



## North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor  
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History  
William S. Price, Jr., Director

April 6, 1995

Nicholas L. Graf  
Division Administrator  
Federal Highway Administration  
Department of Transportation  
310 New Bern Avenue  
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report for St. Marks  
Church Road from SR 1146 to US 70, Alamance  
County, U-2905, Federal Aid Project No. STP-  
701(5), State Project No. 8.2471401, ER 95-8597

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of March 9, 1995, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Scott Owen concerning the above project.

We concur that properties #1-6 are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because they lack special historical or architectural significance.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National The report in general meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 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, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David Brook".

David Brook  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: H. F. Vick  
✓ B. Church

An Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report  
Phase II (Abridged)

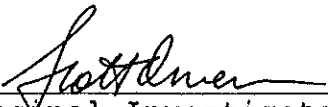
St. Mark's Church Rd. from  
SR 1146 (Kirkpatrick Rd.) to US 70  
Alamance County, North Carolina  
TIP No. U-2905

State Project No. 8.2471401  
Federal Aid Project No. ~~STP-070(15)~~

*STP-701(5)*

North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Report Prepared by Scott Owen

January 12, 1995

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Principal Investigator (Date)  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

**Alamance County #522**

St. Mark's Church Road

From SR 1146 (Kilpatrick Road) to US 70

ER 95-7260, U-2905

### Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to construct St. Mark's Church Road as a multi-lane facility on new location from SR 1146 (Kirkpatrick Road) to US 70. An interchange will be required at I-40/85, and improvements will be made to Huffman Mill Road in the vicinity of Alamance Regional Medical Center (TIP No. U-2905; State Project No. 8.2471401; Federal Aid Project No. STP-070(15)). The length of the project is 2.6 miles. Additional right-of-way will be required.

A Phase II (Abridged) survey was conducted to determine the Area of Potential Effect (APE), and to identify and evaluate all significant resources within the APE according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. An NCDOT staff architectural historian conducted a search of Alamance County survey files and maps located in the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NCSHPO) in Raleigh. The National Register of Historic Places and the State Study List were also consulted to check for historic properties within the project area. Background research was conducted to develop an historical and architectural context of the project area, the understanding of which was crucial in evaluating properties for the National Register. Background research also helped in the determination of the APE, which was further defined by existing roads and residential and commercial development (Figure 1). An intensive survey was then conducted by car and foot on October 28, 1994 which covered 100% of the APE to identify those properties that appeared potentially eligible for the National Register.

Six properties, all houses, were surveyed within the APE. None of these properties are considered eligible for the National Register.

<u>Properties Considered Not</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>Eligible for the National Register</u>	
1. Patterson-Loy Farmhouse .....	12
2. House .....	14
3. House .....	16
4. Whitesell Farmhouse .....	17
5. House .....	19
6. House .....	20

## Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
i. Signatory Page .....	1
ii. Management Summary .....	2
iii. Table of Contents and Lists of Maps, Illustrations, and Figures .....	3
I. Purpose of Survey and Report .....	4
II. Methodology .....	5
III. Historic and Architectural Contexts of the Project Area .....	7
IV. Summary Results and Findings .....	11
A. Properties Under Fifty Years of Age .....	11
B. List of properties considered potentially eligible for the National Register .....	11
C. List of properties considered not eligible for the National Register .....	11
V. Figure 1 -- Map, Area of Potential Effect .....	22

### Purpose of Survey and Report

This survey was conducted and report prepared in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies conducted by the NCDOT and documented by an Environmental Assessment (EA). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the EA and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Section 470f, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

## Methodology

This survey was conducted and report compiled by the NCDOT in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Phase II (Abridged) Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources by the NCDOT.

The NCDOT conducted a Phase II (Abridged) survey with the following goals: 1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; 2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and historical background research of the project area. The field survey, with the aid of an aerial map, covered all roads within the preliminary APE, which was first defined as the general project area. All structures over fifty years of age were photographed and keyed to a U.S.G.S. quadrangle map. The boundary of the APE was then finalized: it is defined by the limits of the proposed construction corridor, and by adjacent residential and commercial development where the proposed corridor passes through populated areas (Figure 1).

