

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Miller-Cansler House  
other names/site number Miller, Adam Jr. House

### 2. Location

street & number N side SR 2007, 0.5 mi. E of jct. w/SR 1005  N/A not for publication  
city, town Maiden  vicinity  
state North Carolina code NC county Catawba code 035 zip code 28658

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
Historic & Architectural Resources of Catawba County, N.C.  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

William S. Pin... April 4, 1990  
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls wood

roof metal

other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The **Miller-Cansler House** ("A" on attached Sketch Map) is a circa 1820 two-story frame dwelling located northwest of the town of Maiden in south Catawba County. With both exterior and interior details remarkably well-preserved, the Miller-Cansler House is one of the finest Federal style farmhouses surviving in the county. A well-shed/dairy, possibly dating from the nineteenth century, and a modern frame garage accompany the house on its two acre lot.

The Miller-Cansler House faces west on a slight knoll on its two acre site overlooking the Startown-Lincolnton Road. West of the front yard is a vegetable garden, north of the house is a pasture, and east of the house is a dairy on the adjacent property owned by Cansler descendants. The West Maiden Road runs on the west side of the house. Surrounding the house are large oaks, cedars and dogwoods. Clumps of shrubs, quince, bridal wreath and camellias, and perennials such as peonies, iris, phlox, day lilies, and Sweet William are dotted about the grounds. Boxwoods are found in random plantings. In the center of the rear drive is a willow oak underplanted with Sweet William, pinks, iris, and other old-time flowers.

The original portion of the mortise-and-tenon framed Miller-Cansler House is three bays wide with shed-roofed porches on front (west) and rear (east) and a shed room across the north third of the rear. A two-room frame ell was added east of the shed room circa 1941. The house originally rested on a mortared stone foundation with wood slatted ventilators spaced beneath each window, but much of the mortared stone has been replaced with cinderblocks, and all but one of the wood ventilators has been replaced by small, rectangular storm windows. (The remaining original vent is located in the cellar on the east side of the shed room but is no longer visible from the exterior because of the ell addition.) The house is sheathed in molded siding, except for the porch walls, which are flush-sheathed. The metal shingle covered roof has a molded rake board and boxed eaves decorated with Federal-style moldings. The porch roofs are treated in similar fashion. The end of the house has a handsome

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Miller-Cansler House  
Catawba County, N.C.

double-shoulder brick chimney laid in Flemish bond with pencilled joints, an eight-step heel, and mortared stone base. The north side of the house has an interior end brick chimney. Windows are symmetrically arranged, with nine-over-nine sash on the first story, nine-over-six sash on the second story, and four-over-four sash in the attic. Windows have three-part surrounds and shallow, molded sills. The first story windows retain their iron shutter pintles, although the shutters themselves are gone, and the second story and attic windows apparently had no shutters.

The shed-roofed porch which extends across the entire west facade is largely original. The flush-boarded porch wall retains its molded cornice, and physical evidence suggests that there was once a baseboard. Porch posts are heavily chamfered, with ogee molded caps. What appears to be the original balustrade wraps around the porch, with hand rail and base rail tenoned into the wall and posts. The balustrade features turned balusters and a molded hand rail. At the center of the porch is the six-panel front door with four-light transom. The entrance is surrounded by a delicately reeded casing with plain base blocks and unusual square corner blocks ornamented with punched (or drilled) holes. The rear porch appears to have been identical to the front porch, but has lost its balustrade and has replacement square posts (while retaining the molded caps.) The rear door is identical to the front door. The north end of the rear porch, adjacent to the shed room, continues the flush sheathed wall with molded cornice. Its door, however, with three-light transom, five-panel door and flat casing, appears to be a replacement of the door or window originally at this location.

The circa 1941 one-story frame ell has a brick pier foundation infilled with cinderblocks, weatherboard siding, a gable roof with overhanging boxed eaves, interior brick chimney, and irregularly-placed six-over-six sash windows. The south side of the ell has an engaged porch with narrow beaded board wall and ceiling and slender chamfered posts. The ell porch adjoins the main rear porch.

