



**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

March 27, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Vanessa Patrick
Human Environment Unit
NC Department of Transportation

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Replacement of Bridge 263 on SR 1892 over Rocky Creek,
PA 17-05-0021, Iredell County, ER 18-0414

Thank you for your February 19, 2018, memorandum transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and concur that the Jennings House and Store (ID0768) are eligible for the National Register at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Commerce due to their contributions to the tangible commercial history of Iredell County, and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent rural example of a Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style house and associated rural commercial building.

The house and store are accompanied by four contributing and two non-contributing ancillary resources on the 10.62-acre tax parcel which serves as an adequate National Register boundary.

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

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

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, mfurr@ncdot.gov

Received: 03/01/2018

State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

ER 18-0414

To: Renee Gledhill-Earley, NCHPO

From: Vanessa E. Patrick, NCDOT

Due -- 3/23/18

Date: February 19, 2018

Subject: *Historic Structures Survey Report for Replacement of Bridge No. 263 on SR 1892 (Jennings Road) over Rocky Creek, Iredell County, North Carolina. WBS No. 17BP.12.R.80. PA Tracking No. 17-05-0021*

H-
Jenn B 3/2/18
3/20/18
E.P. Patrick
3/19/18

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Enclosed for your review is a report presenting the evaluation of historic architectural resources in the Bridge No. 263, Iredell County project area (one hard copy and one CD-ROM). Survey photographs, GIS data, and a site form are provided on the CD-ROM, and hard copies of the photographs and site form are also supplied.

The report addresses one resource, the Jennings House and Store (ID0768) and recommends it as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Initial screening of the project area by NCDOT Historic Architecture identified which resources warranted additional study.

We look forward to receiving your comments on the report. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at vepatrick@ncdot.gov or 919-707-6082. Thank you.

V.E.P.

Attachments

Mailing Address:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
HUMAN ENVIRONMENT SECTION
MSC 1598
RALEIGH, NC 27699-1598

Telephone: (919)-707-6000
Fax: (919)-212-5785
Customer Service: 1-877-368-4968

Website: www.ncdot.gov

Location:
1020 BIRCH RIDGE DRIVE
RALEIGH, NC 27610

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

**Replace Bridge No. 263 on SR 1892 (Jennings Road) over Rocky Creek,
Iredell County**

**WBS # 17BP.12.R.80
PA # 17-05-0021**

Prepared For:

**Environmental Analysis Unit
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Prepared By:

**AECOM Technical Services of North Carolina, Inc.
701 Corporate Center Drive
Raleigh, NC 27607**

Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator

Sarah Potere

November 2017

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

**Replace Bridge No. 263 on SR 1892 (Jennings Road) over Rocky Creek,
Iredell County**

WBS #: 17BP.12.R.80

PA #: 17-05-0021

Prepared For:

**Environmental Analysis Unit
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Prepared By:

**AECOM Technical Services of North Carolina, Inc.
701 Corporate Center Drive
Raleigh, NC 27607**

Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator

Sarah Potere

November 2017



**Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator
AECOM Corporation - North Carolina**

Date

**Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architectural Resources Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

AECOM Technical Services of North Carolina, Inc. (AECOM) prepared this report in November 2017 in support of the North Carolina Department of Transportation's (NCDOT) proposed replacement of Bridge No. 263 on SR 1892 (Jennings Road) over Rocky Creek in Iredell County (WBS No. 17BP.12.R.80; PA No. 17-05-0021). NCDOT conducted a preliminary investigation that identified one potentially historic resource within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that required historic architectural assessment. It requested that AECOM evaluate this resource and provide a written report that included: photographs of the resource and landscape; historic and architectural contexts (as needed); evaluation of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility; comparison to similar types of resources in the region; and carefully delineated and justified NRHP boundaries, if appropriate.

As a result of its analysis, AECOM recommends that the Jennings House and Store (ID0768) is eligible for NRHP listing. The following table identifies the resource requiring evaluation and summarizes the recommendations regarding its eligibility.

Resource Name	NC HPO Survey Site #	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation and Criteria
Jennings House and Store	ID0768	Recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A and C

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ii
I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY	1
II. HISTORIC CONTEXT	3
III. INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS.....	10
Jennings House and Store	10
IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY	33

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

AECOM prepared this report in November 2017 in support of NCDOT’s proposed replacement of Bridge No. 263 on SR 1892 (Jennings Road) over Rocky Creek in Iredell County (WBS No. 17BP.12.R.80; PA No. 17-05-0021) (Figure 1 and Figure 2). NCDOT conducted a preliminary investigation that identified one potentially historic resource within the APE that required historic architectural assessment, the Jennings House and Store (ID0768). It requested that AECOM evaluate this resource and provide a written report that included: photographs of the resource and landscape; historic and architectural contexts (as needed); evaluation of NRHP eligibility; comparison to similar types of resources in the region; and carefully delineated and justified NRHP boundaries, if appropriate.

In October 2017 AECOM evaluated the resource as required, in compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, other state and federal regulations, and NCDOT’s current *Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products* and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office’s (HPO) *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina*. As a result of its evaluation, AECOM recommends that the Jennings House and Store is eligible for NRHP listing.

AECOM senior architectural historian Marvin A. Brown and AECOM architectural historian Sarah Potere, both of whom meet the Secretary of Interior’s qualifications for architectural history (CFR 36 CFR Part 61), conducted fieldwork, researched and analyzed the resource, and drafted this report. As part of this effort, they visited, documented, and photographed the resource and conducted supplementary research. This effort included review of Iredell County deeds, GIS maps, plat maps, property and tax records; conducting research at the State Library of North Carolina; speaking with knowledgeable local residents; studying the Iredell county files of the North Carolina HPO; and conducting online historical and genealogical research.

The project’s Area of Potential Effects (APE) is located in Iredell County, North Carolina. It is depicted in Figure 2 along with the location of the Jennings House. The APE encompasses approximately ten acres, all of which the architectural historians considered as part of this report.

