



**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

December 4, 2018

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley   
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Install Roundabout at Intersection of NC 205 & NC 218,  
W-5710 Q, PA 18-05-0012, Union County, ER 18-3383

Thank you for your October 11, 2018, letter, transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

Although the authors did not have interior access to Tabernacle Presbyterian Church (UN 0299), they obtained a verbal description from the current owner that accords with what was recorded in the 1983 survey. Thus, we concur that Tabernacle Presbyterian Church (UN0299) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level.

We also concur that the following properties are not eligible for the National Register of the reasons outlined in the report.

- Clonnie Moore House No. 2 (UN0285)
- Helms-Kiker Store (UN0176)
- Braswell House (UN1219).

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 and 110 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](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: 10/26/2018  
State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER  
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III  
SECRETARY

**ER 18-3383**

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

October 11, 2018

Due -- 11/20/18

H- ERle Hers  
11/27/18

Dear Gledhill-Earley:

RE: Historic Structure Survey Report, TIP# W-5710Q, PA# 18-05-0012, Install  
Roundabout at Intersection of NC 205 and NC 218 in Union County

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to install a roundabout in Union County. Mattson & Alexander prepared the attached Eligibility Report and recommend one of the evaluated properties are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, Tabernacle Presbyterian Church (UN0299).

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 [sleap@ncdot.gov](mailto:sleap@ncdot.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Shelby Reap".

Shelby Reap  
Historic Architecture Section

Attachment

Mailing Address:  
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PDEA-HUMAN ENVIRONMENT SECTION  
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Location:  
1020 BIRCH RIDGE RD  
RALEIGH NC 27610

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**HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT**

**INSTALL A ROUNDABOUT AT INTERSECTION OF NC 205 AND NC 218  
UNION COUNTY**

**TIP No. W-5710Q  
WBS No. 44856.1.17  
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**

**October 3, 2018**

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**October 3, 2018**

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

*Frances P. Alexander*

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

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

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

**October 3, 2018**

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

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

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

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is installing a roundabout at the intersection with NC 205 and NC 218 in Union County. This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). NCDOT architectural historians defined an area of potential effects (APE) and conducted a site visit to identify and assess all resources within the APE that were approximately fifty years of age or older. Four resources warranted intensive-level National Register eligibility evaluations: Tabernacle Presbyterian Church (later New Salem Presbyterian Church), Clonnie Moore House No. 2, Helms-Kiker Store, and Braswell House. These properties are the subjects of this report. NCDOT architectural historians determined that all other properties and districts were not worthy of further study and evaluation due to a lack of historical significance and/or integrity. The project location is depicted in **Figure 1**, and the APE is shown in **Figures 2a** and **2b**.

This architectural resources investigation consisted of a field survey and background research into the history and architecture of the four resources. The field investigation was undertaken in August 2018. Three of the four properties—Tabernacle Presbyterian Church (UN0299), Clonnie Moore House No. 2 (UN0285), and Helms-Kiker Store (UN0176)—were originally surveyed in 1983 but were not subsequently added to the Study List or nominated to the National Register. The fourth resource under investigation is the Braswell House (UN1219). This report recommends only Tabernacle Presbyterian Church for National Register eligibility. Clonnie Moore House No. 2, Helms-Kiker Store, and Braswell House are considered ineligible (**Table 1**).

The APE for this roundabout project generally follows the rights-of-way on NC 205, NC 218, and Fish Road. Along NC 205, the APE extends approximately 600 feet both east and west of the intersection with NC 218. The APE also extends along NC 218 roughly 900 feet in each direction from the intersection. Finally, the APE encompasses both a roughly 250-foot section of Fish Road and a gravel cutoff road located on the southwest side of the junction.

**Table 1**

Property Name	PIN	Survey Site Number	Eligibility Recommendation	Criteria
Tabernacle Presbyterian Church (New Salem Presbyterian Church)	01144017	UN0299	Eligible	C and Criteria Consideration D
Clonnie Moore House No. 2	01144022	UN0285	Not Eligible	N/A
Helms-Kiker Store	01144026A	UN0176	Not Eligible	N/A
Braswell House	01144031	UN1219	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, *Install a Roundabout at the Intersection of NC 205 and NC 218 in Union County*. The TIP Number is W-5710Q, and the WBS Number is 44856.1.17. Located in northeastern Union County, the project location is shown in **Figure 1**.

The area of potential effects (APE) for this roundabout project generally follows the rights-of-way along NC 205, NC 218, and Fish Road. Along NC 205, the APE extends approximately 600 feet both east and west of the intersection with NC 218. The APE also extends along NC 218 roughly 900 feet in each direction from the intersection. Finally, the APE encompasses both a roughly 250-foot section of Fish Road and a gravel cutoff road located on the southwest side of the junction. The APE corresponds to the study area defined for the project. Within the APE are four resource that warranted intensive-level investigation: 1) Tabernacle Presbyterian Church (UN0299) (later New Salem Presbyterian Church); 2) Clonnie Moore House No. 2 (UN0285); 3) Helms-Kiker Store (UN0176); and 4) Braswell House (UN1219) (see **Table 1**). Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Clonnie Moore House No. 2, and the Helms-Kiker Store were all originally surveyed in 1983. The four resources are shown on the APE maps (**Figures 2a-2b**).

This investigation was conducted to evaluate these properties for National Register eligibility. The current 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 evaluations consisted of research into the history and architecture of the study area in the New Salem community and a field investigation of each resource. For the research phase, the principal investigators examined both primary and secondary sources, including published histories, deeds, and the HPO survey files for Union County. In preparing the historic and architectural contexts for this project, the 1990 publication, *Sweet Union: An Architectural and Historical Survey of Union County, North Carolina*, provided valuable information on the architectural development of the county. The principal investigators also conducted a telephone interview with Ronnie L. Kuntz who represents the owner of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church property. The principal investigators also conducted windshield surveys in the county to identify rural stores and churches as well as early twentieth century houses.

Field work took place in August 2018. The four properties, as well as related outbuildings and landscape features, were examined and documented with photographs to assess present levels of integrity. Current tax parcels for the properties are depicted on the site plans included with each evaluation (**Figures 3-7**).