Like the exterior, the interior of the Miller-Cansler House is well-endowed with Federal-style detailing. Both floors are arranged according to a three-room plan, with two smaller rooms on the north side and a single, exceptionally large room -- measuring approximately twenty feet square -- on the south side. Ceilings are approximately eleven feet high. Although the flooring on the first story has been covered with linoleum or carpet,

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the second story still exhibits the original wide board flooring. Walls and ceilings are flush-sheathed, and the walls between the molded chair rail and molded baseboard are stained (rather than painted) to give the impression of a wainscot. (The exception is the northeast room downstairs, which incorporates the shed space. Its walls are sheetrocked and its ceiling has been lowered and covered with celotex -- changes which probably occurred when the ell was added.) The crown molding varies in the different rooms, suggesting that it may not originally have been found in all the rooms, or that the most prominent rooms were treated with the largest and most prominent crown molding. Six-panel doors remain intact throughout the house, many with their original hardware -- box locks, knobs, latches and strap hinges. The front door has a large iron bolt above its box lock. Two of the doors on the second floor retain sophisticated mahogany graining. Most doors, as well as windows, have three-part molded surrounds.

Five beautiful Federal style mantels remain in the house. The most elaborate, as well as the most unusual, is in the large south room downstairs. The mantel shelf is composed of several layers of Federal style moldings and a reeded band and is slightly blocked. The frieze continues the three-part blocking, with a center tablet decorated by carved corner fans, and corner blocks decorated by unusual scrolled console brackets. Beneath each bracket is an equally unusual deep U-shaped carved design. The firebox is surrounded by an architrave bordered by a reeded band. The northeast downstairs room has a corner mantel with molded shelf, molded band defining the lower edge of the plain frieze, and fluted pilasters resting on base blocks. The corner mantel in the northwest downstairs room has a heavily molded shelf, wide-panel frieze and molded architrave around the firebox. Upstairs, the corner mantel in the northwest room is similar in design to the mantel in the room directly below it but is somewhat smaller with slightly different overall proportions and some difference in the moldings used. The mantel in the large south room upstairs is similar in overall design to the mantels in the northwest rooms, but here the moldings of the shelf are more simple and the frieze panel is long and narrow and is painted to simulate a bluish-grey slate or marble.

Other notable interior features of the Miller-Cansler House include the stairs and their associated closets. The stair to the second story is enclosed and is entered from the downstairs south room by way of a six-panel door located on the north wall next to the front door. The broad stairway rises from west to

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east, and the stair risers are decorated with a painted sponge-work treatment. Beneath the east end of the stair is a closet with a small six-panel door opening from the northwest room. On the second floor, a stair rises from the southeast corner of the northeast room to the attic. This stair is enclosed above the fourth step by a six-panel door. Under this stair is a tiny closet enclosed by a two-panel door. In the northwest room upstairs, a cupboard in the southwest corner is recessed in the space above the main stair. This unusual feature has two sets of double-leaf, paneled doors, the upper set being the largest. Inside the cupboard are shelves.

The attic of the Miller-Cansler House has sawn rafters with pegged joints. It is completely floored with wide boards.

The cellar is entered through a small gable-roofed frame structure with batten doors on the north side of the house, toward the front. Stone steps bordered by dry-laid stone walls lead down to the cellar. The cellar is approximately six to seven feet deep and has a dirt floor. It is divided into two major rooms, but door hinge pintles in some of the upright supports suggest the likelihood that the cellar was originally divided into several spaces. Mortared stone walls with dirt ledges line the cellar, with some of the walls projecting into the rooms. Massive mortared stone piers and cedar poles twelve to fifteen inches in diameter support huge hewn joists. The northeast corner of the cellar is enclosed by vertical slats. Mortise holes in the bottom of the center beam suggest that there was once another partition of this type.

The circa 1941 ell on the rear of the house consists of two main rooms -- dining room and kitchen -- with a small bathroom between the central chimney and the north wall. A five-panel door leads from the shed room to the dining room. Walls and ceilings are sheathed in narrow bead boarding. Doors to the ell porch are of glass and wood panels.

