

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of property

historic name Fisher, John, House

other names/site number Fisher-Cruse House

2. Location

street & number 3850 East Ridge Road not for publication N/A

city or town Salisbury vicinity X

state North Carolina code NC county Rowan code 159 zip code 28144

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official State Historic Preservation Officer Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<u> </u> entered in the National Register <u> </u> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<u> </u> determined eligible for the National Register <u> </u> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<u> </u> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<u> </u> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<u> </u> other (explain): _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Fisher, John, House
Name of Property

Rowan County, NC
County and State

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	5	buildings
1	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
2	6	Total

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

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling
DOMESTIC secondary structures

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY / Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite
roof METAL
walls Weatherboard
Flush Board
other BRICK
WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1848

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

Fisher, John, House
Name of Property

Rowan County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.47 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing
1 _____
2 _____

Zone Easting Northing
3 _____
4 _____
 See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura A. W. Phillips, Architectural Historian

organization N/A date June 1, 2024

street & number 59 Park Boulevard telephone 336-727-1968

city or town Winston-Salem state NC zip code 27127

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name James William and Linda Lee Bailey

street & number 3850 East Ridge Road telephone 704/640-9471

city or town Salisbury state NC zip code 28144

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

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

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Fisher, John, House
Rowan County, North Carolina

7. DESCRIPTION:

SUMMARY AND SETTING:

The John Fisher House is located at 3850 East Ridge Road in the vicinity (northeast) of the historic town of Salisbury in Rowan County, North Carolina. Its quiet rural setting of 8.47 acres near the east end of East Ridge Road not far west of the Yadkin River and immediately east of where Grubb Ferry Road abuts Ridge Road has helped the property maintain the bucolic, agricultural appearance associated with it for nearly one and three-quarters centuries. Approaching the property from the west along Ridge Road, one first confronts a deeply wooded stretch along the north side of the road—part of Fisher family land since the nineteenth century—which today provides a buffer against houses or other potential development to the west. Continuing eastward from the woods, a buck-and-rail fence lines the front of the property's yard nearly to the house. Tall cedar trees announce the front of the house, beyond which a long gravel drive leads northeast from Ridge Road all the way to the rear of the property. East of the gravel drive, a post-and-rail fence encircles a large field with a large log barn north of the field's center. East of the fenced field, beyond the current Fisher property, the land becomes primarily wooded leading toward the Yadkin River. The Fisher House and outbuildings other than the barn and the well house are all located between the gravel drive east of the house and the woods on the west side of the property.

The primary feature of the property is the John Fisher House, believed to have been built by 1850 (see historical background). Vernacular in form with a two-room hall-and-parlor plan and a side-gable roof, the one-and-a-half-story timber-frame dwelling nevertheless abounds with consistently applied Greek Revival-style detailing copied from Asher Benjamin's *Practical House Carpenter*. A one-story, two-room, kitchen and dining room joins the main house at its northwest corner. Possibly built ca. 1830, judging from its architectural features, it was drawn up by oxen, reportedly from near the river, and attached to the Fisher House after the original, separate kitchen burned (date unknown).

Outbuildings, both domestic and agricultural, were always associated with the Fisher House, which was the seat of a farm. Over time, these deteriorated and were replaced or modified after 1988 by the current owners. Today there are six, moving roughly from east to west: a log barn, a well house, a corncrib, a log cabin now used as a guest house, a log workshop, and an arbor. Although these contribute to the agricultural character of the property, for various reasons—age, relocation, modification (see full description)—they do not contribute to the historic character of the property.

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Fisher, John, House
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NARRATIVE:

John Fisher House: ca. 1848

One contributing building

Exterior

Located at the front and center of the property facing East Ridge Road, the John Fisher House is the most significant feature of the nominated property. The straightforward, timber-frame dwelling rests on granite piers from a quarry near the Yadkin River about a quarter mile from the house believed to have been owned by John Fisher. The exterior walls are sheathed with plain, heart-pine weatherboards and have never been painted. Instead, in the last several decades at least, they have been covered with a protective oil, increasing the dark brown of the wood. The house is sheltered by a broad, side-gable roof with widely overhanging eaves finished with a boxed and molded cornice. The main roof as well as all secondary roofs of the overall house are sheathed with 5-V metal, but white oak shingles, discovered during work on the roof, previously covered the roof of the main part of the house. Each side of the house is identical. At the top of each plain cornerboard is a decorative Greek key block. At the center of each side is a single, stepped-shoulder, exterior brick chimney. Each uses a very irregular common bond of ten or eleven rows of stretchers to one row of headers. Windows on either side of the house match with two on the first floor and two on the upper half story, all flanking each chimney. The lower windows are six-over-nine sash, while the upper windows are six-over-three sash. All have Greek Revival-style fluted surrounds with cornerblocks. According to the present owners, these windows and all others of the original part of the house are original, although some of the glass has been replaced.

A porch covered by a shed roof of shallow pitch projects from the front of the house. The porch roof, which has a boxed cornice with a middle bead and an upper molding, extends all the way to the east and west ends of the main body of the house, where it covers weatherboarding on the outermost two feet at each end. Within the weatherboarded areas of the façade is the twenty-four-foot-long functional porch, which in many ways is treated like an interior space to give the feel of another room. Three granite steps lead up to the center bay of the three-bay porch. Hefty, chamfered wood posts with plain bases and curved classical caps define the bays, and a half-chamfered post abuts the porch wall at each end. Connecting the posts is a railing with square-in-section balusters fit between a shaped handrail and a rounded bottom rail. The porch wall replicates that of an interior wall of the two main rooms of the house. The wall is flush-sheathed with a baseboard at the bottom and a molded cornice across the top. The center-bay door is a typical two-panel Greek Revival door with fluted surrounds and cornerblocks at the top and plinths at the bottom. The two flanking windows—both six-over-nine sash like those on the first story at the sides of the house—have cornerblocks and fluted surrounds that continue to the baseboard with a heavy sill and a panel formed beneath the window.

