



**North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office**

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

April 7, 2017

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 for Improvements to NC 279, W-5212N,
PA 16-10-0002, Gaston County, ER 17-0547

Thank you for your March 15, 2017, memorandum transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and supporting documentation and concur that the following properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Southern Machinery Company (GS1317) - under Criterion A for industry and C for architecture;
- Forrest Allen Farm (GS3212) - under Criteria A for Agriculture and C for Architecture, includes Allendale Homes (GS3213); and
- Beaver Dam School (GS1314) - under Criterion A.

We concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register:

- Best House (GS1315);
- Antioch Lutheran Church (GS0398);
- Costner Elementary School (GS1316);
- Sisk House (GS1318);
- Puett United Methodist Church (GS1319);
- Mauney House (GS32311); and
- Mount Beulah Baptist Church (GS3214).

We are not certain that the boundaries for the Forrest Allen Farm, including the Allendale Houses, are appropriate, in that we cannot determine the relationship of the buildings to the road and the landscape. Additional photographs of the setting would be helpful. We also wonder about the proposed boundary for the Beaver Dam School. While it appears the parcel in which it is located is shown, we believe that the historic property is more appropriately contained on one side of the road. Please provide justification for the boundary crossing the road or consider redefining the boundary.

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



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

ER17 0547

March 15, 2017

MEMORANDUM

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

+ ER letters 4/6/17

To Hannah 3/25

FROM: Kate Husband
Architectural Historian
NCDOT Division of Highways

Due 4/17/17

SUBJECT: W-5212N, NC279 Improvement in Gaston County, PA No. 16-10-0002

Enclosed please find the Historic Structures Survey Report, survey site forms, and additional material 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
NC 279 Improvements from SR 1438 (St. Marks Church Road)
to NC 275 (Dallas Bessemer City Highway)
Gaston County
TIP# W-5212N
WBS# 45342.1.FR14

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

March 7, 2017

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for
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March 7, 2017

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

**NC 279 Improvements from SR 1438 (St. Marks Church Road)
to NC 275 (Dallas Bessemer City Highway)
Gaston County
TIP# W-5212N
WBS# 45342.1.FR14**

Management Summary

MdM Historical Consultants Inc. (MdM) prepared this report in March 2017 in support of the proposed project to improve NC 279 (Dallas-Cherryville Highway) from SR 1438 (St. Marks Church Road) to NC 275 (Dallas Bessemer City Highway) in Gaston County, North Carolina (TIP# W-5212N; WBS# 45342.1.FR14). MdM conducted a preliminary investigation of the project area, identifying eleven properties, warranting additional study and evaluation. MdM conducted an intensive-level field survey that included identifying, analyzing, and evaluating the eleven properties according to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. Because of these efforts, MdM recommends Southern Machine Company (GS1317), the Forrest Allen Farm (GS3212), Allendale Homes (GS3213), and Beaver Dam School (GS1314) eligible for the NRHP. MdM recommends the Best House (GS1315), Antioch Lutheran Church and Cemetery (GS0398), Costner Elementary School (GS1316), the Sisk House (GS1318), Puett United Methodist Church (GS1319), the Mauney House (GS3211), and Mount Beulah Baptist Church (GS3214) not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Survey Site Number and Property Name	Address and PIN	NRHP Eligibility	NRHP Criteria
Best House (GS1315)	1918 Dallas-Cherryville Hwy. 3547082159	Not Eligible	
Antioch Lutheran Church (GS0398)	330 Old NC 277 Loop Road 3538615272	Not Eligible	
Costner Elementary School (GS1316)	353 Old NC 77 Loop Road 3538517331	Not Eligible	
Southern Machine Company (GS1317)	2612 Dallas-Cherryville Hwy. 3538513735	Eligible	Criterion A for Industry and Criterion C for Architecture
Sisk House (GS1318)	2809 Dallas-Cherryville Hwy. 3538431121	Not Eligible	

Survey Site Number and Property Name	Address and PIN	NRHP Eligibility	NRHP Criteria
Puett United Methodist Church (GS1319)	3009 Puett's Chapel Road 3538190745	Not Eligible	
Mauney House (GS3211)	4050 Dallas-Cherryville Hwy. 3529727097	Not Eligible	
Forrest Allen Farm (GS3212)	4856 Dallas-Cherryville Hwy. 3529132371	Eligible	Criterion A for Agriculture and Criterion C for Architecture
Allendale Homes (GS3213)	5032 Dallas-Cherryville Hwy. 3529024845	Eligible as part of the Forest Allen Farm	
Mount Beulah Baptist Church (GS3214)	5306 Dallas-Cherryville Hwy. 3519837211	Not Eligible	
Beaver Dam School (GS1314)	511 Carson Hunter Road 3519339666	Eligible	Criterion A for Education and Black Ethnic Heritage

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I. Project Description

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve NC 279 (Dallas-Cherryville Highway) from SR 1438 (St. Marks Church Road) to NC 275 (Dallas Bessemer City Highway) in Gaston County, North Carolina. The project is located along an 8.9-mile section of NC 279 (Dallas-Cherryville Highway) between Dallas and Cherryville in Gaston County, North Carolina. The eastern end of the study area is congested and contains commercial, residential, and institutional buildings. As the NC 279 proceeds to the west, the landscape becomes more rural and residential in character. Geographically, the terrain in the project area ranges from nearly flat at the eastern end to rolling hills as the project proceeds 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 survey during several days in October 2016 to identify, analyze and evaluate all resources greater than approximately fifty years of age in the APE. MdM recorded a total of 132 properties and completed preliminary evaluations of National Register eligibility of those properties. MdM presented a building inventory that included the 132 properties to NCDOT staff on November 21, 2016.

In consultation with NCDOT staff, MdM identified eleven properties for further study in the APE. To evaluate these resources, Jennifer Martin and Cynthia de Miranda, MdM's principals, conducted the fieldwork on February 9, 10, and 11, 2017, photographing and mapping the properties to be evaluated and authored this report.

The principal investigators conducted research at the Gaston County Register of Deeds office, on the Gaston County GIS website, at the North Carolina Collection at the Durham Public Library, and at the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. MdM contacted each property owner by letter before conducting fieldwork and interviewed numerous property owners and local residents including Charles Woodford "Woody" Aud Jr., son-in-law of the owner of Southern Machine Company; Rev. George Rhyne of Antioch Lutheran Church; office staff of Costner Elementary School; and Cheryl Callahan, caretaker for the owners of the Best House.

After an intensive evaluation following the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria for eligibility, MdM recommends Southern Machine Company (GS1317), the Forrest Allen Farm (GS3212), Allendale Homes (GS3213), and Beaver Dam School (GS1314) eligible for the NRHP. MdM also recommends the Best House (GS1315), Antioch Lutheran Church and Cemetery (GS0398), Costner Elementary School (GS1316), the Sisk House (GS1318), Puett United Methodist Church (GS1319), the Mauney House (GS3211), and Mount Beulah Baptist Church (GS3214) not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

A historic architectural survey within the APE associated with Improvements to NC 279 (Dallas-Cherryville Highway) from SR 1438 (St. Marks Church Road) to NC 275 (Dallas Bessemer City Highway) Gaston County, North Carolina 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.



Figure 1: Dallas-Cherryville Highway, just south of Puett's Chapel Road, view to the southeast

II. Project Location Maps



Figure 2: Location of Gaston County (in blue)

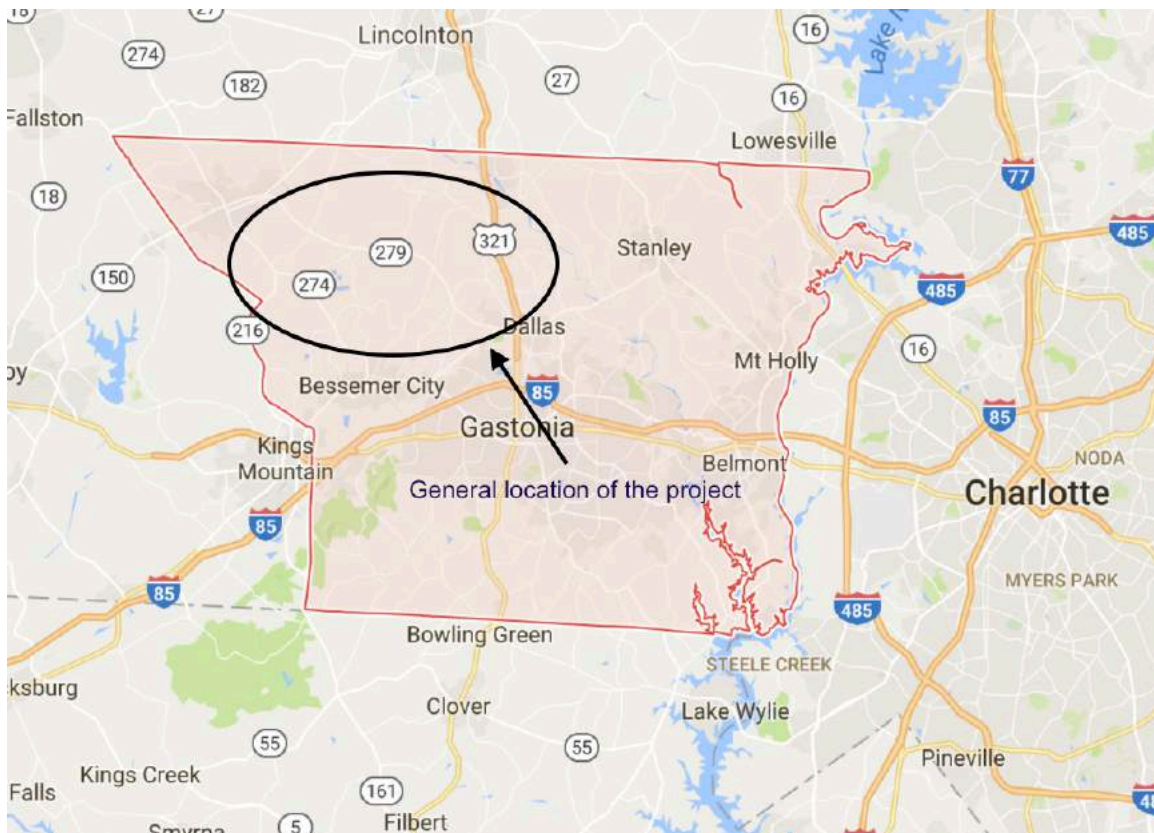


Figure 3: General location of project shown on regional map

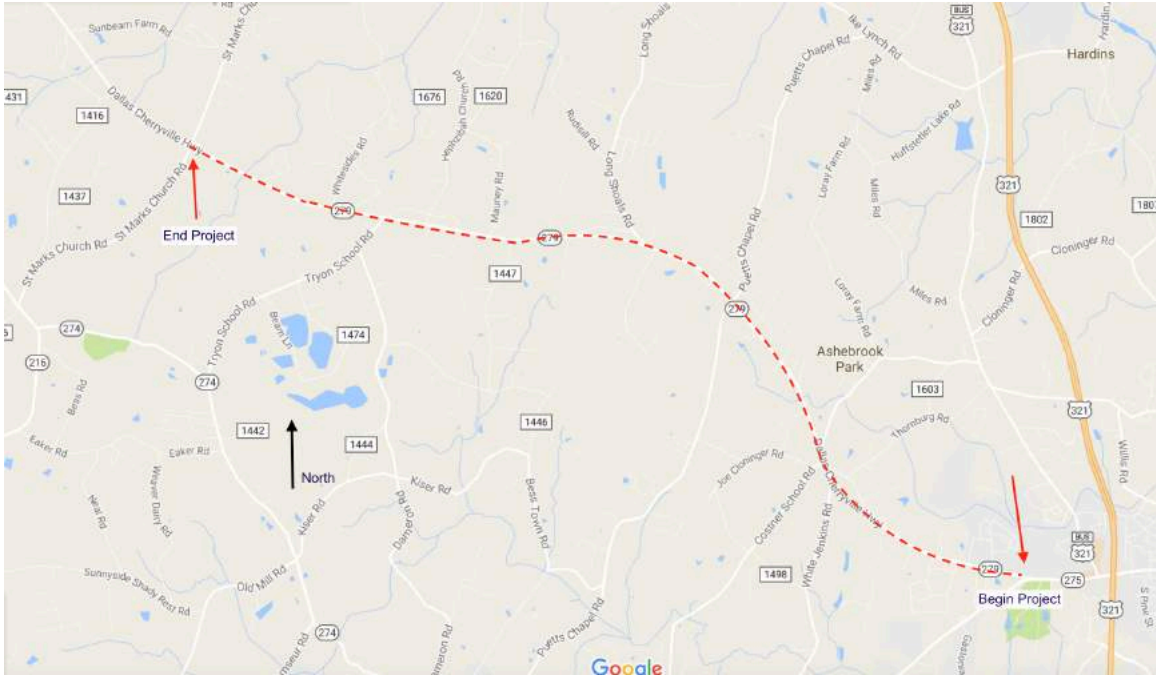


Figure 4: Location of project

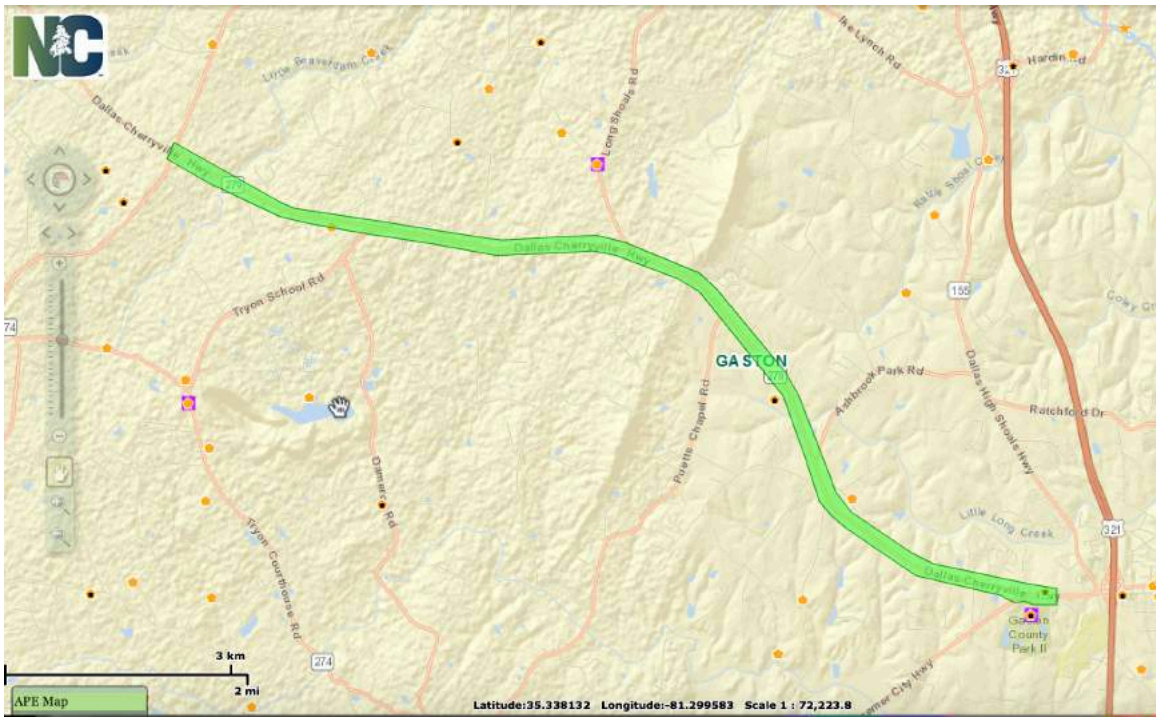


Figure 5: Map showing Area of Potential Effects (APE), map from HPO Web, data from NCDOT

III. Introduction

The project area for TIP# W-5212N is located northwest of Gastonia, the seat of Gaston County, North Carolina. The project begins on the west side of the town of Dallas and ends east-southeast of the town of Cherryville in western Gaston County. At the project's east end, the terrain is fairly level and development is dense consisting of residential, commercial, and institutional properties including a new Wal-Mart, small businesses, multi-family housing, and a county park. As the project proceeds westward, development becomes more sparse and the landscape more rural. The topography in the western project area is characterized by rolling terrain and tree coverage is thicker than in the more densely populated eastern portion of the project area.

