

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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper  
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

April 27, 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, Replacement of Bridge 221 on SR 1507 over  
Curl Tail Creek, R-5820, PA 17-08-0024, Stanly County, ER 18-0630

Thank you for your March 19, 2018, memorandum transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and concur that the J. Henry and Amelia Arey House (ST0905) and the William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm (ST0906) are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to lack of integrity outlined in the report.

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](mailto: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](mailto:mfurr@ncdot.gov)

Received: 03/27/2018  
State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER  
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III  
SECRETARY

**ER 18-0630**

March 19, 2018

Due -- 4/19/18

MEMORANDUM

H- E. R. Lichers  
4/12/18

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

**FROM:** Kate Husband  
Architectural Historian  
NCDOT Division of Highways

**SUBJECT:** PA No. 17-08-0024, Replace Bridge No. 221 on SR 1507 (Gold Branch Road) over Curl Tail Creek, Stanly County

Enclosed please find the Historic Structures Survey Report, survey site database, and additional materials for the above referenced project for your review and comment per 36CFR.800. 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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Location:  
1020 BIRCH RIDGE RD  
RALIEGH NC 27610

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**HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT**

**REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 221 ON S.R. 1507 (GOLD BRANCH ROAD) OVER CURL TAIL CREEK  
STANLY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**TIP No. R-5820  
WBS No. 45773.3.1  
Limited Services Contract No. 7000016411**

**Prepared by:**

**Frances Alexander, Project Manager  
Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.  
2228 Winter Street  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28205**

**Prepared for:**

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

**March 15, 2018**

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**March 15, 2018**

**MATTSON, ALEXANDER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.**

*Frances P. Alexander*

**March 15, 2018**

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**Frances P. Alexander, M.A.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**North Carolina Department of Transportation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is replacing Bridge No. 221 on S.R. 1507 (Gold Branch Road) over Curl Tail Creek in Stanly County. NCDOT architectural historians conducted a reconnaissance-level review of the area of potential effects (APE) and identified two individual properties that require intensive-level investigation to determine National Register eligibility. This report contains the eligibility evaluations for these two resources. The project location is depicted in **Figure 1**, and the APE is shown in **Figure 2**.

This architectural resources investigation consisted of background research into the historical and architectural development of the study area and a field survey of the APE. The principal investigators surveyed the entire APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes to the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE for this project extends seventy-five (75) feet in each direction from the center line of Gold Branch Road and 350 feet from each end of the existing bridge. The APE also extends 100 feet into both Bell Road and Deese Street, two roads that intersect Gold Branch Road on either side of Curl Tail Creek.

In-depth field investigations of the two properties were undertaken in January 2018. Neither of the two had been surveyed previously. The intensive-level evaluations contained within this report recommend neither the J. Henry and Amelia Arey House (ST905) or the William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm (ST906) for National Register eligibility (**Table 1**).

**Table 1**

<b>Property Name</b>	<b>PIN</b>	<b>Survey Site Number</b>	<b>Eligibility Recommendation</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
J. Henry and Amelia Arey House	662304906346	ST905	Not Eligible	N/A
William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm	662202995325	ST906	Not Eligible	N/A

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## I. INTRODUCTION

This eligibility report was prepared in conjunction with the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) project entitled, *Replace Bridge No. 221 on S.R. 1507 (Gold Branch Road) over Curl Tail Creek*. The TIP No. is B-5820, and the WBS No. is 45773.3.1. As shown in **Figure 1**, the project is located in Stanly County.

