

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

November 1, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Realignment of Intersection of NC Highways 150 & 152,
U-5780, Iredell County, ER 18-2866

Thank you for your September 20, 2018, letter transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined.

- The Seigler House (ID0832)
- The Brumley House and Farm (ID1817)
- The Station Store (ID1818)

We note that the National Register-listed Hargrave House (ID0024) is within the Area of Potential Effects and remains eligible for listing in the National Register.

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 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

ER 18-2866

Renee Gledhill-Earley
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

November 13, 2018

Letter -- 10/27/18
RGE

Dear Gledhill-Earley:

RE: Historic Structure Survey Report, TIP# U-5780, PA# 18-01-0026, Realign
Intersection of NC Highways 150 and 152 in Iredell County

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to install a roundabout in Union County. Calyx prepared the attached Eligibility Report and recommends none of the evaluated properties are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The report and survey materials are enclosed for your review and comment per 36CFR.800. Please let me know if you have any additional questions regarding this project. I can be reached at (919) 707-6088 or by email at sreap@ncdot.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby Reap".

Shelby Reap
Historic Architecture Section

Attachment

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

Realign Intersection of N.C. Highways 150 and 152, Iredell County

TIP# U-5780

WBS# 50191.1.1

PA# 18-01-0026

Prepared for:

Environmental Analysis Unit

North Carolina Department of Transportation

1598 Mail Service Center

Raleigh, North Carolina, 27699

Prepared by:



CALYX Engineers and Consultants

6750 Tryon Road

Cary, North Carolina, 27518

SEPTEMBER 2018

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

Realign Intersection of N.C. Highways 150 and 152, Iredell County

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CALYX Engineers and Consultants

6750 Tryon Road

Cary, North Carolina, 27518

SEPTEMBER 2018

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Matt McDaniel".

Matt McDaniel, Principal Investigator

September 11, 2018

Date

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor

Historic Architecture Group

North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to realign the intersection of N.C. Highway 150 (Oak Ridge Farm Highway) and N.C. Highway 152 (Landis Highway) east of Mooresville in Iredell County. The project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), as defined by NCDOT, is a 500-foot-wide corridor illustrated in Figure 2. NCDOT architectural historians reviewed the properties within the APE and determined that three individual properties greater than 50 years of age warranted further evaluation for potential National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility.

This project is subject to review under Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). An NCDOT Architectural Historian defined an APE and conducted a site visit to identify and assess all resources of approximately fifty years of age or more within the APE. The NRHP-listed Hargrave House (NR ID 24; 1261 Oakridge Farm Highway) is located within the APE and remains eligible. Three additional resources within the APE warrant intensive NRHP eligibility evaluations and they are the subject of this report. NCDOT Architectural Historians determined that all other properties and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

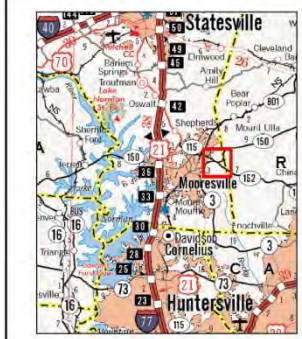
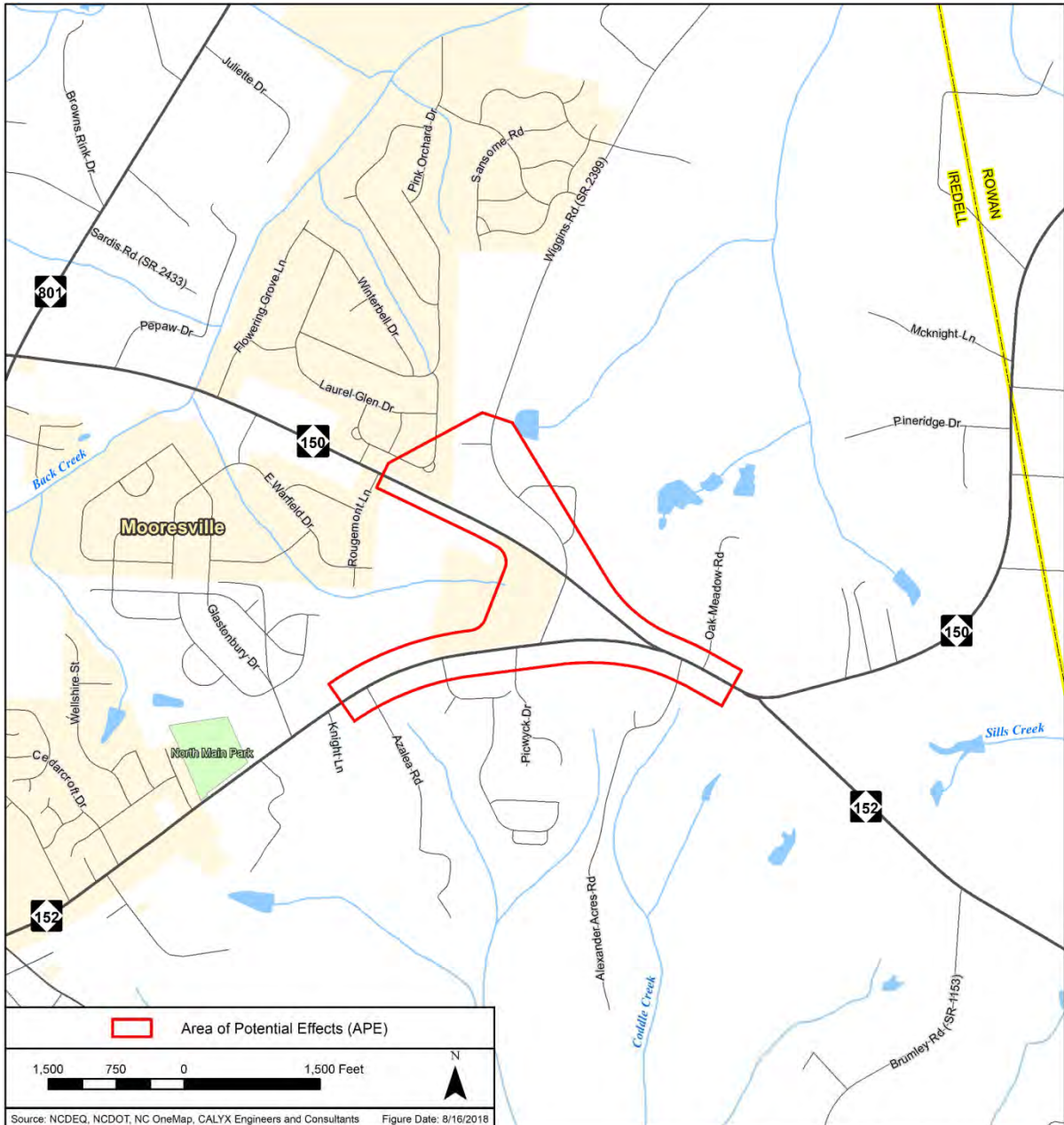
Iredell County was comprehensively surveyed in 1978, and the Seigler House (ID 832) was surveyed and documented at that time.