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At the rear of the house, a shed roof of the same pitch as the front porch roof covers an original weatherboarded room at the northeast corner of the house and what was originally a back porch, now enclosed, from the west end of the shed room westward to the northwest corner of the main house. What had been the open back porch was enclosed after the current owners purchased the property in 1988. The shed room has a single, six-over-six, sash window on its north wall, and its original exterior door—now part of the interior of the house because of the enclosure of the porch—is on its west wall. That door, like the others in the house, is a two-panel door with a fluted surround and cornerblocks. Glass panels fill the outer space of what had been an open porch west of the shed room, and a glass door, aligned with the front door of the house and the rear door of the living room, is positioned just west of the enclosed shed room within the space that had originally been an open porch. A low walk bordered by a split-rail fence along its north side borders the rear shed room. North of it is a sunken herb garden.

The second part of the John Fisher House is the one-story, two-room building that was pulled by oxen, believed to have been from near the Yadkin River, to the main house and joined to its northwest corner to serve as its kitchen and dining room after the original detached structure burned. The original kitchen is believed to have been located nearby at the present site of the arbor. When the former kitchen burned is not known. Nor is the date of construction of the present kitchen/dining room. However, judging from its form and detailing, the present structure added to the Fisher House was likely built ca. 1830. Like the main house, the dining room-kitchen is sheathed with heart pine weatherboarding, and it has a side-gable roof, though its roof pitch is somewhat higher than that of the main house. Unlike the widely overhanging eaves of the main house, the kitchen-dining room has flush gable ends and boxed front and rear cornices. A single brick chimney rises at the west end of the kitchen with stepped shoulders and what appears to be one row of headers among countless rows of stretchers. The north and south sides of the structure are symmetrical, each having a central batten door and flanking six-over-six sash windows, all with molded surrounds with the corners cut on the diagonal. On the north side, a wood ramp with a plain wood railing crosses over a low-lying area to reach the door.

Interior

The interior of the main house includes one-and-a-half stories—the main, first floor, and the upper, two-room half story finished some years later. Although the exterior of the main body of the house is symmetrical, with the central front door flanked by evenly spaced windows and symmetrical side elevations with chimneys and windows, the interior is not exactly symmetrical. It follows the vernacular hall-and-parlor, two-room plan so that the interior north-south partition separating the two primary rooms runs just east of the front door, making the living room slightly larger than the bedroom. The door between the two rooms is at the center of the partition wall. The first-floor interior floors, walls, ceilings and trim are all heart pine, and the floors, walls, and

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ceilings are flush-sheathed. They have never been painted, giving them a rich, lustrous appearance. According to family history, twice a year they used lambs' wool to rub down the walls, and the wool's natural lanolin left a luxurious appearance. Despite carrying a vernacular form, the first floor of the Fisher House displays Greek Revival-style detailing drawn from Asher Benjamin's highly popular *The Architect, or Practical House Carpenter* (commonly referred to as *Practical House Carpenter*), first published in 1830.

The baseboards that encircle the rooms consist of a single board that rises to the height of the plinth of the door surrounds, capped by an ovolo with bead. Encircling the ceilings are three-part cornices composed of an ogee with bead, a coved band, and a quarter round.

All doors express the Greek Revival style with their two panels and borrow their fluted surrounds and plain cornerblocks and plinths from Asher Benjamin's Plate XXVII. The window surrounds are identical to those of the doors, except that, like those on the front porch, they have a panel that runs from the window to the baseboard with the window sill being the same width as the baseboard and the recessed panel between the two being surrounded by the same ovolo with bead molding that forms the cap of the baseboard.

The main body of the Fisher House has two mantels, both of which are fine examples of the Greek Revival style. The living room mantel, the one intended to be seen most by visitors to the house, copies the stately mantel shown on Benjamin's Plate L. It has a plain shelf and a simple frieze with a projecting rectangular center block. Its most distinguishing feature is the vertically oriented Greek key found at each outer edge of the frieze. The Greek keys project slightly out from the reeded pilasters on either side of the mantel on which they rest. The pilasters are slightly convex, giving more of a suggestion of a column than flat, fluted pilasters would. (This can be clearly seen when compared with the base of the fluted pilasters of the adjacent windows.) Within the frieze and the pilasters, a board with an inner bead separates the mantel from the fireplace itself.

The bedroom mantel is also drawn from Asher Benjamin's collection of designs, but this time not from a mantel, but from an architrave, or door and window surround, Plate XLVIII. Simpler than the living room mantel, it has a plain shelf, a slightly convex, reeded frieze and pilasters, and cornerblocks that recess to a small block in the center. (Instead of receding, Benjamin's cornerblocks project to a point in the center.) At the base of each pilaster is a plain plinth, and as with the living room mantel, a plain board with an inner-edge bead separates the mantel from the fireplace itself.

At the rear of the living room, a door in line with the front door opens to the back porch. Once on the porch, immediately to the right (east) is a two-panel door with the same surround as all the doors within the two main rooms. It opens to the shed room, which originally may have been an additional bedroom or, traditionally, a preacher's room or an overnight guest room. In the twentieth century, year unknown, it was converted to a bathroom. A secondary, multi-

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horizontal-panel door, enters the bathroom from the bedroom. Within the bathroom next to the main door on the north, is a closet with a six-panel door with a plain surround. The bathroom has a tile floor, a tile lower half-wall, a papered upper wall, and a painted wood ceiling. At the northeast corner is a tile-lined shower, at the center of the room on the north wall is a standing sink, and across from the sink is the toilet. Outside the bathroom to the west, the shed porch, enclosed since 1988, continues until it abuts the dining room/kitchen block of the house. The enclosed porch has a wood-enframed glass door, in line with the door to the living room, that opens to the exterior. West of the door are three wood-framed full-height glass panels. Otherwise, the floor, ceiling, and walls are wood-sheathed.