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

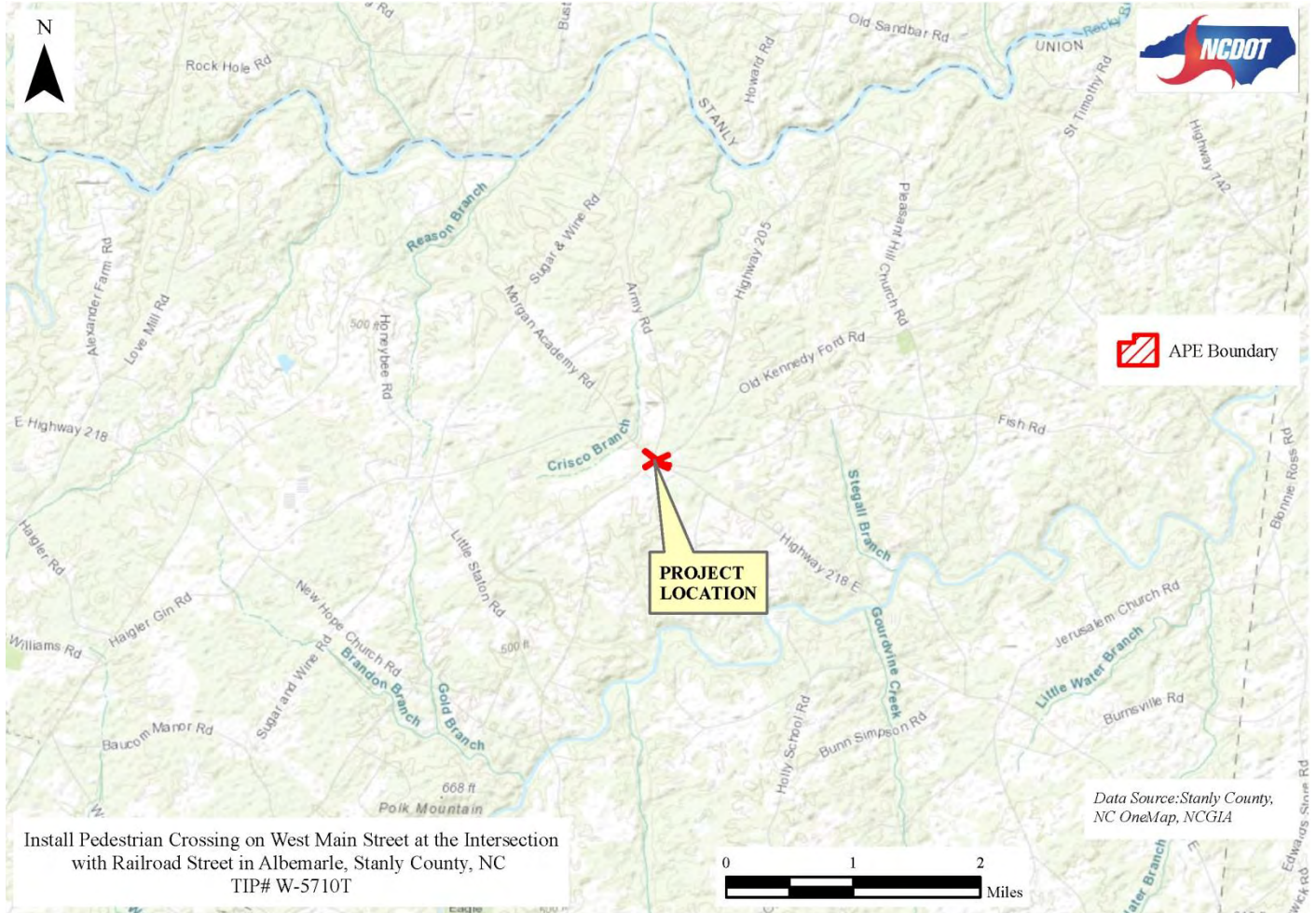




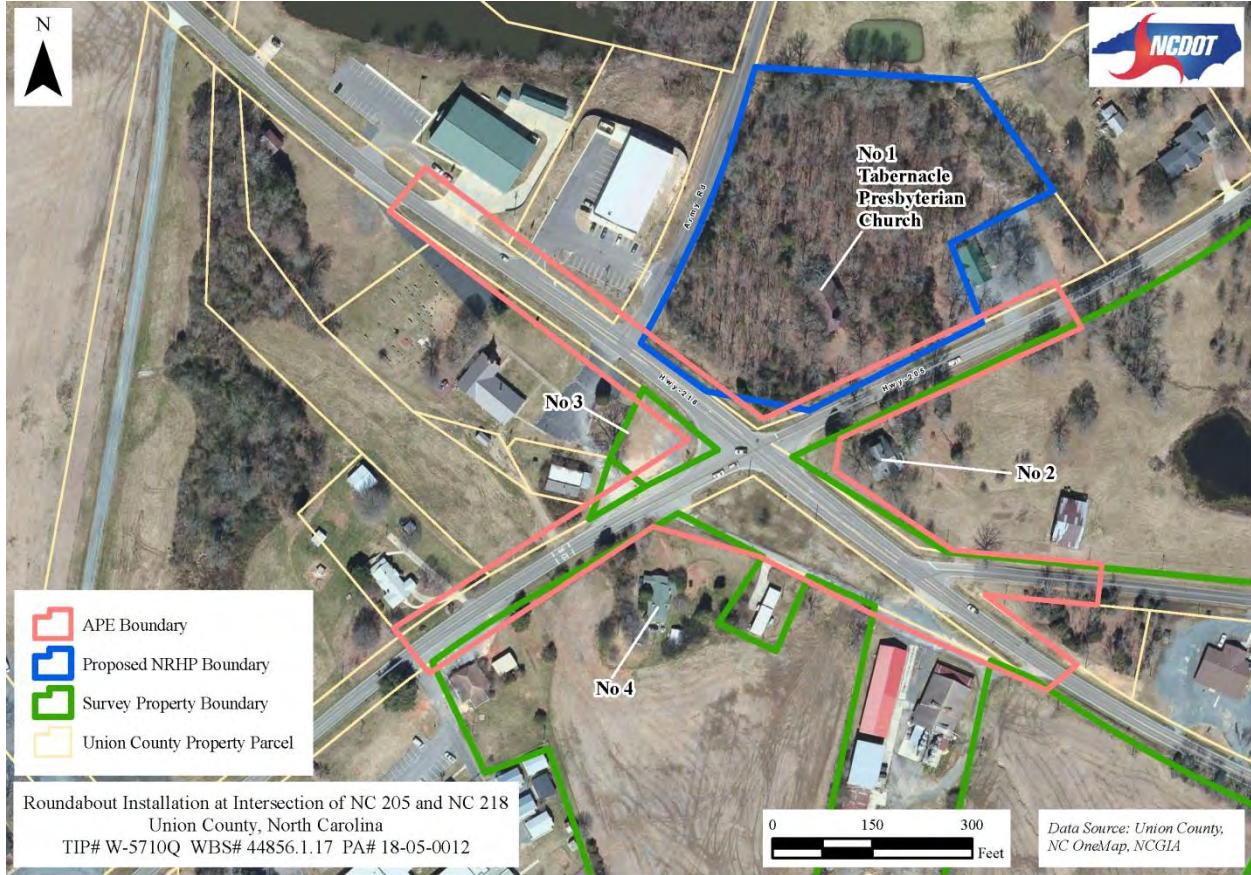
Figure 2a

Area of Potential Effects (APE) Map



Figure 2b

Area of Potential Effects (APE)-Detailed Map



## II. PROPERTY EVALUATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

**No. 1 Tabernacle Presbyterian Church  
(New Salem Presbyterian Church)  
(UN0299) (PIN 01144017)**  
NC 205 at junction with NC 218  
Marshville, Union County



