



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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

January 24, 2019

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley 
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Extend SR 1246 (Fairview Road) over 1-77 via new Grade Separation, PA 16-09-0020, U-5817, Iredell County, ER 18-3971

Thank you for your letter of November 21, 2018, transmitting the report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and concur that Centre Presbyterian Church, Session House, and Cemetery, including Baker Cemetery (ID0014) are listed in and remain eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report.

We also concur that the Templeton House and Smokehouse (ID0859) are not eligible for listing for the reasons outlined in the report.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

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



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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

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

November 21, 2018

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Dear Gledhill-Earley:

RE: Historic Structure Survey Report, TIP# U-5817, PA# 16-09-0020, Extend SR 1246
(Fairview Rd) over I-77 via new grade separation in Iredell County

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to extend Fairview Rd over I-77 in Iredell County. New South prepared the attached Eligibility Report and recommends the Templeton House and Smokehouse properties is not 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 slreap@ncdot.gov.

Sincerely,

Shelby Reap
Historic Architecture Section

Attachment

Historic Structures Survey Report for the Fairview Road Extension over I-77

Iredell County, North Carolina

Tip# U-5817, WBS# 44389.1.1, PA# 16-09-0020



New South Associates, Inc.

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Historic Structures Survey Report for the
Extend SR 1246 (Fairview Road) Over I-77 Via New Grade Separation
To Connect With SR 1206 (Alcove Road)

Iredell County, North Carolina

T.I.P. No. U-5817
WBS No. 44389.1.1
PA No. 16-09-0020

Report submitted to:

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

Mary Pope Furr – Historic Architecture Supervisor

Report prepared by:
New South Associates, Inc.
6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083



Mary Beth Reed – Principal Investigator

Terri DeLoach Gillett – Historian and Author

November 19, 2018 – Final
New South Associates Technical Report

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1.0. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) project TIP No. U-5817; WBS No. 44389.1.1; and PA No. 16-09-0020 proposes two alternatives to extend Fairview Road (SR 1246) over I-77 to connect with Alcove Road (SR 1206) improvements. The project is located in Iredell County, near the Town of Mooresville. This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as the construction limits of each of the alternatives and the surrounding viewshed. Two resources, 50 years of age or more, within the APE were identified by NCDOT for further study. One resource, Templeton House and Smokehouse (ID0859), warranted an intensive National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation, while another, Centre Presbyterian Church and Cemetery and Baker Cemetery (ID0014, UD0014-i), required confirmation of its NRHP eligibility. No additional properties were determined to be worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance or integrity.

In September 2018, New South Associates, Inc. (New South) surveyed the two resources that NCDOT had identified. As a result of this study, for the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, New South confirms the NRHP-eligible status of Centre Presbyterian Church and Cemetery and Baker Cemetery and recommends the Templeton House and Smokehouse not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Table 1. Surveyed Properties

Survey Site #	Resource Name/Address	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
ID 0859	Templeton House and Smokehouse	Not Eligible
ID 0014, ID 0014-i	Centre Presbyterian Church and Cemetery and Baker Cemetery	Eligible

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HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT
FAIRVIEW ROAD EXTENSION OVER I-77, IREDELL COUNTY, TIP# U-5817

Figure 2.1. Project Study Area



Source: ESRI Resource Data

2.0. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) project TIP No. U-5817; WBS No. 44389.1.1; and PA No. 16-09-0020 proposes two alternatives to extend Fairview Road (SR 1246) over I-77 to connect with Alcove Road (SR 1206) improvements. The project is located in Iredell County, near the Town of Mooresville, on both sides of I-77 at Williamson Road/Charlotte Highway (US 21). On the east side of I-77, the project extends south to Fairview Road, approximately 0.3 miles, while on the west side of the interstation, the project would extend south approximately 0.5 miles past Templeton Road. This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as the construction limits of each of the alternatives, where any ground disturbing activity would take place, as well as the surrounding viewshed. Two resources, 50 years of age or more, within the APE were identified by NCDOT for further study. One resource, Templeton House and Smokehouse (ID0859), warranted an intensive National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation, while another, Centre Presbyterian Church and Cemetery and Baker Cemetery (ID0014, UD0014-i), required confirmation of its NRHP eligibility. No additional properties were determined to be worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance or integrity.

