



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

April 16, 2015

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mary Pope Furr
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: National Register Eligibility Evaluation, Glasco Cabin (CL0494), Shelby By-pass
Relocation of Utilities, R-2707C, Cleveland County, CH 95-0384

Thank you for your April 9, 2015, letter transmitting the National Register eligibility evaluation of the Glasco Cabin (CL0494), which may be affected by the relocation of utilities for the above-referenced undertaking.

We have reviewed the report and **concur that the Glasco Cabin is not eligible for listing** in the National Register of Historic Places.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION REPORT**

**Glasco Cabin on NC 150 (1161 Cherryville Road)
Northeast of Intersection with NC 180,
Shelby Bypass,
Shelby vicinity, Cleveland County**

**TIP No. R-2707C
WBS# 34497.1.2**

Prepared For:

**Human Environment Section
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

**Prepared By:
URS Corporation – North Carolina
1600 Perimeter Park Drive
Morrisville, NC 27560**

**Marvin A. Brown
Principal Investigator**

March 2015

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**Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator
URS Corporation - North Carolina**

**3-23-15
Date**

**Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architectural Resources Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

URS prepared this report in February 2015 in support of the proposed Shelby Bypass on NC 150 northeast of the City of Shelby and NC 180 in Cleveland County (TIP No. R-2707C, WBS# 34497.1.2). The North Carolina Department of Transportation identified the Glasco Cabin (CL-494) on NC 150 (1161 Cherryville Road) as located within the Shelby Bypass project area and potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. URS conducted an intensive-level field survey that included identifying, analyzing, and evaluating the Glasco Cabin and associated resources according to National Register Criteria. As a result of these efforts, URS recommends that the three resources that comprise the Glasco Cabin property lack the significance and integrity necessary for National Register listing either as a small historic district or as individual resources.

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

URS prepared this report in February 2015 in support of the proposed Shelby Bypass on NC 150 northeast of the City of Shelby and NC 180 in Cleveland County (TIP No. R-2707C, WBS# 34497.1.2). The North Carolina Department of Transportation identified the Glasco Cabin (CL-494) on NC 150 (1161 Cherryville Road) as located within the Shelby Bypass project area and potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Figure 1). In January 2015 NCDOT requested that URS—under a contract providing the Department with assistance in the planning process and with historic architectural analyses—conduct an intensive-level field survey that included identifying, analyzing, and evaluating the Glasco Cabin and associated resources according to National Register Criteria. URS senior architectural historian Marvin A. Brown, who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s qualifications for history and architectural history (CFR 36 CFR Part 61), completed that effort and drafted this report. As part of the analysis, he visited, documented, and photographed the resource and conducted supplementary research, which included reviewing the records of the Cleveland County Register of Deeds Office, the Cleveland County files at the Western Regional Office of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) in Asheville, and online historical and genealogical sources. Much of the historical information in this report is drawn from the survey file of the Glasco Cabin prepared in 1997 by Brian Eades.