The stair to the upper floor rises, half-enclosed, from the northwest corner of the living room. Beneath the south side of the stair, a short two-panel door opens to a small closet. The back side of the door shows well the hand-planed panels and the mortise-and-tenon framing around it. The stair rises along the north wall of the living room. Four open steps rise from the east to a two-panel door, which encloses the rest of the stair. From the door, five enclosed steps rise to the west to a landing. From there, the stair makes an angle turn to the south and continues up four more steps, landing on the upper floor. A modern round handrail rises with the enclosed east-west steps. At the top of the stair, a vertical post, a heavy horizontal rail across the top, and a thin horizontal rail about halfway down the vertical post runs along the edge of the upper-floor hall adjacent to the stair well.

Initially, the upper floor may have consisted of no more than unpainted floor boards and wall boards and exposed ceiling joists and other framing creating a single large space though not as large as the two first-floor rooms combined. At some point in the twentieth century, perhaps between ca. 1900 and ca. 1930, the upper floor was remodeled to create more individual rooms. The flooring remains, unpainted as on the lower story, and the boarding of the outer walls remains, but painted. All the other surfaces on the upper floor are also painted. The divider walls or added walls are all beaded board. Ceilings have been created by enclosing the timber roof framing with fiber board (attached with battens) that curve according to the shape formed by the ceiling joists and rafters. A hall leads from the stair to the east. South of the hall, a door with six horizontal panels opens to a room now used as an office. Just to the east and on the north side of the hall, a six-panel door opens to a closet under the eaves. At the east end of the hall, a five-panel door opens to a bedroom, the largest room on the upper floor. The most extraordinary feature of the upper floor is found in the east bedroom, where on a glass pane in the northeast window is the etching of a fish with its open mouth emitting bubbles—an altogether appropriate image for the home of John Fisher.

Because it dates from a different time and was for a different use, the interior of the two-room dining room/kitchen wing at the northwest corner of the Fisher House is physically treated differently. At the southeast corner, the dining room connects to the enclosed porch of the main

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house through a two-panel door with a plain surround. This Greek Revival reference ties the attached building to the stylistic theme of the main house and doubtless was added when the kitchen/dining room was joined to the main house. Within the dining room and kitchen there is no more evidence of the Greek Revival. The dining room has unpainted wood walls and floor. The wood ceiling is painted but exhibits evidence where the paint has worn off. More importantly, this is evidence of a family tradition concerning the ceiling. During Stoneman's Raid late in the Civil War, farmers in the area were concerned about scavenging by Union troops. One response by the Fisher family was to hide their salted meat above the dining room. Deposits of salt and fat from the stored meat soaked into the wood, leaving the marks seen today, which the present owners chose not to overpaint during their restoration in the late 1980s. At that time, they discovered the meat hooks and chains still attached to the rafters. Near the north end of the partition wall between the two rooms, a heavy batten door with five painted vertical boards on the west side and heavy, unpainted, horizontal battens on the east side provides passage between the dining room and the larger kitchen. Just within the kitchen with its painted walls are heavy batten doors on the north and south sides of the building. The door on the north side is unpainted on the north side, but painted on the south side, has seven vertical boards, three horizontal battens, and rose-head nails. (The south door is largely hidden behind cabinetry.) The walls in the kitchen are painted, and the hand-hewn ceiling joists are exposed. The kitchen fireplace is said to be original, but the present Federal-style mantel came from another house in Rowan County that no longer stands. It was added after 1988.

Outbuildings and Other Landscape Features:

Log Barn: 2004

The original barn was taken down in the 1960s. According to comments by family members, the present barn is close in appearance to the earlier barn. However, in 2004 it was moved by the present owners from the Shenandoah Valley and reconstructed on its present site. It is believed to date from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The large barn is constructed of half-dovetail logs that rest on granite piers taken from the earlier barn. There is a center passage, a broad, 5-V-metal gable roof with a wide overhang across the south side, and the east, west, and north sides are wrapped in vertical boards.

One noncontributing building

Well House: ca. 1991

The well house stands on the east side of the Fisher House driveway. Extra logs from building the nearby log cabin on the property were used to form the base for the building, and siding from a chicken house was used to cover the rest. The steep, front-gable roof that has a deep projection in the front is sheathed with 5-V metal. Tall cornerposts and a cross post support the front of the

One noncontributing building

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overhanging roof. The front gable shelters the well, which is enclosed in a boxed wood frame. A broad open shed extends from the east side of the well house.

Corncrib: original date unknown, remodeled 1995

One noncontributing building

The original date of the corncrib is not known. However, in 1995 the present owners sheathed it in weatherboards, wanting to use the building for storage. In so doing, they changed its character, for although it looks like a typical farm outbuilding, it no longer looks like a corncrib, which would have had open, lath-like siding. The building rests on granite piers, is rectangular in shape, has weatherboard siding, has a front-gable roof sheathed with 5-V metal, a batten door at the gable end, and an adjacent window with a board shutter. On the north side is a partially open shed.

Log Cabin: 1988

One noncontributing building

At the same time the present owners purchased the Fisher House (1988), a bypass was being built south of Concord, and in the process, a log house was to be demolished. Instead, the Baileys acquired the cabin and moved it to their new property in Rowan County. The cabin was two stories and was meant for storing food. The Baileys wanted a one-story cabin, and they converted it to a one-story guest house located not far behind (north of) the Fisher House. The guest house is made of half-dovetail logs. It has a side-gable roof sheathed with 5-V metal and has wide overhangs at the gable ends. A door is in the center of each long side and a window is at each gable end. At the north end is a stone chimney with a brick stack. A porch with a shed roof supported by pine poles projects from the east side of the house. Granite blocks support the porch floor.

Shop: 1992

One noncontributing building

Northwest of the other buildings on the property is a small log workshop. It had been an existing structure on nearby West Ridge Road that had been dismantled. Bill Bailey was given the logs if he would move them, which he did, thereafter building the workshop for his own use. The small, V-notched log building rests on granite piers and has a front-gable roof sheathed with 5-V metal. The roof extends out over the south end supported by log plates. The gable ends are covered with board and batten siding. A batten door on the south end has wrought iron strap hinges, and a window is on the west side. A brick chimney rises at the north end. A shed covered by vertical boards on its north and south sides extends from the east side of the workshop.