The survey documented domestic, commercial, industrial, and institutional historic resources. Among the domestic resources, Ranch houses in various forms and a wide range of detailing dominate the landscape along the corridor and represent the most common building style or form in the area under study. Most of the Ranch houses in the project area share certain characteristics common across the state of North Carolina and the nation: a broad, one-story form built low to the ground, a low-pitched hip or gabled roof lacking dormers, an entry sheltered beneath the overhang of the main roof, a large picture window, and oftentimes, a carport or garage integrated under the roof. Ranch houses in the study area display standardized architectural features and materials, simplified building plans, and the extensive use of red brick. Along with Ranch houses, the project historians documented Period Cottages, Minimal Traditional houses, a small number of Craftsman bungalows, churches, schools, rural stores, and industrial buildings.

Eleven historic resources were evaluated for this project. Each was assigned a survey site number from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO):

- Best House (GS1315): 1918 Dallas-Cherryville Highway
- Antioch Lutheran Church (GS0398): 330 Old NC 277 Loop Road
- Costner Elementary School (GS1316): 353 Old NC 277 Loop Road
- Southern Machine Company (GS1317): 2612 Dallas-Cherryville Highway
- Sisk House (GS1318): 2809 Dallas-Cherryville Highway
- Puett Methodist Church (GS1319): 3009 Puett's Chapel Road
- Mauney House (GS3211): 4050 Dallas-Cherryville Highway
- Forrest Allen Farm (GS3212): 4856 Dallas-Cherryville Highway
- Allendale Homes (GS3213): 5032 Dallas-Cherryville Highway
- Mount Beulah Baptist Church (GS3214): 5306 Dallas-Cherryville Highway
- Beaver Dam School (GS1314): 511 Carson Hunter Road

IV. Methodology

The intensive-level field survey was conducted on February 9, 10, and 11, 2017 and all resources historically associated with the eleven historic properties were photographed and recorded. The principal investigators conducted research at the Gaston County Register of Deeds office, on the Gaston County GIS website, at the North Carolina Collection at the Durham Public Library, and at the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. MdM contacted each property owner by letter before conducting fieldwork and interviewed numerous property owners and local residents including Charles Woodford “Woody” Aud Jr., son-in-law of the owner of Southern Machine Company; Rev. George Rhyne of Antioch Lutheran Church; office staff of Costner Elementary School; and Cheryl Callahan, caretaker for the owners of the Best House.

Because the county survey dates to the early 1980s, almost no mid-twentieth-century properties in rural Gaston County had been previously documented. To determine the significance of the resources under study, the principal investigators conducted a reconnaissance-level survey of comparable properties in nearly all portions of the county. The investigators drove major and minor roads to record Ranch houses, Period Cottages, industrial buildings, churches, schools, and farms to provide knowledge for the development of these resource types in Gaston County.

A search of SHPO records revealed that two properties, Antioch Lutheran Church (GS0398) and Beaver Dam School (GS1314), were previously recorded. Antioch Lutheran Church was documented during the 1980-1981 comprehensive survey of Gaston County. Beaver Dam School was recorded as part of the Rosenwald School survey project administered by the North Carolina SHPO. Three properties located in or near the project survey area and documented during the 1980-1981 Gaston County survey are no longer standing. The (former) Gaston County Home (GS0107), which stood at the eastern end of the study area was demolished in February 2016 by the county. The Stowe-Best House (GS0203) stood just outside the eastern end of the study area and was demolished around 2014 for the construction of a Wal-Mart. White Log House (GS0202) has also been demolished.

While thirty-three properties in Gaston County are listed in the NRHP, only six are rural properties located outside town or city limits.

V. Historical Background

Gaston County, founded in 1846, was named for William Gaston, a congressman and North Carolina Supreme Court justice. Catawba and Cherokee Indians originally populated the land that became Gaston County, but they were replaced by Scotch-Irish, German, and English settlers in the eighteenth century. Small subsistence farms dotted the nineteenth century landscape, but the county never achieved the agricultural prosperity of surrounding counties. In the mid-nineteenth century, the textile industry began to dominate Gaston County’s economy with the establishment of three cotton mills in the late 1840s. Additional textile mills opened so that by the 1920s, Gaston County became home to more cotton mills than any other county in the state. The town of Dallas

served as the county seat until 1911 when citizens voted to move the center of government to Gastonia.¹



Figure 6: Dallas-Cherryville Highway near Carpenter Springs Road, view to the west

¹ S. H. Hobbs Jr., *Gaston County: Economic and Social* (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, 1920), 6, 9.

VI. Best House: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Best House
HPO Survey Site #	GS1315
Location	1918 Dallas-Cherryville Highway (NC 279)
PIN	3547082159
Dates of Construction	1951
Recommendation	Not eligible under any criteria



Figure 7: Facade (south elevation) of house, view to the north

Description

The mostly intact, one-story, side-gabled brick Ranch house features an intersecting front-facing gable with a corner inset entrance porch with a decorative iron support post. The entrance porch shelters the original single-leaf door with three stepped lights. A wide brick chimney embellished with random rusticated stone blocks rises from the façade. A porch with jalousie windows occupies the east end. Windows throughout are original with some topped by metal awnings typical of the period. The only alteration is the application of vinyl siding around the front door and on the gable ends. A concrete block garage, also built in 1951, and a modern metal shed stand immediately northeast of the house.



Figure 8: Detail of entrance and chimney on south elevation (façade), view to the north



Figure 9: southwest (front) corner, view to the northwest



Figure 10: North (rear) elevation, view to the south



Figure 11: Concrete block garage and attached metal shed, view to the west-southwest



Figure 12: Site plan and aerial view of the Best House at 1918 Dallas-Cherryville Highway

History

In September 1950, Charles and Myrtle Wallace sold a 1.5-acre parcel on the north side of Dallas-Cherryville Highway to Lorene and Marion Best.² The Bests likely built the house at 1918 Dallas-Cherryville Highway. They had married in 1940 and Marion Best owned and operated Best Electric Company.³ They owned the house until June 1975 when they sold it to Ora and Claude Smith.⁴ In 2000, Ora Smith, by then widowed, sold it to the current owners, James and Mary Goudelock, who are in their nineties.⁵

Context: Ranch Houses in Suburban Gaston County

Ranch houses and to a lesser degree, Minimal Traditional houses, are the dominant post-World War II architectural styles in rural and suburban Gaston County. The abundance

² Gaston County Deed Book 514, page 154, Gaston County Register of Deeds Office, Gastonia, North Carolina.

³ North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011, Ancestry, www.ancestry.com, accessed February 1, 2017; advertisement for Best Electric, *Gastonia Gazette*, April 27, 1971.

⁴ Gaston County Deed Book 1162, page 428, Gaston County Register of Deeds Office, Gastonia, North Carolina.

⁵ Gaston County Deed Book 3149, page 950, Gaston County Register of Deeds Office, Gastonia, North Carolina; Cheryl Callahan, interview with Jennifer Martin, February 9, 2017.

of Ranch houses along state and U.S. highways that cross the county mirrors mid-twentieth-century development in nearby counties where population increases led to a building boom. In Gaston County from 1940 to 1970, the population increased by over sixty thousand people, growth clearly illustrated by the proliferation of Ranch houses remaining along the county's major transportation corridors.⁶

As the post-war population expanded, the widespread availability of the automobile allowed families to build houses in rural areas of Gaston County. To accommodate the increasing rates of car ownership, the state highway department and local governments built and improved transportation arteries radiating from Gastonia and the county's other towns. Roads that had originally served as corridors to transport mainly farm products were resurfaced, straightened, and made suitable for increased traffic. The highway from Cherryville to Dallas, for example, originally called NC 277, was "widened, straightened and repaved" in 1957 and in 1979, renumbered as NC 279.⁷

Various financial programs further encouraged home building in the post-war period. Long-term, fixed-rate mortgage loans, which came about in the 1930s, and the creation of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), an agency that insured mortgages through the federal government, made home ownership more affordable to a greater number of Gaston County residents. The federal government also boosted home ownership among veterans returning from service in World War II. The G. I. Bill authorized the Veteran's Administration to guarantee mortgages to returning war veterans and allowed veterans to buy a house without a down payment.

In the 1940s through the early 1970s, families, many whose adult members worked in the booming textile industry in Gastonia, built Ranch houses in the quieter, cleaner countryside. Large parcels typical of the areas along the state and county highways of Gaston County could easily accommodate the low-slung, rambling, one-story massing of the Ranch House. The Ranch house also seemed well-suited to the needs of growing families in the postwar period. The one-story, open floor plan allowed mothers to keep watch over small children and large picture windows provided views to outside spaces where they played.

The Ranch house also became the most popular style to construct during this period because of builders adhering to FHA construction guidelines and the availability of standardized material. Publications featuring house plans and articles on home building influenced families and builders as they planned their dream houses. In the late 1940s and into the 1950s, the *Gastonia Gazette* regularly published a section of its paper called "The Gazette's Timely Home Hints and Garden Gossip," that featured advice for homeowners on a variety of topics.⁸ This section included a recurring column

⁶ Forstall, Richard L., ed., *Population of Counties by Decennial Census: 1900 to 1990*, United States Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/population/cencounts/nc190090.txt>, accessed February 17, 2017.

⁷ NCRoads.com Index: More Highways of North Carolina, www.vahighways.com, accessed February 16, 2017; "Costner Events," *Gastonia Gazette*, April 13, 1957. "Col. Gaston Gossips: A Little Bit of This and That," *Gastonia Gazette*, May 9, 1957.

⁸ This section of the *Gastonia Gazette* was later called "It's a Woman's World."

highlighting houses—almost always a Ranch—built for local families. These features, which included at least one photograph, described the dwellings’ floor plans, finishes, and modern conveniences. Many of the houses showcased were designed according to a plan book like *Small Homes Guide*, which later became *New Homes Guide*, published in the 1950s, or from mail-order plan companies such as Small Home Plan Service, headquartered in Atlanta.⁹ Penny’s Small Homes, headquartered in Detroit, advertised their plan books in the *Gastonia Gazette* on June 24, 1950, showing a brick Ranch house “with a spacious porch and white shutters to soften the appearance.” Some families purchased plans from national architects who sold their standardized plans through the mail. Among the architects and firms who designed Ranch houses built in Gaston County were Long and Gatling from Alabama and Cull and Robinson of Providence, Rhode Island.¹⁰ A magazine article inspired Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Rhyne of Gastonia to build their Ranch house, which was completed in June 1950.¹¹

Beyond the ubiquitous one-story, low-profile design, Ranch houses in suburban and rural Gaston County display some variety of forms and details. These mostly red-brick houses feature roofs that are hipped, cross hipped, side gabled, and cross gabled. Intact Ranch houses include awning and double-hung windows with horizontal lights or more traditional double-hung, six-over-six or eight-over-eight windows. Picture windows—most with a large central light with flanking multiple lights—are common. Entryways vary in form and appearance from small porches tucked under the main roof to those recessed on a flat façade and protected by the roof overhang. Broad brick chimneys rise from the roof’s ridge or at the façade. Many Ranch houses in the county include a carport or porch—some have been enclosed—or a sunroom with jalousie windows. Overall, the number of intact brick Ranch houses outside of the county’s towns is significant.

Evaluation

The Best House does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register. While the house remains mostly intact, it is one of among hundreds of well-preserved Ranch houses that remain in Gaston County.

The Best House retains integrity. It remains at the location where it was built in 1951 and therefore retains its *integrity of location*. The house’s *integrity of material* has been compromised somewhat by the application of vinyl siding at the entrance and in the gable ends. The house retains *integrity of association* since the building maintains the appearance of a mid-twentieth-century Ranch house. The house evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of a Ranch house built in a rural setting and therefore retains *integrity of feeling*. The Best House effectively illustrates building technology and aesthetics of its historic period and therefore possesses *integrity of workmanship*. The house retains

⁹ Small Homes Plan Service published a plan for a brick Ranch house on October 12, 1957 that included three bedrooms and “space for a washing machine...conveniently near the bed room side of the large bath near where most of the soiled laundry originates,” *Gastonia Gazette*, October 12, 1957.