Date of Construction: 1930  
Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible

### Physical Description

Constructed in 1930, Tabernacle Presbyterian Church stands on a wooded, 4.73-acre lot at the junction of NC 205 and NC 218 in northeastern Union County. The church is located in the rural New Salem community which consists of a cluster of dwellings, churches, stores, and civic buildings that date from the early twentieth century to the present and are surrounded by cultivated fields. The former church property has mature oak and magnolia trees amidst later, thick undergrowth, and an informal, semicircular, gravel drive leads to the church from NC 205. A modern wood fence separates the tract from the roadway. Clonnie Moore House No. 2 (UN0285), which is also evaluated in this report, sits across NC 205 from the church.

Although vacant and in disrepair, the church remains in stable condition. Combining popular Neoclassical Revival and Gothic Revival elements, the substantial, red-brick, front-gable edifice has a monumental, pedimented portico. The portico spans the three-bay façade and is supported by heavy, brick piers with cast-stone caps. The pediment has cornice returns and a lancet-shaped vent. The church also has a distinctive, square belfry that has a bell roof and square vents. The center entrance and principal windows all have pointed-arch openings with concrete keystones. The church occupies a sloping site that allows for a raised basement. The basement is defined by a water table created by a concrete-topped course of brick soldiers. Above the water table, brick pilasters define the window bays along the side (east and west) elevations of the nave and the corners of the rear (north) elevation. At the basement level of the rear elevation is a wood-paneled door with a boarded transom and flanking, boarded windows.

The center door and many of the windows are now boarded over, but the original horizontal-paneled door, wood window surrounds, and much of the original, opaque window glass appear to be intact. The beaded-board portico ceiling and soffits also survives. The iron portico railings, window and door grilles, and tie rods and plates on the rear bays and rear elevation are all minor, later modifications.

The principal investigators were unable to inspect the interior of the vacant church. However, according to the current owner during a telephone interview with the principal investigators, the interior remains substantially intact and retains its wood flooring and walls, tongue-and-groove wainscoting, chair rail, raised pulpit, and a flat, pressed-tin ceiling. This description coincides with the 1983 architectural survey of the church interior. The wooden pews noted in the survey were removed in the 1990s. A German-sided, shed-roofed privy that was also identified in the 1983

survey no longer survives. There is no church cemetery on the property (HPO File 1983; Pickens 1990: 308-309; Gregory Kuntz Interview 2018).



Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Overall View of Church and Setting, Looking North From NC 205.



Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, View of Clonnie Moore House No. 2 From Church, Looking South Across NC 205.



Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Façade, Looking Northwest.



Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Facade, Looking North.



Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Entrance, Pointed-Arch Transom.



Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Pediment and Belfry, Looking North,



Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Portico, Looking East.

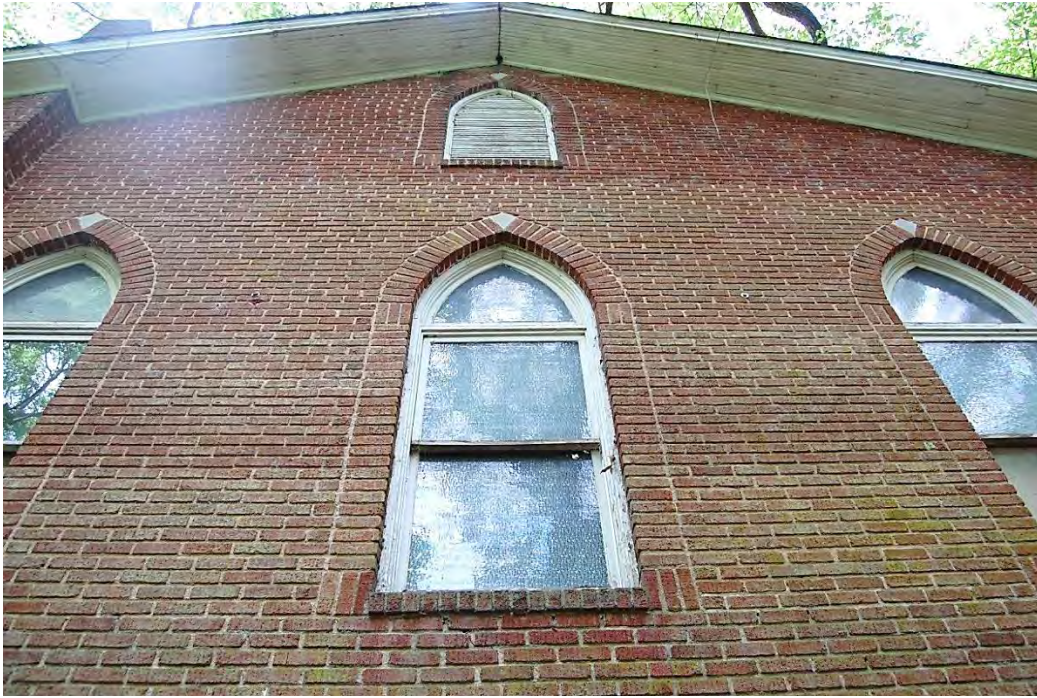


Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Façade and Side (West) Elevation, Looking Northeast.



Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Rear (North) Elevation, Looking South.





Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Rear (North) Elevation, Pointed-Arch Windows and Vent.



Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, (Side) East Elevation, Looking Southwest.



Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Side (East) Elevation, Looking Northwest.

## Historical Background

Tabernacle Presbyterian Church was organized as on 9 October 1927 with a charter membership of approximately thirty congregants. Led by the Reverend C.E. White, the church building was constructed in 1930. The name of the church was changed to New Salem Presbyterian in 1947. The church served a historically small congregation, and by the late twentieth century, services were held only monthly. The church has reputedly been closed since the 1990s (Brockman 1962; HPO File 1983; Pickens 1990: 308-309; Gregory Kuntz Interview 2018).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA, Tabernacle Presbyterian Church (New Salem Presbyterian Church) is recommended **eligible** for National Register under Criterion C for architecture and under Criteria Consideration A for a religious property that has architectural significance. The church was surveyed initially in 1983.

