

North Carolina Department of Natural and 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

September 26, 2016

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kate Husband
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Construction of Roundabouts at Intersection of SR 1315 (Newtown Road) at SR 1307 (Waxhaw-Marvin Road) and SR 1315 (Newtown Road) at SR 1316 (Marvin School Road), PA 16-04-0021, Union County, ER 16-1523

Thank you for your August 24, 2016, memorandum concerning the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that the **Marvin Historic District (UN0872)** is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (farming service town center) and Criterion C (architecture). The district includes Banks Presbyterian Church (UN0019), Marvin United Baptist Church (UN0245), Robinson-Smith House (UN0334), Former Banks Presbyterian Church and Crane's Store (UN0020), and Wilma and William Crane House (UN1217).

The **Banks Presbyterian Church (UN0019)**, which is within and contributes to the Marvin Historic District, is also individually eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for architecture.

We do not concur that the **Marvin United Baptist Church (UN0245)** is individually eligible for listing in the National Register due to the sizeable one-story 1950s Sunday school wing attached to the side and flush with the front corner of the church. This is a major alteration to the 1875/1923 historic church building. Thus, the church does not retain enough integrity of design to individually qualify under Criterion C. However, the church is located in and contributes to the eligible Marvin Historic District.

We also concur that the **Frank Crane House (UN0085)** is not eligible for listing.

The report states on page 38 that the Marvin Historic District was not approved for the Study List. However, a check of the NRAC minutes shows that the district was approved on November 16, 1983. It was not known what the exact boundaries of the district were at the time. The HPOWEB map did not have the district coded as Study List, but this has been corrected and will be updated with the determination of eligibility.

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

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

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

mfurr@ncdot.gov



PAT McCRORY
Governor

NICHOLAS J. TENNYSON
Secretary

August 24, 2016

EP 16-1523

MEMORANDUM

TO: Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

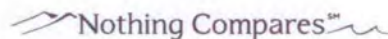
+ RSE 9/20/16

FROM: Kate Husband
Architectural Historian
NCDOT Division of Highways

DK 9/19/16

SUBJECT: W-5601DK: Construction of Roundabouts at Intersection of SR 1315 (Newtown Road at SR 1307 (Waxhaw-Marvin Road) and SR 1315 (Newtown Road) at SR 1316 (Marvin School Road), Union County (PA 16-04-0021)

Enclosed please find the Historic Structures Survey Report and survey site forms for the above referenced project. Please feel free to contact me by phone (919-707-6075) if you have any additional questions or comments. We look forward to hearing from you.



Historic Structures Survey Report
for the
Construction of Roundabouts at the Intersection of SR 1315 (Newtown
Road) at SR 1307 (Waxhaw-Marvin Road) and the Intersection
of SR 1315 (Newtown Road) at SR 1316 (Marvin School Road)
TIP# W-5601DK
WBS# 50138.1.116
Union County, North Carolina

Prepared for:
Human Environment Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1598

Prepared by:
MdM Historical Consultants Inc.
Post Office Box 1399
Durham, NC 27702
919.368.1602

August 16, 2016

Historic Structures Survey Report
for the
Construction of Roundabouts at the Intersection of SR 1315 (Newtown
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of SR 1315 (Newtown Road) at SR 1316 (Marvin School Road)
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August 16, 2016

Jennifer F. Martin, Principal Investigator
MdM Historical Consultants, Inc. Date

Cynthia de Miranda, Principal Investigator
MdM Historical Consultants, Inc. Date

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

**Build Roundabouts at the Intersection of SR 1315 (Newtown Road)
at SR 1307 (Waxhaw-Marvin Road) and the Intersection
of SR 1315 (Newtown Road) at SR 1316 (Marvin School Road), Union County
TIP# W-5601DK
WBS# 50138.1.116**

Survey Site Number and Property Name	Address and PIN	NRHP Eligibility	NRHP Criteria
UN0019 Banks Presbyterian Church	10012 New Town Rd, Waxhaw, NC 28173 06225007 60	Eligible	Criterion C
UN0085 Frank S. Crane House	9908 New Town Road, Marvin, NC 28173 06225009A	Not Eligible under any Criteria	N/A
UN0245 Marvin United Methodist Church	9914 New Town Rd, Waxhaw, NC 28173 06225008	Eligible	Criterion C
UN0872 Marvin Historic District	Along New Town Road, between Marvin Road and Waxhaw-Marvin Road	Eligible	Criteria A and C

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to build roundabouts at the intersection of SR 1315 (Newtown Road) at SR 1307 (Waxhaw-Marvin Road) and at the intersection of SR 1315 (Newtown Road) at SR 1316 (Marvin School Road) in Union County. The project area is located in the Village of Marvin in the Sandy Ridge Township. The Town of Weddington, the nearest incorporated place, lies to the northeast and the South Carolina border is a little over one mile to the west. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE is delineated in Figure 4.

Under the terms of an open-end contract with NCDOT, MdM Historical Consultants Inc. (MdM) conducted an intensive level historic resources survey of the Banks Presbyterian Church (UN0019), the Frank S. Crane House (UN0085), Marvin United Methodist Church (UN0245), and Marvin Historic District, (UN0872), which are located within the APE. Jennifer Martin and Cynthia de Miranda, MdM’s principals, conducted the fieldwork on July 11 and July 21, 2016, photographing and mapping all the built resources and landscapes associated with the properties located within

the APE, and authored this report. The principal investigators conducted research at the Union County Register of Deeds office, on the Union County GIS website, at the North Carolina Collection at the Durham Public Library. They interviewed Scott White, owner of the Frank S. Crane House (UN0085), who provided valuable information about the Crane House, the other resources in Marvin, and the history of the community.

After an intensive evaluation following the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria for eligibility, the Banks Presbyterian Church (UN0019), Marvin United Methodist Church (UN0245), and the Marvin Historic District (UN0872) were recommended eligible. The Frank S. Crane House (UN0085) was recommended not eligible under any criteria.

A historic architectural survey within the APE associated with the building of roundabouts at the Intersection of SR 1315 (Newtown Road) at SR 1307 (Waxhaw-Marvin Road) and the intersection of SR 1315 (Newtown Road) at SR 1316 (Marvin School Road), was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Secretary of the Interior's standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled Historic Architectural Resources: Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines (2003). This evaluation meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

In order to meet the requirements of the above laws, regulations, and guidelines, the work plan for the intensive-level survey included the following items: (1) conducting general historical and architectural background research in order to develop contexts within which to evaluate the potential National Register eligibility of the resources located within the APE; (2) an intensive-level field survey of the APE, including surveying, describing, evaluating, and proposing specific National Register boundaries for any resources believed to be eligible for the National Register; (3) specific historical and architectural research on the resources inventoried at the intensive level; and (4) preparation of a report developed pursuant to the above-referenced laws, regulations and guidelines. The report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public.