In May 2018, NCDOT requested that CALYX Engineers and Consultants (CALYX) complete research, an intensive-level historic resources field survey, and NRHP evaluations for these three properties. Based on the field survey, background research, and the evaluations documented in this report, the recommendations for the NRHP are as follows:

Property Name	NCHPO Survey Site Number	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
Seigler House	ID 832	Not Eligible	N/A
Brumley House and Farm	ID 1817	Not Eligible	N/A
Staton Store	ID 1818	Not Eligible	N/A

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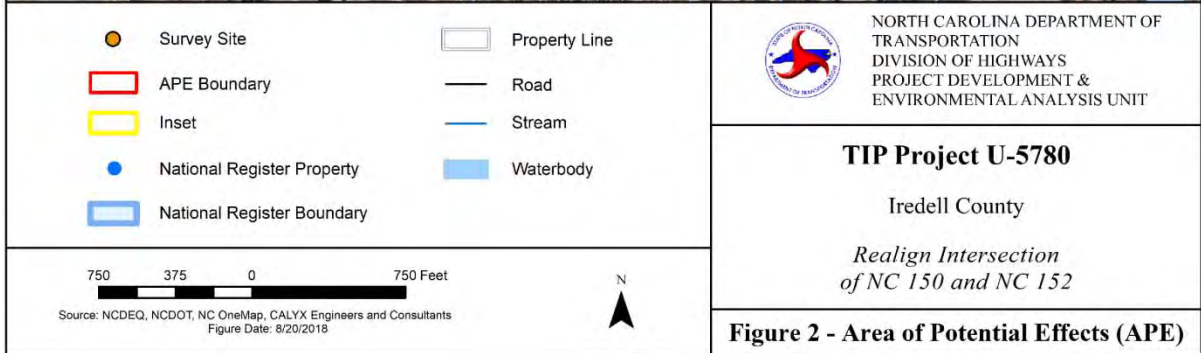
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 NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
 TRANSPORTATION
 DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT &
 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS UNIT

TIP Project U-5780
 Iredell County
*Realign Intersection
 of NC 150 and NC 152*







Figure 1 - Project Vicinity



750 375 0 750 Feet
 Source: NCDEQ, NCDOT, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants
 Figure Date: 8/20/2018





<p>  Survey Site  APE Boundary  Property Line  Road </p>	 <p>NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS PROJECT DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS UNIT</p>
<p>  <small>Source: NCDEQ, NCDOT, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants Figure Date: 8/21/2018</small> </p>	<p>TIP Project U-5780</p> <p>Iredell County</p> <p><i>Realign Intersection of NC 150 and NC 152</i></p> <p>Figure 3 - APE Inset</p>

Methodology

On July 23 and 24, 2018, CALYX Architectural Historians Matt McDaniel and Chris Mroczka visited Iredell County and completed photo documentation of all three resources. CALYX Architectural Historian Sarah Woodard David undertook research at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, the Iredell County Register of Deeds, the North Carolina State Library, and the North Carolina State Archives. David also used online research tools and resources, including Iredell County GIS Mapping, the website findagrave.com, and the web-based subscription services ancestry.com and newspapers.com. McDaniel and Mroczka drove portions of southeastern, northeastern, and southwestern Iredell County on July 24 in search of comparable building types.

CALYX conducted all fieldwork, research, and evaluations to meet the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800, as well as NCDOT's *Guidelines for the Survey Reports for Historic Architectural Resources*.

Evaluation: Seigler House

Resource Name	Seigler House
HPO Survey Site Number	ID 832
Street Address	1307 Oakridge Farm Highway
PIN	4677571590
Construction Dates	Ca. 1865
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Description

The Seigler House is located on a level, 0.87-acre parcel just north of Oakridge Farm Highway (also N.C. Highways 150 and 152). The house faces south and is fronted by a gravel parking area; it does not retain any historic outbuildings.



Figure 4: Seigler House Site Plan

The house is a substantially altered I-house consisting of the original main mass on the east and large additions, including a non-historic, front-gabled shop on the west, and a large, rear historic-period addition on the original mass's north. The west addition, as well as other material changes including

installation of vinyl cladding and replacement of all original doors and windows, date to a comprehensive circa 2010 renovation. Of frame construction, the house is now clad in vinyl siding. Windows and doors are all replacements and consist of vinyl-clad, aluminum-framed windows and vinyl-clad, metal-framed doors. The house's original eastern mass appears to have been supported by an infilled stone pier foundation; the western additions rest on stuccoed, continuous masonry foundations. The I-house's original gable-end, exterior brick chimneys are intact.

The original house's south-facing, three-bay façade is now dominated by a wide, full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by battered wooden piers on stone-clad bases. The piers appear to date to the porch's circa 1920 construction, whereas the non-historic stone cladding dates to the circa 2010 renovation and may cover brick bases dating to the 1920s. The wood-floored, full-width porch is reached via a non-historic, front-gabled stoop porch with boxed wood columns and stone-clad stairs with side walls. The house's central entry consists of a non-historic, vinyl-clad, glazed front door with similar, large, full-height fixed sidelights. A single, non-historic, twelve-over-twelve window is located to the entry's west, and identical but paired twelve-over-twelve windows are located on the east. The three second-floor windows are non-historic, nine-over-nine units.



Figure 5: Facing northwest to Seigler House



Figure 6: Facing northeast along Seigler House's south façade



Figure 7: Facing north to Seigler House's original mass



Figure 8: Seigler House, entrance detail

The porch's east end has been enclosed to accommodate an interior bathroom; its west end has been enclosed and incorporated into a non-historic, two-bay hyphen that attaches the original house to the non-historic, front-gabled shop. The hyphen includes a non-historic, twelve-over-twelve window in each bay. The shop, which is wholly non-historic, includes a central entry flanked by windows on its south façade. The entry is reached by a frame ramp and gabled stoop porch; a wood and aluminum framed planter is located west of the shop's porch.



Figure 9: Facing west along Seigler House façade and to east porch enclosure



Figure 10: Facing northwest to Seigler House's non-historic shop addition and hyphen



Figure 11: Facing north to Seigler House

The house's east side elevation includes the main original mass on the south and the historic-period, albeit altered, gabled rear addition on the north. On the main mass, the first floor is blank comprising vinyl siding on the porch's aforementioned east-end enclosure. The exterior brick chimney rises from the porch roof and is flanked by non-historic nine-over-nine windows on the second floor. At the attic level, boxed eaves along the roofline and the bottom of the gable form a pedimented gable end, the

lower boxed eaves abutting the chimney flue. Italianate brackets documented in 1976 have been removed. To the north, a shed-roofed, non-historic addition is located along the main mass's rear, north wall and adjoins the large, rear gabled ell addition; the interior of this ell is fronted by a large, non-historic wood deck still under construction. The large rear addition is clad in vinyl siding and consists of a series of alternating vinyl-clad, non-historic doors and windows. A massive, non-historic, stone-clad interior chimney rises from the addition's roofline.