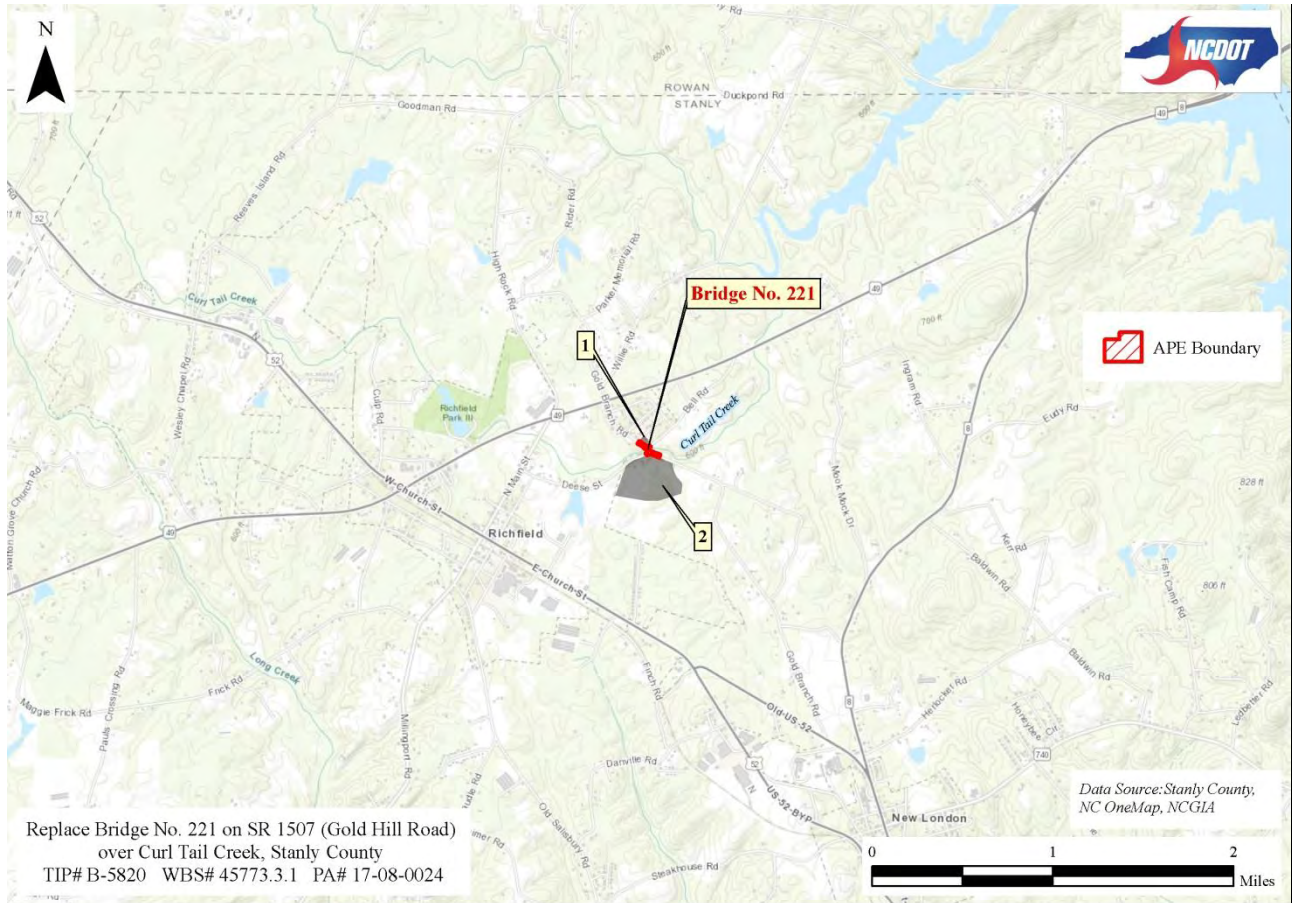
The area of potential effects (APE) for this road improvement project extends seventy-five (75) feet in each direction from the center line of Gold Branch Road and 350 feet from each end of the existing bridge. The APE also extends 100 feet into Bell Road and Deese Street, two roads that intersect Gold Branch Road on either side of Curl Tail Creek. Two individual resources—the J. Henry and Amelia Arey House (ST905) and the William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm (ST906)—were the only resource within the APE that warranted intensive-level investigation (**Table 1**). Neither of the two had been surveyed previously. The properties are shown on the APE map (**Figure 2**).

This investigation was conducted to evaluate the resources for National Register eligibility. The current evaluation of eligibility report is part of the environmental studies undertaken by NCDOT and is on file at NCDOT, Raleigh, North Carolina. This documentation complies with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800), the National Register criteria set forth in 36 CFR 61, and NCDOT's current *Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products*. The report also complies with the *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina* established by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (HPO). Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects on properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office a reasonable opportunity to comment.

The eligibility evaluation consisted of research into the history and architecture of the study area and a field survey of the properties. For the research phase, the principal investigators examined both primary and secondary sources which included deeds, National Register nominations, the HPO survey files for Stanly County, federal census schedules, and the publication, *Stanly County: Architectural Legacy of a Rural North Carolina County*, written by historian, Donna Dodenhoff, for the Albemarle-Stanly County Historic Preservation Commission in 1992. In developing the architectural context for this project, the principal investigators also conducted windshield surveys of rural Stanly County to identify properties that are comparable to the two resources being evaluated in this report.