Arbor: 1992

One non-contributing structure

Northwest of the Fisher House is an arbor built on the original site of the detached kitchen that burned, date unknown. Built by the present owners in 1992, the arbor has a floor of granite

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rocks, above which a frame holds a heavy growth of vines. Openings are on each side. At the center is a massive granite well cap from an old plantation site given to the Baileys by Leo Wallace. With its covering of vines, the arbor makes a shady place for outdoor seating.

Site: ca. 1848

One contributing site Although it is no longer actively farmed, the 8.47 acres that remain with the John Fisher House continue to convey the rural agricultural setting it has always had—along a country road, uphill west of the Yadkin River, and near the northeastern boundary of Rowan County. A stand of trees west of the house adds to its sense of isolation, while to the east of the house, a gravel drive leads deep into the property and its various buildings. In addition to the six outbuildings and structures accompanying the Fisher House, there is a variety of smaller features located around the property that together add to its rural character. There are fences—a buck-and-rail fence in front of the house and a post-and-rail fence surrounding the barn and associated field—and paths that lead from behind the house to the arbor, the guest house, and a gravel parking area. There are features related to animals, such as the dog house (1991) with its broad metal roof with overhanging roof eaves; a bee box shed (1990s) consisting of posts with a shallow gable roof to protect the bee boxes and a shelf on which to put them; and both a bird feeder on a tall metal pole (1990), and a blue bird house—a wood house on a wood pole with a slanted roof with rocks to hold the roof in place. There is also a metal clothes line located north of the arbor, consisting of two T-shaped metal poles, one at each end, with clothes lines between the two. Present by 1988 when the current owners purchased the property, it suggests domestic activities at the property at an earlier time. All these features combine to create an appropriate rural setting for the John Fisher House.

Integrity Assessment:

The Fisher House maintains remarkably strong integrity in multiple areas. It retains its original location and a setting that continues to give the appearance of its historic use as the seat of a long-time family farm. The design of the house on both exterior and interior remains remarkably intact with original materials and workmanship evident. Lastly, the house maintains feelings and associations tied to original owner John Fisher and his descendants who retained ownership of the house from the time it was built until it was sold out of the family in 1986, all the while preserving its architectural character. These feelings and associations tied with the Fisher family have remained evident during the ownership of the property since 1988 as the current owners have maintained the house in excellent condition, establishing protective covenants for its preservation with the Historic Salisbury Foundation.

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Rowan County, North Carolina

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

SUMMARY:

The John Fisher House in rural Rowan County meets Criterion C for listing in the National Register for its local architectural significance. The Greek Revival-style farmhouse of vernacular hall-and-parlor form demonstrates the use of architectural pattern books of the period, especially Asher Benjamin's popular *Practical House Carpenter*, to provide consistent decorative treatment on both exterior and interior. Although the John Fisher House is a country dwelling of modest size—only one-and-a-half stories—it is replete with pattern book detailing. Part of its significance lies in its demonstration of the sustained influence and use of architectural pattern books for building country houses, especially in the North Carolina Piedmont, during the mid-nineteenth century. The period of significance for the unusually well-preserved house with its high degree of physical integrity is ca. 1848, the date of construction noted by family tradition that fits within Fisher's 1842 purchase of the land on which the house stands and the 1850 U. S. census, which provides information strongly suggesting that the house had been built by that time.

On January 27, 1842, prominent Rowan County landowner Michael Brown sold John Fisher (1812-1889) 125 acres on the west side of the Yadkin River. At the time, Fisher and his wife, Sophie, were living in neighboring Cabarrus County, but by 1850, they were settled in Rowan County, where Fisher had a farm of 125 acres, and the couple had five children living at home. Over the next several decades, like other farmers, the Fishers saw the value of their farm follow the economy of the times before and after the Civil War. In all, however, Fisher tended to be one of the more prosperous among the farmers in his area.

In 1874, the Fishers' youngest daughter, Mary (1849-1930), married Alexander Monroe Cruse (1850-1939), and with the help of John Fisher selling Cruse several small tracts of land that he extracted from his own land, the young couple settled in a log house on the property adjacent to Fisher's. After John Fisher died, if not before, the Cruses moved into the Fisher family home. Subsequent to Cruse's death in 1939, the Fisher House remained with descendant ownership and occupancy until being sold out of the family in 1986. As the family owners had before them, the current owners have valued the architectural character of the John Fisher House and have worked to preserve it since 1988, including placing preservation covenants with Historic Salisbury Foundation, Inc. on the house and its fine Greek Revival-style detailing drawn primarily from Asher Benjamin's *Practical House Carpenter*.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The history of the John Fisher House is relatively straightforward, having been the home of John Fisher and his descendants from the time he built the house, probably ca. 1848, until family members sold it well over a century later in 1986. And yet, even with the recorded documentation that exists and family tradition, that history is not totally clear, starting with the year in which the house was built.

On January 27, 1842, prominent Rowan County landowner Michael Brown sold John Fisher (1812-1889) 125 acres heading west from the Yadkin River for \$600. At the time, Fisher was listed as living in Cabarrus County. There he had married Sophie (or Sophia) File in 1837. Between 1842 and 1859, Fisher added to his acreage in Rowan County through several additional transactions, but the 1842 purchase seems to have been his primary, home, tract.¹

Although John and Sophie Fisher were living in Cabarrus County at the time of his 1842 land purchase, census records show that by 1850 they were living in Rowan County, where he was listed as a farmer, and they were listed with a family of five children. It seems highly likely that their house had been constructed by that time.² A note in a family scrapbook gives the date of construction as 1848 but does not back up that assertion with any hard evidence. Still, the Greek Revival decorative features on both the exterior and interior of the house drawn largely from Asher Benjamin's *Practical House Carpenter*, first published in 1830, make a construction date of the late 1840s entirely plausible. [See Architecture Context for an in-depth discussion of the architectural character of the Fisher House.]

