



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

January 12, 2018

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 the proposed widening of SR 1005 (Startown Road) from U.S. 70 to N.C. 10, R-5113, Hickory, PA 17-05-0034, Catawba County
ER 17-3030

Thank you for your memorandum of December 12, 2017, transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

W.R. Lutz Farm (CT0782) - There are multiple resources associated with the W.R. Lutz Farm. The report included thorough photos of the exterior of the main house, open air shed, and one silo. Compared to mid-1970s survey images, it appears one barn and silo are no longer extant. A tenant house and second barn (See Google Map on Page 7) remain on site. Photos of the second barn were not included in the report.

- Please provide photos of the second barn and additional photos of the tenant house with an explanation of what has changed since the period of significance.
- The discussion of comparative properties is limited to Craftsman style or foursquare-type houses. If evaluating as a farm site, we recommend the consultant include comparative dairy farm resources in the area.
- The additional information will enable us to conclude whether we agree with the determination of eligibility.

J.B. Lutz House (CT0781) - The consultant recommends the J.B. Lutz House eligible under Criterion B and Criteria Consideration B and proposes an NR boundary around the house and all outbuildings on the parcel. We do not concur with this assessment.

It is difficult to prove significance under Criterion B. The report asserts J.B. Lutz is notable for the important role he played in local dairy farming. They do provide some sources demonstrating Lutz's contributions to the local dairy industry.

- However, the house and outbuildings do not possess integrity to demonstrate the period of significance. The proposed period of significance is 1890 (construction of house) to 1914 (when Lutz died).

- The house retains few, if any, historic exterior materials: The J.B. Lutz House is a c.1890 three-bay I-house. It was moved about 165 feet north to its present location between 1966 and the mid-1970s. It has a modern concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, vinyl replacement front door, vinyl one-over-one windows with vinyl surrounds, a modern wood deck addition on the side elevation (parallel with the front of the house), a large “pre-1950” rear addition clad in faux-beadboard vinyl, and a circa-1970 rear carport addition.
- Also, as the report states on page 40 (the assessment under Criterion A) “almost all of the outbuildings that stand today, both agricultural and domestic in nature, date to the third quarter of the twentieth century, after the Dutch Dairy Farms’ heyday – which started in the late-nineteenth century and likely lasted until the mid-nineteenth century.” The outbuildings in the consultant’s proposed NR boundary are therefore not within their proposed period of significance.

C.F. Bolick House (CT0780): The consultant recommends Not Eligible. We do not concur with this evaluation as there is not enough information to do so.

- According to the previous survey conducted in the mid-1970s, this resource consists of a single-family dwelling, cow barn, well house, pig pen, log granary, and several small agricultural outbuildings. Access to the property [...] was not granted during this survey, as such, an assessment of the current condition of the property was limited to a glimpse of a roof line and a comparison of current and historic aerial photography. Through these methods, Dovetail surmised that the C.F. Bolick House, cow barn, granary, and either the well house or one of the frame outbuildings are still standing, though their integrity and materials could not be evaluated at this time.
- The report says they could not evaluate. We recommend the status remain unevaluated rather than making it not eligible. There is not enough information for a definitive DOE. Looking at the 1970s photos, the property deserves further assessment under Criterion C (architecture, local) and/or A (agriculture) and contact with the owner to gather the necessary information, if the property may be adversely affected.

Cicero Cline House (CT0779): The report recommends that the Cicero Cline House is not eligible for listing in the National Register. We concur.

- The mid-nineteenth century dwelling was demolished by the early 1990s.
- Other outbuildings related to the Cline house are non-extant (granary, silo) or ruinous (log kitchen).
- The c.1935 house on the site is not significant for association with an important historic event or trend (Criterion A) or association with important person (Criterion B). It does not possess any distinctive architectural characteristics that would warrant listing under Criterion C. It is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology, nor of significant patterns of history in the area.

St. Paul’s Reformed Church (CT0403): St. Paul’s Reformed Church was listed in the NRHP in 1990 under Criterion C. The report recommends it remain listed. We concur. Constructed in 1903-04, it was listed under Criterion C as a fine local example of rural Gothic Revival architecture and retains integrity to convey that significance.

St. Paul’s Lutheran Church (CT1576): We do not concur that this property is not eligible for listing, rather additional information is needed.

- St. Paul’s Lutheran Church is a 1924 Gothic Revival style linear plan church in Newton. The report states (on page 89) that the church retains a moderate to high level of integrity. There is a rear “T” educational wing from 1956. That is a typical alteration for this church form in North Carolina. There is also a 1947 parsonage on site.
- There is not enough information to back up the claim that the church is not eligible. If they claim on page 89 that it is not significant under C among other Gothic Revival churches in the county, we need more information on the other examples and how St. Paul’s Lutheran compares.

- The consultant (on page 87) says research suggests “several congregations constructed new brick churches between 1920 and 1950 reflecting the Gothic Revival style in this area. But, they only give three examples. In one example, the church was demolished. In another, the church was determined ineligible by the HPO in 2016 due to additions. For the third example, they do not state how it compares to St. Paul’s Lutheran.
- Further, the consultant does not address whether there are other examples of second or third generation church complexes with parsonages on site. This should be included in the comparison.
- Page 89 mentions “...the large two-story educational wing that was constructed in 1956 and renovated in 1990.” Please provide more specific information about what was renovated in 1990.
- If the building is being assessed under Criterion C, there need to be interior photos.
-

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



Received: 12/12/17
State Historic Preservation Office

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

ER 17-3030

December 12, 2017

MEMORANDUM

Due -- 01/09/18

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

H- Jean
By 12/29

FROM: Kate Husband
Architectural Historian
NCDOT Division of Highways

ER letters
1/3/17

SUBJECT: PA No. 17-05-0034, R-5113 Widen SR 1005 (Startown Road) from US 70 to NC 10 in Catawba County

Enclosed please find the Historic Structures Survey Report, survey site database, and additional materials for the above referenced project in compliance with the Section 106 review process. Please contact me by phone (919-707-6075) or email (klhusband@ncdot.gov) if you have any additional questions or comments. We look forward to hearing from you.

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1020 BIRCH RIDGE RD
RALEIGH NC 27610

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HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

**WIDEN SR 1005 (STARTOWN ROAD) FROM U.S. 70
TO N.C. 10, HICKORY, CATAWBA COUNTY,
NORTH CAROLINA**

TIP Number: R-5113

WBS# 42364.1.1

PA Number: 17-05-0034

by

**Heather Dollins Staton, Caitlin Sylvester, and
Danae Peckler**

Prepared for

NCDOT Environmental Analysis Unit

Prepared by

DOVETAIL

Cultural Resource Group

November 2017



Historic Structures Survey Report

**Widen SR 1005 (Startown Road) from U.S. 70 to N.C. 10,
Hickory, Catawba County, North Carolina**

**TIP Number: R-5113
WBS#: 42364.1.1
PA Number: 17-05-0034**

Prepared for

**North Carolina Department of Transportation
Environmental Analysis Unit
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598**

Prepared by

Heather Dollins Staton, Caitlin Sylvester,
and Danae Peckler

**Dovetail Cultural Resource Group
300 Central Road, Suite 200
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401
(540) 899-9170**

Dovetail Job #17-071
November 2017



November 30, 2017

Principal Investigator
Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

Date

Supervisor, Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation on behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) in preparation for a project to widen and improve SR 1005 from U.S. 70 to N.C. 10 in Hickory, Catawba County, North Carolina. The Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) number is R-5113 and the WBS# 42364.1.1. The R-5113 project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects.¹

In October 2017, NCDOT architectural historians conducted a survey of the project's area of potential effects (APE)—defined as the project footprint plus any areas where an alteration to a historic resource's setting and feeling could occur—at which time they identified six properties that were chosen for further evaluation. The scope of the current investigation included a revisit of one previously NRHP-listed resource to ensure that it retains the elements that rendered it eligible for listing. It also included an eligibility evaluation of remaining five properties identified by NCDOT (Table 1, p. ii). Of those five resources, four were previously recorded with the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO), none of which had received a formal eligibility evaluation prior to the beginning of this survey. The remaining resource was newly recorded as part of this project.

The goals of this investigation were to: first, document the architectural and landscape features of the properties; second, gather archival data on the properties; and third, examine the physical and historical information collected within the appropriate context(s) to properly evaluate each property under established criteria for the NRHP. The fourth goal of this investigation was to propose NRHP boundaries for any property should it be recommended eligible for listing. Work on this project was conducted in October 2017, in accordance with relevant state and federal regulations as part of the compliance process established in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800).

As a result of this investigation, Dovetail **recommends that one resource, St. Paul's Reformed Church (CT0403), should remain listed in the NRHP.** In addition, they recommend that one resource is eligible for the NRHP: the J.B. Lutz House (CT0781). This property is **recommended eligible under Criterion B for its association with a significant person at the local level, J.B. Lutz, and Criteria Consideration B as a moved property.**

The remaining four resources are **recommended not eligible for the NRHP (CT0779, CT0780, CT0782, and CT1576).**

¹ NCDOT/NC-HPO/Federal Highway Administration 2007.

Table 1: Eligibility Recommendations. *Note:* This table is organized in a north-to-south order to match the order of the report.

Property Name	NC-HPO Survey Site Number	Eligibility Recommendation	Criteria
W.R. Lutz Farmsite, 2461 Startown Road	CT0782	Recommended Not Eligible	N/A
J.B. Lutz House, 2733 Startown Road	CT0781	Recommended Eligible	Criterion B and Criteria Consideration B
C.F. Bolick House, 2954 Startown Road	CT0780	Recommended Not Eligible	N/A
Cicero Cline House, 3336 Startown Road	CT0779	Recommended Not Eligible	N/A
St. Paul's Reformed Church, 2387 Dove Street	CT0403	Should Remain Listed	Criterion C and Criteria Consideration B
St. Paul Lutheran Church, 3761 Startown Road	CT1576	Recommended Not Eligible	N/A

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INTRODUCTION

Dovetail conducted a NRHP eligibility evaluation on behalf of the NCDOT in preparation to widen SR 1005 (Startown Road) from U.S. 70 to N.C. 10 near Hickory in Catawba County, North Carolina (Figure 1). The project (TIP# R-5113) is state funded and will require a federal permit. The R-5113 project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects.²



Figure 1: Map of Catawba County within State of North Carolina.³

Documentation and research for this project was conducted in accordance with relevant state and federal guidelines as part of the compliance process established in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800). NCDOT architectural historians defined the current project APE and determined that six resources required additional evaluation: CT0403, CT0779, CT0780, CT0781, CT0782, and CT1576. Dovetail Architectural Historians Heather Dollins Staton and Sean Maroney and Preservation Technician Lenora Wiggs performed the work for this project with Heather Dollins Staton serving as Project Manager. Ms. Staton and Mr. Maroney meet and exceed the standards established for Architectural Historian and Historian by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI).

Following a review of NC-HPO records, Dovetail conducted fieldwork and archival research between October 9 and October 13, 2017. During this period, archives were consulted at the NC-HPO Survey and Planning Archives in Raleigh, North Carolina; Catawba County Register of Deeds in Newton, North Carolina; the North Carolina Room at the Patrick Beaver Memorial

² NCDOT/NC-HPO/Federal Highway Administration 2007.

³ NCPedia 2017.

Library in Hickory, North Carolina; and the Evelyn D. Rhodes Room at the Newton Library in Newton, North Carolina.

This report includes an eligibility evaluation of five previously recorded resources and one newly recorded resource recommended for study by the NCDOT within the project APE (Figure 2–Figure 3, pp. 3–4). Within this document, the resources are organized north-to-south in the following order: CT0782, CT0781, CT0780, CT0779, CT0403, and CT1576. This report meets the standards set forth by the NC-HPO’s Architectural Survey Manual, *Practical Advice for Recording Historic Resources*, as well as those outlined by NCDOT in *Sections 106 Procedures and Report Guidelines*.

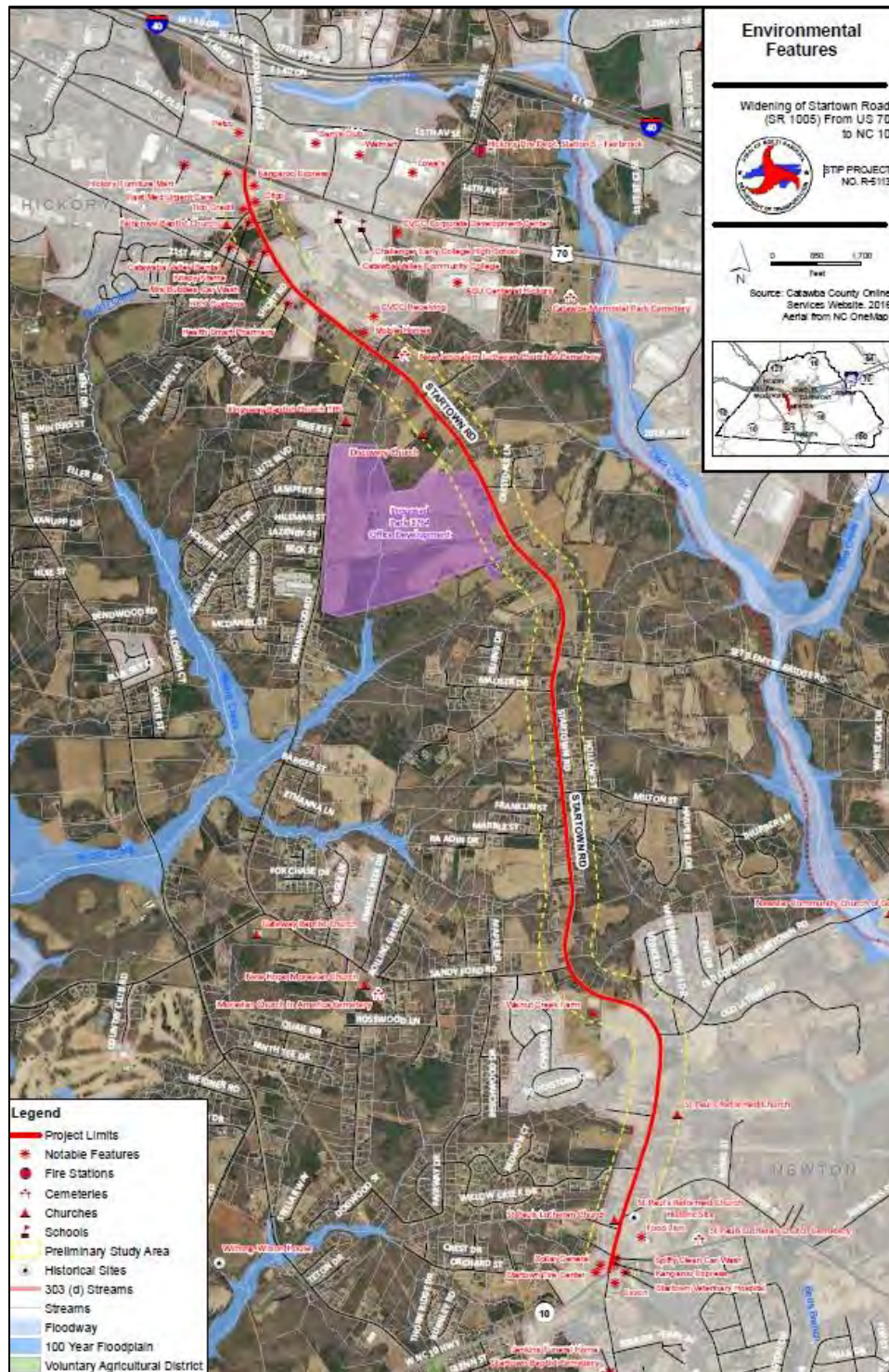


Figure 2: Aerial Map Showing the APE along SR 1005 (Startown Road).⁴

⁴ NCDOT 2017.

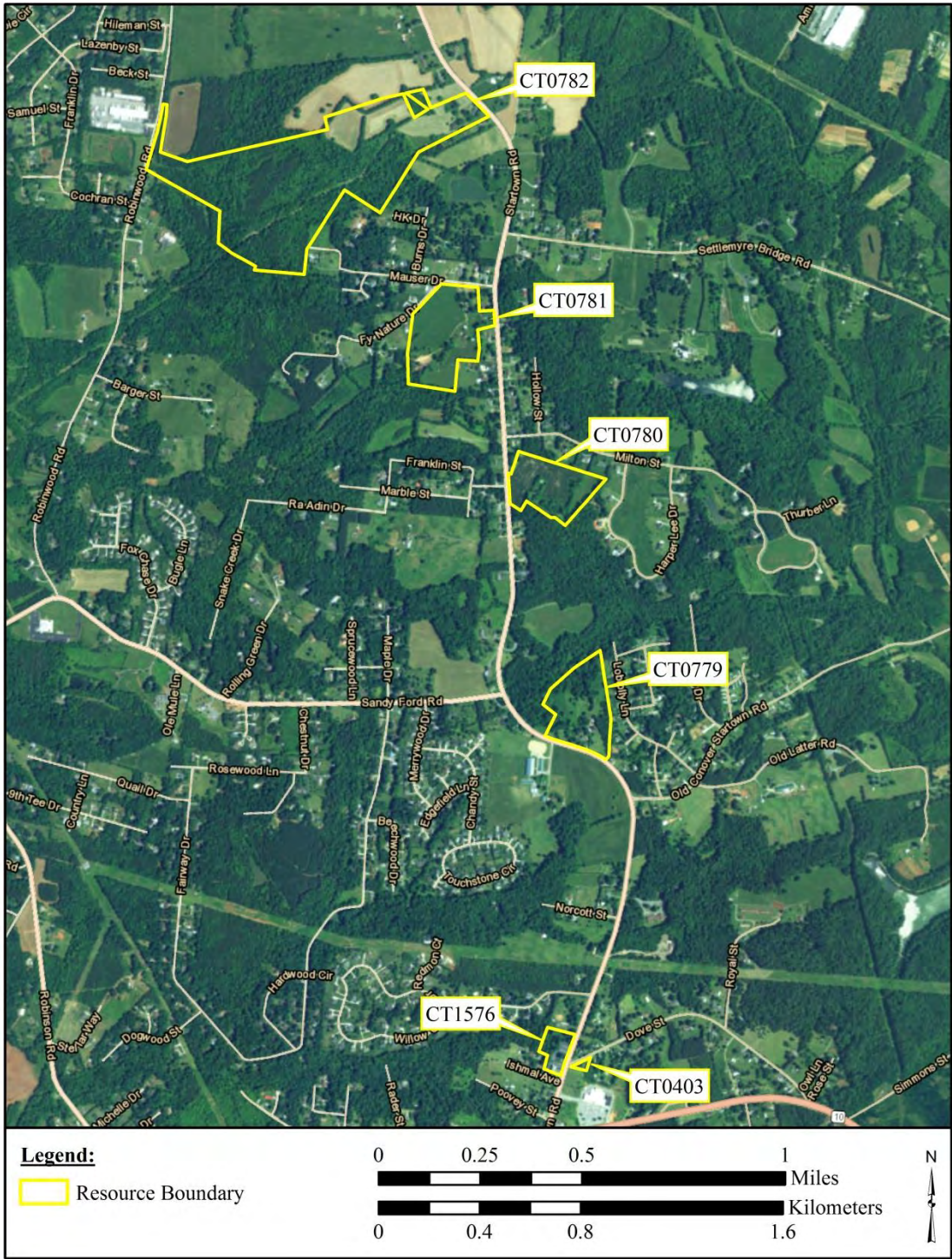


Figure 3: Surveyed Resources (Yellow) as Shown on a Current Aerial.⁵

⁵ Esri 2017.