Field work took place in January 2018. The resources, along with any outbuildings and landscape features on the sites, were examined and documented with photographs to assess the current level of integrity. The current tax parcels for the individual properties are shown on the site plans associated with the evaluations (**Figures 3-5**).

**Figure 1**  
**Project Location Map**





**Figure 2**  
**Area of Potential Effects (APE) Map**





## II. PROPERTY EVALUATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

**No. 1 J. Henry and Amelia Arey House (ST905)  
(PIN 662304906346)  
401 Gold Branch Road  
Richfield, Stanly County**

Date of Construction: ca. 1885  
Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible



**Figure 3. J. Henry and Amelia Arey House Site Plan**

Key:

- |          |                               |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| 1. House | 4. Equipment Storage Building |
| 2. Well  | 5. Wood Shed                  |
| 3. Shed  | 6. Springhouse                |

Source: Stanly County Tax Map

## Physical Description

The J. Henry and Amelia Arey House is situated on the northeastern outskirts of Richfield in northern Stanly County. The dwelling occupies a subdivided, 1.35-acre tract on Gold Branch Road, just north of Curl Tail Creek. The property is bounded to the north by Summer Street, and Bell Street defines the southern limits of the tax parcel. The late-nineteenth-century house is now surrounded by modern construction in a small residential subdivision, but the general vicinity, with rolling fields and woodland, retains its historically agrarian feeling. The property has modern landscaping with open lawns and few trees. The site includes four outbuildings and a well. All but one are either heavily altered or modern. Only a fieldstone springhouse remains intact.



J. Henry and Amelia Arey House, Overall View, Looking Northwest Along Gold Branch Road.





J. Henry and Amelia Arey House, Overall View, Looking Northwest from Intersection of Gold Branch and Bell Roads.

This two-story, frame dwelling is a variation on the picturesque L-plan houses that became popular after the Civil War. In this conservative interpretation, the wing that gives the house its L-shaped form extends to the rear, in the traditional fashion, rather than to the front. Typically, the cross-gable wing extended out from the façade, suggesting the irregular massing that often characterized picturesque designs. Here, in the Arey example, the façade keeps its traditional I-house appearance with only the cross-gable roof implying a front wing. The dwelling also has a one-story rear ell extending from the two-story rear wing as well as an original rear shed. Later additions include an addition to the rear shed, what was probably the enclosure of a rear ell porch, and a modern sunroom off the rear ell. The additions have all been vinyl sided.

The house has a symmetrical, three-bay façade, molded box eaves, gable returns, flat cornice boards, and a fieldstone, exterior-end chimney with a brick stack. An interior brick chimney is modern. The house retains its German siding and one six-over-six sash window, but the remaining windows are all vinyl-sash replacements. The hip-roofed front porch retains its turned posts, and the picturesque front door, with two round-arched windows above two panels, is original. A pointed-arch vent is found under the front gable. A small, front-gable porch on the side (north) elevation has original tongue-and-groove siding under the gable and original box piers, but the lattice siding and French door are both modern. The brick foundation appears to have been added probably in the postwar era.



J. Henry and Amelia Arey House, Façade (West Elevation), Looking Northeast.



J. Henry and Amelia Arey House, Façade (West Elevation), Looking East.





J. Henry and Amelia Arey House, Side (North) Elevation of Two-Story Wing (Right), Rear Ell, and Modern Sunroom (Left), Looking Southeast.



J. Henry and Amelia Arey House, Rear (East) Elevation, Rear Wing, Rear Shed, Rear Ell, Modern Sunroom, Enclosed Rear Ell Porch, and Shed Addition, Looking West.





J. Henry and Amelia Arey House, Side (South) Elevation, Rear Shed and Addition, Looking North.

The interior of the house has been heavily altered. The house originally had a center-hall plan, but a wall has been removed so that the front door now opens into a larger living room on the north side of the house that also contains the staircase. In the other front room (on the south side of the house), the wall between the main block and the rear shed has been opened up. The staircase is original with pine treads and a turned-post balustrade. The beaded-board ceiling, plaster walls, and simple door and window surrounds are also original although some of the walls have been stuccoed. No original mantels survive, and modern brick replacements are found in the two front rooms and in the den behind the living room. Now used as a bedroom, the south room has been remodeled not only with a modern fireplace but also with modern dentil molding, reproduction fluted door and window surrounds, and bulls-eye corner blocks. The wall between the den and the kitchen, located in the rear ell, has been removed, and the kitchen appears to have been remodeled ca. 1980. A door from the kitchen leads to the modern sunroom.