### Integrity

The church retains the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The church has integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, having occupied this rural site in the New Salem community since its construction in 1930. New Salem, in northeast Union County at the junction of two cross-county roads, retains its agrarian character. Although vacant, the church is in stable condition and maintains its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The stylish, red-brick church combines Neoclassical Revival and Gothic Revival elements that include an imposing temple form with a monumental portico capped by a pediment, Gothic-arched entrance and windows, and bell-roofed belfry. Although inaccessible, the interior is largely unaltered, according to the current owner, and has its original wainscoting, pulpit, and pressed-tin ceiling.

### Criterion A

The church 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 church is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of the community, state, or nation.

### Criterion B

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

### Criterion C

The church is **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*).

Blending Neoclassical Revival and Gothic Revival design elements, Tabernacle Presbyterian Church clearly illustrates the popularity of these revival styles for rural churches in Union County during the early twentieth century. However, few such churches survive in well-preserved condition. Many of the county's rural churches from the historic period have been rebuilt in the latter twentieth century or altered with major, modern renovations and additions.

In common with other Piedmont counties, Union County grew significantly during the first half of the twentieth century. The 1874 arrival of the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad, subsequently reorganized as the Carolina Central Railway before becoming part of the Seaboard Air Line Railway system in 1901, spurred the growth of Monroe, the county seat, and the small towns of Marshville and Wingate. In 1888, the village of Waxhaw was linked to Monroe by rail. In the surrounding countryside, farmers raised cotton as the principal cash crop which either was shipped cotton by rail to distant markets or was purchased by nearby textile mills. Crossroads communities--such as New Salem, north of Marshville--expanded until the World War II era as social, cultural, and economic centers that included general stores, cotton gins, dwellings, and churches. As Union County developed during these decades, many rural congregations—both white and African American—built stylish and substantial new facilities to serve expanding church rolls as well as to attract new members. The favorite ecclesiastical styles were the Colonial Revival, as well as the related Neoclassical Revival, and the Gothic Revival (Pickens 1990: 35-36, 40-42).

Tabernacle Presbyterian Church was evidently inspired by Waxhaw Presbyterian Church (UN0416), built in 1929 in the town of Waxhaw. Although Tabernacle Presbyterian is a simpler design, both churches have red-brick, temple forms with pedimented porticoes, Gothic-arched windows and entries, and distinctive belfries capped by bell roofs (Pickens 1990: 215; Dickinson 1991: 11-12).

Of the three churches established in the New Salem community before World War II, only Tabernacle Presbyterian Church was not rebuilt in the latter twentieth century. Mount Moriah United Methodist Church—founded in the early nineteenth century and served as the home of Tabernacle Presbyterian between 1927 and 1930—was reconstructed on several occasions with its last rebuilding in 1961. The present red-brick, Colonial Revival church has a modern education

wing. Pleasant Hill Baptist Church, which was organized in 1868 on the north side of New Salem, was last rebuilt in 1972 (Pickens 1990: 308-309).



Mount Moriah United Methodist Church, 1961, 6722 NC 218, New Salem Community.

In the nearby rural community of Unionville, Shiloh Advent Christian Church (UN0355) was organized in 1905. To address the needs of a growing congregation, the present red-brick, Gothic Revival church was built in 1943. The frame steeple, large education wing, and parking lot were all added during the latest church expansion ca. 2000 (Pickens 1990: 284).



Shiloh Advent Christian Church, 1943, 3601 Sikes Mill Road, Unionville Vicinity.

The congregation of Zion United Methodist Church (UN0440) near Unionville was founded in 1840, but the existing church was erected in 1940. Like New Salem Presbyterian, the brick church combines Colonial Revival and Gothic Revival motifs which include a crenelated entrance tower and a fanlight over the main entrance. As with Shiloh Advent Christian Church in Unionville, the expansive parking lot and lateral wings were added in recent decades (Pickens 1990: 285).



Zion United Methodist Church, 1940, 1524 Fish Road, Unionville Vicinity

Located In the heart of Unionville, the twin-towered, frame Unionville Presbyterian Church (UN0405) (1916) has been demolished in recent years while the similarly designed Unionville United Methodist Church (UN040) (1905), with its twin towers, now has vinyl siding, a modern entrance porch, and paved grounds to accommodate parking. West of Unionville, in the Fairview community, both the Mill Grove United Methodist Church (UN0280) and Rock Hill AME Zion Church (UN0246) have been replaced by new, larger religious facilities in recent years.



Unionville Methodist Church, 1905, 4700 Unionville Road, Unionville.

Located southeast of Unionville, along Morgan Mill Road, Union Springs AME Zion Church and Arbor (UN0403) (Study List 1983) was founded in 1877. Erected in 1921, the present frame, front-gable church has pointed-arch windows although the steeple, vinyl siding, and gabled entrance are modern changes. The well-preserved, mortise-and-tenon arbor on the site dates from 1877 (Pickens 1990: 178).





Union Springs AME Zion Church and Arbor, 1877, 1921, 4003 Morgan Mill Road, Monroe Vicinity.

### Criterion D

The church 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.

### Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties

Tabernacle Presbyterian Church is **eligible** for the National Register under Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties. To be eligible under Criteria Consideration A, a religious property must derive its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 25*).

The church meets the eligibility thresholds set for religious properties under Criteria Consideration A because of its architectural significance under Criterion C.

### **National Register Boundary Description and Justification**

The proposed National Register boundary for Tabernacle Presbyterian Church has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*.

Shown in **Figure 3**, the proposed National Register boundary encompasses the existing 4.73-acre tax parcel that contains the church and its wooded setting at the junction of NC 205 and NC 218 in the New Salem community. The boundary follows the existing rights-of-way along NC 205, NC 218, and Army Road. The church is the only contributing resource within the proposed boundary, and there are no noncontributing resources.

**Figure 3**  
**Tabernacle Presbyterian Church**  
**Site Plan and Proposed National Register Boundary**



**No. 2 Clonnie Moore House No. 2 (UN0285)  
(PIN 01144022)  
6210 NC 205  
Marshville, Union County**



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

**Physical Description (Figure 4)**

The second Clonnie Moore House occupies an 8.23-acre site at the junction of NC 205 and NC 218. Situated near the intersection, the tree-shaded house faces north towards NC 205. Now closed, Tabernacle (New Salem) Presbyterian Church sits across NC 205 from the house. The Moore property includes a large, frame barn located to the east near Fish Road. The transverse-crib barn has a low-pitched, gable roof and three canted openings that are oriented east to west. Livestock stalls line both sides of the center passage above which is a hay loft. The side cribs were used for storage. The barn is in poor condition with portions of roof and weatherboarding missing. The property also includes a farm pond situated roughly in the middle of the site. The remaining acreage is uncultivated and now partially wooded.