ELIGIBILITY EVALUATIONS

CT0782: W.R. Lutz Farmsite (Formerly Lutz Farmsite)

Date of Construction: Circa 1910
Modifications: Mid-Twentieth Century

2461 Startown Road
Hickory, Catawba County, North Carolina
PIN: 372118301185
Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible



Architectural Description

The William Raymond (W.R.) Lutz Farmsite (formerly identified as the Lutz Farmsite) at 2461 Startown Road is located in a moderately populated area about 3 miles west of the City of Newton, Catawba County, North Carolina. During a 1970s survey of this resource, it was given the name “Lutz Farmsite.” After completing archival research, Dovetail determined that W.R. Lutz first owned the house and the dairy farm (once known as the Dutch Dairy Farms No. 2) that once operated here. For this reason, and due to the presence of other resources in the area associated with the larger Lutz family, it is suggested that the resource change names from the Lutz Farmsite to the W.R. Lutz Farmsite.

The property comprises an irregularly shaped lot measuring about 99.33 acres. The area directly surrounding the primary resource, a dwelling, is covered by a manicured lawn and dotted with large, deciduous trees (Figure 4–Figure 5, pp. 6–7). The lot stretches further west from the road to cultivated agricultural fields. Additional resources associated with the dwelling include two carports, an open-air shed, a silo, and a tenant house. An asphalt driveway extends southwest from Startown Road toward the single-family dwelling and continues southwest to the carport located south of the house. A poured-concrete walkway leads from the road southwest to the dwelling's primary elevation. Access to the property, including the interior of the house, was not obtained during this survey.

The primary resource is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling constructed around 1910 in the American Foursquare form with Craftsman-style attributes (Photo 1, p. 8). The continuous brick foundation supports the vinyl-clad structural system. It is covered by a complex, hipped roof with a front and rear hipped projection sheathed in asphalt shingles. A hipped-roof dormer pierces the northeast roof slope and features a louvered vent. Two interior-end brick chimneys flank the resource on the northwest and southeast slopes (Photo 2, p. 8).

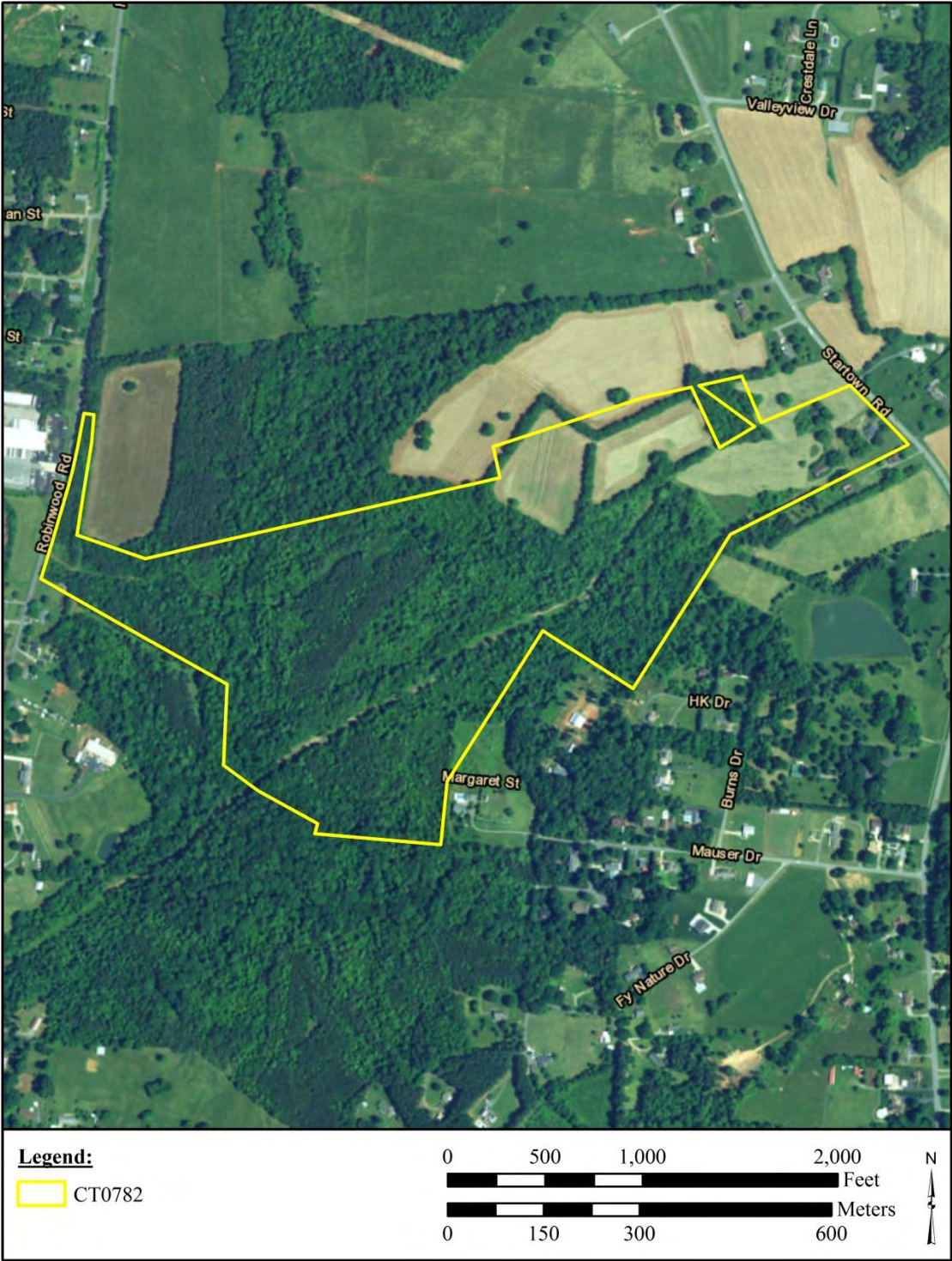


Figure 4: Location and Parcel Boundaries of the W.R. Lutz Farmsite (CT0782).⁶

⁶ Esri 2017.

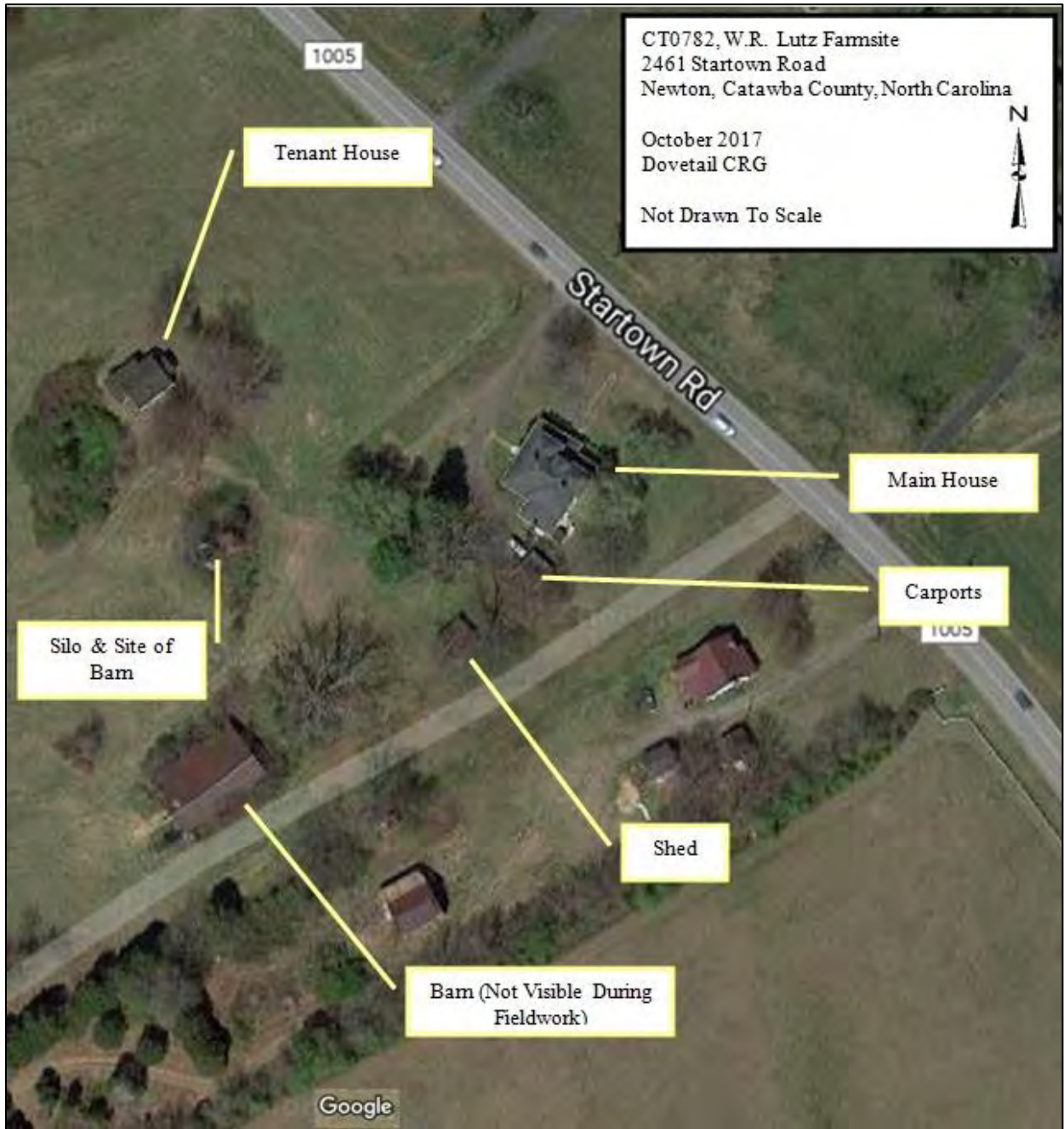


Figure 5: Site Plan of the W.R. Lutz Farmsite (CT0782).⁷

⁷ Google 2010.



Photo 1: Northeast Elevation of the House at the W.R. Lutz Farmsite.



Photo 2: North Oblique of the House.

Centered on the northeast elevation, the primary entrance is filled with a single-leaf, half-glazed, wooden door covered by a metal-and-glass storm door within a paneled surround with single-light side lights. A one-story, wrap-around porch spans from the northeast elevation around to the western elevation. Set on a solid, brick foundation, the porch is accessed by a set of concrete steps on the northeast side. Tapered wooden posts set on brick plinths support the hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The primary elevation features tripartite windows that are composed of a four-over-one, double-hung sash, wood-framed window flanked by one-over-one, double-hung sash, wood-framed windows as well as a one-over-one, double-hung sash, wood-framed window centered on the second story, all of which are flanked by fixed, vinyl louvered shutters. Other fenestration includes single and paired, four-over-one, double-hung sash, wood-framed windows. Most of the windows are flanked by fixed, vinyl louvered shutters.

This resource features two additions that were likely constructed around the mid-twentieth century. The first is a one-story addition that extends from the west corner of the resource and is composed of the same materials as the main core (Photo 3). It is covered by a hipped roof and features small, four-over-one, double-hung sash, wood-framed windows. The other is a one-story, hipped-roof, rear addition that extends southwest from the rear projection (Photo 4, p. 10). It is composed of the same materials as the main block and features a front-gabled cellar entrance filled with a single-leaf, paneled wood door. Other fenestration includes sliding metal windows along the foundation as well as single and paired, four-over-one, double-hung sash, wood-framed windows. A secondary entrance is located on the southwest elevation and is filled with a single-leaf door covered by a metal-and-glass storm door. The entrance is covered by a metal awning and accessed by a set of wood steps with wood railing. An exterior-end brick chimney is located directly east of the entrance.



Photo 3: Addition Detail on the House, Looking Northeast.



Photo 4: South Oblique of the House.

Also associated with the W.R. Lutz Farmsite are two carports, an open-air shed, a metal silo, and a secondary dwelling (tenant house). A barn situated southeast of the house along the driveway that lines the southern side of parcel appears in aerial imagery but was covered in vegetation and not visible during fieldwork. Based on notes from the previous survey of this property that took place in the mid 1970s, the metal silo and tenant house are the only outbuildings formerly associated with the W.R. Lutz dairy farm that survive.

Two carports are situated immediately southwest of the house. One is a circa-1970, one-story, metal-framed structure with a flat metal roof and the other a circa-1980, one-story, frame structure with a very low-pitched shed roof sheathed in v-crimp metal (Photo 5). Further southwest of the house is another open-air shed, this one also likely dates from the 1980s and may have been enclosed at one point. It is made of pole-type construction and is covered by a low-pitched shed roof that appears to be sheathed in corrugated metal (Photo 6, p. 11).



Photo 5: View of Carports Looking East.



Photo 6: View of Open-Air Shed Looking Southeast.

During the mid-1970s survey of this property, the surveyor documented a large two-and-a-half-story, stone-and-frame barn with two adjacent silos: one hollow-tile-block silo, likely constructed in the first half of the twentieth century, and the second was a circa-1960 metal-panel silo (Photo 7). This cluster of buildings was historically part of the larger dairy complex, as run by W.R. Lutz. Today, all that survives is the metal-panel silo that is topped with a metal conical roof (Photo 8, p. 12). The barn and an older hollow-tile-block silo that were formerly connected to this structure are no longer extant.



Photo 7: Barn and Two Silos as Photographed in the Mid 1970s.⁸

⁸ NC-HPO n.d.a.



Photo 8: View of Silo Looking West.

A circa-1935, one-story, three-bay, tenant house or secondary dwelling is also located on the property, northwest of the main house (Photo 9 and Photo 10, p. 12). This dwelling is vacant but appears to have been occupied into the late-twentieth century as additions and alterations were made at that time. The foundation of the house is continuous concrete block and the frame structural system is clad in Masonite or asbestos siding that sought to imitate weatherboard. The original portion of the house is covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with an area on the northern slope covering an old opening for a chimney that is no longer extant. The main entrance is situated in the center of the northeast elevation under a small gabled porch and is filled by a half-glazed wood door. Windows throughout the house are a mix of four-over-one, one-over-one, and six-over-six, wood-framed, double-hung sashes. A lean-to addition extends from the northwest elevation and appears to be constructed of the same materials as the main massing of the house.



Photo 9: North Oblique of Tenant House.



Photo 10: View of Southeast Elevation of Tenant House.

Historic Context

In the decades following the Civil War, farmers of the south began to grow weary of the dependence many had on growing and cultivating cotton. This sentiment was felt among farmers in North Carolina, and several in Catawba County did not sit idly by; rather they soon looked for other opportunities for their rural farmsteads, including dairy production.

One of those at the forefront of this progressive movement toward dairy farming was John Basilides (J.B.) Lutz. Lutz was born to William Elias and Elizabeth Miller Lutz on June 15, 1835.⁹ He married Barbara Cline, and by the late 1800s he owned nearly 250 acres of land in Catawba County on which he ran a small dairy operation and owned 13 cattle, in addition to horses, mules, hogs, and sheep, and paid \$100 in taxes for his farming equipment.¹⁰

Throughout the 1800s, most of the cattle in the county were Devons and Shorthorns, and it was not until the late 1800s that the Jersey cow was introduced into the county. The Jersey breed produced far more butter (up to 2 pounds per day), when compared to the Devons and Shorthorns which were lucky to produce 3 pounds in an entire week.¹¹ J.B. Lutz paid \$50 for one of the Jersey calves first shipped to Newton in the mid 1880s, and it did not take long for this investment to pay off.¹² Beginning at the turn of the twentieth century, J.B. Lutz began to reform the way he operated his dairy farm business. A *Newton Enterprise* article about him

⁹ Find a Grave 2017a .

¹⁰ Catawba County Tax Scrolls (CCTS) 1883, 1885, 1891.

¹¹ *Newton Enterprise* 1915a.