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I. Project Location Maps



Figure 1: Location of Union County

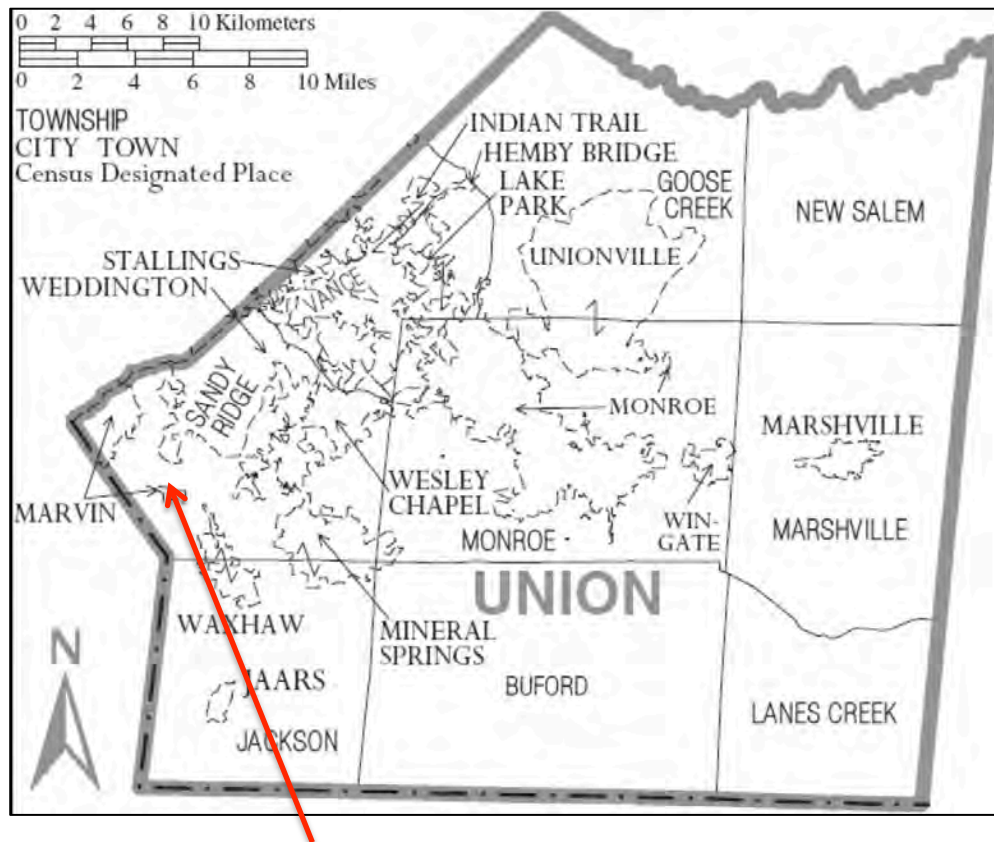


Figure 2: General location of project shown on township map

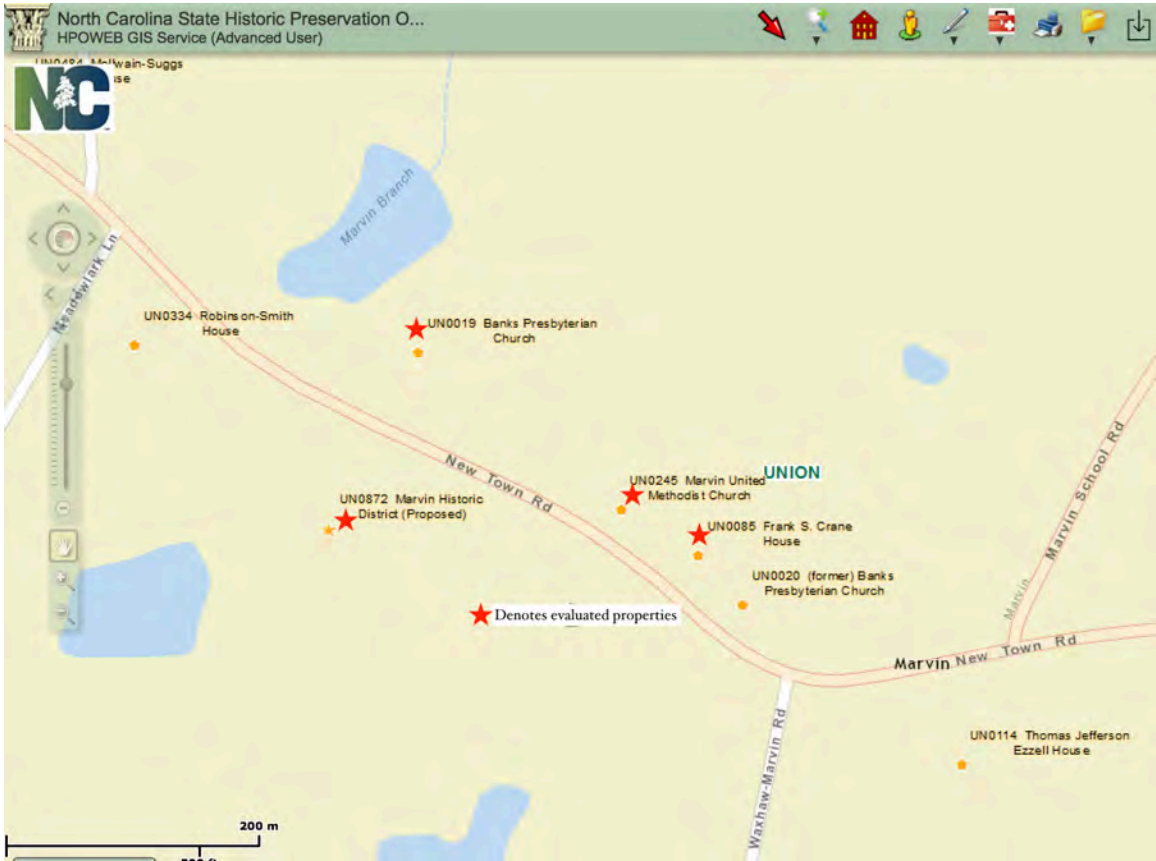


Figure 3: Location of evaluated properties, map from HPO Web

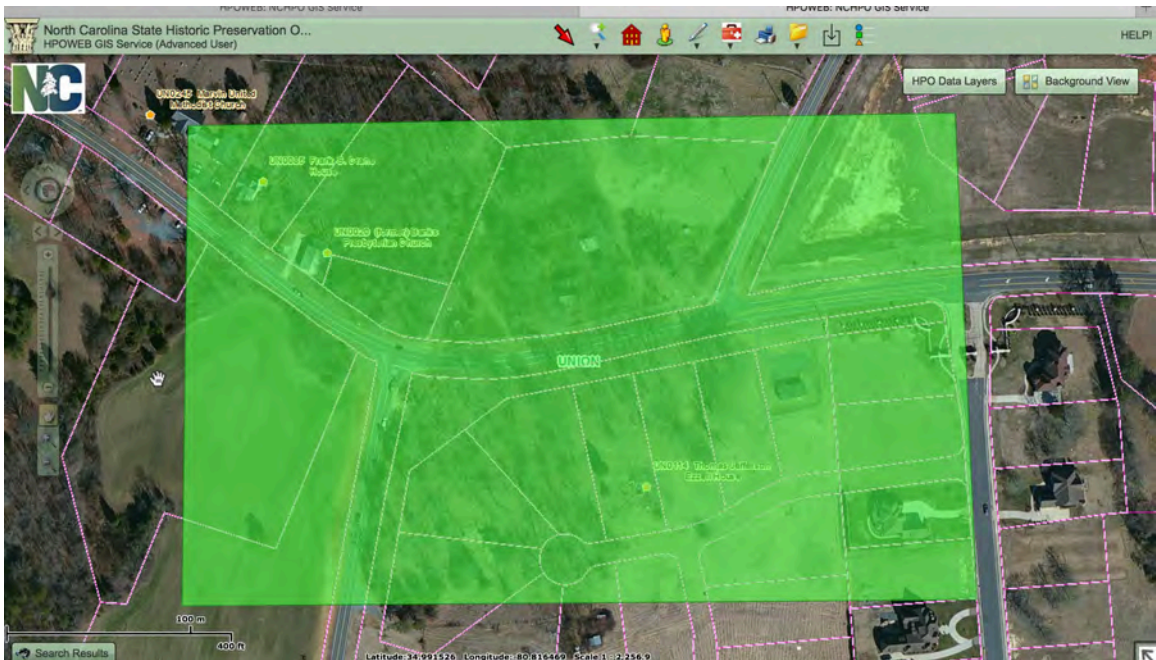


Figure 4: Map showing Area of Potential Effects (APE), map from HPO Web, data from NCDOT

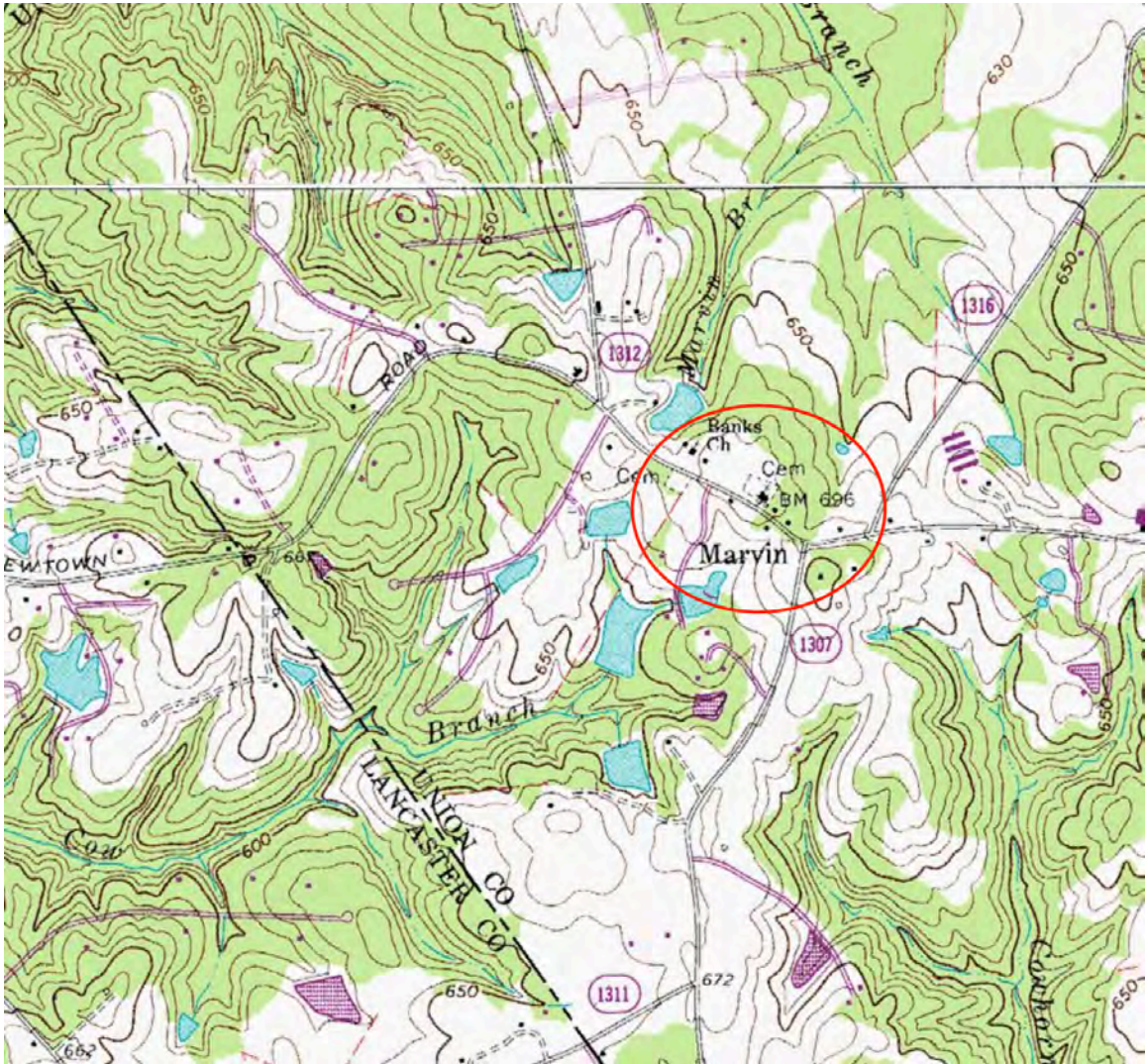


Figure 5: Project area location on Catawba NE, SC USGS Map

II. Introduction

The project area is located in the Village of Marvin to the southwest of the Town of Weddington and northwest of the Town of Waxhaw. The county seat of Monroe lies due east of the project area. Mecklenburg County is a mile and a half to the northwest and the South Carolina border is just over a mile to the west. The Village of Marvin was incorporated on July 1, 1994 and has a population of 6,110 (as of July 1, 2013). Marvin covers approximately six square miles and is a rural, but built up area with many modern subdivisions surrounding the historic core of the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century rural community.

Four historic resources were evaluated for this project: Banks Presbyterian Church (UN0019), the Frank S. Crane House (UN0085), Marvin United Methodist Church (UN0245), and Marvin Historic District (UN0872).