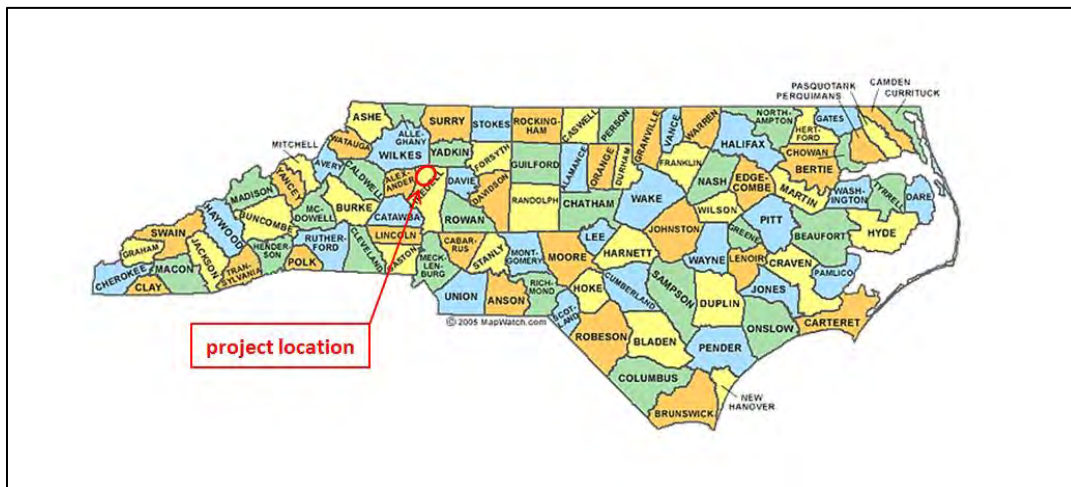


Figure 1: Project location map

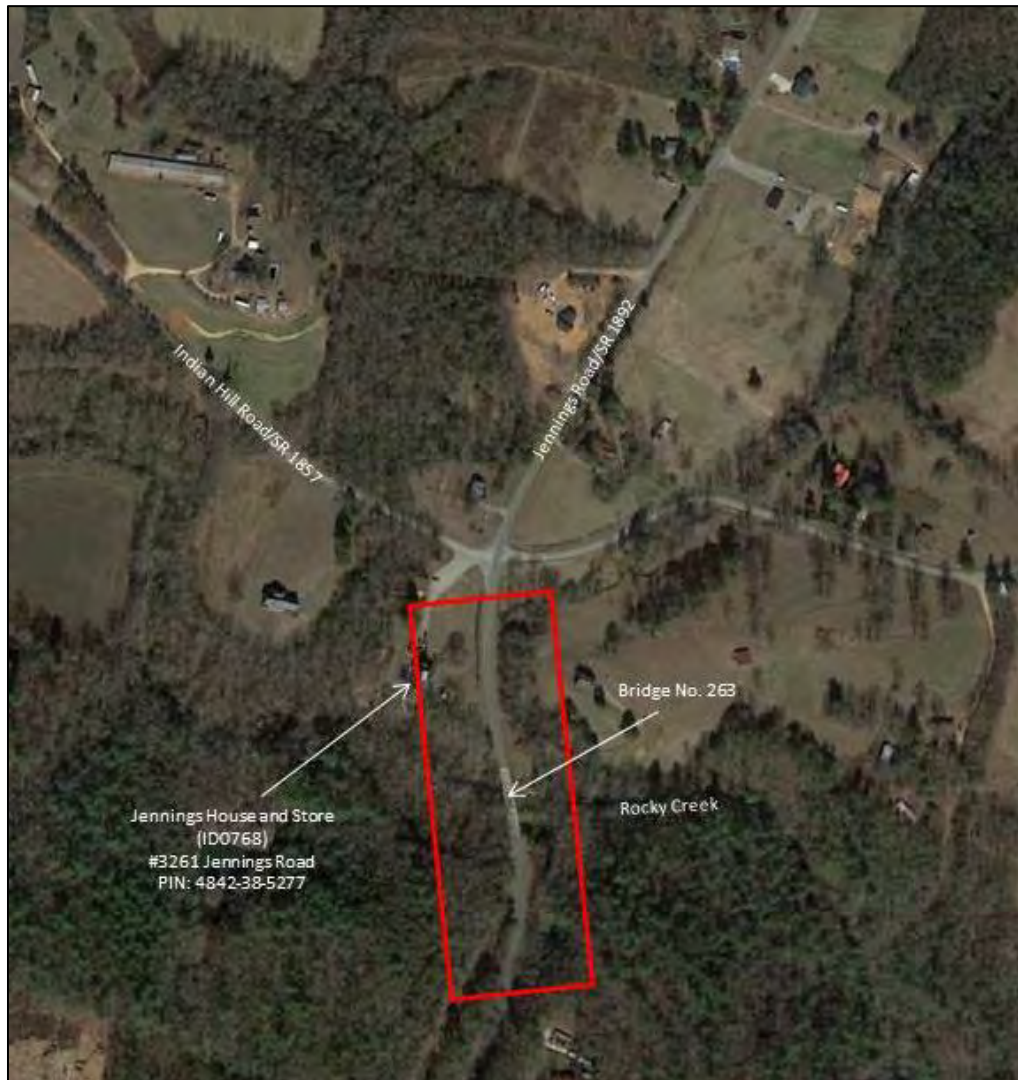


Figure 2: Area of Potential Effects (APE) (basemap source: GoogleMaps).

II. HISTORIC CONTEXT

The APE is located in Union Grove Township at the northern end of Iredell County in the small, rural community of Jennings. Situated at the intersection of SR 1892 (Jennings Rd.) and SR 1857 (Indian Hill Road), the crossroads community derives its name from the Jennings family, who have long resided in northern Iredell. Jennings sits approximately two miles to the west of the I-77 corridor, and approximately 18 miles north of Statesville.

Originally part of Rowan County, the region that would eventually become Iredell County was settled by Europeans during the late 1740s and early 1750s. These early settlers were primarily of Scots-Irish descent. In 1788, land was carved from existing Rowan County to form Iredell. The boundaries of the newly formed county fluctuated over the following 60 years. In 1793 and 1811, Iredell increased in size when portions of Burke and Wilkes counties were annexed. The county likewise decreased in size in 1815 when a portion was annexed back to Wilkes County, but then grew again in 1818 when Iredell enveloped additional land from Wilkes and Burke counties. The county's final boundary was set in 1847 when land was taken from Iredell, Wilkes, and Caldwell counties to form Alexander County (Little-Stokes 1978:1; Campbell 2004:10; Corbitt 1987:127-129) (Figure 3 and Figure 4).



Figure 3: Detail of Carey's 1814 "The State of North Carolina from the Best Authorities &c." map (source: http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalmaps/us_states/northcarolina/index2.html).



Figure 4: Detail of Mitchell’s “A new map of Nth. Carolina,” ca. 1846, showing Iredell just before the creation of Alexander County (source: <http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/106/rec/15>).

Taken two years after the county’s organization, the 1790 U.S. Census records Iredell County with a total population of 5,430 residents, 858 of whom were enslaved individuals. As remained the case well into the twentieth century, farming was the primary form of occupation for most of the county’s residents at this time (Little-Stokes 1978:2). Cotton remained king in Iredell County for the first part of the nineteenth century. The 1840 census reports that Iredell’s fields yielded 1.5 million pounds of cotton, and that its population had nearly tripled since its creation to 15,685. The 1860 census reports Iredell County with a stagnant population of 15,347, but this number is relative given Iredell had lost land and citizens during the creation of Alexander County in 1847. This last census before the Civil War reports that 4,177 of the county’s residents were enslaved. According to the U.S. Agricultural Census, the county’s economy in 1860 was still heavily centered on farming: cotton production had decreased significantly to just 200,000 pounds, but tobacco production had increased by over 100,000 pounds. In 1862, during the Civil War, J.T. Jennings purchased the land in Union Grove that would eventually be known as the “Jennings House and Store.” His father, John Jennings, had held land in Iredell since at least 1840.

Little is recorded about the early history of Iredell’s northern township of Union Grove. Local legends claim the region garnered its name from freed slaves who gathered at an arbor in a grove within the township, the arbor representing the Union. Regardless of how its name was given, Union Grove Township was officially created in 1865 (Campbell 2004). A community had existed at Union Grove prior to 1865: local newspapers refer to a post office as early as 1860 ([Statesville] *Iredell Express* November 9, 1860). However, the community does not appear to have had a school when the county laid out districts in 1857 (“Map of Iredell County school districts” 1857). The recorded population of Union Grove at the time of its first inclusion in the 1870 U.S. Census as an Iredell township was 1,029.

Located on the western side of Union Grove Township, the unincorporated community of “Jennings M[ill]s” appears on maps as early as 1882 (Figure 5). Although the Jennings Store was not opened until ca. 1886, a mill had been in operation on the Jennings property for many years (see Section 3 for further discussion).



Figure 5: Detail of “Cram's railroad & township map of Nth and Sth Carolina,” 1882 (source: <http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/536/rec/4>).

A slightly later 1891 USGS map also shows Jennings Mill[s], this time with three discernable buildings (Figure 6). Geo-spatial referencing of the current building locations does not precisely align with those on the map. Considering the map’s age, however, the alignment is extremely close and the three depicted buildings are likely the Jennings Store at the north, the Jennings House at the center, and a no-longer-extant mill at the south.

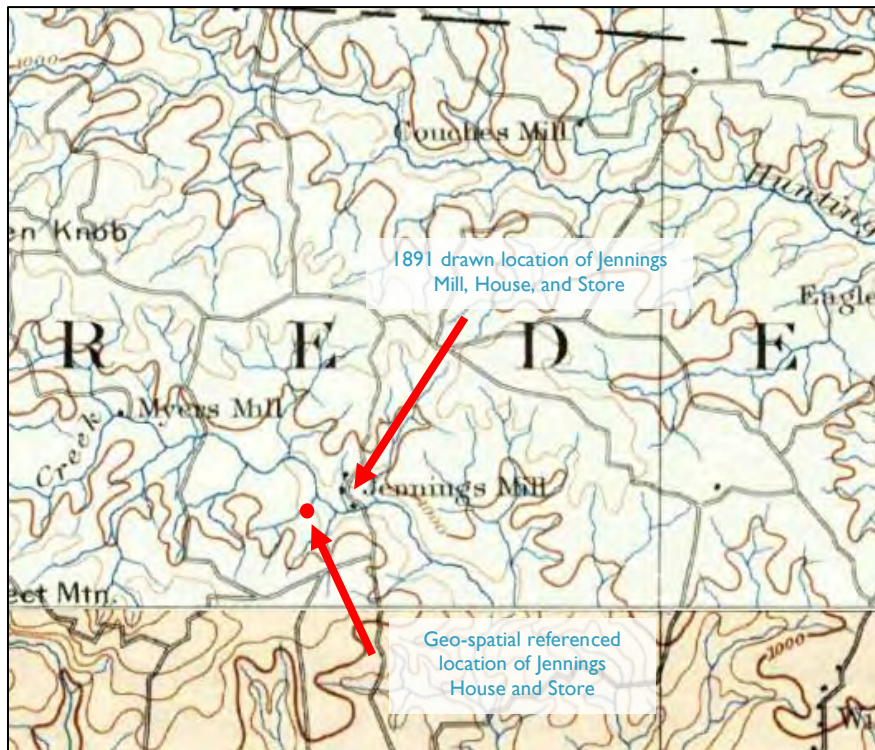


Figure 6: Detail of Yadkinville USGS Map ca. 1891 (source: <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov>).

With the turn of the nineteenth century, Iredell County followed the trends seen throughout the rest of the western Piedmont during the period. The county’s urban centers, such as Statesville and Mooresville, “made the shift from trading to manufacturing” (Little-Stokes 1978:4). This was spurred largely by the build-out of the railroad, which had arrived in the county just before the Civil War. Given its remote location at the northern part of Iredell County, Union Grove Township saw little direct impact. Like other rural areas in the state, Union Grove remained focused on agriculture and saw slow, but steady, population growth. By 1900, the township boasted a population of just 1,294 (U.S. Census).

Likely due to the small size of Union Grove, by 1910 the Jennings property had become a well-known local landmark. The crossroads community had housed the local post office since at least 1886, in addition to a store and mill. In its September 29, 1910 obituary of Rev. Thomas Jennings, the *Statesville Sentinel* writes: “The old [Jennings] homestead is one of the old land marks in North Iredell and is probably known to more people than any other place in that part of the county.”

A 1922 U.S. Rural Delivery Route map (Figure 7) shows significant growth around the APE had occurred since the drawing of the 1891 USGS map. However, as the map title suggests, the area remained rural. The U.S. Census reports Union Grove with a population of 1,394 in 1920 (U.S. Census).