Prior to fieldwork, the statewide architectural survey records of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office were reviewed using HPOWEB, their online GIS service. Historic topographic maps and aerial photographs were viewed on the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) historic map viewer, Earth Explorer, nationalmap.gov, the North Carolina Maps collection online at the University of North Carolina, and the USGS historical topographic map collection. Property information was obtained from the Iredell County Tax Assessor's website.

New South architectural historian, Terri DeLoach Gillett, visited the selected resources for further study on August 30-31, 2018. Both properties were visually inspected and the exteriors, including settings, were documented through written notes and digital photographs. Following fieldwork, the historical development, architecture, and cultural significance of the Templeton House and Smokehouse was researched and evaluated within its historic context according to the established NRHP criteria. Likewise, the listed Centre Presbyterian Church and Cemetery and Baker Cemetery was re-evaluated to confirm its NRHP eligibility. A discussion of the eligibility confirmation can be found in the following paragraphs.

Centre Presbyterian Church, Session House, and Cemetery, including Baker Cemetery was listed on the NRHP in 1980. The church sanctuary is an example of the Greek Revival architectural style and was built in 1854, although the congregation is much older. The brick, temple-front building is pierced by large triple-hung sash windows that are enclosed by functional louvered

shutters (Figure 2.3 and 2.4). The window sills are granite, as are the foundation, and front steps. Built about the same time as the sanctuary and just to the east is the historic Session House, which is a small one-room frame building (Figure 2.5). At the rear of the sanctuary, on either side, are two-story mid-twentieth century additions, connected by covered breezeways. These additions are set back and sympathetic to the design of the historic church and were in place at the time of the original listing. In 2004, another addition to the church was constructed. The red brick, two-story building has a gable-front roof and was sympathetically designed with the exception of the set-back, which is the same as the original sanctuary (Figures 2.2, 2.8, 2.9). A one-story, brick auxiliary building was also constructed to the northeast of the church circa 1990.

The church cemetery is located to the south of the church, across SR 1245/ Centre Church Road (Figures 2.6 and 2.7). Surrounded by a low stone wall and entered through a gate supported by granite columns, the cemetery contains several hundred interments, the earliest dating to the 18th century. The Baker Cemetery is located in the southeastern corner of Centre Church Cemetery and is a small family plot that was moved to its present location in 1961. Just north of the church is a small, 20th century addition to the cemetery. A mid-20th century parsonage is located across Centre Church Road. It is a one-story red brick house with a hipped roof and a pedimented front porch, which is now occupied by Serenity House, a home for terminally ill people, operated in partnership with the church.

At the time the original NRHP nomination was written, Centre Presbyterian Church and Cemetery were located in a rural community and fairly isolated. It remained thus until the early 2000s, when the area began to see some major development. Lake Norman Regional Medical Center was constructed to the south of Centre Church Road, adjacent to the church cemetery. A large four-building medical office complex was also built on the opposite side of Centre Church Road, to the southeast of the church. By 2004 the road, which had intersected with Fairview Road, was closed just to the south of the church. Retail development has also occurred to the north of the church on Medical Park Road which was cut through in 2004 and included a new entrance to the church property from the east.

Centre Presbyterian Church, Session House, and Cemetery, including Baker Cemetery is listed on the NRHP under Criteria A and C, for history and architecture. Despite the fact that the resource has lost integrity in the areas of setting and design through the development of the surrounding area and the modern addition to the church, the resource remains eligible for listing in the NRHP. Sections of the 17.72-acre church property are wooded and provide a buffer from the majority of the modern development, which is barely visible through the trees to the south of the church. The modern addition to the east side is sympathetic to the historic church in its design and the sanctuary building, itself, is still recognizable as a significant example of the 19th century church designed in the Greek Revival architectural style. As a result of this study, for the purposes of



Figure 2.2. Panoramic View of Centre Presbyterian Church with 2004 Addition at Right, Looking North



Figure 2.3. 1854 Sanctuary with Additions at Rear

compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, New South confirms the NRHP-eligible status of Centre Presbyterian Church, Session House, and Cemetery, including Baker Cemetery.

The results of the investigation and NRHP evaluation of the Templeton House and Smokehouse are presented in the following section of this report. This report complies with the basic requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800); and NCDOT's current Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products and the HPO's Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina.



