarce. The site has been examined by pedestrian survey, without any subsurface testing. This procedure, coupled to oral tradition from members of the Jarvis/Hauser/Shore descendants of James Monroe Jarvis, has demonstrated potential information pertinent to significance under Criterion D.

The spine of the farm is formed by Ploughboy Lane, a public road with historic origins in the late eighteenth century. This road carries the *nom de plume* of James Monroe Jarvis, "Ploughboy," that was used in the publication of his newspaper columns. A system of farm roads related to Evergreen Farm is tied to Ploughboy Lane, radiating out through the property from both sides of the Lane.

The entirety of Evergreen Farm maintains a relatively high degree of integrity of the design and plan put in place there by the significant person of Criterion B, James Monroe Jarvis, to accomplish his goals for the landscape. These goals included the genetic breeding of an important seed corn variety, 'Jarvis's Golden Prolific,' the conscious modernization of his farming practices in his farmyard and on the broader acreage of his farm fields and forest land, and the use of his farm as a basis for his activities as an educator in the processes of modernization.

The integrity of his house yard, farmyard and farm landscape remains largely intact and without serious disturbance for purposes of archaeological investigation. A significant bottomland farm field, the Little Creek Bottom at the south end of Evergreen Farm, remains in pasture most recently used to keep horses by James Monroe Jarvis's grandson Jack Hauser. The woodland encompassing this pasture and the farm road linkages, present during James Monroe Jarvis's occupation, remain in place. This woodland is in much the same configuration that existed during James Monroe Jarvis's time, with the exception of a small experimental planting of pines that occurred around the time of James Monroe Jarvis's death in 1947.

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Another important farm field used by James Monroe Jarvis on Evergreen Farm is now on a 22.72-acre portion of Evergreen Farm owned by the North Carolina Department of Transportation. This field is surrounded by woodland on the NCDOT property, which joins stable woodland on Evergreen Farm that is held by descendants of James Monroe Jarvis. This field suffers from benign neglect by NCDOT, having grown up in scrubby growth. However, this field can be readily seen in aerial photography and is readily defined on the ground and would be available for archaeological investigation.

The remainder of the farmland is in forest, as it was during the James Monroe Jarvis occupancy, but with his system of fields close in to his farm yard and house now largely in mown grass. Two noncontributing houses are found in this landscape of fields close to the 1896 house, one occupied by Johnnie Hauser, the widow of grandson Jarvis Hauser. She owns the James Monroe Jarvis House and remaining farmyard outbuildings, as well as a large tract of forest land to the west that was in place during James Monroe Jarvis's occupation. The other house, also on Evergreen Farm, is the home of James Monroe Jarvis's great-granddaughter Jane Hauser Shore, and associated with this house are portions of the house-lot fields, now also under mown grass.

Both the farmstead and the extended farm have potential for further understanding the modernization practices instituted and developed during the period of significant occupation of Evergreen Farm, 1894 to 1947, by James Monroe Jarvis. During that period he maintained a wholistic view of the order and operation of Evergreen Farm and a research design for research into the landscape of this farm will benefit from incorporating a wholistic view. James Monroe Jarvis was on the cutting edge of an emerging evolution in progressive agricultural thought in North Carolina and beyond and the archaeological investigation of the farm that was his laboratory can be expected to expand understanding of that agricultural process.

He functioned on the level of scientific genetic experimentation, relating seed corn development to qualities of soil health, with the intention of increasing production and quality on poor soil. Exploratory tools such as soil chemistry testing to develop an understanding of the soil physics and content that was part of his research laboratory can provide valuable insight into the soil and environmental matrix. It may also be possible to discern changes in that matrix that he was working with and influencing with his practices during the period of significance.

Ethnobotany can also be brought to bear to examine the management of plants on Evergreen Farm during a period of conscious divergence from traditional practices toward innovative change. While twentieth and twenty-first century agricultural science has moved further along during the intervening years, a revisit of innovative thought as carried out in the first half of the twentieth century on Evergreen Farm may have practical as well as historic value. Within ethnobotany, the study of agroforestry, and the broader study of the systemic interrelationship between the various aspects of the environment, also has research potential. An example from Evergreen Farm is found in James Monroe Jarvis's observations regarding the 1930s dredging of Little Creek which bordered the east side of his bottomland at the south end of Evergreen Farm. He opposed this dredging and after it was done recorded that his bottomland was far more vulnerable to flooding and sand deposition than before. An archaeological examination of stratigraphic dimensions and content resulting from this alteration in the riparian

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system may provide valuable insight into consequences, intended and otherwise, of these imposed practices.

Activity areas on the more distant farm locations recorded in this nomination include but are not limited to springs, animal watering locations, woodlots, drainage control, recreational places, and the linkages of the farm road system. Closer to the house yard and farmyard, a portion of a field west of the James Monroe Jarvis 1896 house is occupied by the non-contributing house occupied by Johnnie Hauser. Another portion of a field to the south of the house yard and the farmyard is the location of the non-contributing house occupied by held by James Monroe Jarvis's great-granddaughter, Jane Hauser Shore and her husband Jack Shore.

These nearby intrusions notwithstanding, the house yard and the farmyard have a high degree of integrity. The house yard retains the house built by James Monroe Jarvis in 1896, a group of associated outbuildings, and a well, all dating from his earliest occupation of the site to within the last four years of his life. The farmyard, in close association to the house yard contains extant cluster of extant contributing buildings relating to operation of Evergreen Farm during James Monroe Jarvis's occupation. The farmyard is also the location of a cluster of features from the use of the place, that are either partially visible on the surface or that have locations pointed out by family members. These are buildings which are no longer standing, or known activity areas, but are expected to retain archaeological integrity due to the lack of disturbance around the house and outbuildings. This complex, consciously arranged around newly developing progressive thought, can shed light on that process in its early years.

The extensive surface of the house yard and the farmyard in mown grass provides an excellent platform for a test frame grid. This gridded area can anchor a number of archaeological methodologies, for example intra-site computer driven cluster analysis of a variety of types of data such as hard artifacts, soil chemistry, botanical data, or features, tied to known locations of test pits in the matrix. Associations between types of data can lead to detailed examination of activity areas involving crop processing, animal handling patterns, butchering locations, or other work or domestic related practices. Informative distinctions between male and female activities might also be seen. The area is also amenable to block excavations, a determined by developing research.

As an aside and outside the period of significance, observations made by James Monroe Jarvis in his journal are noted in which he reported an eighteenth-century house ruin on his land likely resulting from the earlier occupation of the site by the Markland family. This observation points to further archaeological potential prior to the period of significance of Evergreen Farm.

The farm, with the exception of 22.72 acres of land acquired by NC Department of Transportation for a highway right-of-way, is held by the estate of Jack Hauser, one of two grandsons of James Monroe Jarvis, and Johnnie Hauser, the widow of Jarvis Hauser, the other grandson. One of these tracts, in the estate of Jack Hauser, has been deeded by his will to the Piedmont Land Conservancy. That tract may potentially become a City of Winston-Salem park, recognizing the significance of Evergreen Farm.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF JAMES MONROE JARVIS

James Monroe Jarvis was especially mindful of his legacy, wrote prolifically, and joined a handwritten record of his life and his farm in an ongoing personal journal with a carefully notated photographic record. He spent years researching and compiling genealogical information for his descendants and recorded Jarvis family history, which documented his family and a number of other Baptist families who had moved together from Frederick County, Maryland to the Muddy Creek settlement area in 1781.¹⁰⁹ James Monroe's grandfather, James Jarvis (1762-1837), part of this early migration, came to North Carolina as a 19-year-old man and bought land in the Moravian Wachovia Tract in the neighborhood of Hope Moravian Church and a community that included Moravian and German Baptist Brethren farms. James Monroe Jarvis recorded the following observations about this "band of travelers," who were of Welsh origins: "These people were nearly all related to each other, were Baptists, and a peculiar people, full of superstitious notions, believing in moon signs, witches, hobgoblins and ghosts."¹¹⁰ However, James Monroe recorded that intellectually his grandfather, the man who had come at the age of 19, was "evidently in advance of the age in which he lived. He was the neighborhood doctor...."¹¹¹ This man died in 1837 and his son William Jarvis, born in 1833, was James Monroe Jarvis's father.

In 1853 William Jarvis married Emily Reich, a Moravian and the daughter of Daniel and Julia Vawter Reich. In 1855 William bought the farm owned by his half-brother, and then in 1857 he bought the farm which was eventually owned by James Monroe from Perminnio Houser.¹¹² This property, called "Evergreen Farm" by J M Jarvis, is the subject of this nomination.

James Monroe Jarvis was born on 27 August 1857, and he and his two younger sisters were raised on the family land. James Monroe related that he was a great reader and began his education during the Civil War as a boy in the Hope School House at the original location of Hope Moravian Church. James Monroe recorded of teacher, Mr. J. J. Craft, that "He it was who taught me the value of time and the importance of studying at home."¹¹³ This was followed after the war by his schooling at Old Fraternity Church, Pine Grove Meeting House, and later at a school established in Clemmons (now Clemmons). In 1874-1876 James Monroe was far enough along in his education that he himself taught the Hope School sessions those years. He was then 18.

