

**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

May 12, 2014

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap  
Office of Human Environment  
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Ramona M. Bartos

*Reap for Ramona M. Bartos*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resource Survey Report for the replacement of Bridge 187 on SR 1100 over Three Top Creek, PA 13-09-0011, Ashe County, ER 14-0681

Thank you for you for transmitting the above-referenced report to us on April 1, 2014. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that the **Knox Knitting Mill (AH0319)** and the **Creston Rural Historic District (AH0051)** are **eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report. The boundaries as shown for the mill and the historic district appear appropriate and the properties within the district, including the knitting mill, are properly assessed as contributing and non-contributing elements, including Bridge 187.

We **do not concur** that the **David Worth House (AH0320)** is **individually eligible** for listing in the Register under Criterion C due to changes over time. While there are few pre-1860 dwellings extant in Ashe County, and that an even smaller number of those buildings are frame (mostly log)--making this a rare example, buildings eligible under Criterion C have a period of significance that is their original date (or circa) of construction. Later alterations/additions may be considered significant in their own right, but they must be evaluated as well. Were the house more intact to its original date of construction, a stronger case could be made.

There appears to be a significant early-twentieth-century change that affects the building's integrity: The porch does not relate to the original 1930s construction or the 1870s expansion. Page 9 of the report states that the porch has square replacement posts. It appears, based on a comparison of current photos, the documentary photo on page 9, and the documentary photo on page 18, that the entire porch was expanded or replaced. The photo on page 18 shows a porch that appears to be perhaps five feet deep. The photo on page 9, which is facing the same direction, shows a porch that is significantly deeper--perhaps up to nine or ten feet deep. Porches are a significant character-defining feature on residential buildings, and their loss or alteration can seriously jeopardize individual eligibility.

We do agree that the David Worth House is a contributing resource in the National Register-eligible Creston Rural Historic District. The integrity standards for contributing buildings in historic districts are not as high as those for individually listed resources. Thus, while the David Worth House is not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, it does contribute to the Creston Rural Historic District.

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 [renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov](mailto:renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT  
Intensive Evaluation:

David Worth House  
Knox Knitting Mill  
and  
Creston Rural Historic District

Replace Bridge No. 187 on SR 1100 over Three Top Creek  
Ashe County  
North Carolina Department of Transportation  
WBS No. 17BP.11.R.79

Prepared for:  
Human Environment Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation  
1598 Mail Service Center  
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Prepared by:  
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919-368-1602

February 2014

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Jennifer Martin Mitchell, Principal Investigator  
MdM Historical Consultants Inc.

Date

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Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor  
Historic Architecture Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

Replace Bridge No. 187 on SR 1100 over Three Top Creek  
Ashe County  
North Carolina Department of Transportation  
WBS No. 17BP.11.R.79

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 187 on SR 1100 (Three Top Road) over Three Top Creek in western Ashe County. Built in 1960, the bridge is a forty-one-foot-long, single-span timber deck on steel I-beams with timber caps and piles. Bridge No. 187 spans Three Top Creek, which rises in south central Ashe County and flows north into the North Fork of the New River. No additional right-of-way will be required for the project, but construction easements will be necessary. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is delineated at seventy-five feet north and south of the centerline of the bridge and the road and 300 feet from each end of the bridge. The bridge is state funded and requires federal permits from the US Army Corps of Engineers.

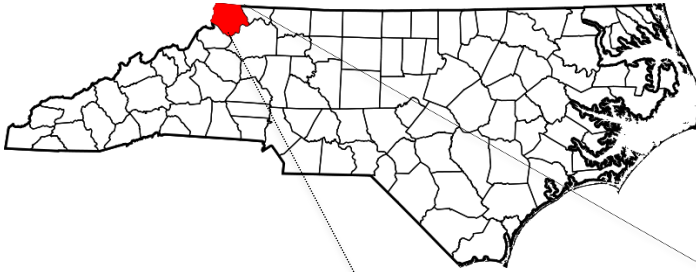
NCDOT contracted with MdM Historical Resources Inc. (MdM) in December 2013 to complete an intensive-level historic resources evaluation of David Worth House (AH 320), Knox Knitting Mill (AH 319), and the Creston Rural Historic District (AH 51) on Three Top Road adjacent to Bridge No. 187. Architectural historian Jennifer Martin Mitchell conducted the fieldwork on January 8, 2014, photographing and mapping the properties, and authored the report. Primary source investigation included research at the Ashe County Register of Deeds, the North Carolina Collection at the Durham County Public Library, the Western Office of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources in Asheville, and the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh. Ms. Mitchell returned to Creston on February 24, 2014 to re-photograph key resources in Creston.

MdM conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Secretary of the Interior Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled Historic Architectural Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines (2003). This property evaluation meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

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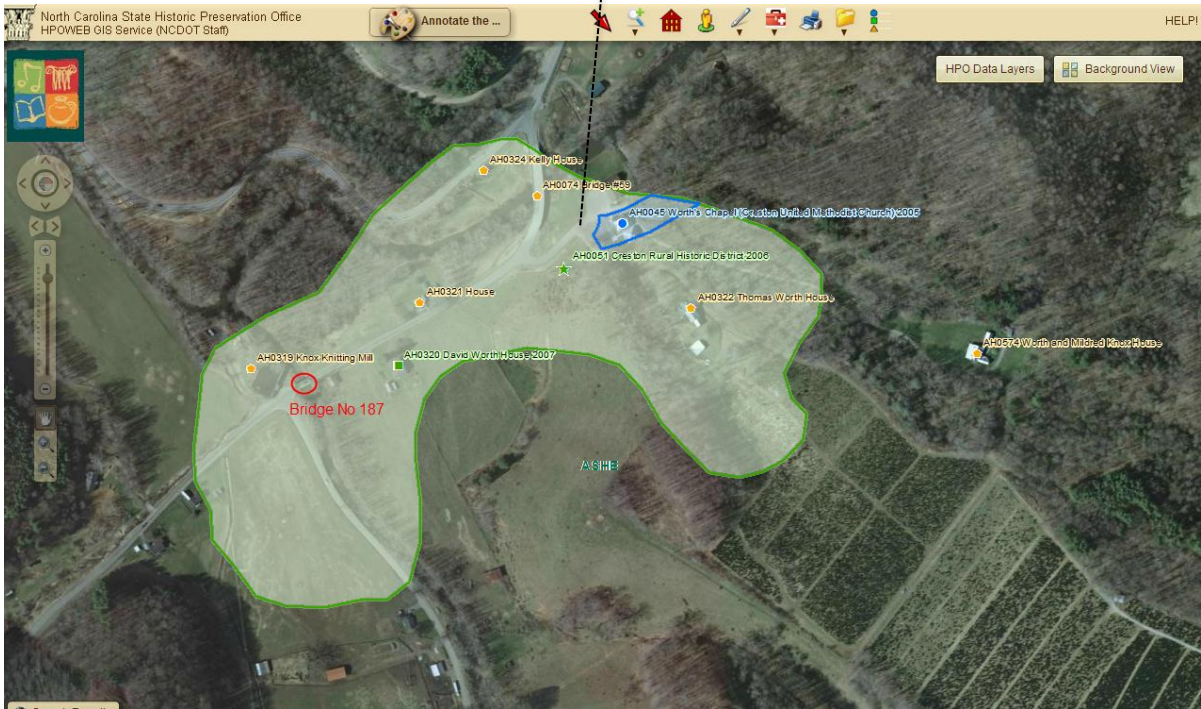
# PROJECT LOCATION MAPS



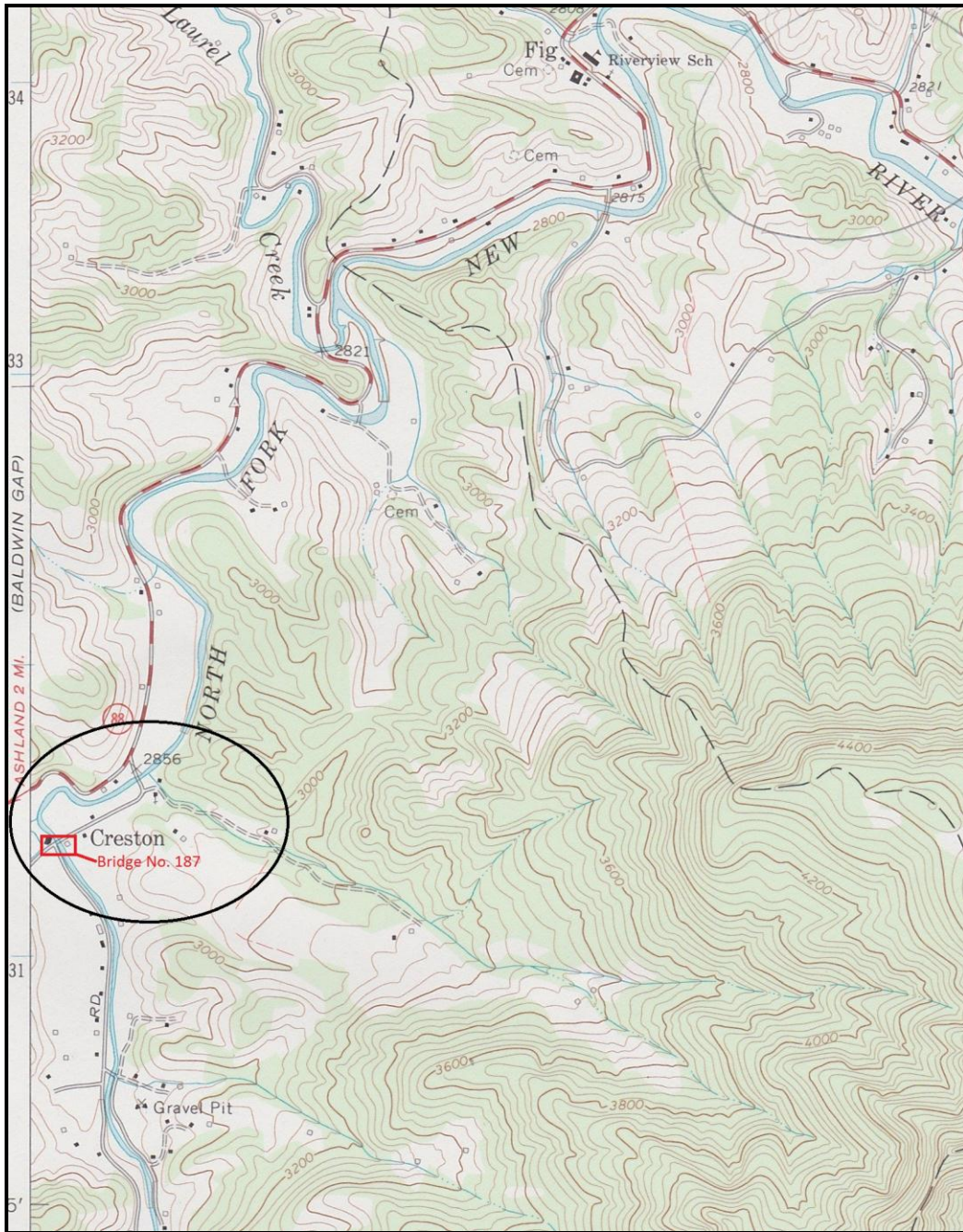
Source: Wikipedia.