This area of Union County contains mostly flat terrain interspersed with gently rolling hills. Two watercourses, Marvin Branch and Cowhorn Branch, lie just to the east of Marvin. A thick cover of trees blankets this area of the county, except where land has been cleared for residential development. New Town Road, which forms the spine of Marvin, is a busy, two-lane thoroughfare carrying commuters between the subdivisions in and around Marvin to jobs in Charlotte and its suburban surroundings.

III. Methodology

The field survey was conducted on July 11 and July 21, 2016 and all resources historically associated with the four historic properties were photographed and recorded. Research on the project area was conducted by consulting with Union County GIS and tax records, the county's Register of Deeds office, and the North Carolina Collection at the Durham Public Library. The principal investigators contacted Scott Hilborn, Pastor of Banks Presbyterian Church (UN0019), prior to conducting the fieldwork. While visiting Marvin, the principal investigators interviewed Scott White, owner of the Frank Crane House (UN0085), who provided information about the Crane House, other buildings in Marvin, and the history of the community.

In order to establish a context for evaluating the properties, fieldwork included a county-wide reconnaissance-level survey of Gothic Revival churches, rural crossroads, and one- and one-and-a-half story Queen Anne dwellings.

IV. Historical Background

An Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina ratified on December 19, 1842 created Union County out of equal portions of land taken from Anson and Mecklenburg counties. Marvin was originally called Poortith after the title of a Robert Burns' poem. After Marvin Methodist Church was built in 1875, the

community took its name from that church, which had been named for Rev. Bishop E. M. Marvin. By the early twentieth century, Marvin boasted a country store with a post office, a sawmill, gristmill, and cotton gin. Banks Presbyterian Church and Marvin United Methodist Church served the religious needs of residents of Marvin and the surrounding area. The community functioned as a focal point for area farm families where they could socialize and carry out their business.

In the late twentieth century, the local economy shifted away from agriculture and the gathering places that brought area residents together such as the store, mills, and blacksmith shop closed. The two churches—which had always served as social and spiritual anchors—experienced declining attendance.¹ Marvin has become a place that people drive through on their way home or to their jobs or to shiny new strip malls nearby. As Charlotte expands, western Union County and places like Marvin become rare and their historic resources lost to development.



Figure 6: New Town Road from Waxhaw-Marvin Road, view to the west-northwest

¹ Gene Stowe, *Inherit the Land: Jim Crow Meets Miss Maggie's Will* (Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 2006), 386.

V. Banks Presbyterian Church: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Banks Presbyterian Church
HPO Survey Site #	UN0019
Location	10012 New Town Rd, Waxhaw, NC 28173
PIN	06225007 60
Dates of Construction	1911
Recommendation	Eligible for the National Register under Criterion C



Figure 7: Southeast corner of Banks Presbyterian Church, view to the north-northwest

Description

Banks Presbyterian Church stands on the north side of New Town Road in the Village of Marvin, a rural crossroads community in western Union County. Large oak trees dot the lawn spreading out in the area between New Town Road and the church, which faces due south toward the heavily travelled road. A gravel drive set perpendicular to New Town Road proceeds northward and terminates in a gravel parking lot behind the church. A low post-and-chain fence lines the left or west side of the gravel drive. Trees stand behind the gravel parking lot along the north

property line, while a thicker stand of trees occupies the northeast corner of the 9.7-acre parcel.

The frame Gothic Revival-style Banks Presbyterian Church rests on stone foundation and features two towers of uneven heights flanking a projecting front gable. Both wide and narrower shiplap wood siding sheath the building. The towers with crowning finials (not original) contain vestibules accessed through double leaf doors with arched transoms. Modillion blocks and a louvered wood vent with a peaked crown grace the taller, westernmost tower. Gothic arches frame the church's door and window openings and a tall, narrow louvered vent pierces the front gable. The rear features a small one-story, shed-roofed weatherboard extension with a Gothic Revival-style window, an original or early one-story, hip-roofed weatherboard wing, and a wooden handicap ramp. A shed-roofed porch with wood braces shelters the west elevation of the hip-roofed wing where a six-panel wood door is located. A larger shed-roofed porch with wood posts spans the east side of the hip-roofed wing and shelters a small ramp and single-leaf paneled wood door. An original slate roof tops the entire church except for the two porch roofs on the one-story, hip-roofed wing where the roofs are asphalt shingle.

The intact interior includes original finishes including wood trusses supporting a tongue-and-groove ceiling, baseboards throughout, and a mantel with turned posts. In 2011, the interior was renovated with the replacement of light fixtures and installation of twenty-four new stained glass windows.



Figure 8: 1961/2004 fellowship hall, south elevation, view to the north

A one-story, gable-roofed, brick-veneered fellowship hall dates to 1961. An addition to the fellowship was dedicated in 2004.

The manse dates to 1953, but no longer serves its original purpose. It is now the municipal offices for the Village of Marvin, but remains under ownership of the church. A small brick, gable-roofed pump house stands northwest of the manse.

The cemetery enclosed with a circa 1920 wrought iron fence stands on the opposite (south) side of New Town Road and contains an almost equal mix of historic and modern markers. The oldest grave belongs to John N. Ross (1834-1847), whose early marker indicates that the cemetery predates the church. The cemetery might have been the private burial area of the McIlwain family, who donated the land for the church.

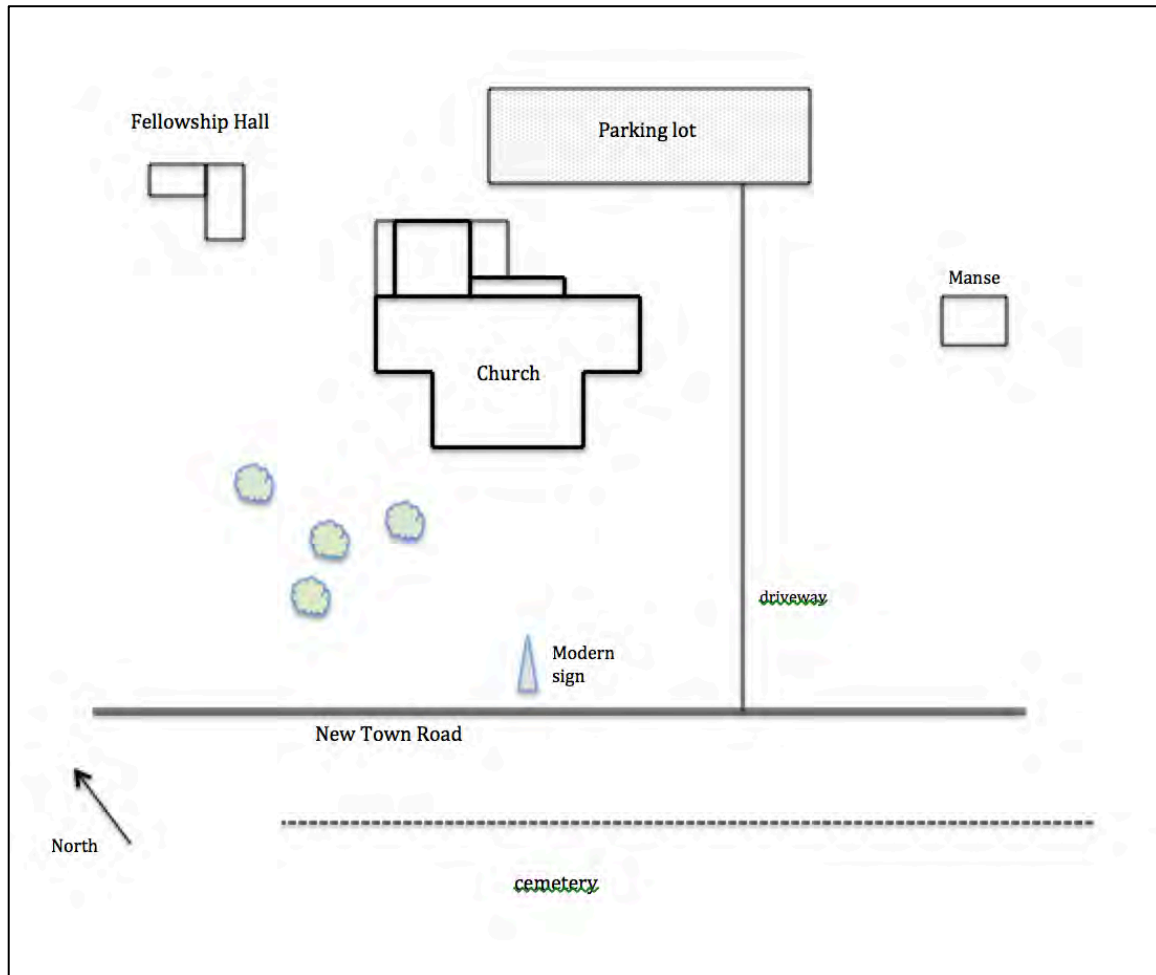


Figure 9: Site Plan for Banks Presbyterian Church



Figure 10: Church and fellowship hall, view to the north-northwest



Figure 11: Northeast corner, view to the southwest



Figure 12: Brick pump house northwest of the manse, view to the southeast



Figure 13: Manse with church to the west, view to the north-northeast



Figure 14: Manse, view to the northwest

History

Banks Presbyterian Church was established around 1870 as a mission of Providence Presbyterian Church, a Charlotte congregation founded in 1757 by Scots-Irish settlers. Banks Presbyterian Church gets its name from Rev. William Banks, a Civil War chaplain, pastor, and teacher, who founded the congregation that would become Banks Presbyterian Church. In 1877, congregants of Marvin Methodist Church invited members of Banks Presbyterian Church to meet in their newly-built sanctuary. After Reverend Banks' death in 1875, Rev. Roger Robinson, pastor of Providence Church, served as preacher during the construction of a modest frame chapel for Banks Presbyterian Church. Reverend Robinson's tenure ended September 1882.² The Mecklenburg Presbytery formally organized Banks Presbyterian Church in 1891 with forty-seven members. In 1895, the congregation bought the current site and hired Charlotte architects Hook and Rogers to design a Gothic Revival chapel. J. D. Foard served as contractor. The building was completed and dedicated in 1911.³

The first Banks Presbyterian Church (UN0020) was used for eight years then converted to a tenant house then a general store. In 1922, it was moved to its current site about one-quarter mile to the southeast.