¹⁰ An article entitled “Ranch House with Smart Lines, Good Plan,” about a brick Ranch house designed by Cull & Robinson described the house as offering “gracious living, rooms planned to avoid traffic jams, and isolated sleeping quarters,” *Gastonia Gazette*, August 27, 1949.

¹¹ “Mr. and Mrs. Rhyne Adapted Home Plan,” *Gastonia Gazette*, June 3, 1950.

integrity of setting due to the retention of its 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 house 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. The Best House 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 house is significant in any context on the local, state, or national level. Therefore, The Best House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The Best House is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture. Although the Best House is an intact brick Ranch house displaying character-defining elements of the mid-twentieth-century style, it possesses no architectural significance. In a county with plentiful examples of the style, the Best House does not display special significance.

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



Figure 13: Best House southwest corner, view to the northeast

VII. Antioch Lutheran Church: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Antioch Lutheran Church
HPO Survey Site #	GS0398
Location	330 Old NC 277 Loop Road
PIN	3538615272
Dates of Construction	1883, 1954, 1959, 2002
Recommendation	Not eligible under any criteria



Figure 14: Original church (1883) with 1971 front addition and 1971 rear addition onto the 1939 rear addition, view to the northeast

Description

Antioch Lutheran Church is located on the northeast side of Old NC 277 Loop Road about two hundred yards northeast of Dallas-Cherryville Highway. The church property consists of four buildings, one structure, and one site. The buildings include the brick, front-gabled chapel constructed in 1883 with later additions; a brick Ranch house built around 1950 to serve as the parsonage; the 1954 brick, gable-roofed educational wing, the gable-front sanctuary completed in 1959; and the side-gabled, brick fellowship hall completed in 2002. An open picnic shelter and cemetery also occupy the parcel.



Figure 15: 1883 church with 1939 rear addition, view to the northwest



Figure 16: Sanctuary of the 1883 church, view to the northeast

The 1883 chapel is a simple, gable-front, vernacular, brick building with deep eaves, cornice returns, and three rectangular windows on each of its side elevations. Around 1939, a hip-roofed brick addition was built onto the rear of the chapel. It includes later two-over-two horizontal sash windows in bays that have been partially bricked. Around the same time, the stained glass windows were installed on the main block. A front-gabled brick addition dating to 1971 obscures most of the 1883 façade, although a portion of the corbelling on the historic church remains visible on each side of the addition. The

front addition displays tall, narrow arched windows flanking a double metal door beneath a slightly projecting brick arch. In 1971, a flat roof addition was built onto the west side of the 1939 rear addition. The interior of the 1883 chapel has been altered significantly by the installation of faux wood wall paneling, a dropped acoustical tile ceiling, and a new wood floor.



Figure 17: 1950 parsonage, view to the northeast

A one-story, side-gabled Ranch house built around 1950 serves as the parsonage and stands on the west side of the church parcel facing Old NC 277 Loop Road. It features a gable-roofed carport on its east end. The house was brick veneered in 1967. The windows are one-over-one replacements.

The 1954 brick education wing features a side gable roof and replacement windows. The interior contains classrooms, offices, and a small chapel area and features wood floors.

In 1959, the congregation built the new brick Gothic Revival-influenced chapel onto the south elevation of the 1954 education wing. The new chapel mirrors the original chapel in form: a front-gable building with a partial-façade brick projection containing the narthex. The church features a round-arch entrance with recessed double doors and pointed arch, stained glass windows with concrete surrounds. The intact interior features a central nave flanked by aisles.

In 2002, the congregation built a side-gabled, brick fellowship hall just to the northwest of the 1883 chapel. It features a front-gabled portico centered on its long south elevation.

A modern (post-1994) open air picnic shelter with a gabled roof is northwest of the 1959 church.



Figure 18: 1959 church with 1954 education wing on rear, view to the north



Figure 19: 2002 fellowship hall, view to the northeast

The large cemetery containing over 360 graves occupies one-fourth of the approximately twelve-acre parcel. The oldest portion is closest to the 1883 chapel; in the mid-1960s, the church bought additional land for the cemetery. Standard marble and concrete markers occupy the cemetery that extends along the south boundary of the parcel along Old NC 277 Loop Road. The oldest visible marker dates to 1857 and indicates the final resting place of John L. Rhyne.

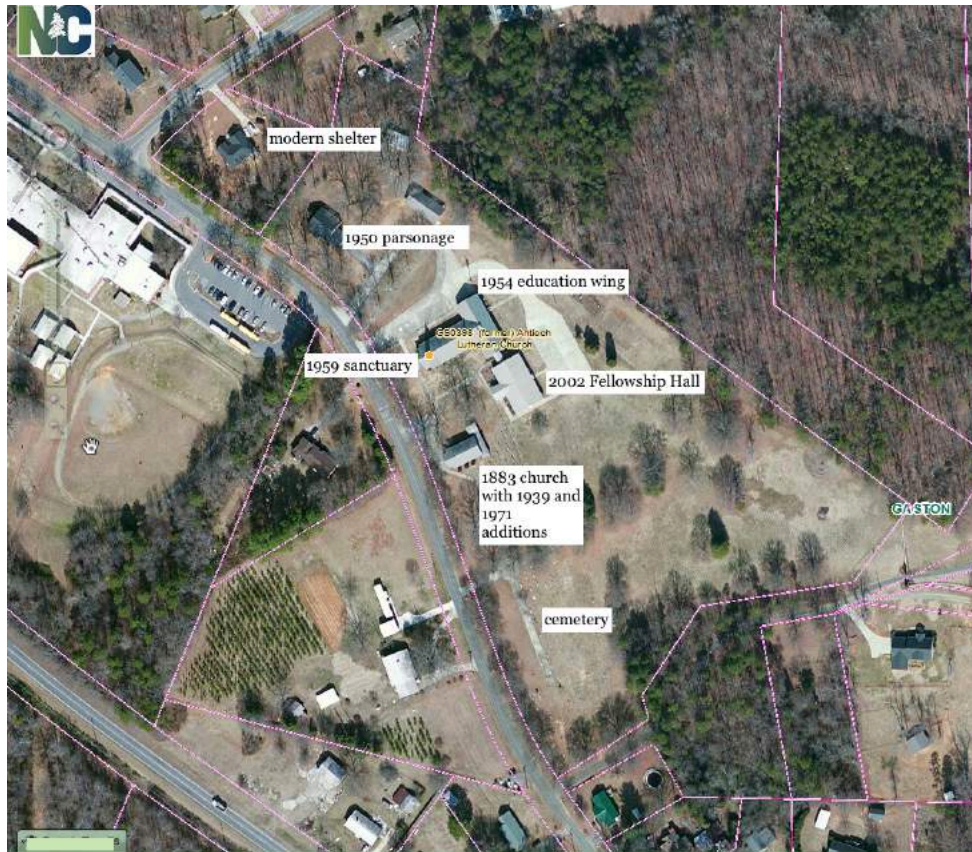


Figure 20: Site Plan for Antioch Lutheran Church



Figure 21: Antioch Lutheran Church Cemetery, view to the north-northwest

History

Antioch Lutheran Church traces its history to services first held at the old Rhyne School in the mid nineteenth century with Rev. Adam Miller Jr. as preacher. The members built a thirty-by-forty-foot log church on the current church grounds after the school burned. When Rev. M. L. Little became pastor in 1881, he proposed that a new church be constructed. Lemuel Clemmer created molds for the bricks and Calvin McAllister made the bricks near the church site. Andy Thornburg and George Detter served as carpenters and Harry, Aaron, and Charlie Jenkins and Will and John McAllister laid the brick. The first service in the church occurred on August 16, 1883.¹²

Under Rev. F. M. Speagle, who served from 1932 to 1947, Sunday school rooms were added to the rear of the church and stained glass windows were installed. After his resignation and during a period when the church lacked a full-time pastor, the congregation built the education wing where Sunday school classes first took place in late 1954. Under Rev. C. E. Lutz, the congregation built a new church, which was completed in August 1959. In the mid-1960s, under the pastorate of Rev. Valdis Mezezers, the church purchased additional land for the cemetery. In 1967, the parsonage was brick veneered and in 1971 the original church was remodeled to serve as a fellowship hall. In or around 1971, an additional room was added to the original church to accommodate the Boys Scouts who use the building for their activities. The open-air picnic shelter was built in the early 1990s.¹³ The church built the modern fellowship hall in 2002.

Context: Nineteenth Century Brick Churches in Rural Gaston County

Most nineteenth-century churches surviving in Gaston County are gable-front, frame buildings of a simple, vernacular design. Brick churches from the period remain rare and include Bethel Lutheran Church (GS0190), which dates to 1893. Located about one mile north of Dallas-Cherryville Highway at 509 Long Shoals Road, this intact Gothic Revival-influenced edifice features a projecting central entrance tower with a belcast pyramidal roof. The T-shaped building displays pointed-arch windows, brick buttresses, and a graceful segmental brick arch over its double-leaf front doors. A large cemetery containing over four hundred interments spreads out north of the church and just south of the congregation's modern church building. Bethel Lutheran Church is the most intact brick church from the last decades of the nineteenth century.¹⁴

¹² Steve Summey, "History of Antioch Lutheran Church," typed document in the files of the Antioch Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1-2; "Homecoming Set for Sunday at Antioch Lutheran Church," *Gastonia Gazette*, September 3, 1955.

¹³ Summey, 3-5.

¹⁴ Kim Withers Brengle, *The Architectural Heritage of Gaston County, North Carolina* (Gastonia: Gaston County, North Carolina, 1982), 25.



Figure 22: Bethel Lutheran Church (GS0190) built in 1893

Evaluation

Antioch Lutheran Church is not eligible under any criteria. Because of an addition to the front and alterations to the interior, the 1883 church does not retain integrity. In addition, no other buildings associated with Antioch Lutheran Church possess significance.

The Antioch Lutheran Church remains at the location where it was constructed and therefore retains its *integrity of location*. The church possesses *integrity of setting* because it remains in the rural setting where it was established beginning in the late nineteenth century. The original church does not retain *integrity of materials* because the façade was altered by the construction of a front-gabled addition and the interior has been compromised by the covering of all original or historic finishes. The original chapel of the Antioch Lutheran Church does not possess *integrity of association* because it is not intact and does not retain the appearance and form it had when built. The Antioch Lutheran Church does not evoke the aesthetic or historic sense of a late nineteenth-century rural, vernacular brick church and therefore does not retain *integrity of feeling*. The original chapel of the Antioch Lutheran Church, because of changes to its exterior and interior, does not effectively illustrate building technology or aesthetics of its historic period and therefore does not possess *integrity of workmanship*. Finally, the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, and style of the chapel do not remain intact and therefore the church does not retain 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 Antioch Lutheran Church does not effectively convey any area of significance

on any level and therefore the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

No one associated with the Antioch Lutheran Church possesses any significance on the local, state, or national level. Therefore, the church and cemetery is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The Antioch Lutheran Church 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. Because of alterations to the exterior and interior, the 1883 chapel does not convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, the Antioch Lutheran Church 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 Antioch Lutheran Church is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

VIII. Costner Elementary School: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Costner Elementary School
HPO Survey Site #	GS1316
Location	353 Old NC 277 Loop Road
PIN	3538517331
Dates of Construction	Ca. 1965 and later
Recommendation	Not eligible under any criteria



Figure 23: Facade of ca. 1965 portion of Costner Elementary School, view to the south

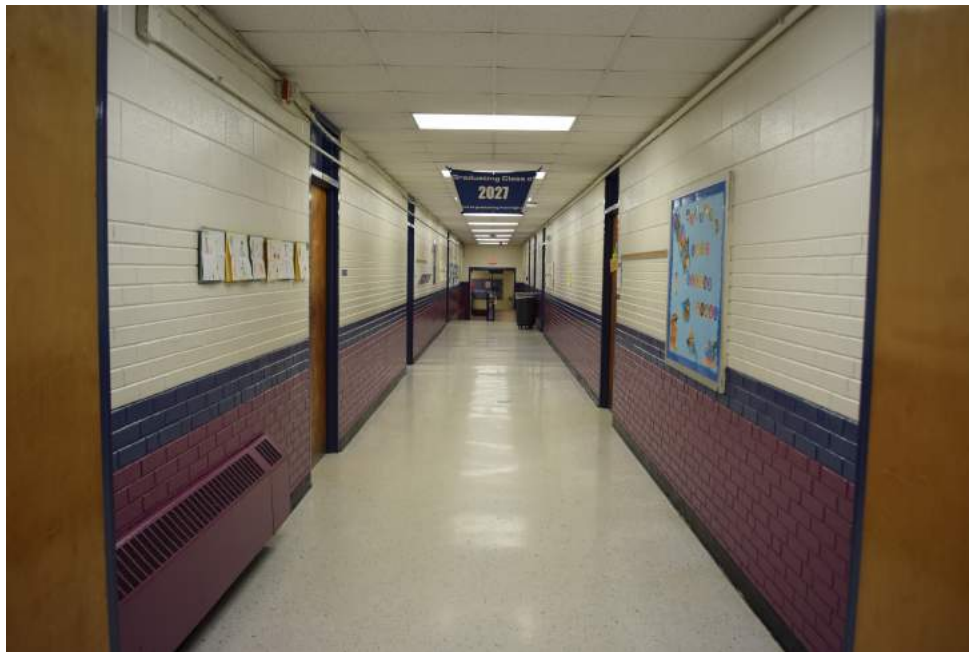


Figure 24: Corridor in ca. 1965 section of Costner Elementary School, view to the southeast

Description

Costner Elementary School occupies a twelve-acre site on the south side of Old NC 277 Loop Road. The parcel is mostly grass-covered, but a swath of trees occupies the southeast corner. Parking lots are located at the northeast corner of the parcel and along the west side of the school property.

The school plant consists of two buildings: the 1965 original school with later additions on its east and west sides and a late 1970s gym attached to its rear elevation by an enclosed breezeway and a free-standing classroom building on the south side of the parcel. The main Costner Elementary School building is a low-slung, one-story, brick building with a flat roof typical of schools of the period. Built in stages as the student population expanded, its core dates to ca. 1965 and consists of a long, low, flat-roofed, rectangular block with metal ribbon windows on its north and south elevations. A brick flue rises from the interior of this original section.