James Monroe Jarvis wished to further pursue his education but his father's refusal to continue to fund his schooling on the grounds that he could not afford it caused a rift between the two. Jarvis said of this time in his life,

¹⁰⁹ Jarvis, "Journal," 2:3-4.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹¹ Ibid, 2:5.

¹¹² Ibid, 2:10.

¹¹³ Ibid, 2:14.

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At the close of my school there was an unpleasantness arose between my father and me. I had aspirations and wanted a high school education. To become a lawyer, such as the late Hon. C. B. Watson was, was the ambition of my life. Father refused to help me any further towards an education, claiming that he was not financially able to give me a high school education. I can see now that he was right but I could not see it then and I let my temper control me and on Feb. 14th 1876 turned my back on home and friends and went to Collin County, Texas, with all my aspirations gone and with no definite purpose with reference to my future.¹¹⁴

He was in Oklahoma as well, as a Pony Express rider, recording that “back in 1878 I was a mail rider on a Star route in Indian Territory, between Old Fort Washita in the Chickasaw Nation and Caddo, a railroad town on the M. K. & L. Rail Road, in the Choctaw Nation.”¹¹⁵ This mail-route was just across the Red River, the northern boundary of Texas and Collin County, and of this time in his life he observed,

In those days Texas was not a suitable place for an 18-year-old boy to be turned loose. Saloons were plentiful and were headquarters for all classes of folks to congregate on rainy days, Saturday nights and even Sunday nights. I dropped in with the crowd and moved with the procession. I simply drifted like a ship at sea with no chart or compass and with no definite port in view.

Four years later found me broken in health as well as in purse and so, like the prodigal of old my mind turned back to my father’s house and I wrote him that if he would send me one hundred dollars which I needed to pay some bills and my railroad fare back home, I would return. This he did and on Jan 2nd 1880 I arrived at home a little wiser but “no better” boy than when I left.¹¹⁶

After returning from his experiences in Texas, Jarvis worked with his father on the farm, but with a mind “still restless and unsatisfied,” he continued his habit of reading heavily. Then on September 1, 1881 he began a different life when he married Augusta Elizabeth Jones, a daughter of the neighboring T. F. and Margaret S. Jones family. After the death of their first child, an infant, and with the births of his children Claudius Eugene in 1884 and Dudley Monroe in 1886, he wrote:

From that time on my mind moved in different channels and I began to mark out and follow a new trail. All profanity, vulgarity and even slang was dropped from my vocabulary and after a hard, but determined, fight I was at last able to let liquor entirely alone.

¹¹⁴ Ibid, 2:15-16.

¹¹⁵ Ibid, 3:95.

¹¹⁶ Ibid, 2:15-16.

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I now had a purpose in life and that purpose was to try to make men and women of the children that might be entrusted to my keeping, and I want to emphasize the point right here that from that time on everything else had to be incidental to that one chief aim and purpose of my life.¹¹⁷

With this decision, Jarvis, who continued to disagree with his father about the management of the farm, moved with his family into Winston in 1886 to seek his livelihood in other ways, and during this time his family grew with the birth of daughter Bertha in 1889.

This period, between 1886 and 1893, proved to contain an important education he would later utilize on his Evergreen Farm. He became skilled in carpentry, in the installation of electrical machinery and circuits, in working with ever increasing responsibilities with the "Twin City Construction Company," and also when he entered into partnership with G. W. Cooper in 1892 to operate their own construction company. This company fared well until the "Panic" of 1892-93, and the difficulties of owning and operating a business during those hard times brought about his return to the Hope-Fraternity community.

EVERGREEN FARM

Jarvis worked on the farm of his father-in-law, T. F. Jones for a short time in 1894, when, "In a few months my father died and I came in possession of 73 acres of land, a little money—less than a hundred dollars—and a little personal property."¹¹⁸

At the outset he reported that on the property that came to him in 1894 from his father there were about 12 acres in cultivation on poor soil and two tobacco barns.

After careful review of my past life with all its changes and misfortunes, I decided to move to the little farm my father had left me, there to live and die, and so I began operating the farm and preparing to build a home for my family.

Fortunately I was enabled to secure the tenure of a good dwelling and barn with necessary out buildings within a few hundred yards of my own property. The use of these buildings were tendered me free of charge by my father in law, Mr. T. F. Jones until I was able to make improvements and erect buildings on my own property, which was I think in 1896.¹¹⁹

I moved here in 1896, with the determination of working a living out of these hills or dying in the attempt.¹²⁰

As he made this vow, his last child, Ruth, was born in 1896. And so he began to establish Evergreen Farm, and later recorded what he knew about farming at that outset,

¹¹⁷ Ibid, 2:18.

¹¹⁸ Ibid, 2:21.

¹¹⁹ Ibid, 5:97.

¹²⁰ Ibid, 2:21.

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My father was not progressive in his views and ways of doing things, at least not after my recollection. In fact he didn't live in a progressive age nor in a progressive community. His methods of farming and his farm equipment were not of the kind calculated to awaken in me a liking for farm work. But while I never learned to like farm work under such conditions I did learn to do a lot of it and I have always been glad that I did. I never heard in my bringing up, anything about better methods or implements to do work with. Everybody was in the rut and nobody seemed to be trying to get out.

But from somewhere way back in the line of my ancestors there had come to me a desire to know things, a predisposition to think and try to find out things for myself, and if I do have to tell it myself, ever since I arrived at mature manhood I have been accustomed to thinking for myself. I have not been content with the privilege of thinking for myself but I wanted to know what other folks were thinking about, and especially what they thought about the things I was thinking about....

And so when I came in possession of this farm in 1894 I came onto it with a good deal of experience and training that had been acquired in the school of hard knocks and a mind somewhat trained to think as well as a particular liking for nature and nature's works, and I soon became an idolator to the extent of making it almost an object of adoration, with its hillsides and hollows, its trees and its birds, its bees and its butterflies.

But while I had done lots of reading I had never read any farm literature. For seven years I had been living in town and making my living by mechanical labor. I began by subscribing for the *Practical Farmer*, a paper owned and published by the late Wm. Henry Maule, in Philadelphia. Through the *Practical Farmer* I learned that there was a lot of fine literature that one could get from both the State and National Departments of Agriculture and I took advantage of much of it. Prof. W. H. Massey, Prof. of Horticulture at State College, Raleigh, was contributing editor to the *Practical Farmer* and through his writings I became interested in corn breeding.¹²¹

This complex man pushed forward to establish a simple and orderly life for himself and his family on the farm he inherited from his father. His first construction, the house he built for himself, his wife and his children in 1896 is extant on the property and is the core historic building of the farm. He then began the thoughtful design and construction of a working small farm, to meet his objectives and ambitions. He constructed outbuildings surrounding the house over a period of time, of which a number remain and are well maintained and in excellent shape. The extant buildings at Evergreen Farm attest to his skills as a carpenter. He also began agricultural cultivation and clearing additional land for fields.

¹²¹ Ibid, 3:32-33.

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Jarvis's reading deeply into farm literature and his interest in progressive management of farm land soon brought him into activism. Part of his intention was to resist a generally held perception that the rural population was a backward and ignorant group of people. He carefully and successfully applied best practices to his own extensive farming activities on Evergreen Farm, and as his awareness developed through his study, he entered the public sphere by speaking in various forums about farm practices and submitting letters to newspapers and other publications.

James Monroe Jarvis became "Ploughboy," Newspaper Columnist

By 1900 he was a regular writer for the newspaper, *The Union Republican* in Winston, which published his weekly "Farm Talk" column over the name "Ploughboy." These columns, treating various topics relating to farming, emphasized a requirement for personal responsibility by farm families in the management of their land and the production of their crops, and in the acquisition of information on how to accomplish those goals.

Ploughboy's first column of "Farm Talk," published on January 11, 1900, set the tone. It began,

Of all pursuits by man invented the farmer is the only class who enters upon the duties of his calling with practically no preparation.

Alas! The erroneous impression that the farmer of necessity should not possess a thoroughly practical education. No calling furnishes its followers so much food for profound elevating thought as practical agriculture. There is no business or occupation which will keep man in so close touch with his Creator.

If we would only think as well as work, how much more enjoyment life would have in store for us. Let us consider, and try to unravel the mysteries connected with agriculture and be led to a more exalted opinion of our calling, and to the conclusion that we are blessed above the rest of mankind. While evenings are yet long and the weather often unfit for outdoor work let us store our minds with such knowledge and information as will benefit our future work.

Suppose we begin by writing on a postal card, addressed to the Hon. Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., asking him to send us Farmers Bulletin No. 44, Commercial Fertilizer. Also Farmers Bulletin No. 22, the Feeding of Farm Animals. We all feed animals and most of us use more or less commercial fertilizers and I fear there is much for many of us to learn about both.

Ploughboy¹²²

Of ending his regular contributions for this column after 7 ½ years he said,

¹²² JM Jarvis, "Ploughboy Farm Talk," *Union Republican*, January 11, 1900.