Figure 12: Seigler House, east side elevation (see also Fig. 6)



Figure 13: Facing southwest to Seigler House's rear or north elevation and to rear addition's east side elevation

The Seigler House's west side elevation is comprised primarily of non-historic additions, including the west elevation of the aforementioned front-gabled shop building. The shop's west elevation is fronted by a wooden ramp and contains a French door near its north corner. A second, metal-framed, gabled building is attached to the shop's rear north elevation; it contains a single window on its west elevation. The original main mass's second story is visible above these additions and is identical to the east elevation's second floor, comprising the brick exterior chimney rising between two non-historic, nine-over-nine windows and through a pedimented gable at the attic level. The non-historic west additions also obscure the large, rear addition's west elevation which consists of a gabled bay window on the south and an entry on the north. Although this bay is original, it now contains non-historic windows, and the entry contains a non-historic door.



Figure 14: Seigler House, west side elevation of additions



Figure 15: Seigler House, west side elevation of original mass



Figure 16: Facing south to Seigler House's rear north elevation and along rear addition's west side elevation

The rear or north elevation consists of the original main mass and its additions on the east and the non-historic additions on the west. The original house's second floor contains only a single nine-over-nine window in its easternmost bay. The large, rear gabled addition is located on the original mass's west and contains a non-historic arched window. A shed-roofed addition clad with vinyl shingles fronts the original house's first floor on the east and contains single non-historic windows at its east and west ends. As mentioned, the area within the rear ell and the original main mass includes a large wooden

deck, still under construction. The rear elevation's west side comprises the aforementioned non-historic hyphen, which has no openings on this elevation, and the attached non-historic, metal-clad building, which contains a vehicle bay and metal roll-up door within its gable on this elevation.



Figure 17: Seigler House, facing south to rear elevation of metal-clad addition

Two non-historic frame storage sheds are also located northwest of the house; the southernmost example is side-gabled and the north building is front-gabled.



Figure 18: Seigler House, facing northwest to southern detached storage building



Figure 19: Seigler House, facing northwest to northern detached storage building.

The first floor interior of the original house has been substantially altered and modernized; however, the second floor retains most of its original finishes.

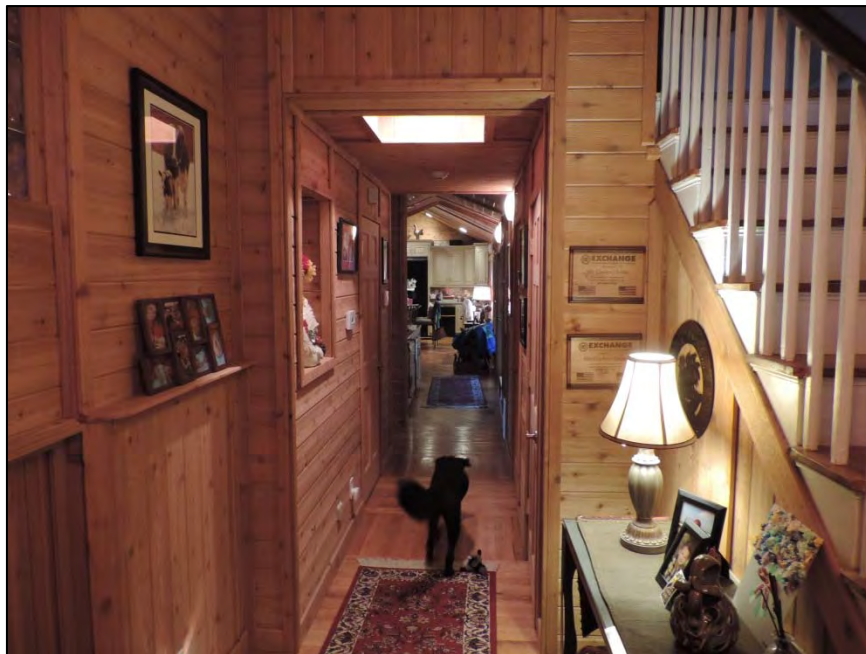


Figure 20: Seigler House, center passage



Figure 21: Seigler House, first-floor east bedroom



Figure 22: Seigler House, second-floor east bedroom

The Seigler House remains in a generally rural setting. A non-historic residence is located and visible just west of the house. Additional non-historic development includes a storage facility to the house's southwest and a commercial property to the east; however, the Seigler House is visually screened from these properties by dense intervening vegetation.



Figure 23: Seigler House, view east along Oakridge Farm Highway from driveway



Figure 24: Seigler House, view west along Oakridge Farm Highway from driveway

History

Iredell County's earliest residents were Catawba and Cherokee Native American, but European settlement dates from the mid-eighteenth century when German and Scotch-Irish settlers arrived in the area. At that time, the region was the far western edge of European settlement in what would become

North Carolina, and the British crown commissioned construction of Fort Dobbs in present-day Iredell County. The fort was completed in 1756 and was attacked in 1760 during the French and Indian War.¹

In 1788, the General Assembly created Iredell County from Rowan County and established Statesville as the county seat in 1789. Most residents were subsistence farmers and small-scale millers, as was common in North Carolina's Piedmont region. In 1858, however, the construction of the Atlantic, Tennessee, and Ohio Railroad began, and its completion in 1860 linked Charlotte and Statesville. This spurred economic development in the county briefly before the outbreak of the Civil War. The rail line was deconstructed during the war, but it reopened in 1871, positioning Iredell County for post-war prosperity. Mooresville, just three miles west of the Seigler House, was founded in 1872 as a rail-oriented trading and manufacturing center.²

It was during this era, just at the end of the Civil War, that Thomas Seigler built this house. Seigler was born in Lincoln County in 1832, and, by 1860, he was living with James and Mary Harden in Iredell County. Harden was a farmer, but Thomas Seigler worked as a clerk.³

Seigler enlisted in the Confederate Army at the outset of the war and served until he surrendered at Appomattox. During a furlough, he married Harriet Graham in Iredell County in 1862, and oral tradition holds that the Seiglers built this house in 1865. A biography of Thomas Seigler records that he partnered with John C. Hargrave in a mercantile business with branches throughout Iredell County. John Hargrave's house stands just to the west, and it is generally accepted that carpenter John McKnight built both the Hargrave House and the Seigler House.⁴

The 1870 census documents Thomas, Harriet, and son, Thaddeus, living in the Coddle Creek area of Iredell County, presumably in this house. Seigler was a dry goods merchant with an estate valued at \$4,000 and real estate holdings worth \$1,800.⁵

Harriet Seigler died sometime in 1870 or early 1871, and, later in 1871, Thomas married Sarah Hendrick.⁶

In 1878, Thomas and Sarah Seigler sold 194 acres of land, including this house, to John Hendrick, whose relationship, if any, to Sarah Hendrick Seigler is not known. Thomas and Sarah moved to Charlotte where Seigler became a well-known and successful merchant.⁷

¹ Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 444 and 451, and William S. Powell and Jay Mazzocchi, *Encyclopedia of North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2006), 623.