¹² *Newton Enterprise* 1915b.

and his dairying success stated that he “argued for the production of feed crops, to be fed on his farm, to produce cattle milk and butter, and manure for the enrichment of the soil.”¹³

Within the first decade of the twentieth century, dairying had become such a lucrative form of agriculture that the farmers began to look for additional ventures and that came in the form the establishment of a local creamery.¹⁴ J.B. Lutz was heavily involved in all aspects of dairy farming. As stated in a *Newton Enterprise* article¹⁵:

When the call came for the establishment of the Catawba County Co-Operative creamery, it was on lands of this family that the first meeting was held, that the dairy school was conducted, that speakers came to address the farmers, and eventual it was there that the creamery was organized and perfected, and his herd and the herds of his children formed the nucleus of the creamery herd [...]. It is hardly probable that the creamery would have been possible but for old man J.B. Lutz.

Soon, J.B. Lutz and his children began to call their operation the Dutch Dairy Farms, comprising six individual farms on his estate that totaled more than 400 acres. Each of the farms was run by one of his sons or sons¹⁶-in-law and were identified by a specific number: Dutch Dairy Farm, No. 1 (run by H.P. Lutz); Dutch Dairy Farm, No. 2 (operated by W.R. Lutz); Dutch Dairy Farm, No. 3 (operated by Lewis H. Seitz); Dutch Dairy Farm, No. 4, the home place, (owned by J.B.’s wife, Barbara, and run by her daughter, Sarah, and her grandson H.E. Mauser); Dutch Dairy Farm, No. 5 (run by A.L. Baker); and Dutch Dairy Farm, No. 6 (operated by J.O. Lutz).¹⁷ Beginning in 1908, H.P. Lutz, W.R. Lutz, and L.H. Seitz began preparations for the first of the three farms. The farm started by W.R. Lutz is what became known as the W.R. Lutz Farmite (CT0782). As for the remaining two, although it is know that they were also along the Startown Road corridor, the exact location of the other two could not be confirmed during this effort. As reported in the *Catawba County News*, “They are receiving churns, butter workers, separators, and other machinery and will soon be completely equipped.”¹⁸ Each farm was complete with a farm house, cow barns, silos, and potato houses, among a variety of other agricultural buildings, pastures, crop fields, and orchards.¹⁹

J.B. Lutz did not live long after the creation of Dutch Dairy Farms and the Catawba Co-Op Creamery; he died on February 7, 1914, at which time his land was subdivided among his wife and children. His second eldest son, William Raymond (W.R.) received Tract 7, which

¹³ *Newton Enterprise* 1915b.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶

¹⁷ *Newton Enterprise* 1915d.

¹⁸ *Catawba County News* 1908:2.

¹⁹ *Newton Enterprise* 1915b, 1915c, 1915d.

contained 59 acres and very likely the entirety of his Dutch Dairy Farms, No. 2 operation located just north of his father's home place (CT0781).²⁰

William Raymond, the second son of J.B. and Barbara Lutz, was born on September 12, 1874.²¹ He married Barbara "Bessie" Bost (1881–1948) in 1901 and around the time that the Dutch Dairy Farms, No. 2 was established, he likely constructed the extant two-and-a-half-story dwelling and many of associated dairy- and agriculture-related outbuildings (Figure 6, p. 15). The W.R. Lutz family continued to run this complex as a dairy farm for more than half of the twentieth century.²² In May 1947, W.R. and Bessie sold 46.7 acres of their farm, containing the house and outbuildings, to their oldest son, J. Philip Lutz, and it is likely that the dairy operation at this property ceased during his ownership.²³ In 1994, just one year before his death, Philip sold the 46.7-acre tract of land to his wife, Margaret B. Lutz; today, the property, totaling 105.59 acres, is owned by the heirs of Margaret B. Lutz.²⁴

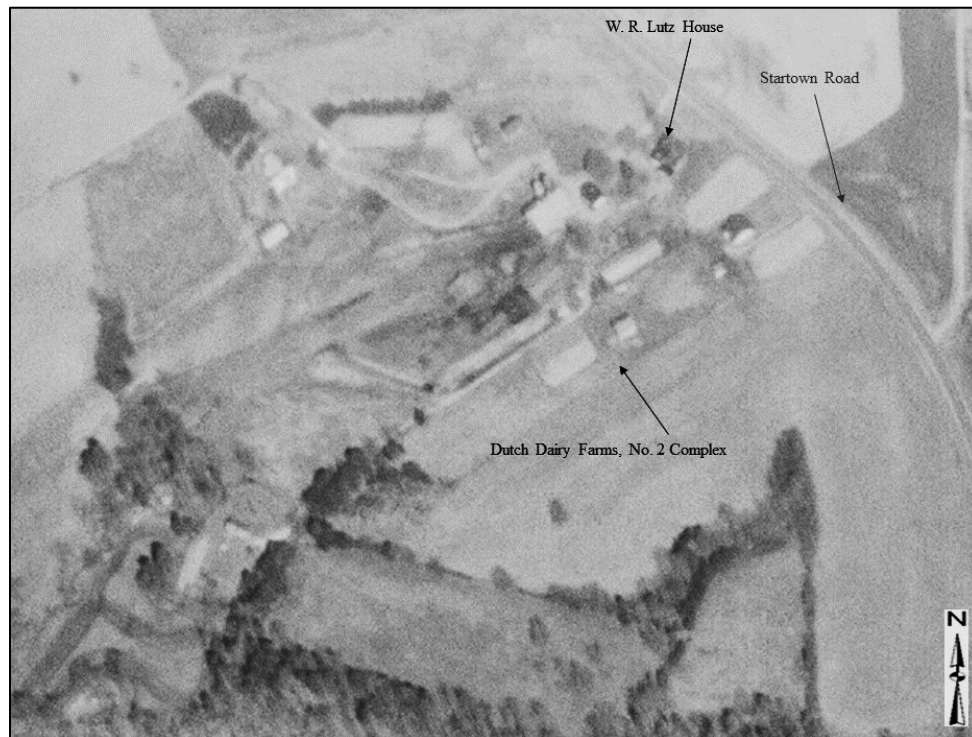


Figure 6: 1966 Aerial of Catawba County Showing the Dutch Dairy Farms, No. 2 Complex and the Location of the House at the W.R. Lutz Farmsite.²⁵ Map not the scale.

²⁰ Catawba County Division of Land and Dowers Book 3:130; Find a Grave 2017a.

²¹ Find a Grave 2017a.

²² Bass-Smith Funeral Home 2013.

²³ Catawba County Deed Book (CCDB) 379:200.

²⁴ CCDB 1896:46, 2548:814.

²⁵ United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) 1966.

Evaluation

The circa-1910, Craftsman-style dwelling at the W.R. Lutz Farmsite retains a high level of location and setting. The building has not moved since it was first constructed and, although there has been some residential development surrounding the property, this area southeast of Hickory and west of Newton remains only moderately populated and somewhat agricultural in nature. This property was once a thriving dairying complex, one of six dairy farms associated with the Dutch Dairy Farms; today, only a few outbuildings once associated with dairying survive. As such, it has a low integrity of association. Workmanship, materials, design, and feeling integrity has been affected by a variety of modifications, including siding and window replacement and the construction of several medium- and small-sized additions.

The National Park Service (NPS) outlines the considerations for which a property can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. They are as follows: “To be considered for listing under Criterion A, a property must be associated with one or more events important in the defined historic context [...] The event or trends, however, must clearly be important within the associated context [...] and it must retain historic integrity.”²⁶ Additionally, in a National Register Bulletin entitled “Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes,” the NPS further defines what might be eligible for a listing in the NRHP specifically for agricultural complexes. In order for a rural property to attain significance in agriculture, they must “have served or resulted from an important event, activity, or theme in agricultural development as recognized by the historic contexts for the area [...] have had a direct involvement in the significant events or activities by contributing to the area's economy, productivity, or identity as an agricultural community,” and “cogently reflect the period of time in which the important events took place.”²⁷

The W.R. Lutz Farmsite was once a part of the Dutch Dairy Farms, which played an important role in dairying, as well as farming in general, in Catawba County. However, the loss of nearly all of the outbuildings that were once associated with the notable dairy farm has had a great impact on the architectural significance and the historic integrity of the property. As a result the property as a whole no longer reflects the period of importance, the turn of the century through the mid-twentieth century when it functioned as a working dairy farm. For these reasons, the W.R. Lutz Farmsite is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

W.R. Lutz was involved in the Dutch Dairy Farm, especially after his father’s death; however, his father, J.B. Lutz, was the original driving force behind the success of this dairy business. For a resource to be eligible under Criterion B, it must have an association with a person who is “individually significant within a historic context” and has “gained importance within his or her profession or group.”²⁸ Because W.R. was just one of many in the Lutz family to continue the Dutch Dairy Farms after the death of J.B. Lutz and he is not known to have had any

²⁶ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

²⁷ McClelland et al. 1999.

²⁸ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

individual significance among dairying in Catawba County, the W.R. Lutz Farmsite is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

The two-and-a-half-story house associated with the W.R. Lutz Farmsite appears to be one of the few early-twentieth-century dwellings of that size and form in this region of rural Catawba County. This house was constructed near the height of the Dutch Dairy Farm success and reflects this prosperity and as a result, it stands out on the landscape. Many of the buildings reflective of the Craftsman style this region of the county tend to be modest one- to one-and-a-half story dwellings. Examples include the Caleb Rudisill House, a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay Craftsman-inspired bungalow located at 6907 Old Shelby Road (CT0590) in Vale, Catawba County. Constructed around 1922, the dwelling retains its original siding, including the wooden shingles in the front-gabled roof above the porch, windows, and overall form and design (Photo 11, p. 18). NC-HPO placed this property on the North Carolina study list in 1981.



Photo 11: Primary (East) Elevation of the Caleb Rudisill House (CT0590).

Another example of the Craftsman style in rural Catawba County is the one-and-a-half-story house at 1724 Old Conover Startown Road. Previously unrecorded with the NC-HPO, this house, which likely dates to the second or third decade of the twentieth century, has replacement siding and windows, but does possess its character-defining elements, including the double interior chimneys, tapered, wooden posts set on brick plinths, and design, with the exception of a small addition to the rear (Photo 12).



Photo 12: Northwest Oblique of the House at 1724 Old Conover-Startown Road.

Although it does not appear to be an example of the Craftsman style, the Clyde H. Bost House (CT0483) is similar in size and form to the dwelling at the W.R. Lutz Farmsite. Located 2 miles to the east of the subject property, at 1783 Radio Station Road, this two-story brick house is covered by a hipped roof with six-over-six, double-hung sash windows and likely dates to the late-first or early-second quarter of the twentieth century (Photo 13 and Photo 14). NC-HPO has not yet evaluated this property for its NRHP eligibility.



Photo 13: North Elevation of the Clyde H. Bost House (CT0483).



Photo 14: Northwest Oblique of the Clyde H. Bost House (CT0483).

In the more developed areas of Catawba County, such as Hickory, larger, two-and-a-half-story dwellings are more common. The house at 773 Second Avenue SW in Hickory is currently reflective of the Colonial Revival style, as evidenced by the columns on the front porch (Photo 15). This vinyl-clad, square-shaped building sits on a continuous brick foundation and is capped by a hipped roof. Currently vacant, all windows and doors are boarded over. The resource is previously unrecorded with the NC-HPO.



Photo 15: Northwest Oblique of the House at 773 Second Avenue SW.

During a mid-1970s survey of the W.R. Lutz property, the documenter notes the house as “altered.”²⁹ There is also a comment that states “W.R. Lutz built house-remodeled.”³⁰ Unfortunately the form does not go into any more detail on these modifications and no photographs of the house from this survey were included in the file. It is unclear if W.R. Lutz built the house as a two-and-a-half-story, Craftsman-style dwelling, or if he heavily remodeled an existing, older dwelling. In either circumstance, as a result of the lucrative Dutch Dairy Farm business, W.R. Lutz was able to construct or embellish a house on a grander scale than many of his nearby neighbors. This dwelling, however, has undergone several common modifications since the early twentieth century, including siding and window replacement, or the removal of windows all together, as is the case in the dormer. There have also been two additions, a one- and a two-story addition, constructed to the rear elevation. Furthermore, contact with the current owner was unsuccessful after several failed attempts and access to the property could not be obtained; as such, no information could be gathered through oral history or an in-depth analysis of the interior of the house. Because of the alterations and modifications, resulting in a reduced integrity of materials, design, and workmanship, the W.R. Lutz Farmsite is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant.³¹ The W.R. Lutz Farmsite is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology, nor of significant patterns of history or prehistory in the area. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

In sum, the W.R. Lutz Farmsite **is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria.**

²⁹ NC-HPO n.d.a.

³⁰ NC-HPO n.d.a.

³¹ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

CT0781: J.B. Lutz House

Date of Construction: Circa 1890
Modifications: Early-Twentieth Century, Early 1970s

2733 Startown Road
Hickory, Catawba County, North Carolina
PIN: 372006486085

Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible; Criterion B and Criteria Consideration B



Architectural Description

The J.B. Lutz House at 2733 Startown Road is located in a moderately populated area about 3 miles west of the City of Newton, Catawba County, North Carolina. The property comprises an irregularly shaped lot that contains two parcels measuring about 23 acres that is covered by a manicured lawn and dotted with large, deciduous trees with a large cultivated agricultural field to the west). The lot is bordered by other residences to the north and south. Associated resources, which are all located west of the dwelling, include a variety of mid-twentieth-century domestic and agricultural outbuildings. A shared asphalt driveway extends west from Startown Road, curves south toward the two-story single-family dwelling, and then continues west, unpaved at this point, to various agricultural outbuildings. Access to the property, including the interior of the dwelling, was not obtained during this survey (Photo 16; Figure 7–Figure 10, pp. 22–25).

The primary resource is a two-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling constructed around 1890 with an I-house form. The continuous concrete-block foundation supports the structural system that is clad in vinyl siding. Covering the building is a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with eve returns. An exterior-end, brick chimney is located on the north elevation of the resource.



Photo 16: Southeast Oblique of J.B. Lutz House.



Figure 7: Location and Parcel Boundaries of the J.B. Lutz House (CT0781).³²

³² Esri 2017.

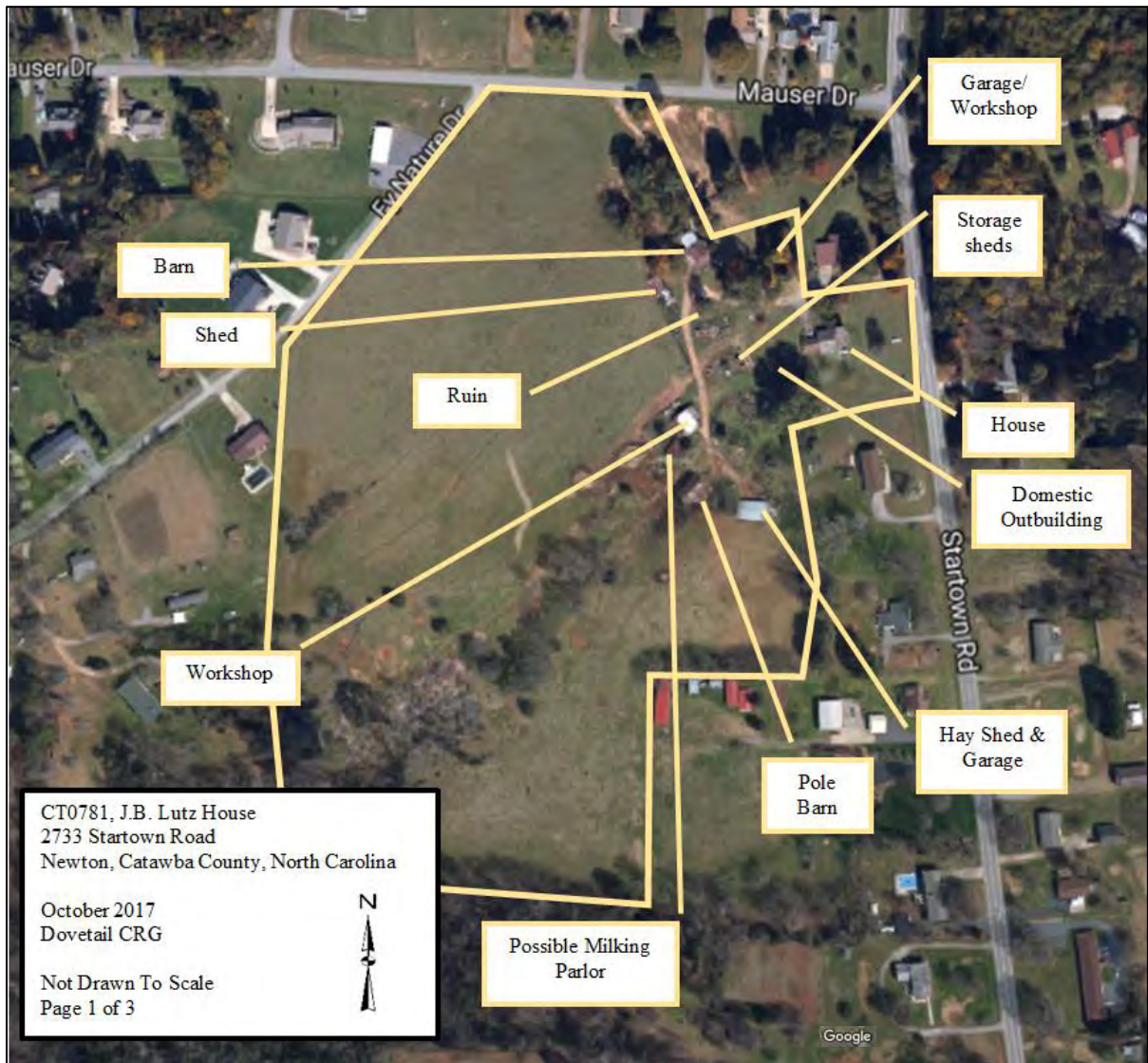


Figure 8: Site Plan of the J.B. Lutz House (CT0781), 1 of 3. ³³

³³ Google 2010. Note: To properly show the relationship between high number of outbuildings and the dwelling, an aerial background was used for the site plan.