The background research of the historical and architectural development of the project area was aided by previous architectural surveys of the county. Carl Lounsbury conducted the first survey of Alamance County, and published his findings in Alamance County Architectural Heritage (1980). Allison Harris Black's An Architectural History of Burlington, North Carolina (1987) is the only other published architectural survey of Alamance County. Patricia S. Dickinson updated the rural section of Lounsbury's survey in 1990; her maps and files are deposited with the NCSHPO. In addition she also completed a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled "Log Buildings in Alamance County, North Carolina, c. 1780 - c. 1930" in 1993. Kelly A. Lally and Todd Johnson's National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)" (1993) also provided helpful information about the development of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century architecture in North Carolina. Bill Sharpe's A New Geography of North Carolina (Vol. 1, 1954; 4 vols.) was another useful source for information about historic Alamance.

These sources, as well as the survey files on deposit with the NCSHPO, were checked for information about properties within the APE. None of these sources had any information about those properties; neither are there any properties within the APE listed in the National Register or the State Study List.

## Historic and Architectural Contexts of the Project Area

### I. Historical Development

Permanent settlers first began trickling into the Alamance County area in the 1720's. But it was not until the 1740's that this trickle developed into a flood of immigrants in search of cheap and fertile land. From the 1740's until the 1770's the Shenandoah Valley acted as a funnel for succeeding waves of Scotch-Irish, German, and English settlers from New England, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

According to Carl Lounsbury (Alamance County Architectural Heritage, 1980, p. 1) the Alamance County area, which was part of Orange County until 1849, was settled haphazardly: those who could patented the choicest lands available, while others squatted on unclaimed or unimproved lands. Nonetheless a general settlement pattern for the area did emerge according to the establishment of churches. The Scotch-Irish founded their main Presbyterian church in Hawfields, and many settled in what would become eastern Alamance County. Pennsylvania Quakers established the Crane Creek Meeting House in southern Alamance and settled in the Snow Camp area, while German settlers built their Lutheran and Reformed Churches in west-central Alamance and east Guilford Counties.

From its settlement beginning in the 1720's through the late nineteenth century, Alamance County was largely comprised of small yeoman farms that operated on a subsistence level (census records indicate that the average farm size in 1790 was 352 acres; Bill Sharpe, A New Geography of North Carolina, 4 vols., 1954, I:5). Since Alamance County could not boast of any sort of plantation economy, and since the significant Quaker population retarded any widespread acceptance of slavery (at least until the introduction of cotton in the early and middle nineteenth century), area farms had to rely on crops such as wheat, corn, and hay (for the local dairy industry) that were not labor- or capital-intensive. Tobacco, therefore, did not become a major commercial crop in Alamance County until after the Civil War.

It was the introduction of cotton in the early decades of the nineteenth century that provided the foundation for the first and largest industry of Alamance County: textiles. Earlier settlers (mainly wheat farmers) had discovered that the area's swift, shallow creeks were ideal for grist mills. E. M. Holt adopted the same idea for this new crop, and in 1837 established the county's first cotton mill on Great Alamance Creek (it was only the state's fourth cotton mill).

The Holt family would dominate the Alamance (and North Carolina) textile industry in the nineteenth century. In 1853 Thomas M. Holt developed a fabric that came to be known as "Alamance Plaids" in a mill near Burlington. This would



prove to be a boon for the little town that grew up around the shops of the North Carolina Railway in 1855 (and was subsequently known as "Company Shops" for the next several years).

In 1879 Alamance County had six cotton mills. By the end of the next decade nine more major cotton factories had been established, and there were more on the way. The recent development of new power sources allowed "mill owners the freedom to build their factories anywhere. The dependence on water sites in semi-remote areas vanished, and the owners naturally chose to situate their new mills near convenient lines of rail transportation and close to an adequate supply of labor" (Lounsbury, p. 48). Thus during the 1880's several new cotton factories were established in the Burlington-Graham area. As if this late nineteenth-century explosion of cotton mills in Alamance was not enough to forever anchor the local economy to the textile industry, Spencer Love founded Burlington Mills in 1923. This operation quickly spread beyond the confines of Alamance County and has today become one of the nation's largest textile operations.