Immediately northeast of the rear ell is a frame **well shed/dairy**, (8, noncontributing) of unknown construction date. It has a sheet metal-covered gable roof, weatherboarded gables, and wood poles supporting the roof structure above the open well shed on the south side. A batten door opens to the enclosed dairy, with its trough running along the east side. The inside of the dairy is sheathed with modern paneling and the exterior is covered with ersatz brick.

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Northeast of the well-shed/dairy is the modern frame **garage** (C, noncontributing) with weatherboard siding, metal-covered gable roof, and opening on the south side.

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)  
 Architecture

Period of Significance  
 ca. 1820

Significant Dates  
 ca. 1820

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation    N/A

Significant Person    N/A

Architect/Builder    Unknown

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

Summary

The **Miller-Cansler House**, a circa 1820 frame farmhouse located west of Maiden in south Catawba County, is one of the finest surviving Federal period farmhouses in the county. The three room plan, two story farmhouse exhibits molded rake board and boxed eaves decorated with Federal-style moldings, decorative porch details such as turned balusters and molded hand rails, and a six-panel front door with a four-light transom. Interior details include five elaborate Federal style mantels, with the south downstairs room exhibiting a particularly fine mantel which is composed of several layers of Federal style moldings, scrolled brackets and corner fans. Exceptionally fine examples of nineteenth century painted mahogany wood grain can be found on two doors upstairs. The house was once the seat of a prosperous nineteenth century farm, which shifted from grain production typical of the nineteenth century into dairying in the twentieth century. In 1977 the house tract was separated from the farm acreage and lost its agricultural significance. Due to the particularly fine Federal features of the Miller-Cansler House, it meets the registration requirements for Criterion C under the Property Type "Houses of Catawba County: Antebellum (1800-1864)."

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Miller-Cansler House  
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### Historical Background

The **Miller-Cansler House** is located three miles west of the Maiden community in south-central Catawba County. The farmhouse was possibly built around 1820 by Michael Rudisill, Jr. who acquired the property from his father in that year. In 1836 Rudisill sold the place to his son-in-law Adam Miller, Jr., a locally prominent and controversial Lutheran minister. The house remained in the hands of descendants of Miller and Cansler until its sale in 1977.

Adam Miller, Jr. (23 February 1801-13 February 1868) was one of a score of Lutheran ministers who served Catawba County in the antebellum period. A sizable proportion of the county's population, descended from German immigrants, worshiped in Lutheran or German Reformed churches. Born in Scott County, Virginia, to John Miller and his wife, Adam Miller, Jr. was named for his uncle, also a Lutheran minister. The elder Adam Miller served congregations in Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina (St. Martin's in Cabarrus County among others). Adam Miller, Sr. came to the ministry late in life, preaching his first sermon at the age of fifty-three.<sup>1</sup> The younger Miller, however, received the calling at a much younger age. He was ordained as a deacon in 1825 and became a pastor in 1826 at the age of twenty-five. The Tennessee Synod, by which he was ordained, was formed in 1820. Congregations in the Catawba Valley which had generally been affiliated with the North Carolina Synod became associated with the new group upon its formation. The Reverend Adam Miller, Jr. served fifteen area churches in Lincoln, Catawba, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Alexander, and Stanley counties between 1831 and 1846. In his home county of Catawba (formed from Lincoln in 1842), Miller preached at St. Stephen's, St. John's, St. Paul's, and Grace Lutheran churches. His ties were strongest to St. Paul's Church which was the nearest of the four to his home.

Miller's congregations at St. Paul's and St. John's were split by two events (perhaps related) in the mid-nineteenth century. In 1846 Miller and parts of his congregations withdrew from the Tennessee Synod, shifting their affiliation to the newly-formed Tennessee Synod Reorganized. The reasons for the shift are unclear. Miller, from all accounts, was a doctrinaire, theologically conservative clergyman. The inscription on his tombstone reads:



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A safe and able divine, a staunch and constant friend of God and religious liberty; and an uncompromising opponent to innovation in doctrine or discipline. A pastor of the Evangelical Church 42 years.<sup>2</sup>