Source: US Census Website, modified by Wikipedia user Ruhrfish.



Source: HPOWEB map created by NCDOT staff.



USGS Map—Warrensville Quadrangle



Figure 1: Bridge No. 187 over Three Top Creek, view to the northeast



Figure 2: View to the southwest along Three Top Road toward Bridge No. 187





Figure 3: Bridge No. 187 along Three Top Road, view to the southwest



Figure 4: Bridge No 187 on Three Top Road over Tree Top Creek, view to the southeast, Knox Knitting Mill to the right

**David Worth House (AH 320)  
319 Three Top Road  
PIN 03084-112  
Recommended eligible for the NRHP**



Figure 5: David Worth House, 319 Three Top Road, view to the southeast from Three Top Road (SR 1100)

The David Worth House is located in the Creston community of rural Creston Township in the western portion of Ashe County. The house and its three outbuildings stand on the south side of Three Top Road (SR 1100) immediately east of Bridge No. 187 over Three Top Creek. Three Top Road intersects with NC 88 about three-tenths of a mile to the northeast of the house.

The David Worth House, an equipment shed, two barns, and a log building stand on a single 60.30-acre tract on the south side of Three Top Road. A large hemlock tree shields a portion of the front yard from Three Top Road. The parcel is level and occupies a low river valley along Three Top Creek. In fact, the house and garage occupy a flood zone. The parcel is mostly clear of trees, except in a narrow strip at the southeast end of the property where there is a thick growth of trees.

The David Worth House, also known as Silent Shade, is a well-kept, two-story, frame farmhouse that sits on a flat site approximately 370 feet to the east of Bridge No. 187. Elizabeth and David Worth (1810-1888) had the house built around 1835 as a

two-story, one-room-deep I-house with two gable-end chimneys. In 1875, Thomas Worth, Elizabeth and David Worth's son, added four rooms and two chimneys to the front resulting in the current two-story, double-pile form. Three of the four chimneys survive.

The weatherboard house sits on a fieldstone pier foundation and is topped by a low-hip roof. Double-hung, six-over-six windows pierce each elevation and a pair of gable-front dormers rest on the front roof slope. Square replacement posts support a one-story, hip-roof porch spanning the façade. An enclosed, one-story, hip-roof porch occupies the rear elevation. The interior (which was not accessible during the fieldwork) follows a center hall plan and features a later stair that rises from the rear of the central passage. Mantels in the front four rooms (downstairs and upstairs) feature fluted pilasters and peaked overmantels. Mantels in the original section reflect their early period and are more modest with simple molding on their mantel shelves. Finishes throughout the house are relatively plain: wide baseboards, flat trim, and four-panel doors. Original board sheathing remains in the first floor hall and throughout the second floor. Some first floor rooms have been altered with the installation of modern paneling, drywall, and carpet.<sup>1</sup>



Figure 6: Documentary photo of David Worth House from Ancestry.com (no date), east elevation, view to the west

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<sup>1</sup> Sherry Joines Wyatt, survey file for the David Worth House, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 2005.



Figure 7: David Worth House, north elevation, view to southwest



Figure 8: David Worth House, south (rear) elevation, view to north-northwest



Figure 9: David Worth House, west elevation, view to east-northeast



Figure 10: Equipment shed just off southwest corner of the house, view to the southeast.

### Equipment Shed, ca. 1910

The one-story, gable-roofed, weatherboard-sided, equipment shed is located immediately southwest of the house. A doorway and upper window are centered on the north elevation (façade). It has an open shed with rafter tails and round pole supports on its east elevation. Exposed purlins grace its north and south elevations.



Figure 11: Barn, facade, view to the southeast from Three Top Road

Barn, ca. 1910

The front-gabled barn with board-and-batten siding stands southwest of the house and very close to Three Top Road and Bridge No. 187. It has a large door on its north (front) elevation and a window opening on its upper façade. A built-in crib is located on its northwest corner. A small front-gabled shed is attached to the north end of the east elevation.



Figure 12: Barn, north elevation, view to southwest

#### Cattle Barn, ca. 1960

A large barn is located in a field south of the house. The building with vertical wood siding is composed of two blocks, both topped with shed roofs. The taller section is to the east and has a large opening on its facade. The lower portion attached is to the west end of the larger section. Half of this section of the barn is enclosed and the other half is open and is used for hay storage.

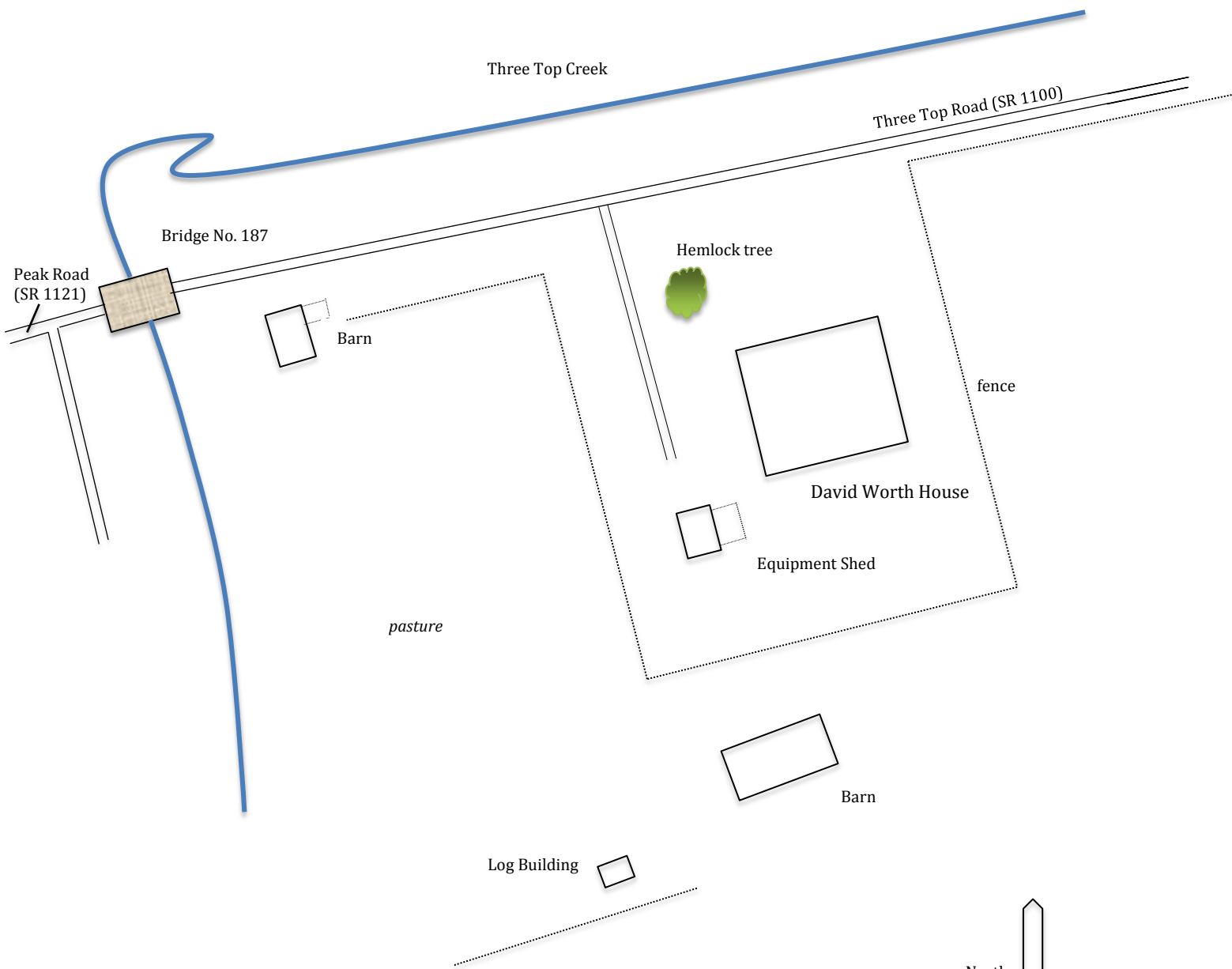




Figure 13: Log building, view to the southeast

### Log Building, ca. 1880

A deteriorated log building stands to the southwest of the cattle barn. Its roof has collapsed, but the walls remain mostly intact.