## II. Architectural Development

In Alamance County Architectural Heritage Carl Lounsbury outlined the development of the local architectural tradition. The early settlers of the area built in the vernacular European folk tradition of their respective cultures, relying upon their own knowledge and the materials at hand. By the late eighteenth century this wide range of architectural influences and traditions had given birth to a local vernacular tradition that was unique to Alamance, and reflected its builders' conservative attitude. As Lounsbury noted, "Building knowledge came from within the community. Once the Alamance pioneers had settled upon a few house types that suited their purposes, the local pattern of building became firmly rooted in this agrarian culture" (Lounsbury, p. 2).

Two building traditions most influenced the early architecture of Alamance County: the log and stone building styles developed by the Swedish, Germans, and Scotch-Irish in the "polyglot Middle Colonies" (particularly Pennsylvania and western Maryland); and the frame construction techniques exported from the English settlements in Tidewater Virginia and Maryland.

From the first architectural tradition, log and stone construction, Alamance builders drew a floor plan commonly found in first-generation buildings (and used by succeeding generations on the lower end of the economic and social spectrum): the one-room log house with an unheated loft. This remained the simplest construction type for local unskilled builders, and one of the most widely used before

the mid nineteenth century. The John Allen House (c. 1782), the oldest surviving house in Alamance County, is an excellent example of this type. Unfortunately very few one-room log houses survive today that are not hidden under later nineteenth-and twentieth-century expansions and remodelings. Many more examples of the two-room hall and parlor house (both one and two stories) survive today in the county, as it was the most popular house type for antebellum builders in Alamance. This building type was commonly built with both hewn log and wooden frame techniques (Adam Trolinger House, c. 1808), and less commonly in brick (Graham Albright House, 1844).

The continued use of these house types and construction methods through the early and middle decades of the nineteenth century reflects the conservative nature of the Alamance builder and the local vernacular tradition. The introduction of the central passage plan in the 1840's marked the first major change in traditional house types, and was the first hint of the influence that popular taste would increasingly have in Alamance architecture in the decades to come.

Another major development in Alamance County architecture was the rapid demise of log construction after 1880. Lounsbury has noted there were several reasons for the growing preference of wood frame over log construction. Alamance citizens began to look down upon log construction, and associated it with lower living standards. Because of this decreasing interest in log construction, local builders gradually lost their skill for it. Furthermore, one hundred and fifty years of log construction had depleted local resources to the point that the large logs necessary for construction were difficult to find in the immediate area. And finally, frame construction grew cheaper with the growing number of saw mills. In addition, local builders learned that frame construction was a much more flexible building form than log construction.

According to Lounsbury, "the displacement of the vernacular building tradition, which log construction exemplified, was facilitated by technological changes in the building process. Mechanization of many construction methods relieved builders of considerable hours of sawing, planing, and brick making but caused an increasing standardization of the finished product." (Lounsbury, p. 46). These advancements in lumber-milling technology, along with the extension of the railroad across North Carolina, made commercial millwork increasingly available to the average builder. Thus local builders in the later decades of the nineteenth century were able to construct more fashionable homes with the application of current stylistic details to traditional Alamance County house types. The locally popular single pile central passage house (whose strictly decorative central gable was made

possible by the innovations in frame construction) was dressed up in a variety of fashions: ornamental eaves brackets and pendants created an Italianate effect; a Queen Anne style was achieved with the addition of decorative shingles and spindle-work friezes; and turned posts and sawn bargeboards could create the anonymous but nationally recognized "Victorian" house. The Captain James White House (1871), the John Turner House (c. 1890), and the Johnny Graham House (c. 1890) are excellent examples of these variations.