On the second floor are a center hall and three bedrooms. The hall and bedrooms all retain tongue-and-groove or flat-board walls, tongue-and-groove ceilings, and wooden floors. Some five-panel doors remain intact, but the fireplace in the south bedroom is a modern brick replacement.



J. Henry and Amelia Arey House, Interior, Living Room Fireplace .



J. Henry and Amelia Arey House, Interior, Staircase.





J. Henry and Amelia Arey House, Interior, South Room on First Floor, Looking into Rear Shed.



J. Henry and Amelia Arey House, Interior, Modern Fireplace in South Room on Second Floor.

The property contains four outbuildings and a well. The well, sheltered by a modern canopy, sits on the north side of the house. Behind the house to the east is a row of three either modern or heavily altered storage buildings. One is a small, front-gable shed with a bracketed gable sheltering the door. To the south is a long equipment storage building that has been heavily remodeled for residential use and has modern windows, garage bays, and small additions. The southernmost building is used as a wood shed and has a front-gable roof, side sheds, added windows, and an added front-gable porch. All three buildings have been vinyl sided. The only intact outbuilding on the property is a fieldstone springhouse built into the embankment along Gold Branch Road. The springhouse appears to have been built in the 1920s and has a shed roof, batten door, and window openings.



J. Henry and Amelia Arey House, House and Well (Left), Looking Southeast.





J. Henry and Amelia Arey House, Shed (Left) and Equipment Storage Building (Right), Looking Southeast.



J. Henry and Amelia Arey House, Wood Shed (Right) and Equipment Storage Building (Left), Looking North.





J. Henry and Amelia Arey House, House (Background) and Springhouse (Right Foreground), Looking North.

## Historical Background

Once the centerpiece of a middling farm, the house was probably built ca. 1885, shortly after J. Henry and Amelia Ritchie Arey purchased a 100-acre tract in Harris Township from R.G.D. Pickler, Jr. and his wife, Tabitha. Stanly County native, J. Henry Arey (1839-1924), and his wife, Amelia Ritchie (1838-1909), married in 1866 and were living next door to his father, Gabriel, in 1870. R.G.D. Pickler does not seem to have built the house. He and his father, R.G.D. Pickler, Sr., both bought and sold numerous properties in Stanly County in the mid-to-late nineteenth century, and according to the 1880 census, R.G.D. Pickler, Jr. lived in Ridenhour Township, west of Richfield (Amelia "Milly" Ritchie Arey and Henry J. Arey, [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com); Stanly County Deed Book 14: 423; U.S. Census, Stanly County, Population Schedules, 1870-1910).

In 1910, Arey, by then a 71-year-old widower, sold ninety acres to brothers, E.L.C. and George W. Miller, and their wives. The Millers were neighbors of the Areys. The following year, the Millers sold a portion of the farm to C.M. Morgan, who seems to have been related to the Areys' son-in-law, and in 1936, Mack Morgan conveyed 148 acres to two Arey daughters, Maggie Arey Winfield and Julia Arey Lowrey. Winfield heirs owned the house site and surrounding property until 1971 when they sold nearly fifty acres to a business partnership. In 1976, Edgemont Builders acquired the property as part of their newly platted Cardinal Estates, and the Arey property was recorded as Lots 30 and 31 within this small residential subdivision. Debra Ann Barringer subsequently purchased the house, and the house remains in the Barringer family (Stanly County Map Book 6: 86; Stanly County Deed Books 44: 175, 104: 116, 373: 360, 597: 79; U.S. Census, Stanly County,

Population Schedules, 1910; Mock Morgan, Julia Arey Lowrey, Eva Arey Morgan, and Margaret Arey Winfield, [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com)).

### National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the J. Henry and Amelia Arey House is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion because of a loss of integrity.

#### Integrity

The J. Henry and Amelia Arey House does not retain all seven of the aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The house occupies its original site on Gold Branch Road, on the northeast side of Richfield, and thus has its integrity of location. However, the house, which is now situated on a subdivided lot surrounded by a modern residential subdivision, no longer has integrity of feeling and association. Furthermore, the integrity of its setting has been compromised by modern or altered outbuildings and modern landscaping.