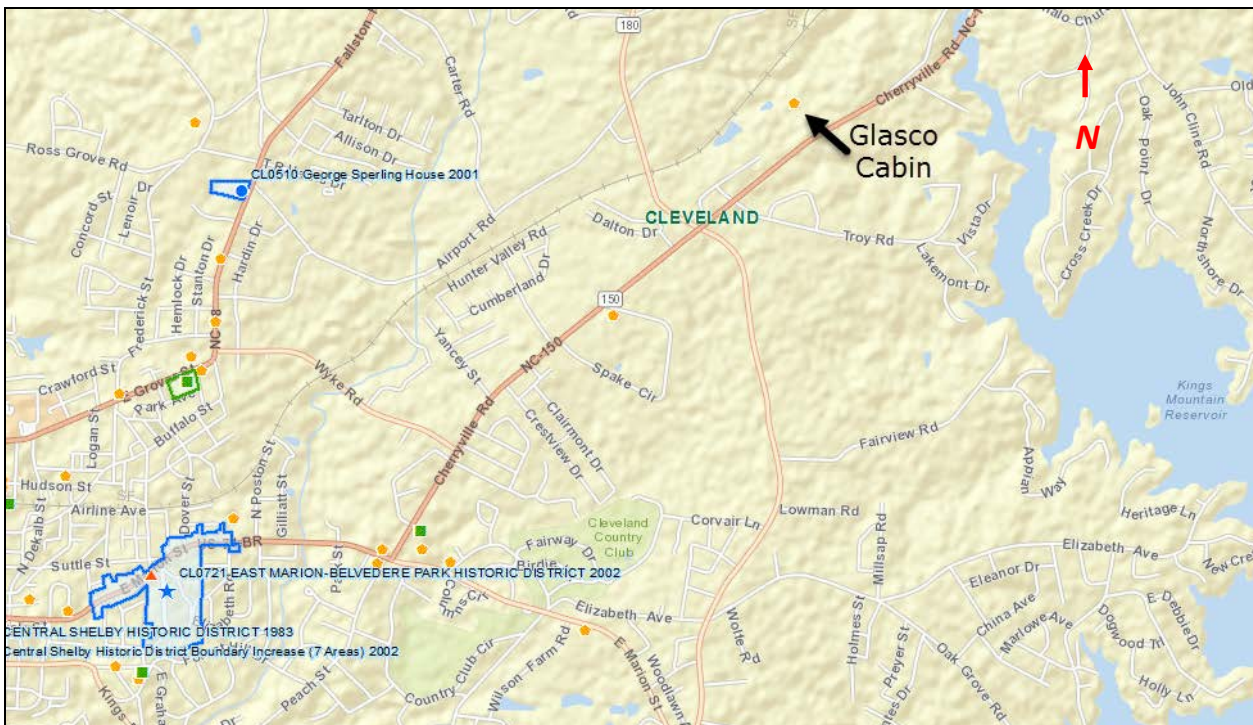


Figure 1. Location of Glasco Cabin north of NC150 and northeast of downtown Shelby, at lower left (source: NCDOT)

II. INVENTORY AND EVALUATION OF GLASCO CABIN (CL-494)

A. History



Glasco Cabin
CL-494
To the rear of 1161 Cherryville Road, Shelby
Occupies fenced two-acre portion of Cleveland County Parcel #24375
Mid-to-late nineteenth century
Not Eligible

Figure 2. Glasco Cabin at right, Dellinger Road Log House at left

The property upon which the three log buildings collectively identified as the Glasco Cabin are located was part of the Thomas Clarence Gardner homeplace (Cleveland County Deed Book 1374/Page 871 (2006). T. Clarence Gardner (1877-1957) was a farmer identified with the tiny crossroads community of Stubbs, which is located just to the northeast of his homeplace (*Cleveland Star*, October 29, 1902). When he died in 1957, the property remained in the hands of his wife, Mittie Cornwell Gardner (1879-1966). When she died in 1966 the homeplace passed to their surviving children, Recca P. Gardner Colin M. Gardner, and John R. Gardner. No buildings associated with T.C. Gardner remain on the homeplace property.

Dr. William D. Simpson (1924-1968) and his wife, Barbara “Bobbi” T. Simpson (1930-2003), acquired the current 75.834-acre tract upon which the Glasco Cabin resources are located in four transactions (Figure 3 and Figure 4). In November 1967 they bought from the Gardner heirs just over 38 acres in three transactions (Deed Book 12-F/Page 212, Deed Book 12-L/Page 311, and Deed Book 12-L/Page 314, referenced in Deed Book 1374/871). They acquired an additional tract of just less than 38 acres from the Pure Food Company in 1978 (Deed Book 16-I/Page 418, referenced in Deed Book 1374/871).