According to the Agricultural Schedule for the 1850 census, in that year Fisher's 125 acres were divided up into forty acres of improved land and eighty-five acres of unimproved land, the whole valued at \$600. One enslaved person was also listed.³ By 1850, the Fishers had five children: George H. – 12; Livine (Levina) – 11; Margaret C. – 6; Sarah – 3; and Mara (Mary) – 0 (baby). Sophie Fisher must have died soon thereafter, for on December 23, 1852, John Fisher married Anna (or Ann) Smith. John and Anna did not add additional children to their family, and in the 1860 census, all five who had been listed in 1850 were still listed.⁴

The 1860 census listed John Fisher as a farmer whose real estate was valued at \$2,250 and personal estate was valued at \$2,779.⁵ The Agricultural Schedule for that year's census

¹ North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011, John Fisher; Rowan County Deeds, especially Deed Book 35, p. 497.

² United States Federal Census, 1850.

³ Jo White Linn, *1850 Census of Rowan County, North County: A Genealogical Compilation of All Six Schedules*, 1992.

⁴ North Carolina Index to Marriage Bonds, 1741-1868; United States Federal Census, 1850 and 1860.

⁵ United States Federal Census, 1860.

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indicates that the value of Fisher's real estate was equal to the cash value of his farm. However, it is not clear what was included within the value of his personal estate. The Agricultural Schedule reveals the nature of John Fisher's farm at that time. He had seventy-five improved acres and seventy unimproved acres, and the value of his farm implements and machinery was \$150. His livestock included three horses, five milch cows, twelve "other" cattle, sixteen sheep, and seven swine with a total value of \$609. Animal-related products for the year included thirty pounds of wool, 200 pounds of butter, six pounds of beeswax, and sixty pounds of honey. The value of animals slaughtered equaled \$250. Crops grown included 366 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of Indian corn, eighty bushels of oats, 1,800 pounds of tobacco, ten bushels of peas and beans, fifteen bushels of Irish potatoes, and fifty bushels of sweet potatoes. Orchard products were valued at \$20 and market garden produce was valued at \$15. In addition, homemade manufactures (types unknown) were valued at \$25. By way of comparison, of the twenty-nine other farmers enumerated on the same page with John Fisher in 1860, ten reported more improved acres than did he. Interestingly, at the same time, Fisher grew nearly twice as many pounds (1,800 to 1,000) of tobacco as did the next highest tobacco grower among all the farmers listed on his page.⁶ According to the Slave Schedule for 1860, John Fisher maintained one twenty-four-year-old enslaved woman, the same as in 1850.⁷ He clearly was not using enslaved people to assist with his farming activities.

It appears that sometime between 1860 and 1865, John Fisher lost his second wife, Anna, to death, for on October 25, 1865, he married his third, and last, wife, Leah Cruse. She was sixteen years younger than he, having been born in 1828.⁸ Two years later, in 1867, John and Leah added Minnie to their family. By the 1870 census, however, George and Margaret had moved out of the family home, and only Levinia, Sarah, Mary, and Minnie remained with their parents. The census for that year also suggests the toll that the Civil War years took on the Fisher family. In 1870, John Fisher's real estate value had dropped from \$2,250 to \$1,650, and his personal estate valued had dropped from \$2,779 to \$680—an especially sizeable drop.⁹ The Agriculture Schedule reveals in some detail the changes that had taken place in John Fisher's farm operation. He had few improved acres (70) and more unimproved acres (79), sixty-nine of which were woodlands. The value of farm implements and machinery had dropped from \$150 to \$125. The Fishers retained three horses, but the number of other livestock had diminished, except for swine, which had tripled. The value of all livestock was less than half what it had been in 1860. Only a little more than half the amount of wool was produced, while half the amount of

⁶ 1860 Agricultural Census Schedule in the County of Rowan in the State of North Carolina, Post Office Salisbury, p. 5

⁷ United States Federal Census, 1860 – Slave Schedules

⁸ North Carolina, U.S. Marriage Index, 1741-2004, Leah Cruse; United States Federal Census, 1870.

⁹ United States Federal Census, 1870.

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butter was made. No products were made from bees, but thirty-three gallons of molasses were made. Much less was earned from animals slaughtered. Less than half the amount of wheat was grown, while exactly half the amount of Indian corn was grown. At the same time, more bushels of oats were harvested. At this point, no Irish potatoes were grown, and only one-fifth of the sweet potatoes grown in 1860 were grown in 1870. No peas and beans were grown, nor was any tobacco, which had been a such a large crop in 1860. At the same time, new for the farm were two bales of cotton and five tons of hay. The Agriculture Schedule for 1870 estimated the value of all the production of the Fisher Farm as being \$925. Of the twenty-six other farms enumerated on the same page with John Fisher's farm, nine had a higher production value for the year.¹⁰

John Fisher was 68 years old when the 1880 census was recorded. He was still listed as a farmer, and he and his wife, Leah (51), had three children living at home: Levina – 41; Sarah – 33; and Minnie – 12.¹¹ With only nine other farmers sharing the same page of the Agriculture Schedule that year, it is more difficult to compare Fisher's farm with those in his area of the county. However, with even this small number it can be seen that his farm was among those of most value.¹² Perhaps of much greater interest is being able to compare the transition in the character and value of Fisher's farm over several decades, from 1860 through 1870 to 1880. This would have taken him through the pre-Civil War years in Rowan County when he would have been well settled with a nice home and a large family. The 1870 census reflects the difficult years, economically, during and after the Civil War when the value of property and goods dropped for everyone, and many farmers found themselves taking new directions. This certainly happened with John Fisher, as he saw the value of his property drop, the number of his livestock diminish, except for swine, and all of his crops be considerably less productive. By 1880, as Fisher was aging, the value of his farm still had not gained its 1870 level, much less its value in 1860. Still, certain areas, such as swine and chickens, were increasing in number, as were the eggs that came along with the chickens, and such crops as Indian corn and wheat were increasing dramatically. A new area of endeavor was orchards—both apple and peach—that were producing many bushels of fruit.¹³

One area of economic activity that may have helped support John Fisher was his granite quarry located about a quarter of a mile east of the house and around fifty yards from the Yadkin River. From it, according to family tradition, he quarried the piers that supported the house and may have quarried the granite used for a bridge over the Yadkin River.¹⁴ However, if so, Fisher's

¹⁰ 1870 Agricultural Census Schedule in Franklin Township, Rowan County, North Carolina, p. 7.