² Nan Bauroth, "History of the Banks Presbyterian Church, 1870-2015," www.bankspresbyterianchurch.org, accessed July 8, 2016, 1-3.

³ Bauroth, 6.



Figure 15: Gate to cemetery, view to the south



Figure 16: Cemetery, view to the northwest



Figure 17: Banks Presbyterian Church, modern sign, view to the southwest



Figure 18: Front lawn, view to the southwest

Evaluation

Two early-twentieth-century Gothic Revival-style churches were documented in a recent reconnaissance-level survey of Union County. Both churches were recorded in the county survey that took place in 1982.

In the small community of Unionville, which is located north of the county seat of Monroe, the circa 1910 Unionville Methodist Church (UN0404, Study List) is a Gothic Revival-style building with two towers of differing heights. Unlike Banks Presbyterian Church, its center section does not project forward of the towers. It retains original windows, but has recently been covered in vinyl siding, which compromises its architectural integrity. A photo from the early twentieth century reveals that the church originally stood on brick foundation piers.



Figure 19: Unionville Methodist Church (UN0404)

Compared to Banks Presbyterian Church, which retains its original weatherboard sheathing, Unionville Methodist Church no longer appears eligible for the National Register because of the application of vinyl siding.



Figure 20: Unionville Methodist Church, photo undated, from <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/jganis/unionco/photos/main.html>

Built in 1916, Indian Trail Presbyterian Church (UN0199, Study List, DOE), a small Gothic Revival church in the community of Indian Trail, boasts a single tower and a projecting front gable. Arched louvered vents and Gothic stained glass windows installed in 1957 grace the church, which was veneered in quartz stone in 1935.



Figure 21: Indian Trail Presbyterian Church (UN0199)

Indian Trail Presbyterian, like Banks Presbyterian Church, continues to convey its significance as a Gothic Revival-style chapel built in the early twentieth century in Union County and therefore is eligible for listing in the National Register.

National Register Eligibility

Banks Presbyterian Church is eligible under Criterion C for Architecture and under Criteria Consideration A for a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

Banks Presbyterian Church remains at the location where it was built in 1911 therefore retains its *integrity of location*. The church retains *integrity of material* because it retains its original siding, windows openings, and Gothic Revival-style characteristics. The church retains *integrity of association* since the building continues to function as a religious building and maintains the appearance of such. The church evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of an early twentieth-century church and therefore retains *integrity of feeling*. Banks Presbyterian Church effectively illustrates building technology and aesthetics of its historic period and therefore possesses *integrity of workmanship*. The church retains *integrity of setting* due to the retention of its rural location, which has not been encroached upon by modern development. Finally, the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, and style of the church have not been compromised by modern intrusions therefore it retains its *integrity of design*.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. Banks Presbyterian Church is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A because it has not made a discernable contribution to the local, state, or national history.

No individual associated with the church, including former pastors, is significant in any context on the local, state, or national level. Therefore, Banks Presbyterian Church is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Banks Presbyterian Church is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as an intact local example of Gothic Revival-style ecclesiastical architecture from the early twentieth century. With its pointed-arch bays and pair of towers of different heights, Banks Presbyterian Church epitomizes the rural Gothic Revival style so popular for church design in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries across North Carolina. Charlotte architects C. C. Hook and Willard G. Rogers of the firm Hook and Rogers, which would go on to design the 1926 addition to the Union County courthouse in Monroe, crafted a design appropriate to its bucolic setting. Possessing outstanding architectural integrity, the church retains its original form, siding, window and door openings, roof material, and interior plan.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, Banks Presbyterian Church is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

National Register Boundary

The National Register boundary for Banks Presbyterian Church includes the 9.7-acre parcel historically associated with the church and contains the church, fellowship hall, cemetery, and former manse. The original Banks Presbyterian Church (UN0020) is not included in the boundary as it was moved in 1922 to a site one-quarter mile to the southeast. That site is discontinuous with the eligible parcel for the current Banks Presbyterian Church.

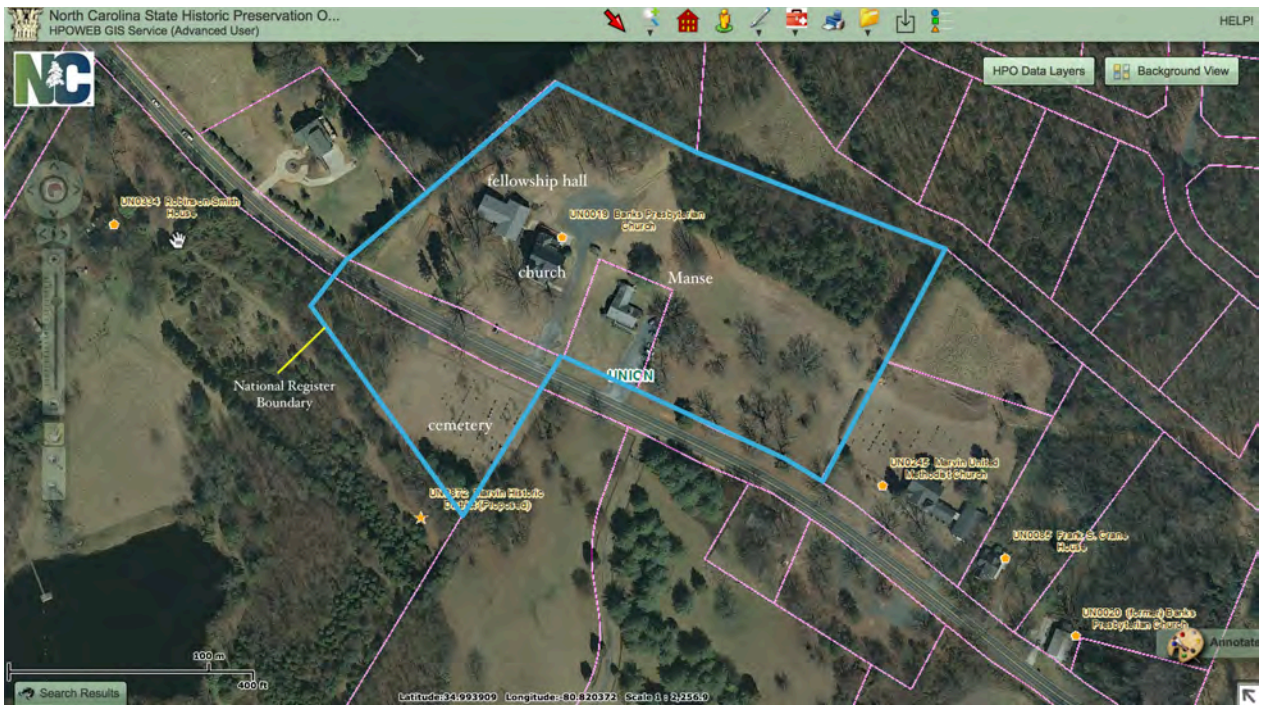


Figure 22: Map showing National Register boundary for Banks Presbyterian Church

VI. Frank S. Crane House: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Frank S. Crane House
HPO Survey Site #	UN0085
Location	9908 New Town Road, Marvin, NC 28173
PIN	06225009A
Dates of Construction	1906
Recommendation	Not recommended under any criteria



Figure 23: Frank S. Crane House, view to the north

Description

The Frank S. Crane House stands on a 1.54-acre mostly-wooded parcel on the north side of New Town Road in the Village of Marvin. Lush landscaping including ornamental shrubbery and large oak trees surrounds the house. A driveway from New Town Road extends along the east side of the house.

Built in 1906, the Frank S. Crane House is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular Queen Anne-style house with vinyl siding over German siding. It retains its original slate tile roof. Turned posts support a wrap around porch that was formerly rounded at its southeast corner and was topped with a balustrade. The porch was altered with the removal of that rounded corner and balustrade. The rear or north portion of the porch was enclosed around 1930. Windows are one-over-one replacements. The

rear features a shed-roofed circa 1930 addition containing the kitchen and bathroom. The interior retains its central-passage plan and historic finishes included tongue and groove wood sheathing, wood floors, and original mantels.

A former garage with a missing back wall stands behind the house.



Figure 24: Frank S. Crane House rear elevation, view to the south



Figure 25: Room on second story



Figure 26: Garage, view to the north



Figure 27: Frank S. Crane from the Monroe Enquirer, February 1, 1912

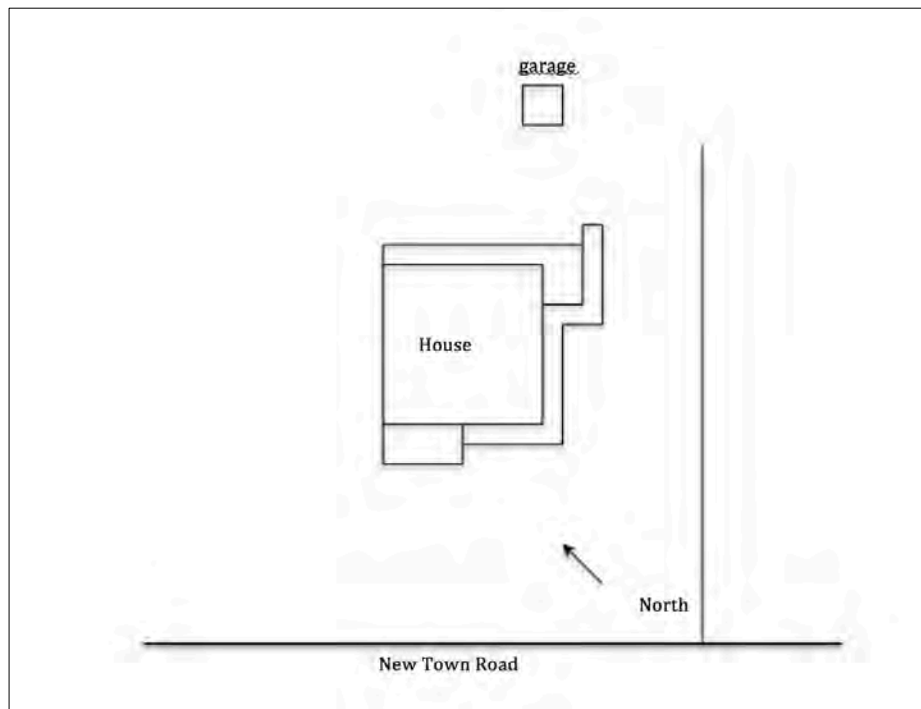


Figure 28: Frank S. Crane House site plan

History

Francis “Frank” Sumter Crane (1859-1928) and his wife Arkanta Richardson Helms Crane (1848-1910), built their house in the Marvin community in 1906. He was the son of Job Squire Crane, a New Jersey native, and Lydia Fincher Crane of Union County. Born in Union County, Frank Crane ran a grist mill, sawmill, and cotton gin and was a farmer and prominent member of the community.⁴ He was appointed postmaster of Poortith, later renamed Marvin, in 1880. After the inception of Rural Free Delivery, Frank Crane operated the community telephone exchange. His store stands next door to the east in a small frame building that served as the original Banks Presbyterian Church (UN0020).⁵ William Scott White, the home’s current owner, acquired it from the Crane family in 2006.⁶

Evaluation

The Queen Anne style appeared in North Carolina in the late nineteenth century and persisted into the early twentieth century. The style is characterized by asymmetrical massing, a steeply pitched roof usually with a front-facing gable, and a

⁴ *Monroe Enquirer*, February 1, 1912.