Figure 2.4. West Wing and Side Elevation of Church



Figure 2.5. 1854 Session House



Figure 2.6. Stone Wall and Cemetery



Figure 2.7. Gate to Cemetery



Figure 2.8. 2004 Addition, Looking Northeast



Figure 2.9. 2004 Addition, Looking Southwest

3.0 TEMPLETON HOUSE AND SMOKEHOUSE



Resource Name	Templeton House and Smokehouse
HPO Survey Site #	ID 0859
Location	124 Maplegrove Lane, Davidson, Iredell County
PIN	4645680354.000 and 4645685413.000
Date(s) of Construction	1861-2000
Recommendation	Not Eligible

3.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The Templeton House and Smokehouse is located at 124 Maplegrove Lane, Davidson, Iredell County. The property lies south of Templeton Road and west of Interstate 77 and is comprised of two separate parcels with a combined area of 20.51 acres (Figure 3.1). The property is bounded by forested areas and mature trees, which help to retain a rural feeling, although there are modern residential developments in close proximity. There are several buildings associated with this resource in addition to the house and smokehouse, all of which are grouped in the western portion of the property and include residences, as well as agricultural buildings.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT
FAIRVIEW ROAD EXTENSION OVER I-77, IREDELL COUNTY, TIP# U-5817

Figure 3.1. Templeton House and Smokehouse Site Plan



Source: ESRI Resource Data

3.2 INVENTORY LIST

3.2.1 Templeton House, circa 1860

The Templeton House is a two-story gable-ell house with a standing seam metal roof and a continuous brick foundation (Figure 3.2). According to the owner, the clapboard exterior walls were milled on site from cedar wood, the original stone piers are still extant under the house, and a brick stamped “1861” was found during work that was performed on one of the chimneys. There is one exterior chimney on the east ell and a central chimney near the center of the house, both of which have been rebuilt, though the fireboxes inside the house are original. A full-width hipped-roof porch spans the front (north) façade. The porch has turned supports and balustrade with carved detailing at the top of the supports. All of the windows have been replaced with the exception of one on the west elevation. There are two large non-historic additions, one on the south side and one to the west (Figures 3.3 and 3.4). Both are one-story with gable roofs. Adjacent to the house, in the location of the original kitchen, is a large detached garage built by the current owner, who also built the western addition to the house (Figure 3.5). A concrete pad spans the space between the two buildings.



Figure 3.2. House Facade, Looking South



Figure 3.2. House Facade, Looking South



Figure 3.2. House Facade, Looking South



Figure 3.3. Western Addition, Looking Northeast



Figure 3.4. Southern Addition, Looking East



Figure 3.2. House Facade, Looking South



Figure 3.5. Circa 1990 Garage, Looking Northwest

3.2.2 Smokehouse, circa 1860

The smokehouse, located west of the house, is a hand-hewn log structure with half-dovetailed joinery at the corners (Figures 3.6, 3.7). It has a gable roof, clad with metal, and overhangs the eastern facing door. There are three beams running the length of the building, from which meats would have been hung. The smokehouse is in a state of disrepair, with obvious termite and damage, and is listing to one side (Figure 3.8).



Figure 3.6. Smokehouse, Looking Northwest



Figure 3.7. Smokehouse, Looking East



Figure 3.8. Smokehouse Detail



Figure 3.9. Barn, Looking Northeast



Figure 3.9. Barn, Looking East

3.2.3 Barn, circa 1928

A large barn is located near the front of the property (Figures 3.9 and 3.10). It has a gambrel roof covered with standing seam metal and clapboard walls. The side walls of the barn feature slatted venting under the eaves. Non-historic shed roof lean-tos have been attached to the north and south walls and are used for storage. There are several openings on the exterior of the barn, both historic and non-historic.

3.2.4 Historic Outbuildings

There are several historic outbuildings associated with property apart from the smokehouse and barn. All appear to have been used for various storage purposes. Three of these buildings are clustered to the east of the house. All are painted clapboard with metal gable roofs. One of the northern outbuilding has enclosed shed additions with a pair of double hinged doors on both the east and south sides, while the other is mostly obscured by vegetation (Figures 3.10 and 3.11). The southern building also has a double hinged door on the west elevation and no other openings (Figure 3.12). Another outbuilding is to the south of the house and is a single pen shed with one opening (Figure 3.13).