The early decades of the twentieth century saw the introduction of two more house types that were popular nationwide: the pyramidal cottage (or foursquare), and the bungalow. Colonial Revival and Craftsman details, the popularity of which was the result of the availability of commercial millwork, were commonly applied to these house types. The Craftsman bungalow remained very popular from the 1910's through the 1930's. As Kelly Lally and Todd Johnson have noted in their National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)" (1993), most of these new bungalows across North Carolina were inspired, directly or indirectly, by illustrations in current popular house magazines and pattern books. The popularity of the bungalow as a house type was a phenomenon common to most areas of North Carolina. Therefore Lally and Johnson's assertion that the bungalow "apparently influenced the proliferation of very simple one-story, gable-front, frame houses throughout [Wake] county in the early to mid-twentieth century" (Lally and Johnson, p. F-138) could be said to hold true for Alamance County as well.

## Summary Results and Findings

### Properties Under Fifty Years of Age

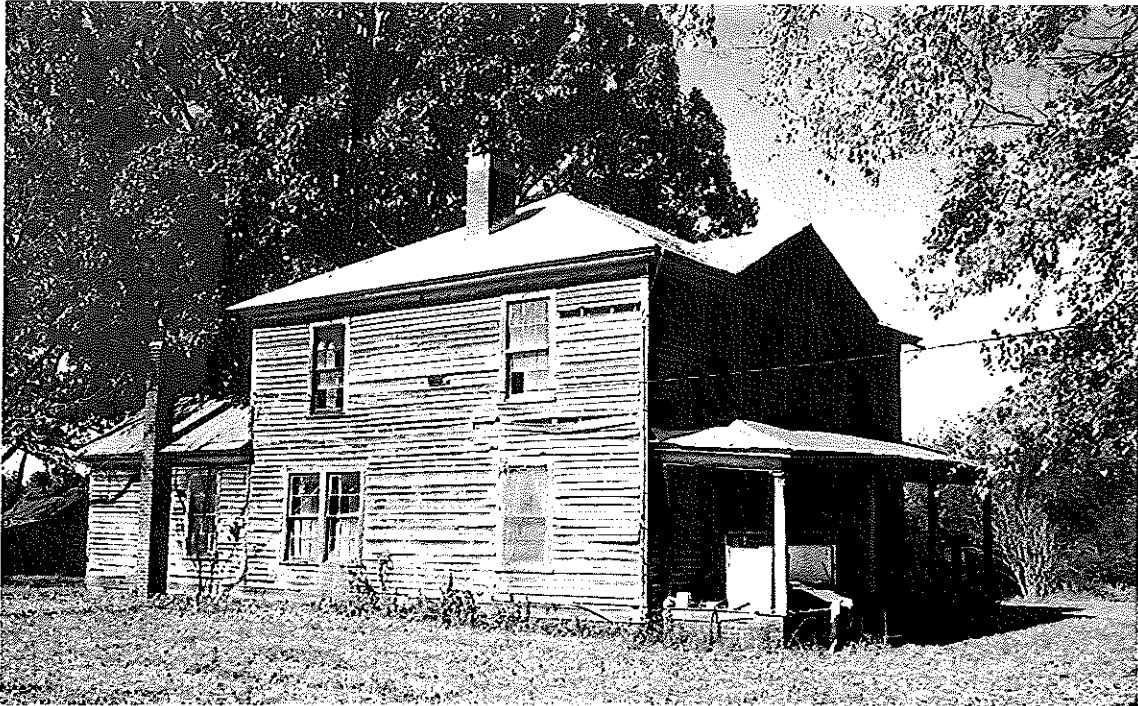
There are no properties within the APE which meet Criterion Consideration G: Properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years.