² Ibid.

³ U.S. Census, 1860, accessed via ancestry.com, and Edward McCrady and Samuel A. Ashe, *Cyclopedia of Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas of the Nineteenth Century: Volume 2* (Madison, WI: Brant and Fuller, 1892), 528-529.

⁴ McCrady and Ashe, 528-529, and Laura Phillips, Hargrave House National Register Nomination, 1980, no page number.

⁵ U.S. Census, 1870, accessed via ancestry.com.

⁶ McCrady and Ashe, 528, and U.S. Census, 1870 and 1880, accessed via ancestry.com.

⁷ Ibid., and Thomas L. and Sarah Seigler to John Hendrick, December 31, 1878, Iredell County Deed Book 7, page 19.

The history of the house between 1878 and 1915 is unclear, but in 1915, Augustus Leazer, Jr., sold the house, described as “the old Seigler place,” to Dermot Shemwell.⁸ Although it is not known how long Leazer owned the property, oral history associates the house with a “senator,” which may be a reference to Leazer’s father, Augustus Leazer, Sr., a well-known nineteenth-century political figure and former North Carolina Speaker of the House. Given this association with Leazer, Sr., it is likely that Leazer, Jr., inherited the property rather than having purchased it himself.⁹

In any case, it does not appear that the Leazer family actually lived here, and after Leazer, Jr., sold it to Dermot Shemwell, Shemwell sold it to W. C. Johnston just two years later. Within a month, Johnston sold the house to Howard H. and Fanny Hart. The Harts owned the house for over fifty years.¹⁰

The 1920 census records the Harts as a farm family with four young children living in the Coddle Creek area. By 1930 and 1940, the family was still farming and had expanded to eight children.¹¹

Howard died in 1953, and Fanny died in 1983, at which time their children sold the property to Turnhart Enterprises, which subdivided the farm and sold the house to Christine Freeman.¹² Since then, the house has passed through multiple owners. In 2002, Kenneth and Joan Christiana bought it, and around 2010, they installed vinyl siding, replacement windows, and made extensive changes to the exterior including a large shop addition on the west. The current owners bought the property in 2015.¹³ It is currently utilized as a private residence, bed and breakfast inn, and package preparation and delivery shop.

Architectural Context

As documented in the 1978 context *An Inventory of Historic Architecture: Iredell County, North Carolina*, the two-story, one-room deep house, or “I-house,” persisted in Iredell County throughout the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth.¹⁴ The form’s popularity in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century was simply a continuation of its use following the Civil War. This continued use of a practical and popular form was in no way limited to Iredell County, as the I-house form remained

⁸ A. Leazer to Dermot Shemwell, October 4, 1915, Iredell County Deed Book 52, page 521.

⁹ Lala Carr Steelman, Augustus Leazer entry on the NCPedia website, accessed July 24, 2018 via <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/leazar-augustus>, and Karen Michaels, telephone interview with the author, July 23, 2018.

¹⁰ Augustus Leazer, Sr., lived in Mooresville, but owned many farms around the county. Dermot and Mary Shemwell to W.C. Johnston, March 22, 1917, Iredell County Deed Book 55, page 302, and W.C. and Maddie Johnston to H.H. Hart, April 3, 1917, Iredell County Deed Book 55, page 303.

¹¹ U.S. Census, 1920, 1930, and 1940, accessed via ancestry.com.

¹² Descendants of H.H. and Fanny Hart to Turnhart Enterprises, November 10, 1983, Iredell County Deed Book 692, page 486, and Turnhart Enterprises to Christine Freeman, September 12, 1984, Iredell County Deed Book 704, page 724.

¹³ Nikki and Claire Casstevens to Kenneth and Joan Christiana, June 5, 2002, Iredell County Deed Book 1346, page 1328, and Kenneth and Joan Christiana to John and Karen Michaels, September 4, 2015, Iredell County Deed Book 2380, page 252.

¹⁴ Department of Archives & History, *An Inventory of Historic Architecture: Iredell County, North Carolina* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1978), 13.

popular throughout North Carolina during the same period.¹⁵ Numerous examples of I-houses can be found throughout Iredell County and throughout the state.

In Iredell County, most examples of the I-house are plain with little to no stylistic treatment, which is reflective of the relatively modest means of the county's nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century farmers. The 1978 context notes that Iredell County agriculture in the nineteenth century was almost exclusively conducted on small farms.¹⁶ The county's more fashionable I-houses and two-story houses were the province of well-to-do planters, of which there were relatively few. Their plantation houses were most frequently executed in the Greek Revival or Italianate style, or sometimes a blend, and represent the best examples of period residential style in Iredell County.¹⁷ The Seigler House's original two-story, I-house form, coupled with its pedimented gable ends and now-removed Italianate brackets, suggests it fit into this latter category of more refined houses.

If I-houses were historically abundant in Iredell County and remain common, there have nonetheless been losses since the 1978 context. Examples include the Dunmore House (ID 576). Of equal import are the numerous examples of alteration. The 1978 context indicates that the relatively plain nineteenth-century architecture of Iredell County was significant and "beautiful" because of the quality of its materials and workmanship.¹⁸ Although examples of intact I-houses remain, numerous houses have suffered substantial exterior modifications. Common alterations include application of aluminum and vinyl siding, comprehensive replacement of doors and windows, and, in some cases, removal of chimneystacks. Although these changes have generally left the I-house form and mass of affected houses discernible, they have also obscured, if not destroyed, their historic exterior materials and the quality of their carpentry and joinery.

Comparable Examples

As indicated, numerous examples of two-story, one-room deep houses, or I-houses, exist within Iredell County and can be found in a variety of conditions, from generally intact to substantially altered. Located approximately 850 feet west of the Seigler House and constructed in 1860 by the same builder, John McKnight, the intact and National Register-listed Hargrave House (NR ID 24; 1261 Oakridge Farm Highway) features Greek Revival details, including a two-story central portico with paired Doric columns. The Hargrave House, like the Seigler House, has pedimented gable ends enclosing its chimneystacks; no other examples of this feature were identified in Iredell County. The Hargrave House also retains scroll-sawn brackets which have been removed from the Seigler House.

¹⁵ Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 346.

¹⁶ *Inventory of Historic Architecture: Iredell County*, 5.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 5, and 8 -13.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 5.



Figure 25: Hargrave House (NR ID 24)

A plainer and thus more common example of a typical intact Iredell County I-house is 1855 Mocksville Highway, located just west of Cool Springs. Constructed circa 1900 according to tax records, this three-bay house has a one-story, shed-roofed porch supported by original slender columns with Folk Victorian brackets.



Figure 26: 1855 Mocksville Highway

The Isenhour House (ID 767), located at 413 Walnut Tree Road, just west of Sharon, most closely resembles the Seigler House's current altered condition and represents typical alterations to I-houses in

Iredell County. Built around 1860 and in the Italianate style, the house has been comprehensively renovated to include modern vinyl siding, the replacement of all windows and exterior doors, and the removal of all exterior stylistic features.