The substantial, one and one-half story bungalow has a low-pitched, side-gable roof, front-gable dormers, both front and rear, and a shed-roofed porch that extends nearly the full width of the façade. The porch is reached by central steps framed by brick wing walls. The brick-veneered dwelling has a water table created by a brick soldier course that defines the raised basement. The house also has characteristic bungalow features as deep eaves, exposed purlins, and battered porch piers that rest on brick pedestals. The exposed rafters noted during the 1983 survey are now covered by fascias. The symmetrical façade has a central entrance flanked by three-part, nine-over-nine and twelve-over-twelve sash windows. The single-leaf door has two vertical panels above which are multiple lights. The side (east and west) and rear (south) elevations have paired, twelve-over-twelve sash windows on the first story. The front and rear dormers and the upper floor of the side (east and west) elevations also have three-part windows, but the sash is now modern replacement. A simple vent is found under the front gable. In addition to the off-center, three-part window, the rear dormer has a single modern window, situated above a single-leaf, batten door. Off the side (east) elevation is a side-gable wing that contains a glazed and wood-panel utility room sheltered by a shed-roofed porch. The porch has a masonry deck and brick wing walls. A horizontal-panel door beside the porch sits at ground level and leads to the raised basement and main floor. The door from the utility porch to the kitchen matches the front door.

The house is now vacant, and the interior was inaccessible. However, views of the interior from the porch revealed intact hardwood floors, wide door and window surrounds, and both two-panel and French doors. In the dining room, an original bronze ceiling light fixture remains intact, but the fireplace mantel has been removed from the living room (the front west room). The kitchen appears to have been remodeled in the 1960s or 1970s (HPO File 1983).



Clonnie Moore House No. 2, House and Setting, Looking South.



Clonnie Moore House No. 2, House and Setting, Looking South From New Salem Presbyterian Church.



Clonnie Moore House No. 2, Entrance.



Clonnie Moore House No. 2, Porch and Window Detail, Looking East.



Clonnie Moore House No. 2, Front Dormer, Looking South.



Clonnie Moore House No. 2, Side (West) Elevation, Looking Southeast.



Clonnie Moore House No. 2, Rear (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Clonnie Moore House No. 2, Rear (South) and Side (East) Elevations, Looking Northwest.





Clonnie Moore House No. 2, Side (East) Wing and Utility Room, Looking Northeast.



Clonnie Moore House No. 2, Side (East) Elevation and Side Wing, Looking West.



Clonnie Moore House No. 2, Side Wing, Utility Room, and Side Porch, Looking South.



Clonnie Moore House No. 2, Interior, Entrance Foyer with Dining Room on Left and Living Room on Right.



Clonnie Moore House No. 2, Interior, Kitchen (Behind Dining Room).



Clonnie Moore House No. 2, Barn, Looking East.



Clonnie Moore House No. 2, Barn and Surrounding Fields, Looking East.



Clonnie Moore House No. 2, Barn, Looking Northeast.



Clonnie Moore House No. 2, Barn, Interior, Center Passage, Looking East.



Clonnie Moore House No. 2, Barn, Interior, South Crib, Looking Southeast.



Clonnie Moore House No. 2, Fields, Looking Northeast Towards Farm Pond.

### Historical Background

This bungalow was built ca. 1933 by Union County native, Clonnie Moore (1888-1980) and his wife, Velna Brewer (1890-1969). Moore operated a local lumber mill and served a director of Security Bank in Monroe. Prior to building the bungalow, the Moores lived in a two-story, frame farmhouse (Clonnie Moore House No. 1-UN0284) on nearby Morgan Academy Road. Clonnie Moore House No. 1 is no longer extant. In 1927, the Moores bought two acres from L.L. Braswell and erected a frame house on the site in 1930 so that their children could attend the New Salem school. Teachers from New Salem school also boarded with the Moore family. In 1933, the house burned to the ground, and the Moores built this brick-veneered bungalow in its stead. The Moores evidently purchased an additional six acres after their initial acquisition because at Clonnie Moore's death in 1980, the property comprised 8.23 acres which was sold to Frances and Ted Williams in 1982. Frances Williams sold the property to Amanda and Everette Little in 2016, and the house, on its 8.23-acre tax parcel, is currently for sale (Pickett 1990: 309; Union County Deed Books 72: 156; 5725: 590; 6562: 778).

### National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Clonnie Moore House No. 2 is recommended **not eligible** for National Register under any criterion because of a loss of integrity and a lack of historical or architectural significance. The Clonnie Moore House No. 2 was first surveyed in 1983.

## Integrity

The Clonnie Moore House No. 2 does not retain the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Occupying its original site at the junction of NC 205 and NC 218, the house has its integrity of location, but the house site and former fields or pastureland are now largely overgrown, and its sole outbuilding, a barn, is in poor condition. Thus, its integrity of setting, feeling, and association are compromised by general deterioration. The house also has lost some of its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Although the brick-veneered bungalow retains its original form and massing, the house now has replacement windows on the upper level, and a fireplace mantel has been removed from the front living room. Furthermore, the house, like the setting, suffers from deterioration.

## Criterion A

The Clonnie Moore House No. 2 is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event) for Commerce. 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 Moore house is not eligible under Criterion A because the dwelling is not associated with any specific event or pattern of events significant in the development of Union County. Specifically, the property lacks agricultural significance. Despite its location in a rural community, the property was not a farm principally and thus does not illustrate agricultural patterns or practices important to Union County during the historic period. The house was built in the early 1930s on a two-acre parcel by an owner whose occupations were business and banking. Even though the family bought an additional six acres (to create the current 8.23-acre tract), the property was always a small holding used for domestic production. As such, the property was never large enough to represent agricultural trends or patterns in the county. Finally, the property is not a subdivision of a larger Moore farm. Although the Moores had previously lived nearby, their original home was over one-half mile away on the other side of New Salem community.

## Criterion B

The Clonnie Moore House No. 2 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 house is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

## Criterion C

The Clonnie Moore House No. 2 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).

Clonnie Moore House No. 2 lacks both the architectural significance and integrity needed for eligibility under Criterion C. This 1930s bungalow now has replacement windows on the upper level, and the fireplace mantel in the principal living room has been removed. Furthermore, bungalows remain commonplace in Union County, and many better preserved examples survive to represent this architectural trend.

During the 1910s and 1920s, bungalows soared in popularity across North Carolina and throughout the country. Promoted in popular architectural publications, bungalows could be adapted for all economic levels which broadened their appeal. While designed with a variety of forms and decorative motifs, bungalows were defined by such features as low-pitched roofs, deep eaves, exposed rafters and purlins, large porches supported by heavy supports, an abundance of windows, and open interiors to maximize efficiency and flexibility. Favorite versions displayed Craftsman-style elements that gave the houses an overall informality. Heavy and often battered porch piers, exposed rafters or knee brackets under broad eaves, and the use of rustic shingles and fieldstone characterized the Craftsman style. Other versions, including the Moore house, combined Craftsman-style features with such Colonial Revival elements as multiple-light sash windows, symmetrical facades, and brick exteriors (Bishir 1990: 426-427; Mattson 1982).