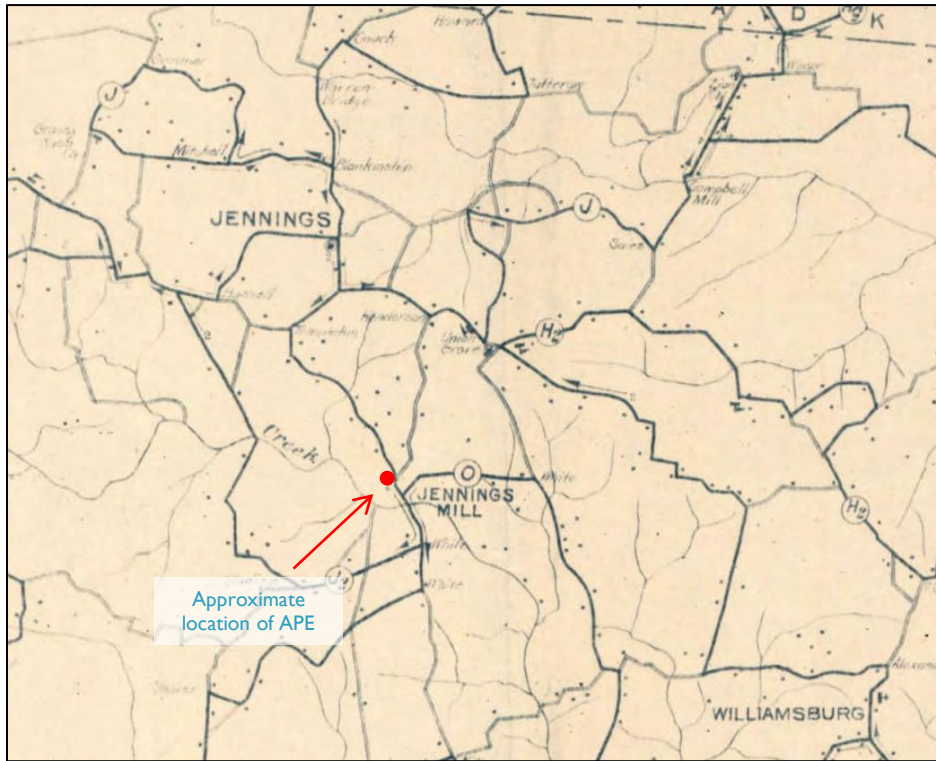


Figure 7: Detail of U.S. Post Office Department “Rural delivery routes, Iredell County, N.C.” map, ca. 1922 (source: <http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/1727/rec/18>).

Agriculture continued to drive the economy of the township and thus the community of Jennings or, alternatively, Jennings Mill. Multiple articles (Figure 8) appear throughout the 1920s and 1930s in the *Statesville Record* discussing various endeavors and best agricultural practices of the Jennings community members. Some of these indicate J.T. Jennings’ prominent position in the community.



Figure 8: Samples of newspaper articles from *The Statesville Record* from 1922 and 1932 discussing some of the agricultural happenings, and J.T. Jennings’ position within the Jennings community (*The Statesville Record*).

In 1936, an article published in the *Home Folks Community Cooperation* includes the reflections of long-time Iredell County resident and author Mike Trivette on the atmosphere of Union Grove Township in the years leading up to WWII:

Union Grove Township [is] noted for the personalities whose strength of character has been nurtured, not so much by college and university education... but trained and tempered by the moods of climate and soil... by the brooding shades of their deep forests... and mellowed by the sun-gowned warmth of their natives hills (quoted in Genealogical Society of Iredell County 1980:44).

In his observations, Trivette notes the continued importance of agriculture within the community. A 1938 State Highway Map (Figure 9) depicts the Union Grove/Jennings area just two years later. The map shows that residential growth in the township had continued along the main roads, such as SR 901, since the drawing of the 1922 postal map (Figure 7). The township still had almost no commercial enterprises: the Jennings Store was one of the few exceptions. No major changes appear to have occurred in the immediate vicinity of the APE in the 1920s and 1930s.

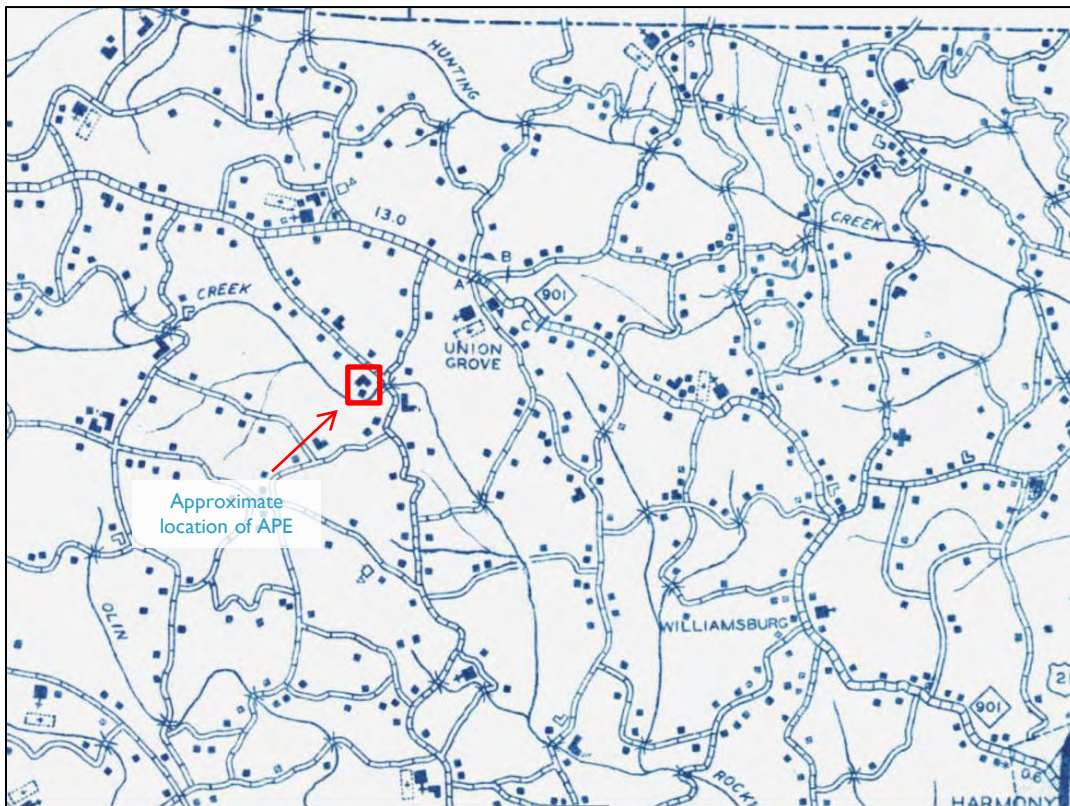


Figure 9: “Iredell County, North Carolina” State Highway and Public Works Commission map, ca. 1938 (source: <http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/524/rec/22>).

Over the course of the twentieth century, the Jennings community has retained its rural character. The 1996 USGS map shows that little development has occurred in the area over the second half of the twentieth century: the 2010 U.S. Census reported the population of Union Grove Township as only 2,170 (Figure 10). What minimal development has occurred has been limited to single-family residences. The early Jennings Store's commercial nature makes it an outlier amongst the greater Jennings community.