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I finally found myself contributing to *The Union Republican* every week, which I kept up for more than seven years under the name 'Ploughboy.' I at last found that I was not quite able to stand the strain of doing the work of two men, that of a farm laborer and my weekly contribution to the press which with the study necessary to make my articles instructive and interesting was a great strain and drew as heavily on my strength as did my labor which certainly must not be neglected. So after seven and a half years I informed my friends at the publishing house that I must discontinue my weekly contributions. My good friend George Rights told me that I would find it hard to overcome that urge to contribute to the public press and it has been even so, and during all these many years I have occasionally had to turn my pen loose and let the world know what I think about things.¹²³

The editor of the *Union Republican*, George Rights, was indeed correct, and James Monroe Jarvis and "Ploughboy" were present in the press into Jarvis's last years. Among the documents he left, there is a carefully assembled album of a number of his weekly newspaper columns, 1900-1903, glued into the book in order of their successive appearance.¹²⁴ This volume provides a well-constructed archive of the thoughts of his Ploughboy persona during the first years of the twentieth century.

In addition to this record, in 1911 Jarvis began his regularly maintained personal journal about his work on Evergreen Farm, observations on his past and the community of which he was a native member, and philosophical observations in general, all with a focus on being the best farmer and citizen that he could be. These handwritten observations in his journal, with the last entry on January 5, 1947, just days before his death on January 23, 1947, were joined by pertinent newspaper and other clippings, photographs, letters, etc. which provide a coherent record of his life on Evergreen Farm. At his death this journal extended through five successive volumes.¹²⁵

In concert with this significant and valuable five-volume archive is another compilation, a photographic album, 1904 to 1912.¹²⁶ Photography for the amateur was available through portable cameras and home developing-out tanks, and he used this technology to document his farm. In the album, each photograph is firmly affixed to its page, and labeled by date, activity, and identity of the people in the photograph. Jarvis was clearly a highly skilled photographer and took the images of farm scenes of the family at work in the fields, neighbors helping to butcher hogs, and carefully composed vignettes, with the intention of visually documenting the working of Evergreen Farm. Jarvis's written journals combined with his photographic record provide a detailed and informative documentation of his explicitly progressive farm at the turn-of-the-twentieth century, a farm that was the seat of an outflow of knowledge supporting the broader development of progressive farming.

¹²³ Jarvis "Journal," 5:13-14.

¹²⁴ Jarvis, "Ploughboy Columns," etc., Hauser Family Collection

¹²⁵ Jarvis "Journal," Vols. 1-5, 1911-1947.

¹²⁶ Jarvis, "Photographs."

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In addition to his identity as "Ploughboy," he evolved into a well-known, highly respected and frequent public speaker, and a leader in the burgeoning farm organizations of the turn-of-the-twentieth century. He was an active founding member of Clemmons Grange, he was president of the Farmers Union in Forsyth County, and he was a vocal supporter of the state and federal agencies' efforts to elevate farming practices, all the while practicing what he preached. His careful practices, particularly in corn breeding, were to bring him accolades and formal recognition on the state level, and to extend the use of his seed corn across the Southeast and beyond.

James Monroe Jarvis, A Highly Respected Corn Breeder

On acquisition of his farm and as he pursued knowledge of progressive farming practices, Jarvis quickly began experimental work in corn breeding, developing the interest he had gained through the writings of W. H. Massey, Professor of Horticulture at State College, Raleigh. He wrote that following the family's occupation of the farm in 1896, he began to think of corn in terms of the thin soil and scarce water conditions there.

During the first two years of my farming here I tested three varieties of corn and found that one variety outyielded either of the other two and so I discarded the other two and began my work of corn breeding with the variety that had given the best yield....It wasn't but a few years until folks began to notice that my corn seemed to be better than that of other farmers around me. They began to want to know where I got my seed corn. I told them and some of them went and got seed from the same source. But their corn did not compare with mine. I told them it was the difference in the methods of cultivation. I was practicing shallow cultivation and was the first in all this section to adopt it. The method had been 'plant deep while sluggards sleep and you'll have corn to sell and to keep.'

A few began to use something else than a bulltongue plow to cultivate but still their corn didn't look like that little 'yaller corn of Jarvis.' And then began seed swapping which increased from year to year until it became quite burdensome.

Finally one fall just before corn gathering time I wrote several notices and posted them stating that I would lecture at Pine Grove School House on a certain night and tell the folks something that would be to their highest interest to know. Curiosity or sympathy brought them; anyhow I had a full house.

I told the folks in detail about my methods of corn breeding. I told them that most of them had swapped corn with me and with one another until practically all of them were growing my variety of corn. I then told them kindly but frankly that I positively would not swap any more seed corn with anybody and that from that date henceforward no man would plant seed corn that I grew unless he paid \$1.00 a peck and \$4.00 a bus. for it. Some became pretty grouchy over the matter but

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from that time to the present I have never had seed corn enough to meet the demand.¹²⁷

From this beginning, County Agents became aware of this newly emerged variety of corn and reported the results of Jarvis's work to the State Department of Agriculture in Raleigh, which requested samples to be used in test plots. The reports of these tests spread from state to state until 'Jarvis Golden Prolific' "was scientifically tested with favorable results all over the South and some of the midwestern states."¹²⁸

Jarvis described the variety he intended to produce in these words,

the ideal that stands out like a picture before my mind's eye is a stalk not overly large nor tall, with broad leaves and bearing two medium ears rather low down—on every stalk. I had no particular type or shape of grain in mind when I began corn breeding but have bred to flint, from flint to dent and half way back to flint again and have decided I want neither flint nor dent but something midway between the two extremes, which I term a "semident" type of grain. As I have gotten farther and farther removed from flint I have found the color I want, harder and harder to maintain. Color is a point of much consideration in the selection of seed.

A deep, rich, golden color is my ideal and is what I strive hard to maintain and which I have found more difficult to control than other characteristic. I want a decidedly yellow color, not a pale sickly hue that is neither white nor yellow. First because I admire that color, and besides, scientists tell us that yellow foods contain more of those mysterious life-giving elements called vitamins, than white foods.¹²⁹

Grandsons Jarvis and Jack Hauser helped shell out the seed corn in the kitchen and Jack Hauser reported that his grandfather "checked every grain."¹³⁰ He also recalled the corn was shucked behind the Black Walnut trees at Ploughboy Lane near the orchard.¹³¹

The success of this variety of corn was such that in 1928 James Monroe Jarvis was recognized at the Commencement Exercises of State College in Raleigh (now North Carolina State University) with a certificate of honor for services he had rendered to the agricultural interests of the State of North Carolina. After Jarvis was introduced on the rostrum, the president of N. C. State College, Dr. E. C. Brooks read a long commendation which began,

¹²⁷ Ibid, 3:33-34.

¹²⁸ Ibid, 3:34

¹²⁹ Ibid, 3:41.

¹³⁰ Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017.

¹³¹ Ibid.

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You have conducted successful research in corn breeding covering a period of 34 years, and your results, scientifically obtained, have made a valuable contribution to Southern agriculture and mark you as an agricultural scientist of distinction.¹³²

After a long treatise on the operation of Evergreen Farm and the acreage on it devoted to the development of seed corn, the commendation concluded that Jarvis's work and record keeping for over 30 years made his land "a valuable experiment station in this State. Your contributions to farm magazines have attracted wide attention."¹³³

The landscape of Evergreen Farm was integral to the man's significance. The land of Evergreen Farm that was available for development and production of 'Jarvis Golden Prolific' Seed Corn is particularly important in this nomination because it directly involves the 22.72 acres of the farm now held by the North Carolina Department of Transportation. This section of the farm is the land noted on Jarvis's 1928 plat of Evergreen Farm that was added to the farm through his wife's inheritance from her father in 1914. He explicitly indicated the significance of this land for his experimental corn breeding, saying in a note to his wife that it finally made them able to meet the broad demand for the 'Jarvis Golden Prolific' Seed Corn while at the same time maintaining his other agricultural production, which provided the economic base of the farm.

For several years owing to lack of land in cultivation we were unable to supply but a few bushels, less than 20 each year but after the death of your father in 1914 and you came in possession of your inheritance about 14 acres alongside of what we already had, gave us ten more acres of tillable land for cultivation and enabled us to grow more corn and still carry on our trucking and market gardening. I remember one year we were able to select 80 bushels of grade A1 seed corn. We never offered, in fact refused to sell any other grade. After you came into your inheritance our supply of seed corn was around 50 to 60 bushels each year.¹³⁴

It was the significant acquisition of the land inherited by Augusta Jarvis in 1914 that enabled the widespread distribution of 'Jarvis Golden Prolific' Seed Corn across the South and into the Midwest and brought about the recognition of this contribution to Southern agriculture.

This tract on Evergreen Farm, now held by North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), was made up of a field of 10 to 12 acres when Jarvis had it in production, with the remainder in a mixed hardwood woodlot. Since NCDOT ownership, the field has been allowed to grow up in scrub growth, cedar and pine, with other scrub mixed in, and consequently, this portion of Evergreen Farm is largely seen archaeologically. The scrubby field itself is visible in aerial photography, the boundaries marked by the contrasting woodlot. Drainage control from its period as part of the working farm is present on this tract in the form of the rocked-up head of a branch. The road system of the farm in that location can be seen in a number of roadbeds, some overgrown. Jarvis's records indicate that this land, explicitly acknowledged by him as the means

¹³² Jarvis "Journal," 3:35-37.

¹³³ Ibid.

¹³⁴ Ibid, 4:420, 423.

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to put 'Jarvis Golden Prolific' seed production into full production, was an important experimental center of his operation.