David Worth House (AH 320)  
Site Plan  
(not to scale)

## Historical Background

Because of the mountainous topography that made travel difficult, settlers established numerous small communities throughout Ashe County in the early nineteenth century. These settlements typically contained at least one store and a church and served as a focal point for surrounding residents. The unincorporated community of Creston was established as North Fork when a post office was opened in 1830. Situated just west of Three Top Mountain, the name was changed to Creston in 1882 in reference to the crest of a nearby mountain.<sup>2</sup>

David Worth (1810-1888) acquired land in Creston from Stephen Thomas (1795-1864) sometime around 1830. Worth grew up in the Centre Friends Community, a Quaker settlement in Guilford County, but came to Creston to buy medicinal herbs. Worth and Stephen Thomas, a farmer, tavern keeper, and the community's first postmaster, opened a store called Thomas & Worth Goods in what was then known as North Fork. On January 18, 1839, David Worth married Thomas's oldest daughter, Elizabeth Thomas (1821-1895). The couple had twelve children. In the mid-nineteenth century, David Worth donated the land for a church and he, along with Alexander McEwan and Zachariah Baker, established Worth Chapel, now Creston United Methodist Church in 1852.<sup>3</sup>

After David Worth's death in 1888, the house remained under family ownership and several members of the Worth family occupied it into the mid-twentieth century. In the early 1950s, David Worth's descendants sold the property to Joseph B. Robinson Sr. The house and 60.30 acres remain in the Robinson family.<sup>4</sup>

## Architectural Context

The 2005 comprehensive survey of Ashe County recorded approximately 300 houses, but only about five percent date to the period before 1860. Most pre-Civil War houses documented during the survey are log, with far fewer built of brick or with frame construction.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> William S. Powell, *The North Carolina Gazetteer* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 127.

<sup>3</sup> Sherry Joines Wyatt, survey file for the David Worth House, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 2005.

<sup>4</sup> Ruth Crowell Leafer, "A History of the Worth Family in Ashe County, North Carolina," unpublished history, 1976 (with notes and updates by James Elliot Deans, Jr., October 2013), accessed online at dl.dropboxusercontent.com, February 12, 2014.

<sup>5</sup> Sherry Joines Wyatt and Lori Tolliver Jones, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Ashe County, North Carolina: c. 1799 to 1955," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, page E-32.



Figure 14: Documentary photo of David Worth House, 1895, view to the west

The David Worth House, although somewhat deteriorated, is a mostly intact example of a two-story, frame house that evolved over time. It is among a small group of substantial farmhouses remaining in rural Ashe County. When he built the house in 1835, David Worth erected a two-story, single-pile dwelling, also known as an I-house. As his fortunes grew and his family expanded, the relatively small size of his original house likely proved inadequate. Around 1870, Worth expanded the house to the front by adding another two-story, single-pile block, resulting in a large and commodious, two-story, double-pile dwelling. A documentary photo of the house from 1895 shows that a one-story porch with solid spandrels between the porch posts and a balustrade with diagonal balusters extended along the façade. A balustrade with x-type balusters topped the porch, but was likely only decorative.

### Evaluation

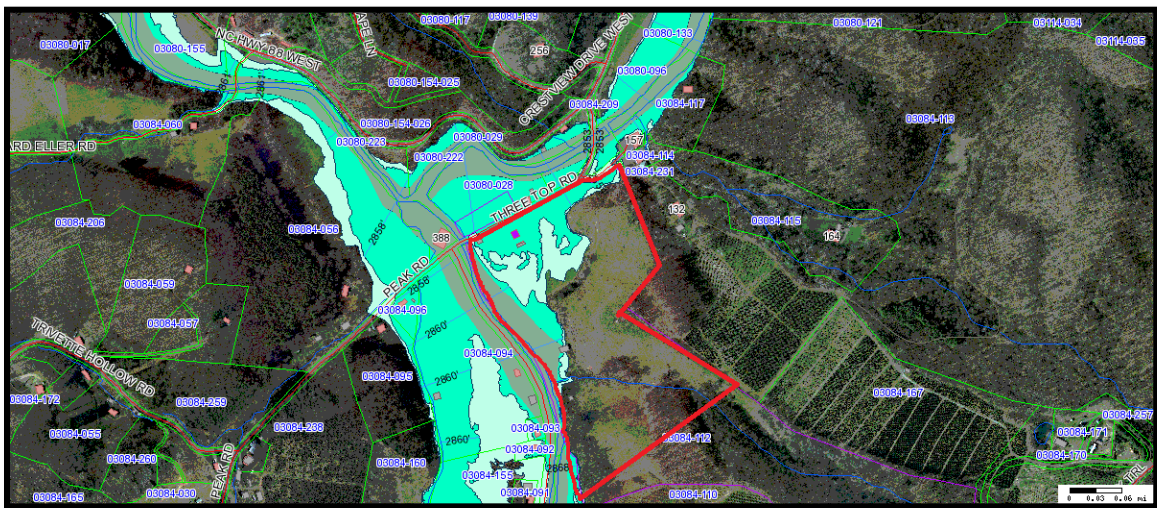
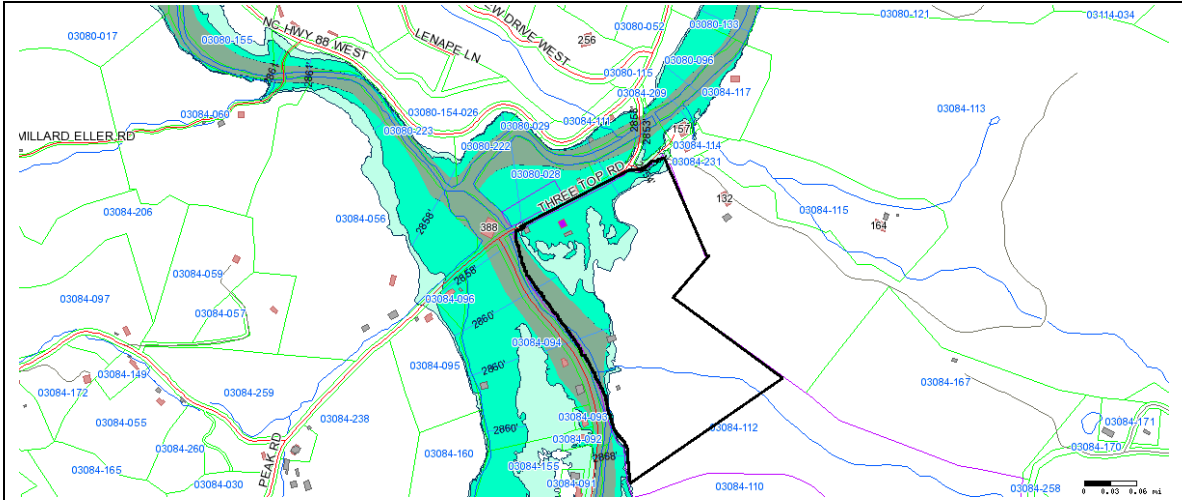
The David Worth House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The house is a significant and mostly intact example of a rural antebellum dwelling expanded during a period of agricultural prosperity in Ashe County. Its relatively modest finishes and simple square form remains as an outstanding example of the type of house built and expanded during the nineteenth century.

The David Worth House is not recommended as eligible for any other National Register criteria. The Worth House is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not known to be associated with any important historic events or activities. Specifically, it is not significant in the area of agriculture. The outbuildings remaining on the property are fairly common twentieth-century types. It is likely field patterns at the Worth House, characterized by open pasture, are intact, but historic cattle production does not rise to the level of significance necessary for National Register eligibility. The Worths did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. The property is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records, making it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

The David Worth House retains the seven aspects of integrity. The house remains at its original site and therefore retains integrity of location. The form, plan, space, structure and style of the building is mostly intact so that the building retains its integrity of design. Changes to the house, including the loss of a chimney and the enclosure of the rear porch, do not detract from the property's overall integrity. The house's location in the Creston community and in a rural context contributes to its integrity of setting. The house retains its historic fabric, including siding and most of its interior sheathing, therefore contributing to its integrity of materials. The massing, form, and finishes of the house contribute to its integrity of workmanship. The intact condition of the house and its features contribute to the property's integrity of feeling and association.

## Property Description and Justification

The proposed boundary of the David Worth House includes approximately twenty five acres of the full extent of the residual 60.30 acres historically associated with the property, which is its current tax parcel. Twenty-five acres of Ashe County Parcel Number 03084-112 containing the David Worth House and its outbuildings is located on the south side of the existing right-of-way for Three Top Road.



David Worth House Boundary Map [PIN 03084-11]  
(Source: Ashe County GIS, February 14, 2014)

**Knox Knitting Mill (AH 319)  
388 Three Top Road, Ashe County  
PIN 03084-122  
Recommended Eligible for the NRHP**



Figure 15: Bridge No. 187 and Knox Knitting Mill (to the right), view to the west

Knox Knitting Mill is located in the Creston community of rural Creston Township in the western portion of Ashe County. The former industrial building stands on the north side of Three Top Road (SR 1100) immediately west of Bridge No. 187 over Three Top Creek. Three Top Road makes a hard turn to the south opposite Knox Knitting Mill. Just west of Knox Knitting Mill the road continues as Peak Road (SR 1121).

Knox Knitting Mill stands on a single 1.353-acre tract on the north side of Three Top Road. The building is very close to the road and to Three Top Creek. The parcel is level and some large trees stand to the north or rear of the building.