The house has also lost much of its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The house has three modern additions that are vinyl-sided, and although the front door is original, the other two exterior doors are modern. In addition, all but one window are vinyl replacements. There have also been extensive alterations to the interior. The three fireplace mantels have been replaced in recent decades, and the center hall has been removed. The turned-post staircase, plaster walls, and tongue-and-groove ceiling on the first floor remain intact, but in one of the principal rooms, reproduction fluted door and window surrounds with bullseye corner blocks and modern dentil molding have replaced original trimwork. Walls between the remodeled front room and the rear shed and between the den and the rear ell kitchen have also been opened. The kitchen appears to have been remodeled ca. 1980. Finally, three of the four outbuildings and the well canopy are either modern or have been heavily remodeled. The three storage buildings are now vinyl sided. Only the fieldstone springhouse survives intact.

#### Criterion A

The J. Henry and Amelia Arey House is recommended **not eligible** under Criterion A. To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 12).

The Arey house is not recommended for eligibility under Criterion A because the property is not associated with either a specific event or a pattern of events that was important within a local, state, or national context.

## Criterion B

The J. Henry and Amelia Arey House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because the house is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

## Criterion C

The J. Henry and Amelia Arey House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

The house no longer retains sufficient integrity of design, materials, construction, or plan to be eligible under Criterion C. The dwelling has had significant modifications that include three additions, replacement windows, vinyl siding, and extensive interior alterations. Furthermore, the former farm property now occupies a subdivided lot that contains only one intact outbuilding from the historic period.

Stanly County contains well-preserved, rural and small-town examples of picturesque domestic architecture that illustrate the popularity of the style in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Building patterns in the county during this period expressed both the persistence of traditional forms and the conservative adaptation of new, nationally popular designs. The late nineteenth century saw growing opportunities for novel domestic architecture. Inventive framing techniques, the mass production of bricks, nails, and milled lumber, and the arrival of railroads all conspired to make frame and brick houses easier and cheaper to construct. Concurrently, architectural publications illustrated a wide range of the latest trimwork and mantelpieces fashioned at steam-powered factories and shipped by rail. The widespread use of the light balloon frame, employing small framing members nailed together, coincided with the national picturesque movement. Picturesque architecture, including such styles as the Gothic Revival and Italianate and culminating in the Queen Anne, encouraged an unprecedented freedom of forms, plans, and embellishments. Although elaborate displays of picturesque architecture appeared in the county seat of Albemarle and in the other larger towns of Stanly County, most rural builders opted for conservative expressions. They typically applied decorative sawnwork to the front porches and cornices of otherwise traditional, symmetrical domestic forms. In other instances, they erected restrained, L- or T-shaped designs that suggested the irregular massing common to many picturesque designs but which were essentially familiar, side-gable, single-pile house types updated with prominent front wings (Bishir 1990: 281-294; Dodenhoff 1992: 35-36).



Traditional, single-pile farmhouses with picturesque trim along porches and rooflines began appearing in Stanly County in the 1870s, but consciously asymmetrical, cross-gable designs did not emerge until the following decade and especially during the 1890s and early 1900s. The ca. 1885 Arey house illustrates the prevailing architectural conservatism of the period. The dwelling combines a familiar single-pile, three-bay main block with a two-story rear wing that was simply updated with a cross-gable roof and turned-post porch. While no other houses of similar design have been identified in the county, by the 1890s, local house carpenters such as Bud and Phillip Miller and John Misenheimer were constructing cross-gabled, L-shaped dwellings with projecting front wings and decorative sawnwork. Near Big Lick Crossroads, the 1886-1901 Cagle House (ST0136) (Study List 1990) stands out among the county's picturesque farmhouses. The one-story, frame, L-plan dwelling features a wraparound verandah with turned posts, decorative sawnwork, deep, bracketed eaves, and multiple gables with tongue-and-groove siding laid in a herringbone pattern. The house remains remarkably well preserved (Dodenhoff 1992: 35-36, 233, 312-313).



Cagle House (1886-1901), 931 South Oak Ridge Road, Oakboro.