In Union County and across North Carolina, bungalows were built in the burgeoning towns and cities as well as on surrounding farms. Substantial examples filled Monroe's prosperous neighborhoods and appeared along tree-lined residential streets in the railroad towns of Marshville, Wingate, and Waxhaw. In rural areas, large, one and one-half story, brick or frame bungalows were a favorite choice of successful farmers. In her 1990 publication, *Sweet Union: An Architectural and Historical Survey of Union County, North Carolina*, Suzanne S. Pickens observed that during the 1920s and early 1930s, Union County farmers widely embraced the bungalow house type. They constructed imposing examples as the seats of well-off farmsteads or updated existing farmhouses with capacious, bungalow-inspired porches—often with battered piers on brick pedestals (Pickens 1990: 39-40, 53).

A host of sizable, well-preserved bungalows remain in the rural areas of Union County. South of the New Salem crossroads along NC 205, the 1929 Laura Davis House (not previously surveyed) is a one and one-half story, red-brick bungalow with a sweeping side-gable roof, a broad dormer, and an engaged front porch supported by heavy, brick piers. South of Marshville, the Lee Ashcraft Farm (UN0007) features as its centerpiece a frame, one and one-half story, cross-gable bungalow with the characteristic deep, bracketed eaves, wood-shingled gables, and prominent porch supported by battered piers. The Ashcraft farmstead also retains a number of farm outbuildings that include a two and one-half story barn near the house. Also in the Marshville vicinity, the 1920s James Austin House (Study List 1983) epitomizes the style in its sizable, engaged porch with paired box piers on brick pedestals, prominent dormer, and exposed rafters and knee brackets (Pickens 1990: 340, 348-349).





Laura Davis House, 1929, 5402 NC 205, Marshville Vicinity.



Lee Ashcraft Farm, ca. 1925, 2620 Landsford Road, Marshville Vicinity.



James Austin House, ca. 1925, 1703 Old US 74, Marshville Vicinity.

Near Waxhaw, in southwest Union County, the Kerr Family Farm (UN1138) (Local Landmark 2012) features a similar one and one-half story, frame, side-gable form with an engaged porch supported by battered piers on brick pedestals. A prominent shed dormer is centered over the main entrance. The tree-shaded farmyard and collection of outbuildings are intact (HPO File 1983).



Kerr Family Farm, ca. 1925, 9616 Joe Kerr Road, Waxhaw Vicinity.

#### **Criterion D**

The Clonnie Moore House No. 2 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.

**Figure 4**  
**Clonnie Moore House No. 2**  
**Site Plan**  
**(Tax Parcel Shown in Red)**



Source: Union County Tax Map

**No. 3 Helms-Kiker Store (UN0176)  
(PIN 01144005)  
6121 NC 205  
Marshville Vicinity, Union County**

Date of Construction: ca. 1928/ca. 1940  
Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible



**Physical Description (Figure 5)**

The Helms-Kiker Store sits on a 0.239-acre parcel near the junction of NC 205 and NC 218. This crossroads forms the center of the small, rural community of New Salem in northeastern Union County. New Salem consists of an informal collection of dwellings, churches, stores, and civic buildings surrounded by rolling, cultivated fields. Facing a large, gravel parking lot, the one-story, brick-veneered building is now abandoned, overgrown, and deteriorated.

Built ca. 1928, the store has a ca. 1940 residential wing attached to the side (south) elevation. The store section has a three-bay façade with a flat parapet and a shed-roofed pump canopy supported by heavy, brick piers. The fascia is vinyl sided. The center entrance is comprised of double-leaf doors with wood panels beneath upper glazing. The entrance is flanked by plate-glass display windows that are now boarded over. The entrance and windows are capped by transoms. The rear (west) elevation has replacement one-over-one sash windows. The rear door and a portion of the surrounding brick wall are now gone, exposing the interior to the elements. No gas pumps or signage survive (HPO File 1983).

The principal investigators had limited access to the interior of the property. Now empty, the interior of the store consists of a single room with plaster walls. The ceiling and flooring have been removed, and no shelving or counters remain.

Displaying bungalow influences, the small, brick residential wing has a low hip roof with an engaged porch supported by battered piers on brick pedestals. The entrance bay is marked by a front gable. The original exposed rafters recorded in the 1983 survey of the property no longer survive, and the fascia and porch ceiling have been vinyl sided. One-over-one, vinyl-sash windows have replaced the original four-over-one sash. The original Craftsman-inspired front door and brick, interior chimney remain intact. The living room retains its brick mantel, wood floor, plaster walls, and later acoustic-tile ceiling. There was no access to the rear kitchen (HPO File 1983).



Helms-Kiker Store, Store and Setting, Looking North From NC 205.



Helms-Kiker Store, Store and Setting, Looking Northwest From NC 205.



Helms-Kiker Store, Dense Overgrowth along Side (North) and West (Rear) Elevations, Looking South Towards NC 205.



Helms-Kiker Store, Façade (East Elevation), Looking West.



Helms-Kiker Store, Facade, Looking West.



Helms-Kiker Store, Interior, Looking East From Rear (West) Elevation Towards Front.





Helms-Kiker Store, Residential Wing, Façade (South Elevation), Looking North.



Helms-Kiker Store, Residential Wing, Façade, Looking North.



Helms-Kiker Store, Residential Wing, Interior, Living Room.

### Historical Background

In 1927, farmer Conley C. Helms (1886-1972) purchased a roughly quarter-acre, roadside lot from local landowner, L.L. Braswell, and the following year, constructed this general store at the junction of NC 205 and NC 218 in the rural New Salem community. (The Braswell House is evaluated on page 53 of this report.) The 1930 census recorded Helms as a merchant with a wife, Mary, and three children. In 1937, Helms installed gas pumps which he leased from Standard Oil Company. The pump canopy was probably added at the same time (HPO File 1983; Union County Deed Books. 67: 121; 83: 33; US Census, Union County, Population Schedule 1930).

By 1940, the census listed Helms as a farmer, and the store was owned and managed by Fred L. Kiker (1894-1955). A native of nearby Anson County, Kiker's parents had owned a country store near Burnsville. Kiker built the residential wing to the store where he and his wife, Thelma, resided. Although the 1983 HPO file identified Kiker as a minister, nothing is currently known about his clerical profession. The 1930 census recorded him as an Anson County farm laborer, and ten years later, he is listed as a New Salem merchant. Around 1970, the store was closed, and the adjacent quarters were probably vacated in the following decade. In 1988, the Kiker family sold the property to the present owners, and the store now stands vacant (US Census, Union County, Population Schedule 1920, 1930, 1940; HPO File 1983; Union County Deed Book 432: 570).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Helms-Kiker Store is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register under any criterion because of a loss of integrity. The Helms-Kiker Store was previously surveyed in 1983.