¹¹ United States Federal Census, 1880.

¹² 1880 Agricultural Census Schedule in Franklin Township, Rowan County, North Carolina, p. 16.

¹³ 1880 Agricultural Census Schedule in Franklin Township, Rowan County, North Carolina, p. 16.

¹⁴ Information from Bill and Lee Bailey, current owners of the house, who learned it from Fisher family members.

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quarry must not have been a large undertaking, for it was not included in the Industrial Schedules of the United States Census.

On January 8, 1874, John (and Sophie) Fisher's youngest daughter, Mary (1849-1930), married Alexander Monroe Cruse (1850-1939) at the Fisher home.¹⁵ In 1878 John and Leah Fisher sold son-in-law Alex Cruse two acres of land that they divided out of their own land. In 1881, they sold Cruse a little more than one additional acre that adjoined the two acres they had already sold him. In 1888 the Fishers added more land to what Cruse already had—twelve-and-a-quarter-plus acres and also another quarter acre. In 1885, the Fishers sold Cruse thirty-two acres that were not connected to the other tracts.¹⁶ According to family tradition, John Fisher built a log house on the connected property he had sold Cruse, and the Cruses lived there, down the road east of the Fisher house, until around 1889. Alex Cruse owned the log house well into the twentieth century. It still stands, but a later owner overbuilt it.¹⁷ According to the 1880 census, Alex and Mary Cruse had two daughters and a son—Sarah L., Carrie L., and George L. Alex was listed as a farmer, but the census also noted that he had "Disease of Kidney." His brother was also living with them to help with the farm work. The census enumeration sheet revealed that the Fisher family of five and the Cruse family of six lived in adjacent households at that time.¹⁸

On April 25, 1889, John Fisher died and was buried at Bethel Lutheran Church Cemetery. Leah Fisher followed him in death in 1904 and was buried in the same cemetery. John Fisher apparently did not leave a will, so his son-in-law, Alexander M. Cruse, along with George M. Barringer and J. A. Randleman, were appointed the executors and administrators of his estate.¹⁹ The division and distribution of Fisher's land is not clear. However, in May of 1930, surveyor C. I. Burkardt created a map showing A. M. Cruse's 62 ½ acres at that time located between the Yadkin River and what is now East Ridge Road. That acreage is half of the 125 acres that Michael Brown sold John Fisher in 1842. Later in May, Alex Cruse created a deed for the 62 ½ acres, which he conveyed to his daughter, Sarah L. (Cruse) Lentz. (Alex Cruse's wife, Mary, had died in February 1930.) However, two stipulations accompanied the deed: 1) Alex Cruse was to maintain a life estate in the property, and 2) the rents and profits from the property were to be used during the lifetime of Floyd Daniel Cruse (son of Alex and Mary Cruse) for his support and proper care. (Floyd lived until 1957.)²⁰

¹⁵ *Carolina Watchman* (Salisbury, N.C.), January 22, 1874.

¹⁶ Rowan County Deed Books 56 (p. 137); 61 (p. 172); 70 (p. 384); 66 (p. 113).

¹⁷ Davyd Foard Hood Architectural Survey notes. On file at State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

¹⁸ United States Federal Census, 1880 – A. M. Cruse.

¹⁹ Find a Grave Index, 1600-Current, John Fisher;

²⁰ Rowan County Deeds, Book 214, pp. 264-265.

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On April 6, 1939, Alexander Monroe Cruse died. He, too, was buried at Bethel Church Cemetery. Cruse's obituary claimed that he was a veteran Rowan farmer who was widely known and respected throughout the county. It added that he resided throughout most of his life at the old John Fisher place.²¹ Alex Cruse's daughter, Sarah "Sally" Cruse Lentz died one month before he did, in March 1939.

When Davyd Foard Hood conducted the architectural survey of Rowan County in 1976 and 1977, descendants of John Fisher still lived in the old Fisher homeplace and on its surrounding 62.5 acres near the Yadkin River. Marvin Cruse Lentz and Lucille Lentz were able to convey to Hood family history associated with the house and property.²²

In 1986 the Fisher House and surrounding acreage finally left family ownership when Robert C. Poole & Associates purchased 61.09 acres of the property.²³ On February 18, 1987, Robert C. Poole Associates sold 2.158 acres that included the core of the Fisher property with its house and outbuildings to Edward H. Clement.²⁴ Clement, a noted preservationist not only in Salisbury but in North Carolina, wanted to preserve the Fisher House on a long-term basis and therefore donated preservation covenants on it to the Historic Salisbury Foundation Inc. that would run in perpetuity with the ownership of the house.²⁵ In 1988, Edward and Nancy Clement sold the Fisher House and associated tract of 2.158 acres to James William and Linda Lee Bailey, and they have owned and preserved the house to the present (2024).²⁶ In 2022 the Baileys increased the size of their Fisher holdings to three tracts (treated as one) totaling 8.47 acres as calculated by the Rowan County Tax Office, all of which had originally been part of the Fisher property.²⁷ In 2024 the Baileys expanded their preservation covenants with Historic Salisbury Foundation Inc. to include the entire 8.47-acre current property.²⁸

THE JOHN FISHER HOUSE WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN MID-NINETEENTH-CENTURY ROWAN COUNTY AND THE USE OF ARCHITECTURAL PATTERN BOOKS

When Davyd Foard Hood conducted the architectural survey of Rowan County during 1976 and 1977, he found the John Fisher House in Franklin Township near the Yadkin River to

²¹ *The Salisbury (N.C.) Post*, April 6, 1939.