Jarvis had also cleared timber off his Little Creek Bottom in 1905, the southernmost field on Evergreen Farm, to add his only cultivated bottom land to the farm.¹³⁵ In his journal notes in 1946, near the end of his life, he reflected on 'Jarvis Golden Prolific' Corn that had been grown in that bottom, using his horse, Old Bill, as his gauge.

In cultivating such corn as grew there and then when the corn came about half way up Old Bill's sides, to stand at the end of the row after swing round, and look across the field over the dark green, broad blades and see them wave in the evening breeze was a never to be forgotten joy to behold and produced a sensation that cannot be expressed in words. During those days it was not uncommon to find corn blades more than six inches wide.¹³⁶

Jarvis maintained an intimate relationship with this bottomland through his life, and his 1946 journal entry also records,

The winter of 1933 I spent largely in the Little Creek bottom clearing up and getting ready for the plow about one acre of that that had not yet been cleared. I was then past 75 years old and I did most of the work myself practically all of it except the sawing after the trees were down and trimmed up and the brush piled. There were a good many birch trees, some of them more than two feet across the stump where they were cut off six inches above ground. I realized as much pleasure and satisfaction from that winter's work as any I ever did.¹³⁷

This bottom remains in pasture, where Jack Hauser, who died in 2018, cut hay and pastured horses during his years of continuing the use of the land his grandfather had cleared as part of his own farm, "Three Forks Farm." This pasture marks the south end of Evergreen farm today.

As evidence of James Monroe Jarvis's significance on the state level, in 1929 at age 72, he was invited to speak to the annual Farmers' Convention held in Patterson Hall at N. C. State University, to an assembled body of farmers, teachers of agriculture, Experiment Station workers, plant breeders and scientists from all over North Carolina and adjoining states. He had been asked to speak about how he developed the 'Jarvis Golden Prolific' variety of yellow corn, and in response, he delivered a detailed scientific discourse on methods, procedures and the results of those practices over time that produced the variety. His concluding remarks in his address clearly stated what his motivation had been in his development of this seed corn that was important across the southeast and into the Midwest:

¹³⁵ Interview with Jack Hauser, February 11, 2017; Jarvis "Photographs."

¹³⁶ Ibid, 5:116.

¹³⁷ Ibid, 5:116-117.

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I have never attempted to commercialize my corn and am not a corn breeder because of the money I get from it. I have never sold a peck of seed corn in my life that did not cost me every penny I got for it. Corn breeding is a hobby with me and I keep it up largely for the pleasure I get out of it and am willing for the world to share in the benefits to be derived from my efforts of a lifetime, or I would not be here telling you about it.

I have told my folks privately and I am going to tell it now publicly, I never want a pretentious monument of stone erected to my memory. I want the evidences of the work I have done and the service I have tried to render mankind to be my monument.

I want the broad fields of yellow corn that from year to year wave all over the Southland to forever stand as a living monument to the work I have tried to perform and I am going to dictate my epitaph right now:

James Monroe Jarvis
1857 – 19__
He Gave The World
A better variety of
Yellow Corn:
'Jarvis' Golden Prolific'¹³⁸

For that contribution James Monroe Jarvis was presented with a certificate, still extant, framed and held by his granddaughter Jane Hauser Shore.

The certificate states:

**The North Carolina State College of Agriculture
and Engineering**

Recognizing
the eminent services of

James Monroe Jarvis
in the agricultural development of the State, and In Appreciation of his leadership in the
betterment of farming conditions, this

Testimonial

is presented upon the recommendation of the School of Agriculture, with the approval of the
Board of Trustees of the College

¹³⁸ Ibid, 3:45.

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In Witness Whereof, it is sealed and signed by the President of the College and the Dean of the School of Agriculture

June 4, 1929¹³⁹

The corn variety that James Monroe Jarvis developed had a number of characteristics that made it desirable in such a widespread way. It was a high-yield semi-dent corn, bred to a deep yellow color, a color which Jarvis considered to mean with high vitamin content. It produced two ears per stalk, an improvement in production, and it was purposely developed to grow on thin soil, and to yield well on poor land. These qualities were welcome, accounting for the broad use of his seed corn across the South, and the formal recognition of his contribution to Southern agriculture as “an agricultural scientist of distinction.”¹⁴⁰

‘Jarvis Golden Prolific’ Seed Corn Still Extant as an Heirloom Variety

‘Jarvis Golden Prolific’ Seed Corn is an heirloom variety brought back to commercial availability by New Hope Seed Company, Open-Pollinated & Heirloom Seeds, located in Bon Aqua, Tennessee. This company fortunately obtained their starter seed for this variety from a U. S. Department of Agriculture seed bank, and their description holds true to that which Jarvis created in the first decades of the 20th century. They acknowledge James Monroe “Ploughboy” Jarvis as the developer of the variety.¹⁴¹ The seed description reads:

Jarvis Golden Prolific Corn

86 days to eating, 120 for dry crop. An old commercial variety once very popular for Southern planting. Developed by North Carolina Farmer, James Monroe "Plough Boy" Jarvis (1857-1947). Dates back to the 1930s and perhaps earlier.

The stalks are relatively short compared to other field corn varieties, reaching 6 to 8 feet in height. Will produce two good ears per stalk, sometimes more under favorable growing conditions. Ears are 7 to 10 inches long, with 12 to 14 rows of medium sized, bright golden yellow kernels on a small white cob. Has a good tight shuck that aids against attacks from earworms. Shows good drought resistance.¹⁴²

Through an arrangement with New Hope Seed Company, Victory Seed Company, Molalla, Oregon, is now distributing ‘Jarvis Golden Prolific.’¹⁴³

Evergreen Farm’s Truck and Market Products as Aspects of Criterion A

As can be seen in his development of the widely distributed ‘Jarvis Golden Prolific’ Corn Seed, Jarvis was precise and highly selective, and this was also true in the truck and market crops and

¹³⁹ North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, “Testimonial Recognizing James Monroe Jarvis,” June 4, 1929, Raleigh, NC, Collection of Hauser Family.

¹⁴⁰ Jarvis “Journal,” 3:35-37.

¹⁴¹ http://www.newhopeseed.com/jarvis_golden_prolific_corn.html (accessed March 2, 2015).

¹⁴² https://www.newhopeseed.com/jarvis_golden_prolific_corn.html (accessed July 7, 2019).

¹⁴³ https://www.victoryseeds.com/corn_jarvis-golden-prolific.html?Affid=1 (accessed July 7, 2019).

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products that were the principal foundation of the Evergreen Farm economy. As he advocated in his public presentations and educational writings, he was rigorously careful in the management of his farm animals, the organization and maintenance of his buildings and equipment, his selection of and preparation of his farm fields, his management of his woodlands, and his recognition and care for the wildlife on his property. He maintained a philosophical concern that he remain in a proper relationship to all of these aspects of the farm, and to the care and well-being of his wife and his children.

James Monroe Jarvis's interest in progressive agriculture and farm life extended to the organization of his farm and the form and design of the buildings, which he constructed. His farmyard, intimately connected to his house yard, was organized for efficiency, and like his house, was also aesthetically pleasing. The barns, sheds and support structures differed from the house in exterior sheathing: horizontal for the house, vertical for the utility buildings, and they were/are cohesive in form, with gable roofs and nearly all built with bracketed gables to shelter entry doors. Date stones are found at several, as inscriptions in concrete steps or thresholds. His early buildings were roofed with wood shingles but in 1911 he began using galvanized roofing.¹⁴⁴ Building better soil was a goal, and that same year, he began installing drain lines under soggy portions of fields with concrete tiles he manufactured. He also began installing concrete floors in animal barns to collect the waste more efficiently to be used as fertilizer. His privies, or "earth closets," were constructed with guidance from the *Practical Farmer* for "sanitary principles."¹⁴⁵ He also collected the privy waste for use as fertilizer because as grandson Jack Hauser remarked, "nothing was wasted."¹⁴⁶ James Monroe Jarvis was frugal and a conscientious steward of his resources. His small farm was impressive in its presentation¹⁴⁷ and in its bounty of production.

He grew a wide variety of vegetables and fruits and marketed these products through the practice of "trucking." The trucking was first conducted by his wife Augusta, and then by his son Dudley, by wagon into Winston and Salem until 1922, when the wagon was replaced by a Model T Ford.¹⁴⁸ Trucking, also known as "peddling," was a widespread means of farmers in the Hope/Fraternity area and other farm communities of Forsyth County selling produce in town, and truck farmers had regular routes and customers.¹⁴⁹

The Jarvis photographs show extensive healthy and immaculate agricultural fields on Evergreen Farm, many in the direct vicinity of the house and outbuildings, of produce that was sold in this manner--beans, peas, onions, potatoes, cucumbers, beets, squash, tomatoes, cabbages, strawberries, apples, and plums. Jarvis photographs of harvested crops and one of the wagon "Loaded for Market" in 1904, confirm the high quality of his farm products.¹⁵⁰

¹⁴⁴ Jarvis, "Journal," 1:5.

¹⁴⁵ Jarvis, "Journal," 1:133.

¹⁴⁶ Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017.

¹⁴⁷ Jarvis, "Photographs."

¹⁴⁸ Interview with Jack Hauser, July 10, 2017.

¹⁴⁹ Michael O. Hartley and Martha B. Hartley, Hope/Fraternity Study, 2008-2009.

¹⁵⁰ Jarvis, "Photographs."