Figure 27: Isenhour House (ID 767)

National Register Evaluation

Integrity

The Seigler House retains integrity of location and setting as it has not been relocated and remains in a generally rural setting. Due to substantial alterations, including comprehensive exterior material replacement and large, non-historic additions to the house's plan, the property's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been eliminated. These major changes obscure the house's original design and historic appearance and so also diminish its integrity of feeling and association as a mid- to late nineteenth century I-house.

Criteria Evaluations

The Seigler House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for a historically significant association with an event or broad pattern of history. No such associations were identified during background research or in interviews with the current property owner.

The Seigler House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. Although the property was the home of Thomas Seigler, a successful Charlotte merchant, and later was owned by Augustus Leazer, Sr., a prominent North Carolina politician, the house's major alterations substantially alter its historic appearance, and so the house no longer conveys this association. Furthermore, Seigler's business success came in Charlotte, after he had left this house, and Leazer does not appear to have lived here. Thus, the house's associations with Seigler and Leazer are tenuous at best.

The Seigler House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. This I-house was originally constructed circa 1865 by John McKnight. Character-defining features included the form's typical two-story, one-room deep, center-passage plan, as well as Italianate brackets and unusual pedimented gable ends. A full-width front porch was added in the 1920s. However, a major renovation and expansion in about 2010 has substantially altered the house's design and materials. A large shop addition on the west has altered the house's plan, and exterior materials have been comprehensively replaced, including application of vinyl siding and installation of modern doors and windows. The Italianate brackets documented in 1978 have also been removed. As a result, the house's historic design and appearance have been substantially altered and obscured. The Seigler House is no longer a good or intact example of an I-house with Italianate design influences and therefore does not convey significance under Criterion C.

The Seigler House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Evaluation: Brumley House and Farm

Resource Name	Brumley House and Farm
HPO Survey Site Number	ID 1817
Street Address	1304 Oakridge Farm Highway
PIN	4677458984
Construction Dates	1919
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Description

The Brumley House and Farm is located on an undulating, 54-acre parcel south of Oakridge Farm Highway (also N.C. Highways 150 and 152); the Brumley House is located at the parcel's northern end and at the highway.



Figure 28: Brumley House and Farm Site Plan, Overview

Three historic and two modern outbuildings are located immediately behind or south of the house. The house and outbuildings are flanked by woodlands to their east and west. The remainder of the parcel

located south of the house is generally rectangular and oriented on a north-south axis. It consists of open fields and woodlands. Two distinct fields, one to the northwest and one to the southeast, are demarcated by a line of woodlands running generally southwest to northeast within the property parcel.



Figure 29: Brumley House and Farm Site Plan, House vicinity

The Brumley House is a frame, one-and-a-half story, side-gabled bungalow with a full-width, engaged front porch and a large shed-roofed dormer. A rear ell, formerly a separate smaller house, extends from the rear elevation; shed additions are located within the ell and the house's main mass. Although clad in modern vinyl siding and with a non-historic corrugated metal roof, the house retains its original wood front door and wood-framed, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. It rests on an infilled brick pier foundation with a single brick interior chimney at the junction between the main side-gabled mass and the rear ell. Access to the house's interior was not available at the time of the field survey.

The house's north-facing façade consists of the full-width porch supported by four non-historic vinyl columns on original brick bases. The porch has a wood floor accessed by brick steps with brick side walls. It shelters a central entry flanked by paired windows to the west and a single window on the east. The wood door is historic and glazed with four lights in its upper half over a series of horizontal panels. Centered above the entry is a shed roof dormer containing three four-light windows.



Figure 30: View south from Oakridge Farm Highway to Brumley House



Figure 31: Facing south to Brumley House



Figure 32: Brumley House, entrance detail



Figure 33: Brumley House, window detail



Figure 34: Brumley House, dormer detail

The west side elevation consists of the house's main mass on the north and the rear ell on the south. A single two-over-two window is located on the first story and paired two-over-two windows are located within the upper half story. The ell contains paired two-over-two windows on the north and a single unit to the south. The ell's windows are sheltered by metal awnings.



Figure 35: Brumley House, west side elevation

The east side elevation comprises the main mass on the north and shed additions on the south. Similar to the west side elevation, the main mass contains a single two-over-two window on the first floor with paired two-over-two windows above. The shed addition attached to the main mass contains a single two-over-two window at its south corner. The shed addition along the rear ell consists of a storm-door entry on the north flanked by fixed, wood-framed windows, possibly repurposed from older areas of the house. The entry is reached via a wood-framed stoop porch and steps.



Figure 36: Brumley House, east side elevation



Figure 37: Brumley House, facing northwest to east side elevation and rear, south elevation

The rear or south elevation consists of the rear ell on the west and the aforementioned shed additions on the east. The ell and its shed addition each contain a single four-over-one wood window. The main mass's shed addition contains a single two-over-two window near its east corner. A small, frame, gabled shed is attached to the rear ell just east of its window.



Figure 38: Brumley House, facing northwest to rear, south elevation



Figure 39: Brumley House, rear south elevation

Multiple outbuildings are located behind or south of the house. Three are known to be historic, including two frame gable-roofed barns and a metal-clad pole barn. The larger barn appears to be a

single crib with a loft and side drive; a lean-to addition is located on its south elevation. The smaller barn also has a single crib and a side drive. The pole barn is clad in corrugated sheets and has a lean-to addition on its south elevation. A modern, metal-framed barn is located just south of the pole barn, and two non-historic, portable storage sheds are located north of the larger barn (these latter two buildings do not appear in the 2017 aerial photograph; see Fig. 25). According to the Staton family who own the property, the shed located just southwest of the house and within its rear fenced yard is composed of historic materials but was constructed recently by the house's current tenant.



Figure 40: Facing south from Brumley House to barns



Figure 41: Brumley House, facing northwest to large barn



Figure 42: Brumley House, facing southwest to small barn



Figure 43: Brumley House, facing north to pole barn



Figure 44: Brumley House, facing south from small barn to fields



Figure 45: Brumley House, facing south from barns to fields

The Brumley House and Farm remains in a generally rural setting. Non-historic development in its vicinity includes a residential development to the house's northwest, a storage facility to the house's west, and a commercial property to the east. The Seigler House (ID 832) is located immediately north of the house. The Brumley House and its outbuildings are visually screened from these properties by intervening vegetation. The storage facility is visible to the west from portions of the farm fields located immediately south of the outbuildings.