### Integrity

The Helms-Kiker Store does not possess the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The store occupies its original location near the intersection of NC 205 and NC 218 in the New Salem community and does have integrity of location. However, its integrity of the setting, feeling, and association has been compromised by overgrowth, deterioration of the building and site, and some nearby modern construction. The commercial building also does not retain its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. In addition to general dilapidation, the rear door and frame are now gone, exposing the interior to the outdoor elements, and the interior has been stripped of its flooring, ceiling, counters, shelves, and other associated store furniture.

### Criterion A

Helms-Kiker Store 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 deteriorated and altered Helms-Kiker Store no longer possesses the integrity to illustrate the rise of automobile-oriented rural stores and filling stations during the interwar years. In the 1920s and 1930s, numerous roadside stores and gas stations opened along Union County's newly improved state roadways. These grocery stores and gas stations were often built on small, frontage parcels subdivided from larger farm holdings. Serving both passing motorists and local residents, the stores played important social as well as commercial roles in rural communities before World War II, functioning as gathering places while offering goods and services for farmers and passersby.

After World War II, such rural stores and gas stations became increasingly obsolete as transportation improvements and growing urban markets allowed consumers to shop in cities and towns or at newly built, suburban shopping centers. Because of these changes in retail patterns, rural, roadside stores have not survived in great numbers although a search of the HPO survey database reveals a small number of substantially intact examples in Union County.

Oriented to Old Monroe Road near Stallings, the distinctive, rock-faced Banks H. Funderburk Store (UN0125) (Local Landmark 2003, Determination of Eligibility 2014) stands well preserved and in operation as a restaurant. Built ca. 1935, the store is the only example in Union County that displays an eye-catching rock veneer and jerkinhead roof. More typical of the roadside stores of the period is the 1932 George McManus Store (UN0268) near Waxhaw. The frame building retains its original front-gable form, projecting pump canopy, and weatherboard siding. The contemporary McManus family bungalow stands nearby. Located along Landsford Road south of Marshville, the 1920s Morgan-Higgins House and Store (UN0290) has a similar front-gable form with engaged

pump canopy and weatherboard siding as well as knee brackets and exposed rafters. Both pump canopies are supported by simple wood piers. An earlier gable-roofed store operated by the Morgan family is attached to the rear. The Morgan family house stands intact across the road (Pickens 1990: 354).



Banks H. Funderburk Store, ca. 1935, 3116 Old Monroe Road, Stallings.



George McManus Store, 1932, 2309 South Providence Road, Waxhaw.



Morgan-Higgins Store, 1920s, 3311 Landsford Road, Marshville.

## Criterion B

The Helms-Kiker Store 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 Helms-Kiker Store is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

## Criterion C

The Helms-Kiker Store 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 Helms-Kiker Store does not possess the level of architectural integrity required for eligibility under Criterion C. Although the use of brick construction was unusual for roadside stores built during the interwar period in Union County, the long abandoned building is heavily deteriorated and altered. In particular, the rear door and frame surround are gone, and the interior of the store is now exposed to the elements. Moreover, the interior has been stripped of its ceiling, flooring, shelving, and counters. The simply finished residential wing, added ca. 1940, now has vinyl-sash windows and trim.

As discussed under the Criterion A in this evaluation, Union County retains a small but notable collection of roadside stores from the interwar years that include the Banks H. Funderburk Store, the George McManus Store, and the Morgan-Higgins Store. The Funderburk store features an unusual rock-faced exterior and jerkinhead roof. The McManus and Morgan-Higgins stores remain well preserved expressions of the popular box-and-canopy store design built nationwide after World War I. This configuration—with its simple, boxy form for the grocery store and a canopy to shelter automobiles and gas pumps—epitomized the rural roadside/crossroads store of the 1920s and 1930s. A common vernacular form in rural locales, the basic design was popularized for gas stations across the US by national oil companies. In 1916, Standard Oil of Ohio developed a prefabricated prototype that was fifteen feet square with a front porch sheltering gas pumps. In 1918, the Gulf Oil Company conceived a brick version with brick piers supporting the canopy. Other oil companies followed suit while diagrams in petroleum trade magazines promoted the basic box-and-canopy (or house-and-canopy) type. Although the standardized plans featured engaged pump canopies, entrepreneurs often modified the design with attached porches capped by gable, hip, or shed roofs. Lateral and rear appendages also became commonplace as store owners expanded their operations (Jakle and Sculle 1994: 141-142).

## Criterion D

The Helms-Kiker Store 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.

**Figure 5**  
**Helms-Kiker Store**  
**Site Plan**  
**(Tax Parcel Shown in Red)**



Key:

- 1. Tabernacle Presbyterian Church
- 4. Braswell House

Source: Union County Tax Map



**No. 4 Braswell House (UN1219)  
(PIN 01144031)  
6122 NC 205  
Marshville, Union County**

Date of Construction: ca. 1924  
Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible



**Physical Description (Figures 6-7)**

The Braswell House occupies a 73.344-acre site near the junction of NC 205 and NC 218. The large tract has an amorphous configuration created by subdivisions of the once larger Braswell farm. The house faces north towards a short cut-off road that lies in the southwest quadrant of the intersection. Surrounded by the Braswell property, west of the house, is an approximately sixteen-acre school campus (outside the APE) that was carved from the farm in 1950 when the school was built. Other subdivided parcels, facing the cut-off road, contain a modern telephone exchange building and the 1979 New Salem Farm Service complex.

The Braswell house is a frame, front-gable bungalow with a wrap-around porch that terminates at a porte cochere on the west side. Both the porch and porte cochere are supported by heavy, brick piers. A projecting, front-gable section of porch marks the entrance. A three-part vent is found under the front gable. Built ca. 1924, the bungalow is now in fair-to-poor condition and has had a number of alterations including vinyl siding and vinyl-sash replacement windows. The knee brackets are also covered in vinyl siding. The interior and rear of the house were inaccessible, but the rear appears to have an addition and shed-roofed porch. The glazed and paneled front door is original. Situated behind the house, a frame, front-gable garage appears to be original or constructed not long after the house. Next to the garage is a concrete-block pump house that was probably erected ca. 1940. Most of the remaining acreage is cultivated with wooded borders, but a small, prefabricated, metal shed stands on the west side of the parcel between the house and school. The school occupies a separate tax parcel.



Braswell House, Overall View of House and Setting, Looking Southwest From Clonnie Moore House No. 2.