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The dominant money crop in Forsyth County and North Carolina during the time of Jarvis's operation of Evergreen Farm was tobacco.¹⁵¹ However, he refused to grow it, holding strong beliefs against the use of tobacco, as well as alcohol, as a threat to human health. Of his truck and market crops, he reported that potatoes were the farm's best money maker.

During their life on the farm, his wife Augusta ran a canning operation to extend the marketability of the farm's products. Extant canning labels from that time record the production of canned sweet potatoes, string beans, tomatoes, okra, pimentos, and liver pudding, with all labels bearing the notation "Grown and Packed on 'Evergreen Farm' J. M. Jarvis, Proprietor."¹⁵²

Horses and mules were kept on the farm for riding and pulling wagons and plows, and other jobs requiring that kind of power. Hogs were raised and butchered for meat, and the meat was hung in the still extant meat house. Jersey cows were also kept for milk. Acreage was planted in clover, which was harvested and stored in large haystacks to provide stock feed during the cold months.

The photographs illustrate that much of the work was hand-done by the members of the family and, at times, additional hired help. There was also another form of labor exchange in the neighborhood called a "Working Bee" in which neighbors would help each other with various chores. Such an activity was recorded in the Jarvis photograph album on March 12, 1912, captioned "Working at Evergreen farm" and showing ten men, and two boys from the neighborhood, all identified, and with five cross-cut saws and four axes. While it is not stated what the task was, it clearly involved the substantial processing of wood.¹⁵³

Water was carefully managed on Evergreen Farm since the well in the farmyard did not provide enough water for family needs and watering stock as well. The solution was to take the stock down a branch running west from the farmyard to a spring-fed pool twice a day, where they were watered. This practice continued from the earliest days of the farm into the time the stock was sold in 1944. Jarvis's grandson Jack Hauser was one of those responsible for this chore and recalls that the animals would readily run down to the pool but had to be pulled away and back to the farmyard at the end of the chore. This pool was also noted by Jarvis as a favorite recreation spot for the succession of youngsters who have grown up on Evergreen Farm. A beech tree at that spring has a number of carved names dating from at least 1924 into the near present.

Through the years on Evergreen Farm, James Monroe's and Augusta's son Dudley, who remained single throughout his life, stayed on the place and helped run it. Claude and Bertha each married, and moved away to live their lives elsewhere, but were frequent visitors at the farm. Ruth, the youngest, married O. C. Hauser and continued to live close at hand.

Augusta Jones Jarvis died in 1944 at 81 years of age and was buried in the New Philadelphia Moravian Church God's Acre. On her death, James Monroe Jarvis chose to end his operation of Evergreen Farm. He held an auction of equipment, household and personal items and divided the

¹⁵¹ Heather Fearnbach, "Forsyth County Agricultural Context," 2011.

¹⁵² Evergreen Farm Cannery Labels, Hauser Family Collection, 2018.

¹⁵³ Jarvis, "Photographs."

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land of the farm among his children. He moved from Evergreen Farm to live with daughter Ruth, her husband O. C. Hauser and their family on Country Club Road where O.C. was proprietor of a store. During Ruth's subsequent tenure as the owner of Evergreen Farm, a small farm pond was established on Evergreen Farm near the farmyard and four acres were planted in pines, now a mature stand. Her sons Jarvis and Jack Hauser inherited their tracts of Evergreen Farm from her.

Comparison

By the turn-of-the 20th century, experimental agriculture was widely practiced in the Carolinas. In 1902 the North Carolina Agricultural College established The Piedmont Experimental Station, its third experimental farm, on 200 acres in Iredell County west of Statesville. These farms were largely operated by highly qualified farmers employed by the agricultural college, which became NC State University. Much of this research was directed toward cotton and tobacco as the dominant cash crops in the state. A major private experimental farm was established at Biltmore by the Vanderbilt family, which employed a large number of professional agricultural scholars, and a substantial emphasis there was forestry. In Forsyth County Katharine Reynolds established a research facility at the Reynolda Estate beginning in 1918, with a focus on progressive dairy practices, also staffed by paid employees. In Hartsville, South Carolina, Coker's Experimental Farm was established by David R. Coker with a focus on genetic development of hybrid seeds and an early heavy emphasis on cotton. This operation, with a professional staff, became one of the first integrated agribusinesses in the Southern U. S. ¹⁵⁴

In Forsyth County, James Monroe Jarvis was one of a succession of three private and influential seed-corn developers. At the turn-of-the twentieth century, Luther S. Strupe of Tobaccoville had developed a variety of corn called "Southern Beauty," which was at that time regarded as the best seed corn in the South. For this contribution, Strupe was named a Master Farmer in North Carolina. ¹⁵⁵ James Monroe Jarvis soon followed with his 'Jarvis Golden Prolific' developed on Evergreen Farm and which gained substantial following across the Southeast and into the Midwest in the first and second quarters of the twentieth century. His name was synonymous with good farming practiced across North Carolina, and he met with high acclaim in the state for his contribution. R. F. Linville, who farmed a short distance east of Winston-Salem, engaged extensively in corn breeding, subsequently developing some of James Monroe Jarvis's seed strains further. Prior to 1920, Linville was advocating hybrid seed-corn planting over open-pollinated corn. ¹⁵⁶ James Monroe Jarvis and Evergreen Farm were instrumental in and at a center of genetic corn development in North Carolina.

Archaeology

Evergreen Farm is significant under Criterion D on the state level. As detailed in the discussion of Criterion D at the introduction of Section 8, Evergreen Farm (archaeological site number 31 FY 1225) presents a combination of features in its 88 acres that have the potential to provide significant information about this research and market farm, James Monroe Jarvis and his family, who operated it, and on the broader level, the agricultural modernization movement during the

¹⁵⁴ <http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/darlington/S10817716001/index.htm> (accessed July 7, 2019).

¹⁵⁵ Adelaide L. Fries, Stuart Thomas Wright and J. Edwin Hendricks, *Forsyth: The History of a County on the March*, (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1976), 240-241.

¹⁵⁶ Ibid.

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first half of the twentieth century. The features consist of house yard and farmyard activity areas and outbuilding remains around the extant house, outbuildings, and support systems. The farm road system, anchored to Ploughboy Lane and to the farmyard, provides a framework (some still used) and some now surface archaeological features. The field system for the most part remains open, excepting the archaeological field feature on NC DOT property, all with potential for archaeological testing and exploration. Stands of mixed hardwood remain much as they were when James Monroe Jarvis remarked on their beauty, and the care he exercised in drawing timber from that source.

Additionally, there is the potential to locate and explore a house site dating to ca. 1800, likely related to George Markland, a previous owner of the land. Parts of the Evergreen Farm lands date to the initial 1774 ownership by William Markland, a founding member of the Hope Moravian Church community.¹⁵⁷ While this is outside the period of significance of Evergreen Farm, this earlier component may yield important information about the early history of Hope and this section of the Muddy Creek drainage.

January, 1947

James Monroe Jarvis died on January 23, 1947 at age 89 and 5 months, and like Augusta in 1944, he was buried in the New Philadelphia Moravian God's Acre.

Current Conditions on the Farm

From internal family negotiations beyond the scope of this nomination, the bulk of Evergreen Farm, Claude's acreage alone excepted, passed from Dudley and Bertha to Ruth Jarvis Hauser, daughter of James Monroe Jarvis, and from her to her sons Jarvis Hauser and Jack Hauser. Evergreen Farm has remained in the hands of Jarvis descendants, with the exception of the NCDOT land.

During Ruth's tenure, a small pond was established on the farm and four acres planted in pines, now a mature stand. The land of the farm owned by James Monroe Jarvis's grandson Jarvis Hauser and now owned by his widow Johnnie Hauser, about 32 acres, contains the core farmstead and its carefully curated extant buildings and the noncontributing pond constructed in the 1950s. Additionally, there is the modern home of Johnnie Hauser, and a non-contributing farm equipment storage building. A portion of Jarvis Hauser's land against Ploughboy Lane, about 4 acres, was apportioned to the daughter of that family, Jane Hauser Shore, where she and her husband built their house, indicative of a love for this land across generations.

Similarly, the land owned by James Monroe Jarvis grandson Jack Hauser, 30 acres of his "Three Forks Farm," was farmed by him as well, including pasturing cattle and horses. In the mold of his grandfather, Jack Hauser, who died in 2018, constructed with his own hands the barn and stables, wood-working shop, and equipment storage buildings there, where he kept his own horses and boarded others. These buildings are non-contributing but are evidence of the ongoing family commitment. Additionally, the contributing stand of mature pines, planted in a government program in the 1950s, and the well-maintained hardwood woodland and pasture

¹⁵⁷ Michael O. Hartley and Martha B. Hartley, "There Is None Like It," p. 62.

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speak to that commitment. Jack Hauser's will deeded his property to the Piedmont Land Conservancy to preserve it as it is, with easements to prevent future development.

Threats

The most visible and imminent threat to Evergreen Farm is the proposed corridor of the western leg of the northern beltway around Winston-Salem, which passes directly across a portion of the Evergreen Farm landscape. Direct evidence of this threat is the acquisition by NC DOT of 22.73 acres of the Evergreen Farm landscape in 2005. Negotiations to acquire additional parts of Evergreen Farm by NCDOT are ongoing. An additional and related threat is urban sprawl from Winston-Salem coupled to the growth of nearby Clemmons.