Figure 3.10. Outbuilding Cluster, Looking East



Figure 3.11. Outbuilding Cluster, Looking West



Figure 3.12. Outbuilding Cluster, Looking Northeast



Figure 3.13. Shed Looking Southwest

3.2.5 Non-Historic Outbuildings

There are also several non-historic outbuildings scattered around the property, including more than 10 animal shelters and two mobile homes. Additionally, several RVs and truck trailers are parked on the property.

3.3 HISTORY

The upper section of Davidson Creek, a tributary of the Catawba River that now drains into Lake Norman in southern Iredell County, was the earliest settlement to reach as far west as the Catawba. It was occupied by white settlers by the 1740s (Ramsey 1964), among them members of the Templeton family. At the time, the northern half of the state, between the present Virginia-North Carolina border and a line about 65 miles south, was known as the Granville District, owned by the Earl of Granville. Lord Granville relinquished his control in government in 1742, but retained the power to grant land which was accomplished through local agents.

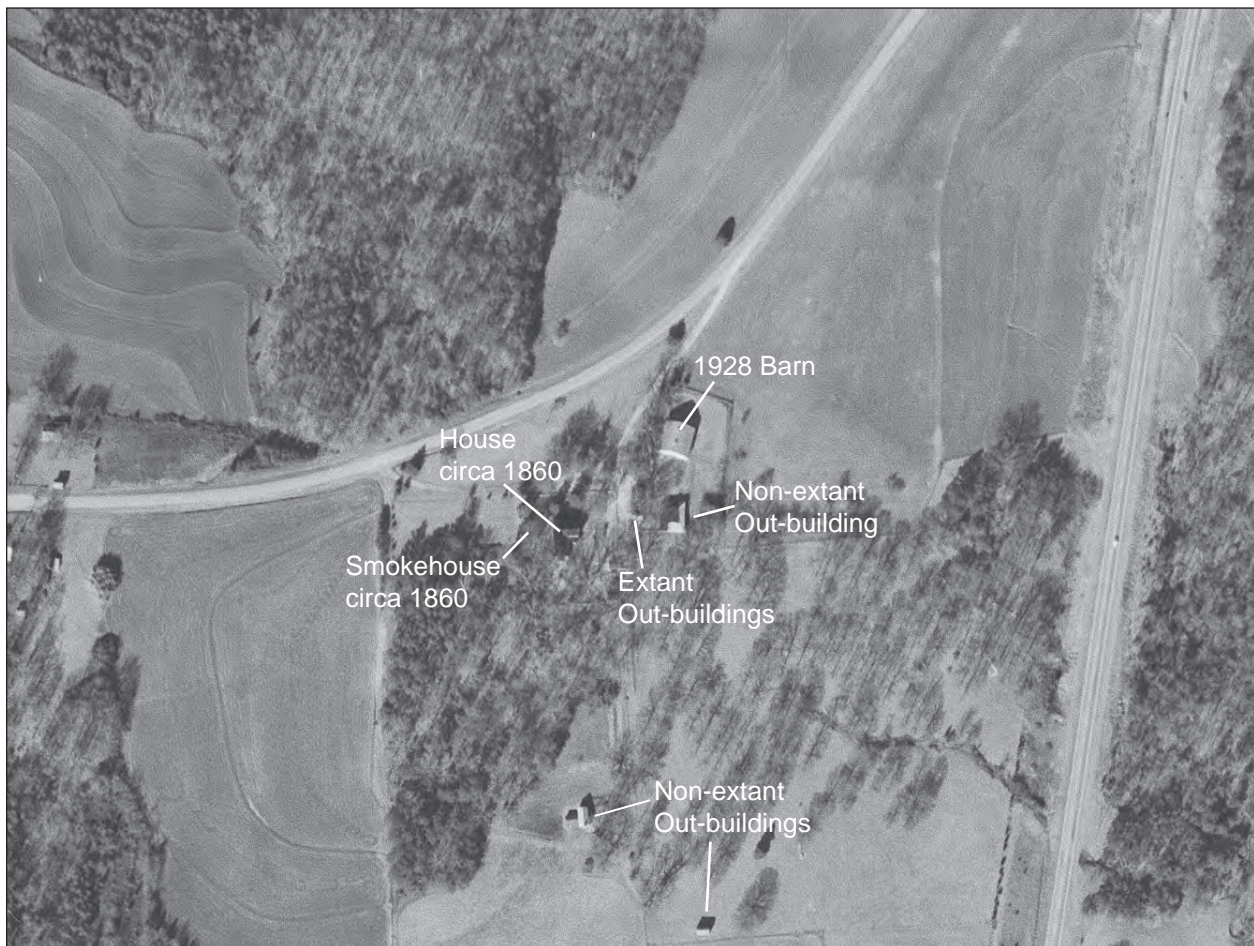


Figure 3.14. 1965 Aerial Photograph of the Templeton House and Smokehouse

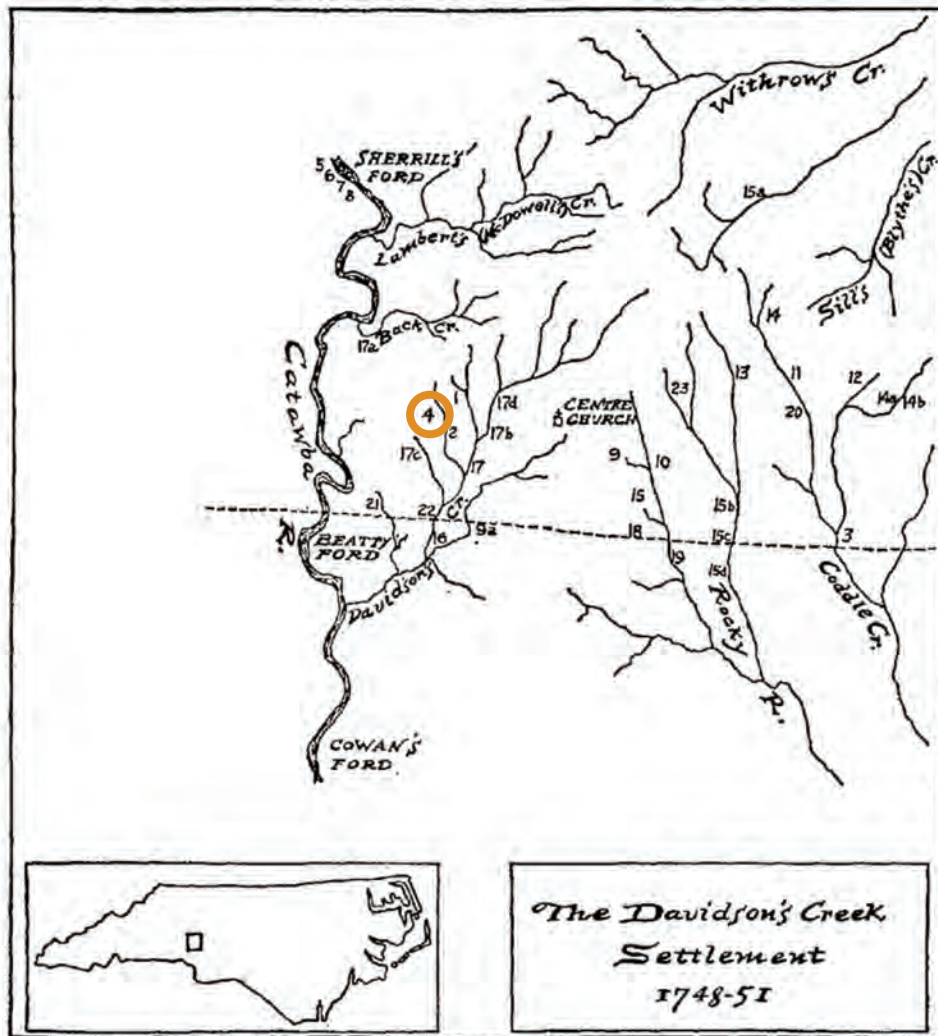
Surveys for the Granville land in the area of Davidson's Creek were made in December 1748 (Keever 1976). James Templeton (1723-1790) was listed as a chain carrier for the survey of land owned by John Davidson, as well as a recipient of a grant himself. The land that the Templeton House and Smokehouse sits upon was part of the 1758 Granville land grant of 400 acres to James Templeton, in Rowan County (later Iredell) in the Parish of St. Luke on both sides of Davidson Creek, adjacent to James McCulloch, George Davidson, Jr. and John McConal (Templeton and Wise 2018).