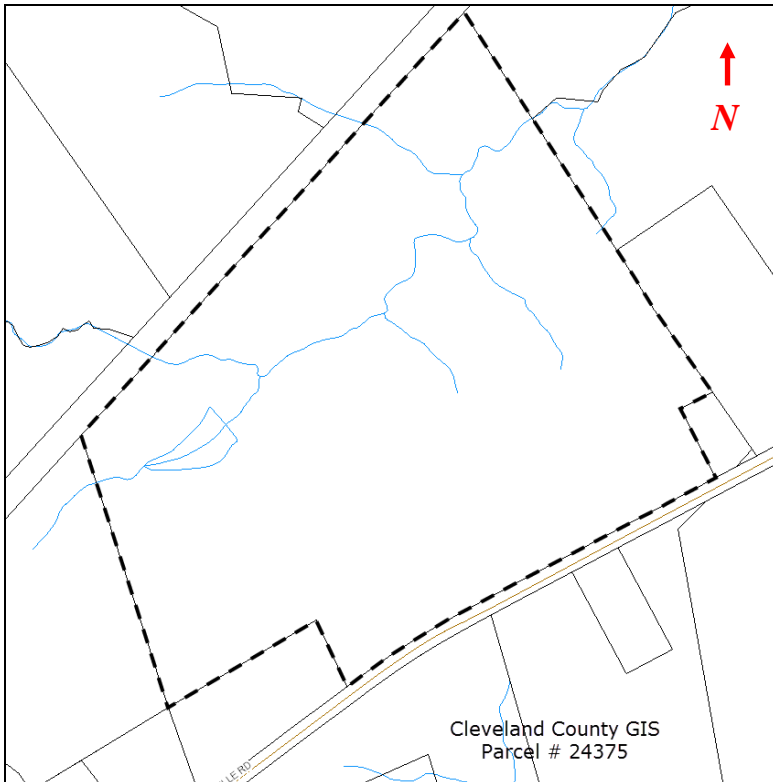


Figure 3. 75.834-acre parcel occupied in part by the Glasco Cabin (source: NCDOT)



Figure 4. Aerial view of parcel 24375 with individual resources identified (source of base map: Cleveland County GIS)

The Simpsons built a house on the property in 1973 according to county property records [D on Figure 4]. Located just north of NC 150, it is a one-story, frame building flanked by a few outbuildings that the Simpsons likely erected around that time as well. According to Barbara Simpson, in 1975-1976 she and her husband moved three log buildings to their tract (Eades 1997). They located them on a two-acre portion of the land that they had acquired from the Gardner heirs, to the north rear of their new house. The Glasco Cabin [A on Figure 4] originally stood on SR 1005 (North Lafayette Street) in the Double Shoals community of Cleveland County, about three miles to the north. Immediately prior to the move, it was occupied by Devine's Antique Store. It was believed to have once belonged to Ellis Glasco, who is said to have been raised there with his eight siblings. Brian Eades, who conducted the historic architectural survey of the property in 1997 and had access to the interior and Barbara Simpson's recollections, thought that it likely dated to the mid-nineteenth century (Eades 1997).

The second log house [B] the Simpsons moved to their land had stood along Dellinger Road outside of Cherryville in Lincoln County, likely about nine miles to the northeast. It is accordingly referred to in this report as the Dellinger Road Log House. They also moved from Dellinger Road a small barn [C], referred to here as the Dellinger Road Log Barn. Barbara Simpson knew nothing of the history of either of these two resources (Eades 1997). The notching and relatively large logs of the two buildings suggest they were built in the second half of the nineteenth century.

B. Description

Summary

The three log buildings moved by the Simpsons occupy a well-maintained, fenced-in, approximately two-acre portion of Cleveland County parcel 24375. Near the center of the two-acres stands the Glasco Cabin [A on Figure 4]. The Dellinger Road Log House is located about 60 feet to its west [B]. About 140 feet to the Glasco Cabin's southeast stands the Dellinger Road Log Barn [C]. All three buildings have been heavily altered. The surrounding parcels contain a number of houses built within the past 50 years and a modern feed mill complex.