⁵ *Appointments of U. S. Postmasters, 1832-1971* [database on-line], www.ancestry.com, accessed July 18, 2016.

⁶ Louise Crane Payne, Cornelia Crane Plyler, and Ortho Frank Plyler to William Scott White, Union County Deed Book 4235, page 237, July 20, 2006.

porch that wraps around to one of the side elevations. More embellished versions boast elaborate decorative detailing, while twentieth century examples often reflect the influence of the Classical Revival style in their columned porches.

The one- and one-and-a-half-story Queen Anne cottage is uncommon in rural Union County, but some examples do exist. The J. Luther and Minnie Baucom House (UN0028) at 6103 Love Mill Road is a weatherboard, early twentieth-century, one-story, side-gabled house with two front-facing gables with diagonal wood sheathing and a wraparound porch with smaller gables, including one at the corner, cutaway porch. Documented in the 1982 survey of Union County, the Baucom House displays two-over-two windows, diamond vents in the gable, and rafter tails along the hip-roofed porch with replacement porch posts. Luther Baucom (1882-1969) and his wife, Minnie (1881-1973), farmers in Goose Creek Township, built the house and were living here by the time of the 1910 census.⁷

The Baucom House, with its original siding, original windows, and decorative details, is a more intact representation of the rural Queen Anne style than the Frank S. Crane House, which has been covered in vinyl siding.



Figure 29: J. Luther and Minnie Baucom House, view to the west

Many examples of the one-story Queen Anne house stand in the county seat of Monroe and within the Monroe Residential Historic District (UN0717, NR 1988). Located in the district, the Joel T. Brewer House at 401 South Church Street, built around 1890, is a one-story, frame, Queen Anne-influenced dwelling with intersecting gable roofs, the ends of which are faced with triple-beaded

⁷ Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910: Union County, North Carolina, www.ancestry.com, accessed July 22, 2016.

weatherboard and graced by vents with scroll-sawn louvers. Narrow Tuscan columns support the wraparound porch. Both the corner of the house and the porch corner are angled. A rectangular, one-story hipped bay window on the south elevation is sheathed with vertical beaded flush boarding.



Figure 30: Joel T. Brewer House at 401 South Church Street in Monroe, view to the east



Figure 31: House at 400 South Church Street in Monroe, view to the west

Built ca. 1905, the Queen Anne/Classical Revival style one-story L-plan weatherboard house at 400 South Church Street in the Monroe Residential Historic District displays a pyramidal hipped roof with gables on three sides. Flush boards sheath the gable ends pierced by Queen Anne style windows. Tall chimneys with corbelled caps rise from the roof. A hipped-roofed porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers extends along the façade.

Both the Joel T. Brewer House and the house at 400 South Church Street are remarkably intact examples of Queen Anne cottages from the period around the turn of the twentieth century. Both retain original siding and windows and are therefore more intact examples of the style than the Frank S. Crane House.

National Register Eligibility

The Frank S. Crane House is not eligible under any criteria. More intact examples of the one- and one-and-a-half-story, Queen Anne-style cottage remain in Union County.

The Frank S. Crane remains at the location where Frank Crane acquired his property and established his agricultural operation and therefore retains its *integrity of location*. The house possesses *integrity of setting* because it remains in a rural community, although that community is surrounded by modern development. The house does not retain *integrity of material* because the house has been substantially altered with the addition of vinyl siding, replacement windows, and the reconfiguration of the front porch. The Frank Crane House lacks *integrity of association* since the house has been altered and outbuildings have been removed from the property. Because the house has lost integrity, the Frank Crane House does not evoke the aesthetic or historic sense of an early twentieth-century house and therefore lacks *integrity of feeling*. The Frank Crane House, because of the alterations does not effectively illustrate building technology or aesthetics of any historic period and therefore lacks *integrity of workmanship*. Finally, the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, and style of the house have been compromised by modern alterations therefore it lacks *integrity of design*.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. Because of a loss of integrity, the Frank S. Crane House does not effectively convey the history of agriculture, social history, or any other area of significance on any level and therefore the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Frank S. Crane and his wife Arkanta Richardson Helms Crane built the house in the small community of Marvin in 1911. Although Frank Crane was a prominent member of the community, serving as a community leader, merchant, and postmaster, neither he nor Arkanta Crane is significant in any context on the local, state, or national level. Therefore, the Frank S. Crane House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The Frank S. Crane House is an early twentieth-century house that has been greatly altered by the replacement of original windows and the addition of vinyl siding. The alterations to the house obscure the multi-textured character and complex massing that epitomizes the Queen Anne style. The Frank Crane House does not embody the

distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. Therefore, the Frank S. Crane House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, the Frank S. Crane House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.



Figure 32: Mantel in parlor, view to the northwest

VII. Marvin Methodist Church: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Marvin United Methodist Church
HPO Survey Site #	UN0245
Location	9914 New Town Rd, Waxhaw, NC 28173
PIN	06225008
Dates of Construction	1875, 1923, 1954, 1967
Recommendation	Eligible for the National Register under Criterion C



Figure 33: Marvin United Methodist Church facade, view to the north

Description

Marvin United Methodist Church stands on the north side of New Town Road on a 2.75-acre grass-covered parcel. The church is set back from New Town Road with a small parking lot situated between the brick building and the busy corridor. Large oak trees shade the area immediately around the building, while the northern part of the parcel lacks trees. A small portion of the parcel is located on the south side of New Town Road, but contains no buildings or structures.

Marvin United Methodist Church is a gable-front, common-bond brick building constructed in 1874-1875. The center front-gabled block projects forward of the towers and features tall narrow stained-glass windows set in brick recesses that

flank a center brick recess containing a Gothic Revival-influenced pointed-arch window. In 1923, the brick towers of different heights were added and the side elevations of the main block were extended by twelve feet. Stretcher bond was used to lay the brick for these additions. The towers display brick corner pilasters, pyramidal roofs with flared eaves, and soffits that have been covered in synthetic siding. The taller east belfry tower is set forward of the shorter west entry tower and features a rectangular louvered vent on its façade near the cornice. A double-leaf door sheltered by a metal awning pierces the ground level of each tower. The side elevations feature rectangular louvered vents in the upper gables and display brick pilasters separating single and paired windows. Single and paired stained glass windows pierce the rear or north elevation. The leaded stained glass windows throughout the church date to the 1923 expansion.

The sanctuary follows a center-aisle plan with pews set in a semi-circular arrangement. Window and door surrounds display molded surrounds. In 1952-1953, the tongue-and-groove ceiling was covered with insulation panels. In the late 1960s, wallpaper was installed over the original plaster.

The 1953-1954 one-story, gable-roofed, brick-veneered Sunday school wing with six-over-six windows attaches to the east side of the church. A two-tiered, flat-roofed brick screen breezeway extends from the east end of the Sunday school wing. The lower section of the flat roof shelters a narrow open breezeway with a concrete floor that connects to the 1966-1967 fellowship hall, which is a wholly separate building in the complex. This front-gabled brick building set perpendicular to the Sunday school building features a metal awning sheltering centered double-leaf doors. Windows throughout are six-over-six.

A wrought iron fence with ornamental gates contains the cemetery with 136 or so marked burials. Only approximately twenty-four are modern (1965 and later) burials. Nannie Lee Roone (1873-1877) is the oldest visible marker in the cemetery.



Figure 34: Southeast corner of church with Sunday school wing (1954) to the right, view to the northwest



Figure 35: Northwest corner of church, view to the southeast



Figure 36: 1967 Fellowship hall, facade, view to the northeast



Figure 37: Rear of Sunday school wing and west elevation of fellowship hall



Figure 38: Space between Sunday school wing (left) and fellowship hall, view to the north



Figure 39: Gates leading to cemetery on west side of church, view to the north



Figure 40: Small shed behind fellowship hall, view to the northwest



Figure 41: Marvin United Methodist Church site plan

History

The congregation of Marvin United Methodist Church has its beginnings with Captain Loyd Rone (1817-1886), who was the lone Methodist in this rural community until John Squires, another Methodist, settled here in 1865. In 1872, a small group that included Rone and Squires began worshiping at nearby Stevenson School, a no-longer-extant log building located on New Town Road. The congregants built a brush arbor at the site of the present church and worshiped there during good weather returning to the school when conditions required shelter. Dr. W. D. Lee preached to the congregants every first and third Sundays.⁸

In 1874, with the financial support of Rone, Squires, and Thomas Jefferson Ezzell, a neighbor, construction on the current brick church began. Rone gave the land and the three men donated materials and compensated the carpenters and masonry workers. For his bequest, the church, completed in the summer of 1875, was called Rone's Chapel for a short period after Loyd Rone. In October 1875, the church was dedicated and named for Most Rev. Bishop Enoch Mather Marvin, a chaplain for the Confederacy who was named a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Eventually, the community of Poortith adopted the name Marvin after the church and Bishop Marvin.⁹

In 1923, the sides of the church were extended twelve feet to the east and west and the towers were added. The Sunday school building was added in 1954. Architect Manly Young of Fort Mill, South Carolina designed the fellowship hall annex that was completed in 1967. In 1972, the Crane family donated land for expansion of the cemetery.¹⁰

National Register Eligibility

Marvin United Methodist Church is eligible under Criterion C for Architecture and under Criterion Consideration A for a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

Marvin United Methodist Church stands at the location where it was built in 1875 and therefore retains its *integrity of location*. The church retains *integrity of material* because it retains its original brick exterior, windows, massing, and form. The church retains *integrity of association* since the building continues to function as a religious building and maintains the appearance of such. The church evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of a church built in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and therefore retains *integrity of feeling*. Marvin United Methodist Church effectively illustrates building technology and aesthetics of its historic period and

⁸ Ruth B. Ezzell, "The History of Marvin," on the Banks Presbyterian Church website, www.bankspresbyterianchurch.org, accessed July 18, 2016, 26; Stowe, 8.