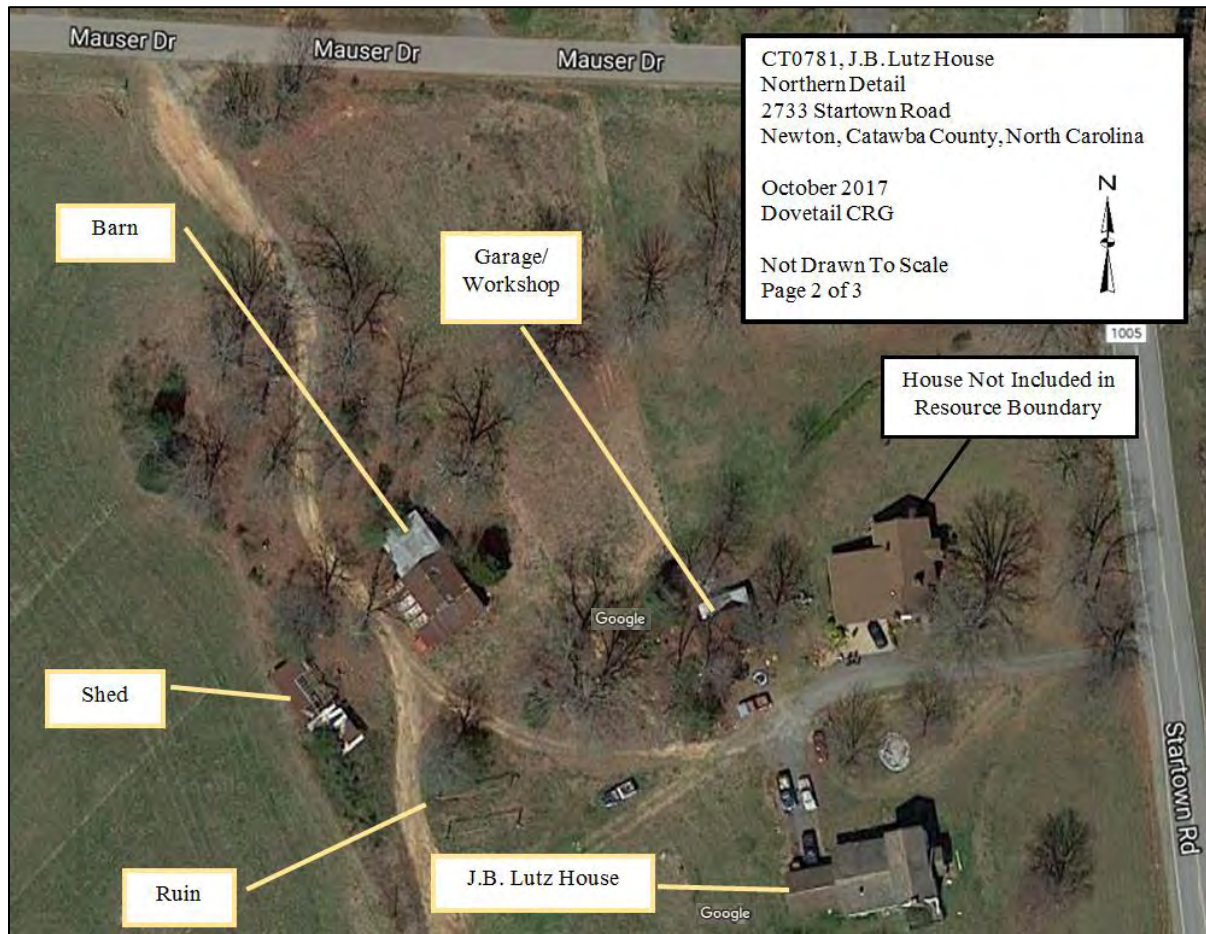


Figure 9: Site Plan of the J.B. Lutz House (CT0781), 2 of 3.³⁴

³⁴ Google 2010. Note: To properly show the relationship between high number of outbuildings and the dwelling, an aerial background was used for the site plan.



Figure 10: Site Plan of the J.B. Lutz House (CT0781), 3 of 3.³⁵

³⁵ Google 2010.

The primary entrance, centered on the east elevation, is filled with a single-leaf, six-paneled, vinyl replacement door flanked by a wooden door surround featuring single-light side lights (Photo 17). Surrounding this door is a one-story, one-bay entry porch, which is covered by a front-gabled, asphalt-sheathed roof supported by square wooden posts. Raised on a concrete-block foundation, the porch is accessed by a set of poured-concrete steps on the east elevation. Fenestration throughout the entire building includes one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows located within vinyl surrounds. A secondary entrance, filled with a half-glazed, paneled wood door covered by a screen storm door, pierces the south elevation just west of the chimney and is accessed from a full-width, wooden deck with wood railings.



Photo 17: Primary Entrance Detail of J.B. Lutz House, Looking West.

A large, pre-1950, rear addition extends from the west elevation of the resource (Photo 18, p. 27).³⁶ It is situated on a continuous concrete-block foundation and clad in faux-beadboard vinyl siding. The resource is covered by a moderately pitched, front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt with an interior chimney located on the southern slope. A ribbon of one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows lines the south elevation and single, one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows pierce the north and west elevations. A single-leaf, half-glazed, paneled wood door is located on the west elevation to allow access into the addition from outside. A circa-1970 covered carport addition supported by square-wood posts extends west from the pre-1950 addition. It is covered by a low-pitched, front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with exposed rafter tails (Photo 19, p. 27).

³⁶ Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR) 1951.



Photo 18: Rear Addition Detail of J.B. Lutz House, Southwest Oblique.



Photo 19: West Elevation of J.B. Lutz House.

Situated to the northeast, east, and southwest of the house are a number of domestic and agricultural outbuildings associated with the J.B. Lutz House, most of which appear to date from the mid-twentieth century. Two of these resources are located east of the dwelling: a circa-1940 domestic outbuilding and a circa-1970 storage shed that has been heavily altered (Photo 20–Photo 21, p. 28). The foundations of these resources were not visible as both were partially covered in overgrown vegetation. The framing of the circa-1940 domestic outbuilding is exposed as some weatherboards have been removed, thereby showing several re-used members. It is covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in v-crimp metal sheets. A single window opening is visible on the north wall, but a significant portion of the building was obscured by vegetation. The one-story, two-bay, circa-1970 shed also has a frame structural system clad in weatherboard siding. It is covered by a shed roof sheathed in v-crimp metal sheets. A circa-1990, one-story, one-bay, pre-fabricated storage shed has been added to the

north end of this building and is included under a portion of its roof. This addition is clad in plywood siding and covered by a gambrel, asphalt-shingled roof.



Photo 20: View of Domestic Outbuilding Looking South.



Photo 21: East Elevation of Storage Shed. The circa-1970 shed section is on the left and the circa-1990 section is on the right.

There are five agricultural buildings clustered southwest of the dwelling (Photo 22). Four of the five standing agricultural buildings in this area appear to date from the mid-twentieth century and include a workshop, possible milking area, barn, hay shed, and a one-bay shed that is likely a re-purposed garage. The fifth building in this cluster dates from around 1970. All of these buildings have either a post-in-ground foundation or have framing members resting directly on the ground. The one-story, two-bay, circa-1950 workshop was originally clad in weatherboard siding, much of which is now covered in re-purposed corrugated metal sheeting (Photo 23, p. 30). This building is covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in corrugated metal and features a lean-to addition along both side walls. At the southwest side, the addition is clad in weatherboard on all three sides, while the northeast addition is open to the elements. The southeast elevation of the workshop is marked by an open garage bay at the east end and a single, fixed, six-light, wood window at the west.

Just south of the workshop is a one-story, circa-1950 farm building. It is built low to the ground and possibly extends below ground level, which suggests that may have been used as a milking area or parlor (Photo 24, p. 30). This frame building is in poor condition is partially clad in vinyl siding. It is topped by a shed roof at the north end, perhaps a space where milk was stored or tested, while a gabled roof sheathed in v-crimp metal covers the larger portion of the building and is open to the elements. A portion of this open area may have been used as a loafing shed.



Photo 22: View of Southwestern Cluster of Agricultural Buildings Looking West.



Photo 23: View of Southeast Elevation of Workshop with Lean-to Additions at Either Side



Photo 24: View of Possible Milking Parlor with Loafing Shed Looking Southwest.

A circa-1960 pole barn now used for hay storage is situated at the southwestern corner of this cluster of buildings, facing northeast. This barn was originally clad in weatherboard siding that is now predominantly covered in corrugated metal sheeting. Though it has been modified over time, this barn features a central aisle covered by a hay loft above and a lean-to addition along the southeast elevation (Photo 25).

Situated further east of the large barn is a circa-1980 hay shed of pole-type construction. It is open on all sides and covered by a low-pitched, side-gabled roof covered in corrugated metal sheeting (Photo 26). Near the eastern end of this building is a small one-story, one-bay building that is likely an older garage which may have been relocated its present location. A portion of this circa-1950 garage may have been used as a corn crib or tool shed, but is now clad in shiplapped siding and has a wooden floor. The entire garage building is covered by a shed roof sheathed in v-crimp metal (Photo 26).



Photo 25: Northeast Elevation of Pole Barn.



Photo 26: View of Hay Shed (Right) and Former Garage (Left) Looking East.

The northwest cluster of agricultural buildings associated with the J.B. Lutz House is arranged along a dirt road that extends south from what is now Mauser Drive and leads to an area just west of the main house to intersect with a driveway extending west from Startown Road between the J.B. Lutz House and a more recently constructed dwelling situated north of it. This cluster of three building also appears to date from the mid-twentieth century and contains a hay barn, a small barn with shed additions, and a garage/ workshop.

The one-and-half-story, two-bay, garage/ workshop is situated just north of the main house in its current location (Photo 27). This building likely dates circa 1960 and may have functioned as a multi-purpose barn initially. Its foundation was not visible, but it has a frame structural system that is clad in weatherboard siding covered by asphalt tar paper. It is topped by a front-gabled roof sheathed in v-crimp metal. The south elevation is marked by a large open bay and features a paired, two-over-two (horizontal muntins), wood window at the upper level.



Photo 27: Southeast Elevation of Garage/ Workshop.

Situated northwest of this garage is a small, circa-1960 barn topped by a gable roof that is clad in re-purposed corrugated metal siding. The interior of this structure was inaccessible, but three, post-in-ground, open air shed additions extend across its northwest, southwest, and southeast elevations. These areas currently function for hay storage (Photo 28 and Photo 29).



Photo 28: Northwest Oblique of Small Barn with Shed Additions Now Used for Hay Storage.



Photo 29: Southwest Oblique of Small Barn in Use for Hay Storage in Northwest Cluster of Farm Buildings.

Immediately southwest of this resource, on the west side of a long dirt driveway that passes north-south through the east side of farm property, is a circa-1960 shed. This resource was not accessible due to overgrown vegetation, but has a frame structural system and is topped by a shed roof sheathed in corrugated metal (Photo 30). On the east side of the dirt driveway is a ruin of what may have been a late-twentieth century machine shed. Today, just four posts and two flat metal trusses remain extant (Photo 31).



Photo 30: View of Shed Looking West.



Photo 31: View of Ruin Looking North.

Historic Context

The J.B. Lutz House (CT0781) was the homeplace for John Basilides Lutz and his wife, Barbara Cline Lutz. For a detailed history of J.B. Lutz and the role he played in Catawba County dairy farming, see the historic context section for CT0782, which precedes this chapter (p. 13). Lutz first acquired a 50-acre tract of land from his father, William Lutz, and throughout the late-nineteenth century his estate acreage increased drastically.³⁷ Tax records indicate that J.B. Lutz owned 248 acres of land in 1885, valued at \$897 and just 10 years later he owned 269 acres of land referred to as his homeplace, valued at \$1,400.³⁸ It is possible that this \$500 hike is attributed to the construction of the two-story, frame house he built on the west side of present-day Startown Road. Upon his death in 1914, the J.B. Lutz estate was subdivided among his wife and children.³⁹ In the division of the land, Barbara Lutz, his wife, obtained the home place tract (known as Tract 1 of the J.B. Lutz Farm), which contained 30 acres, the extant two-story frame dwelling, and associated agricultural outbuildings.

In the 1930s, Barbara gave 30 acres of the land she owned to her daughter Martha “Mattie” Elizabeth.⁴⁰ Mattie was born November 9, 1868 and by 1890 had married her first husband, James E. Herman.⁴¹ Together they had a daughter, Elizabeth Herman (1892–1971), who went by “Jimmie”; however, by 1900 Mattie and James separated, and Mattie and Jimmie moved in with her parents and siblings.⁴² Very shortly thereafter, she married to her second husband, Joshua David Bolick (1851–1928). After her second husband’s death in 1928, Mattie E. Bolick again moved in with her widowed mother—her father, John B. Lutz, died in 1914—and continued to care for her mother for the remainder of her life.⁴³

Mattie’s daughter, Jimmie, acquired the land and she lived there with her husband, Herbert Eugene Mauser (1888–1984).⁴⁴ The house became known as the “homeplace” for Herbert and Jimmie Bolick Mauser throughout the mid-twentieth century, and in 1961, they began to subdivide their land among their children; this included the sale of their “homeplace” to their daughter Marjorie Black (neè Mauser) (1923–2016).⁴⁵

Between 1966 and the mid 1970s, the house was moved 164 feet north to its present day location at 2733 Startown Road, the lot which Herbert and Jimmie B. Mauser sold to their son, Horace Eugene Mauser (1926–2016).⁴⁶ In 1979, Marjorie sold an interest in the property to her son, David Eugene Black, and together, along with David’s wife, Dianne, they owned the

³⁷ Newton Enterprise 1915b

³⁸ CCTS 1885, 1895.

³⁹ Catawba County Division of Land and Dowers Book 3:130; Find a Grave 2017a.

⁴⁰ CCDB 251:261.

⁴¹ North Carolina State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics 1945.

⁴² United States Federal Population Census (U.S. Census) 1900.

⁴³ CCDB 251:261; Find a Grave 2017a; U.S. Census 1930.

⁴⁴ CCDB 698:66, 1213: 668; North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services 1984.

⁴⁵ CCDB 698:62–64, 66, 68; Hickoryrecord.com 2016.

⁴⁶ Find a Grave 2017a; Google 2010; NC-HPO n.d.b.; USDA 1966, 1976.

property until 1993.⁴⁷ Today, the house is owned by Horace's son, Horace Eugene "Gene" Mauser, Jr.⁴⁸

Evaluation

The dwelling and associated outbuildings that comprise the J.B. Lutz House was likely constructed by its namesake, J.B. Lutz, in the late-nineteenth century. The owners during the 1970s moved this two-story dwelling from its original location 164 feet to the north to its present location. Although the relocation impacts its integrity of location, the current position is very similar to the original as it is still in proximity to the surviving outbuildings and stands on land originally owned by J.B. Lutz. As such, it possesses a moderate level of location integrity. The additions to the house, likely constructed in the early-twentieth century, are historic and typical alterations of a late-twentieth century, rural house. Though the original siding may be underneath, modern vinyl siding now covers the building and the original windows removed and replaced with vinyl ones. These modifications result in a negative impact to the resource's integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. The J.B. Lutz property no longer functions as an operating dairy farm, although it does retain several of the outbuildings that date to that period, even though they are no longer in use beyond storage. Despite some nearby residential development, this resource is still situated in a relatively rural area that has not been greatly altered. In addition, some historic crop fields and tree lines survive.⁴⁹ As a result, the complex retains a moderate level of setting, feeling, and association.

Because dairying was a popular type of farming in rural Catawba County in the early-twentieth century, surviving evidence of this type of agriculture continues to dot the landscape. To understand the potential significance of this resource and its place in the industry, the J.B. Lutz Farmstead was compared to several nearby dairy establishments. One nearby example is the W.R. Lutz Farmsite (CT0782). As discussed in the previous chapter, a high percentage of the outbuildings on the W.R. Lutz Farmstead no longer survive and only a silo and tenant house provide association to the Dutch Dairy Farm, No. 2 that once operated from that location (see page 5 for more information). Furthermore, the loss of the main dairy barn, field patterns, and other domestic outbuildings has substantially diminished the historic integrity of the W.R. Lutz Farmsite landscape.

Just north of the W.R. Lutz Farmsite at 2355–2369 Startown Road is a cluster of outbuildings likely once associated with dairying. If a historic dwelling was ever associated with this property, it is no longer extant; however, a late-twentieth century house was constructed just north of the outbuildings. This resource, not previously recorded with the NC-HPO, comprises two silos, several circa-1970s grain and corn bins, a shed currently used for hay storage, a 1940s frame central-aisle cow house with additions, and a circa-1960 concrete-block building likely used for feed storage (Photo 32, p. 37).

⁴⁷ CCDB 1213:668, 1859:818.

⁴⁸ CCDB 1082:140.

⁴⁹ NETR 1951.



Photo 32: Agricultural Outbuildings located at 2355–2369 Startown Road, Looking Southwest.

During the windshield survey completed as a part of this project and a review of previously recorded resources on the NC-HPO's HPOWEB program, no Catawba County historic dairy farms still in use today could be identified. However, an excellent example of a dairying complex that retains many of its original and historic features and is still in operation is the Wright Dairy Farm (RK1340) near Reidsville in Rockingham County, North Carolina. According to information on file and obtained during the background review, this property was purchased by George Wright in 1880 and he constructed a two-story, side-gabled I-house around 1904 and started his dairy farm business. The resource comprises three dwellings and many outbuildings that reflect changes in farming technology from the turn of the twentieth century to present day. As of a survey completed in 2002, grandchildren of George Wright continue to operate the dairy farm today. The complex as a whole retains a high level of historic integrity and architectural significance. It was placed on the Study List in 2003 (Photo 33, p. 38).