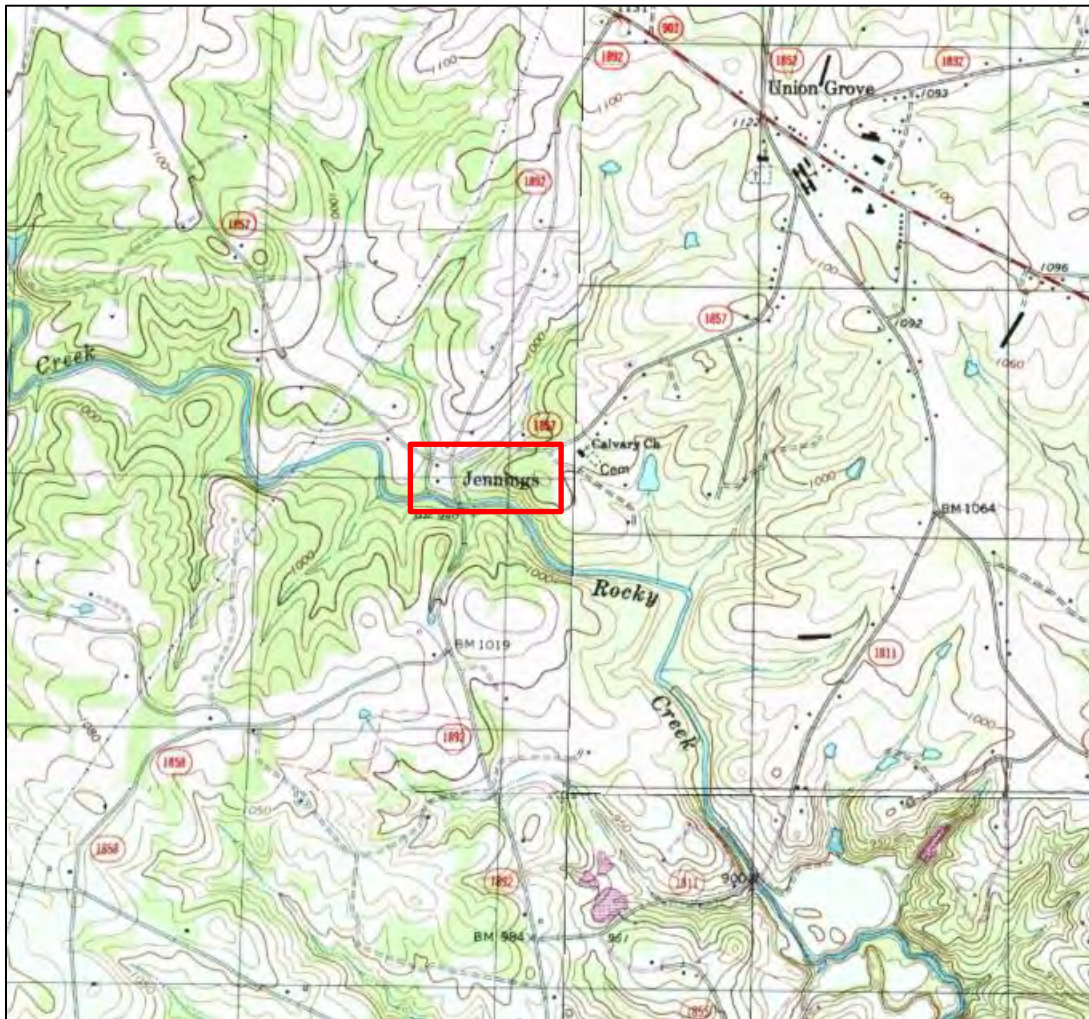


Figure 10: USGS map of Brooks Crossroads ca. 1996 (source: <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/>).

III. INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Jennings House and Store



Jennings House and Store

ID0768

3261 Jennings Road, Union Grove vicinity

PIN # 4842385277

Ca. 1889, 1910-1915

Recommended NRHP eligible under Criterion A and Criterion C.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Site

The Jennings House and Store (ID0768) sits on the eastern half of a U-shaped, 10.62-acre, rural parcel approximately 20 miles north of Statesville. At the north, the parcel is bounded by Indian Hill Road (SR 1857), to the east by Jennings Road (SR 1892), and to the south by Rocky Creek. The Jennings House and its associated secondary structures sit at the edge of a grassy clearing, on a slight hill overlooking Jennings Road. An unnamed creek running north-south cuts deep into the ground to their west. The property is accessed by a long gravel drive at the crossroads of Indian Hill and Jennings Roads. The Jennings Store stands near the driveway's opening, a short distance from the crossroads.

In addition to the house and store, the parcel holds six other resources. To the south of the house are an early-twentieth-century shed and a late-twentieth-century tree house. To the west of the house (south of the store) is a late-nineteenth/early-twentieth-century stone apple house. Located just north of the dwelling are an early/mid-twentieth-century well house and a mid-twentieth-century garage. An early/mid-twentieth-century stone retaining wall extends on a diagonal to the east of the house, from the driveway near the store out toward Jennings Road. A sloping grassy clearing runs between the wall and the road, which is elevated on fill.



Figure 11: Left, view from front porch of the Jennings Store looking south toward the Jennings House; right, view of Jennings Road looking northwest toward the Jennings House.



Figure 12: Site plan of Jennings House and Store.

Jennings House [contributing building]

The two-and-a-half-story, frame, transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style Jennings House, built around 1889, features a center-hall, double-parlor plan and stands three-bays wide by five-bays deep. The house sits atop a continuous brick foundation and is clad in replacement asbestos shingle siding which has been manufactured or painted to imitate wooden shingles. Two corbeled interior brick chimneys project through the building's hipped roof, which is covered in replacement asphalt shingles. Hipped dormers are found on the eastern, western, and southern sides of the roof. Original or early glass-balled lightning rods are found on all corners (Figure 13).

A two-story portico rises at the building's northern elevation, and frames its primary entrance. The portico is supported by full-height, wooden, octagonal posts and is capped with a pediment featuring an ornate sawn-work ventilator. The second-story balcony is bounded by turned wooden balustrades. A one-story porch extends beneath the portico and wraps around the entire house. The porch is supported by simple wooden-boxed posts that are adorned with decorative brackets on either side, and features plain square balustrades. The four corners of the porch are angled, and surmounted by unadorned pediments.



Figure 13: Top left, front (northern) elevation of Jennings House; top right, view of northeast corner of house; bottom left, side (eastern) elevation; bottom right, view of southeast corner.

According to family history, the house underwent two periods of construction. The core of the house and the front portico were likely built by Rev. Thomas Jennings about 1889. Following his death in 1910, the one-story wraparound porch was added to the house by his son, Turner Jennings. It is also likely that Turner is responsible for the slight extension of the rear (southern) side of the house and the addition of a rear dormer (Figure 13).

The building's front elevation features symmetrically aligned openings—an original paneled door flanked by sidelights, centrally placed between two one-over-one double-hung windows. The glass of these and the remainder of the house's windows suggests that they are original. Perhaps due to the addition of the rear dormer during the early 1900s, the rear (southern) elevation has no second-floor fenestration. The first floor fenestration pattern of the rear elevation mirrors that of the front of the house. Two additional doors are found on both the first floors on the eastern and western sides of the house—both off-centered between a pair of the same original one-over-one double-hung windows. Five windows are found offset on the second floor on the east and west sides. All windows are flanked with fixed shutters. The asymmetrical design of these elevations is a result of the chimney placement. Rough-cut stone stairs lead to the doors on each of the eastern, western, and southern sides. The front entrance features painted concrete stairs. The exterior of the building does not appear to have undergone any notable alterations since it was last surveyed by Ruth Little in 1978.



Figure 14: Left, rear (southern) elevation of Jennings House; right, side (western) elevation.

The Jennings House's interior retains many original elements. Original hardwood floors are visible in many rooms; others are carpeted. An original post-and-lintel Queen Anne-style mantle, likely ordered from a millwork factory, remains intact in the dining room. Downward pointing pendants cross its frieze, which is crowned by a molded shelf and pendants, and turned pilasters climb its posts. The front hall features what appear to be the dwelling's original deep-set staircase, handrail, and newel post. Original four-paneled wood doors are found throughout the house. Original door and window surrounds—formed of incised casings that meet at cornerblocks decorated with inset pinwheels—also survive throughout (Figure 15).

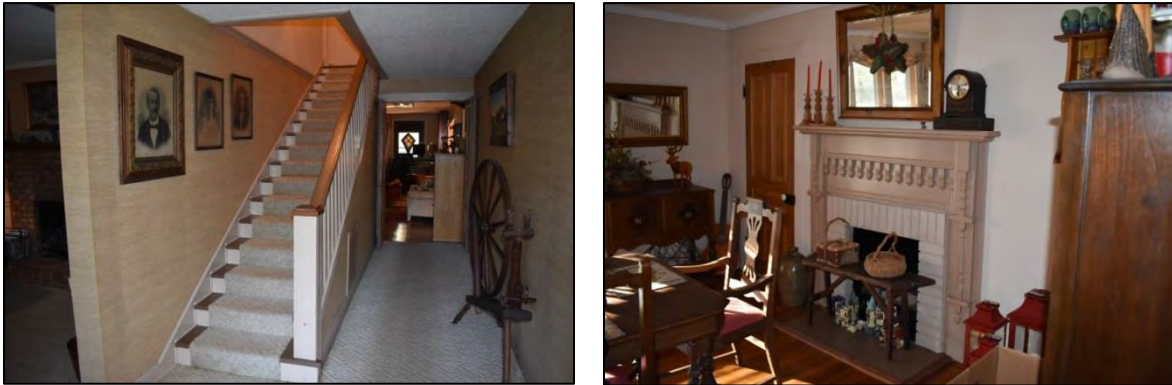


Figure 15: Left, view of stair hall, looking south from the front entry toward the back of the house; right, view of original mantel, wood floors, and paneled door in dining room;

The second-floor hall retains original flushboard walls and sidelights and a door that opens to the second story of the portico. According to Jan May, great-granddaughter of Turner Jennings, the upstairs—only part of which could be viewed—holds five bedrooms and a sewing room (May 2017).

The house is almost entirely intact. It is a contributing building to the historic property.



Figure 16: Left and center, detail views of original window and door surrounds found throughout the first and second floors of the house; right, view of original second floor door and sidelights.

Jennings Store [contributing building]

Located to the north of the house, about 200 feet southwest of the crossroads of Indian Hill and Jennings Roads, the Jennings Store is likely contemporary with the Jennings House. Local history suggests that the store was built sometime around 1889 (Little-Stokes 1987), replacing an earlier store on the property used for the first three years of the business (Figure 17).



Figure 17: Left, front (eastern) elevation of Jennings Store; right, view of northeastern corner of store.

The frame building is divided into two sections: the original, two-story, east-facing store block and a one-story wing on the south (Figure 18). The original store block is three-bays-wide and two-bays-deep. It features a parapet roof edged at the front with decorative brackets. These jigsaw brackets are stylistically similar to those of the Jennings House’s wraparound porch. The building retains its original storefront, set underneath a one-story shed-roofed porch supported by tapered, beaded, wooden columns that Little identified in 1978 as replacements. The porch spans the entire façade of the store and the one-story wing. (This suggests that the wing is original or, alternatively, that the porch was later added). The original storefront is comprised of a centrally placed doorway, which retains its original four-paneled doors, and is topped by a transom in which the name “J.T. Jennings Merchant” is painted on a glazed panel. The large-paned bands of windows that flank either side of the doors appear to be original and are trimmed with heavy, plain, wooden molding. The bottom window panes are covered with metal bars, which also appear to be original. Original six-over-six-light, double-hung windows are evenly spaced above.