Templeton was born in County Antrim, Ireland in 1723 and made his way to North Carolina from East Nottingham Township in Chester County, PA, traveling with members of the Davidson family, with whom he was neighbors in Pennsylvania and would remain so in North Carolina (Ramsey 1964). Other sources also attest to his early residency in the area. According to genealogical information provided by members of the Templeton family, James was appointed constable on April 16, 1755. He was also listed on a 1759 militia list under Captain Alexander Osborn, as well as a 1759 petition to King George II describing the dangers to settlers from native Americans, and his name appears on several deeds and jury lists (Templeton and Wise 2018).

James is thought to have had at least eight children. Thirty years prior to his death, James Templeton deeded 200 acres each to two of his sons, George and Joseph (1748-1826), for 5 pounds sterling apiece. Though the land was deeded in 1761, it was not recorded until 1783 (Templeton and Wise 2018). From Joseph, it appears that the subject property passed to Ephraim Templeton (1790-1872), then to James Martin Templeton (1833-1906), and then to Bruce Shepard Templeton (1878-1966). The current owner, Charlene Hunter, purchased the property in 1989 from the daughters of Bruce Shepard Templeton.

According to the estimated date of construction for the house and smokehouse, circa 1860, they were likely constructed by Ephraim Templeton or his son, James Martin Templeton. In 1860, Ephraim was enumerated as a 68-year-old farmer living with four of his children, including James, who was 28, in School District 75. His real estate was valued at \$1600 (U.S. Census Bureau 1860). By the 1870 census, Ephraim was living alone and James lived two dwellings away with his young family. Both are listed as farmers, owning real estate worth \$800 each, indicating that they may have split ownership of the property (U.S. Census Bureau 1870). The Templetons do not appear on the 1850 or 1860 slave schedules. Unfortunately, the non-population census data for Iredell County, which would have offered more detailed information of what crops were grown, or of side operations, such as a mill, was not available.

Figure 3.15. 1748-51 Landowner Map of The Davidson's Creek Settlement



Map Number	Name	Map Number	Name
1	John Davidson and George Davidson, Sr.	15b	Alexander Osborne (sold to James Robinson, 1753)
2	George Davidson, Jr. (sold in part to William Rees, 1759)	15c	Alexander Osborne (sold to James Dunn, 1753; sold by Dunn to James Potts, 1759)
3	David Templeton	15d	Alexander Osborne (sold to James Harriss, 1753)
4	James Templeton	16	Edward Given (sold to John Given, 1757)
5	Adam Sherrill	17	John McConnell
6	Ute Sherrill	17a	John McConnell (sold to John McCune, 1762)
7	William Sherrill	17b	John McConnell (sold to John, Thomas, and Robert Johnston, 1764)
8	Abenton Sherrill	17c	John McConnell
9	John Bravard	17d	John McConnell (sold to Moses Andrew, 1759)
9a	John Bravard (sold to Andrew Lynn, 1753)	18	John McWhorter
10	Robert Bravard	19	Henry Potts
11	Walter Carruth	20	Thomas Cook (sold in part to Stephen Potts, 1762)
12	Adam Carruth (sold to David Kerr, 1762)	21	John Thomson (minister)
13	Jane Carruth (sold to James and Robert Carruth, 1756)	22	Samuel Baker
14	James Huggen		Location Unknown Joseph Reid
14a	James Huggen (sold to Hugh McQuown, 1755)	23	Henry Hendry
14b	James Huggen (sold to Hugh Parks, 1753)		
15	Alexander Osborne		
15a	Alexander Osborne (sold to Patrick Gracy, 1754)		

Source: Carolina Cradle, Ramsey 1964

Like much of the surrounding land, the Templeton House and Smokehouse property was used historically as a modest farm operation engaged in mixed agriculture, with livestock and crops. According to John Sparrow, a Templeton family member that lives close-by off Templeton Road, there were about a dozen cows that were kept and milked by hand in the existing barn. Sparrow mentioned that there were at least two sharecropper houses on the property that are no longer extant (Sparrow 2018).

3.4 NRHP EVALUATION

3.4.1 Architectural Context

Like the majority of counties in the Piedmont Region of North Carolina, the economy of Iredell County was agricultural with most families owning small to middle-size farms, raising crops and livestock. Several historic and similarly sized farms appeared on the HPO database, but there are many others in the county and throughout the state that have yet to be surveyed. Two close-by and comparable properties that have been surveyed are the Harris Farm and the Craven-Pierce Farm, both of which are better examples of modest family farms.