Additions in the 1970s and 1980s flank both east and west sides of the original block. These additions—also brick with flat roofs—blend with the overall form of the 1965 building, but lack the character-defining ribbon windows of the earlier block that graced many new school buildings in the 1950s and early 1960s in North Carolina. A gym, likely built in the late 1970s, stands just to the south of the ca. 1965 school and is connected by an enclosed breezeway. A more modern free-standing brick classroom stands further to the south.

History

Costner Elementary School started in 1830 as Costner School in a one-room, log building that stood behind Antioch Lutheran Church. Valentine Costner donated the land for the school that took his name. A lack of water at the school site led to its relocation nearby to land owned by one of Valentine Costner's sons and where an active spring supplied fresh water. The school outgrew its one-room building and relocated to the former St. Peters Lutheran Church (no longer extant), which stood abandoned nearby. In 1927, the former church building was razed and a new school building constructed.¹⁵

By the 1960s, Costner School's pupil population had outgrown the late 1920s building partially due to the school's taking in students from nearby Dallas. In January 1965, the Gaston County School Board deferred purchase of a tract adjoining the Costner School property that was needed to expand the school. One board member quoted in the *Gastonia Gazette* asked "are we going to continue to add on to these small schools?"¹⁶ In February 1965, the school board approved the purchase of land for the construction of a new school.¹⁷ In March 1965, H. C. and Bertha Setzer sold a twelve-acre parcel to the

¹⁵ "Costner Elementary School 127 Years Old," *Gastonia Gazette*, February 25, 1957; Kitty Thornburg Heller, *Dallas, North Carolina: A Brief History* (Charleston: The History Press, 2013), 169.

¹⁶ "School Consolidation is Discussed by Board; County has 17 Different School Districts," *Gastonia Gazette*, January 5, 1965.

¹⁷ "Board Approves Land Purchase," *Gastonia Gazette*, February 1, 1965.

Gaston County Board of Education for the construction of the current school building.¹⁸ In subsequent decades, the school was expanded to the east, west, and south.¹⁹



Figure 25: Rear of 1965 building, view to the northwest



Figure 26: Site plan for Costner School

¹⁸ Gaston County Deed Book 882, page 515, Gaston County Register of Deeds Office, Gastonia, North Carolina.

¹⁹ The principal investigators made several attempts to access Gaston County School Board minutes from the period 1965 to 1990, which remain in the possession of the Gaston County School Board. As of the date of this draft report, those records remain inaccessible to the investigators.



Figure 27: Northwest corner of ca. 1990 addition, view to the southeast (brick stack is location of original 1965 school building)



Figure 28: ca. 1980 addition on south end of building, view to the southwest

Evaluation

Costner Elementary School is not eligible under any criteria. The original 1965 school building has been obscured and overwhelmed by later additions so that its lack of integrity negates any significance it might possess.

Because modern additions overwhelm the original building, Costner Elementary School does not retain historic integrity. Costner Elementary School remains at the location where it was constructed and therefore retains its *integrity of location*. The school possesses *integrity of setting* because it remains in the rural setting where it was built in the mid-twentieth century. The school does not retain *integrity of material* because large post-1965 additions to the east, west, and south dominate the original 1965 school. The school does not possess *integrity of association* because it is not intact and does not retain the appearance and form it had when built. The school no longer evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of a mid-twentieth-century modernist-influenced school and therefore does not retain *integrity of feeling*. Because of large additions, Costner Elementary School does not effectively illustrate building technology or aesthetics of its historic period and therefore does not possess *integrity of workmanship*. Finally, the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, and style of the original school do not remain intact and therefore the it does not retain 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. Because of a loss of integrity, Costner Elementary School does not effectively convey any area of significance on any level and therefore the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

No one associated with Costner Elementary School possesses any significance on the local, state, or national level. Therefore, the building is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Costner Elementary School 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. Because of additions to the original building, the school does not convey significance in the area of architecture. Therefore, Costner Elementary School 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, Costner Elementary School is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

IX. Southern Machine Company: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Southern Machine Company
HPO Survey Site #	GS1317
Location	2612 Dallas-Cherryville Highway (NC 279)
PIN	3538513735
Dates of Construction	1953, 1956, 1958-1959, ca. 1960
Recommendation	Eligible under criteria A and C



Figure 29: South corner of Southern Machine Company with 1953/1956 section to the left and 1958-1959 portion to the right



Figure 30: interior of 1958-1959 section, view to the northwest



Figure 31: Outbuildings north of Southern Machine Company building, view to the north

Description

Southern Machine Company is a sprawling, low-slung one-story, concrete block building constructed in four phases. The earliest portion dates to 1953 and stands at the southwest corner of the building. The rectangular, flat-roofed block with a flat roof and a flat parapet on its west (front) elevation features divided light windows with wood muntins and brick sills. A double door pierces the south elevation. In 1956, a larger rectangular concrete block section was added to the east side of the 1953 block. Its flat roof is slightly higher than the original section and it features intact metal casement windows with brick sills.

In 1958-1959, a concrete block rectangular addition was built onto the east side of the 1956 addition. A gable roof with a slight pitch tops this addition that stands taller than and perpendicular to the original sections. Steel sash windows pierce this late 1950s section.

Two more additions to the building went up in the 1960s. A long, rectangular one-story, concrete block addition with concrete block buttresses on its north elevation was constructed on the building's north side. This addition features windows with a twelve-light configuration and a four-light pivot sash in the center. A slightly sloped shed roof tops this section. Also in the 1960s, a rectangular addition was built to onto the northwest corner. The concrete block section features steel windows, concrete block buttresses, and a low-pitched gable roof. A large loading dock bay pierces the west elevation facing Dallas-Cherryville Highway.

The whole of the interior was not accessible, but portions were visible through the windows. The interior contains a large amount of equipment, including a Racine

hydraulic shear cut metal cutting machine and a Blakeslee Niagara, which was used to wash metal machine parts.

Two small outbuildings used for storage stand on the north side of the property. A side-gabled brick building displays a batten wood door and an asphalt shingle roof. A front gabled concrete block and brick building with an asphalt shingle roof is missing a door and features a boarded-up window on its south elevation.

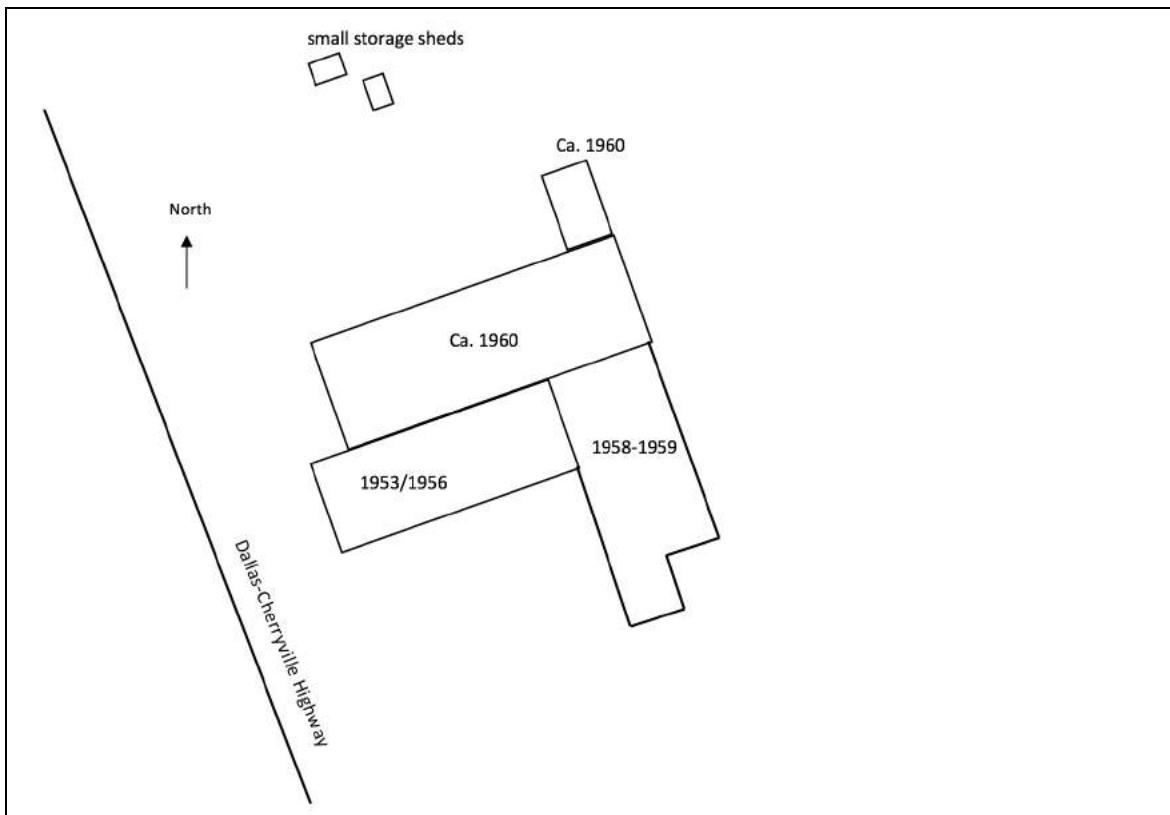


Figure 32: Plan of Southern Machine Company

History

According to Charles Woodford “Woody” Aud Jr., his father-in-law, Dennis Grier McAllister (1921-1995), established this machine in the early 1950s. McAllister was born in Gastonia and, except for service in World War II, lived his entire life in Gaston County. Dennis McAllister learned machine work while stationed in Germany during the war. After he returned home, he worked full-time at his uncle Buck’s machine shop, simultaneously establishing Southern Machine Company. According to his son-in-law, Dennis McAllister worked a full day for his uncle, went home to eat dinner, and then left the house to work at night at his own shop.²⁰ He built most of the Southern Machine Company building by the late 1950s. In the late 1960s, he constructed two additions to

²⁰ In the 1947 *Gastonia City Directory*, Dennis McAllister is listed as working for Barkley Machine Shop in Bessemer City. It is possible this was the shop owned by his uncle Buck. *Hill’s Gastonia City Directory, 1947* (Richmond, Virginia: Hill Directory Company, Inc., 1947), 378.

accommodate another machine shop—Styco Machinery Company. Dennis McAllister never retired, working until his death in 1995. He was married Frances Carpenter, who survives him and currently owns the building.²¹



Figure 33: 1960s addition on the north side, view to the east

Context: Mid-Twentieth Century Machine Shops in Gaston County

Gaston County was a center of textile manufacturing in the United States in the first half of the twentieth century. Numerous industrial concerns turning out cotton yarns and fabrics employed a significant percentage of the county's population. Integral to the successful operation of textile companies were the hundreds of machine shops that built, serviced, and repaired equipment for textile mills. In the early twentieth century, mills had their own machine shops so that equipment was built and maintained in house. After the Great Depression when many mills closed and other merged, it became more economical to buy parts from an outside source and to hire someone to maintain and repair the equipment. Many machine shops in Gaston County started as small, one-operator businesses and grew to include hundreds of employees. In 1950, there were more than sixty machine shops in the county. By the early 1970s, one hundred machine shops operated in Gaston County.²²

Numerous machine shop buildings from the post-World War II period remain throughout the county. Gibson Machine Shop is located at 3626 Dallas-High Shoals Highway north of Dallas. The original portion of the building dates to 1955 and is a flat-roofed, concrete-block building with a red-brick façade and tall flat parapet. Flanking breeze block walls indicate the south entrance on the west-facing façade. In the 1960s, a large brick addition

²¹ Charles Woodford Aud Jr., interview with Jennifer Martin, February 9, 2017 and February 24, 2017.

²² "Machine Shop Owners Pondering War Work," *Gastonia Gazette*, August 18, 1950; "Supplying the Vital Parts: Machine Shops, Mill Companions," *Gastonia Gazette*, April 17, 1971.

was built onto the rear. Established in 1955 as a small, privately owned machine and fabrication shop in Dallas, the company expanded to include service to manufacturers of corrugated boxes, and pharmaceutical, automotive, chemical, and machine products. The business recently closed.²³



Figure 34: Gibson Machine Shop, 3626 Dallas-High Shoals Highway

Petty Machine Company at 2403 Forbes Road just south of Gastonia was founded in 1936, but currently operates from a building constructed in 1966. The low, one-story brick building with a flat roof features square bays filled with concrete breeze block and a projecting flat-roofed entrance with a breeze block screen.



Figure 35: Petty Machine Company, 2403 Forbes Road

²³ Gibson Machine Company website, www.gibsonmachine.com, accessed February 17, 2017.

Evaluation

Southern Machine Company is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for industry and Criterion C for architecture.

Southern Machine Company retains requisite historic integrity to convey its significance. Southern Machine Company remains at the location where it was constructed and therefore retains its *integrity of location*. The industrial building possesses *integrity of setting* because it remains in the setting where it was built beginning in the mid-twentieth century. Southern Machine Company displays *integrity of material* because it retains original exterior finish, mid-century steel windows, and other character-defining elements typical of industrial buildings from the 1950s through the 1960s. The building possesses *integrity of association* because it retains the appearance and form it had when built. Southern Machine Company evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of a mid-twentieth-century modernist-influenced industrial building and therefore retains *integrity of feeling*. Southern Machine Company effectively illustrates building technology and the aesthetics of its historic period and therefore possesses *integrity of workmanship*. Finally, the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, and style of the original building remain intact and therefore the 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. Southern Machine Company effectively conveys significance in the area of industry as an intact example of a textile machine shop from the post-World War II era, a period when independent machine shops became integral to the operation of local textile mills. Southern Machine Company is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for industry.

No one associated with Southern Machine Company possesses any significance on the local, state, or national level. Therefore, the building is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Southern Machine Company embodies the distinctive characteristics of a mid-twentieth-century industrial building constructed to house heavy equipment that serviced and manufactured parts for textile mills. Additions to the 1950s building were in keeping with the original aesthetic and were constructed with materials identical to those used for the earliest portions of the building. Southern Machine Company effectively conveys significance in the area of architecture and is therefore eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture.

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

Boundary Description and Justification

The proposed boundary for Southern Machine Company includes the entire 2.11-acre parcel containing the 1950s-1960s industrial building and its two attendant outbuildings. The boundary includes acreage historically associated with Southern Machine Company and provides an appropriate setting for the building and its outbuildings.