Both the main store mass and the storage addition are clad in asbestos shingle siding which has been painted or manufactured to imitate wooden shake shingles. (This mirrors the siding at the house). Original weatherboard siding is visible in places on the rear (western) side of the store where asbestos shingles have fallen away.

Affixed to the south side elevation of the store is a one-story, one-bay-wide by three-bays-deep storage space that may be a later addition. This block is topped by a parapet roof and features a central doorway in which are placed two large, unadorned, wooden doors. In her 1978 survey of the building, Ruth Little noted that the wing was used as storage space and reported that it had thick walls insulated with sawdust. An elevated door is found on the eastern side of the addition, which is thought to have been

used for loading and unloading apples. The insulated walls would have allowed for long-term apple storage (Figure 18).



Figure 18: Left, view of rear (southwest corner) of Jennings Store; right, view of side (southern) elevation; center, detail view of western end of southern elevation/apple storage.

The building's interior is exceptionally intact. It retains original wooden floors and flushboard walls throughout. It further holds nearly floor-to-ceiling shelves that span most of its side walls. Two long, deep, and substantial wooden counters continue to separate the shelves and their goods from the central body of the store. An old cash register also remains in place on one of the counters. Goods of various vintage still fill the shelves (Figure 20).

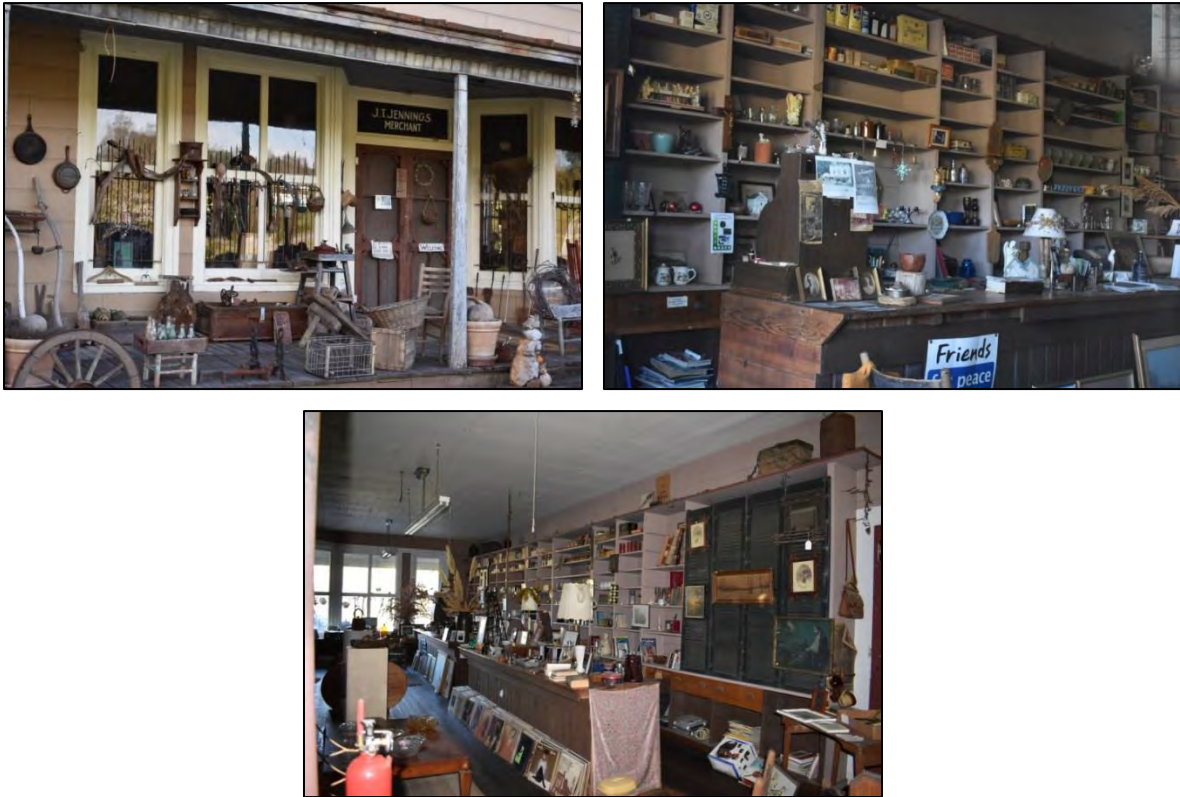


Figure 19: Left, detail view of front porch; right, interior looking (west) to back of the store; center, interior view looking (east) to front of store.

Half-height, beaded-board, partition walls in the southwest corner separate out a space that may have been used as an office. The spindles that support the shelves topping the partitions, and that form short balustrades above them, are nearly identical to those that adorn the house's dining room mantel. This indicates that much of the finish of this section of the room is original. (A picket-fence gate that serves as a door is a later addition.) A small painted sign at the rear wall that reads "Post Office, Jennings, N.C." suggests the original function of the space. A stove pipe runs above the office, out to a wood-burning stove in the body of the store. The boxy steel or iron "Huntsman" stove dates from the late twentieth century (Figure 20).



Figure 20: Left, view of partitioned office space; right, view of Huntsman wood-burning stove.

An open early-twentieth-century freight elevator is located at the center rear of the store. It runs between the basement and the first and second floors. Its substantial construction would have allowed heavy items to be moved into and out of all levels of the building (Figure 21). Painted on a heavy wooden cross-member are the words “Westbrook Elevator Company.” The elevator is not original to the store, but was likely an early addition. (The company, which operated in Danville, Virginia, was not founded until 1907 ([Danville] *Bee* April 25, 1950). The design is similar to one pictured in the Sweet’s *Catalog of Building Construction* of 1911, which was designed for “Mercantile Use.”

A rear staircase leads up from the basement to the first floor. A disconnected flight, also at the rear wall, climbs from the first floor to the second. The second story was not viewed.

The store, like the house, is almost entirely intact. It is a contributing building to the historic property.



Figure 21: Left, view of elevator sitting on ground floor; to right, view of elevator opening on first floor; center, detail view of “Westbrook Elevator Company” mark.

Garage [contributing building]

Situated directly north of the Jennings House, this small front-gabled garage is constructed of concrete-masonry-unit blocks and is rectangular in plan. Spanning only one bay, the building's gables are partially clad in beaded weatherboards and its roof in standing-seam metal. The garage likely dates from the mid-twentieth century. The garage was constructed during the historic property's period of significance and is a contributing building (Figure 22).



Figure 22: Front (northern) elevation of garage, at left; at right, north rear and west side elevations of garage with well house to right

Well house [contributing building]

Located to the north of the Jennings House, and to the east of the garage, is small, frame, hip-roofed well house supported by four boxed wooden posts. Decorative brackets, stylistically similar to those used on both the porch of the house and the parapet of the store, adorn the interior sides of the posts. Overhanging eaves protect the posts and brackets. Underneath the decorative tin-shingle-clad roof is a largely intact metal well pump over the well. Embossed on one side of the pump are the words “Manufactured by Briggs-Shaffner Company Founders and Machinists Winston-Salem N.C.” The other side of the pump bears the legend “The ‘Tise’ Improved Well Fixture.” Briggs-Shaffner was founded in Salem in 1897 as a cigarette-rolling-machine company. It expanded its product line, which by the 1920s included its improved version of the Tise well fixture. The company continues to operate in North Carolina (Briggs-Shaffner website at <http://www.bscindustrialservices.com/aboutus.html>). The well house with its early pump retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing building to the historic property (Figure 23).