Figure 46: Facing north from Brumley House to Oakridge Farm Highway



Figure 47: Brumley House, facing west along Oakridge Farm Highway from driveway



Figure 48: Brumley House, facing east along Oakridge Farm Highway from driveway

History

Iredell County grew steadily during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century with healthy rail connections and productive farms. Farms and industries produced tobacco, liquor, and herbs, with the Wallace Herbarium in Statesville being one of the largest such facilities in the world in the early

twentieth century. Farm production in the early to mid-1900s also included livestock, dairy products, and poultry.¹⁹

In 1916, two farm families united when Frank Brumley and Allie Harris married at the home of Allie's parents. Frank was described as a progressive farmer and school teacher from Cabarrus County. Allie's parents were also farmers, but in the Coddle Creek area of Iredell County. The newspaper announcement about their wedding described them as "popular young people . . . esteemed by all knowing them." The announcement concluded with their plans to live several miles east of Mooresville.²⁰

In January 1919, Frank and Allie purchased this land from J.S. and Ola Alexander, and in February 1919, the *Concord Times* reported that Davis Brumley had visited his son, Frank, at the latter's new place, three miles east of Mooresville.²¹ The article went on to note that Frank Brumley had purchased the farm from Sam Alexander. At the end of 1919, Frank and Allie bought another tract of land from the Alexander family.²²

According to the Brumley's daughter, Ruth Brumley Staton, her parents moved an existing small house, possibly a tenant house, from a location in the current pasture, to the current house's location. There, they added the existing main block to the earlier building.²³

Frank and Allie continued living in the house until their deaths in 1977 and 1979, respectively. During that time, they farmed and operated a store. The 1920 census documented them as a farm family with one son, Ray. By 1930, the family had grown to include three children: Ray, Ruth, and Eugene. The 1940 census listed them as a farm family. Ruth Staton recalls that the family raised dairy cattle, but later switched to beef cattle.²⁴

In 1976, shortly before Frank's death, Frank and Allie deeded their house to Ruth.²⁵ Walter Staton died in 1989, and Ruth continues to own the Brumley House, Farm, and the associated store on a separate parcel. She rents the house and leases the farm's fields.

Architectural Context

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is a common form in Iredell County and across North Carolina.²⁶ Generally dating to the early twentieth century and common up to mid-century, the bungalow generally represents a "low-slung silhouette dominated by a broad roof" and an informal and

¹⁹ Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 444 and 451, and William S. Powell and Jay Mazzocchi, *Encyclopedia of North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2006), 623.

²⁰ *The Concord Times*, April 24, 1916, page 3.

²¹ J.S. and Ola Alexander to F.E. Brumley, Iredell County Deed Book 60, page 346, January 25, 1919, and *The Concord Times*, February 3, 1919, page 6.

²² J. Blick and Bert Alexander to F.E. and Allie Brumley, Iredell County Deed Book 64, page 260, December 27, 1919.

²³ Ruth Brumley Staton, interview with Chris Mrocza and Matt McDaniel, July 24, 2018.

²⁴ U.S. Census records, 1920, 1930, and 1940, accessed via ancestry.com, and Staton interview.

²⁵ F.E. and Allie Brumley to Ruth Staton, Iredell County Deed Book 606, page 161, August 30, 1976.

²⁶ *North Carolina Architecture*, 501-502.

open floorplan with a prominent and possibly recessed porch.²⁷ Although the 1978 Iredell County architectural context documented few early-twentieth-century houses, it is notable that the side-gabled, one-and-a-half-story form is specifically called out as emblematic of the era.²⁸ The relative simplicity of the bungalow form was a reaction, in part, against the ostentation of late-nineteenth-century high-style architecture. The type's simplicity of design and low cost of construction made it a popular choice in rural North Carolina and across the country throughout the early twentieth century and into mid-century.²⁹

This house type was observed throughout Iredell County, both in rural and urban contexts, with numerous relatively unaltered examples. As noted in the 1978 context, Iredell County has historically been a rural community made up of small farms.³⁰ Despite modern suburban growth emanating from the Charlotte metropolitan area to the south, windshield survey suggests that small farms, including landholdings with side-gabled, one-and-a-half-story bungalow seats, remain relatively common. Agriculture remains Iredell County's chief industry.³¹

Comparable Examples

The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow appears to have been a popular housing choice in Iredell County from the early through mid-twentieth century. Numerous examples were identified throughout both rural and urban areas of Iredell County. Located approximately 700 feet southwest of the Brumley House, the house at 1862 Landis Highway (constructed 1926) features a similar brick-clad bungalow on an agricultural parcel. The property does not retain any historic outbuildings, and the house has been altered through window and door replacement and the use of vinyl siding. Another similarly altered example is 356 Sheffield Road (1922), located east of Harmony. This house is vinyl-clad with replacement windows.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 499.

²⁸ *Inventory of Historic Architecture: Iredell County*, 13-14.

²⁹ *North Carolina Architecture*, 489 and 500.

³⁰ *Inventory of Historic Architecture: Iredell County*, 5.

³¹ "Agriculture in Iredell County" accessed via <https://iredell.ces.ncsu.edu/2013/08/agriculture-in-iredell-county/>.



Figure 49: 1862 Landis Highway



Figure 50: House and agricultural fields at 1862 Landis Highway



Figure 51: 356 Sheffield Road

Numerous examples of more intact side-gabled bungalows executed in the Craftsman style were observed in the county. Rural examples included 1065 Mt. Ulla Highway (1923), west of Mooresville, and 1018 Mocksville Highway (1935), west of Statesville. Both houses retained more Craftsman stylistic features, such as exposed rafter tails and knee braces, as well as more historic materials, such as siding and Craftsman-influenced multi-light over one windows. Side-gabled bungalows are also relatively common within Iredell County's cities and towns, 451 North Main Street (1921) in Troutman being one example which retains Craftsman features but with some alteration to materials.



Figure 52: 1065 Mt. Ulla Highway



Figure 53: 1018 Mocksville Highway



Figure 54: 451 North Main Street, Troutman

Examples of Craftsman-style bungalows were also identified on agricultural parcels. The house at 1529 Mecklenburg Highway (1921), southwest of Mooresville, is clad in vinyl siding but retains a small barn and enclosed field.



Figure 55: 1529 Mecklenburg Highway



Figure 56: House, field, and barn at 1529 Mecklenburg Highway

As indicated in the 1978 architecture context, small farms have been the historic norm in Iredell County, and windshield survey suggests that early- to mid-twentieth-century small farms remain common. Smallholdings with bungalow-type houses of this period include 1304 Mt. Ulla Highway (1946) and 1636 Mt. Ulla Highway (1941), both north of Mooresville, and 115 Troutman Farm Road (1947), located west of Troutman. These properties all retained a historic-period house and barns, as well as intact agricultural fields.



Figure 57: 1304 Mt. Ulla Highway



Figure 58: House, field, and barn at 1304 Mt. Ulla Highway



Figure 59: House and barns 1636 Mt. Ulla Highway



Figure 60: House and fields at 1636 Mt. Ulla Highway



Figure 61: 115 Troutman Farm Road



Figure 62: House and fields at 115 Troutman Farm Road

National Register Evaluation

Integrity

The Brumley House and Farm retains integrity of location and setting as the house has not been relocated and the property generally retains a rural agricultural setting. Although non-historic construction is located to the property's west, the house and fields are generally visually screened from this development by vegetation within its parcel boundary. The property's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been diminished by changes to the house and the addition of non-historic outbuildings. The house has been clad in vinyl siding and vinyl columns added; multiple non-historic accessory buildings, including a large metal barn, a frame shed built of historic materials, and multiple portable storage buildings, also obscure the farm property's original outbuilding complex. Nonetheless, despite these alterations, the property still conveys the house's early twentieth century construction and the parcel's agricultural use, and so it retains integrity of feeling and association.