Knox Knitting Mill is a one-story, concrete block building that sits less than 100 feet to the west of Bridge No. 187. The building consists of two sections built in 1951 and 1960. Worth Knox and his brother John established the mill in 1939 in a frame building no longer extant. The Knoxes built an addition in 1951 and in 1960, the original section was replaced.

Knox Knitting Mill, built in two phases, is constructed of concrete block. The westernmost section, which is topped by a barrel vault roof, dates to 1951. A stepped parapet topped with concrete coping crowns the south elevation of this block. A double-leaf door and a single leaf door are fronted by a concrete loading dock on the south elevation. Two windows, one steel sash and a replacement casement type, flank the doors on this side of the 1951 building. The west elevation is topped by a flat parapet with concrete coping. Five large, steel-frame, industrial-type windows span the west façade; smaller windows are also located on this side of the building. The barrel vault roof is visible on the north elevation. This side of the 1951 building displays several windows and a single-leaf, solid door.

The 1960 addition composes the eastern two-thirds of the entire mill. Its south elevation mirrors the south elevation of the 1951 block in that a stepped parapet with concrete coping tops this side of the building and fronts a flat roof. A double-leaf door is centered on this section. Windows on this elevation are twelve-light, steel-frame, industrial types. A small, windowless, concrete block, shed-roofed addition occupies the center of the south side of the mill and is positioned between the 1951 and 1960 sections. The eastern elevation faces Three Top Creek and displays ten twelve-light, steel-frame windows like those found elsewhere on the building. The north side of the 1961 addition displays two different exterior finishes. The eastern half is concrete block, contains a double-leaf paneled wood door and two of the twelve-light steel windows. This section lacks a parapet. The section to the west displays a brick end wall with a stepped parapet topped in tile coping. This part of the north elevation is obscured by a shed-roof, concrete block addition, date unknown, that served as a machine shop. Its side (east and west) walls are stepped and topped with tile coping.

The interior was not accessible, but the 2005 survey file indicates that the 1951 section retains its roof trusses, a red linoleum tile floor, wood floors over concrete, and pine tongue and groove paneling. The 1960 section is built with I-beams and I-beam posts.





Figure 16: Knox Knitting Mill documentary photo, probably 1970s. Source: ancestry.com, accessed February 13, 2014



Figure 17: Knox Knitting Mill, eastern section (built 1960), view from Bridge No. 187 to the north-northwest



Figure 18: Knox Knitting Mill, south elevation, facing northwest. Three Top Road (SR 1100) in foreground



Figure 19: Knox Knitting Mill, southwest corner (1951 section), view to the north



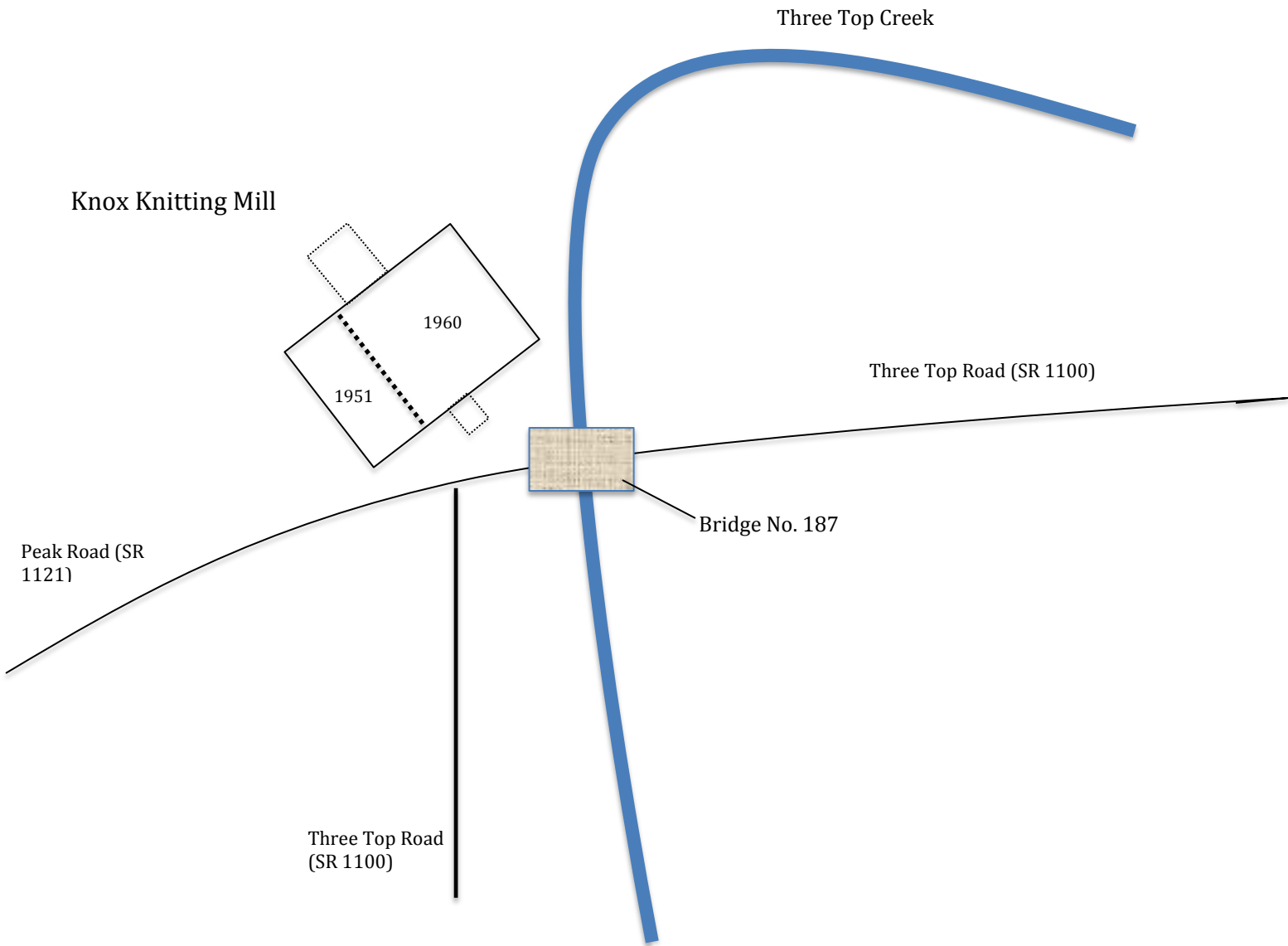
Figure 20: Knox Knitting Mill, north elevation, view to the south-southeast



Figure 21: Knox Knitting Mill, east elevation, Three Top Creek in foreground, view to the west- southwest



Figure 22: Knox Knitting Mill, north elevation (1960 section to the left), view to the south



Knox Knitting Mill  
Site Plan  
(Not to Scale)

## Historical Background

Worth Knox (1904-1978) was born in Catawba County to Clyde and Robert Knox. Robert Knox worked in a cotton mill as his son was growing up and by 1930, Worth Knox was overseer of a cotton mill in Newton in Catawba County.<sup>6</sup> In 1936, Worth Knox established Knox Knitting Mill in Conover. According to local history, John Knox, Worth's brother, urged him to move his operation from Catawba County to Creston, where John was living, to take advantage of a plentiful supply of labor. Sometime between 1935 and 1940, John Knox and his wife Susie Phipps Knox had moved from Grayson, Virginia to Creston where David Worth, Worth and Robert's great-grandfather, had settled in 1830.<sup>7</sup> Knox Knitting Mill at Creston was operational by July 1939 with twelve knitting machines and twenty employees. In 1951, the Knoxes built an addition to the original frame building. In 1960, the original section was replaced with a large addition to the west side of the 1951 portion. Worth Knox retired in 1972, followed by John Knox in 1974. Clyde Edmondson, Worth's son-in-law, managed the mill until it closed in 1978.<sup>8</sup>

## Industry and Architecture Context

The earliest extant historic resources associated with Ashe County's industrial history are grist and roller mills that served local communities. Four such buildings remain standing in Ashe County and all date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Manufacturing facilities from before 1950 are rare in Ashe County. The oldest, Helton Woolen Hill (AH 158), rebuilt just after an 1895 fire, is a long, one-story building containing original historic machinery. A two-story company store and two residences associated with the mill survive.

After 1950, a few modern manufacturing plants opened in Ashe County. The Hanes plant in Jefferson was built as a very large, one-story brick building with modernist details.

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<sup>6</sup> Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930: Newton Township, Catawba County, North Carolina, Schedule No. 1: Population, National Archives, Washington, D. C., <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed February 13, 2014.

<sup>7</sup> Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940: Creston Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, Schedule No. 1: Population, National Archives, Washington, D. C., <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed February 13, 2014.

<sup>8</sup> Clyde Edmondson, interview with Sherry Joines Wyatt, July 27, 2005; "Knox Knitting Mill" in *Mountaineer Heritage*, no date, in Knox Knitting Mill survey file, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office 2005.

## Evaluation

Knox Knitting Mill is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for industry. The building is significant as an example of a rare manufacturing facility in rural Ashe County. Knox Knitting Mill is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a utilitarian building constructed to house a cotton knitting facility. Its simple form accommodated large machinery and numerous workers, while its features, such as the oversized steel-frame windows, provided necessary light and ventilation.