Glasco Cabin [A]

The Glasco Cabin is constructed of half-dovetailed logs (Figure 5 through Figure 8). Due to its many alterations—its logs appear to be its only surviving original elements—it is difficult to determine its original appearance. Its front elevation currently faces south, beneath a shingled gable-front roof. In all likelihood, the house originally had a gable-end roof. The front elevation is sheathed with flush boards and served by one off-center door. A full-façade shed roof porch shades it. All of these features—flush boards, door, and porch—date from about 1975-1976, when the Simpsons moved the house to their property. As there was no access to the interior, it was not possible to determine how many bays this or the rear elevation originally had. The east and west side elevations of the house have no openings. The log construction indicates this was always the case. The north rear elevation retains no evidence of an opening. It may have been obscured by the wide, stone-clad, masonry chimney added to the center of this elevation following the house's move. Curiously, the gable roof extends out over this elevation, supported by the uppermost logs, which in turn are supported by modern, milled posts and braces. This was not an original feature of the building.

The house is raised on a stone foundation that was built when it was moved. Its original chinking was replaced with concrete during its reconstruction. The initials “J.B.” and number “93” scratched into the concrete of the east side elevation suggest that the chinking was retouched in 1993.

Brian Eades had access to the house in 1997. According to his description and photographs, it holds a single room downstairs. A partially boxed-in stair leads to a loft that is half open to the room below, a design element not original to the house. The mantel is no longer in place and there are no other features pictured that could help date the building. Eades posited a construction date of the mid-nineteenth century. It could date from later in the century as well.



Figure 5. Glasco Cabin: south front and east side elevations



Figure 6. Glasco Cabin: west side and south front elevations



Figure 7. Glasco Cabin: north rear and west side elevations



Figure 8. Glasco Cabin: east side and north rear elevations

Dellinger Road Log House [B]

A second log house, smaller than the Glasco Cabin, also stands on the property (Figure 9 through Figure 12). Half-dovetailed logs chinked together with modern concrete form its walls. Its later-added seam-metal roof is gable-ended, which mirrors the orientation of the original roof. The house likely does not rise to its original full height, however, for its log walls barely extend higher than door level. A single centered entry with a door that may not be original to the house marks its south front elevation. A large modern masonry chimney covered with flagstones was added to its east side elevation following its move. A tiny altered or added window bay abuts the chimney's south edge. No bays open from the west side elevation. One altered central entry pierces the north rear elevation. An open wagon shed was added to this elevation, likely when the house was moved. It is faced with modern board-and-batten siding. Fieldstones hold the building's sills off the ground.

Eades (1997) does not describe or depict the building's interior and there was no access to it. Like the Glasco Cabin, it appears that its only surviving original elements are its log walls.



Figure 9. Dellinger Road Log House: east side and south front elevations



Figure 10. Dellinger Road Log House: south front and west side elevations; northwest corner of Glasco Cabin at far right



Figure 11. Dellinger Road Log House: west side and north rear elevations



Figure 12. Dellinger Road Log House: north rear and east side elevations

Dellinger Road Log Barn [C]

The third log building on the property is a barn (or house) moved here along with the second log house from Dellinger Road in Lincoln County. It is built of logs that are joined with V-notches rather than half-dovetails (Figure 13 through Figure 16). Like the two houses, it has been heavily altered and only its logs, now served by concrete chinking, may have been moved. Eades (1997) identified the building as a barn. Its three doors and two low openings do not all appear to be original and it is not clear what the building's original use was. It might have once been a small dwelling.

The south elevation of the barn has one centered entry with what appears to be a replaced door. The east gable-end elevation has no openings. Two low openings mark the west gable-end elevation. Their purpose could not be determined. The west elevation is shaded by a shed-roofed frame overhang that has largely collapsed since 1997. Two entry bays with what are likely later added doors now serve the building's north elevation. The central opening may be original. The other, which is awkwardly located at the very edge of the elevation abutting the joining of the logs, was cut in later, perhaps when the building was moved. A gable-end roof sheathed in seam metal tops the building. Fieldstones lift it off the ground.