²² Davyd Foard Hood Architectural Survey notes. On file at State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

²³ Rowan County Deed Book 624, p. 926.

²⁴ Rowan County Deed Book 630, p. 448.

²⁵ Rowan County Deed Book 641, p. 493.

²⁶ Rowan County Deed Book 641, p. 555.

²⁷ Rowan County Deed Book 1412, p. 919.

²⁸ Rowan County Deed Book 1440, p. 601.

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be “one of the best preserved and least altered of Rowan’s smaller ante-bellum farm seats. . . .”²⁹ In fact, the house is rather unusual in that regard. The wealthy county seat of Salisbury possessed a large collection of architecturally impressive dwellings that carried over into the homes of many planters in the surrounding countryside during the late-eighteenth and, especially, nineteenth centuries. While these houses usually reflected vernacular forms of the periods in which they were built, they also typically expressed the latest architectural styles in their details.³⁰

Hood found many houses of note from the mid-nineteenth century, but of those, a group of seven, in particular, stand out when considering the John Fisher House. Most were built in the early-to-mid 1850s (Knox House, Hall Family House, Smith-Smithdeal-Rink House, and Brown-Coffin House), while others were probably built in the 1840s (Owen-Harrison House, Hartman-Linn House, and Heileg-Barnhardt House). All but one of these houses are two stories in height. The exception is the Hartman-Linn House, which is one-and-one-half stories. All reflect the Greek Revival style, and of the seven, at least four—the Knox House, Owen-Harrison House, Hartman-Linn House, and Smith-Smithdeal-Rink House—make use of designs in Asher Benjamin’s *Practical House Carpenter* in their woodwork.³¹ Several of the houses have particular features in common with the Fisher House. Like the Fisher House, the Brown-Coffin House in Salisbury exhibits exterior corner posts with a Greek key cap. Also in Salisbury, the Smith-Smithdeal-Rink House shares with the Fisher House interior two-panel doors and fluted door and window surrounds. Like the Fisher House, the Heileg-Barnhardt House in nearby Litaker Township has a front porch finished to reflect its use as an outdoor room. This was achieved by having a flush-sheathed wall and sash windows on either side of the central entrance with molded surrounds, upper corner blocks, plinths in the façade’s baseboard beneath the windows, and molded panels set below the windows—all as one would see on the interior.³²

Of the well-built houses in Rowan County during the mid-nineteenth century, most reflected to some degree the Greek Revival style and many of those made use of designs included in Asher Benjamin’s *Practical House Carpenter*. The John Fisher House was one of these houses, only it was small—one-and-one-half stories—and relatively modest. Only when the details of the exterior are viewed carefully, and the well-preserved interior is seen, all reflecting designs from Asher Benjamin’s *Practical House Carpenter*, can the architectural significance of the house be fully appreciated.

²⁹ Davyd Foard Hood, *The Architecture of Rowan County: A Catalogue and History of Surviving 18th, 19th, and Early 20th Century Structures* (Rowan County Historic Properties Commission, 1983), 195.

³⁰ Hood.

³¹ Hood, 115-116, 164-165, 339, 300, 169-170, 278-280, and 231. More examples can be seen in book.

³² Hood, 300, 339, and 231.

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Did John Fisher build his own house? Perhaps, but it is more likely that he engaged an area carpenter of good reputation to build it for him, or at least to help him. However, who that person was is not known. Some years ago, historian Carl Lounsbury abstracted from the 1850 Rowan County Census a listing of the numerous men involved in the building trades that year, including carpenters, brick masons, and even three stone cutters. About half were listed as living in Salisbury, while the others were living out in the county. There were clearly many from whom Fisher could choose.³³ However, although the builder's name will probably always remain in question, the sourcebook for the Greek Revival decorative work used with Fisher's house is clear—Asher Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter*.³⁴

Architectural pattern books had been brought to America from England during the colonial period to guide builders and were imported thereafter, but it was the work of two Americans, Owen Biddle (1774-1806) and Asher Benjamin (1773-1845), that had the greatest impact on the appearance of buildings in North Carolina and Rowan County, in particular, during the first half of the nineteenth century. Published plates provided models for finishing doors, door and window surrounds, mantels, cornices, wainscots, stair railing, newels, and other architectural features that can be seen throughout Rowan County on log, frame, and brick houses.³⁵

Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter* promulgated especially the Greek Revival style. First published in 1830, it was so popular that it was reprinted in seventeen editions through 1856. With his book, Benjamin sought to present features of the Grecian taste for the "use of workmen residing in the country," with instructions and illustrations "so plain and easy that a workman of ordinary capacity can make himself perfect master of the orders, without the aid of an instructor." It was common, especially in rural houses, for a builder to use a vernacular form and plan and to that apply selected decorative features drawn from Benjamin's book to suggest that he was aware of the latest taste.³⁶

John Fisher's house did just that. The main house, itself (not including the attached kitchen/dining room), is not unusual in its use of a vernacular form and plan: one-and-a-half stories, frame, with a two-room hall-and-parlor plan. What makes it stand out is its consistent and well-executed Greek Revival detailing taken directly from, or modified as needed from, Asher Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter*. In particular, the fluted door and window surrounds come from Benjamin's Plate XXVII, the living room mantel repeats Plate L—one of

³³ Hood, 356-357.

³⁴ Asher Benjamin, *The Architect, or Practical House Carpenter (1830)* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1988).

³⁵ Hood, 41-43

³⁶ Catherine W. Bishir, "Asher Benjamin's *Practical House Carpenter* in North Carolina," (*Carolina Comments* 27, no. 3, May 1979), 66-74.

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Benjamin's most popular designs — (see below) and the bedroom mantel derives from Plate XLVIII.