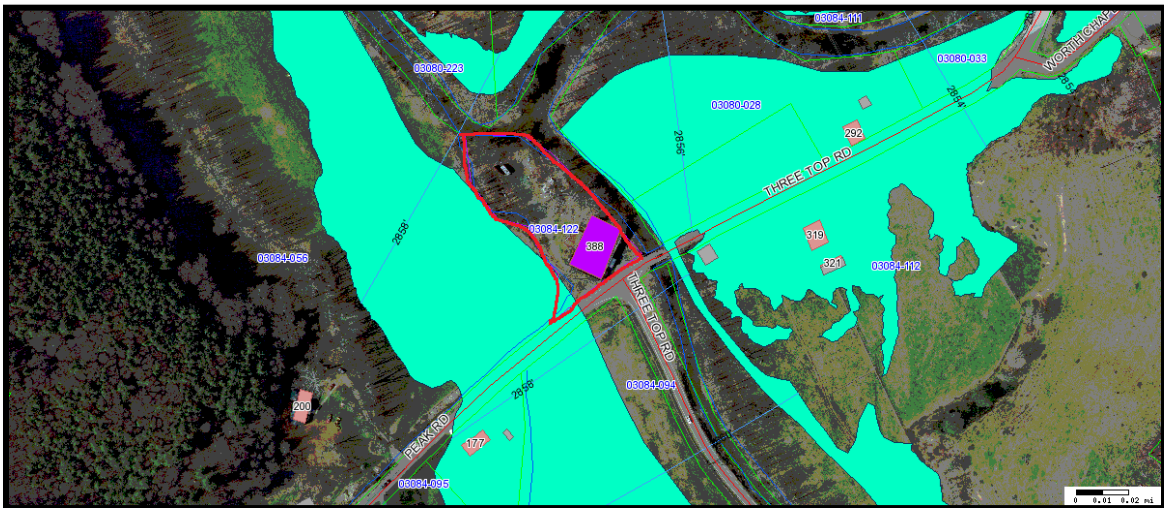
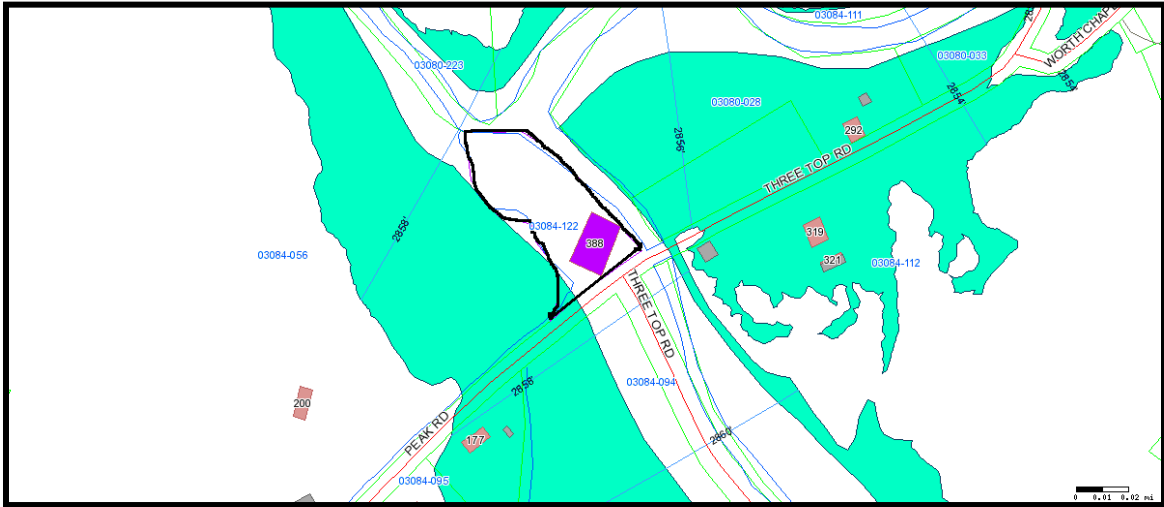
Worth and John Knox did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. The property is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records, making it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

According to the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Ashe County, North Carolina, c. 1799-1955," rural industrial buildings are so rare in Ashe County that alterations made to keep the structure technologically viable or changes caused by neglect or decay should not prevent these buildings from being listed [in the National Register] as long as their historic overall form is still visible and a majority of the historic materials are present."

Knox Knitting Mill retains the seven aspects of integrity. The building remains at its original site and therefore retains integrity of location. The form, plan, space, structure and style of the building are largely intact so that the building retains its integrity of design. Changes to the building do not detract from the property's overall integrity. The mill's location in the Creston community and in a rural context contributes to its integrity of setting. The building retains its historic fabric, namely concrete block walls and steel-frame windows, therefore contributing to its integrity of materials. The massing, form, and finishes of the building contribute to its integrity of workmanship. The intact condition of the knitting mill and its features contribute to the property's integrity of feeling and association.

## Property Description and Justification

The proposed boundary of Knox Knitting Mill includes the 1.353 acres historically associated with the property, which is its current tax parcel. Ashe County Parcel Number 03084-122 containing Knox Knitting Mill is located on the north side of the existing right-of-way of Three Top Road.



Knox Knitting Mill Boundary Map [PIN 03084-122]  
(Source: Ashe County GIS, February 13, 2014)



**Creston Rural Historic District (AH 51)  
Both Sides of Three Top Road, Ashe County  
Recommended Eligible for the NRHP**



Figure 23: Worth's Chapel (AH 45) and the Thomas Worth House (AH 322), view to southeast

The Creston Rural Historic District (AH 51) is located in the community of Creston in western Ashe County. Three Top Road (SR 1100) runs in an east-west direction through the district then takes a turn to the north at the east end of the district and intersects with NC 88. At the south end of the district, Three Top Road turns sharply to the south as it leaves Creston. Three Top Creek flows north to south at the west end of the district and then continues along the north edge where it flows into the North Fork of the New River. A relatively new bridge spans the North Fork of the New River at the east end of the district. It replaced a truss bridge that was removed in the early 1990s.



Figure 24: House (AH 321) and Worth's Chapel (AH 45), view to northeast along Three Top Road (SR 1100)



Figure 25: House (AH 321) and view toward Bridge No. 187 to the southwest

The Creston Rural Historic District occupies fairly level topography except to the southeast where the Thomas Worth House (AH 322) sits on top of a tall rise overlooking Worth's Chapel. Most of the land is cleared except around the Worth and Mildred Knox House (AH 574), which is at the southeast corner of the district. Except for its immediate yard, it is surrounded by dense forest.



Figure 26: Bridge No. 187 and Knox Knitting Mill (AH 319), view to the west



Figure 27: Bridge No. 187 and David Worth House barn (to the right), view to the east-northeast



Figure 28: David Worth House (AH 320), view to southeast



Figure 29: House (AH 321), 292 Three Top Road, view to the northwest



Figure 30: House (AH 321), 292 Three Top Road, auxiliary buildings and structures, view to the north-northwest



Figure 31: Worth's Chapel (AH 45), 160 Worth Chapel Road, view to the east



Figure 32: Thomas Worth House (AH 322), 132 Worth Chapel Road, view to the southeast



Figure 33: Worth and Mildred Knox House (AH 574), 164 Worth Chapel Road, view to southeast



Figure 34: Creston Volunteer Fire Dept., 157 Worth Chapel Road, view to the east-northeast



Figure 35: Bridge over North Fork of the New River, view to the west



Figure 36: Kelly House, 13943 NC 88, view to the northeast





Figure 37: Kelly House, 13943 NC 88, view to the east-southeast



Figure 38: Kelly House Barn, 13943 NC 88, view to the southwest

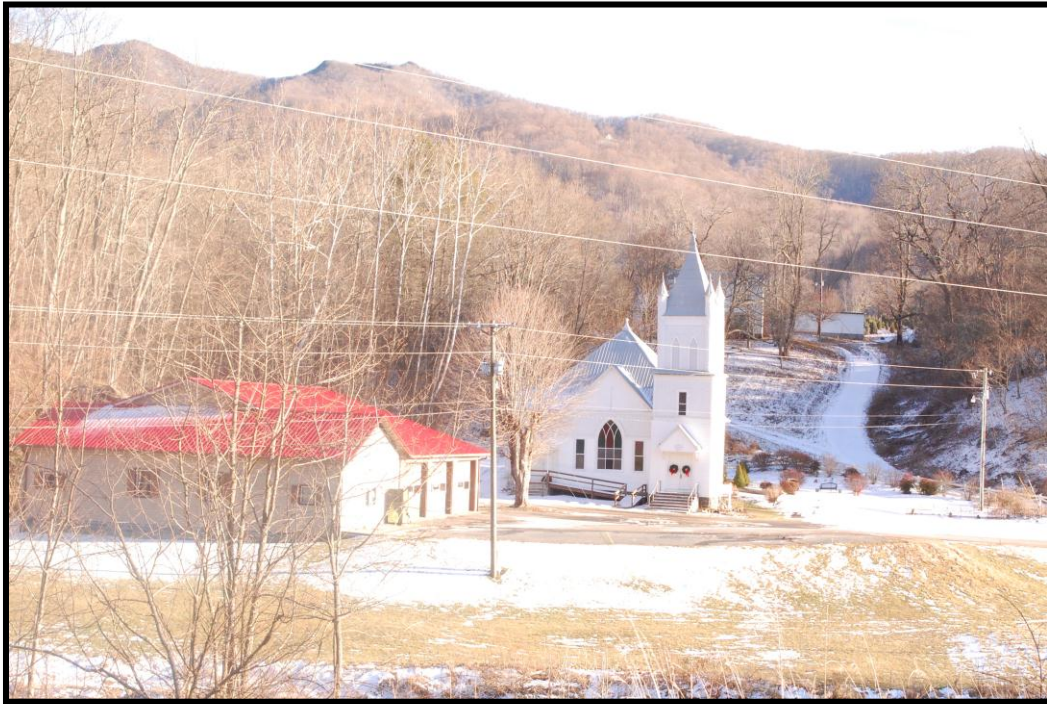


Figure 39: Creston Volunteer Fire Dept., Worth's Chapel (AH 45), and the Thomas Worth House (AH 322), view to the south