The attempt to form the new synod, however, was an abortive one. With its failure in 1847 Miller petitioned for reinstatement in the Tennessee Synod but was rejected. In time he and several members of his congregations became affiliated with Joint Synod of Ohio.<sup>3</sup> At about the same time Adam Miller was confronted with charges regarding his personal conduct. The exact nature of such charges cannot be determined from available sources. A "charge of immorality" against Miller first arose within the ranks of the St. Stephen's congregation in 1845. Thus it was under the clouds of these "serious charges" that he chose to withdraw from the Tennessee Synod. Miller is said to have denied the charges but a majority of the members at St. John's and St. Stephen's refused to have him as their pastor. Though he remained at St. Paul's, dissension and division within its ranks led to a split and the eventual creation of a separate church.<sup>4</sup>

Adam Miller, Jr. was married twice, both times in Lincoln County. His first wife was Mary Ann Rudisill (4 February 1814-25 December 1851) whom he married in 1829. They had three children, a son S. Gerard, and two daughters Catherine and Frances (who died at age sixteen). In 1857, six years after the death of his first wife, Miller married Susan Roberts (20 June 1823-14 September 1913). They had two daughters, Gertrude and Candace.<sup>5</sup> In 1836 Miller bought the house and 162 acres for \$862 from Michael Rudisill, Jr., the father of his first wife.<sup>6</sup> Rudisill (13 September 1785-25 October 1867), who is buried at St. Paul's, had bought 193 acres for \$200 from his father Michael Rudisill, Sr. in 1820. The architectural detailing of the house, such as the Federal-style moldings and mantelpieces, are strongly suggestive of a circa 1820 construction date. Both the Miller-Cansler House and the nearby Rudisill-Wilson House (NR) are associated with Michael Rudisill Jr., and his father, however, it is not known whether the father or son built the Miller-Cansler House. Both Rudisills were planters with extensive landholdings in what was then Lincoln County.<sup>7</sup> Because of the early sale of the house to Miller, the name of Rudisill did not become attached to the house.

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Miller, who made other purchases of local tracts after 1836, retained and farmed sizable parts of his land. In the 1860s he was taxed on 314 acres with a value of \$3,200. In 1860 he cultivated 100 acres, mostly in wheat, corn, and oats. He kept some livestock, mostly hogs. Whereas in 1840 Miller had only a single slave, in 1860 he had four slaves (one adult female, one male teenager, and two small children). One slavehouse, presumably no longer standing, was located on the property. Living with the Miller family in 1860 was G. F. Safire, a twenty-year-old white farm laborer.<sup>8</sup> Adam Miller died in 1868 and was buried in the cemetery at St. Paul's (both of his wives were also buried at St. Paul's). By the terms of his will Miller left his real estate to his wife Susan and other personal property to his daughters and a granddaughter.<sup>9</sup>

The property remained in the hands of Miller's descendants, those named both Miller and Cansler, from 1868 to 1977. His widow Susan outlived him by forty-five years, dying in 1913 at age ninety. Through most of the latter part of the nineteenth century she paid tax on the 314 acres, by then valued at \$1,500. In addition she kept some taxable livestock, a couple of horses, a few cows, and a dozen hogs and similar number of sheep.<sup>10</sup> Although no agricultural report is available for Susan Miller's farming operation, it seems likely to have been a small one to judge by her number of livestock. In 1880 Susan Miller lived in the house with her daughters Gertrude and Candace, then ages twenty-two and nineteen.<sup>11</sup> By 1900 the widow Miller no longer lived in the homeplace, apparently staying with one of her children in the area. She was buried at St. Paul's cemetery after her death in 1913.

Susan Fanny Gertrude Miller (28 June 1858-29 October 1901) received her mother's house and 184 acres of the farm in 1896.<sup>12</sup> In 1888 she married Adolphus L. Cansler (1847-?). By 1900 the couple had seven children. Cansler listed himself as a farmer in the census of that year.<sup>13</sup> The extent of his farming is not known, although he may have begun the dairy operation carried on by his heirs. Susan Gertrude Cansler died in 1901 (and was buried at St. Paul's Cemetery) but was outlived by her husband by several years. In 1915 he paid taxes on his livestock and 140 acres valued at \$1,436.<sup>14</sup>

Eben Craig Cansler (1891-1957), the son of Adolphus and Susan Gertrude, was the next owner of the property, receiving full title from other heirs in 1947.<sup>15</sup> E. C. Cansler had lived

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elsewhere in the Newton area since the 1920s. Like his father, he was a farmer and assumed operation of his father's operation. Upon his death in 1957 the property passed to his wife Lillie. Their son Vernon Dwight Cansler became the owner in 1960.<sup>16</sup> He and his wife Ruth continued to operate a dairy farm. Lillie Cansler died in 1975. In 1977 her son Vernon sold the house and two acres to David and Glenda Withers. The house is currently owned by William and Barbara Cloer.

## FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Lutheran Church in America, North Carolina Synod, Life Sketches of Lutheran Ministers, North Carolina and Tennessee Synod, 1773-1955 (Columbia, S. C.: Published for the North Carolina Synod, 1965), 134.

<sup>2</sup>Neal D. Wilfong (comp.), Tombstone Inscriptions of the Old St. Paul's Cemetery, 1702-1957 (N.p., 1959), 18.

<sup>3</sup>Morgan et al., History of the Lutheran Church, 80; Lutheran Church, Life Sketches of Lutheran Ministers, 135.

<sup>4</sup>Charles J. Preslar, Jr., (ed.), A History of Catawba County (Salisbury, N.C.: Rowan Printing Co. for the Catawba County Historical Association, Inc., 1954), 106; Morgan et al., History of the Lutheran Church, 80, 329; Hickory Daily Record, 11 September 1965.

<sup>5</sup>Lincoln County Marriage Bond, North Carolina State Archives; Seventh and Eighth Censuses, 1850, 1860, Population Schedules.

<sup>6</sup>Lincoln County Deed Book 29, p. 543 and Deed Book 37, p. 96.

<sup>7</sup>Wilfong (comp.), Tombstone Inscriptions, 28.

<sup>8</sup>Catawba County Tax Records, North Carolina State Archives; Sixth and Eighth Censuses, 1840, 1860, Population, Agricultural, and Slave Schedules.

<sup>9</sup>Catawba County Will Book 1, p. 254.

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<sup>10</sup>Catawba County Tax Records, North Carolina State Archives.

<sup>11</sup>Tenth Census, 1880, Population Schedule.

<sup>12</sup>Catawba County Deed Book 53, p. 236.

<sup>13</sup>Twelfth Census, 1900, Population Schedule.

<sup>14</sup>Catawba County Tax Records, North Carolina State Archives.

<sup>15</sup>Catawba County Deed Book 368, p. 238.

<sup>16</sup>Catawba County Deed Book 598, p. 545.

Catawba County Deeds, Estates Records, Tax Records, Vital Statistics, and Wills North Carolina State Archives.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 2 acres

UTM References

A 

1	7
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4	7	6	9	9	0
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3	9	3	9	0	1	5
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 Zone Easting Northing

B 

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 Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of all of lot 1 in area 1 of Sheet No. 69N of the Catawba County tax maps.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Entire remaining parcel associated with property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara Kooiman, compiler; Laura A. w. Phillips, description: Michael Hill, history  
 organization Catawba County Historical Assn. date \_\_\_\_\_  
 street & number Rt. 1, Box 76 AB telephone 704/256-3040  
 city or town Conover state N.C. zip code 28613

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Morgan, Jacob L.; Brown, Bachman S., Jr.; and Hall, John. History of the Lutheran Church in North Carolina, 1803-1953. N.p.: United Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North Carolina, 1953.

Preslar, Charles J., Jr., ed. A History of Catawba County. Salisbury, N.C.: Rowan Printing Company for the Catawba County Historical Association, Inc., 1954.

Sherrill, William L. Annals of Lincoln County, North Carolina. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1967 (originally published, 1937).

United States. Sixth through Twelfth Censuses, 1840-1900: Population, Agricultural, and Slave Schedules.

Wilfong, Neal D., comp. Tombstone Inscriptions of the Old St. Paul's Cemetery, 1702-1967. N.p., 1969.