Photo 33: Circa-1904 Dwelling (Top Left), Circa-1935 Dwelling (Top Right), and Dairy Barn, Silos, and Barn (Bottom) of the Wright Dairy Farm (RK1340).

The J.B. Lutz House property is directly associated with the Dutch Dairy Farms, a series of farms that played a significant role in dairy farming throughout Catawba County. Their products, both livestock and dairy-related such as cheese, milk, and butter, were consumed throughout the community. As previously mentioned in the W.R. Lutz Farmsite evaluation, historic rural landscapes eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for agriculture must “have served or resulted from an important event, activity, or theme in agricultural development as recognized by the historic contexts for the area [...] have had a direct involvement in the significant events or activities by contributing to the area's economy, productivity, or identity as an agricultural community,” and “cogently reflect the period of time in which the important events took place.”⁵⁰ In a 1915 article about the Dutch Dairy Farms, it was stated that each of the six farms had the following: silos, at least one cow barn, large fields for crops such as soy beans and sweet potatoes, potato house, an orchard, tenant house.⁵¹ During the field survey, it did not appear that any of these outbuildings once considered a character-defining feature of the Dutch Dairy Farms survive today, with the exception of the fields; however, these fields have been drastically reduced in size (Figure 11 and Figure 12, p. 39).

⁵⁰ McClelland et al. 1999

⁵¹ The Newton Enterprise 1915b, c.



Figure 11: 1966 Aerial Showing the J.B. Lutz House Property.⁵² Note the large surrounding crop fields. Not to scale.



Figure 12: Current Aerial Showing the J.B. Lutz House Property.⁵³ Note the reduced crop fields.

⁵² USDA 1966.
⁵³ Google 2010.

Almost all of the outbuildings that stand today, both agricultural and domestic in nature, date to the third quarter of the twentieth century after the Dutch Dairy Farms' heyday—which started in the late-nineteenth century and likely lasted until the mid-nineteenth century, although the exact date is not known—and the J.B. Lutz House period of significance that ranges from 1890, the approximate date of construction, to 1914, the death year of J.B. Lutz. Because the surviving agricultural outbuildings have been so heavily altered, suffer from vacancy and neglect, and they do not clearly reflect the dairy farming that would make this resource significant, the J.B. Lutz House is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

The NPS states that for a resource to be eligible under Criterion B, the property must be “associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. [...] The criterion is general restricted to those properties that illustrate (rather than commemorate) a person’s important achievements.”⁵⁴ Following the Civil War, the rural south continued to struggle to regain its place because many were still tied to and dependent on large crops that dominated the antebellum landscape, such as cotton. By the end of the nineteenth century, several famers began to look for other farming opportunities, including dairying. According to a 1915 article in the *Newton Enterprise*⁵⁵:

Full of vital interest to ever student of changing Southern conditions because of the hope and promise it stirs in the mind of every man who longs to see the wonderful Southern country freed of the obsession of cotton, the slowly developing idea of cattle raising and dairying in the South is one of the most engaging phases of Southern activities at this time. North Carolina farmers are more and more giving ear to the wonderful stories of cattle raising and dairying, especially to those emanating from Catawba county, which is regarded as a pioneer and one of the most successful dairying communities.

J.B. Lutz was among the first in Catawba County to successfully embark in dairying on a larger scale. As described in an early-twentieth century newspaper article, when the first Jersey cows arrived on a truck bed in Newton, many of the farmers were not interested in this small breed as they were used to the larger and stockier Devons and Shorthorns that already populated their farms.⁵⁶ Lutz was one of the farmers that did invest in this new breed, which, as it turned out, was a much more efficient animal for dairy production. In addition to requiring fewer natural resources, cheese and butter makers yield more products from Jersey milk.⁵⁷ In addition to the type of cow used, J.B. Lutz’s dairying business was successful for the progressive farming methods. As previously mentioned in the W.R. Lutz Farmsite section of this report, J.B. Lutz felt that it was best to grow crops on his farm for his cattle. He also argued that “crimson clover, soy beans, cow peas and ensilage corn are the crops of prime importance. Deep plowing,

⁵⁴ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

⁵⁵Newton Enterprise 1915a.

⁵⁶ Newton Enterprise 1915b.

⁵⁷ U.S. Jersey 2013.

rotation, diversification, and manure in great quantities explain [their] success.”⁵⁸ Lutz and his children also placed great importance in the use of advanced technology. It was their philosophy to replace man power with farm machinery, such as tractors, and instead of a lot of hired labor, use horses where possible. A 1915 article in the *News Enterprise* states that for these reasons “[J.B. Lutz] was years ahead of his time, and as the county began to catch up with him he grew progressive himself.”⁵⁹

According to Gary Freeze’s book entitled *The Catawbans*⁶⁰:

The Lutz family, one of the first breeders, became the model for farmers in the western half of the county. Their efforts were innovating in technique yet maintained a semblance of the traditional family operation. In 1910, John B. Lutz and sons had taken worn out land and turned the Dutch Dairy into “a chain” of farms along Clark’s Creek. A coterie of brothers and brothers-in-law, Henry P. Lutz, W. Raymond Lutz, Avery Baker, and Lewis H. Seitz, ran separate by coordinated spreads. [...] The elder Lutz, it was said, “first realized the absolute necessity of stock raising to bring up the land.” The Lutzes practiced a “deep-plowed, clover-covered, orchard-dotted” form of agricultural unusual in the staple-obsessed New South. [...] Although only a few Catawbans had the in-house resources to copy the Lutzes, dairying did grow in the South Form as an alternative to cotton.

Throughout the first several decades of the twentieth century, J.B. Lutz continued to impact the local community with their heavy influence in the creation of the Catawba County Co-Operative creamery, which served residents of Hickory and Newton until the 1930s.⁶¹

By 1910, Catawba County became known as the leading county in the State for family farms milking Jersey cows. With the high production levels from the cows, the farmers realized that they needed a way to combine their products for proper processing in order to create a viable market. This birthed the first “aggregation center” in the County, known as the Catawba Cooperative Creamery. Not only did the Creamery process and market dairy products, it also marketed farm produce. The Creamery, using the Catawba Gem trademark from the Lutz Dutch Dairy Farms, was inaugurated in Hickory in June 1911 to a crowd of 3,000 farmers. The Creamery was a huge success and was recognized in a local newspaper headline as “The Greatest Factor in Five Counties in Farm Development.” Total sales in 1913 exceeded \$51,000, with local cows supplying almost 100,000 pounds of butter.

⁵⁸ U.S. Jersey 2013.

⁵⁹ Newton Enterprise 1915b.

⁶⁰ Freeze 2002:121.

⁶¹ George 2013:26.

Furthermore, their commitment to investing in high-grade farm animals resulted in a trickledown effect. They would sell the animal's offspring and in turn, much of the county saw an overall improvement in the quality of their own farm animals.⁶² In sum, J.B. Lutz is notable for the important role he played in farming, specifically the development of dairy farming, in Catawba County and the effect it had on the region in and around Hickory and Newton. Therefore, the J.B. Lutz House, as the location where he began his dairying venture, is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B for its association with J.B. Lutz.

The I-House form that the J.B. Lutz House represents was common throughout rural Catawba County in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. A similar example is the circa-1910 Heffner Farm (CT1574) at 1503 Rock Barn Road, NE in Conover, Catawba County. This resource comprises a two-story, three-bay, I-house and several associated agricultural outbuildings including a livestock and hay barn and a hog barn (Photo 34 and Photo 35). In addition to lacking association with a significant event or individual, the removal of original materials and replacement with vinyl windows and siding resulted in the NC-HPO determining that this resource is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 34: Southeast Oblique of the Dwelling at the Heffner Farm (CT1574).



Photo 35: Southeast Oblique of the Dwelling at the Heffner Farm (CT1574).

⁶² Newton Enterprise 1915b, 1915c.

Located approximately 2 miles east of the J.B. Lutz House is the House at 1882 Settlemyre Bridge Road (CT0584). Surveyed in 1977, this two-story, three-bay house has exterior-end chimneys at either gable end. From the public right-of-way, Dovetail could not determine if vinyl siding covers the building, but two-over-two, wood-framed windows could be seen. A narrow two-story, rear-ell addition extends from the north elevation (Photo 36). Aerial images also show a few surviving outbuildings, including a larger gabled resource that is likely a barn, suggesting that this property once functioned as a farm.⁶³ The building appears to retain a moderate to high level of historic integrity, although its NRHP eligibility it has not yet been evaluated by NC-HPO staff.



Photo 36: South Elevation of the House at 1882 Settlemyre Bridge Road (CT0564).

Another example of a near-by two-story I-House is the D.P. Shuford House (CT0988) on N.C. 10. According to the 1977 survey of the property, the side-gabled, three-bay dwelling dates to around 1875. Although the house has sat vacant for a number of years, it still retains many of its character defining features, including original siding, unique porch posts, and wooden screen door (Photo 37). Effects of the vacancy can be seen in the exterior-end chimneys where the tops have crumbled. The windows are boarded over; however, in the 1977 survey, they openings were filled with four-over-four, wood-framed windows and it is possible that they are still in place below the boards. There are two surviving historic outbuildings, both seen from the public right-of-way, and modern aerial images show a possible cemetery located just north of the dwelling.⁶⁴ This building has not been evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

⁶³ Google 2010.

⁶⁴ Google 2010.



Photo 37: South Elevation of the D.P. Shuford House (CT0988).

Criterion C as outlined by NPS pertains to “properties significant for their physical design or construction, including such elements as architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, and artwork.” For a resource to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, it must “Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.”⁶⁵ The J.B. Lutz House is one of many dwellings representative of the popular I-House trend that once dotted many of Catawba County’s rural roads at the turn of the twentieth century. Many still survive, even in the vicinity west of Newton, and retain of their original elements with few modifications. Some of the original J.B. Lutz House building materials have been altered or replaced including the replacement or covering of the original siding with vinyl and replacement of the original windows. There are also several additions to the house, including one that dates to the early-twentieth century, also heavily modified, and a circa-1970 carport addition. Furthermore, many of the surviving associated outbuildings are in a deteriorated state. While the J.B. Lutz House embodies characteristics of a type and period of construction, it does not represent the work of a master or poses a high artistic value. For these reasons, this resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

⁶⁵ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant.⁶⁶ The J.B. Lutz House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology, nor of significant patterns of history in the area. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

The J.B. Lutz House was moved around 1970 and in order to be considered eligible for the NRHP, a moved property must also meet Criteria Consideration B. For resources recommended eligible under Criteria A or B, the moved property must “be demonstrated to be the surviving property with the most importantly associated with a particular historic event or an important aspect of a historic person’s life.”⁶⁷ In addition, the “phrase ‘most importantly associated’ means that it must be the single surviving property that is most closely associated with the event or with the part of the person’s life for which he or she is significant.”⁶⁸ Not only is this house where J.B. Lutz started his lucrative dairying business, but is also one of the few known surviving elements of that historic farming venture. Furthermore, despite being a moved property, the house, now located approximately 164 feet north of its original location, still has a similar orientation, setting, and general environment to those of the historic location during the period of significance.

In sum, the J.B. Lutz House is **recommended eligible under Criterion B and Criteria Consideration B.**

The proposed period of significance for this resource is the period during which the dairy farm operated under the ownership of J.B. Lutz, circa 1890–1914. The proposed NRHP boundary for the J.B. Lutz House comprises two parcels in their entirety: Parcel ID 372006486085 and Parcel ID 372006471856. It also includes the western half of another parcel immediately to the north of the dwelling (Parcel ID 372006486320) to incorporate a mid-twentieth century outbuilding historically associated with the farm (Figure 13, p. 46).⁶⁹ The boundaries include the dwelling, domestic outbuilding, possible milking area, two barns, hay shed, shed (former garage), garage, shed, and ruins. Only the dwelling was constructed during the resource’s period of significance and contribute to the property’s eligibility.

⁶⁶ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

⁶⁷ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

⁶⁸ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

⁶⁹ Catawba County Geographic Information System 2017.



Figure 13: Proposed NRHP Boundary for the J.B. Lutz House (CT0781).⁷⁰

⁷⁰ Esri 2017.

CT0780: C.F. Bolick House (Formerly Cline House)

Date of Construction: Mid-Nineteenth Century
Modifications: Unknown

2954 Startown Road
Newton, Catawba County, North Carolina
PIN: 372011555993
Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible



Architectural Description

What was previously recorded as the Cline House at 2954 Startown Road is located in a moderately populated area about 3 miles west of the City of Newton, Catawba County, North Carolina. In the mid 1970s, this property was surveyed at the reconnaissance level, during which time the surveyor noted that a member of the Cline family owned the property in 1886 and it was suspected that he added the two-story frame house to an existing log dwelling. However, archival research could not find any record of a Cline owning this property during the late-nineteenth or twentieth centuries. Cicero Cline did own a large tract of land just to the south (see CT0779 section, p. 47); however, it appears that the house and land at 2954 Startown Road was owned by the Bolick (Bolch) family during the mid- to late-nineteenth century and throughout much of the first quarter of the twentieth century, specifically long-time owner C.F. Bolick. As such, Dovetail recommends that this resource be renamed the C.F. Bolick House.

The property comprises an irregularly shaped parcel measuring 15.71 acres that is covered by cultivated agricultural fields with areas of thick deciduous trees bordering the lot to the south, east, and north (Figure 14, p. 48.). Most of the surrounding area is composed of subdivided lots with single-family dwellings. Though the parcel has about 200 feet of frontage on Startown Road, the house and outbuildings, all of which are currently vacant, are completely surrounded by cultivated crop fields and a grouping of mature trees and the absence of any vehicular or pedestrian path through the property.

According to the previous survey conducted in the mid 1970s, this resource consists of a single-family dwelling (the C.F. Bolick House), cow barn, well house, pig pen, log granary, and several small agricultural outbuildings (Figure 15–Figure 16, pp. 49–50).⁷¹ Access to the property, including the interior of the buildings, was not granted during this survey, as such, an assessment of the current condition of the property was limited to a glimpse of a roof line and a comparison of current and historic aerial photography. Through these methods, Dovetail surmised that it is likely that the C.F. Bolick House, cow barn, granary, and either the well house or one of the frame outbuildings are still standing, though their integrity and materials could not be evaluated at this time (Photo 38, p. 51).

⁷¹ NC-HPO n.d.c.



Figure 14: Location and Parcel Boundaries of the C.F. Bolick House (CT0780).⁷²

⁷² Esri 2017.

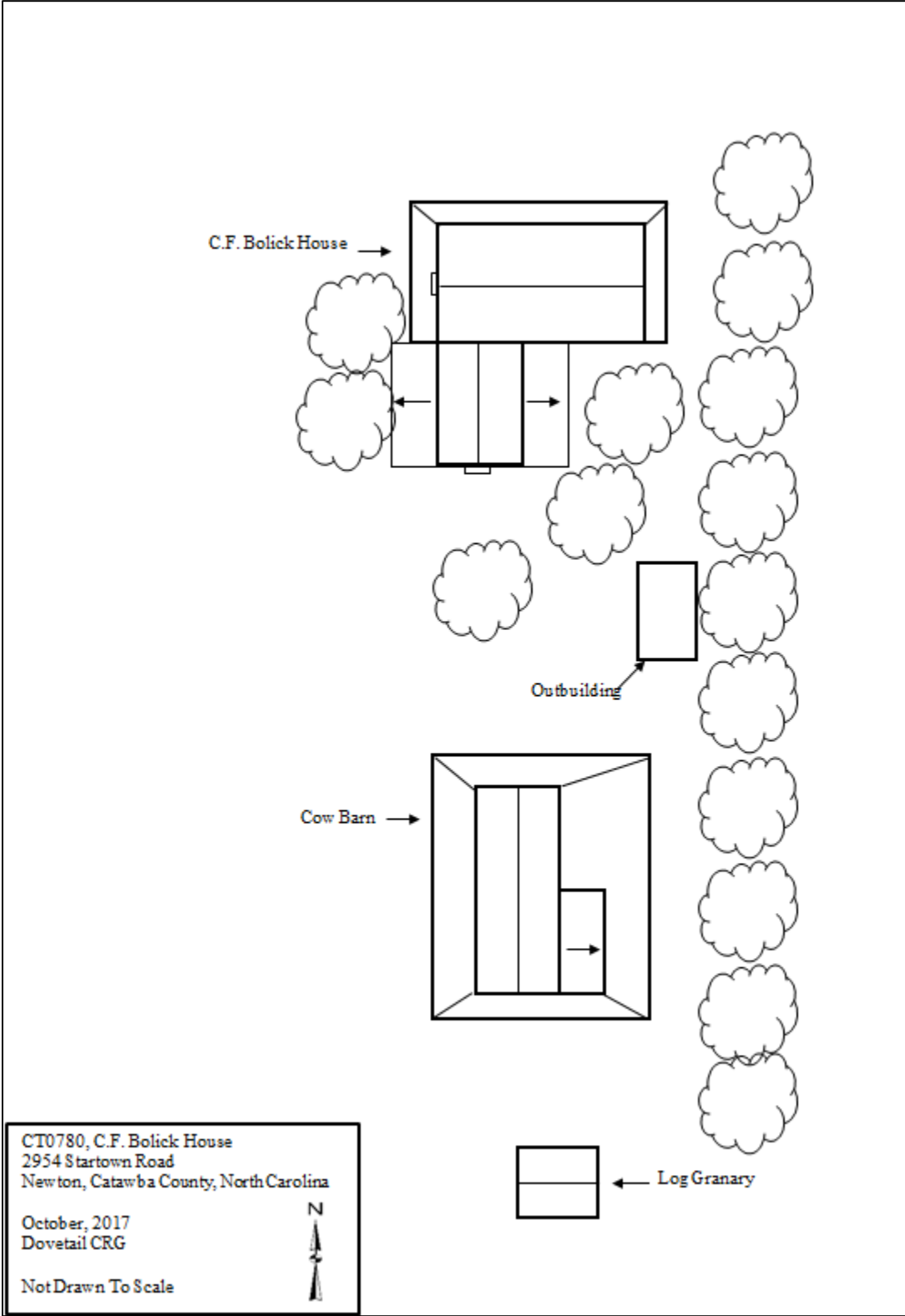


Figure 15: Site Plan for the C.F. Bolick House.