### Creston Rural Historic District (AH 51)

The Creston Rural Historic District contains ten principal resources and eight accompanying outbuildings. The inventory of resources is as follows and proceeds from the west end to the east end of the district:

1. Knox Knitting Mill (AH 319)  
388 Three Top Road  
1951, 1960  
Contributing building/recommended individually eligible for the NRHP  
  
One-story, concrete block building
2. Bridge No. 187  
Over Three Top Creek  
1960  
Contributing structure  
  
Timber deck on steel I-beams, timber caps and piles

3. David Worth House (AH 320)  
319 Three Top Road  
1835, 1875  
Contributing building/ recommended individually eligible for the NRHP  
  
Two-story, double-pile, frame house with a hip roof and a one-story, hip-roofed porch
  - (a) Equipment shed  
Ca. 1910  
Contributing building  
  
One-story, gable-roofed, frame building southwest of the house
  - (b) Barn  
Ca. 1910  
Contributing building  
  
One-story, gable-roofed barn with vertical siding
  - (c) Cattle barn  
Ca. 1960  
Contributing building  
  
Two-story barn with vertical wood siding is composed of two blocks, both topped with shed roofs
  - (d) Log building  
Ca. 1880  
Contributing building  
  
A single-pen log building with a partially collapsed side-gable roof
4. House (AH 321)  
292 Three Top Road  
Ca. 1910  
Contributing building  
  
One-story, side-gabled, frame house with a centered front gable and a hip-roofed ell. Windows are replacements and some of the exterior has been covered in vinyl siding.
  - (a) Carports (2)  
Ca. 2000

Noncontributing structures (2)

Two open metal-roofed carports supported by metal posts

- (b) Storage building  
Ca. 2000  
Noncontributing building

Rectangular metal building with double front doors

5. Worth's Chapel (Creston United Methodist Church), NR 2005

160 Worth Chapel Road

1902

Contributing building

Gothic Revival-style frame church with corner tower

6. Thomas Worth House (AH 322)

132 Worth Chapel Road

Ca. 1910

Contributing building

I-house with unusual double front gables and a one-story porch with turned posts and balusters. Vinyl siding covers the exterior and some of the windows have been replaced. An addition has been built onto the rear of the ell. A standing-seam metal roof tops the house.

7. Worth and Mildred Knox House (AH 574)

164 Worth Chapel Road

1957

Contributing building

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, stone-veneered house with three front-gabled dormers and a one-story porch that spans the façade. Windows are paired casements. Vinyl siding covers the dormers and gable ends. A side-gabled garage is attached to the east end of the house.

8. Creston Volunteer Fire Department

157 Worth Chapel Road

Ca. 2000

Noncontributing building

Modern side-gabled, synthetic-sided building with three vehicle bays. A front facing gable occupies the north end of the building.

9. Bridge  
Ca. 1995  
Noncontributing structure

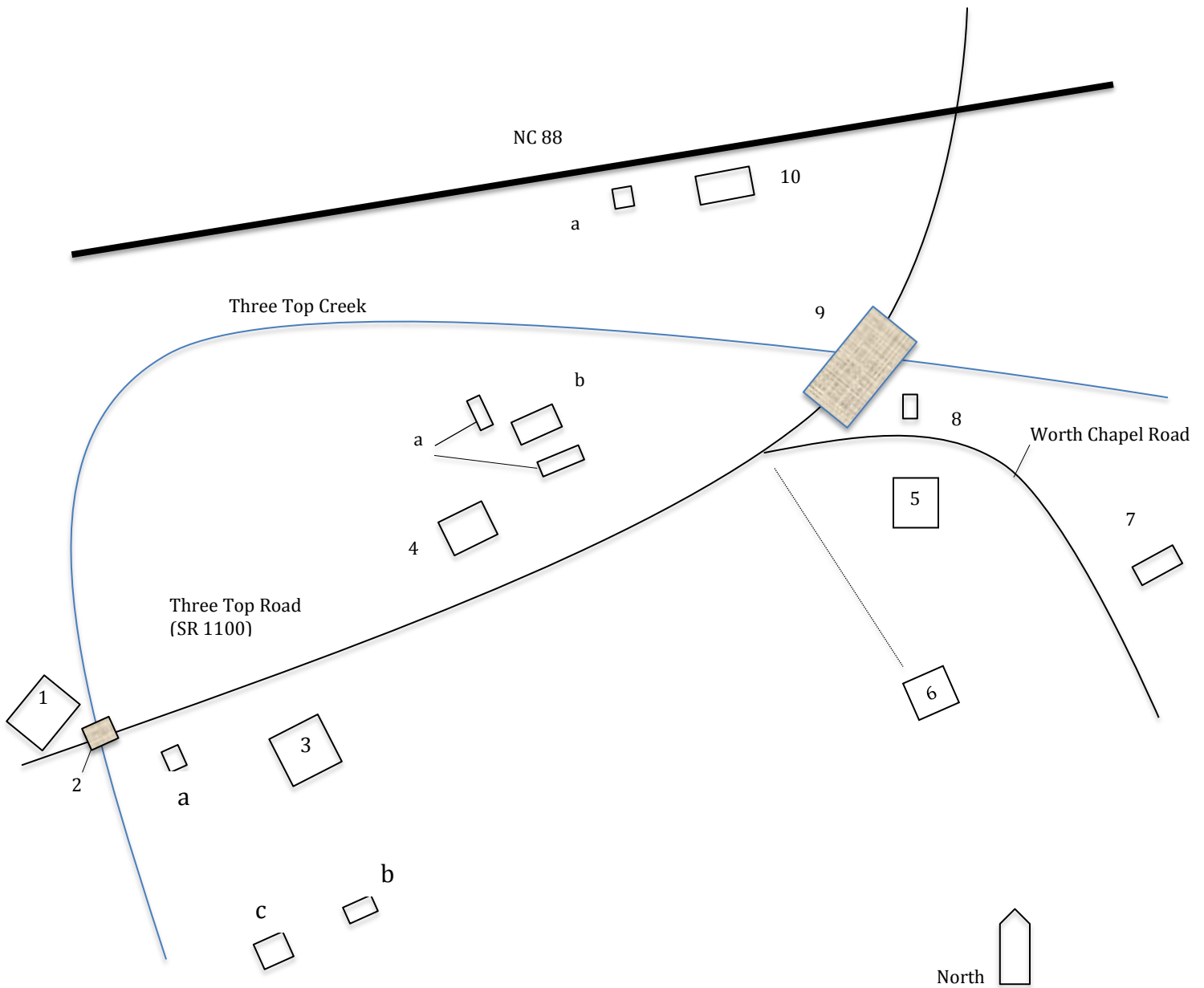
Concrete bridge spanning the North Fork of the New River and connecting Worth Chapel Road to NC 88

10. Kelly House  
Ca. 1940  
13943 NC 88  
Contributing building

Two-story, weatherboard house composed of two sections. The easternmost portion is topped by a standing-seam metal shed roof, while the west portion is gable roofed. The house is built into a hillside so that it is full height on its south elevation.

- (a) Barn  
Ca. 1940  
Contributing building

Gambrel-roofed barn with diagonal wood siding and double sliding doors on its east elevation



Creston Rural Historic District  
 Site Plan  
 Numbers keyed to inventory  
 (Not to scale)

## Historical Background

The community of Creston was originally known as North Fork because of its location along the North Fork of the New River. In 1882, the name was changed to Creston signifying its proximity to the crest of a nearby mountain, possibly Three Top Mountain to the east. The earliest settlers were said to be Frank, James, and Edward King, Stephen Reed, James Pennington, and Solomon Osborne, but little is known about these men. Stephen Thomas (1795-1864) and his wife, Rebecca (1795-1861), opened a store near Three Top Creek sometime in the early nineteenth century to take advantage of a burgeoning mining industry and prosperous agricultural economy. Stephen Thomas became the first postmaster of Creston in 1830.<sup>9</sup>

The community grew substantially beginning in 1830 with the arrival of David Worth who formed a partnership with Stephen Thomas. The two owned the Thomas and Worth Goods and Worth opened a grist and saw mill, a tannery, a wood carding operation, and a furniture factory. Worth established a carriage factory with T. J. Lillard in a large frame building in Creston. As his prosperity grew, Worth opened three other mercantile stores around the county.<sup>10</sup>

In the mid- to late 1800s, Creston was the industrial center of Ashe County and one of its most populous areas. After much of the manufacturing left Creston in the late nineteenth century, it became mostly a farming community. That changed in 1939 when Worth Knox, a great-grandson of David Worth, built Knox Knitting Mill with his brother, Joe Knox. The mill expanded in 1951 and 1960 and operated until 1978.<sup>11</sup>

## Community Planning and Development and Architecture Contexts

Ashe County contains several intact farming areas containing historic buildings. The sparsely settled rural historic districts typically stand near creeks or rivers and in fertile river valleys. These communities are characterized by open farmland with pastures and crop fields leading up to wooded mountainsides. Farms with a variety of outbuildings, individual residences, churches, commercial and small industrial buildings are typically found along a single secondary road at these rural settlements.

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<sup>9</sup> "A History of the Creston Community," photocopied newspaper article, no date, in Creston Historic District survey file, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 2005.

<sup>10</sup> "A History of the Creston Community."

<sup>11</sup> "A History of the Creston Community."

The Sutherland Rural Historic District (AH 46) is located along a one-and-a-half-mile stretch of Sutherland Road, just south of the intersection with NC 88. The district retains open, rolling crop fields and pastureland. Most of the buildings date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The 1885 Gothic Revival-style Sutherland Methodist Church and five contiguous farmsteads remain along Sutherland Road.

The Helton Rural Historic District (AH 323) extends along NC 194 and through the Helton Creek valley. The district contains farms and late nineteenth-century textile and grain milling operations, including an 1885 frame roller mill. Helton Methodist Church also stands in the district.