⁹ Ezzell, 26; Stowe, 10.

¹⁰ Ezzell, 27.

therefore possesses *integrity of workmanship*. The church retains *integrity of setting* due to the retention of its rural location, which has not been encroached upon by modern development. Finally, the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, and style of the church have not been compromised by modern intrusions therefore it retains its *integrity of design*.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. Marvin United Methodist Church is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A because it is not associated with any significant event or patterns of events.

No one associated with the church, including former pastors, is significant in any context on the local, state, or national level. Therefore, Marvin United Methodist Church is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Marvin United Methodist Church is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as an intact local example of a vernacular, late nineteenth-century brick church expanded in the early 1920s. Built in 1874-1875, the original gable-front section with its brick pilasters reflects the persistence of the monumental Greek Revival-influenced forms seen before the Civil War, as well as the subtle influence of the Gothic Revival style evident in the front center window with its pointed crown. The 1923 addition of the unequal twin brick towers provided an updated appearance to the overall standard original form of the church and was a common treatment for rural churches from the late nineteenth century up through the mid twentieth century. The 1954 Sunday school wing, a long, low horizontal form with a brick screen breezeway, typified mid-twentieth century church classroom buildings. It and the 1967 fellowship hall signaled the expansion of the congregation and its mission and reflect standard auxiliary church buildings of the period. Marvin United Methodist Church retains its original form, siding, windows, window and door openings, roof material, and interior plan.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, Marvin United Methodist Church is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

National Register Boundary

The National Register Boundary for Marvin United Methodist Church is the 2.75-acre parcel historically associated with the church. It includes the church, cemetery, and fellowship hall.

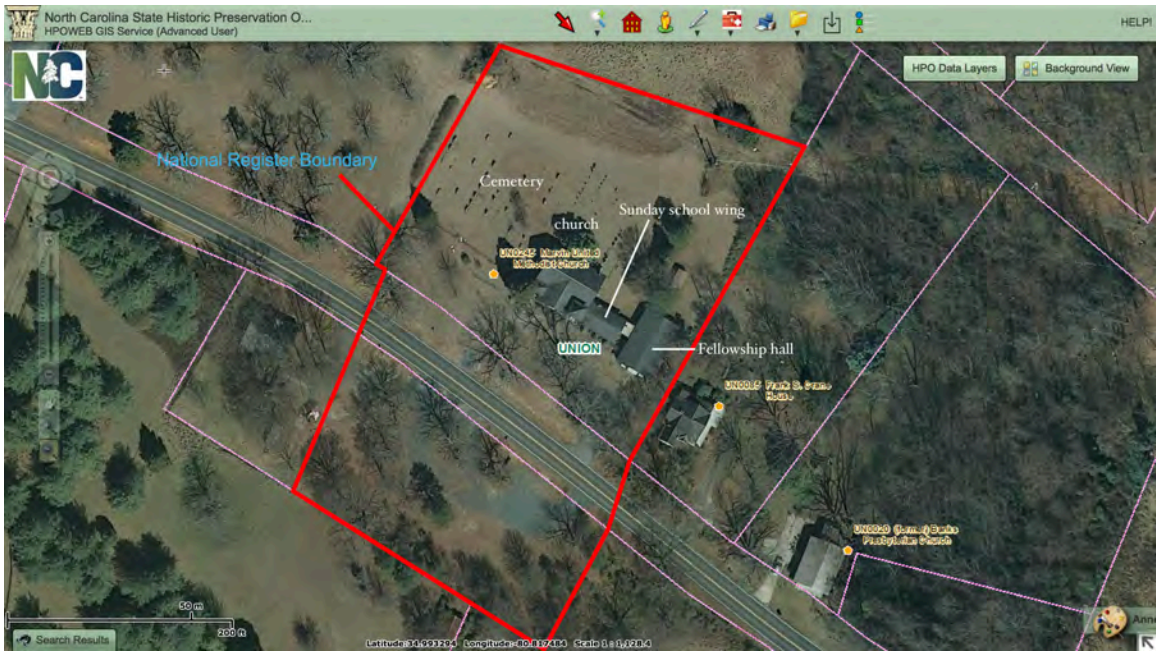


Figure 42: National Register boundary map for Marvin United Methodist Church, from HPO WEB

VIII. Marvin Historic District: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Marvin Historic District
HPO Survey Site #	UN0872
Location	Both sides of New Town Road, from
PIN	various
Dates of Construction	1875-1967
Recommendation	Eligible under Criteria A and C



Figure 43: Eastern end of Marvin Historic District: Newtown Road in Marvin, view to the west

(Note: The proposed Marvin Historic District was identified in the 1982 comprehensive survey of Union County, but was not placed on the Study List of properties that appear potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Notes in the survey file indicate that six surveyed properties comprised the proposed district. Two of the six properties are no longer extant. They are the Thomas J. Ezzell House (UN0114) and the Aaron Howey Log House (UN0190).

Description

The Marvin Historic District contains the extant resources associated with the small rural community of Marvin, North Carolina. The district lies near the western edge of Union County near the South Carolina state border. The area within the district is rural in character with stands of large trees and some open space. Historic buildings in the proposed district straddle New Town Road, the spine of the community.

Marvin Road forms the westernmost boundary and Waxhaw-Marvin Road is the eastern boundary of the proposed district.

The district contains four houses, two churches, two cemeteries, and a former country store. The district's two churches stand on the north side of New Town Road. The cemetery for Banks Presbyterian Church (UN0019) lies on the south side of New Town Road, while the burial yard for Marvin United Methodist Church (UN0245) is immediately behind or to the north of the church. Houses include the Frank Crane House (UN0085), a 1906 Queen Anne cottage; the 1901/1954 Wilma and William Crane House (UN1217); the 1953 former manse for Banks Presbyterian Church; and the Robinson-Smith House (UN0334), an I-house that dates to the early twentieth-century. The Frank Crane Store, which originally served as the chapel for Banks Presbyterian Church (UN0020), was built in 1878 and was moved to its present site at the east end of the proposed district in 1922. It served as a store until 1976.¹¹

The Marvin Historic District contains twelve contributing buildings, four noncontributing buildings, and two contributing sites.

Inventory

The following inventory contains all the historic resources located in the Marvin Historic District. For each building, the address, date, and contributing/noncontributing status is provided.

- 1. Robinson-Smith House (UN0334)**
1005 Meadowlark Lane
Ca. 1840, 1952
Contributing Building

The two-story, side-gabled, three-bay house with flush gable ends rests on a brick foundation and features a combination of original eight-over-eight and replacement windows. A brick chimney rises from the east gable end of the main block, while a brick chimney occupies the west end of a later one-story gable-roofed wing on the west end of the main block. Aluminum siding sheathes the exterior. The house stands on a twenty-seven-acre parcel.

An original engaged porch that spanned the façade and sheltered flush exterior sheathing was enclosed in the 1950s. At that time, asbestos siding was added to the exterior, window openings were enlarged, and a chimney was removed from the west gable end. One-story gabled wings were added to the main block in the mid-twentieth century. Aluminum siding was later added to the exterior.

¹¹ "Historical Sketch of Banks Presbyterian Church," photocopy in the survey site file for (former) Banks Presbyterian Church (UN0019).



Figure 44: Robinson-Smith House, well, and garage, view to the southeast



Figure 45: Animal shed, view to the southeast

Local tradition indicates the house was built around 1840 by Larkin Robinson and later owned by Captain Loyd Rone (1817-1886) and his wife Nancy (1837-1885). In 1952, Everett and Florence Smith bought the house and remodeled it.

Well House
Ca. 1930
Contributing Building

Flared squared posts support the one-story, front-gabled aluminum-sided building with an overhanging roof. Contains two-over-two windows.

Garage

Ca. 1930

Contributing Building

A front-gabled, single-bay garage is southwest of the house. A metal roof covers the building sheathed in aluminum siding. It contains a one-over-one window.

Animal Shed

Ca. 1950

Contributing Building

A long, shed-roofed building with rafter tails, and a long opening on the upper wall of its north elevation is located in the southwest corner of the parcel.

2. Banks Presbyterian Church (UN0019)

10012 New Town Road

1911

Contributing Building



Figure 46: Southwest corner, view to the north-northeast

The frame Gothic Revival-style church rests on stone foundation and features two towers of uneven height flanking a projecting front gable. Both wide and narrower shiplap wood siding sheathes the building. The towers with crowning finials (not

original) contain vestibules accessed through double leaf doors with arched transoms. Modillion blocks and a louvered wood vent with a peaked crown grace the taller, westernmost tower. Gothic arches frame the church's door and window openings and a tall, narrow louvered vent pierces the front gable. A slate roof tops the church.

Fellowship Hall
1961/2004
Noncontributing Building

A one-story, gable-roofed, brick-veneered fellowship hall dates to 1961. A gable-roofed addition to the fellowship was dedicated in 2004.

Pump House
1961
Contributing Structure

A small one-story, gable-roofed brick pump house stands northeast of the church.