Figure 36: NRHP Boundary for Southern Machine Company

X. Sisk House: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Sisk House
HPO Survey Site #	GS1318
Location	2809 Dallas-Cherryville Highway (NC 279)
PIN	3538431121
Dates of Construction	Ca. 1950, 1964
Recommendation	Not eligible under any criteria



Figure 37: Front of Sisk House, view to the west

Description

The Sisk House is a one-and-a-half-story, brick Period Cottage built around 1950 with a 1964 carport addition. The house occupies a mostly cleared twenty-acre parcel on the west side of Dallas-Cherryville Highway. The side-gabled dwelling displays a front-facing gabled projection with an extended eave on one side. The projection contains a single-leaf door with a Colonial Revival-influenced surround and a small double-hung sash window. The house has three chimneys: a single-shouldered brick chimney occupies the intersection between the façade and the gabled projection, a brick chimney rises from the south gable end, and a narrow brick interior flue rises from the rear roof slope. Windows throughout are six-over six and eight-over-eight double-hung sash. Wood louvered vents crown the gable ends. The north elevation features a long, one-story, gable-roofed carport addition whose southern third includes a brick sunroom. The remainder of the carport is open with brick knee walls and decorative iron posts on the sides. A small cupola tops the roof ridge.

The parcel includes a small, front-gabled storage building with a pair of windows flanking a single-leaf door and a large, stuccoed, gable-roofed garage and storage building.



Figure 38: South elevation of Sisk House, view to the north



Figure 39: Outbuildings north of Sisk House, view to the northwest

History

Little is known about this mid-twentieth-century house. It is likely Herman and Lois Sisk built the house just after they purchased the property in 1950.²⁴ Herman Sisk died in 2007 and in 2015 Lois Sisk sold the property to the current owners.



Figure 40: Lois and Herman Sisk at the Sisk House, ca. 1970, photo from www.ancestry.com

Context: Period Cottages in Gaston County

Frame and brick Period Cottages are common in rural Gaston County. These revival-style dwellings first appeared in the rural piedmont in the 1930s and borrowed elements of the Tudor Revival style. The style persisted into the early 1950s with later examples displaying lower-pitched roofs than their earlier predecessors. Character-defining features of the Period Cottage include a façade chimney and one or two front-facing gables, often with one extended eave. Among the numerous brick Period Cottages in the county is the Stella and John Rhyne House at 1701 Dallas-Stanly Highway. The intact red-brick, one-and-a-half-story dwelling features a pair of staggered front-facing gables, the lower gable displaying an extended eave and containing a single-leaf door. The façade chimney includes a decorative vertical row of blond brick that extends the height of the stack. A brick patio extends from forward of the entrance eastward to a side-gabled open porch on the east end that features arched openings on three sides.

²⁴ Gaston County Deed Book 558, page 218, Gaston County Register of Deeds Office, Gastonia, North Carolina.



Figure 41: Stella and John Rhyne House at 1701 Dallas-Stanly Highway

Evaluation

The Sisk House does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register. Although it retains integrity, it is one of numerous Period Cottages in Gaston County.

The Sisk House remains at the location where it was built around 1950 and therefore retains its *integrity of location*. The house maintains its exterior sheathing and original windows and therefore retains its *integrity of material*. The house retains *integrity of association* since the building maintains the appearance of a mid-twentieth-century Period Cottage. The house evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of a Period Cottage built in a rural setting and therefore retains *integrity of feeling*. The Sisk House effectively illustrates building technology and aesthetics of its historic period and therefore possesses *integrity of workmanship*. The house retains *integrity of setting* due to the retention of its 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 house 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. The Sisk House 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 house is significant in any context on the local, state, or national level. Therefore, The Sisk House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The Sisk House is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture. Although the Sisk House is an intact brick Period Cottage displaying character-defining elements of the style, it possesses no architectural significance. In a county with plentiful examples of the Period Cottage, the Sisk House does not display special significance.

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



Figure 42: Sisk House site plan

XI. Puett Methodist Church: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Puett Methodist Church
HPO Survey Site #	GS1319
Location	3009 Puetts Chapel Road
PIN	3538190745
Dates of Construction	1957
Recommendation	Not eligible under any criteria



Figure 43: Puett Methodist Church, view to the northeast

Description

Puett Methodist Church is a tall front-gabled brick building with an original L-shaped rear/side Sunday school wing. A front-gabled portico supported by square posts spans the façade of the chapel. Vinyl sheathes the portico and posts as well as that part of the façade sheltered by the portico. The vinyl continues to the side elevation’s eaves. A plain transom crowns the pair of wood doors centered on the façade. Brick quoins mark the front corners of the sanctuary and a tall spire-like steeple tops the roof’s ridge near the front of the building. The side elevations contain rectangular bays with leaded glass windows with an arched design. An original, one-story, T-shaped, brick wing extends from the southeast (side) elevation. This intact Sunday school wing contains original metal-frame picture windows. A small flat-roofed porch with a single support post shelters the single-leaf door situated in the intersection of the side-gabled wing and the front-gable wing. A brick flue rises from along the rear exterior wall.

A modern, gable-roofed storage building with vertical synthetic siding stands behind the Sunday school wing. A large open-sided, gable-roofed picnic shelter with round metal supports is located to the southeast of the church. The north end is enclosed and used as a

storage area. A cemetery with approximately 100 markers—almost all of them for post-1960 burials—lies to the south on the opposite side of Puetts Chapel Road.



Figure 44: East corner of Sunday school wing showing rear of building, view to the west



Figure 45: Northwest elevation of the chapel, view to the southeast



Figure 46: Picnic shelter, view to the east

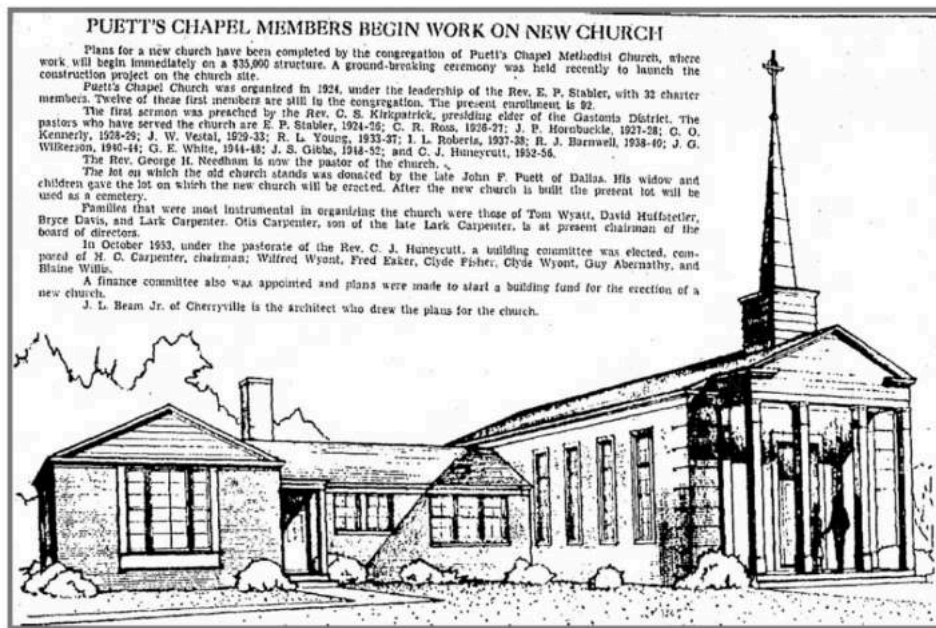


Figure 47: Draft rendering of Puett Methodist Church featured in the *Gastonia Gazette*, February 9, 1957 (the design was altered so that the wing was constructed on the south side of the chapel)

History

Architect J. L. Beam Jr. of Cherryville served as architect for Puett Methodist Church, which was completed in the summer of 1957. The congregation built the brick church after outgrowing their frame edifice that stood across the street. When completed, the *Gastonia Gazette* remarked, “the building is a modern, convenient, and beautiful structure with ample provision for the Sunday School and all other church activities.”

Building the new sanctuary proved a community effort. Women in the congregation published cookbooks, hosted fund-raising dinners, and sold commemorative plates, while the men contributed materials and labor to the construction project. The Duke Endowment provided some funding to the project. The church hired B. G. McAllister of Lincolnton as the builder.²⁵

Puett Methodist Church began in 1924 as Puett's Chapel Church with Rev. E. P. Stabler as pastor. John Puett of Dallas donated the land for the first church building and his widow and children gave the parcel where the new church was built in 1957. The name was changed to Puett Methodist Church upon completion of the 1957 building.²⁶

Context: Mid-Twentieth Century Church Buildings in Gaston County

As population in suburban and rural Gaston County expanded in the mid-twentieth century, congregations built new, mostly brick churches, often replacing older frame buildings. In 1950, the *Gastonia Gazette* reported on new church construction among Methodist congregations in Gaston, Cleveland, and Lincoln counties: "building activities over the district are perhaps at an all-time peak."²⁷ The paper reiterated that sentiment in May of 1955: "in the past several years several uptown congregations as well as congregations in the suburbs have acquired handsome new church buildings."²⁸ In the mid-1950s during the fund-raising campaign for a new building for Puett Methodist Church, a writer for the paper remarked on this development: "Puett's Chapel is symbolic of the modern trend towards growth and expansion and a broadening of the church's influence in the community."²⁹

Southpoint Methodist Church located south of Belmont completed a brick, gable-front building in the late winter of 1951 and like Puett Methodist Church, the new building replaced a frame structure. Charlotte architect Marvin Helms designed the building described as being of "modern Colonial design" ...and "of brick veneer and concrete construction." Southpoint Methodist Church organized in 1877 and first met in a cotton warehouse.³⁰ A brick wing built in 1986 does not compromise the integrity of the historic church. Organized in 1906, Wesleyan Methodist Church in Bessemer City completed its current building in the winter of 1954. Cherryville contractors H. Lee Beam and Floyd Mauney constructed the intact gable-front brick church with a gable-front portico.³¹ Built in 1950 and exemplifying the rural brick churches built in the mid-twentieth century, Shady Grove Baptist Church at 3240 Tryon Courthouse Road outside of Cherryville is an intact front-gable brick church with a front-gable synthetic-sided portico supported by square posts wrapped in synthetic siding. Later additions attach to the rear and do not comprise the integrity of the original sanctuary.

²⁵ "Puett Chapel in Fine New Edifice," *Gastonia Gazette*, August 7, 1957.

²⁶ "Puett Chapel in Fine New Edifice."

²⁷ "Methodists' District Meet Held in Dallas," *Gastonia Gazette*, April 14, 1950.

²⁸ "Our Churches Forge Ahead," *Gastonia Gazette*, May 31, 1955.

²⁹ "Homecoming Day at Puett's Chapel," *Gastonia Gazette*, September 6, 1955.

³⁰ "Service in New Church Scheduled for Sunday," *Gastonia Gazette*, March 3, 1951.

³¹ "Homecoming Set Sunday for Gaston Church," *Gastonia Gazette*, October 12, 1955.



Figure 48: Shady Grove Baptist Church built in 1950 at 3240 Tryon Courthouse Road outside of Cherryville

Evaluation

Puett Methodist Church is not eligible under any criteria. The church retains integrity, but lacks sufficient significance for eligibility for the NRHP. It stands as one of many gable-front, brick churches built in Gaston County in the mid-twentieth century.

Puett Methodist Church remains at the location where it was constructed in 1957 and therefore retains its *integrity of location*. The church possesses *integrity of setting* because it remains in the rural setting where it was established in 1957. The church's *integrity of material* has been compromised by the application of vinyl siding to the façade. The church possesses *integrity of association* because is mostly intact and overall retains the appearance and form it had when built. Puett Methodist Church evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of a mid-twentieth-century rural brick church and therefore retains *integrity of feeling*. The church illustrates building technology or aesthetics of its historic period and therefore possesses *integrity of workmanship*. Finally, the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, and style of the church remain intact and therefore the church 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. Puett Methodist Church does not effectively convey any area of significance on any level and therefore the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

No one associated with Puett Methodist Church possesses any significance on the local, state, or national level. Therefore, the church and cemetery is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Puett Methodist Church 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. Mid-twentieth-century brick churches are a common property type in rural Gaston County. Therefore, Puett Methodist Church 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, Puett Methodist Church is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.



Figure 49: Puett Methodist Church site plan

XII. Mauney House: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Mauney House
HPO Survey Site #	GS3211
Location	4050 Dallas-Cherryville Highway (NC 279)
PIN	3529727097
Dates of Construction	1949
Recommendation	Not eligible under any criteria



Figure 50: Mauney House facade, view to the northeast

Description

The one-story, side-gabled brick Ranch house features a projecting front-gabled wing and intact metal horizontal sash windows. The projecting wing contains an off-center, single-leaf door sheltered by a metal awning and a steel window with three horizontal lights. A side-gable brick wing set slightly lower than the principal roof extends from the west elevation. Chimneys rise from the gable ends of the main block and from the interior. A flat-roofed carport with brick supports extends from the rear elevation.

A small, gable-roofed, brick pump house stands just to the northeast of the dwelling. Two additional storage buildings stand west of the dwelling. The larger front-gabled frame building has a double-leaf door on its façade sheltered by a shed-roof hood. The concrete block front-gabled building to the north displays double-leaf doors on its façade. A shed-roofed, metal-sided equipment shed with a pent roof is just to the north.



Figure 51: Rear (northeast) corner of the Mauney House with pump house in foreground, view to the west



Figure 52: Outbuildings just west of the house



Figure 53: Maoney House site plan

History

In March 1948, Mary and Robert H. Maoney (1921-1998) purchased this property and likely built the house soon thereafter.³² In the late 1940s, Maoney worked as a machinist at Norland-Young Machine Shop.³³

Context: Ranch Houses in Suburban Gaston County

Ranch houses and to a lesser degree, Minimal Traditional houses, are the dominant post-World War II architectural styles in rural and suburban Gaston County. The abundance of Ranch houses along state and U.S. highways that cross the county mirrors mid-twentieth-century development in nearby counties where population increases led to a building boom. In Gaston County from 1940 to 1970, the population increased by over sixty thousand people, an expansion clearly illustrated by the proliferation of Ranch houses remaining along the county's major transportation corridors.³⁴

As the post-war population expanded, the widespread availability of the automobile allowed families to build houses in rural areas of Gaston County. To accommodate the increasing rates of car ownership, the state highway department and local governments built and improved transportation arteries radiating from Gastonia and the county's small

³² Gaston County Deed Book 524, page 29, Gaston County Register of Deeds Office, Gastonia, North Carolina.