Criteria Evaluations

The Brumley House and Farm is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for a historically significant association with an event or broad pattern of history. Although a farm property, the Brumley Farm is not known to have any historically significant associations with the development of agriculture in Iredell County; no such associations were identified through background research or in interviews with the property owner. As indicated, small farms have been common throughout Iredell County's history, and this property is not known to be an exceptional example or to convey a historically significant association.

The Brumley House and Farm is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. Neither the Brumley nor the Staton family is known to have been significant historically.

The Brumley House and Farm is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The Brumley House is an altered example of the common side-gabled bungalow type. It has been altered by the addition of vinyl siding and columns, and more intact examples of side-gabled bungalows appear to be common in Iredell County. In addition, no significant design characteristics were identified for the larger farm property. The gabled, frame barns are common types, and the property's retention of a historic-period house, outbuildings, and agricultural fields do not appear to be unusual within Iredell County.

The Brumley House and Farm is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Evaluation: Staton Store

Resource Name	Staton Store
HPO Survey Site Number	ID 1818
Street Address	1842 Landis Highway
PIN	4677573097
Construction Dates	Ca. 1930
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Description

The Staton Store is located on a small, level parcel immediately south of the N.C. Highway 150 and Highway 152 intersection; it is fronted by a parking area of mixed asphalt pavement and gravel. The building was originally located in the area where the highway intersection currently exists and was relocated approximately 100 feet to the south and its current location prior to the intersection's construction.



Figure 63: Staton Store Site Plan

The store is a non-descript, hip-roofed, frame building with a rectangular plan divided into three storefronts. The roof is clad with corrugated aluminum, and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. All doors have been replaced with metal units, and windows are a mix of large, aluminum-framed fixed display windows and two-over-two, double-hung wooden sash windows. The building rests on a concrete slab and concrete-block foundation. Access to the store's interior was not available at the time of the field survey.

The asymmetrical, north-facing façade consists of three storefronts. The east storefront consists of a doorway flanked by aluminum-framed display windows; the west storefront includes a doorway on the east and a display window on the west. Between these more conventional storefronts is a recessed storefront with canted outer bays, a two-over-two window on the east, and two narrow doorways on the west. This recessed storefront was originally a vehicle bay for the store building's former drive-through gasoline service. The entrances to the outer east and west storefronts are approached by concrete stoop porches with steel pipe railings. The recessed storefront is approached via a concrete slab.



Figure 64: Facing south to Staton Store from Landis Highway



Figure 65: Staton Store, detail of east storefront



Figure 66: Staton Store, detail of central storefront



Figure 67: Staton Store, detail of central storefront



Figure 68: Staton Store, detail of west storefront

The building's east and west side elevations are devoid of openings except a small fixed window near the west elevation's roof eaves. The rear or south elevation matches the façade in plan; on this elevation, the building's partially excavated, concrete-block foundation is also visible. The rear elevation's most prominent feature is the recessed bay that corresponds to the former drive-through bay also apparent on the façade. This off-center bay includes a pair of two-over-two windows above a scuttle hole in the foundation. A heating oil tank is located within the recessed bay and just west of the

scuttle hole. The rear elevation's eastern bay is fronted by a small, metal-clad storage building, and is otherwise blank except for a small, infilled window opening near the roof eaves and the recessed bay. The western bay is blank but contains an exterior, concrete-block flue.



Figure 69: Staton Store, east side elevation



Figure 70: Staton Store, west side elevation



Figure 71: Staton Store, rear or south elevation

The Staton Store remains in a generally rural setting. A non-historic commercial property is located to the store property's northeast and is a prominent visual component. The remainder of the store's visual setting is primarily vegetation. The Seigler House (ID 832) is just visible to the west.



Figure 72: Staton Store, view east along Landis Highway



Figure 73: Staton Store, view north to Oakridge Farm Highway and Landis Highway intersection



Figure 74: Staton Store, facing northwest to Oakridge Farm Highway

History

Iredell County grew steadily during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century with healthy rail connections and productive farms. Farms and industries produced tobacco, liquor, and herbs, with the Wallace Herbarium in Statesville being one of the largest such facilities in the world in the early

twentieth century. Farm production in the early-to-mid-1900s also included livestock, dairy products, and poultry.³²

In January 1919, Frank and Allie purchased a farm adjacent to this store from J.S. and Ola Alexander, and at the end of 1919, Frank and Allie bought another tract of land from the Alexander family.³³ Here, the Brumleys made their home until Frank's death in 1977 and Allie's death in 1979. During that time, they farmed. The 1920 census documented them as a farm family with one son, Ray. By 1930, the family had grown to include three children: Ray, Ruth, and Eugene. The 1940 census listed them as a farm family. Ruth Staton recalls that the family raised dairy cattle, but later switched to beef cattle.³⁴

According to tax records, this store was built around 1930. This suggests that the Brumleys constructed it, but according to Ruth Staton, the Alexander family built it at the current location of the Oakridge Farm Highway and Landis Highway intersection.³⁵

In 1939, Ruth Brumley married Walter T. Staton, and the 1940 census documents the newlyweds in Coddle Creek where Walter was a laborer who owned his own home.³⁶ His 1940 draft card provides a fuller picture, noting that he worked at Cascade Rayon Mills in Mooresville.³⁷ In 1946, Frank and Allie sold the store tract to Ruth and Walter.³⁸ In the late 1940s, Walter Staton moved the store south due to reconstruction of the intersection and on to this property.³⁹ The Statons have owned and operated the building for commercial purposes since that time; under the Statons, it was initially a general store with a drive-through vehicle bay for gasoline sales.

In 1976, shortly before Frank's death, Frank and Allie deeded their house to Ruth.⁴⁰ Walter Staton died in 1989, and Ruth continues to own the Staton Store. It is still used for commercial purposes and houses a gift shop, beauty parlor, and barbershop.

Architectural Context

General stores, once common throughout rural North Carolina, have become rare as they have generally been displaced by urban markets, big-box retailers, and, presumably, online retailing.⁴¹ As indicated in

³² Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 444 and 451, and William S. Powell and Jay Mazzocchi, *Encyclopedia of North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2006), 623.

³³ J. Blick and Bert Alexander to F.E. and Allie Brumley, Iredell County Deed Book 64, page 260, December 27, 1919.

³⁴ U.S. Census records, 1920, 1930, and 1940, accessed via ancestry.com, and Staton interview.

³⁵ Staton interview.

³⁶ U.S. Census records, 1940, accessed via ancestry.com.

³⁷ Walter T. Staton U.S. Draft Card, accessed via ancestry.com.

³⁸ F.E. and Allie Brumley to W.T. and Ruth Brumley Staton, Iredell County Deed Book 154, page 19, May 21, 1943.