Cemetery
1847 to present
Contributing Site

The cemetery enclosed with a circa 1920 wrought iron fence stands on the opposite (south) side of New Town Road and contains an almost equal mix of historic and modern markers. The oldest grave belongs to John N. Ross (1834-1847), whose early marker indicates that the cemetery predates the church. The cemetery might have been the private burial area of the McIlwain family, who donated the land for the church.

3. **(Former) Banks Presbyterian Church Manse**
10012 New Town Road
1953
Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house features a recessed entrance tucked under the roof overhang, a three-part picture window on the façade and six-over-six and eight-over-eight windows, and a wide brick interior chimney. A brick ell extends from the rear. A wood handicap ramp extends from the front door to the parking lot on the east side

Banks Presbyterian Church had the manse built in 1953. They now lease it to the Village of Marvin for its municipal offices.



Figure 47: Banks Presbyterian Church manse, view to the northeast

4. **Wilma and William Crane House (UN1217)**
10001 New Town Road
Ca. 1900, Ca. 1954
Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered house appears to have originally been a one-story, triple-A dwelling. In 1954, World War II veteran William Crane and his wife Wilma bought the house and heavily remodeled it by adding the brick veneer and reconfiguring the porch. The front gable with asbestos siding remains, but half the front porch was enclosed and a brick post and more modern balustrade installed on the front. A brick breeze wall was placed at the east end of the porch. Windows are two horizontal lights over two horizontal lights, typical of the 1950s.

Shed
Ca. 1990
Noncontributing Building

A gambrel-roofed, vertical wood shed stands behind the house.



Figure 48: William and Willa Crane House, view to the south

5. **Marvin United Methodist Church (UN0245)**
9914 New Town Road
1875, 1923, 1954, 1967
Contributing Building

Marvin United Methodist Church is a gable-front, common-bond brick building constructed in 1874-1875. The center front-gabled block projects forward of the towers and features tall narrow stained-glass windows set in brick recesses that flank a center brick recess containing a pointed-arch window with a triangular brick arch. In 1923, the brick towers of different heights were added and side elevations were extended by twelve feet. Stretcher bond was used to lay the brick for these additions. The towers display brick corner pilasters, pyramidal roofs with flared eaves, and soffits that have been covered in synthetic siding. The taller east belfry tower is set forward of the shorter west entry tower and features a rectangular louvered vent on its façade near the cornice. A double-leaf door sheltered by a metal awning pierces the ground level of each tower. The side elevations feature rectangular louvered vents in the upper gables and display brick pilasters separating single and paired windows. Single and paired stained glass windows pierce the rear or north elevation. The leaded stained glass windows throughout the church date to the 1923 expansion.



Figure 49: Marvin United Methodist Church, view to the northeast

The 1953-1954 one-story, gable-roofed, brick-veneered Sunday school wing with six-over-six windows attaches to the east of the church. A two-tiered, flat-roofed brick screen breezeway extends from the east end of the Sunday school wing. The lower roof shelters a narrow open breezeway with a concrete floor and connects to the 1966-1967 fellowship hall.

Fellowship Hall
1966-1967
Noncontributing Building

The fellowship hall is a separate building in the complex. This front-gabled brick building set perpendicular to the Sunday school building features a metal awning sheltering centered double-leaf doors. Windows throughout are six-over-six.

Cemetery
1877 to present
Contributing Site

The cemetery is contained on the west side by a wrought iron fence with ornamental gates and contains around 136 marked burials. Only approximately twenty-four are modern (1965 and later) burials. Nannie Lee Roone (1873-1877) is the oldest visible marker in the cemetery.

6. **Frank S. Crane House (UN0085)**
9908 New Town Road
1906
Contributing Building



Figure 50: East elevation of Frank S. Crane House, view to the west, northwest



Figure 51: Frank S. Crane in Marvin in the early twentieth century in front of his house (courtesy of Scott White)

Built in 1906, the Frank S. Crane House is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular Queen Anne-style house with vinyl siding over German siding. Turned posts support a wrap around porch that was formerly rounded at its southeast corner and was topped with a balustrade. The porch was altered with the removal of that rounded corner and balustrade. The rear or north portion of the porch was enclosed around 1930. Windows are one-over-one replacements. The rear features a shed-roofed addition containing the kitchen and bathroom.

Garage
Ca. 1950
Noncontributing Building

A front-gabled, weatherboard garage with a metal roof stands behind the house. It is missing its back wall.

7. **(Former) Banks Presbyterian Church and Crane's Store (UN0020)**
9904 New Town Road
1878, 1922 (moved)
Contributing Building



Figure 52: Former Banks Presbyterian Church and Frank S. Crane Store, view to the north

The one-story, gable-front, weatherboard building features a modern, double-leaf door with original sidelights and transom. A metal roof and corner boards grace the rectangular building. Triangular wood braces and turned posts support the porch with rafter tails. Above the porch, a slightly overhanging front gable that terminates in gable returns shelters a wide fascia. Windows throughout are six-over-six. A tall, narrow window pierces the north end of the west (side) elevation. That elevation also displays a modern door with a shed-roofed porch with square posts.



Figure 53: Marvin Historic District site plan

History

In the late 1770s, the Stitts, Dunns, Storys, and Ezzells, who received state land grants, were among the earliest settlers to the area that would become Marvin. The community developed into a typical rural settlement with stores, a sawmill and grist mill, and a tannery. For much of the nineteenth century, Sandy Ridge Township, where Marvin is located, produced large amounts of cotton and a cotton gin was established in Marvin so the crop could be prepared before transport to the nearest major market in Charleston.¹² Marvin was originally called Poortith after the title of a Robert Burns' poem, but after Marvin Methodist Church was built in 1875, the community took its name from that church, which had been named for Most Rev. Bishop Enoch Mather Marvin.¹³

Cotton continued as an important crop in the first half of the twentieth century, but declined after World War II. In the 1950s, dairying operations abounded in and around Marvin, so much so that there was a glut of milk. Some farmers moved onto

¹² Ezzell, 3-4, 10.

¹³ Stowe, 10.

row crops or beef cattle, while others took jobs in nearby textile plants, retail concerns, or professional offices.¹⁴

In 1994, after a 126-105 vote, Marvin was incorporated.¹⁵ Today Marvin retains the appearance of a small rural enclave, but is threatened by aggressive suburban development on all sides. Farming has disappeared as a way of life around Marvin and rural businesses have been displaced by nearby large retail establishments.

Evaluation

Crossroads communities were common in rural counties across North Carolina in the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. Development, abandonment, and the diminished role of the country store in the agricultural economy have led to the disappearance of these types of resources.

Country store buildings remain in Union County, but larger rural crossroad communities are a rarity. The Furr House and Store at 4905 Love Mill Road dates to the early twentieth century and includes a circa 1930 side-gabled house with vinyl siding and an adjacent front-gabled store with an overhanging front gable supported by log posts. A pair of tongue-and-groove wood doors is centered on the façade. The building rests on stone piers. The store's integrity has been compromised by the application of vinyl siding. The Furr House and Store have not previously been documented in any type of historic architectural evaluation project.



Figure 54: Furr Store, 4905 Love Mill Road, view to the west

¹⁴ Ezzell, 10-11.

¹⁵ Village of Marvin webpage, <http://www.marvinnc.org/new-page-17>, accessed July 22, 2016.

The crossroads community of Unionville boasts a collection of domestic and institutional buildings from the early twentieth century. The circa 1910 Unionville Methodist Church (U0404, Study List), a Gothic Revival-style building with two towers of differing heights, anchors Unionville. It retains original windows, but has been covered in vinyl siding. Until the late 1990s, Unionville Presbyterian Church (UN0405, gone) stood just across the road from the Methodist church. It burned as a result of a lightning strike around 1997.



Figure 55: Unionville Women's Club and VFW, 1939/1959, view to the east

Other resources in Unionville include a modernist, flat-roofed, brick community building constructed in 1939 as the women's club and expanded in 1959 to include the VFW club. Several modest houses—with front and side-gabled roofs—cluster around the intersection of Unionville Road and Unionville-Indian Trail Road. None of these resources have been documented during a historic architectural resource evaluation and Unionville has not been identified as a potentially eligible rural historic district during any historic architectural survey.

National Register Eligibility

The Marvin Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register as an intact example of a rural historic district that developed in the last half of the nineteenth century and first half of the twentieth century. This rural historic district comprises the heart of Marvin, a small enclave formerly centered on farming that endures despite the threat of rapid suburban development.

The Marvin Historic District remains at the location where it was established in the late nineteenth century and evolved into the 1960s and therefore retains its *integrity of location*. The historic district retains *integrity of material* because most of the resources retain their original exteriors, windows, massings, and forms. The

Marvin Historic District retains *integrity of association* since the resources continue to function as a rural enclave and overall maintains the appearance of such. The Marvin Historic District evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of a rural historic district established in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and developed into the 1960s and therefore retains *integrity of feeling*. The Marvin Historic District effectively illustrates building technology and aesthetics of its historic period and therefore possesses *integrity of workmanship*. The Marvin Historic District retains *integrity of setting* due to the retention of its rural location, which has not been encroached upon by modern development. Finally, the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, and style of the Marvin Historic District has not been compromised by modern intrusions therefore it retains its *integrity of design*.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The Marvin Historic District qualifies for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the area of social history as a rural community that served the commercial, housing, and religious needs of area residents and farmers in the late nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. Following the Civil War, rural communities like Marvin also functioned as social hubs for residents of the surrounding area where they could interact, share news, and strengthen collective bonds in order to counteract the isolation that farming created.

No one associated with the district is significant in any context on the local, state, or national level. Therefore, Marvin Historic District is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The Marvin Historic District qualifies under Criterion C for the collection of domestic, institutional, and commercial architecture typical for rural Union County during the period from 1875 into the 1960s. The district presents a rare, surviving example of a rural historic district in Union County where only one other such collection could be identified through reconnaissance survey. While such small rural enclaves were once common features in mostly agricultural counties across the state, they have become rare as development pressures have escalated. In western Union County especially, where suburban development resulting from the population boom around Charlotte has exploded, rural landscapes such as Marvin remain under tremendous threat.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, Marvin United Methodist Church is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

National Register Boundary

The boundary for the Marvin Historic District contains the concentration of historic resources located at Marvin and historically associated with this rural crossroads community.