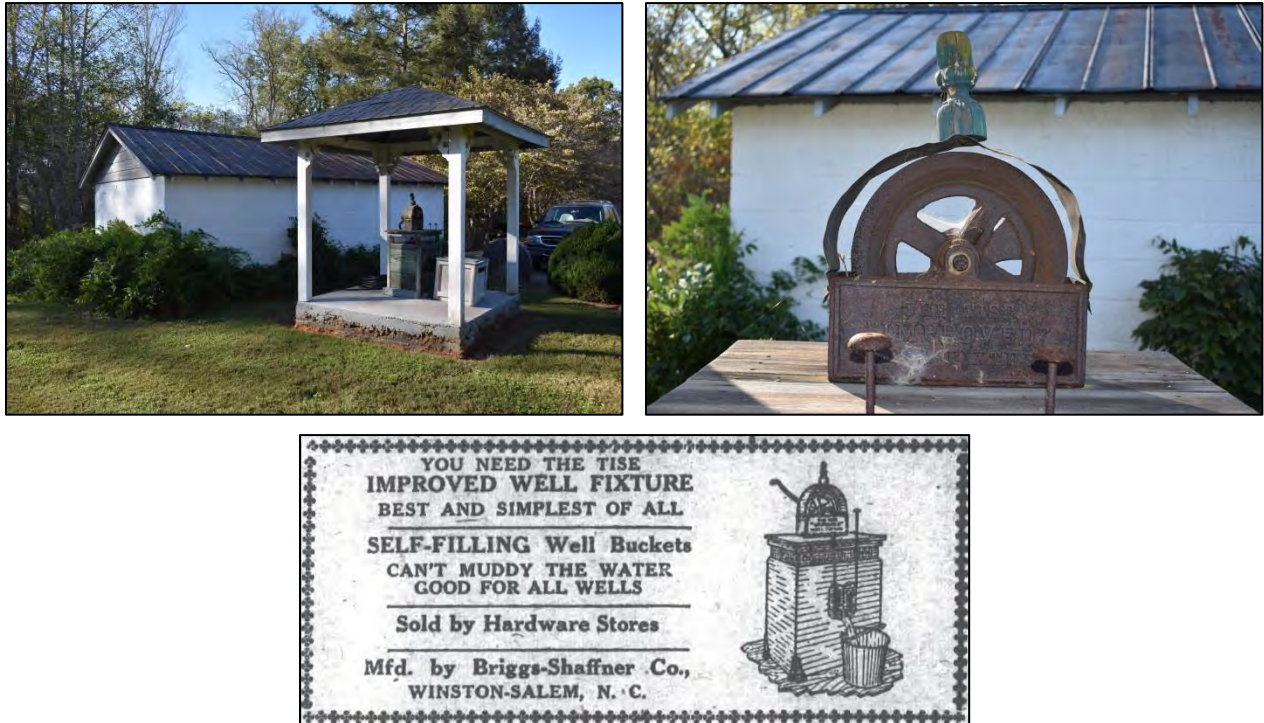


Figure 23: Left, view of well looking to northwest with garage in background; right, view of Briggs-Shaffner improved Tise well fixture; bottom, November 30, 1920 advertisement (*Tarboro Daily Southerner Daily*).

Shed [contributing building]

Situated to the north of the house, this small side-gabled frame shed is rectangular in plan and features centrally placed replacement doors on its northern (front) elevation. The building is clad in weatherboard siding, framed with wooden cornerboards, and topped with asphalt shingles. Exposed rafter tails extend from the overhanging eaves. It sits on piers and likely dates from the early twentieth century. The shed retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing building to the historic property (Figure 24).



Figure 24: Left, view of front (northern) elevation of shed; right, view of northwest side.

Tree House [non-contributing building]

This modern tree house is located to the south of the Jennings House, and is of frame construction. The building features a side-gabled roof, is clad in horizontal synthetic siding, and features multiple windows, all of which are modern snap-in sash. A modern building, the tree house does not contribute to the historic property (Figure 25).



Figure 25: View of tree house looking to southwest.

Apple House [non-contributing building]

This single-story-over-basement, stone and frame building is clad in weatherboards and features a side-gabled roof topped with standing seam metal. Historically utilized for apple storage, and now as living space, the building is built into the side of a hill, allowing for an exposed basement level on the western side. A frame, shed-roofed lean-to has been added to the eastern side of the building to allow for additional living space and the incorporation of a stone chimney for heat. Additionally, multiple windows have been cut into the western side of the building to allow for natural light. Limited interior access revealed thick stone walls, designed to keep the building cool for storage purposes. These walls were visible in the basement of the building, but have been covered with sheet rock on the first floor to allow for climate controlled living quarters. Due to its many alterations, the apple house has lost its integrity and does not contribute to the historic property (Figure 26).

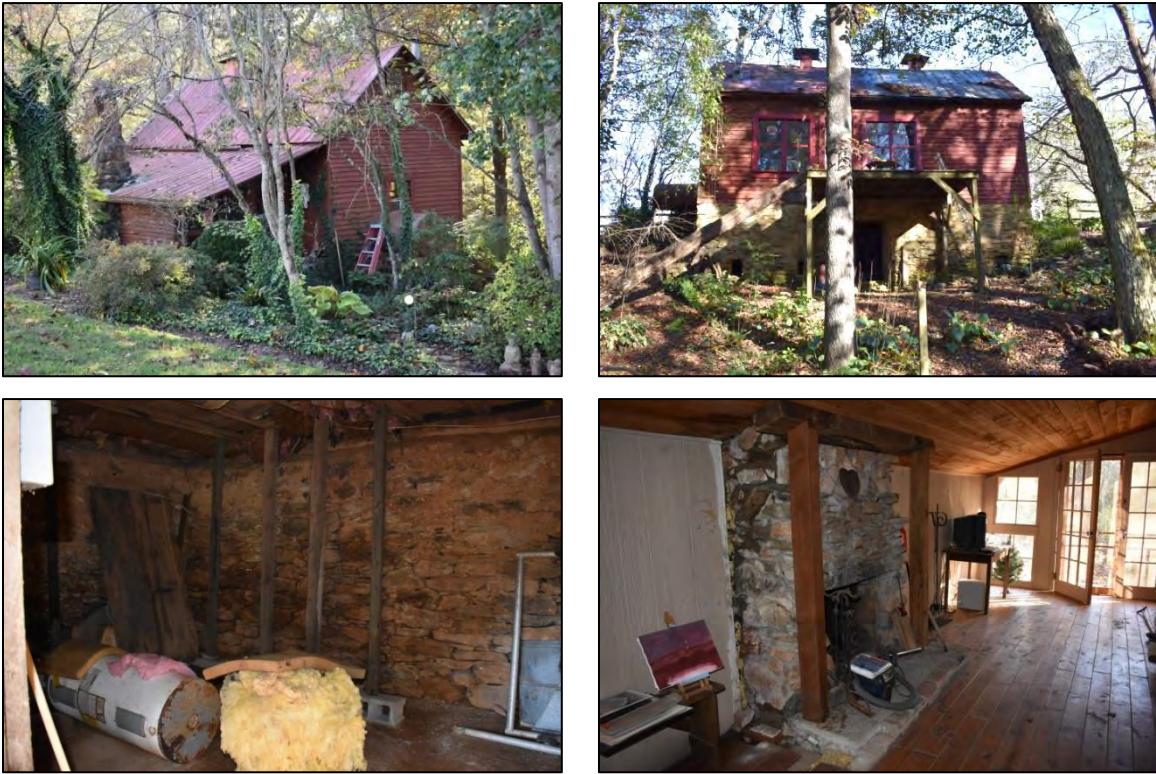


Figure 26: Top left, view of northeast corner of apple house; top right, view of western elevation; bottom left, view of basement interior, looking to northeast; bottom right, view of interior of first floor.

Retaining Wall [contributing structure]

This stone retaining wall is located to the east of the Jennings House and bisects the hill on which the house sets from east to west, running parallel with Jennings Road. The stones are rough-cut and differ from the stones utilized in the construction of the Apple House, suggesting a different period of construction. The wall is likely a late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century addition to the property and is considered a contributing resource.



Figure 27: View of retaining wall, looking to south.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The Jennings family made its debut in Iredell County sometime between 1830 and 1840, when John Jennings (1807-1885) and his wife Susannah Felts (1805-1890) moved there from Wilkes County. They settled near Hunting Creek where they raised at least nine children. By 1855 the couple's eldest son Thomas L. Jennings (1829-1910)—who would be ordained a Baptist minister around 1890—(*Statesville Sentinel* 1910) had left his parents' home. He began purchasing property of his own, located slightly south of his childhood home along the Rocky Creek. These land holdings included a grain mill previously belonging to a Jacob Crater (Genealogical Society of Iredell County 1980:285). Thomas Jennings married Sarah Campbell in 1854, and their union produced eight children, five of whom lived to adulthood. The 1860 Census reports the couple as living in Wilkes County at this time and records Thomas as a farmer with \$900 in real estate. In 1862, the couple purchased the “old Jennings Mill place” from Rev. Jennings' father which included the land on which the Jennings House and Store currently sit (*Statesville Sentinel* 1910).

Sources indicate that the Jennings House and Store land had previously belonged to a Methodist minister from Union Grove by the name of Rev. Quinton Holton. In order to supplement his minister's salary, Holton and his family started the first store in Jennings around 1850 (Evans 1976). The Holton's are said to have lived in a log cabin approximately one-quarter-mile east of the current Jennings Store site. The Holton's store, in turn, is said to have sat near the location of the current Jennings House. Holton additionally had a mill on Rocky Creek (*Iredell Neighbors* 1988). The 1850 census reports Holton as living in Iredell County with his family, but moving to Lincolnton by 1860. This suggests John Jennings acquired Holton's property, including the store and a mill, less than 10 years before selling it to his son (*Statesville Daily Record* 1951).

Shortly after Thomas purchased the store property from his father, he enlisted in North Carolina's 52nd Infantry Regiment, Company K. His service in the Confederate Army was short-lived, however, as he was released after just eight months of service. According to his obituary in the *Statesville Sentinel*:

... under the law at that time, public millers were exempted from military duty and he returned to the [former Holton] mill and operated it during the remainder of the war (*Statesville Sentinel* 1910).

The 1870 census identified Jennings as a farmer boasting a relatively modest wealth of \$1,100 in real estate and \$350 in personal estate. At this time, the household was wealthy enough to employ a housekeeper and house her two children.

Around 1886, Thomas went into business with J.E. Myers. It is likely the current Jennings Store was constructed about three years later, and the Jennings House followed shortly thereafter (the construction of the Jennings House likely prompted the demolition of the old Holton store). The partnership between Jennings and Myers ended after just three years. Thomas continued to operate the business alone until his son, James “Turner” Jennings (1872-1956), joined as a partner in 1894 (*Statesville Sentinel* 1910).