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Miller-Cansler House  
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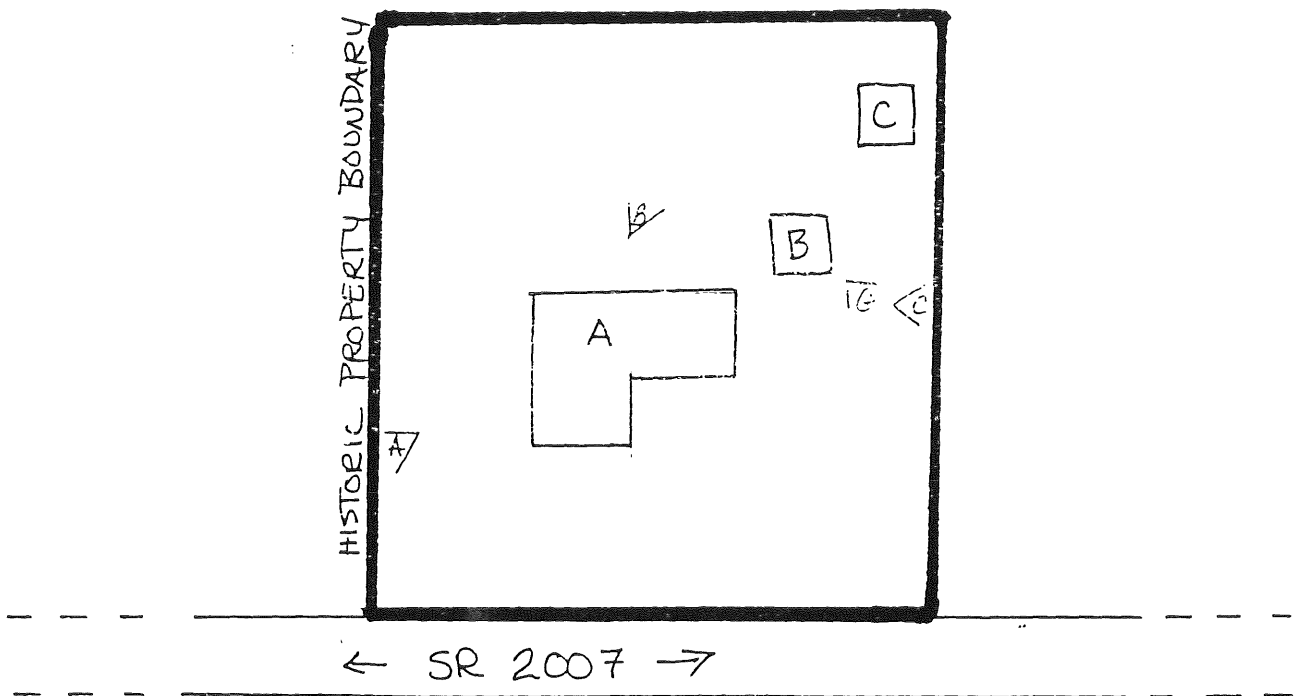
The following information applies to all photographs unless otherwise noted below:

- 1) Miller-Cansler House
  - 2) Maiden vicinity, North Carolina
  - 4) May 1983
  - 5) North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC
- 
- A. 3) Barbara Kooiman
  - 4) June 1989
  - 6) House, east
- 
- B. 3) Davyd Foard Hood
  - 6) House, south
- 
- C. 3) Davyd Foard Hood
  - 6) House, west
- 
- D. 3) Laura Phillips
  - 6) House interior, painted stairs
- 
- E. 3) Laura Phillips
  - 6) House interior, painted door
- 
- F. 3) Laura Phillips
  - 6) House interior, mantel
- 
- G. 3) Davyd Foard Hood
  - 6) Wellhouse (B), north

NOTE: Most of the photos used for this nomination were taken in 1983. All resources have been thoroughly field checked by Barbara Kooiman in 1989 and have been determined to be unchanged from the appearance and condition portrayed in photographs taken prior to 1989.

# MILLER-CANSLER HOUSE

MAIDEN VICINITY  
CATAWBA COUNTY  
MAP 69-N, BLOCK 1, LOT 1



## BUILDINGS

- A- MILLER-CANSLER HOUSE (C)
- B- WELL SHED / DAIRY (NC)
- C- GARAGE (NC)

## SCALE

1" = 100'

C = CONTRIBUTING

NC = NONCONTRIBUTING

△ = Photo and direction of camera lens