### Properties Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register

None

### Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

1. Patterson-Loy Farmhouse
2. House
3. House
4. Whitesell Farmhouse
5. House
6. House



1. Patterson-Loy Farmhouse
  - A. Location: South side of SR 1149 (St. Mark's Church Rd.) at SR 1158 (Huffman Mill Rd.)
  - B. Date: 1910's
  - C. Style: Vernacular House
  - D. Description: The grandfather of the present owner, Joe Loy, built this house in the 1910's after buying the land at auction. The grandfather, a Mr. Patterson, was a "loom fixer" for local mills, and his family farmed the land as a sideline to his primary occupation. The two-story frame house is three bays wide, and has a double pile central hall plan. It is topped with a tin-sheathed hipped roof, and has a decorative gable pediment over the central bay. A one-story attached hipped roof porch (with machine-turned Doric columns) stretches across the entire north facade. A gable roof kitchen ell extends to the rear of the house. An attached shed roof porch shelters the rear door at the corner of the house and kitchen ell. Several frame outbuildings are clustered to the rear of the house, and one outbuilding stands on the section of property that extends across St. Mark's Church Road.
  - E. Integrity: This house has suffered neglect and exposure to the elements after years of disuse. The condition of the interior is not known, but is thought to be in poor condition as the owner said he thought it was unrestorable.
  - F. Evaluation: This property, and all others surveyed in this report, was considered and evaluated within the historic and architectural contexts of the area as developed by Carl Lounsbury, Allison Harris Black,

Patricia S. Dickinson, and Bill Sharpe. There are no historical events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. The operation of the Patterson-Loy estate as a farm was incidental to its builder's primary occupation as a loom repairman. This farm is not associated with any important event, activity, or theme in agricultural development as recognized by the historic context of the area. Neither does it have any direct involvement in the significant events or activities that contributed to the area's economy, productivity, or weakening identity as an agricultural community in the early twentieth century. It is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A: Agriculture. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has been found to be an average example of a common type. It has no special historical or architectural significance, and is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D in that respect. For consideration of the eligibility of the archaeological component of this property see the archaeology report.



2. House
- A. Location: West side of SR 1149 (St. Mark's Church Rd.), approx. 0.2 mile south of junction with SR 1158 (Huffman Mill Rd.)
- B. Date: c. 1920-1930
- C. Style: Craftsman
- D. Description: In form this is a typical Craftsman bungalow: one and one-half stories, with a side gable roof and a large gable dormer in the center, and a recessed porch under wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. However, it does not have all the features one usually associates with the bungalow (such as battered post/brick pier porch supports).
- E. Integrity: This house has suffered some alterations of its integrity of historic material and craftsmanship: modern gutters obscure the exposed rafter tails; the original front door has been replaced with a modern fanlight door; and the thin paired posts supporting the porch are probably not original (they might have possibly replaced the more typical battered post/brick pier supports).
- F. Evaluation: This property, and all others surveyed in this report, was considered and evaluated within the historic and architectural contexts of the area as developed by Carl Lounsbury, Allison Harris Black, Patricia S. Dickinson, and Bill Sharpe. There are no historical events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered

within the architectural context of the county. It is an average example of the popular bungalow, but it has suffered some loss of integrity of material and craftsmanship, and does not display all the features expected in a bungalow. It has no special historical or architectural significance, and is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D in that respect. For consideration of the eligibility of the archaeological component of this property see the archaeology report.





3. House
- A. Location: 1686 St. Mark's Church Rd.
- B. Date: c. 1940
- C. Style: Vernacular Craftsman
- D. Description: This one-story side gable house is similar to the mass housing of World War II. The front entry is sheltered by a small gable porch on metal trellises, and all the windows are shielded by metal awnings. This house's use of overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails, once limited solely to bungalows and more academic Craftsman designs, indicates that by this late date they have become part of the vernacular vocabulary.
- E. Evaluation: This property, and all others surveyed in this report, was considered and evaluated within the historic and architectural contexts of the area as developed by Carl Lounsbury, Allison Harris Black, Patricia S. Dickinson, and Bill Sharpe. There are no historical events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has been found to be an average example of a common type. It has no special historical or architectural significance, and is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D in that respect. For consideration of the eligibility of the

archaeological component of this property see the archaeology report.