The Harris Farm (ID1788), located about five miles east of the subject property, was a working dairy farm (Figures 3.16 through 3.19). Buildings on the property include a late-nineteenth century I-house with a hipped roof front porch and rear additions, a large 1928 barn with a gambrel roof and hay hood, a milk house, where cold milk was stored, and multiple outbuildings. The property is still owned and farmed by a member of the Harris family.

The Craven-Pierce Farm (ID1789) is approximately eight miles northeast of the Templeton House and Smokehouse (Figures 3.20 through 3.23). This farm began its operation in 1890 as a legal liquor still operated by John Brown, but was purchased by the Craven Family in 1905, who farmed the land conventionally. Buildings on the property included a late nineteenth-century Queen Anne cottage, a whiskey house of the same age, and several barns, sheds, and silos. The property is still being farmed today by members of the Craven family.

Though to-date these properties have a status of “surveyed only,” with no determination of eligibility, what distinguishes them from the subject property is their ability to convey their historic character through extant physical features, including setting, buildings, and historic circulation patterns. Both retain integrity in all seven of the aspects evaluated and are able to present a clearer evocation of a turn of the century farming resource than the Templeton House and Smokehouse, which presents remnant pieces of a former agricultural operation.



Figure 3.17. Harris Farm, I-House



Figure 3.16. Harris Farm, Barn and Outbuildings



Figure 3.18. Harris Farm, Back of House and Milk House



Figure 3.19. Harris Farm, Aerial Photograph of the Harris Farm



Figure 3.20. Craven-Pierce Farm, House



Figure 3.21. Craven-Pierce Farm, Outbuildings



Figure 3.22 Craven-Pierce Farm, Whiskey House



Figure 3.23. Aerial Photograph of the Craven-Pierce Farm

3.4.2 Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Templeton House and Smokehouse has lost integrity in the majority of these areas. Although the historic structures that remain on the property are still in their original locations, several have been substantially modified, resulting in the loss of integrity in the areas of design, materials, and workmanship. The Templeton House, according to informants, started off as a simple log cabin. Over the years there have been countless modifications. Today the house is two stories with multiple porches, additions, and a complex roof line. Both the rear and west additions are non-historic. Additionally, the current owner built a large garage adjacent to the historic house, in the location of the former detached kitchen, after she acquired the property in 1989.

The 1928 barn has also been modified with non-historic shed-roof additions on the front and rear. The roof vents, visible in a 1965 aerial, have been removed. A large building that appears in that same image, to the south of the barn, is no longer extant.

The setting of the property still retains a secluded and rural feel, despite the presence of residential development, due to the forests and mature vegetation in the immediate area; however, the property no longer possesses integrity of feeling or association. On Templeton Road, a modern fence with brick columns and automatic gate bound the property. Although the historic buildings are visible, the property no longer conveys the sense of a historic farmstead. The property is no longer used agriculturally. The former agricultural fields that surround the property are not cultivated, but are treated as a large lawn, and no stock animals are raised. Today, the property functions as a residence and staging area for the owner's construction business and several recreational vehicles are parked on the property.

3.4.3 Evaluation of Eligibility

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or pattern of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. The Templeton House and Smokehouse is associated with the theme of agriculture; however, it no longer functions in that capacity or possesses the integrity to convey significance as an agricultural property. Therefore, The Templeton House and Smokehouse is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with persons that have made contributions significant to our past. The Templeton House and Smokehouse

was not found to be associated with any persons found to be historically significant within local, state, or national historic contexts. Although the Templetons were among the earliest settlers of Davidson Creek and members of the family still maintain a presence in the area. Two family members, Chip Templeton and John Sparrow were contacted for this report. Those conversations, along with historical research, did not reveal any reason why they would be singled out as significant in comparison to other early settlers. Therefore, the Templeton House and Smokehouse is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. The Templeton House and Smokehouse is an example of a modest agricultural property with house, smokehouse, and outbuildings; however, considering its modifications, it no longer embodies the distinctive characteristics of that property type. The county retains many other examples of modest farmsteads that better represent the resource type. Therefore, the Templeton House and Smokehouse is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Properties can be eligible if they are likely to yield additional information important in prehistory or history under Criterion D. The Templeton House and Smokehouse is unlikely to yield any important historical information not discoverable through other documentary sources. Therefore, the Templeton House and Smokehouse is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

4.0. REFERENCES CITED

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1870 U.S. Federal Population, Agricultural, and Manufacturing Census. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.