CONCLUSION

Evergreen Farm is significant on the state level under Criteria A, B, and D with a period of significance of 1894 to 1947 in the areas of Agriculture, Science, Education, and Archaeology (Historic – Nonaboriginal).

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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March 25, 2014

April 24, 2014

May 29, 2015

September 25, 2015

December 12, 2016

February 4, 2017

March 4, 2017

March 16, 2017

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April 24, 2017

July 10, 2017

January 26, 2018

March 16, 2018

April 19, 2018

May 1, 2018

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March 25, 2014

April 24, 2014

December 12, 2016

July 10, 2017

April 26, 2018

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April 24, 2014

December 12, 2016

March 4, 2017

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Name of Property
July 10, 2017

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July 10, 2017

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Victory Seed Company, Jarvis Golden Prolific Corn. https://www.victoryseeds.com/corn_jarvis-golden-prolific.html?Affid=1 (accessed July 7, 2019).

Vogler, Elias A. *Map of Forsyth County, North Carolina*. Moravian Archives, Winston-Salem, NC, 1863.

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 # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
 - ☐ Other State agency
 - ☐ Federal agency
 - ☐ Local government
 - ☐ University
 - ☐ Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): FY0259

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 88 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.043286 | Longitude: -80.355235 |
| 2. Latitude: 36.040718 | Longitude: -80.355126 |
| 3. Latitude: 36.034627 | Longitude: -80.350422 |
| 4. Latitude: 36.034644 | Longitude: -80.348532 |
| 5. Latitude: 36.036198 | Longitude: -80.348216 |
| 6. Latitude: 36.042937 | Longitude: -80.348141 |
| 7. Latitude: 36.043445 | Longitude: -80.348109 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the northwest corner (Lat/Long #1) of Parcel **6803-07-1093.00**, proceed south, along the west boundary of that parcel, approximately 657.5 feet, to meet the northwesternmost corner of Parcel **6803-06-1210.00** (currently held by the North Carolina Department of Transportation). Continue south along the west boundary of said parcel approximately 274 feet, to the point where it turns east (Lat/Long #2). Continue following the parcel line east approximately 391 feet, to the point where it turns south. Continue south along the western boundary of **Parcel 6803-06-1210.00** approximately 685 feet to the parcel's southwest corner. Turn east, following the south boundary of Parcel **6803-06-1210.00** approximately 571 feet to its southeasternmost corner. Continue east across **Ploughboy Lane** approximately 65 feet to meet the southwest corner of **Parcel 6803-05-5796.00**. Follow the south border of said parcel east 353.97 feet, where it meets the west boundary of **Parcel 6803-15-0098.00**. Proceed south from this corner and follow the west boundary of Parcel **6803-15-0098.00** approximately 1,460 feet to its southwest corner (Lat/Long #3). Continue east along the south boundary of said parcel, approximately 560 feet, to its southeast corner at Little Creek (Lat/Long #4). At this corner, turn north, following Little Creek/east boundary of **Parcel 6803-15-0098.00** to the north approximately 600 feet to the point where it meets the southeast corner of Parcel 6803-14-3977.00 (Lat/Long #5). Continue west approximately 155.28 feet to the southwest corner of Parcel 6803-14-3977.00. Continue north following the east parcel line of **6803-15-0098.00** approximately 890 feet to the northwest corner of parcel 6803-15-4599.00. (This line has its origins in eighteenth-century Moravian surveys). Here the National Register boundary detours from the parcel (see dashed line on boundary map) in order to approximate the historic east edge of Evergreen Farm and exclude additional land a descendent acquired east of historic Evergreen Farm. The National Register boundary continues north approximately 1575 feet, crossing through **Parcel 6803-15-0098, 6803-16-3096.00**, into the realigned **Jonestown Road right-of-way and road** (which intrudes slightly on the Evergreen Farm historic eastern boundary) and north to the southern point of parcel 6803-27-0424 located west of Jonestown road (Lat/Long #6). The boundary then follows the east parcel line of **Parcel 6803-07-1093** continuing north approximately 178 feet to the parcel's northeast corner (Lat/Long #7). The National Register boundary then proceeds west approximately 2,113 feet along the north boundary of Parcels **6803-17-3133.00** and **6803-07-1093.00** to the point of beginning (Lat/Long #1).

The National Register boundary, in total equals, encompasses 88 acres and includes:

- The entirety of Parcels **6803-07-1093.00, 6803-06-1210.00, Parcel 6803-05-5796.00, 6803-06-9250.00, 6803-16-1523.00, 6803-16-1703.00, 6803-17-3133.00;**
- includes portions of Parcels: **6803-15-0098.00, 6803-16-3096.00;**
- and includes portions of **Ploughboy Lane** and portions of **Jonestown Road and its right-of-way.**

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The described boundary is the historic boundary of Evergreen Farm. Additionally, the boundary of the archaeological site, 31 FY 1225, is also coterminous with this boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Martha B. Hartley and Michael O. Hartley
organization: Hartley & Hartley Consultants
street & number: PO Box 834
city or town: King state: NC zip code: 27021
e-mail michael.orion.hartley@gmail.com; mahartley@oldsalem.org
telephone: 336-287-1387
date: July 31, 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Evergreen Farm
Name of Property

Forsyth County, NC
County and State

Name of Property: Evergreen Farm

City or Vicinity: Winston-Salem

County: Forsyth

State: NC

Photographer: Martha B. Hartley

Date Photographed: 2017-2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 25. The inventory number is included in parenthesis in the photo description.

1. Jarvis House (#1). Exterior; oblique view to northwest.
2. Jarvis House (#1). Exterior; oblique view to southwest and core of 1896 house.
3. Jarvis House (#1). Interior; from east (front) room of 1896 house, view west to fireplace and beyond into west (rear) room.
4. Jarvis House (#1). Interior; living room from 1932 addition, view south to fireplace and flanking windows.
5. Jarvis House (#1). Interior; kitchen (built 1896), view to southwest corner with window and door; Jarvis shelled his corn at the right of the window (according to grandson Jack Hauser).
6. Farmyard from House (#1). View southeast from kitchen back door to Farmyard, including Well (#2), Gear Shed (#9), Hay & Feed Barn (#10), and archaeological feature area include wells (#6, 7), "Big Horse Stall" (#15), Three-Stall Barn (#16), "Old Barn" (#18), Corn Crib (#21), Exercise Lot (#20).
7. Privies. Exterior, view southwest; at right is "Closet and Bath Room" (#3) and at left is Privy (#4).
8. "Closet and Bath Room" (#3). Interior. View west to rear (west wall) with toilet, shelving, south window, flue in ceiling.
9. Date stone at Privy (#4). Date stone is part of step into entry door on east side of building.
10. House Yard. View east; from left: Meat House/Milk House (#5), Jarvis House (#1), "Closet and Bath Room" (#3), Well (#2), Privy (#4), archaeological resource Hog Pen (#26), partial view

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of Red Shed (#12). In foreground is drain tile under driveway for archaeological resource Yard Drain (#8).

11. Jarvis House (#1) and Farmyard. View south from front porch vicinity to Farmyard showing the east row, at left, anchored by the Gear Shed (#9) and the west row, at right, anchored by the Hay and Feed Barn (#10). Jonestown Road at far left. Archaeological resources include wells (#6, 7), "Big Horse Stall" (#15), Three-Stall Barn (#16), "Old Barn" (#18), Corn Crib (#21), Exercise Lot (#20).

12. Field south of Ploughboy Lane (#37) and Farmyard. View is north from north of pine tree plot. At right is Ploughboy Lane (#28) intersection with Jonestown Road. Out of frame at far left is Model T Shed (#11). Foreground is site of Barn (#17), one of two tobacco barns on property at purchase in 1894 which was replaced by Red Shed (#12), moved ca. 2000, and Model T Shed (#11), out of photo at left. Across Ploughboy Lane at left is Hay and Feed Barn (#10), middle is Jarvis House (#1), and right is Gear Shed (#9).

13. Model T Shed (#11). Exterior; oblique view to southwest showing vehicular double-door entry on north and pedestrian door and window on east. Pine tree plot in background.

14. Model T Shed (#11), Interior; view is northwest showing James Monroe Jarvis carpenter's bench where he did his work after 1911 when the building was constructed.

15. Farmyard. View northwest from Model T Shed (#11). In foreground is Ploughboy Lane (#28), in center is Red Shed (#12) and "Closet and Bath Room" (#3) with partial view of Jarvis and Johnnie Hauser House (#44). Partially visible at right are Meat House/Milk House (#5), Well (#2), and Jarvis House (#1). Open area in lawn in foreground includes archaeological features: Orchard (#24), Exercise Lot (#20), Cannery (#22), Car Shed (#23), and at left, Field immediately west of house and orchard (#34), Field northwest of the house on a small hill (#35), and at far left, Specimen Pecan Trees (#14) and Terrace cold frames and planting beds (#27).

16. Red Shed (#15). Interior; view north through vehicular double door. Shelving with "Evergreen Farm" stamped on curved ends along walls ties into rear storage shelving. Note orchard ladder hung on ceiling joists and ca. 1950 McCormick Farmall Cub tractor parked in bay.