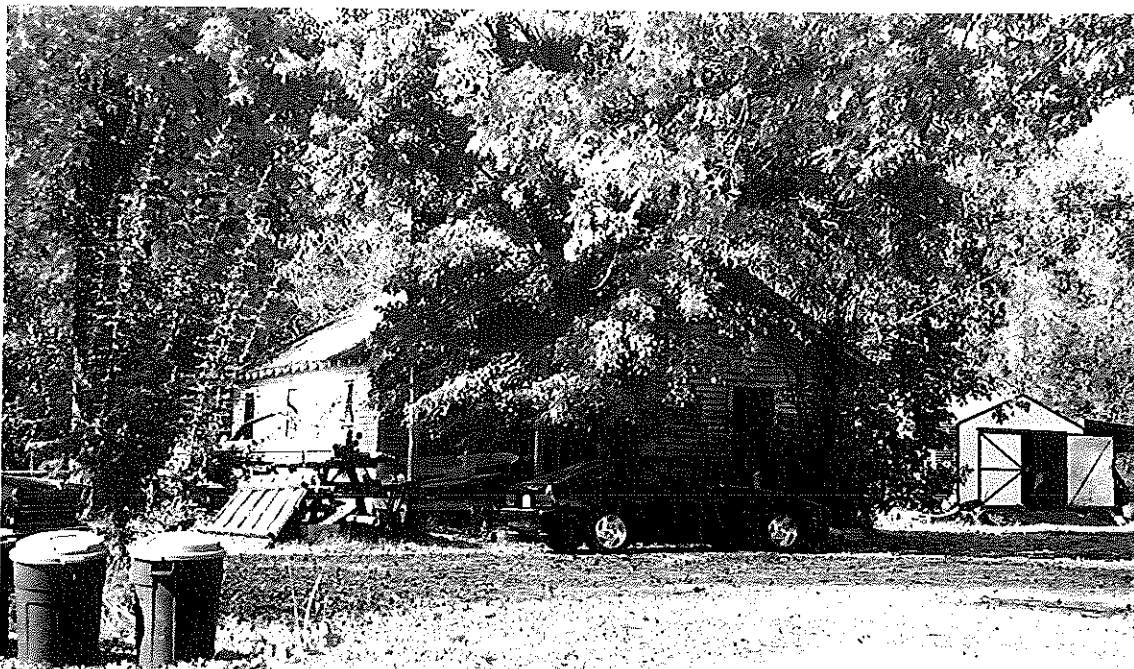


4. Whitesell Farmhouse

- A. Location: North side of SR 1149 (St. Mark's Church Rd.) at the crossing of I-85
- B. Date: c. 1860's/1890's
- C. Style: Greek Revival/Victorian
- D. Description: According to family tradition, Jacob Caleb Whitesell, a farmer and miller, began construction on this house just before the Civil War. The house remained incomplete until the end of the war. When completed it was a two-story single pile central passage farmhouse flanked by exterior end chimneys. A detached kitchen, possibly made of log, sat to the rear of the house. An attached porch, probably one story in height, extended across the front elevation. Several additions were then made to the house at a later date. A cross gable addition, with slightly extended eaves and gable returns, was built on the eastern half of the front elevation (the steeper pitch of this gable, as well as the use of extended eaves and gable returns, indicates that the addition was built in the 1890's). The same features were then added to the c. 1860's portion of the house. The older 6x6 windows from the first and second floors of the original east bay were reused in the 1890's addition. This addition would also have necessitated a change to (or the loss of) the attached front porch; what actually happened is unknown. The rear kitchen ell was probably built during this period of remodeling as well. It is probable that the older attached kitchen was moved closer

to the house and an addition was made to enclose it. A new chimney now stands at the rear of the ell. Ray Whitesell, the builder's grandson and the current owner, said his father made several alterations to the house in the 1940's, including demolishing a chimney (probably the original kitchen chimney; a new chimney stands in its place), and building the existing screen porch to replace the older front porch. Mr. Whitesell also said his father made several interior alterations, but it is unknown to the surveyor what those changes were.