Braswell House, Façade, Looking Southwest.



Braswell House, Façade, Looking South.



Braswell House, Side (West) Elevation and Porte Cochere, Looking East.



Braswell House, Side (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Braswell House, Garage and Pump House, Looking Southwest.



Braswell House, Cultivated Fields, Looking Southwest Towards School.

### Historical Background

This bungalow was built ca. 1924 on the large Braswell family farm situated in the New Salem community. The farm had been established by Timothy Braswell (1854-1917) and his wife, Elizabeth Brewer Braswell (1857-1921), and the Braswells reared their nine children on this property. A title search for the property indicates that in 1920, following the 1917 death of his father, L.L. (Lonnie Lafayette) Braswell (1886-1958) was granted a one-ninth interest in the 174-acre tract although Elizabeth Braswell is listed as head of household in the 1920 census. Elizabeth Braswell died in 1921, and deeds dating from 1917 through the 1930s suggest that there were a number of transactions among siblings as well as subdivision and sales of smaller lots. For instance, L.L. Braswell sold a two-acre tract in 1927 to Clonnie and Velna Moore who built the Clonnie Moore House No. 2 across NC 205 from the Braswell House (see page 24 for Clonnie Moore House No. 2 evaluation.) The Braswell bungalow site apparently became the property or home of another brother, J. Clinton Braswell (1900-1976), because at this death there was a lawsuit between his estate and Pearl B. Gooch, et al., who were probably the surviving siblings. As a result of the lawsuit, the property of 99.394 acres was sold at auction to I.P. and Louise Smith of Concord. The house and roughly seventy-three acres remains in the Smith family (Union County Deed Books 53: 51; 56: 582; 294: 202; US Census, Union County, Population Schedule, 1880, 1899, 1910, 1920).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Braswell House is recommended **not eligible** for National Register under any criterion because of a loss of integrity. The property has not been previously surveyed.

### Integrity

The Braswell House does not have all seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Occupying its original site at the junction of NC 205 and NC 218, the house retains its integrity of location and some of its setting, feeling, and association. Its farm setting and agrarian feeling are enhanced by the cultivated fields still associated with the house but are compromised by the absence of agricultural outbuildings and nearby modern construction. Furthermore, the house has lost its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Now in somewhat poor condition, the house has been altered with vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a rear addition.

### Criterion A

The Braswell House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event) for Commerce. 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 house is not eligible under Criterion A because the dwelling is not associated with any specific event or pattern of events significant in the development of Union County. Specifically, the Braswell House lacks agricultural significance. Despite its location in a rural community and its cultivated fields, the property no longer contains with any agricultural outbuildings or other features to illustrate farming patterns or practices important to Union County during the historic period.

### Criterion B

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

## Criterion C

The Braswell 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 Braswell House lacks both the architectural significance and the integrity required for eligibility under Criterion C. Dating to the mid-1920s, the frame, side-gable bungalow is a common version of the house type and now has both vinyl siding and replacement windows. The integrity of the Braswell House has also been compromised by general deterioration. Furthermore, bungalows remain numerous in Union County, and better preserved examples survive throughout the county to represent this architectural trend.

As noted in the evaluation for the Clonnie Moore House No. 2 on page 24, bungalows soared in popularity across North Carolina and throughout the country during the 1910s and 1920s. Well promoted in widely circulated architectural publications, bungalow designs were versatile and could be adapted for all economic levels. Although the variety of their forms and decorative motifs, bungalows were defined by such features as low-pitched roofs, deep eaves, exposed rafters and purlins, large porches supported by heavy supports, an abundance of windows, and open interiors to maximize efficiency and flexibility. Favorite versions displayed Craftsman-style elements and often asymmetrical massing that gave the houses an overall informality. Heavy and often battered porch piers, exposed rafters or knee brackets under broad eaves, and the use of rustic shingles and fieldstone characterized the Craftsman style (Bishir 1990: 426-427; Mattson 1982).

In Union County and across North Carolina, bungalows appeared in the burgeoning towns and cities as well as on surrounding farms. Substantial examples filled the prosperous neighborhoods of Monroe and lined shady residential streets in the railroad towns of Marshville, Wingate, and Waxhaw. In rural areas, large, one and one-half story, brick or frame bungalows were a favorite choice of successful farmers. In her 1990 publication, *Sweet Union: An Architectural and Historical Survey of Union County, North Carolina*, Suzanne S. Pickens noted the widespread popularity of bungalows among Union County farmers of the 1920s and early 1930s. They constructed imposing examples as the seats of well-off farmsteads or updated existing farmhouses with commodious, bungalow-inspired porches—often with battered piers on brick pedestals (Pickens 1990: 39-40, 53).

A number of substantial bungalows survive in the rural areas of Union County that are better preserved than the Braswell House and are thus better illustrations of the type. South of the New Salem crossroads along NC 205, the 1929 Laura Davis House (not previously surveyed) is a one and one-half story, red-brick bungalow with a sweeping side-gable roof, a broad dormer, and an engaged front porch supported by heavy, brick piers. South of Marshville, the Lee Ashcraft Farm (UN0007) features as its centerpiece a frame, one and one-half story, cross-gable bungalow with the characteristic deep, bracketed eaves, wood-shingled gables, and prominent porch supported by battered piers. The Ashcraft farmstead also retains a number of farm outbuildings that include a two and one-half story barn near the house. Also in the Marshville vicinity, the 1920s James Austin House (Study List 1983) epitomizes the style in its sizable, engaged porch with paired box piers on

brick pedestals, prominent dormer, and exposed rafters and knee brackets (Pickens 1990: 340, 348-349).



Laura Davis House, 1929, 5402 NC 205, Marshville Vicinity.





Lee Ashcraft Farm, ca. 1925, 2620 Landsford Road, Marshville Vicinity.



James Austin House, ca. 1925, 1703 Old US 74, Marshville Vicinity.

Near Waxhaw, in southwest Union County, the Kerr Family Farm (UN1138) (Local Landmark 2012) features a similar one and one-half story, frame, side-gable form with an engaged porch supported by battered piers on brick pedestals. A prominent shed dormer is centered over the main entrance. The tree-shaded farmyard and collection of outbuildings are intact (HPO File 1983).



Kerr Family Farm, ca. 1925, 9616 Joe Kerr Road, Waxhaw Vicinity.

#### Criterion D

The Braswell 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.

**Figure 6**  
**Braswell House**  
**Overall Site Plan**  
**(Tax Parcel Shown Red)**



**Key:**

1. Tabernacle Presbyterian Church
2. Clonnie Moore House No. 2
3. Helms-Kiker Store

Source: Union County Tax Map

**Figure 7**  
**Braswell House**  
**Detailed Site Plan**



Source: Union County Tax Map

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