For well over 60 years, Turner Jennings, with the support of his wife, Dovie Huie Jennings (1875-1943) and their 10 children, operated Jennings General Store. The Genealogical Society of Iredell County's *The Heritage of Iredell County* (1980:285) describes the store as follows:

Jennings Store sold a large stock of goods, including food items, staples, clothing, piece goods, shoes, boots, household furnishings, hardware and fertilizer, feed and seed, patent medicines, and even caskets and mortuary supplies. When automobiles became plentiful, gas, oil and automotive supplies were sold. Customers often brought chickens, eggs, produce, herbs and medicinal plants and animal hides to be traded for goods and sold in the store.

By the turn of the nineteenth century, the Jennings Store and its owners had gained such prominence within Union Grove Township that the immediate vicinity surrounding the store became known as “Jennings” or “Jennings Mill.” The crossroads community is labeled as such on multiple maps of Iredell County throughout the twentieth century. Some of this notoriety is due to the store’s housing of a post office from the time Rev. Jennings opened it until 1932—with the exception of the period between 1916 and 1923 (Genealogical Society of Iredell County 1980:285).

At the time of his death, Reverend Jennings still lived in the home that he had earlier constructed for his family. In his last will and testament, he left to his son, Turner:

... the tract of land on which I now live and known as the Home and Mill Tract. I also give and devise to my said son J. Turner Jennings all of my lands adjoining said Home and Mill Tract, except the land known as the Templeton Mill (Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Jennings 1907, found at ancestry.com).

After the death of his father, Turner and his large family moved into the old family homestead. The house was changed somewhat at this time. Turner added a dormer and apparently altered the second story at the rear. He also added the wraparound porch. The house that stands today looks much like it did after he completed his renovations. Turner is also thought to have made improvements to the store building around this time. He installed the freight elevator and possibly added the apple storage wing.

In the years following the death of Reverend Jennings, Turner continued to expand upon the lucrative business ventures left to him by his father. Between 1913 and 1914, Turner is said to have built a saw mill and new grain mill. He additionally constructed a dam across the Rocky Creek to supply power to both his newly renovated house and store, in addition to a newly constructed cotton gin.

During his 1936 reflections on Union Grove Township, Mike Trivette wrote:

To me Jennings was a most picturesque spot... another one of those self-sustaining communities, where one might live the life of a country squire in the fullness and dignity of life. There was a beautiful home of Mr. Jennings... his large well stocked store... his cotton gin... [a] power plant operated by overshot water wheels that were fed from a concrete dam (Genealogical Society of Iredell County 1980:44).

All of these resources increased traffic to the Jennings property (Genealogical Society of Iredell County 1980). In a 1974 interview, Lois Jennings (one of Turner’s children, who would take over the store following her father’s death) described the store as a “gathering place” and “a stopping point for travelers between Wilkesboro and Statesville” (*Statesville Record and Landmark* 1974). This claim was further elaborated upon in *The Heritage of Iredell County*:

...the store was a ‘gathering place’ as people brought cotton to be ginned, stayed to trade, visit, pick up mail, and to swap news (Genealogical Society of Iredell County 1980:285).

At the time of his death in 1956, the *Statesville Record and Landmark* described Turner as man who wore many hats, reporting that he was:

... a general merchant at Jennings for 65 years, and also a miller, cotton ginner and funeral director. He served as chairman of Iredell County School Board and was county surveyor for 25 years (*Statesville Record and Landmark* 1956).



Figure 28: Turner Jennings date unknown (image courtesy of *The Heritage of Iredell County*, 1980).

Following Turner’s death, his land was divided amongst his children and subsequently sold. The store was taken over by his daughter, Lois Jennings. In addition to her role as store owner, Lois taught school in Union Grove for 22 years. She never married. After her death in 1976, interest in the store and house was divided amongst Turner Jennings’ remaining children, and the property eventually came into the hands of his great- grandson, Jack Creasy (grandson of Lois’ twin sister, Ruth). The store and home remain under the ownership of Jack and his wife, Gretchel. The store continued to operate until mid-2016. At the time of its closure, the establishment had shifted its role as a general merchandiser to serving as a gallery/store for local craftsman and artists.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

Only two comparable extant examples of rural Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style houses were identified in Iredell County during the course of this survey. The Gus Raymer House (ID0815) was constructed around 1895 for the Raymer family. In her county architectural history, Little describes Raymer’s dwelling as “one of the grandest Victorian houses in southwest Iredell, with an unusual 1 story porch which continues completely around the house” (Little-Stokes 1978). Like the Jennings House, the Raymer House retains many original features such as interior corbeled chimneys, windows

and window surrounds, and a pedimented front portico with ornamental brackets. Unlike the Jennings House, the porch has lost a number of original posts, and most of its balustrades have been removed from its side elevations. It is additionally clad in vinyl siding (Figure 29). Overall, though, the house appears to remain largely intact.

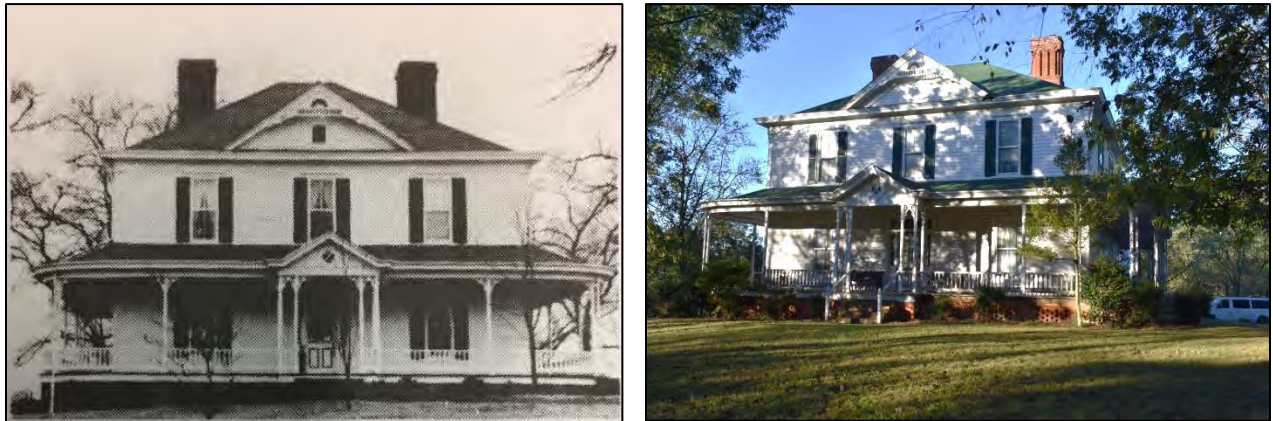


Figure 29: Left, Gus Raymer House (ID0815), 423 Eufola Road Statesville, ca. 1978 (photographer: Ruth Little; source: *An Inventory of Historic Architecture Iredell County, N.C.*); right, Raymer House, 2017.

The ca. 1910 Pinkney Alexander Shinn House (ID0840), another rural transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-story dwelling located in the southern part of the county was surveyed in 2010 as part of an NCDOT I-40/I-77 improvement project. In her historic resources survey report, Heather Fearnbach (2010) describes it as follows:

The one-and-one-half story frame dwelling has a high hipped roof with a large, pedimented, central dormer on the front slope flanked by cross-gable bays. The gables retain ornate sawn-work and spindle bargeboards and pointed-arch window openings, but the upper story's windows have been replaced. Original two-over-two sash windows light the first story. A wide porch supported by turned posts spanned by a turned balustrade wraps around the façade and north elevation and a one-story gabled wing extends from the east (rear) elevation. The Shinn House has been sheathed with vinyl German siding on the first story and vinyl shakes in the gables since it was photographed in 1977.



Figure 30: Pinkney Alexander Shinn House (ID0840), 816 Shinnville Road Mooresville, 2017.

Like the Jennings House, comparable examples of large country stores were difficult to identify. No examples were found in Iredell County. However, one was identified in neighboring Rowan County. A 1999 survey of the ca. 1929 J.W. Honeycutt Store (RW0992) recommended the building as NRHP eligible and described it as follows:

The two-story, brick building has a stepped parapet, front gable roof with exposed rafters, and an original storefront. The recessed entrance features double-leaf, wood, and glass doors with original screened doors surmounted by a transom, and flanked by fixed sash windows. The entrance is covered by a metal, shed roof porch supported by cedar log posts. Double-hung windows are found on the second floor and on the rear elevation... the side elevations have no window openings...the interior has undergone some alteration including the removal of the pressed tin ceiling. However, the open plan, wooden piers, plaster walls, and concrete and hardwood floors are intact (J.W. Honeycutt Store (RW0992), SHPO).

The store ceased operating around 1960 and appears to be used only for storage. Despite this lengthy period of inactivity, it appears to retain good structural integrity. Unlike the Jennings Store, no known house is associated with the building.



Figure 31: J.W. Honeycutt Store (RW0992) 14025 US 52, Gold Hill, 2017

Located on the outskirts of the small community of China Grove, the Patterson Manufacturing Company Building (RW0792) dates to about 1881 and is similar in overall design and form to the Jennings Store. It stands, however, in a small town rather than a rural location and is built of brick rather than frame. *The Architecture of Rowan County* (Hood 1983:222) describes it as follows:

The pair of two story brick buildings were built at different times; however, the projecting cornice was repeated across the later building creating a unified façade...The first story of the southern-most building has an off-center entrance flanked by display windows and surmounted by a wide frieze band. Inside a stair rises to the second story which was also used for selling. An open well, protected by a balustrade visually connected the two floors. The building to the north features pairs of doors flanked by windows on the first story with a four-bay division on the second story.