17. House Yard/Farmyard. View southeast from Hauser House (#44). At far left is kitchen door of Jarvis House (#1) and left to right: Well (#2), Gear Shed (#9), Hay and Feed Barn (#10), "Closet and Bath Room" (#3), Privy (#4), and Red Shed (#15). Middle ground grass lawn with archaeological resources including Cannery (#22), Car Shed (#23), "Big Horse Stall" (#15), Three-Stall Barn (#16), "Old Barn" (#18), Frame Outbuilding (#19), Exercise Lot (#20), Corn Crib (#21).

18. Hog Pen (#26). Exterior; oblique view northwest showing shed roof over concrete basin. In background is Field northwest of house on a small hill (#35).

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19. Field immediately west of house and orchard (#34). View southwest across archaeological resource of Terrace cold frames and planting beds (#27), installed ca. 1910, toward Farm Pond (#32), built ca. 1955. Farm road to Water Hole (#29) in middle ground leads into Woodland west to Silas Creek (#39); Specimen pecan trees (#28) at right.

20. Farm Pond (#32). View east/northeast from dam to farmstead, center rear is Red Shed (#15) and at far right is Model T shed (#16). Mallard drake on pond, hen on nest at water's edge.

21. Water Hole (#31). View north/northwest across pool to path and specimen beech tree, in Woodlands west to Silas Creek (#39).

22. Woodlands west to Silas Creek (#39). View is northwest across Silas Creek to Jarvis land on other side and a western property line of Evergreen Farm.

23. Stone-lined embankment (#42) in Fields west of Ploughboy Lane (#36). View west/southwesterly into the embankment that was erosion control at head of drainage in Augusta Jones Jarvis inheritance land. Old farm road to right outside of view.

24. Farm Road to the "Bottom Field" (#30) through Woodlands south to the Bottom Field (#40). View is south into "Three Forks Farm" farm buildings which straddle the road and were built by James Monroe Jarvis's grandson Jack Hauser. At left: RV Shed (#47), Wood Working Shop (#48), and Horse Barn (#49). Partially visible at right: Woodshed (#51) and Shop/Shed (#52).

25. Bottom Field (#38), view southeast toward Little Creek with cultivated garden plot, and an eastern property line of Evergreen Farm.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

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The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

Evergreen Farm
1532 Jonestown Road
Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, NC

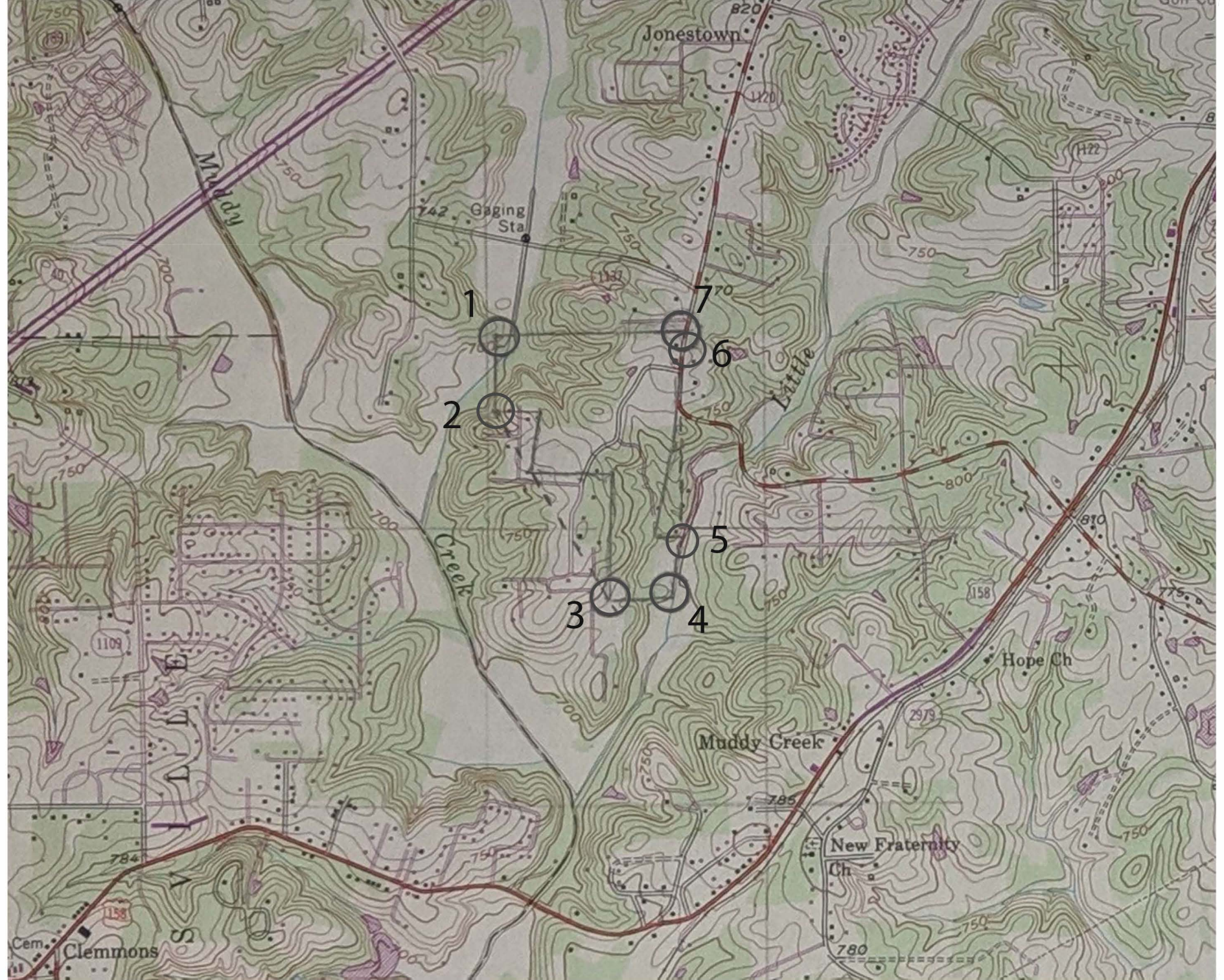
National Register of Historic Places
Location Map

FY00259
and
31 FY 122

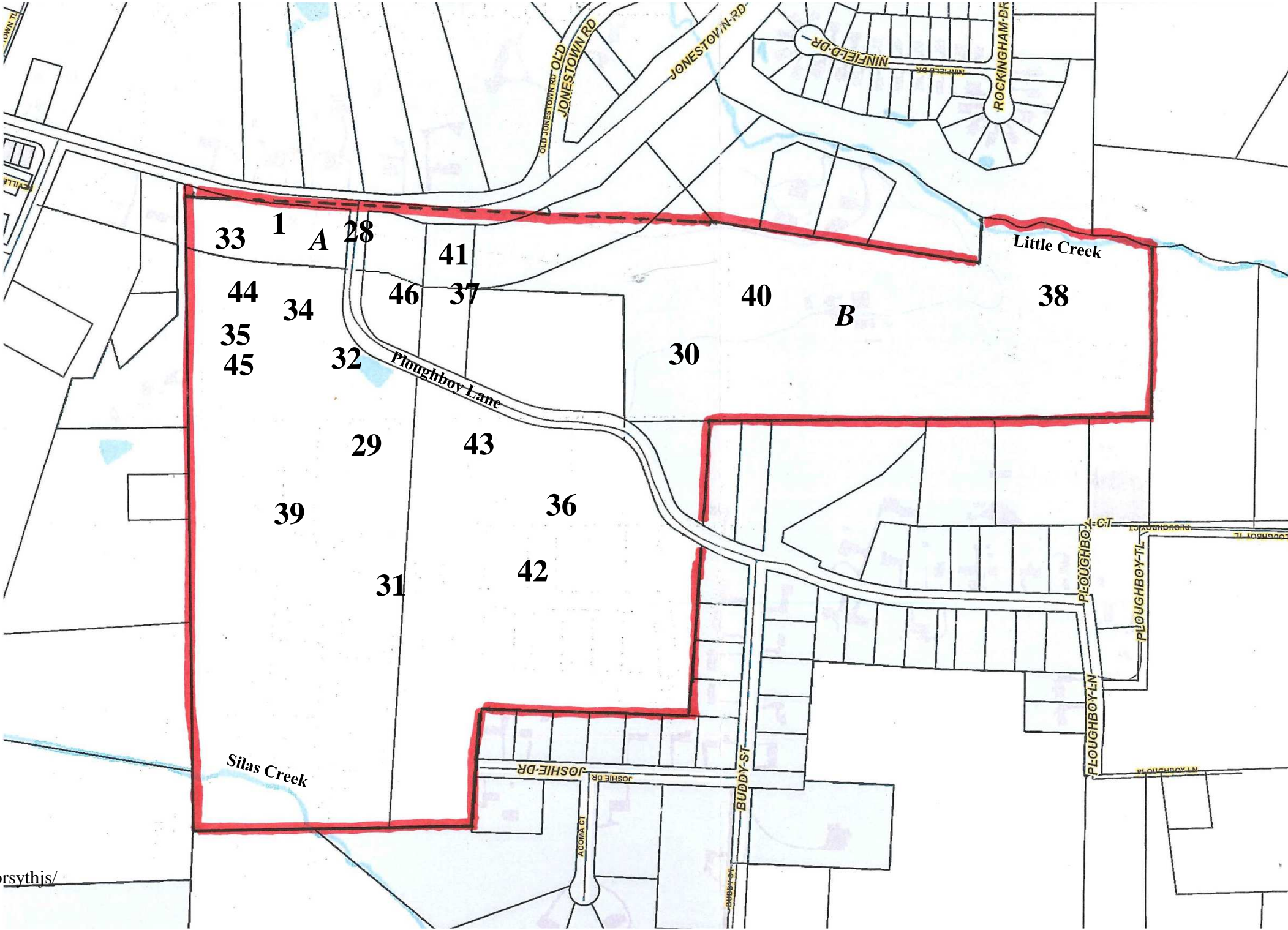
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- 3) 36.034627, -80.350422
- 4) 36.034644, -80.348532
- 5) 36.036198, -80.348216
- 6) 36.042937, -80.348141
- 7) 36.043445, -80.348109