In the vicinity of the Arey house, the ca. 1900 George Miller House (ST0080) is one of this area's most flamboyant picturesque residences. Although the two-story dwelling conforms to the conventional single-pile, central-hall plan, the design is enlivened with an unconventional center pavilion with cutaway bays and decorative brackets. The elaborate exterior woodwork includes delicately turned porch posts and balusters, patterned wood shingles in the multiple gables, and a hexagonal, cut-out design in the gabled entry bay. The interior also remains well preserved and features beaded-board sheathing and wainscoting and mantelpieces with paneled overmantels (Dodenhoff 1992: 327-328).



George Miller House (ca. 1900), 245 North Main Street, Richfield.

### Criterion D

The J. Henry and Amelia Arey House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). 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 important (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 21).

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.



**No. 2 William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm  
(ST906) (PIN 662202995325)**  
45245 Gold Branch Road  
Richfield, Stanly County

Date of Construction: ca. 1933  
Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible



**Figure 4. William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm-Overall Site Plan**

Source: Stanly County Tax Map



**Figure 5. William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm-Site Plan of House and Farmyard**

Key:

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. House (ca. 1933)            | 10. Modern Equipment Shed     |
| 2. Garage/Washhouse (ca. 1933) | 11. Modern Shed               |
| 3. Corncrib (ca. 1933)         | 12. Equipment Shed (ca. 1933) |
| 4. Garage (ca. 1933)           | 13. Modern Equipment Shed     |
| 5. Modern Carport              | 14. Modern Equipment Shed     |
| 6. Well and Modern Pump House  | 15. Modern Equipment Shed     |
| 7. Modern Bidy House           | 16. Trailer                   |
| 8. Bidy House (ca. 1933)       | 17. Commercial Garage         |
| 9. Modern Equipment Shed       |                               |

Source: Stanly County Tax Map

## Physical Description

Located on the rural outskirts of Richfield in northern Stanly County, the William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm encompasses 48.5 acres of cultivated fields and woodland, a bungalow farmhouse, and a large complex of outbuildings. The house and outbuildings occupy the north side of the tract with the adjoining fields and woodland to the south. The house faces the intersection of Gold Branch and Deese roads, just south of Bridge No. 221 and Curl Tail Creek, from its site on a tree-shaded rise of land. The house site is partially overgrown, and the dwelling is now vacant. Most of the outbuildings are also no longer in use.

### William T. and Doris W. Redwine House

Constructed ca. 1933, the Redwine house is a frame, one and one-half story, Craftsman-style bungalow. Now covered in vinyl siding and resting on a wire-cut brick foundation, the dwelling is capped by a low-slung, side-gable roof with deep eaves and vinyl-sided knee brackets. A shed-roofed dormer with matching deep eaves and knee brackets is centered over the facade. The wraparound porch is supported by paired and grouped box piers that sit on brick pedestals. The concrete porch floor is original. A subsidiary, one-story, gable-roofed bay extends from the side (west) elevation, and a wide, gable-roofed kitchen and dining room wing extends from the rear (south) elevation. The kitchen wing also incorporates a smaller, one-bay, gable-roofed ell. The side (east) elevation of the house is distinguished by a slightly projecting, one-story bay capped by a shed roof.

The house retains original Craftsman-style front doors and double-hung, wood-sash, Craftsman-style windows. There are also some original six-over-six sash windows on the side and rear elevations. Concrete steps with brick wing walls lead to the front and rear doorways. An original brick chimney stack pierces the west side of the main roof while a second, brick chimney, with a missing stack, is located on the west gable end. A 1950s brick chimney fills the gable of the projecting bay on the west elevation. A 1950s screen porch wraps around the rear and west sides of the kitchen wing. The principal investigators were unable to gain access to the interior of the now vacant house.





William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm, House and Setting, Looking South Across Curl Tail Creek and Bridge No. 221.



William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm, Curl Tail Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 221), Looking North From the Redwine House Towards the J. Henry and Amelia Arey House.





William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm, House, Façade (Overgrown) and Side (West) Elevation, Looking South.



William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm, House, Side (West) Elevation, Looking South.





William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm, House, Side (West) Elevation, Looking East.



William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm, House, Side (East) Elevation, Looking West.





William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm, House, Rear (South) Elevation, Looking North.



William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm, House, Wraparound Porch, Looking East.





William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm, House, Façade, Looking East Along Front Porch.



William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm, House, Door from Porch into West Projecting Bay, Looking South.