³³ Hill's Gastonia City Directory, 1949 (Richmond, Virginia: Hill Directory Company, 1949), 316.

³⁴ Forstall, Richard L., ed., Population of Counties by Decennial Census: 1900 to 1990, United States Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/population/cencounts/nc190090.txt>, accessed February 17, 2017.

towns. Roads that had originally served as corridors to transport mainly farm products were resurfaced, straightened, and made suitable for more traffic. The highway from Cherryville to Dallas, for example, originally called NC 277, was “widened, straightened and repaved” in 1957 and in 1979, renumbered as NC 279.³⁵

Various financial programs further encouraged home building in the post-war period. Long-term, fixed-rate mortgage loans, which came about in the 1930s, and the creation of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), an agency that insured mortgages through the federal government, made home ownership more affordable to a greater number of Gaston County residents. The federal government also boosted home ownership among veterans returning from service in World War II. The G. I. Bill authorized the Veteran’s Administration to guarantee mortgages to returning war veterans and allowed veterans to buy a house without a down payment.

In the 1940s through the early 1970s, families, many whose adult members worked in the booming textile industry in Gastonia, built Ranch houses in the quieter, cleaner countryside. Large parcels typical of the areas along the state and county highways of Gaston County could easily accommodate the low-slung, rambling, one-story massing of the Ranch House. The Ranch house also seemed well-suited to the needs of growing families in the postwar period. The one-story, open floor plan allowed mothers to keep watch over small children and large picture windows provided views to outside spaces where they played.

The Ranch house also became the most popular style to construct during this period because of builders adhering to FHA construction guidelines and the availability of standardized material. Publications featuring house plans and articles on home building influenced families and builders as they planned their dream houses. In the late 1940s and into the 1950s, the *Gastonia Gazette* regularly published a section of its paper called “The Gazette’s Timely Home Hints and Garden Gossip,” that featured advice for homeowners on a variety of topics.³⁶ This section included a recurring column highlighting houses—almost always a Ranch—built for local families. These features, which included at least one photograph, described the dwellings’ floor plans, finishes, and modern conveniences. Many of the houses featured were designed according to a plan book like *Small Homes Guide*, which later became *New Homes Guide*, published in the 1950s, or from mail-order plan companies such as Small Home Plan Service, headquartered in Atlanta.³⁷ Penny’s Small Homes, headquartered in Detroit, advertised their plan books in the *Gastonia Gazette* on June 24, 1950, showcasing a brick ranch “with a spacious porch and white shutters to soften the appearance.” Some families purchased plans from national architects who sold their standardized plans through the

³⁵ NCRoads.com Index: More Highways of North Carolina, www.vahighways.com, accessed February 16, 2017; “Costner Events,” *Gastonia Gazette*, April 13, 1957. “Col. Gaston Gossips: A Little Bit of This and That,” *Gastonia Gazette*, May 9, 1957.

³⁶ This section of the *Gastonia Gazette* was later called “It’s a Woman’s World.”

³⁷ Small Homes Plan Service published a plan for a brick Ranch house on October 12, 1957 that included three bedrooms and “space for a washing machine...conveniently near the bed room side of the large bath near where most of the soiled laundry originates,” *The Gastonia Gazette*, October 12, 1957.

mail. Among the architects and firms who designed Ranch houses built in Gaston County were Long and Gatling from Alabama and Cull and Robinson of Providence, Rhode Island.³⁸ A magazine article inspired Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Rhyne of Gastonia to build their Ranch house, which was completed in June 1950.³⁹

Beyond the ubiquitous one-story, low-profile design, Ranch houses in suburban and rural Gaston County display some variety of forms and details. These mostly red brick houses feature roofs that are hipped, cross hipped, side gabled, and cross gabled. Intact Ranch houses include awning and double-hung windows with horizontal lights or more traditional double-hung six-over-six or eight-over-eight windows. Picture windows—most with a large central light with flanking multiple lights—are common. Entries vary from small porches under the main roof to entries recessed on a flat façade and protected by the roof overhang. Broad brick chimneys rise from the roof’s ridge or at the façade. Many Ranch houses in the county include a carport or porch—some have been enclosed—or a sunroom with jalousie windows. Overall, the number of intact brick Ranch houses outside of the county’s towns is significant.

Evaluation

The Mauney House does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register. Although it retains integrity, it is of a style exceedingly commonplace in Gaston County.

The Mauney House remains at the location where it was built in 1949 and therefore retains its *integrity of location*. The house retains its *integrity of material* because of the retention of its exterior material, windows, and original form. The house retains *integrity of association* since the building maintains the appearance of a mid-twentieth-century Ranch house. The house evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of a Ranch house built in a rural setting and therefore retains *integrity of feeling*. The Mauney House effectively illustrates building technology and aesthetics of its historic period and therefore possesses *integrity of workmanship*. The house retains *integrity of setting* due to the retention of its 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 house 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. The Mauney House 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 house is significant in any context on the local, state, or national level. Therefore, The Mauney House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

³⁸ An article entitled “Ranch House with Smart Lines, Good Plan,” about a brick Ranch designed by Cull & Robinson described the house as offering “gracious living, rooms planned to avoid traffic jams, and isolated sleeping quarters,” *Gastonia Gazette*, August 27, 1949.

³⁹ “Mr. and Mrs. Rhyne Adapted Home Plan,” *Gastonia Gazette*, June 3, 1950.

The Mauney House is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture. Although the Mauney House is an intact brick Ranch house displaying character-defining elements of the mid-twentieth-century style, it possesses no architectural significance. In a county with plentiful examples of the Ranch house, the Mauney House does not display special significance.

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



Figure 54: East gable end of Mauney House, view to the west

XIII. Forrest Allen Farm

Resource Name	Forrest Allen Farm
HPO Survey Site #	GS3212
Location	4856 Dallas-Cherryville Highway (NC 279)
PIN	3529132371
Dates of Construction	1911, 1936, ca. 1950, 1990s
Recommendation	Eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C



Figure 55: Forrest Allen House, southwest corner, view to the northeast



Figure 56: Forrest Allen House, northwest corner, view of stove tower, view to the southeast

Description

The forty-acre farm on the north side of Dallas-Cherryville Highway remains a working cattle operation. A 1936 brick bungalow with a brick stove tower stands near the highway and surrounded by a large collection of outbuildings and support buildings. The farm contains domestic and agricultural outbuildings dating from 1911 to the 1990s.

The 1936 brick bungalow faces south and is a front-clipped-gabled house with a full-width front porch that wraps around to a portion of both the west and east side elevations. Brick balustrades with concrete caps extend between the substantial brick posts supporting the clipped gable porch with wood shingled gable ends. Brick chimneys rise from each side elevation, while the square brick stove tower with a pyramidal roof is situated at the northwest (rear) corner.

The farm consists of mostly pasture with trees along the northern property line and a pond at the northwest corner. Shade trees surround the bungalow and the other farm's dwellings that stand close to Dallas-Cherryville Highway. The topography of the farm is typical of the area: flat to slightly rolling terrain.

A large collection of agricultural outbuildings stand behind the bungalow and document the property's long history as a cattle operation and general working farm.



Figure 57: Entrance to the farm from NC 279, view to the north (Forrest Allen House is to the right)

Outbuildings



Figure 58: Cattle barn built in 1911, view to the northeast

Cattle barn (1911): A large, frame, gambrel-roofed barn with a hay hood on its west-facing façade. Sheds flank each side elevation. Double wood doors on the center of the façade lead to a center aisle with stalls on each side. Wood roof trussing is visible on the interior. A standing seam metal roof tops the barn.



Figure 59: Barn dating to 1950, view to the north

Barn (1950): Just north of the cattle barn stands a long barn with vertical wood siding and a standing seam metal roof.



Figure 60: Barn built in 1936, view to the north

Barn (1936): Just south of the cattle barn is a front-gabled, frame barn with diagonal wood siding and rolled asphalt siding intended to simulate brick. Sheds flank the side elevations. A large wood sliding door on the façade (south elevation) leads to a center aisle, while the rear sliding door has been removed. A standing seam metal roof tops the barn.



Figure 61: Well house, modern storage building, and smokehouse (left to right), view to the east

Smokehouse (1936): A gable-front, frame smokehouse with a metal roof is just north of the bungalow. It has a shed extension on its north side.

Well house (late 1990s): A front-gabled, frame well house with a metal roof is north of the bungalow and smokehouse.

Storage Building (ca. 2000): A modern modular storage building stands between the smokehouse and well house.

Other Resources on the Farm



Figure 62: Forrest Allen Store, view to the northwest

Forrest Allen Store (ca. 1940): A side-gable brick store built in the 1940s is west of the bungalow. It includes replacement two-over-two windows. Square wood posts support the store's shed-roofed porch.

Rental Houses (mid-1950s): Two mid-1950s brick Ranch-style duplexes stand east of the bungalow. Each has two-over-two windows and front corner recessed entrances supported with iron posts.

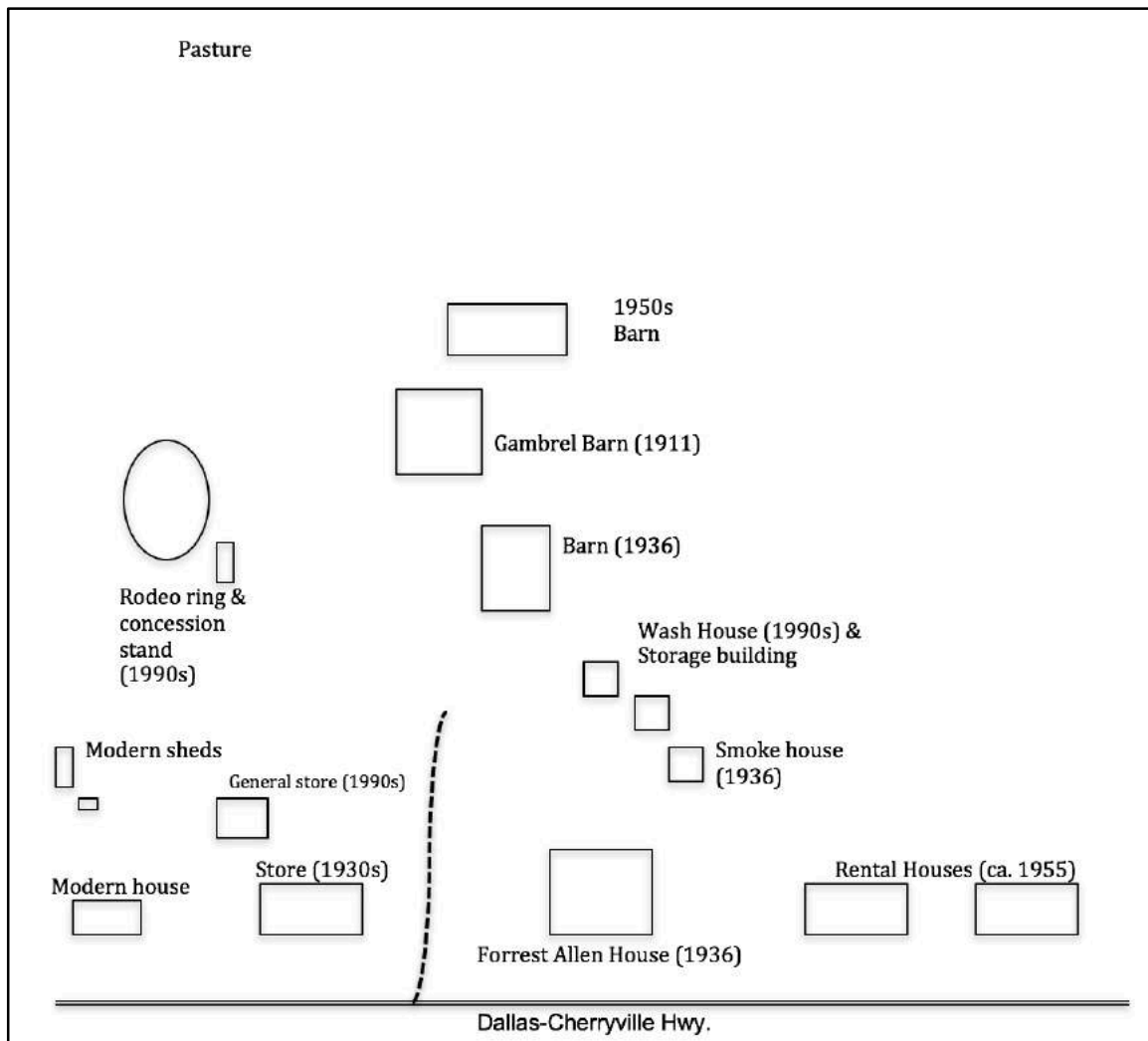
Modern House (ca. 2000): A modern modular house with synthetic siding is west of the store.

Sheds (ca. 2000): Two frame sheds stand behind the modern house. A long, German-sided shed contains horse stalls. A smaller wood shed is just to the south of the long shed.

Rodeo ring (ca. 1990): A large oval rodeo ring is located north of the modern house and includes an elevated announcer's booth.

Concession stand (ca. 1990): A shed-roofed, wood-sided concession stand for the rodeo is just southeast of the ring. Wood posts support a shed-roofed overhang.

General Store (ca. 1990): A shed-roofed, wood-sided building associated with the rodeo operation is just south of the ring. It features a pent-roof shelter supported by round wood posts on its north elevation.



History

This farm on the north side of Dallas-Cherryville Highway has historically been known as the Forest Allen Farm for the family that owned it for much of the twentieth century. Eunice Stroup Allen (1896-1970), wife of Forrest Allen Sr., acquired the property from

her parents A. C. and Euphemia Stroup in 1932.⁴⁰ Forrest and Eunice likely built the brick bungalow and several outbuildings on the farm. Mr. Allen also operated a grocery store and gas station on the property.