Base Map:
USGS Winston-Salem West, N.C.
N3600-W8015/7.5
1950
Photorevised 1971



1. Jarvis House
- A. House Yard and Farmyard
(see detail map)
28. Ploughboy Lane
29. Farm road to Water Hole
30. Farm Road to “Bottom Field”
31. Water Hole
32. Farm Pond
33. Field north of and adjacent to house
34. Field immediately west of house
and orchard
35. Field northwest of house and
on small hill
36. Fields west of Ploughboy Lane
37. Fields south of Ploughboy Lane
38. “Bottom Field”
39. Woodland west to Silas Creek
40. Woodlands south to the “Bottom Field”
41. Markland House ruin (general proximity)
42. Stone-lined embankment
43. Claude’s Campsite
44. Jarvis and Johnnie Hauser House
45. Shed
46. Jack and Jane Hauser Shore House
- B. “Three Forks Farm” (Jack Hauser)



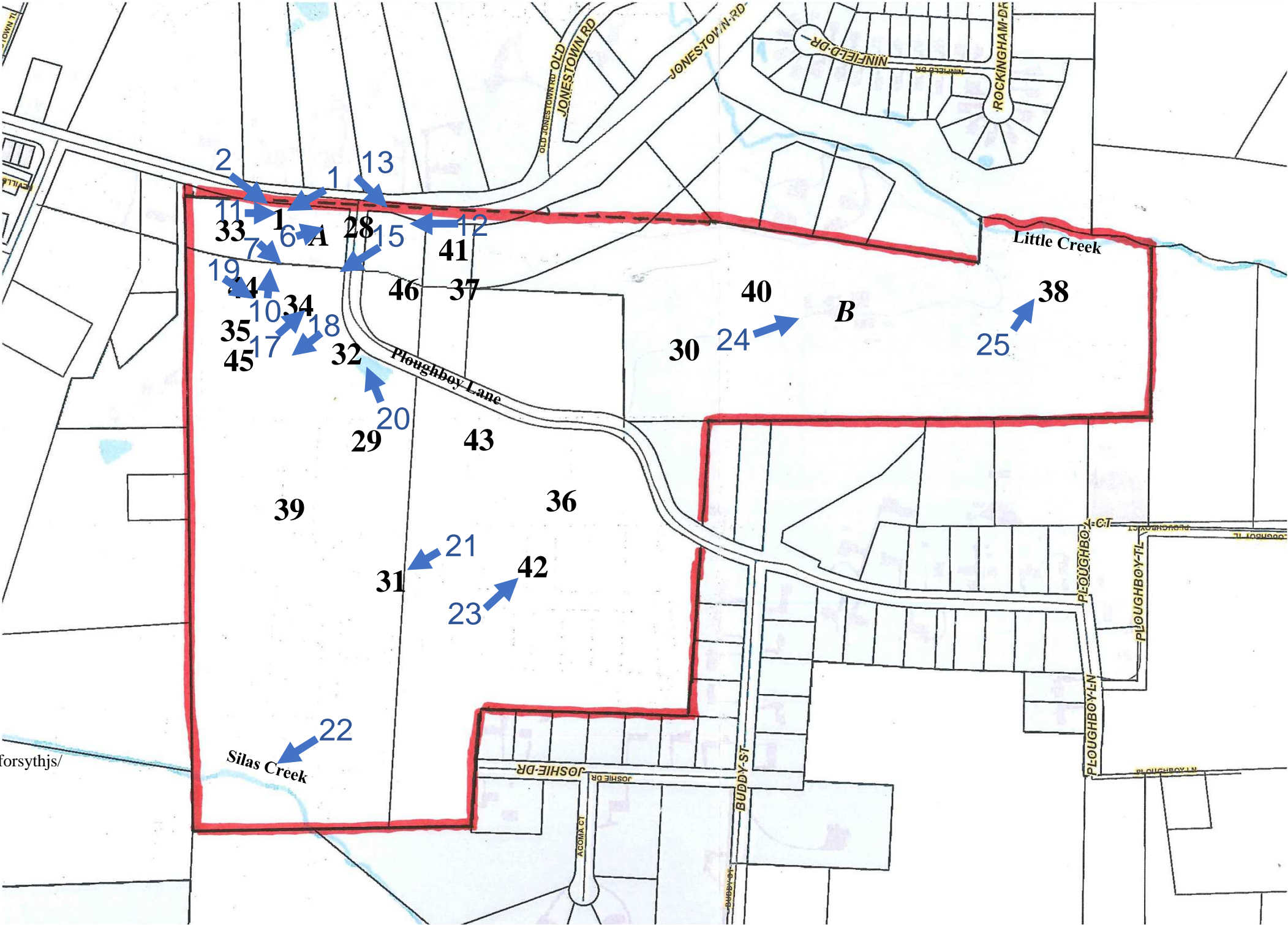
North

Base Map:
Forsyth County GIS, maps.co.forsyth.nc.us/forsythjs/
Accessed: April 26, 2018 (MBH 7-31-19)

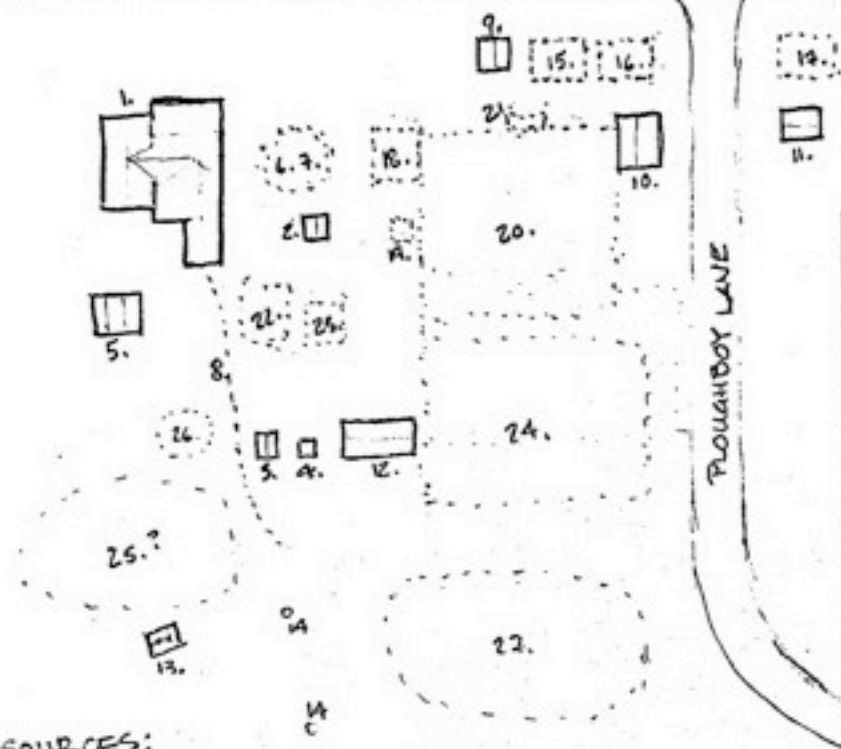
Evergreen Farm
Photo Key Map

← North

Base Map:
Forsyth County GIS, maps.co.forsyth.nc.us/forsythjs/
Accessed: April 26, 2018 (MBH 7-31-19)



JONESTOWN ROAD



EVERGREEN FARM
HOUSE YARD AND FARMYARD
— EXTANT BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES
.... ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

BASED ON INTERVIEWS WITH
JM JARVIS GRANDSON JACK HAUSER,
SKETCH MAPS BY JACK HAUSER,
JM JARVIS PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM,
1950 AERIALS, OBSERVATION

RESOURCES:

1. JARVIS HOUSE
2. WELL
3. "CLOSET & BATHROOM"
4. PRIVY
5. MEAT HOUSE/MILK HOUSE
6. FIRST WELL
7. SECOND WELL
8. YARD DRAIN
9. GEAR SHED
10. HAY & FEED BARN
11. MODEL T SHED
12. RED SHED
13. HOG PEN
14. PECAN TREES

15. "BIG HORSE STALL"
16. THREE-STALL BARN
17. BARN
18. "OLD BARN"
19. FRAME OUTBUILDING
20. EXERCISE LOT
21. CORN CRIB
22. CANNERY
23. CAR SHED
24. ORCHARD
25. DRAIN LINES
26. HOG PEN

27. TERRACE COLD FRAMES
& PLANTING BEDS

← NORTH
MB HARTLEY
7.30.2019