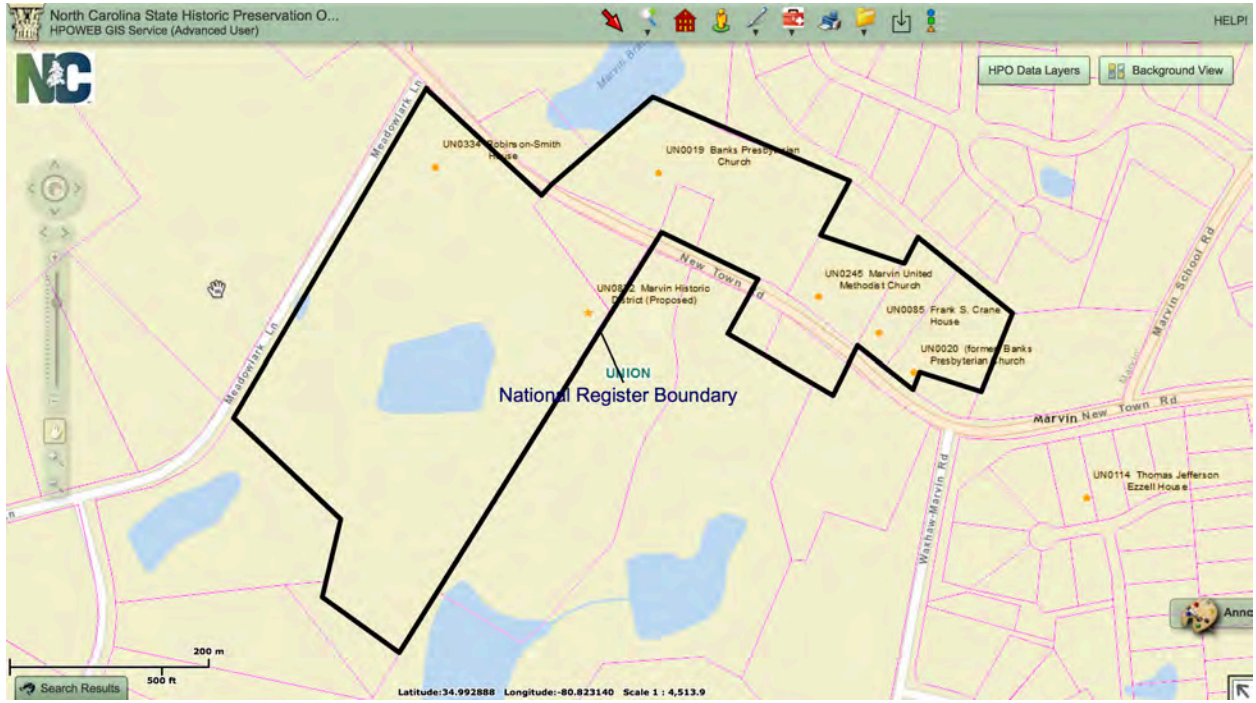


Figure 56: Map showing National Register Boundary for Marvin Historic District , from HPO WEB

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Appendix A: Professional Qualifications

JENNIFER FRANCES MARTIN

POSITION:	Founding Principal
EDUCATION:	M.A. History with Emphasis in Historic Preservation Middle Tennessee State University
	B.A. History and B.A. Sociology University of South 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 F. Martin has worked as an architectural historian and preservation planner since 1991 and is a founding principal with MdM Historical Consultants, Inc. 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. Martin 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. Martin 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. Martin 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. Martin 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. Martin has been involved with are listed below.

- *May Hosiery Mills Knitting Mill*, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Burlington, North Carolina (2016)
- *Secondary Road Improvements to SR 1137 (Justus Road), T.I.P. WBS No. 11C.095108, Evaluation of the Samuel Cash Byrd House*, Watauga County, North Carolina (2016)
- *Orange County Architectural Survey Update*, Orange County, North Carolina (2015)
- *Nicholas Corbett Hester House Landmark Report*, Cedar Grove, Orange County, North Carolina (2015)
- *Dr. Neil and Nancy Elizabeth Culbreth House National Register Nomination*, Whiteville, North Carolina (2015)
- *Stein Building Historic Landmark Report*, Fayetteville, North Carolina (2015)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Bridge No. 224*, Stokes County, North Carolina (2015)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Bridge No. 142*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (2015)

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Widening of SR 1700, Greenville, Pitt County, North Carolina (2015)*
- *Ashe County Memorial Hospital National Register Nomination, Jefferson, North Carolina (2015)*
- *Erwin Commercial Historic District National Register Nomination, Erwin, North Carolina (2015)*
- *Flyway Club National Register Nomination, Currituck County, North Carolina (2015)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Interstate 26 Widening, Buncombe and Henderson Counties, North Carolina (2014)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Bridge No. 60 Replacement, Ashe County, North Carolina (2014)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Bridge No. 17 Replacement, Ashe County, North Carolina (2014)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Bridge No. 61 Replacement, Ashe County, North Carolina (2014)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Bridge No. 428 Replacement, Ashe County, North Carolina (2014)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Bridge No. 66 Replacement, Ashe County, North Carolina (2014)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Bridge No. 187 Replacement, Ashe County, North Carolina (2014)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Bridge No. 192 Replacement, Macon County, North Carolina (2014)*
- *Proximity Print Works National Register Nomination, Greensboro, North Carolina (2014)*
- *Oneida Cotton Mills and Scott-Mebane Manufacturing Complex National Register Nomination, Graham, Alamance County, North Carolina (2014)*
- *Penderlea Homesteads Historic District National Register Nomination, Pender County, North Carolina (2014)*
- *Hillside Park High School National Register Nomination, Durham, North Carolina*
- *Fort Caswell Historic District National Register Nomination, Brunswick County, North Carolina (2013)*
- *Valentine-Wilder House National Register Nomination, Nash County, North Carolina (2013)*
- *Sunset Hills Historic District National Register Nomination, Greensboro, North Carolina (2013)*
- *Richard B. Harrison School National Register Nomination, Selma, North Carolina (2012)*
- *Wilkesboro School Historic Tax Credit Application, Wilkesboro, 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)*

PUBLICATIONS:

The Historic Architecture of Brunswick County, North Carolina, 2014

“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:

“Introduction to Raleigh’s Historic Architecture,” Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Raleigh, North Carolina, November 2007

“Restoration of the Morganton and Marion Depots,” Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Asheville, North Carolina, November 2004

“Nominating Rosenwald Schools to the National Register of Historic Places,” National Rosenwald School Conference, Nashville, Tennessee, May 2004

“Willie Edward Jenkins, African American Architect,” Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Greensboro, North Carolina, September 2003

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*

2000 Griffin Award for Notable Research and Publication presented by the Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe County

CYNTHIA DE MIRANDA

POSITION:	Founding Principal Mdm Historical Consultants Inc.
EDUCATION & TRAINING:	B.A. Public Policy Studies Duke University Introduction to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Washington, DC Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP) Presented by National Alliance of Preservation Commissions Lynchburg, Virginia
PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:	Preservation North Carolina Preservation Durham, Board Member, 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, HAER reports, 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.

- *May Hosiery Mills Knitting Mill*, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Burlington, North Carolina (2016)
- *Secondary Road Improvements to SR 1137 (Justus Road)*, T.I.P. WBS No. 11C.095108, Evaluation of the Samuel Cash Byrd House, Watauga County, North Carolina (2016)
- *Golden Belt Historic District Preservation Plan*, Durham, North Carolina (2016)
- *Nathaniel Jones Jr. House National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2015)
- *Orange County Architectural Survey Update*, Orange County, North Carolina (2015)
- *Owen and Dorothy Smith House Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2015)
- *Wachovia Building Company Contemporary Ranch House*, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Raleigh, Wake County (2014)
- *Leonard Hall Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, Wake County (2014)
- *Tyler Hall Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, Wake County (2014)
- *Raleigh Business District Tour for RALHistoric Mobile App*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2014)
- *Merrimon-Wynne House National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Raleigh, Wake County (2014)

- *Proximity Print Works National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2014)
- *Garland S. and Toler Moore Tucker House Local Designation Report and National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2014)
- *St. Matthew's School Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2014)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation: Historic Architectural Survey Reports: Ashe County Bridge Replacements (2014)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation: Historic Architectural Survey Report, Intensive Level Survey: Interstate 26 Improvements from US 25 in Hendersonville vicinity in Henderson County to Interstate 40/240 in Buncombe County (2014)*
- *The Historic Architecture of Brunswick County*, Brunswick County, North Carolina (2012-2013)
- *African American Landmarks Tour for RALhistoric Mobile App*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2013)
- *South Brick House National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Wake Forest, North Carolina (2013)
- *John and Belle Anderson House Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2013)
- *William and Georgia Holleman House Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2013)
- *John Beaman House Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2013)
- *Downtown Durham Historic District Additional Documentation*, Durham, North Carolina (2012)
- *Wrights Automatic Machinery Company National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina (2012)
- *Scott and Roberts Dry Cleaners National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina (2011)
- *Summerfield School Gymnasium and Community Center National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Summerfield, North Carolina (2011)
- *Special Character Statement: S. Blount-S. Person Street Historic District*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2011)
- *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)
- *Midway Plantation National Register Nomination (relocation)*, Knightdale, 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*, City of Franklin, Virginia (2005-2008)
- *Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District National Register Nomination*, Greenville, North Carolina (2005)

PUBLICATIONS:

The Historic Architecture of Brunswick County, North Carolina.
Brunswick County Planning Department, 2014.

"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:

Midcentury Neighborhoods: What Should We Preserve? Delivered to Leadership Triangle Regional Planning Class, held at NC AIA Headquarters, Raleigh (April 2015).

Modernism Primer. Delivered at the 2014 Preservation North Carolina Conference, held in Raleigh (October 2014).

North Carolina Modernism in the National Press. Delivered at the 2nd Loewenstein Legacy Symposium, University of North Carolina at Greensboro (October 2013) and the 1st annual Roots of the Piedmont Conference: History and Preservation in Central North Carolina, held in Chapel Hill and Hillsborough (May 2014).

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 26th Annual Meeting of the Southeast Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians, Greensboro (October 2008)