Figure 16: 1966 (Left) and 2017 (Right) Aerial Comparison of the C.F. Bolick House.⁷³

The previous survey documented the C.F. Bolick House as a two-story, three-bay, single-pile farmhouse with an exterior-end brick chimney and a wrap-around, hipped-roof metal porch (Photo 39, p. 51). The surveyor noted that the original portion of the house was actually the rear, gabled wing which is timber-framed and clad in board-and-batten siding with a dry-laid stone chimney (Photo 40, p. 52). Though the materials cannot be confirmed, both of those sections of the C.F. Bolick House, as well as the porch, appear to still be standing today.

⁷³ Google 2010; USDA 1966.



Photo 38: Current View of the C.F. Bolick House, Looking East from Startown Road.



Photo 39: Photo of C.F. Bolick House from Previous Survey, North Oblique.⁷⁴

⁷⁴ NC-HPO n.d.c.



Photo 40: Photo of C.F. Bolick House from Previous Survey Labeled “Older Section”, Southwest Elevation.⁷⁵

The cow barn also appears to still be extant. The previous survey notes it as being a front-gabled, frame, two-pen cow barn with a hipped skirt (Photo 41). The log granary, which appears in aerials as a side-gabled building south of the cow barn, is likely still extant as well but was not photographed in the previous survey and no additional information is known about this resource.



Photo 41: Photo of the Cow Barn from Previous Survey.

⁷⁵ NC-HPO n.d.c.

Current aerial imagery also suggests that another building survives. It is likely that it is either the well house or one of the frame outbuildings noted during the 1970s survey. No photographs of these buildings were taken during that earlier documentation effort and what does survive could not be seen or photographed by Dovetail from the public right-of-way.

Historic Context

The previous survey completed in the mid 1970s referred to this property as the Cline House because a member of the “Cline” family purportedly lived in the house in 1886; yet archival research completed during this project could not support this. Deed records confirm that the property was owned by Christian F. Bolick (Bolch) until 1919, at which time he sold it to his daughter, Essie. Prior to that date, Christian F. Bolick acquired five tracts of land in Catawba County. Of those, one is located within with the City of Hickory. The remaining four were once part of the Philip Bolick (Bolch) estate, which suggests that it has been in the Bolick family since the mid-nineteenth century ⁷⁶

Philip Alfred Bolick (Bolch) was born in 1828 and first married Sarah Cline, who died during childbirth around 1846, and he married Anna Sara Barbara Dietz shortly thereafter.⁷⁷ He owned an estate made up of the lands of his father, John Bolch, and Anna’s father, Solomon “Saul” Dietz.⁷⁸ Philip died during the Civil War while fighting for the Confederate Army. His wife, Anna, continued to own the land until her own death in 1880, at which time the land was subdivided among their children, including their son, Christian F. Bolick (Bolch).

Born on April 22, 1852, Christian Frederick Bolick first married Jane Alice Settlemyre who died in 1896 and shortly thereafter he married Dorcas Louise Hollar (1854–1937).⁷⁹ As previously mentioned, Christian obtained several of the tracts of land that once made up his father’s estate, including the tract that was directly bequeathed to him in the estate division (Tract 1), and later several of his siblings sold their portions of land originally given to them to him.⁸⁰ In 1919, Christian sold a 16.75-acre tract to his daughter and son-in-law, Essie and James Hawn.

Essie Mae Bolick married James Lazarus Hawn (1884–1955) on December 23, 1906.⁸¹ Early in their marriage, the couple lived in the Davidson Township of Iredell County; however, when Essie’s parents sold them the family house in 1919, they relocated to present-day Startown Road in the Newtown Township, where they lived with their two sons, Frederick and Donald.⁸²

⁷⁶ CCDB 11:554, 27:410, 27:411, 39:421, 64:130.

⁷⁷ Find a Grave 2017b, 2017c.

⁷⁸ CCDB 11:554.

⁷⁹ Find a Grave 2017b.

⁸⁰ CCDB 11:554, 27:410, 27:411, 39:421, 64:130.

⁸¹ Find A Grave 2017b; North Carolina County Registers of Deeds 1906.

⁸² U.S. Census 1910, 1930.

In 1958, three years after the death of her husband, Essie sold the land to Jack D. and Gladys Weaver.⁸³

Jack David Weaver was born on June 17, 1919 to Autus Marvin and Lula M. Weaver, who lived in the Hickory Township of Catawba County.⁸⁴ As a young adult, he worked as a salesman for George H. Harris, a distributor of Millers High Life Beer in Hickory.⁸⁵ On April 18, 1946, Jack married Gladys I. Cline, also of Catawba County, and land records suggest that the first property Jack purchased in the county was from Essie Hawn on the east of Startown Road containing the dwelling and all of its associated outbuildings (Figure 17).⁸⁶



Figure 17: 1959–1960 Plat Map Showing the Jack Weaver Property (CT0780) East of Startown Road.⁸⁷ Not to Scale.

⁸³ CCDB 570:396.

⁸⁴ Social Security Administration 2002; U.S. Census 1930.

⁸⁵ Miller 1955.

⁸⁶ CCDB 570:396.

⁸⁷ Catawba County Plat Book (CCPB) 10:58.

It is unknown if Jack D. Weaver purchased the land to live in the house, but by the fourth quarter of the twentieth century, the property was vacant and the dwelling and surviving outbuildings were used for property storage.⁸⁸ Following Jack's death in February 2002, the property, comprising 15.71 acres, went to his son, Hal Marvin Weaver, who continues to own the property today.⁸⁹

Evaluation

The C.F. Bolick House is a two-story, frame, mid-eighteenth-century dwelling that likely has an older, one-story section that currently stands as a rear ell. The resource retains a high level of location because all extant buildings remain in their original location. Although there has been some mid- to late-twentieth-century residential development along present-day Startown Road and Milton Street, which now border the parcel, on a whole the region remains rural. In addition, the dwelling and outbuildings continue to be immediately surrounded by agricultural fields and dense wooded area and as such the C.F. Bolick House retains a high level of setting and feeling. The house and outbuildings have sat vacant for at least 40 years and because the property no longer functions as an active house and small farmstead, the resource has a moderate level of association integrity. Since Dovetail could not gain access to the C.F. Bolick House during the current survey, little is known about the current condition and integrity of the building. Current aerial imagery combined with the photographs from the mid-1970s survey indicate that the only major modifications to the house occurred when the two-story section was added to the earlier one-story core. It also appears that several of the outbuildings survive, although their current condition could not be assessed. For these reasons, it is assumed that the building still retains a moderate- to high-level of historic integrity of materials, workmanship, and design.

In order for a resource to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, “a property can be associated with either (or both) of two types of events: [...] a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history [or] a pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a State, or the nation.”²⁰² The C.F. Bolick House has no known association with notable historic event or trend. As such, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

C.F. Bolick, nor any of the other owners or occupants associated with this resource, are known to have gained notable importance, nor are they considered individually significant at the local, state, or national level. Therefore, this resource does not do not meet the requirements for Criterion B which is defined as needing to be associated with a person who is “individually significant within a historic context” and has “gained importance within his or her profession or group”.²⁰³ As such, the C.F. Bolick House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

⁸⁸ NC-HPO n.d.c.

⁸⁹ CCDB 2382:713.

Although little is known about the current condition of the property, it is possible to understand certain aspects of the C.F. Bolick House property's significance, including the rarity of similar buildings on the current Catawba County landscape. It seems that there are several surviving early- to mid-nineteenth century dwellings that serve as good comparisons for the C.F. Bolick House. The Rudisill-Wilson House (CT0006), located 2 miles south of Startown, is a two-story, three-bay frame dwelling constructed around 1821. It retains many of its original features, such as a stone foundation, chimneys laid in a Flemish bond, nine-over-nine and six-over-six, wood-framed windows (Photo 42). It was listed in the NRHP under Criterion C in 1973.



Photo 42: Rudisill-Wilson House (CT0006).

The Bost-Burris House (CT0409), located on Conover-Startown Road just west of Newton, is another frame, two-story dwelling (Photo 43, p. 57). Like the C.F. Bolick House, the house associated with this resource was constructed in several phases, the earliest of which dates to around 1810 and the two later additions were added around 1870 and the late 1890s. When this farmhouse was listed in the NRHP in 1990, it was in very good condition and retained a high level of historic integrity. The property was found to be significant under Criterion C as a “representative of the property type ‘Houses of Catawba County: Antebellum (1800–1864),’ and under Criterion A as a representative of the historic context ‘Exploration and Settlement of Catawba County, 1747–1820.’”⁹⁰

⁹⁰ Kooiman et al. 1990.



Photo 43: Bost-Burris House (CT0409).

Criterion C as outlined by NPS pertains to “properties significant for their physical design or construction, including such elements as architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, and artwork.” For a resource to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, it must “embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction”.⁹¹ Although the current condition of the buildings that make up this resource is not known, some assumptions can be made based on the photographs taken during the mid-1970s survey of the property. At that time, the chimneys were partially crumbled, some window panes were broken and missing, and the house and outbuildings had already sat vacant for many years. Based on an interview with a nearby homeowner, the buildings continue to be unused and there is no way to access the property by vehicle, which suggests that steady work to repair the house has not been ongoing. Based on these conclusions, it is likely that the house suffers a loss of historic fabric. It is also not known to be the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. Better examples of early-to mid-nineteenth century, rural Catawba County architecture exists elsewhere throughout the county and region. As such, this resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

⁹¹ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant.⁹² The J.B. Lutz House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology, nor of significant patterns of history in the area. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

In sum, the C.F. Bolick House is **recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria.**

⁹² Ibid.

CT0779: Cicero Cline House (Formerly Daniel Cline House)

Date of Construction: Mid-Nineteenth Century
Modifications: Demolished ca. 1990

3336 Startown Road
Newton, Catawba County, North Carolina
PIN: 372015631154
Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible



Architectural Description

The Cicero Cline House (formerly known as the Daniel Cline House) at 3336 Startown Road is located in a moderately populated area about 3 miles west of the City of Newton, Catawba County, North Carolina. During a survey of this resource that took place in the mid 1970s, it was noted that the earliest owner of the property was Daniel Cline, who sold or gave the property to his brother, Cicero Cline. During the current effort, research confirmed that Cicero Cline owned the property for much of the nineteenth century and first decade of the twentieth century, but no record could confirm that Daniel Cline owned the property. Because archival research could not confirm the Daniel Cline connection to this resource, it is recommended that the resource name change to that of long-time owner Cicero Cline.

The property comprises an irregularly shaped lot measuring 18.06 acres that is covered by a manicured lawn and dotted with large, deciduous trees (Figure 18–Figure 19, pp. 60–61). The western, northern, and easternmost sections of the parcel are more heavily forested. The Cicero Cline House and many of the original outbuildings associated with it are no longer extant and the only resources historically associated with that dwelling that still stand are a deteriorated nineteenth-century log kitchen and silo ruins. The property also contains a newer (circa-1935) single-family dwelling and other mid- to late-twentieth century outbuildings, including a workshop, machine shed, garage, and well cap. The resource is accessed by a poured-concrete driveway that extends north from Startown Road to the single-family dwelling. The driveway continues north, then composed of gravel, to the machine shed. Access to the interior of the surviving buildings, including the circa-1935 dwelling, was not obtained during the current survey.

The Cicero Cline House, as previously recorded in the mid 1970s, was a two-story, timber-framed, single-family dwelling with large stone chimneys and several frame addition (Photo 44, p. 62) According to historic aerials and topographic maps, the resource appears to have been demolished by the early 1990s (Photo 45, p. 62).⁹³ According to the previous survey, a corn crib, now demolished, was also located on the property (Photo 44, p. 62).

⁹³ Google 2010; NETR 1996; NC-HPO n.d.d.; USDA 1966.



Figure 18: Location and Parcel Boundaries of the Cicero Cline House (CT0779).⁹⁴

⁹⁴ Esri 2017.

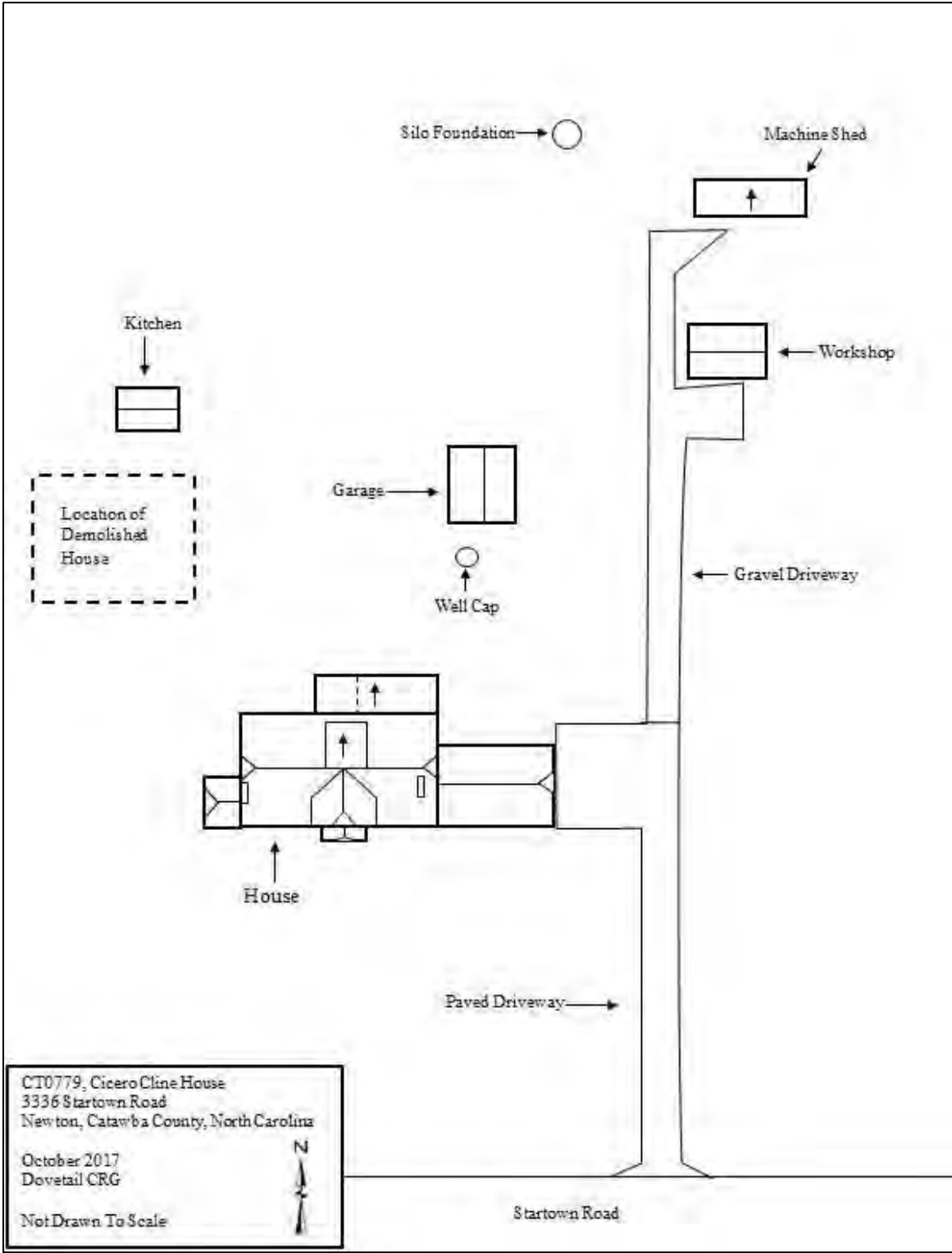


Figure 19: Site Plan for the Cicero Cline House (CT0779).



Photo 44: Photos from the Mid-1970s Survey Showing the Cicero Cline House on the Left and Corn Crib on the Right.⁹⁵



Photo 45: Site of the Former Cicero Cline House, Looking Southeast.

The two resources on the property that date most closely to the demolished Cicero Cline House include the log kitchen and the silo foundation. The mid-nineteenth-century, one-story, one-bay, log kitchen in poor condition is located to the west of the cluster of outbuildings (Photo 46, p. 63). It is set on stone and concrete block piers. The hand-hewn, log-framed structural system uses half-dovetail joints. Any previous chinking is no longer visible on the resource. The kitchen is covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in v-crimp metal. According to the

⁹⁵ NC-HPO n.d.d.

previous survey, this resource once had a dry-laid stone chimney.⁹⁶ All fenestration on the resource are open bays. The open bay on the east elevation was likely the primary entrance, and the remaining elevations feature open bays that likely held windows. The silo foundation is located about 150 feet north of the log kitchen (Photo 47). It is cylindrical in shape and composed of poured concrete with an aggregate of stone.



Photo 46: Log Kitchen, Northeast Oblique.



Photo 47: Silo Foundation, Looking North.

⁹⁶ NC-HPO n.d.d.