### Evaluation

The Creston Rural Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development. Settled in the early nineteenth century, Creston developed as a farming community and a center of commerce and small-scale industry in western Ashe County. Its location in an arable river valley at the confluence of Three Top Creek and the North Fork of the New River attracted settlers in search of prosperity and community. The Creston Rural Historic District is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The collection of domestic, agricultural, institutional, transportation-related, and industrial resources in a still-rural setting make the Creston Rural Historic District one of the best-preserved rural enclaves that reflects development from the nineteenth and early twentieth century in Ashe County. The architectural styles and forms range from regional vernacular forms, such the David Worth House, a two-story, double-pile house began in 1835 and expanded in 1875, to the Gothic Revival-influenced Worth's Chapel built in 1902. Other resources reflect local building traditions and more utilitarian considerations such as those seen in the 1951/1960 Knox Knitting Mill, a concrete block industrial building with large steel-frame windows.

No one associated with the Creston Rural Historic District attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. The property is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records, making in ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

According to the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Ashe County, North Carolina, c. 1799-1955," rural historic districts may qualify for listing in the National Register if they meet one of the criteria and retain historic integrity from the period of significance, including setting, location, materials, design, feeling, and association. Rural districts should have an unaltered rural setting, a continuation of agricultural land use patterns, and



a majority of the structures important to the district history extant. There can be new construction present as long as it is minor and does not detract from the integrity of the rural district.”<sup>12</sup>

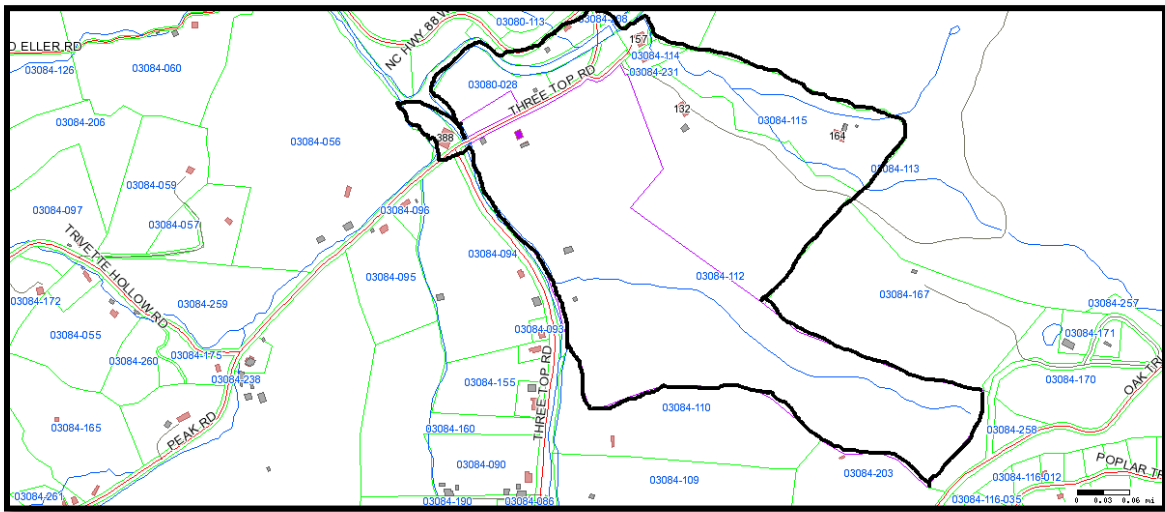
The Creston Rural Historic District retains the seven aspects of integrity. The district remains at its original site and therefore retains integrity of location. The form, plan, space, structure and style of the buildings are largely intact so that the district retains its integrity of design. Changes to the buildings do not detract from the district’s overall integrity. The construction of a new bridge over the North Fork of the New River and the ca. 2000 volunteer fire department do not have an impact on the district’s integrity. The Creston Rural Historic District remains rural thereby retaining its integrity of setting. The district retains its historic fabric, including exterior sheathing on buildings and other original finishes, therefore contributing to its integrity of materials. The massing, form, and finishes of the buildings contribute to its integrity of workmanship. The intact field patterns consisting of open pastureland along the right-of-way contribute to the districts integrity of feeling and association.

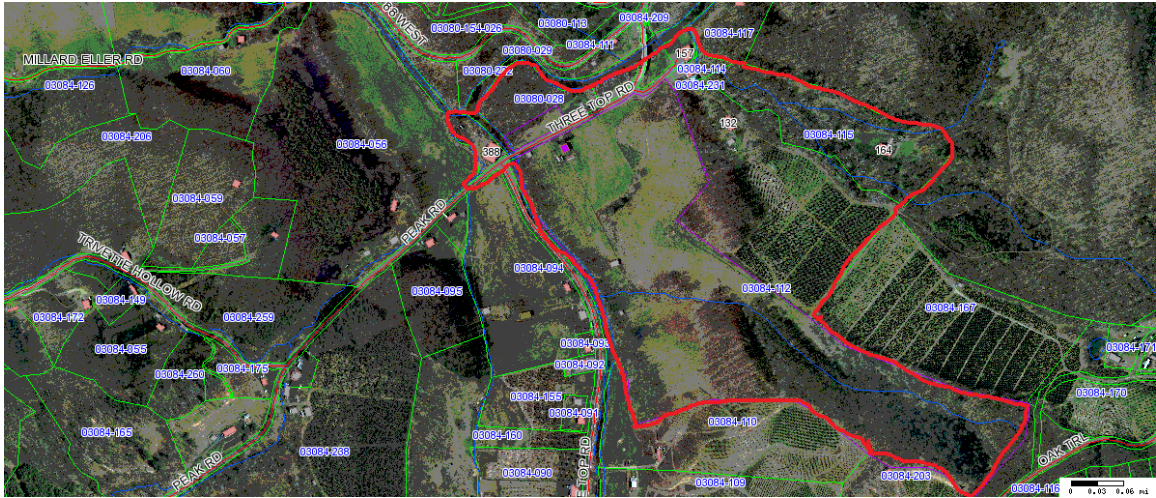
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<sup>12</sup> “Historic and Architectural Resources of Ashe County, North Carolina: c. 1799 to 1955,” National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, page F-76.

## Boundary Description and Justification

The proposed boundary of the Creston Rural Historic District includes the full extent of the area historically associated with the district and that retains integrity. The district comprises all or parts of the following Ashe County Parcels: 03084-122, 03084-112, 03080-028, 03080-033, 03084-113, 03084-118, 03084-115, 03084-231, 03084-220, and 03084-111.





Creston Rural Historic District Boundary Map  
03084-122, 03084-112, 03080-028, 03080-033, 03084-113, 03084-118, 03084-115, 03084-231, 03084-220, and 03084-111.  
(Source Ashe County GIS, February 13, 2014)

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- "Knox Knitting Mill" in *Mountaineer Heritage*, photocopy, no date, in Knox Knitting Mill survey file, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office 2005.
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Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910: Helton Township, Ashe County, North Carolina, Schedule No. 1: Population, National Archives, Washington, D.C., <http://www.ancestry.com>. Accessed February 6, 2014.

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Wyatt, Sherry Joines and Lori Tolliver-Jones. "Historic and Architectural Resources of Ashe County, North Carolina, c. 1799-1955." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.

Appendix A  
Professional Qualifications

## JENNIFER MARTIN MITCHELL

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- POSITION:** Founding Principal  
Mdm Historical Consultants Inc.
- EDUCATION:** M.A. History with Emphasis in Historic Preservation  
Middle Tennessee State University
- B.A. History and B.A. Sociology  
University of South Carolina
- Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP)  
Presented by the National Alliance of Preservation  
Commissions  
Durham, North Carolina
- Introduction to Section 106 of the  
National Historic Preservation Act  
University of Nevada, Reno
- PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:** Preservation Durham  
Preservation North Carolina  
City of Durham Historic Preservation Commission

**EXPERIENCE:**

Jennifer Martin Mitchell has worked as an architectural historian and preservation planner since 1991 and is a founding principal with Mdm Historical Consultants. She has documented scores of historic properties through successful completion of architectural surveys, National Register of Historic Places nominations, and local landmark designation reports. She has worked with local governments and commissions on programs to identify, document, and protect historic and cultural resources. She has further contributed to the field through publication and well as by making presentations at academic and professional conferences.

Ms. Mitchell was previously the Carolinas Regional Manager for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, where she oversaw a staff of architectural historians, preservation planners, and archaeologists working on projects in the Carolinas and Virginia. Ms. Mitchell was responsible for scoping projects, preparing budgets, and monitoring and overseeing cultural resource surveys, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, environmental documents necessary for compliance with federal and state laws, and consultations with historic preservation commissions throughout the region. Prior to joining Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Ms. Mitchell worked for the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office as the National Register Coordinator in Raleigh and as the Historic Preservation Specialist in Asheville. Ms. Mitchell is the award-winning author of *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: the Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina* and a co-author of *The Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*.

Some projects Ms. Mitchell has been involved with are listed below.