### Outbuildings and Fields

The large collection of outbuildings in the farmyard consists primarily of simple, one-story, weatherboarded or German-sided, gable-roofed buildings that are loosely arranged west of the house. A modern, concrete-block commercial garage stands south of the farm complex along Gold Branch Road. A number of the outbuildings—two garages, a corncrib, a biddy house, and one equipment shed—appear to have been constructed at the same time as the house. The two, one-car garages have front-gable roofs and German siding. The one closest to the house has a batten door that opens into what was probably a washhouse at the rear of the garage. The front-gable corncrib has a slatted side (east) elevation and a shed extension off the west elevation for equipment. Also, a front-gable building, the one-bay biddy house has concrete block lower walls below weatherboard siding. The original equipment shed has a side-gable roof, weatherboard siding, and a canted garage opening with double-leaf, batten doors. The building also has a batten door opening into a storage room.

Six equipment sheds associated with corn production appear to date from the middle and latter decades of the twentieth century. A second, modern biddy house with board-and-batten siding also remains in the farmyard near a modern carport. There are no barns on the property. Situated near the carport is the well, which has a modern cover, and a modern pump house. In recent years, a mobile home was situated at the western edge of the complex, facing Deese Road. Only one outbuilding—probably an equipment shed—was not examined by the principal investigators. Located in woodland near the center of the tract, the shed was inaccessible.

The farm contains approximately twenty acres of cultivated fields which are divided into two sections by fifteen acres of woodland. The fields remain cropland, and this pattern of open fields and woods appears not to have changed significantly since the construction of the house.



William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm, Original Garages and Modern Carport, Looking West.



William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm, Original Corncrib, Looking South.





William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm, Modern Bidy House (Left) and Original Bidy House (Right), Looking North.



William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm, Modern Equipment Sheds, Looking West.





William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm, Modern Equipment Sheds (Left and Background) and Original Equipment Shed (Right), Looking West.



William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm, Original Equipment Shed (Left) and Modern Equipment Sheds (Center and Right), Looking South.





William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm, Equipment Sheds and Farmyard, Looking West.



William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm, Mobile Home and Modern Equipment Shed, Looking East.





William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm, Commercial Garage on Gold Branch Road, Looking Southeast.



William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm, Cultivated Fields And Woodland, Looking Southeast From Farm Complex.

## Historical Background

In July 1933, William Thomas Redwine (1894-1967) purchased the current 48.5-acre tract for \$840.00 from James T. and Georgia Lefler. Redwine probably constructed the bungalow farmhouse shortly after that acquisition. In 1929, James T. Lefler had inherited this property from his father, George Washington Lefler, of Montgomery County, North Carolina. Deed records identified this specific tract as Lot No. 3 of the George Washington Lefler holdings. Redwine and his wife, Doris W. (1913-1980), reared two children on the farm, Mary Frances and Thomas Gerald. According to the 1940 census, William T. Redwine was employed as a knitter at a local textile mill as well as operating the farm. In common with other small-scale farms of the period in Stanly County, the Redwines appear to have cultivated corn primarily and probably also raised some livestock (Stanly County Deed Books 93: 234; 95: 165; 257: 986; U.S. Census, Stanly County, Population Schedule, 1940).

In 1971, the farm was acquired by their son, Thomas Gerald Redwine (1935-2001) and his wife, Deanna (born 1943). Deanna Redwine remains the owner of the property and now resides in nearby Albemarle, North Carolina. While the farmhouse and most of the outbuildings are vacant, the Redwine farmland remains under cultivation (Stanly County Deed Book 257: 986).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion because of a loss of integrity.

### Integrity

The William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm does not retain all seven of the aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The farm occupies its original site on the northeastern outskirts of Richfield and thus has its integrity of location. Furthermore, the farm still has much of its historic setting, feeling, and association. The farm retains its original acreage with intact field and woodland patterns as well as its original tree-shaded house site with the adjacent farmyard. However, its integrity of setting, feeling, and association has been compromised by the addition of modern equipment sheds, bidy house, carport, and mobile home. The farm has also lost much of its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. During the postwar period, an L-plan porch was added to the rear (south) and side (west) elevations, and a fireplace were added to west elevation. Furthermore, the house and all the trimwork are now vinyl sided.

### Criterion A

The William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 12).