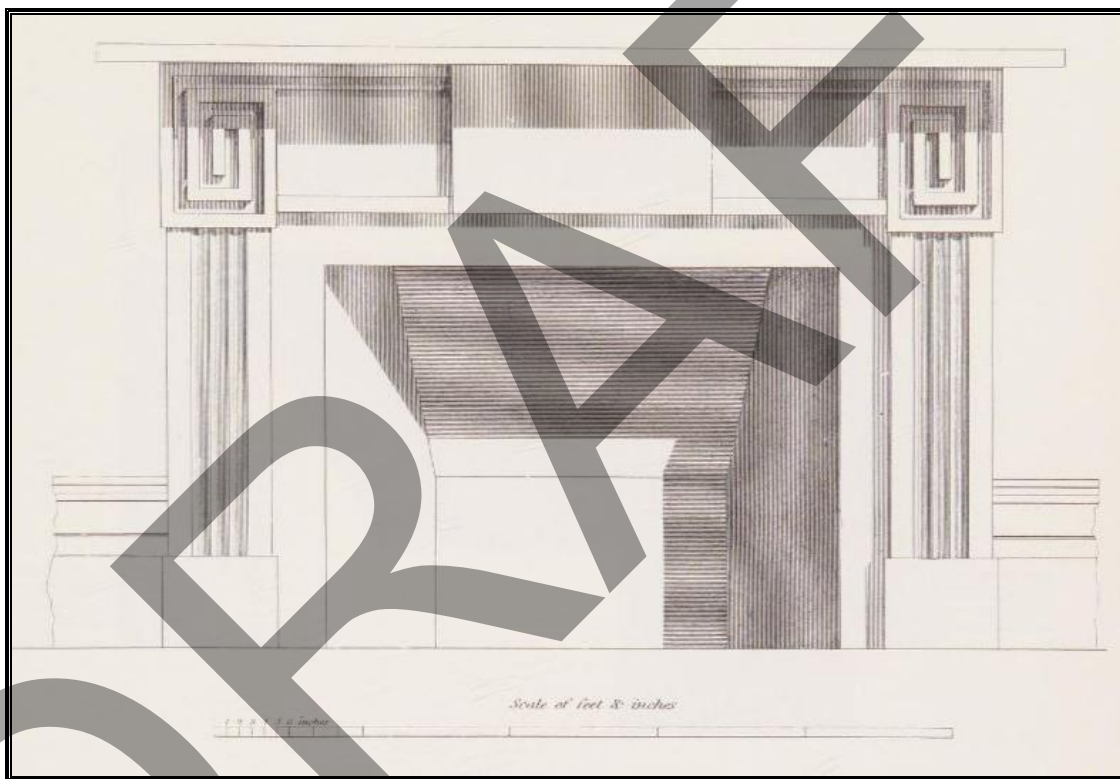


Figure 1: Plate XLVIII of Asher Benjamin's *Practical House Carpenter*

The panels beneath the windows may come from another source. The Greek keys used at the top of the exterior corner posts at the Fisher House likely were inspired by Benjamin's use of them atop dormer corner boards seen in Plate XXXII of *Practical House Carpenter*.³⁷

From these examples it can be seen that the John Fisher House relied heavily on designs from Asher Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter* to turn a simple country house of the mid-nineteenth century into a fashionable Greek Revival-style dwelling that not only looked impressive when it was built, but in its fine state of preservation has remained so today. The John

³⁷ Benjamin, Plates 27, 32, 48, and 50.

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Fisher House demonstrates the sustained influence and use of architectural pattern books for building country houses, especially in the North Carolina Piedmont, during the mid-nineteenth century.

Statement of Archeological Potential

The North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (NC HPO) requested the professional opinion of the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA) regarding the property's potential for archaeological significance. In response to the HPO's request, OSA staff member and Assistant State Archaeologist, Michael Nelson, provided the following statement:

"I have reviewed the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination for the John Fisher House (also known as the Fisher-Cruse House) (RW1286) at 3850 East Ridge Road, Salisbury vicinity, Rowan County. The property containing a mid-19th century Greek Revival style structure is unlikely to contain intact and significant archaeological resources below the surface that either predate or contribute to the period of significance of the building.

As a result, I do not recommend a statement of archaeological potential for this National Register eligible property. "

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Slave Schedules. United States Federal Census. 1860.

The Salisbury (N.C.) Post. April 6, 1939.

United States Federal Census – 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA, cont'd.

Latitude/Longitude references:

Latitude: 35.725722

Longitude: -80.436147

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the John Fisher House is delineated by the heavy black line on the accompanying National Register Boundary Map, which defines the property's 8.47 acres and equates with Rowan County tax parcel 322 274 and PIN 5772-03-41-0887.

Boundary Justification:

The 8.47 acres included within the property boundary was originally part of the much larger John Fisher House and farm acreage but today is all that remains associated with the National Register-nominated house.

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NATIONAL REGISTER PHOTO LOG, KEYED TO SITE PLAN AND FLOOR PLAN

NOTE: On the plans, 1> indicates the number and direction of the photographs.

All photos were taken by Laura A. W. Phillips. Photos #3 and 14 were made in December 2023. All other photos were taken in March 2024.

1. Ridge Road (with house), view to west toward woods.
2. Ridge Road (with house), view to east.
3. Overall image of house with attached dining room/kitchen, view to northeast.
4. House, view to northwest.
5. Rear of house with attached dining room/kitchen, view to southwest.
6. Greek key block at top of northeast corner board.
7. Treatment of front porch window and other porch features, view to northwest.
8. Front door and surround, view to southeast.
9. Living room mantel, view to northwest.
10. Bedroom door and surround, view to west.
11. Bedroom mantel and details, view to east.
12. Hewn beams in kitchen ceiling.
13. Winder Stair, looking from top down, view to north.
14. Etched fish with bubbles coming out of its mouth on northeast window glass of upper half story, view to east.
15. Group of outbuildings—barn, corncrib, cabin, and workshop—at northeast rear of property, view to west.