Figure 13. Dellinger Road Log Barn: east gable-end and south elevations, at left; Glasco Cabin barely visible at center behind tree; Case Farms modern feed mill looms above site at far right



Figure 14. Dellinger Road Log Barn: south and west gable-end elevations



Figure 15. Dellinger Road Log Barn: west gable-end and north elevations



Figure 16. Dellinger Road Log Barn: north and east gable-end elevations

C. Significance

A search of the HPO GIS data base on the word “log” within the resources of Cleveland County identified 17 log buildings in the county. Almost all were recorded when the county was inventoried in the late 1990s. One—the ca.1795 Irvin-Hamrick Log House—was listed in the National Register in 1980. All of the resources with identified construction details utilized half-dovetail notching. This type of notching, according to an architectural history of the county, “prevailed locally” (Eades and Pezzoni 2003:6). The 17 resources are identified below. They are not the only log resources in Cleveland County, however. These include many outbuildings, the John Barber House (Eades and Pezzoni 2003:73), and likely other houses as well. The buildings under study here are therefore not particularly unusual or notable simply because they are constructed of log.

The 17 log buildings are identified by name and site number in the following table:

Site Name	Site ID
Josie Willis House	CL-216
Robert Patterson House	CL-351
Reuben Greene House	CL-74
Christopher and Hannah Bingham House	CL-217
Fredell House	CL-218
Glasco Cabin	CL-494
Goforth Cabin	CL-357
John Miller Roberts House	CL-283
Daniel Ruppe Cabin	CL-355
Log Crib (Approximate site)	CL-126
John G. and Lou Ella Spurling Tenant House	CL-219
Black House	CL-279
Irvin-Hamrick Log House	CL-5
John Thomas McNeeley House	CL-452
John Wells Cabin	CL-244
Samuel Young House	CL-30
Poston Cabin	CL-474

Table 1. Cleveland County log buildings identified by word “log” in HPO GIS data base

Further, all three of the buildings have been moved to their current location. One, the Glasco Cabin, originally stood in Cleveland County about three miles to the north. The other two were moved about nine miles from Lincoln County. In regard to the requirements of Criteria Consideration B for moved buildings, National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_7.htm), states: “A property removed from its original or historically significant location can be eligible if it is significant primarily for architectural value or it is the surviving property most importantly associated with a historic person or event.”

Regarding architectural value, it states: “A moved property significant under Criterion C must retain enough historic features to convey its architectural values and retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.” The three log buildings fail on all counts to meet this level of significance. They essentially retain only their log walls and therefore fail to convey their original architectural values. And due to their many unsympathetic alterations and their use of modern materials, they lack integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. By being moved, the three lost their integrity of location. Their original settings are not known, so whether they occupy comparable settings cannot be determined. However, it is extremely unlikely that two log houses, and perhaps a third, would originally have been located in such close proximity to each other.

Regarding historic associations, the bulletin continues: “A moved property significant under Criteria A or B must be demonstrated to be the surviving property most importantly associated with a particular historic event or an important aspect of a historic person's life. The phrase "most importantly associated" means that it must be the single surviving property that is most closely associated with the event or with the part of the person's life for which he or she is significant.” The three resources have no known important associations with any notable individuals or historic events. They therefore do not meet this standard for significance.

The three buildings also fail to meet the requirements of assemblages of buildings that have been moved. Bulletin 15 states: “An artificially created grouping of buildings, structures, or objects is not eligible unless it has achieved significance since the time of its assemblage. It cannot be considered as a reflection of the time period when the individual buildings were constructed.” The buildings were moved well less than 50 years ago and have no significant and distinguishable characteristics. They therefore do not meet this standard of significance.

The Glasco Cabin, the Dellinger Road Log House, and the Dellinger Road Log Barn do not meet the requirements of National Register Criteria Consideration B for moved buildings, either individually or as a group. They are recommended as not eligible for National Register listing under Criteria A, B, C, D, and Criteria Consideration B.

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