In January 1956, the Allens sold the property to their son, Forrest Allen Jr. (1922-1999).⁴¹ Allen was a farmer, teacher, tractor and farm equipment salesman, and local politician. He graduated from Lenoir-Rhyne College and attended graduate school at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and East Carolina University. A World War II pilot, he later taught veterans how to farm through a program at a local high school. In addition to cattle, Allen raised Poland-China hogs and grew oats and hay.⁴²

After he acquired the farm from his parents, Forrest Allen Jr. built several rental houses on the property.⁴³ Two of those houses—brick Ranch-style duplexes—remain on the parcel with the remainder of the farm. Two additional side-gabled brick rental houses and a brick duplex stand on a parcel now separate from the historic Allen Farm. Those three buildings, known historically as Allendale Homes (GS3213), were divided from the farm in 1979 when they were sold to Donna Parker.⁴⁴

After Allen's death, the farm changed ownership several times. The current owner, Michael Price, established the rodeo and had a modern house built for his son on the property.⁴⁵ He continues the tradition of raising cattle here begun by the Allen family.

Context: Twentieth Century Dairy Farms in Gaston County

In the twentieth century, most farmers in Gaston County grew subsistence crops to provide food for their families and small amounts for market. Larger scale operations that included numerous outbuildings such as the Allen Farm are rare on the modern county landscape indicating that such large-scale operations were not commonplace.

A reconnaissance-level survey of the Gaston County reveals just a few historic dairy and cattle farms. The Carpenter Dairy Farm at 180 Hub Carpenter Road stands a little over one mile southwest of Dallas-Cherryville Highway. Similar to the Forrest Allen House, this farm includes a clipped-gable bungalow with a porch that wraps around to a portion of the east (side) elevation. The brick porch balustrade is identical to the one at the Forrest House. The Carpenter House has been sheathed in aluminum siding. The Carpenter Farm includes a gambrel-roofed barn nearly identical to the one on the Allen

⁴⁰ Gaston County Deed Book 269, page 471, Gaston County Register of Deeds Office, Gastonia, North Carolina.

⁴¹ Gaston County Deed Book 710, page 425, Gaston County Register of Deeds Office, Gastonia, North Carolina.

⁴² "F. F. Allen Jr. in New Position," *Gastonia Gazette*, July 10, 1950; "School Board, N. C. House get last-minute candidates," *Gastonia Gazette*, February 22, 1972.

⁴³ Michael Price, interview with Jennifer Martin, October 18, 2016.

⁴⁴ Gaston County Deed Book 1316, page 255, Gaston County Register of Deeds Office, Gastonia, North Carolina.

⁴⁵ Michael Price, interview with Jennifer Martin, October 18, 2016.

Farm, as well as a metal silo, a concrete block, gable-roofed milking parlor, a modern gable-roofed barn, and a shed-roofed feed shed.



Figure 63: Bungalow at Carpenter Dairy Farm, view to the north



Figure 64: Carpenter Dairy Farm outbuildings, view to the north

The Ratchford Farm, a large dairy operation at 5517 Sparrow Dairy Road near Crowders in southern Gaston County includes a late 1950s Ranch and a large circa 1930 gambrel-roofed barn, a circa 1950 large concrete block milking parlor, and two concrete block silos. A large metal modern barn also occupies the farm.

Evaluation

The Forrest Allen Farm is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C in the areas of agriculture and architecture as an intact assemblage of early twentieth-century farm buildings that document the history of cattle farming in Gaston County. The house is a rare example of a Craftsman bungalow with a brick stove tower, a regional building feature found in nearby Cleveland County.

The Forrest Allen Farm retains integrity. It remains at the location where it was built established and therefore retains its *integrity of location*. The farm retains its *integrity of material* because of the retention of exterior materials and original forms of the resources in the complex. The farm retains *integrity of association* since the farm maintains the appearance of a twentieth century cattle farm. The farm evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of a cattle farm built in a rural setting and therefore retains *integrity of feeling*. The Forrest Allen Farm effectively illustrates building technology and aesthetics of its historic period and therefore possesses *integrity of workmanship*. The farm retains *integrity of setting* due to the retention of its 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 farm 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. The Forrest Allen Farm is eligible for the NRHP under criterion A as a significant example of a early to mid-twentieth-century cattle farm with a variety of buildings that document Forrest Allen Sr. and Forrest Allen Jr.'s various business ventures including a retail store, rental house business, and cattle raising and marketing.

No individual associated with the house is significant in any context on the local, state, or national level. Therefore, the Forrest Allen Farm is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The Forrest Allen Farm is eligible for the NRHP under criterion C for architecture for the intact collection of twentieth century rural buildings dating from 1911 into the 1990s. The farm's barns typify those built on cattle farms in Gaston County in the first several decades of the twentieth century. The Forrest Allen House, a brick bungalow constructed in 1936, is an intact example of the Craftsman style and displays a rare, original stove tower used to vent wood-burning stoves. The two-story square brick tower with a pyramidal roof includes windows near its top that could be opened to vent the wood burning stove. This feature has previously been documented in Cleveland County, but its existence elsewhere remains unknown. This is the only known example in Gaston County.

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

Boundary Description and Justification

The proposed boundary of the Forrest Allen Farm includes the forty-acre parcel currently occupied by the domestic, commercial, and agricultural buildings associated with the tenure of Forrest Allen Sr. and Forrest Allen Jr. The proposed boundary lies to the northeast of the intersection of Mauney Road and Dallas-Cherryville Highway and contains built resources as well as pastures, tree stands, and a farm pond.

The boundary also includes the one-acre parcel at the southwest corner of the farm. This parcel is historically associated with the Forrest Allen Farm and contains three rental properties built by Forrest Allen Jr. in 1964. The NRHP boundary excludes two parcels along Orchard Lane that were also historically associated with the Forrest Allen Farm. These parcels contain a modern mobile home park that does not contribute to the significance of the Forrest Allen Farm.



Figure 65: NRHP boundary map for the Forrest Allen Farm

XIV. Allendale Homes: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Allendale Homes
HPO Survey Site #	GS3213
Location	5032 Dallas-Cherryville Highway
PIN	3529024845
Dates of Construction	1964
Recommendation	Eligible as part of the Forrest Allen Farm



Figure 66: Allendale Homes, view to the south-southwest

Description

The Allendale Homes is a collection of three, side-gabled, brick Ranch houses built as rental housing. One of the buildings is a duplex and two are a single-family dwellings. The southernmost house (addressed as 2008 Mauney Road) is a single-family, brick house with original steel-windows and a single-leaf door. A carport with original metal posts is tucked beneath the north end of the side-gabled house. The house in the center is a single-family, brick Ranch house with a carport under the side-gable roof on the south end of the side-gabled house. The southernmost Ranch house is a side-gabled brick duplex with two front corner porches with metal porch posts.



Figure 67: Rental house addressed as 2008 Mauney Road, view to the east



Figure 68: Allendale Homes site plan

History

Forrest Allen Jr., a farmer, teacher, tractor and farm equipment salesman, and local politician, built three rental properties on his farm in 1964. He had already built two similar buildings on his farm. Allen graduated from Lenoir-Rhyne College and attended graduate school at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and East Carolina

University. A World War II pilot, he later taught veterans how to farm through a program at a local high school. In addition to cattle, Allen raised Poland-China hogs and grew oats and hay.⁴⁶

In 1979, Allen sold Allendale Homes to Dolores Parker. The deed describes the property as containing “a two duplex apartment and two single unit apartments.”⁴⁷

Context: Mid-Twentieth-Century Rental Houses

Rental houses and duplexes from the mid-twentieth century are common in rural Gaston County. These mostly simple dwellings answered the need for housing during the post-war population expansion Gaston County. Several dwellings built as rental property stand in the project area. Two one-story duplexes are located at 104-108 Old NC 277 Loop Road. Built in 1945, the duplex at 104 Old NC 277 Loop Road is a hip and side-gabled building with vertical siding and brick kneewall. The brick duplex at 108 Old NC 277 Loop Road is topped with a side gabled roof.

Four concrete block houses at 2903, 2907, 2911, and 2913 Dallas-Cherryville Highway date to 1963. Each one-story, hip-roofed, house has original awning windows and a shallow porch tucked under their roof overhangs.



Figure 69: Rental houses built in 1963 at 2903, 2907, 2911, and 2913 Dallas-Cherryville Highway

⁴⁶ “F. F. Allen Jr. in New Position,” *Gastonia Gazette*, July 10, 1950; “School Board, N. C. House get last-minute candidates,” *Gastonia Gazette*, February 22, 1972.

⁴⁷ Gaston County Deed Book 131, page 255, Gaston County Register of Deeds Office, Gastonia, North Carolina.

Evaluation

Allendale Homes is not eligible individually. Rental houses built in the post-war era are common in Gaston County. However, because these homes were historically associated with the Forrest Allen Farm, the NRHP-eligible boundary for the farm includes Allendale Homes. These three resources document Forrest Allen's activity associated with constructing rental property in the county in the 1960s.



Figure 70: Allendale Homes, view to the northeast

XV. Mount Beulah Baptist Church: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Mount Beulah Baptist Church
HPO Survey Site #	GS3214
Location	5306 Dallas-Cherryville Highway (NC 279)
PIN	3519837211
Dates of Construction	1948-1949, 1966
Recommendation	Not eligible under any criteria



Figure 71: Mount Beulah Baptist Church, original church, education building, addition, and modern metal building (left to right), view to the northwest (parsonage partially visible to the left)

Description

Mount Beulah Baptist Church is located on the north side of Dallas-Cherryville Highway at the northwest corner of the intersection with Tryon School Road. Dating to 1948-1949, the building reflects the inspiration of the Gothic Revival style. A front-gabled portico with replacement square posts and gable returns fronts the building and is sheathed in synthetic siding. It shelters a replacement double-leaf door. The fixed windows on the façade have replacement lights, while the side elevations have pointed arched stained glass windows with concrete capstones. The steeple is a modern addition. A two-story, flat-roofed brick education wing from 1966 extends from the rear of the original building. A modern metal building stands behind, but separate from the education wing. The 1956 parsonage is a one-story, side-gabled, brick house with an off-center, front-facing gable. It features a recessed entrance, slab chimney, and slider windows. It now serves as the youth center for the church. A modern cemetery is located to the east on a separate parcel.



Figure 72: Rear of education building addition, view to the southeast



Figure 73: Modern building constructed in the 1970s at rear of lot, view to the northwest



1948

Figure 74: Mount Beulah Baptist Church in 1948, from church website



Figure 75: Parsonage, view to the northwest

History

Mount Beulah Baptist Church was founded in 1916 with twenty-eight charter members. S. L. Kiser donated the land and members supplied the lumber for a chapel, which was

completed in 1917. On September 27, 1946, a fire destroyed the church and most of the church records.⁴⁸

Church member Victor Young donated land for a new building, which was built in 1948-1949.⁴⁹ The first services were held in the new building on August 14, 1949.⁵⁰ The congregation built the brick parsonage in 1956. In 1965, Carl Glover drafted plans for an education building, which was completed in 1966. Around the same time, the church purchased several acres for parking, recreation, and cemetery expansion. In 1967, the church basement was remodeled for use of the adult departments in Sunday School and Training Union classes. In the 1970s, the church was remodeled with a new ceiling, carpet, balcony renovation, and a steeple. The parsonage was expanded and the metal fellowship buildings constructed.⁵¹

Context: Mid-Twentieth Century Church Buildings in Gaston County

As population in suburban and rural Gaston County expanded in the mid-twentieth century, congregations built new, mostly brick churches, often replacing an older frame buildings. In 1950, the *Gastonia Gazette* reported on new church construction among Methodist congregations in Gaston, Cleveland, and Lincoln counties: “building activities over the district are perhaps at an all-time peak.”⁵² The paper reiterated that sentiment in May of 1955: “in the past several years several uptown congregations as well as congregations in the suburbs have acquired handsome new church buildings.”⁵³

Southpoint Methodist Church located south of Belmont completed a brick, gable front church in the late winter of 1951 and like Mount Beulah Baptist Church, the new building replaced a frame structure. Charlotte architect Marvin Helms designed the building described as being of “modern Colonial design” ...and “of brick veneer and concrete construction.” Southpoint Methodist Church organized in 1877 and first met in a cotton warehouse.⁵⁴ A brick wing built in 1986 does not compromise the integrity of the historic church. Organized in 1906, Wesleyan Methodist Church in Bessemer City completed its current building in the winter of 1954. Cherryville contractors H. Lee Beam and Floyd Mauney constructed the intact gable-front brick church with a gable-front portico.⁵⁵ Built in 1950 and exemplifying the rural brick churches built in the mid-twentieth century, Shady Grove Baptist Church at 3240 Tryon Courthouse Road outside of Cherryville is an intact front-gable brick church with a front-gable synthetic-sided portico supported by square posts wrapped in synthetic siding. Later additions attach to the rear and do not comprise the integrity of the original sanctuary.

⁴⁸ “Mount Beulah Baptist Church History,” Mount Beulah Baptist Church website, www.mtbeulahbaptist.com, accessed February 17, 2017.

⁴⁹ “Tryon Church Services Set,” *Gastonia Gazette*, July 22, 1948.

⁵⁰ “Homecoming Sunday at Mt. Beulah Church,” *Gastonia Gazette*, August 10, 1949.

⁵¹ “Mount Beulah Baptist Church History.”

⁵² “Methodists’ District Meet Held in Dallas,” *Gastonia Gazette*, April 14, 1950.

⁵³ “Our Churches Forge Ahead,” *Gastonia Gazette*, May 31, 1955.

⁵⁴ “Service in New Church Scheduled for Sunday,” *Gastonia Gazette*, March 3, 1951.

⁵⁵ “Homecoming Set Sunday for Gaston Church,” *Gastonia Gazette*, October 12, 1955.



Figure 76: Mount Beulah Baptist Church site plan

Evaluation

Mount Beulah Baptist Church is not eligible under any criteria. The church retains integrity, but lacks sufficient significance for eligibility for the NRHP. It stands as one of many gable-front, brick churches built in Gaston County in the mid-twentieth century.