The farm is not recommended for eligibility under Criterion A because the Redwine property is not associated with any specific event or pattern of events significant in the historical development of Stanly County. Specifically, the 1930s farm does not represent any major trend in the agricultural development of the county, and thus the 48.5-acre property does not possess the level of agricultural significance needed for eligibility under Criterion A. After World War I, Stanly County witnessed the growth of diversified, progressive farms devoted to small grains and livestock as well as to dairy production. More and more farmers adopted soil conservation measures, such as planting red clover and lespedeza for soil replenishment and investing in modern farming machinery, barns, and other structures. A collection of these postwar farms remain substantially intact with farmhouses, a mix of outbuildings, and surrounding cultivated fields and pasture. In the vicinity of the Redwine farm, but south of Richfield, the rural Bear Creek Reformed Church Community Historic District (ST0051) (Study List 1990) contains a group of such farmsteads developed in the 1920s and 1930s by the Lipe family and their neighbors. The Levi Lipe Farm (ST0072) boasts a large, 1920s bungalow, towering windmill, and a surrounding complex of frame and metal-clad livestock barns, corncribs, and chicken houses. Located close by, two Hatley family farms on Old Concord and Millingport roads retain 1920s bungalows as the seats of substantially intact farmsteads (Dodenhoff 1992: 57-58; 303-306).



Levi Lipe Farm (ca. 1925), 37615 Pauls Crossing Road, Richfield, Bear Creek Reformed Church Community Historic District (Study List).





C.L. Hatley Farm (ca. 1925), 36249 Millingport Road, Richfield Vicinity.

### Criterion B

The William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 14*).

The farm is not eligible under Criterion B because the house is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

### Criterion C

The William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 17*).

Neither the ca. 1933 Redwine bungalow, which is now vinyl sided, nor the simple, frame corncribs, garages, equipment storage buildings, and other outbuildings have the architectural significance needed for eligibility under Criterion C. Stanly County has a number of well-preserved bungalow farmhouses, some of which remain on largely intact, 1920s and 1930s farmsteads.

During the 1920s, the bungalow style soared in popularity in North Carolina and throughout the country. While they were designed with a variety of forms and treatments, the basic bungalow style was distinguished by such features as low-slung roofs with deep eaves, large porches with heavy supports, natural materials, an abundance of windows, and open interiors that maximized efficiency and flexibility. Favorite versions displayed Craftsman-style features, such as battered porch piers, exposed roof rafters, and triangular knee brackets under broad overhangs, that gave the designs an overall informality and geometric emphasis. Bungalows were promoted in widely-circulating architectural publications, and variations on the bungalow theme were adapted for all economic levels and for rural as well as urban living (Bishir 1990: 426-427; Mattson 1982).

In her 1992 publication, *Stanly County: Architectural Legacy of a Rural North Carolina County*, historian Donna Dodenhoff observed that substantial, new bungalow farmhouses were built in rural Stanly County during the 1920s and early 1930s as symbols of respectability and modernity. Although some of the fullest expressions of Craftsman-style bungalows appeared in the growing urban areas of the county, such as Albemarle and New London, or as rustic retreats near Morrow Mountain, impressive examples were also erected for prosperous farmers. As noted in the discussion of Criterion A, the Bear Creek Reformed Church Community Historic District contains several prominent, well-preserved bungalows that reflect the progressive farm movement of the period. Although now vinyl sided, the Levi Lipe House (ST0072) epitomizes the 1920s bungalow farmhouse in its sweeping, side-gable roof and large dormer centered above a commodious, engaged porch. Similarly, the well-preserved, weatherboarded bungalow associated with the Hatley Farmstead (ST0070) on N.C. 73 has a substantial, side-gable form with deep bracketed eaves, a bold dormer, and engaged porch. Although the great majority of rural bungalows in Stanly County were frame, weatherboarded examples of the style, a small number of rock-faced or brick bungalows were also constructed. One example is the ca. 1928 John D. Talbert House (not previously surveyed). Facing N.C. 52 between New London and Albemarle, the Talbert house is a red-brick, cross-gable bungalow with Craftsman-style windows and doors, and a wraparound porch with heavy, brick piers (Dodenhoff 1992: 55-58, 303-304, 318, 348-349).





Hatley Farmstead (ca. 1925), 16656 N.C. 73, Finger Vicinity.



John D. Talbert House (ca. 1928), 37989 U.S. 52 North, New London.



## Criterion D

The William T. and Doris W. Redwine Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). 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 important (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 21).

The farm is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

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