The buildings remain occupied and operate today as Goodman Farm Supply.



Figure 32: Patterson Manufacturing Company Building (RW0792), 338 N. Main Street, China Grove, 2017

A survey of rural stores in Burke, Caldwell, Cleveland, McDowell, Rutherford counties—close neighbors of Iredell County—completed by Heather Fearnbach in 2012 provides further examples of surviving rural stores in North Carolina’s Piedmont region. Of the 54 stores assessed in the survey, only five are one-and-one-half or two stories tall. Three are comparable to the Jennings Store.

Gold’s Store, located in the tiny community of Polkville in Cleveland County, was built ca. 1908 and operated as a general store until the mid to late 1970s. Fearnbach (2012:50) describes the store as follows:

This two- story, front-gable-roof, weatherboarded store is distinguished by a stepped-parapet façade and a full-width, hip-roofed front porch supported by chamfered posts on a replacement poured concrete floor. Two double-leave paneled doors with transoms provide access to the north and south rooms and four large four-over-four sash windows illuminate the first-floor interior. Two six-over-six sash second-story windows, partially covered with metal panels, flank a central metal-sheathed window.



Figure 33: Gold's Store (CL0408) 3700 Polkville Road, Polkville, ca. 2012 (photographer: Heather Fearnbach).

The Connelly and McGalliard Stores were built between about 1890 and 1910 in Burke County. Although they currently sit on Main Street in Connelly Springs, both buildings have been relocated multiple times. According to Fearnbach (2012:11):

Large window openings and stepped-parapet facades characterize both frame stores. The north building is larger due to the one-story shed wing that extends from its north elevation. A double-leaf paneled door on the façade provides access to the wing, while the building's recessed main entrance encompasses a tall, double-leaf, glazed door with a short paneled base. Tall, narrow, plate glass windows flank the door and two large, multi-pane, fixed sash windows complete the storefront. Replacement six-over-six double-hung sash pierce the façade's second story and the secondary elevations.



Figure 34: Connelly and McGalliard Stores (BK0385) 6527 Main Circle Street, Connelly Springs, ca. 2012 (photographer: Heather Fearnbach).

In the overview of her research Fearnbach observes the following characteristics of rural stores in the Piedmont (Fearnbach 2012:6):

Many proprietors were enterprising farmers seeking to supplement their income. They typically resided near their stores in order to protect their merchandise and monitor customer traffic while completing other tasks... Successful store owners often were, or became, community leaders given their economic and social statuses and relationship-building skills... Store operation required daily attention and was usually a multi-generational family affair.

All of these characteristics hold true for the Jennings House and Store. Both Turner and his father before him were farmers first and utilized their store to supplement their income; they made their home within close proximity to the store; they were leaders within the Jennings/Union Grove communities; and their store served as a primary gathering place for local residents. No question exists that the business was a family affair, making it a quintessential example of a rural store complex.

Jennings House and Store embodies these characteristics better than any example found in Iredell or Rowan counties, and appears to be a more intact example than most if not all of the stores contained in Fearnbach's survey. As it is such an excellent and intact example, the Jennings House and Store is recommended as eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The minimally altered Jennings House with its unique wraparound porch, original window and door surrounds, and whimsical exterior sawn-work details is an excellent rural example of the transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style of architecture popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Jennings Store, in turn—with its superbly intact store interior, original storefront, and bracketed parapet roof—is an excellent surviving example of rural commercial architecture. The two buildings, and their associated outbuildings, are additionally recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A in the area of Commerce due to their contributions to the tangible commercial history of Iredell County. It is recommended that the Jennings House and Store is eligible at the local level of significance. The period of significance for the house, store, and other associated buildings spans from the store's construction in 1889 to the store's official closure as a general store in 1981.

The Jennings House and Store property is not associated with any significant historical person and is therefore not eligible for listing under Criterion B. Reverend Thomas and Turner Jennings were notable members of their local community, but do not meet the high standard for "persons significant in our past" under the Criterion. As neither the house nor store are likely to yield important historical information on the basis of their appearance or construction, the Jennings House and Store property is not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

JENNINGS HOUSE AND STORE		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Both the house and store stand on the location where they were built
Design	Medium to High	Both the house and store retain original arrangement of spaces, fenestration patterns, and ornament; some loss of exterior surface materials
Setting	High	Both house and store retain relationship to remaining outbuildings and nearby watercourses; setting remains largely rural
Materials	Medium to High	Both house and store retain most other original and early material features, including doors, surrounds, sash, porches, shelves, counters, and other woodwork; siding and roof materials are later additions
Workmanship	Medium to High	Both the house and store retain many of their original and early features and the workmanship of these features
Feeling	High	Retains high degree of Location and Setting and medium to high integrity of Design, Materials, and Workmanship; thereby retains high degree of Feeling
Association	High	Retains high degree of Location and Setting and medium to high integrity of Design, Materials, and Workmanship; thereby retains high degree of Association

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPOSED BOUNDARY

The recommended boundary of the Jennings House and Store encompasses approximately one-half of the 10.62-acre tax parcel on which the resource sits. The recommended northern boundary for the resource is consistent with the northern boundary of the parcel, abutting the NCDOT right-of-way along Indian Hill Road. The recommended eastern boundary borders the NCDOT right-of-way along Jennings Road. Given the elevated design of Jennings Road, the right-of-way on the eastern side begins at the bottom of the sloped ditch which appears to be partially maintained by the property owners. The recommended southern border is consistent with the parcel’s southern boundary, and extends to the northern bank of Rocky Creek. The proposed western boundary bisects the Jennings parcel, running along the western side of the woods separating the Jennings House and Store from the neighboring parcel. This boundary provides for the exclusion of a newer house and a clearing which occupy the adjoining lot. This secondary lot was cut from the larger earlier Jennings parcel. The western boundary also excludes woodland and an open clearing that are no longer closely associated with the house and store (Figure 35).



Figure 35: Proposed NRHP Boundary.

IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Campbell, Sandra Douglas

2004 *Iredell County North Carolina, A Brief History*. The History Press, Charleston, SC.

Corbitt, David Leroy

1987 *The Formation of the North Carolina Counties 1663-1943*. North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh. NC.

Cram, George F.

1882 "North Carolina." George F. Cram, Chicago, IL. Electronic resource accessed October 2017 available at <http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/536/rec/4>.

Evans, Virginia Fraser

1976 *Iredell County Landmarks: A Pictorial History of Iredell County*. Iredell County American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, 1982.

Genealogical Society of Iredell County

1980 *The Heritage of Iredell County 1980*. Genealogical Society of Iredell County, Statesville, NC.

Hood, Davyd Foard

1983 *The Architecture of Rowan County: A Catalogue and History of Surviving 18th, 19th, and Early 20th Century Structures*. Glover Printing Inc., Raleigh, NC.

Iredell Neighbors

1988 "Jennings County Store Lasted Nearly A Century." October 23, 1988

Keever, Homer M.

1976 *Iredell, Piedmont County*. Brady Print Co. Statesville, NC.

Last Will and Testament, Thomas L. Jennings. August 15, 1907. Electronic resource accessed October

2017 and available at https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=9061&h=2205983&tid=&pid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=jie1282&_phstart=successSource.

Lewis, Samuel

1795 "The State of North Carolina from the best Authorities &c." Electronic resource accessed October 2017 available at http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalmaps/us_states/northcarolina/index2.html.

Little-Stokes, Ruth

1978 *An Inventory of Historic Architecture: Iredell County North Carolina*. North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC.

"Map of Iredell County school districts."

1857 Electronic resource accessed October 2017 and available at <http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/597/rec/3>.

May, Jan

2017 Personal communication with Jan May, granddaughter of James Turner Jennings, October 16, 2017.

Mitchell, S. Augustus

1846 "A New Map of North Carolina." S. Augustus Mitchell, Philadelphia, PA. Electronic resource accessed October 2017 available at http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalmaps/us_states/northcarolina/.

North Carolina Collection

1857 "Map of Iredell County school districts." Electronic resource accessed October 2017 available at <http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/597/rec/3>.

North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission

1938 "Iredell County, North Carolina (State Highway and Public Works Commission)." Electronic resource accessed October 2017 available at <http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/524/rec/22>.

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

n.d. J.W. Honeycutt Store (RW0992) survey file. Located at the North Carolina SHPO, Raleigh.

Statesville Daily Record

1951 "Fralely Was Union Grove Leader Until Unionists Drove Him Away." September 20, 1951.

Statesville Iredell Express

1860 "Post Offices." November 9, 1860.

Statesville Record and Landmark

1956 "Jas. T. Jennings Taken in Death." April 20, 1956.

Statesville Sentinel

1910 "Death of Rev. T. L. Turner." September 29, 1910.

Sweet's

1911 *Catalog of Building Construction*. The Architectural Record Co., New York.

United States Census.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1891 Yadkinville, NC (1891 edition)

1893 Statesville, NC (1893 edition)

1996 Brooks Crossroads, NC (2000 edition)

United States Post Office Department

1922 “Rural Delivery Routes, Iredell County, N.C.” Electronic resource accessed October 2017
available at <http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/1727/rec/18>.