³⁹ Staton interview.

⁴⁰ F.E. and Allie Brumley to Ruth Staton, Iredell County Deed Book 606, page 161, August 30, 1976.

⁴¹ Heather Fearnbach, *Historic Store Context: Mitigation for the Widening of Enola Road (SR 1922/1924) in Morganton, Burke County* (Raleigh: Human Environment Section, North Carolina Department of Transportation, April 2012), 84.

Heather Fearnbach's *Historic Store Context*, general stores of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were often established by local entrepreneurs and sited along busy roadways and crossroads. Farmers, too, opened rural stores as a means to additional income.⁴²

These community stores provided a variety of commodities and goods to their local populations, including groceries, dry goods, and hardware.⁴³ Although the rise of the automobile negatively impacted these smaller country stores as many clients could now drive to cities and towns to shop, it also offered opportunity as store owners added gasoline pumps to their establishments. As such, rural general stores became the forerunners of the modern gas station and convenience store.⁴⁴

Today, few general stores remain in operation as such, and those that do tend to be located near an attraction and/or cater to a specific customer group.⁴⁵ Most remaining store buildings either serve other commercial purposes, are used for storage, or are vacant.⁴⁶

Fearnbach notes that stores in the study area of Burke, Caldwell, Cleveland, McDowell, and Rutherford counties tended to be frame in the late nineteenth century through early twentieth century before transitioning to new materials, particularly concrete block, towards the mid-twentieth century.⁴⁷ One-story frame buildings were most common in rural areas; these stores tended to have a rectangular footprint, flat or stepped parapet facades, and full-width front porches.⁴⁸ As general stores with gas pumps began to be replaced by petroleum companies' proprietary stores in the 1920s, the so-called oblong box station, a rectangular building with an office and service bays, often covered with enameled panels or tiles and with a fuel canopy out front, generally replaced the independent proprietor both in towns and the countryside.⁴⁹

Stores or gas stations with true drive-throughs for automobiles to enter a building, purchase fuel, and proceed out of the building appear to be generally very rare. One of the first documented purpose-built gas stations in Columbus, Ohio, constructed in 1913, followed this format. Two other documented examples of drive-through gas stations, both of masonry construction and high-style aesthetics, were located in Louisville, Kentucky (1916) and Los Angeles (1928).⁵⁰ Fearnbach notes no such buildings in the *Historic Store Context* focused on rural North Carolina stores. Obvious safety concerns related to dispensing flammable fuel within a building, and particularly within a frame one, are the likely reason such structures did not proliferate.

⁴² Ibid., 6.

⁴³ Ibid., 7.

⁴⁴ Ibid., 9.

⁴⁵ Ibid., 10.

⁴⁶ Ibid., 84.

⁴⁷ Ibid., 71.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ John A. Jakle and Keith A. Sculle, *The Gas Station in America* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1994), 146, John Margolies, *Pump and Circumstance: Glory Days of the Gas Station* (New York: Little, Brown and Company, 1993), 88, Chad Randl, *Preservation Brief 46: The Preservation and Reuse of Historic Gas Stations* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2008), 3, and *North Carolina Architecture*, 471.

⁵⁰ *Pump and Circumstance*, 28-29, 32, and 52.

Within Iredell County, general stores and gas stations appear to correspond to findings in Fearnbach’s *Historic Store Context*. Rural stores tend to be one-story and rectangular in plan. Early-twentieth-century stores are of frame construction, and buildings approaching the mid-twentieth century tend to be constructed of masonry. Stores observed within the county are of practical, vernacular design with little to no ornamentation. Oblong box stores were also observed and reflect the national trend to corporate ownership and standardized store designs. Excepting the Staton Store documented here, no other drive-through buildings were identified.

Comparable Examples

A variety of early to mid-twentieth century rural stores were observed within Iredell County and, as stated, appeared to generally track the findings of Fearnbach’s *Historic Store Context* for counties located west of Iredell County. The best comparable example identified during windshield survey was a small side-gabled, frame store at 3081 Hickory Highway (constructed 1920), west of Celeste Hinkel. Although smaller, this building is generally intact with original weatherboards and exposed rafter tails. A frame store at 1156 Memorial Highway (1930) has been altered through the attachment of a mid-century plain brick parapet façade; stepped parapets are visible on the sidewalls. Another frame example at 1995 Mecklenburg Highway (1946), southwest of Mooresville, has been substantially altered with modern exterior materials. It also appears to have a parapet façade with stepped side walls. No drive-through stores or gas stations were observed.



Figure 75: 3081 Hickory Highway



Figure 76: 1156 Memorial Highway



Figure 77: 1995 Mecklenburg Highway

The mid-century transition from frame buildings to masonry construction, particularly concrete block, is represented by stores at 1629 Mocksville Highway (1950), west of Cool Springs, and 3052 Harmony Highway (ca. 1950), south of Harmony. The 1629 Mocksville Highway building has a parapet roof, whereas the 3052 Harmony Highway building's roof slopes from front to back. A plain example of the oblong box station which would replace many general stores' gasoline sales is represented by the building at 1892 Charlotte Highway (1963), east of Mooresville.



Figure 78: 1629 Mocksville Highway



Figure 79: 3052 Harmony Highway



Figure 80: 1892 Charlotte Highway

National Register Evaluation

Integrity

The Staton Store retains integrity of location. Although the building is known to have been moved approximately 100 feet south of its original location in the late 1940s, this move occurred historically and the building remained in essentially the same setting. The property's current setting has been diminished by a non-historic commercial building to the northeast. The Staton Store's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been eliminated by substantial non-historic alterations, including the application of vinyl siding, replacement of exterior doors and windows, and the infill of the store's most distinctive feature, the former vehicle drive-through bay. The changes to the store obscure its historic design and appearance, and thus also diminish its feeling and association as an early-twentieth-century store with an unusual drive-through vehicle bay for gasoline sales.

Criteria Evaluations

The Staton Store is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for a historically significant association with an event or broad pattern of history. Although associated with Iredell County's commercial development in the early twentieth century and the corresponding rise of the automobile, this property is not known to have played a historically significant role during that period. Furthermore, its primary feature, the drive-through, which would be an important link between the building and its association with commercial and transportation-related development, has been lost. That loss combined with other alterations renders the building unable to convey its historic design or appearance, and therefore, it cannot convey any historically significant associations.

The Staton Store is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. The Staton family is not known to have been significant historically.

The Staton Store is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The building's frame construction and basic rectangular form are character-defining features of the early-twentieth-century general store in rural North Carolina. This building's original drive-through vehicle bay appears to be an unusual and distinctive feature for both stores and early gas stations generally. However, major alterations to the Staton Store obscure its historic appearance and design. The building has been clad in vinyl siding, and exterior doors and windows have been replaced. The building's most distinctive feature, the drive-through vehicle bay for gasoline sales, has been infilled. Due to these substantial alterations, the Staton Store no longer conveys its historic design or appearance and so is not eligible under Criterion C.

The Staton Store is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

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