The remaining resources all date post 1930. These include the single-family dwelling, workshop, machine shed, garage, and well cap. The circa-1935, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling constructed in the Minimal Traditional style is located at the end of the poured-concrete driveway, about 150 feet north of Startown Road (Photo 48). The foundation and structural system are both clad in a running-bond brick veneer. The resource is covered by a moderately pitched, clipped side-gabled roof. A clipped-gable dormer is centered on the south elevation and a shed-roof dormer is centered on the north elevation. Both dormers are clad in vinyl siding and feature wood-framed windows. Two brick chimneys pierce the north slope of the roof. The first is an exterior-end chimney located on the west elevation and the other is an interior chimney located near the east elevation.



Photo 48: Single-Family Dwelling, South Elevation.

The primary entrance, centered on the south elevation, is filled with a single-leaf, paneled wood door with nine fixed lights covered by a metal-and-glass storm door. The door is covered by a one-story, one-bay clipped gable portico sheathed in asphalt shingles. It is set on a pebbledash-capped, brick wrap-around deck and supported by vinyl, Doric columns. The entry is flanked by wood-framed tripartite windows that feature a central six-over-one, double-hung sash window bordered by four-over-four, double-hung sashes on brick sills. Other fenestration includes paired and single, six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood-framed windows on brick sills.

A one-story, two-bay, side porch addition extends from the west elevation (Photo 49, p. 65). The porch is set upon the wraparound deck, is supported by square-wood posts, and is covered by a clipped-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with vinyl in the gable end. This porch covers a secondary entrance that is filled with a single-leaf paneled wood door with nine fixed lights covered by a metal-and-glass storm door.



Photo 49: Single-Family Dwelling, West Elevation and Porch Detail.

Extending off the east elevation of the resource is a one-story, two-bay carport addition (Photo 50). Large posts clad in brick veneer supports the clipped-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with vinyl in the gable end. A secondary entrance provides access from the carport to inside the house and features a single-leaf, paneled wood door with six-lights at the top. The final addition extends from the rear (north) elevation. This one-story, three-bay, shed-roofed addition is composed of the same materials as the main block and features two secondary entrances (Photo 50). The first is recessed in the westernmost bay of the addition with three brick stairs leading to the door and is filled with a single-leaf paneled wood door with six-lights at the top. The other is located on the east elevation of the addition and is filled with a six-paneled vinyl door.



Photo 50: Single-Family Dwelling, East Elevation and Carport Detail (Left) and North Elevation and Addition Detail (Right).

A circa-1945, one-and-a-half-story, two-bay garage is located about 50 feet north of the single-family dwelling (Photo 51, p. 66). The continuous concrete-block foundation and structural system is clad in a running-bond brick veneer on the primary (south) elevation. It is covered by a moderately pitched, front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with vinyl in the south gable end. There are two entrances on the south elevation, the westernmost is filled with a

segmented garage door and the easternmost is filled with a single-leaf, paneled vinyl door. A single-light fixed vinyl window with false muntins is located in the gabled end of the primary elevation. Other fenestration include one-over-one, double-hung sash metal framed windows. A circa-1945, poured-concrete well cap is located about 5 feet south of the garage.



Photo 51: View of Garage and Well Cap, Looking Northeast.

A one-story, three-bay, circa-2015 workshop is located about 50 feet east of the garage. The resource is clad in corrugated metal and covered by a side-gabled roof sheathed in corrugated metal. Two vinyl garage doors are located to the west in the primary (south) elevation and a single-leaf vinyl door is located to the west. The single-leaf door is covered by a large, front-gabled vehicular portico supported by square-wood posts (Photo 52).



Photo 52: Workshop, Southwest Oblique.

A circa-2010 machine shed is located about 50 feet north of the workshop. The wood-frame structural system is clad in corrugated metal and covered by a shed-roof sheathed in corrugated metal with exposed rafter tails. A large open bay is located to the east of the primary (south) elevation (Photo 53).



Photo 53: Machine Shed, South Elevation.

Historic Context

The earliest known owner and occupant of this resource is Cicero Cline, who was born October 12, 1837 to Henry and Elizabeth Cline.⁹⁷ Although the previous survey record noted that Cicero received the land from his brother, Daniel (born 1826), this could not be confirmed through primary source research during this study. Cicero and his wife, Rhoda Salina Settlemyre, resided in Catawba County where he worked as a blacksmith. He fought in the Civil War as a private in Company E, 57th Regiment, N.C. Troops and was wounded during battle, although he survived.⁹⁸ By 1883, he owned 166 acres, valued at \$900, and by 1895 he had accrued 228.75 acres of land, comprising three tracts referred to as the “Home,” “Kenedy,” and “Reece” tracts, all together valued at \$1,210.⁹⁹ It is unknown if Cicero built the house in the mid-nineteenth century or if it was already standing when he obtained the land. Cicero, Rhoda, and their 13 children lived in the two-story frame house throughout the remainder of the 1800s and into the first decade of the twentieth century (Figure 20, p. 68).¹⁰⁰

⁹⁷ Find a Grave 2017d.

⁹⁸ Hahn 1911:318.

⁹⁹ CCTS 1883, 1895.

¹⁰⁰ Cline 2003:475; U.S. Census 1880, 1900.



Figure 20: 1901 Photograph of the Cline Family at the Cicero Cline House (CT0779). Cicero and Salina Cline seated near left center. The photograph shows the dwelling's east elevation.¹⁰¹

In December 1903, Cicero and Rhoda, sold a 25-acre tract of land to their daughter, Essie (1880–1951), and son-in-law, James Wellington Bost (1879–1965) just a year after their November 1902 wedding.¹⁰² In the deed, Cicero and Rhoda stated that the deed was only valid if Essie and James cared for and supported them for the remainder of their life.¹⁰³ Although they owned the property, the 1910 census shows that James and Essie rented a house adjacent to Cicero and Rhoda.¹⁰⁴ In 1915, Cicero died and by 1920, Rhoda lived with her son and daughter-in-law, Robert W. and Maude Bost on First Street in Newton where she lived out the remainder of her life. Meanwhile, James W. and Essie Bost moved in to the two-story, frame house with their seven children where he worked as a farmer on his own land.¹⁰⁵ It is likely that during their ownership, James and Essie constructed the one-and-a-half story, brick dwelling that currently stands at 3336 Startown Road. In 1959, then-widowed James W. Bost sold 17.25 acres to his daughter Essie Maude Bost and her husband, Troy M. Foster.¹⁰⁶ Although he sold

¹⁰¹ Canterbury 2017.

¹⁰² CCDB 66:532; North Carolina County Registers of Deeds 1902; Find a Grave 2017e.

¹⁰³ CCDB 66:532.

¹⁰⁴ U.S. Census 1910.

¹⁰⁵ Find a Grave 2017c; U.S. Census 1920.

¹⁰⁶ CCDB 606:308.

the property, James retained the right to live on the estate until his own death (1965).¹⁰⁷ Troy (1910–2008), an office manager for the Hafer Motor Company, and Essie lived in the brick dwelling throughout the remainder of the twentieth century.¹⁰⁸

Troy died in January 2008, and just three months later in March, Essie also passed away.¹⁰⁹ As instructed in Essie’s will, the Foster land went to her four children, who in turn sold the 18.3-acre lot to the Canterbury family.¹¹⁰ Today the property is owned and occupied by Steven P. Canterbury and his wife, Margaret A. Canterbury.¹¹¹

Evaluation

The Cicero Cline House was a two-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling, representing a common dwelling form and type constructed throughout rural Catawba County during the mid- to late-twentieth century. Because the dwelling and many of the historic outbuildings once associated with it are no longer extant, this resource has an extremely low integrity of association, design, workmanship, materials, setting, and location. The landscape in which the house once stood has not greatly changed, despite some mid- to late-twentieth-century residential development. As such, it has a moderate level of setting integrity.

In order for a resource to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, “a property can be associated with either (or both) of two types of events: [...] a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history [or] a pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a State, or the nation.” Archival research could not tie this resource to any known association with notable historic event or trend. As such, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

Cicero Cline, nor any of the other owners or occupants associated with this resource are known to have gained notable importance, nor are they considered individually significant at the local, state, or national level. Therefore, this resource does not meet the requirements for Criterion B which is defined as needing to be associated with a person who is “individually significant within a historic context” and has “gained importance within his or her profession or group.”²⁰³ As such, the Cicero Cline House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Although the original historic house is no longer extant, the current primary resource associated with the Cicero Cline House resource is also historic. Constructed around 1935, this brick, one-and-a-half-story brick dwelling was one of many constructed in a similar style and form along Startown Road and the surrounding area during the early- to mid-twentieth century. One nearby similar example is the one-story, four-bay, brick dwelling at 1901 Old

¹⁰⁷ CCDB 606:308; Find a Grave 2017e.

¹⁰⁸ Miller 1959; Social Security Administration 2008; U.S Census 1930.

¹⁰⁹ Find a Grave 2017e.

¹¹⁰ CCDB 3036:1070; Catawba County Will Book (CCWB) 08 E 312.

¹¹¹ CCDB 3361:1276.

Conover-Startown Road (Photo 54). A moderately pitched, side-gabled roof covers the dwelling and an exterior-end, brick chimney stands at its north elevation. Constructed in the mid-twentieth century, this house appears to retain its original form and shape, as well as the wooden six-over-six, double-hung sash window and a tripartite window comprising a fixed window flanked by wooden two-over-two windows. This resource has not yet been surveyed or evaluated for the NRHP.



Photo 54: House at 1901 Old Conover-Startown Road, East Elevation.

Located approximately 1.25 miles north of the circa-1935 dwelling at the Cicero Cline House is a one-story, three-bay house constructed in the 1940s at 2733 Startown Road (Photo 55). A moderately pitched, side-gabled roof covers the brick-clad building. Fenestration includes original paired six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood-framed windows and a six-over-six window set between two four-over-four windows. Slightly off-centered on the east elevation is the primary entrance filled with a wooden door and metal storm door. A side-gabled, brick addition, likely built around the building's date of construction, extends from the south elevation. This house has not been surveyed or evaluated for NRHP eligibility by HPO staff.



Photo 55: House at 2733 Startown Road, East Elevation.

The primary resource associated with the Cicero Cline House resource, the mid-nineteenth-century dwelling, is no longer extant. Furthermore, almost all of the known historic outbuildings that once stood alongside the dwelling are no longer extant. The only exception is the log kitchen, which is currently in poor condition. In addition, the circa-1935 dwelling retains a high level of historic integrity; however, it is not architecturally significant as an individual resource and is not known to be the work of a master. For these reasons, the Cicero Cline House is recommended not eligible listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant.¹¹² The Cicero Cline House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology, nor of significant patterns of history in the area. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

In sum, the Cicero Cline House is **recommended not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria.**

¹¹² Shrimpton et al. 1990.

CT0403: St. Paul's Reformed Church

Date of Construction: 1904

Modifications: N.A.

2387 Dove Street

Newton, Catawba County, North Carolina

PIN: 362907683467

Eligibility Recommendation: Remain Listed



Architectural Description

St. Paul's Reformed Church at 2387 Dove Street is situated on the east side of the intersection of Dove Street and Startown Road in the moderately populated community of Startown within the City of Newton, Catawba County, North Carolina. The resource, located on a small, triangular-shaped parcel covered in a manicured grass lawn populated with a few deciduous trees, measures 0.44 acre (Figure 21–Figure 22, pp. 73–74). The resource is encircled by a low, poured-concrete border wall with brick posts and is accessed directly from Dove Street by a poured-concrete walkway that extends southeast to the church. The parcel is boarded to the north by Dove Street, to the west by Startown Road, to the south by an empty lot, and to the east by residences. Access to the interior of the church was not granted at this time.

The primary resource is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay church built in 1904 in the Gothic Revival style (Photo 56–Photo 57, p. 75). The church rests on a brick pier foundation with brick infill that features small, cross-shaped vents. The frame structural system, clad in weatherboard with wood corner boards, is covered by a side-gabled roof with a front-gabled projection extending west and a rear, hipped apse extending east, all sheathed in tin shingles. Decorative wood trusses are located in the gable ends. A two-story bell tower which features the primary entrance is located on the northwest corner of the resource. The bell tower features a steep, tin-clad skirt beneath the open belfry which is topped by a pyramidal roof sheathed in tin shingles with a small, slim, wood cross at the pinnacle.

The primary entrance, which faces northwest, is centered in the corner bell tower and is filled with a double-leaf, paneled wood door topped by a three-light, wood-framed lancet transom that is located beneath a roof overhang with decorative wood brackets (Photo 58, p. 76). A set of poured-concrete stairs with metal railing leads to the door. Other fenestration includes fixed and one-over-one, double-hung sash, wood-framed, stained-glass, lancet windows, some of which are covered by metal-framed storm windows. The gable ends of the resource also feature fixed, multi-light, wood-framed, stained-glass, roundel windows.

A circa-1980 sign is located west of the resource, facing Dove Street (Photo 59, p. 76). It is made of brick and features a metal plaque that reads “St. Paul's Reformed Church Built 1904.”



Figure 21: Location and Parcel Boundaries of the St. Paul's Reformed Church (CT0403).¹¹³

¹¹³ Esri 2017.

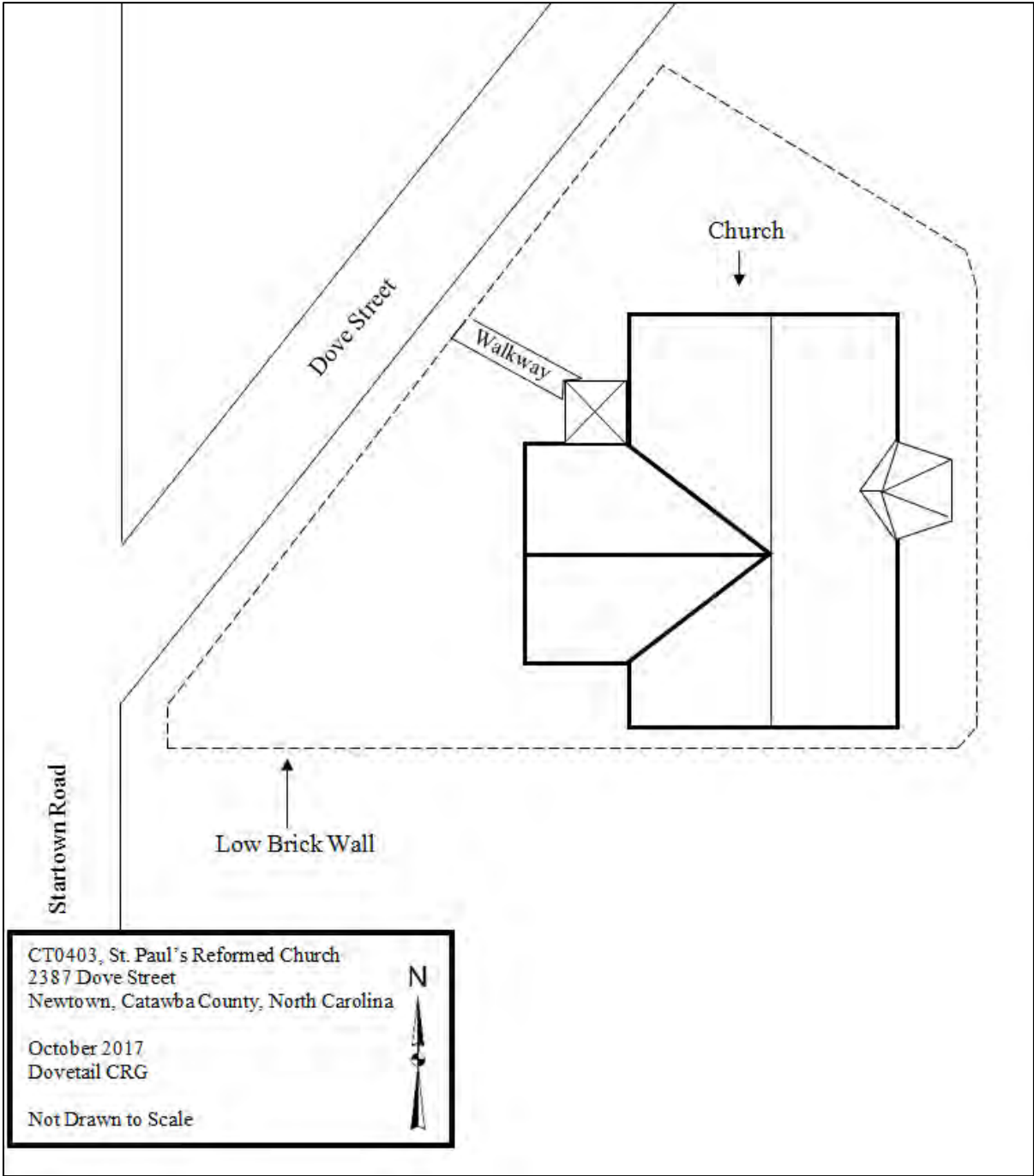


Figure 22: Site Plan for St. Paul's Reformed Church (CT0403).



Photo 56: St. Paul's Reformed Church (CT0403), Northwest Oblique.



Photo 57: St. Paul's Reformed Church (CT0403), Northeast Oblique



Photo 58: St. Paul's Reformed Church (CT0403), Primary Entrance Detail.



Photo 59: View of Sign and Low Concrete Border Wall, Looking East.

Historic Context

Because this resource is already listed in the NRHP, Dovetail did not complete additional archival research for this resource. Instead, this section includes a summary of the history found in the NRHP nomination.