- *Valentine-Wilder House National Register Nomination*, Nash County, North Carolina (2013)
- *Hillside Park High School National Register Nomination*, Durham County, North Carolina (2013)

- *Fort Caswell National Register Nomination*, Brunswick County, North Carolina (2013)
- *Penderlea Homesteads Historic District National Register Nomination*, Pender County, North Carolina (2013)
- *Brunswick County Historic Architecture, ongoing preparation of publication manuscript*, Brunswick County, North Carolina (2012-2013)
- *Sunset Hills Historic District National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2013)
- *Wilkesboro School Historic Tax Credit Application*, Wilkesboro, North Carolina (Approved 2013)
- *Richard B. Harrison School National Register Nomination*, Selma, North Carolina (2012)
- *Bray-Paschal House National Register Nomination*, Chatham County, North Carolina (2011)
- *West Selma Historic District National Register Nomination*, Selma, Johnston County, North Carolina (2011)
- *Downtown Selma Historic District National Register Nomination*, Selma, Johnston County, North Carolina (2010)
- *Perry School National Register Nomination*, Franklin County, North Carolina (2010)
- *Johnson Farm National Register Nomination*, Harnett County, North Carolina (2009)
- *Harmony Plantation National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (2008)
- *Wake County Historic Resources Intensive Survey*, Wake County, North Carolina (2007)
- *Local Landmark Designation Report for Rogers Drug*, Durham, North Carolina (2008)
- *Local Landmark Designation Report for Fire Station #1*, Durham, North Carolina (2008)
- *Old Towne Historic District Design Guidelines*, Augusta, Georgia (2006)
- *Wake County Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey*, Wake County, North Carolina (2005- 2006)
- *Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District National Register Nomination*, Greenville, North Carolina (2005)
- *Maiden Lane Historic District National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2005)
- *York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination*, Gastonia, North Carolina (2005)
- *Town Appearance Commission Procedures and Guidelines Evaluation*, Town of Mount Pleasant, South Carolina (2005)
- *Rowland Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination*, Rowland, North Carolina (2004)
- *City of Thomasville Architectural Survey*, Thomasville, North Carolina (2004)
- *Apex Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation Study List Application*, Apex, North Carolina (2004)
- *Borden Manufacturing Company National Register Nomination*, Goldsboro, North Carolina (2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation, Phase II Survey and Report, Replacement of Bridge No. 246 over Laurel Creek*, Madison County, North Carolina (2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Hillsborough Street Reconstruction, Project #1* (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.), Raleigh, North Carolina (2004)
- *City of Greenville Revitalization Area Historic and Architectural Evaluation*, for the City of Greenville, North Carolina (2004)
- *City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey* (for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2003-2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report,, Replacement of Bridge No. 325 over Landrum Creek*, Chatham County, North Carolina (2004)
- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2003)



- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) Winston-Salem Northern Beltway, Forsyth County, North Carolina (2002-2003)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening, Halifax and Northampton Counties, North Carolina (2003- 2004)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, Burgaw Bypass, Pender County, North Carolina (2003)*
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey (for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2002-2003)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Alston Avenue Widening, Durham County, North Carolina (2002)*
- *Historic Structures Report on the Morganton Depot, Morganton, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (2002)*
- *Historic Structures Report on the Marion Depot, Marion, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (2002)*
- *Research on Historic Train Stations for the NCDOT Rail Division at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. In conjunction with the restoration of passenger rail service in North Carolina. (2002 & 2007)*
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**PUBLICATIONS:**

“Biltmore Complex,” “Biltmore Forest School” and “Appalachian Rustic Architecture” in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. East Tennessee State University, 2006

*Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina*. Duplin County Historical Foundation, 2000

*A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* (co-author). University of North Carolina Press, 1999

**PRESENTATIONS**

“Restoration of the Morganton and Marion Depots,” Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Asheville, North Carolina

“Nominating Rosenwald Schools to the National Register of Historic Places,” National Rosenwald School Conference, Nashville, Tennessee

**AWARDS:**

2004 Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History for the series that includes *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*

2003 Special Book Award Recognizing an Outstanding Guide Book Series from the Southeast Society of Architectural Historians for the series that includes *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*

2001 Certificate of Commendation from the American  
Association for State and Local History for *Along the Banks  
of the Old Northeast*

## CYNTHIA DE MIRANDA

---

<b>POSITION:</b>	Founding Principal MdM Historical Consultants Inc.
<b>EDUCATION &amp; TRAINING:</b>	B.A. Public Policy Studies Duke University Introduction to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Washington, DC Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP) Presented by the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions Lynchburg, Virginia
<b>PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:</b>	Preservation North Carolina Preservation Durham, APAC Committee Member

### EXPERIENCE:

Cynthia de Miranda, a founding Principal of MdM Historical Consultants, has worked as an architectural historian and preservation planner since 1993. Ms. de Miranda has successfully prepared National Register nominations, local landmark designation reports, architectural surveys, design review guidelines, and preservation plans. She has documented historic properties in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Washington State. She has also contributed to the field through publications and presentations at academic and professional conferences.

Prior to forming MdM Historical Consultants, Inc., Ms. de Miranda worked as an architectural historian with Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., in Durham, North Carolina and with Hess, Roise and Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota. In her position with Edwards-Pitman, Ms. de Miranda completed a number of projects for NCDOT while the firm had an on-call services contract with the department. Ms. de Miranda has also worked on the staffs of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Washington, DC, and, as noted, the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Some projects Ms. de Miranda has been involved with are listed below.

- o *Brunswick County Historic Architecture*, ongoing preparation of publication manuscript, Brunswick County, North Carolina (2012-2013)
- o *John Beaman House Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2013)
- o *Downtown Durham Historic District Additional Documentation*, Durham, North Carolina (2012)
- o *Wrights Automatic Machinery Company National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina (2012)
- o *Scott and Roberts Dry Cleaners National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina (2011)
- o *Summerfield School Gymnasium and Community Center National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Summerfield, North Carolina (2011)
- o *Special Character Statement: S. Blount-S. Person Street Historic District*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2011)
- o *Pope House Application for Determination of Statewide Significance*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2011)

- *Paul O. and Elsie Stahl House Local Landmark Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2010)
- *Harwell Hamilton and Jean Bangs Harris House and Office National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2010)
- *Carpenter Farm Supply Company Complex Local Landmark Designation Report*, Wake County, North Carolina (2010)
- *Dillard and Mildred Teer House Local Designation Report*, Durham, North Carolina (2009)
- *Fayetteville Modern Architectural Survey*, City of Fayetteville, North Carolina (2009)
- *Wilbur and Martha Carter House National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2008)
- *Liberty Warehouse Nos. 1 and 2 Study List Application and National Register Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina (2007 and 2008)
- *Samuel Bartley Holleman House National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (2008)
- *Fayetteville Street National Register District Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2007)
- *George and Neva Barbee House National Register Nomination*, Zebulon, North Carolina (2007)
- *Guidesheets to Raleigh's Historic Landmarks and Districts*, Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina (2007)
- *Research on Historic Train Stations for the NCDOT Rail Division at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.* In conjunction with the restoration of passenger rail service in North Carolina (2007)
- *Midway Plantation National Register Nomination (relocation)*, Knightdale, North Carolina (2007)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Stantonsburg Road/Tenth Street Connector* (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.), Greenville, North Carolina (2007)
- *Macpelah National Register Nomination*, Vance County, North Carolina (2006)
- *Adams-Edwards House National Register Nomination*, Raleigh vicinity, North Carolina (2006)
- *Maiden Lane Historic District National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2006)
- *Walltown Phase I Archaeology*, Durham, for G. H. Williams Collaborative, P.A. (2006)
- *Old Towne Historic District Design Guidelines*, Augusta, Georgia (September 2006)
- *Wake County Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey*, North Carolina (2005-2006)
- *City of Franklin Preservation Planning (Southampton County)*, City of Franklin, Virginia (2005-2008)
- *Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District National Register Nomination*, Greenville, North Carolina (2005)
- *Report on Wakestone (Josephus Daniels House)*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2005)
- *York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination*, Gastonia, North Carolina (2005)
- *Wiley Forbus House National Register Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina (2005)
- *Wachovia Bank Building Study List Application and National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2005)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey for the Construction of the Windsor Bypass*, North Carolina (2005)
- *Dorothea Dix Campus Master Plan* (with LandDesign), Raleigh, North Carolina (2005)
- *Mount Pleasant Historic District Design Review Guidelines*, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina (2004-2006)
- *City of Thomasville Architectural Survey*, Thomasville, North Carolina (2004)
- *Apex Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation Study List Application*, Apex, North Carolina (2004)

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Hillsborough Street Reconstruction, Project #1* (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.), Raleigh, North Carolina (2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey for New Alternative, US 158 Widening and Improvement*, Northampton County, North Carolina (2004)
- *City of Greenville Revitalization Area Historic and Architectural Evaluation*, for the City of Greenville, North Carolina (2004)
- *City of Rock Hill, South Carolina, Architectural Survey*( for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2003-2004)
- *Historic Preservation Component of the Apex Comprehensive Plan*, Apex, North Carolina (a project with LandDesign) (2003-2004)
- *Valle Crucis Historic District National Register Nomination*, Valle Crucis, North Carolina (2004)
- *Part 1 Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Application for the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. Complex*, Durham, North Carolina (2004)
- *Report on the Statewide Significance of All Saints Chapel* for the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (2003)
- *Washington Graded and High School National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2003)
- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening*, Hertford County, North Carolina (2003)
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina, Architectural Survey* (for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2002-2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Alston Avenue Widening*, Durham County (2002)

**PUBLICATIONS:**

“Safety and Showmanship: Corporate Requirements for the Hardy Hydroelectric Plant,” *IA: Journal of the Society for Industrial Archaeology* 26, 2: 19-30 (2000)

“Country Life in the Suburbs: Spruce Shadows Farm,” *Hennepin History Magazine* 58, 2: 20-29 (1999)

**PRESENTATIONS:**

*Downtown NC Goes Corporate: Modernist Curtain Walls in Sixties Skyscrapers*. Delivered at the Loewenstein Legacy Symposium, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, (November 2005) and at Preservation North Carolina Conference, Raleigh (October 2007)

*Usonian Antecedents to Loewenstein’s Carter House: An Idea Born on the Prairie Comes to the Piedmont*. Delivered at the 26<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Southeast Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians, Greensboro (October 2008)