Mount Beulah Baptist Church remains at the location where it was constructed in 1948-1949 and therefore retains its *integrity of location*. The church possesses *integrity of setting* because it remains in the rural setting where it was established. The church's *integrity of material* has been somewhat compromised by the application of synthetic siding to the portico, the replacement of the original columns with synthetic columns, and the addition of a modern steeple. The church possesses *integrity of association* because it is mostly intact and overall retains the appearance and form it had when built. Mount Beulah Baptist Church evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of a mid-twentieth-century rural brick church and therefore retains *integrity of feeling*. The church illustrates building technology or aesthetics of its historic period and therefore possesses *integrity of workmanship*. Finally, the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, and style of the church remain intact and therefore the church 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. Mount Beulah Baptist Church does not effectively convey any area of significance on any level and therefore the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

No one associated with Mount Beulah Baptist Church possesses any significance on the local, state, or national level. Therefore, the church and cemetery is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Mount Beulah Baptist Church 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. Mid-twentieth-century brick churches are a common property type in rural Gaston County. Therefore, Mount Beulah Baptist Church 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, Mount Beulah Baptist Church is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.



Figure 77: Front of Mount Beulah Baptist Church, view to the northeast

XVI. Beaver Dam School: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Beaver Dam School
HPO Survey Site #	GS1314
Location	511 Carson Hunter Road
PIN	3519339666
Dates of Construction	1927-1928
Recommendation	Eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Education and Black Ethnic Heritage



Figure 78: Beaver Dam School, view to the south-southeast

Description

Beaver Dam School, located at 511 Carson Hunter Road just south of its intersection with Dallas-Cherryville Highway, is a one-story, side-gabled building with a front-facing projecting gabled wing at the center of its façade. The Type-2, Two-Teacher Rosenwald School retains its interior chimney, exposed rafter tails, and exposed brick foundation. Alterations include windows obscured by later siding and downsized window bays fitted with one-over-one vinyl sash, porches added to the front of the side-gabled wings on the façade, a door added to the rear elevation, and vinyl siding that covers the exterior. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to access the interior. Information about the interior remains unknown. Two storage sheds stand just to the southeast of the former school.



Figure 79: Beaver Dam School, rear elevation, view to the northeast



Figure 80: Beaver Dam site plan

History

Wesley Chapel AME Church established Beaver Dam School in 1893.⁵⁶ Beaver Dam School was built in 1927-1928 with \$2,700 in public money, \$200 from African

⁵⁶ Gaston County Deed Book 40, page 14, Gaston County Register of Deeds Office, Gastonia, North Carolina.

Americans seeking a new building, and \$500 from the Rosenwald Fund.⁵⁷ Albert Hunter, who attended the school from around 1939 to 1950, and his wife, Edith Hunter, acquired the school building and its parcel in 1986 and converted it to a dwelling.⁵⁸

Context: Rosenwald Schools in Gaston County

Of the seventeen Rosenwald Schools built in Gaston County, two remain, including Beaver Dam School. The other, Bessemer City School (GS1037), a brick building at 925 West Highway 161 in Bessemer City has been altered with additions. South Point School (GS 1330), constructed in 1923-1924 was likely built following a Rosenwald Plan, but not under the official Rosenwald program.

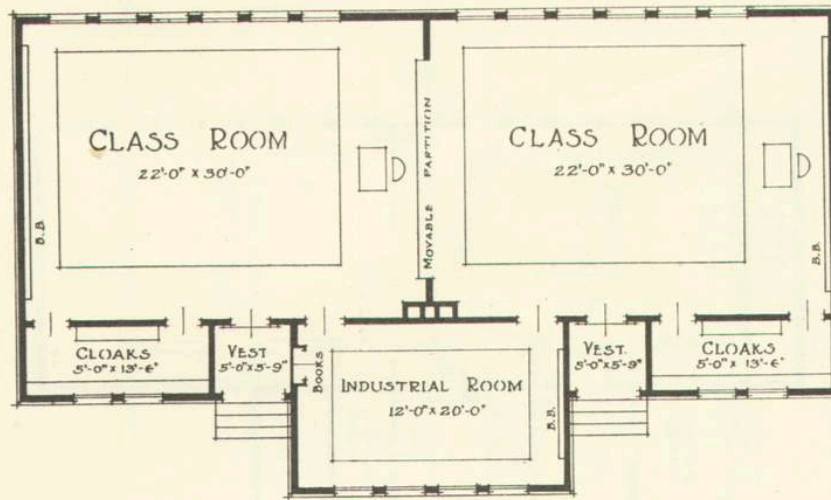
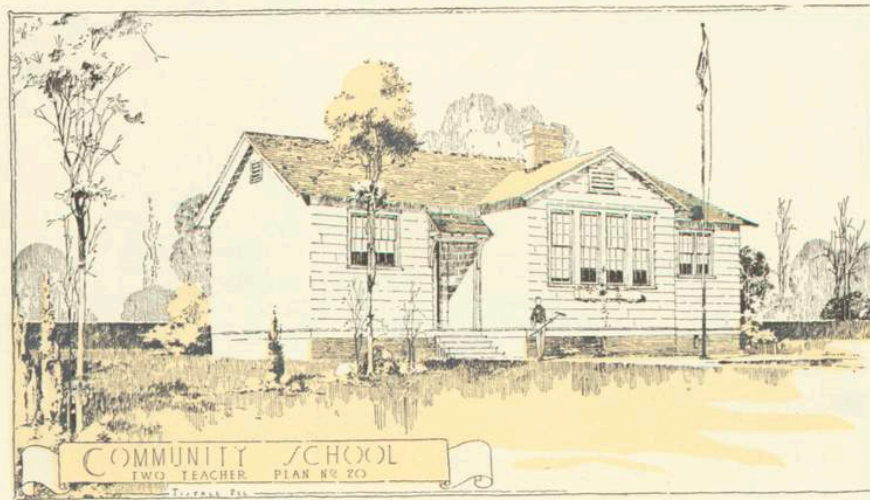


Figure 81: Northwest corner of Beaver Dam School, view to the southeast

⁵⁷ Beaver Dam School in the Fisk University Rosenwald Fund Card File Database, Fisk University, [www. http://rosenwald.fisk.edu](http://rosenwald.fisk.edu), accessed February 3, 2017; A full history and context for Rosenwald Schools in North Carolina is contained in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Rosenwald Schools in North Carolina," <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/NC04.pdf>.

⁵⁸ Gaston County Deed Book 1784, page 807, Gaston County Register of Deeds Office, Gastonia, North Carolina.

COMMUNITY SCHOOL PLANS



FLOOR PLAN No 20
TWO TEACHER COMMUNITY SCHOOL
TO FACE EAST OR WEST ONLY

Figure 82: Two Teacher Community School plan and elevation from *Community School Plans, Bulletin No. 3*, Issued by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Nashville, Tennessee, 1924

Evaluation

Beaver Dam School is eligible for the NRHP under criterion A for Education and Black Ethnic Heritage.

Beaver Dam School remains at the location where it was constructed in 1927-1928 and therefore retains its *integrity of location*. The school possesses *integrity of setting* because it remains in the rural setting where it was established. The school's *integrity of material* has been compromised by the application of synthetic siding and the alteration of the original windows. The school possesses *integrity of association*. Although it is altered, it remains recognizable as a Type-2 Rosenwald School because of its intact form. Beaver Dam School evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of a Type-2 Rosenwald School and therefore retains *integrity of feeling*. The school, because of alterations, does not illustrate building technology or aesthetics of its historic period and therefore does not possess *integrity of workmanship*. Finally, the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, and style of the school have been compromised and therefore the school does not retain 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. Beaver Dam School is recommended eligible for the NRHP under criterion A for its association with education in Gaston County and for its depiction of black ethnic heritage in the county.

According to the Registration Requirements in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) "Rosenwald Schools in North Carolina," to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a Rosenwald school in North Carolina must have been built between 1915 and 1932 utilizing funds provided by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. A rural school should retain its original location in a rural setting and the design, floor plans, workmanship and materials that evoke their period of construction. The integrity of a school's association and feeling is greatly bolstered by its integrity of their setting. According to the MPDF, Rosenwald schools nominated solely under criterion A for education and ethnic heritage do not have to possess as high a degree of integrity as those school buildings which are nominated under criterion C for architecture. Although Beaver Dam School has been altered, it retains its original form, setting, and remains immediately recognizable as a Rosenwald School. Its eligibility is augmented by its rarity as the only rural Rosenwald School remaining in Gaston County.

No one associated with Beaver Dam School possesses any significance on the local, state, or national level. Therefore, the school is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Beaver Dam School 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. The school has been altered by the application of vinyl siding and the covering and resizing of its windows and 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, Beaver Dam School is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

Boundary Description and Justification

The proposed boundary for Beaver Dam School includes the .74-acre parcel historically associated with the school. The proposed boundary, including the school, two domestic sheds, provides adequate setting and context for the historic building.

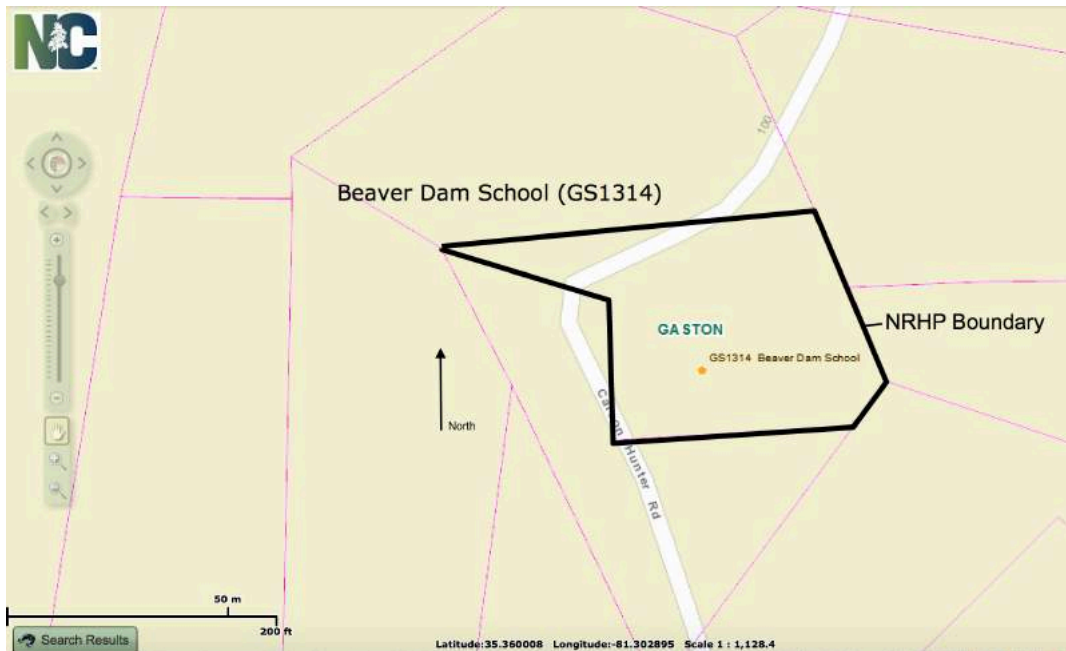


Figure 83: Map showing NRHP boundary

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Appendix A: Professional Qualifications

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.

- *A. W. Brafford Clothing Store, Landmark Designation Report*, Fayetteville, North Carolina (2016)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation: Historic Architectural Survey Report, Intensive-Level Survey: Replace Bridge No. 11 on Hall's Mill Road (SR1336) over the Eno River*, Orange County, North Carolina
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation: Historic Architectural Survey Report, Intensive-Level Survey: Construction of a Roundabout and Related Safety Improvements at Intersection of SR 1008 (Mount Carmel Church Road) and SR 1913 (Bennett Road)*, Chapel Hill, Orange County, North Carolina (2016)
- *Golden Belt Historic District Preservation Plan*, Durham, North Carolina (2015-2016)
- *Nathaniel Jones Jr. House National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2015)
- *Orange County Architectural Survey Update*, Orange County, North Carolina (2015-2016)
- *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)
- *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)
- *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)
- *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)

PUBLICATIONS:

The Historic Architecture of Brunswick County, North Carolina.
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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 Lowenstein 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)

JENNIFER FRANCES MARTIN

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

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.

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-level Architectural Field Survey NC 279 (Dallas-Cherryville Highway) Improvements from SR 1438 (St. Marks Church Road) to NC 275 (Dallas Bessemer City Highway)*, Gaston County, North Carolina (2016)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation 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)*, Union County, North Carolina (2016)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Secondary Road Improvements to SR 1137 (Justus Road)*, Watauga County, North Carolina (2016)
- *Golden Belt Local Historic District Historic Preservation Plan*, Durham, North Carolina (2016)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation, Reconnaissance-Level Survey, Widening of SR 1708 (Firetower Road) and SR 1726 (Portertown Road) from NC 43 to NC 33*, Pitt County, North Carolina (2016)
- *May Hosiery Mills Knitting Mill National Register Nomination*, Burlington, Alamance County (2016)
- *Orange County Architectural Survey Update*, Orange County, North Carolina (2015)
- *Nicholas Corbett Hester House Historic 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)
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- *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 (2014)
- *Fort Caswell Historic District National Register Nomination*, Brunswick County, North Carolina (2013)
- *The Historic Architecture of Brunswick County, North Carolina* (2012-2013)
- *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)
- *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)
- *Dr. E. N. Lawrence House 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)
- *Valle Crucis Historic District National Register Nomination*, Valle Crucis, North Carolina (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)
- *Belmont Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination*, Belmont, 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)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey Report, U.S. Highway 158 Corridor*, Hertford County, North Carolina (2002)
- *Dudley High School, National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, U.S. Highway 19/23*, Buncombe and Haywood Counties, North Carolina (2002)
- *Mitchell College Historic District Boundary Expansion National Register Nomination*, Statesville, North Carolina (2002)
- *Architectural Survey of Wake County Public Schools Built Before 1956*, Wake County, North Carolina (2002)
- *City of Darlington Architectural Survey*, Darlington County, South Carolina (for the City of Darlington and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2001- 2002)
- *Upper Richland County Architectural Survey*, Richland County, South Carolina (for the Richland County Conservation Commission and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2001- 2002)

- *Olympia Mill Village Architectural Survey*, Richland County, South Carolina (for the Richland County Conservation Commission and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2001-2002)
- *Jean-Pierre Auguste Dalmas House National Register Nomination*, Burke County, North Carolina (2001)
- *Jesse Penny House and Outbuildings National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (2001)
- *Apex Historic District Boundary Expansion II National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (2001)
- *Occoneechee Speedway National Register Nomination*, Orange County, North Carolina (2001)
- *Cowee-West's Mill Historic District National Register Nomination*, Macon County, North Carolina (2000)

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

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