Ancestral roots of the St. Paul's Reformed Church in Startown can be traced to the mid-eighteenth century, when Lutheran and German Reformed Christians came together to form one congregation. In the early 1800s, a two-story frame church was constructed to serve this

population, now known as (Old) St. Paul's Lutheran Church (CT0007). At the end of the nineteenth century¹¹⁴:

[...] located about one and a half miles from Newton, St. Paul's felt the effects of the demographic shifts. With another Reformed congregation in the county seat, St. Paul's was drawing most of its members from the emerging community of Startown and its surrounding countryside. The Reformed congregation voted to move to Startown because of its more central location.

Construction began in the 1903 on the new church building, located at the intersection of present-day Dove Street and Startown Road. In 1904, St. Paul's Reformed Church opened its doors, hosting its first service in March of that year. The population of nearby Startown and Newton continued to grow throughout the first half of the twentieth century and by the mid-1950s, St. Paul's Reformed Church was at capacity. In the 1950s they acquired additional land north of Startown for a new church, but construction did not begin on the new building until the 1970s. In 1975, the St. Paul's Reformed Church congregation moved to the new, larger brick building at 3562 Startown Road and that is where they continue to worship to this day. Although the original one-story frame church is no longer in regular use by the congregation, the building and grounds are still owned and maintained by the trustees of the St. Paul's United Church of Christ.¹¹⁵

Evaluation

In 1990, the St. Paul's Reformed Church was listed in the NRHP under Criterion C and Criteria Consideration A. According to the nomination form¹¹⁶:

St. Paul's Reformed Church, a 1903–1904 frame Gothic Revival style building located in the Startown community of central Catawba County, is an important resource in the Property Type “Religious Buildings and Sites in Catawba County: Churches,” and meets the Registrations requirements for that property type under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as the most architecturally significant rural frame church of the turn-of-the-century period. It also meets Criteria Consideration A, in that it is a religious property which derives its primary significance from its architectural distinctions.”

During the current survey, Dovetail revisited the property to determine if it should continue to be eligible for, and listed in, the NRHP. Following a close examination of the nomination and a field visit, Dovetail architectural historians feel that the church continues to embody the characteristics that made it eligible for the NRHP in 2000 under Criterion C and Criteria Consideration A. It has not undergone extensive alterations and retains many of its original

¹¹⁴ Wells 1971.

¹¹⁵ Kooiman et al. 1989.

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

character defining features that made it significant. The building also remains an excellent example of turn-of-the-twentieth-century rural religious architecture in Catawba County. As such, it is **recommended that this resource remain listed in the NRHP.**

CT1576: St. Paul Lutheran Church

Date of Construction: 1924
Modifications: 1956, 1990

3761 Startown Road
Newton Catawba County, North Carolina
PIN: 362907589685
Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible



Architectural Description

St. Paul Lutheran Church is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Startown Road and Ishmal Avenue in a moderately populated community called Startown in the City of Newton, Catawba County, North Carolina. Built on the south end of a rectangular-shaped parcel measuring 3.98 acres, the resource is surrounded to the north and west by an asphalt parking lot, to the south by Ishmal Avenue, and to the east by Startown Road (Figure 23–Figure 24, pp. 80–81). St. Paul Lutheran Church is accessed by an asphalt driveway that extends west from Startown Road which leads to the asphalt parking lots to the north and west of the church as well as an additional asphalt parking lot that extends to the north of the parcel. A parsonage with associated carport is located to the north of the church. Other associated outbuildings include two storage sheds, a sign, and a playset. Access to the interior of the church building was not obtained during the current survey.

The primary resource is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay church built in 1924 in the Gothic Revival style on a linear plan (Photo 60, p. 82). The raised basement and structural system are both clad in running-bond brick veneer with poured concrete decorative banding dividing each story. The raised basement features single-light, fixed, metal windows on the south elevation. Decorative buttresses line the building, flanking each window on the north and south elevations. The building is topped by a front-gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal with a large brick bell tower piercing the east edge of the ridgeline and slightly projecting from the east elevation. The bell tower features faux buttresses, lancet openings, and decorative battlements. An exterior-end brick chimney is located on the rear (west) elevation of the church where it joins a large addition.



Figure 23: Location and Parcel Boundaries of the St. Paul Lutheran Church (CT1576).¹¹⁷

¹¹⁷ Esri 2017.

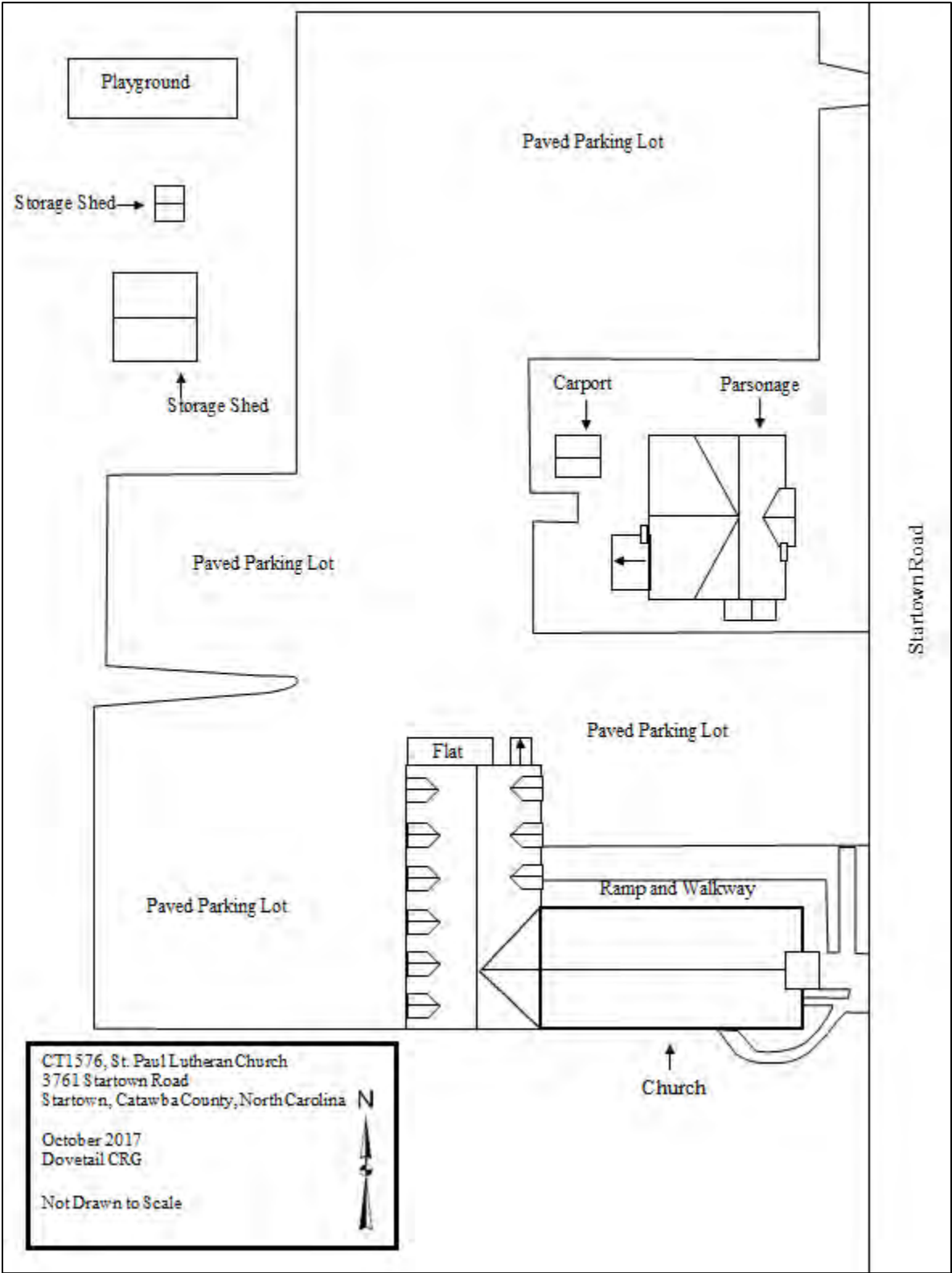


Figure 24: Site Plan for St. Paul Lutheran Church (CT1576).



Photo 60: St. Paul Lutheran Church (CT1576), Southeast Elevation.

The primary elevation is centered on the east elevation, located within the projecting bell tower, and is filled with a double-leaf, flush wood door (Photo 61). The door is topped by a stained-glass fan light, and both are located within a lancet-shaped, brick surround. Above the door and fan light is a small wood cross that is topped by a multi-light, stained-glass, wood-framed, fixed, double-lancet window. The door is accessed by a set of brick stairs with metal railing that extends west from Startown Road as well as a brick and poured-concrete ramp that extends from the north elevation of the resource. Additional fenestration on the north and south elevations include one-over-one, double-hung sash, stained-glass, wood-framed, lancet windows with brick lancet arches topped by a concrete keystone and set on concrete sills.



Photo 61: St. Paul Lutheran Church (CT1576), East Elevation.

A large, circa-1956, two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, addition extends from the west elevation of the church (Photo 62).¹¹⁸ The foundation and structural system are both clad in a running-bond brick veneer and are covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The primary (north) elevation features two entrances. The first is located in the easternmost bay and is filled with a single-leaf vinyl door with two lights at the top. The door is covered by a metal awning. The second entrance is centered on the north elevation and is filled with a single-leaf, vinyl door that is covered by a three-bay, flat roof porch supported by metal poles. Other fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows with false muntins within vinyl surrounds. On the east and west elevations, the windows on the half-story are located within front-gabled wall dormers.



Photo 62: St. Paul Lutheran Church (CT1576), Addition Detail, Looking Southwest.

A one-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling constructed around 1947 in the Minimal Traditional style with Tudor Revival elements is located about 125 feet north of the church (Photo 63, p. 84). This resource had historically been used as a parsonage and is referred to as such on the site plan. The foundation and structural system, though not visible, are clad in a running-bond brick veneer and covered by a cross-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with a front-gabled projecting bay centered on the primary (east) elevation. An exterior-end brick chimney is also located on the primary elevation, adjacent to the projecting bay. Another exterior-end brick chimney is located on the west elevation.

¹¹⁸ St. Paul Lutheran Church 2017.

The primary entrance is centered within the projecting bay and is filled with a rounded, paneled vinyl door with a four-light fan at the top, located within a rounded brick door surround. A brick-veneer stoop leads to the door. Other fenestration includes paired and single, one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows.

This resource features two additions (Photo 64). The first is a front-gabled, open porch that extends from the west elevation. It is set on a foundation clad in brick veneer and is supported by square wood posts. The second is a rear, shed-roofed addition that extends from the west elevation. It is set on brick piers with brick infill and is clad in vinyl siding. This addition features paired, one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows and a secondary entrance filled with a single-lead, screen door. A set of poured-concrete stairs with metal railing leads to the entrance. A circa-1990, one-story, one-bay, carport is located just west of the parsonage (Photo 64). It is covered by a front-gabled metal roof and supported by metal poles.



Photo 63: Parsonage, East Elevation.



Photo 64: Addition Details on the Parsonage. Note the carport on the bottom left corner of the photograph.

A circa-1970, one-and-a-half-story, one-bay storage shed is located about 200 feet northwest of the primary resource. The continuous concrete-block foundation and structural system is covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with asbestos shingles in the gable end. The primary (east) elevation features a single-leaf flush wood door and a window opening covered in wood (Photo 65).

A circa-1990, one-story, one-bay, storage shed is located about 200 feet northwest of the primary resource and adjacent to the circa-1970 storage shed. The structural system is clad in vinyl siding and covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A double-leaf door clad in vinyl siding with a wood ramp leading to it is located on the primary (east) elevation (Photo 65).

A circa-2000 playground set featuring swings, a slide, and rock wall is located about 50 feet east of the storage sheds (Photo 66).



Photo 65: Storage Sheds, Looking West.



Photo 66: Playground Set, Looking North.

Historic Context

Like the St. Paul's Reformed Church (CT0403), the history of St. Paul Lutheran Church is stemmed to the (Old) St. Paul's Lutheran Church (CT0007) which is located over 1 mile from Newton. According to an unpublished history of the church, "Lutheran members worshipped there as well as members of the Reformed congregation, alternating Sundays."¹¹⁹ At the turn of the twentieth century, it was clear that a majority of the Lutheran congregation no longer lived in close vicinity to the two-story (Old) St. Paul's Lutheran Church; instead the growing areas of Startown and Newton resulted in a higher concentration of members near Startown.

Not unlike the Reformed Church a year earlier, in 1904, some members of the Lutheran congregation met and agreed that they would like to build a new house of worship farther south. Within a year, the trustees obtained 1 acre of land in Startown from A.C. and Willie Shuford and D.W. Flagler and Ella Flagler, owners of the Startown Nursery, on which they constructed their new church building called St. Paul Lutheran Church.¹²⁰ The St. Paul Lutheran congregation worshiped out of this building from the fall of 1905 until 1922. During a church service in November of that year, a fire broke out burning the frame building to the ground (Figure 25).¹²¹



Figure 25: 1922 Newspaper Article about the Fire at St. Paul Lutheran Church.¹²²

¹¹⁹ St. Paul Lutheran Church 1986.

¹²⁰ CCDB 80:193; Hickory Daily Record 1965; St. Paul Lutheran Church 1986, 2017.

¹²¹ Hickory Daily Record 1922; St. Paul Lutheran Church 1986, 2017.

¹²² Hickory Daily Record 1922.

Almost immediately, the congregation decided to rebuild. In 1923, work began on the new church building out of brick in a style that reflected a Gothic Revival influence. Contractors Moser and Bumgarner completed the building in the spring of 1924.¹²³ A parsonage was built on the property just north of the church in 1947, and an education wing was attached to the rear of the church building in 1956.. St. Paul Lutheran Church continues to be an active church today under the leadership of its current pastor, O. Ralph Kraft, Jr.¹²⁴

Evaluation

St. Paul Lutheran Church was constructed in 1924 and has not been moved and continues to operate and function as a Lutheran church. For these reasons, it retains a high level of integrity of location, feeling, and association. Although Startown was a populated crossroads area in the early-twentieth century, modern residential and commercial development in the last several decades has altered this location. As such, the resource possesses a moderate integrity of setting. Despite the 1956 education wing addition, much of the original fabric on the 1922 church core remains intact, this resource retains a moderately high level of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

Although St. Paul Lutheran Church is important within its community and among the members of the congregation, archival research found that the church itself is not associated with an important event or historic trend within the larger community. Therefore, the St. Paul Lutheran Church is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

The church has no known association with an individual who is “significant within a historic context” or has “gained importance within his or her group or profession” which are necessary qualifications for it to be eligible under Criterion B.¹²⁵ Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

A windshield survey and review of NC-HPO property files suggests that several congregations constructed new brick churches between the 1920 and 1950 reflecting the Gothic Revival style in this area. The Bethany Lutheran Church (CT0495), located on Main Avenue Drive, NW in Hickory, was constructed in 1929; however, it was demolished in 1987 and a new church building replaced it. Currently, the oldest surviving building on the property is the 1949, Gothic Revival-inspired education building (Photo 67, p. 88). Although previously surveyed in 1979 and 2015, this resource has not received a formal eligibility evaluation by NC-HPO.

¹²³ CCDB 80:193; Hickory Daily Record 1965; St. Paul Lutheran Church 1986, 2017.

¹²⁴ St. Paul Lutheran Church 1986, 2017.

¹²⁵ Shrimpton et al. 1990.



Photo 67: Education Building Associated with the Bethany Lutheran Church (CT0495)

Another example is St. Paul's Lutheran Church (CT1366) at 629 2nd Avenue SW in Hickory, North Carolina. This brick, 1927 Gothic Revival Church features an asymmetrical façade, with a slightly projecting entrance on the eastern corner and a second entrance located on a square tower at the western corner (Photo 68). The original core appears to retain a high level integrity and retains many of its character defining features. A two-story, T-shaped secondary building, possibly used for classrooms or offices, is located immediately south of the church. Although it is an entirely separate building, it is attached to the church by a one-story, covered entrance. Situated on the same parcel just east of the church is a one-and-a-half story, brick dwelling, possibly once used as a parsonage. The NRHP eligibility of this resource has not yet been evaluated.



Photo 68: Northwest Oblique of the St. Paul's Lutheran Church (CT1366).

Another example is the New Jerusalem Lutheran Church (CT1573) at 2120 Startown Road. This one-and-a-half story, brick, Gothic Revival church was constructed in 1948. Like St. Paul Lutheran (CT1576) and St. Paul's Lutheran Church (CT1366), this building features a brick, castellated tower, lancet windows, arched doorways, and buttresses (Photo 69). In the late 1960s, the building was altered through the construction of a large education wing on the building's rear elevation. Also associated with this building is a two-story, brick dwelling once used as a parsonage (1949), cemetery (1908), recreational fields (1983), and Boy Scout hut (1983). In 2016, NC-HPO determined that this resource is not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to large additions to the church.



Photo 69: Southwest Oblique of the New Jerusalem Lutheran Church (CT1573).

Although the St. Paul Lutheran Church retains a moderate to high level of historic integrity, the building has undergone some modifications since it was first constructed in 1924, most notably the large two-story educational wing that was constructed in 1956 and renovated in 1990. This church building is one of many brick, Gothic Revival churches in Catawba County constructed between 1920 and 1950. Furthermore, it is not the known work of a master. For these reasons, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NPHP under Criterion C.

For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or

prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant.¹²⁶ The St. Paul Lutheran Church is not likely to yield to any new information pertaining to the history of architectural design or technology for education facilities. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

For a church to be considered eligible for the NRHP it must meet Criteria Consideration A which states that a religious property is “eligible if it derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance”.¹²⁷ As discussed within this section, the St. Paul Lutheran Church does not meet any of these conditions to qualify for the NRHP.

In sum, the St. Paul Lutheran Church **is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria.**

¹²⁶ Shrimpton et al. 1990:21.

¹²⁷ Shrimpton et al. 1990:26.

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