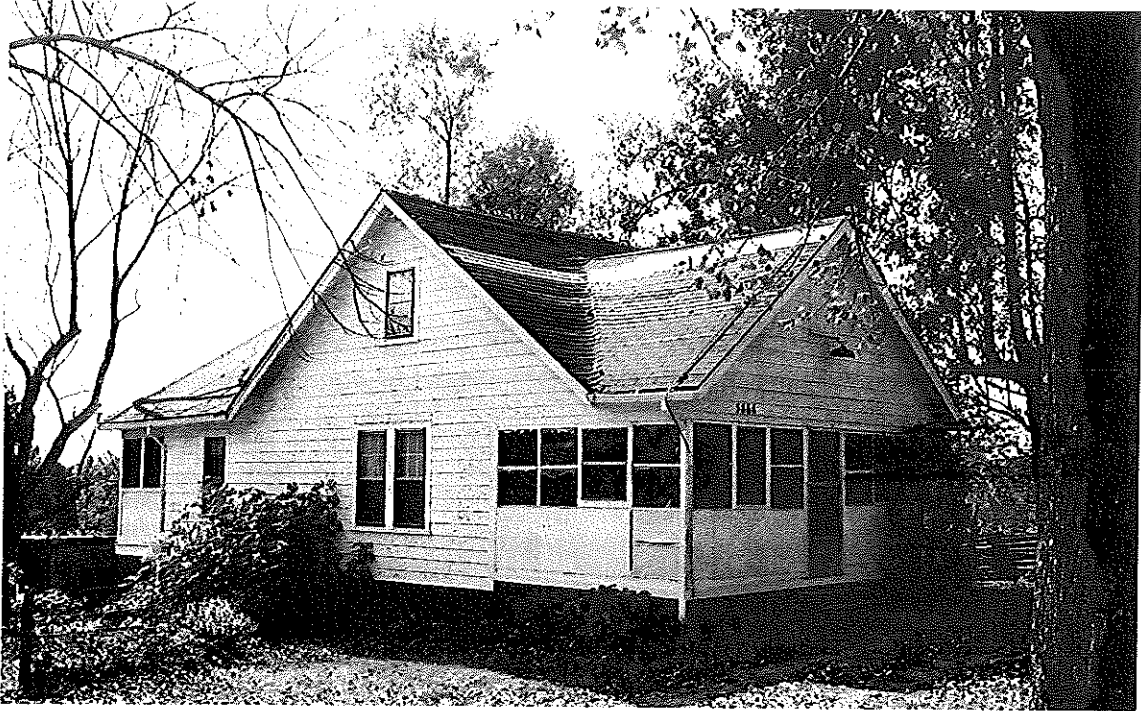
- E. Integrity: The Whitesell Farmhouse has lost much of its integrity of design and material, and possibly its integrity of craftsmanship on the interior. The construction of the 1890's gable addition greatly altered the Civil War era house in plan and appearance (as did the simultaneous addition of extended eaves and gable returns to the original core of the house). The gable addition would also have greatly altered the original front porch, which was lost completely with the construction of the 1940's screen porch.
- F. Evaluation: This property, and all others surveyed in this report, was considered and evaluated within the historic and architectural contexts of the area as developed by Carl Lounsbury, Allison Harris Black, Patricia S. Dickinson, and Bill Sharpe. There are no historical events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. Any agricultural significance the Whitesell Farm may once have had has been destroyed by the construction of I-85, which bounds the property to the north. The interstate has effectively obliterated any historic field patterns that might have existed, or that might have survived to the twentieth century. The historic landscape of the Whitesell Farm does not retain enough integrity, therefore, to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion A: Agriculture. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has been found to be a much-altered example of a nineteenth-century house type common to Alamance County. It has lost some integrity of design, material, and possibly craftsmanship, and has suffered many character-altering changes; thus in its present condition it has no special historical or architectural significance, and is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D in that respect. For consideration of the eligibility of the archaeological component of this property see the archaeology report.



5. House

- A. Location: North side of Rural Retreat Rd. (SR 1300), approx. 0.5 mile west of SR 1301
- B. Date: c. 1920-1930
- C. Style: Vernacular Craftsman
- D. Description: This is a common one-story gable front frame house with simple vernacular Craftsman detailing. It is three bays wide and three bays deep, and has slight overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails.
- E. Evaluation: This property, and all others surveyed in this report, was considered and evaluated within the historic and architectural contexts of the area as developed by Carl Lounsbury, Allison Harris Black, Patricia S. Dickinson, and Bill Sharpe. There are no historical events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has been found to be an average example of a common type. It has no special historical or architectural significance, and is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D in that respect. For consideration of the eligibility of the archaeological component of this property see the

archaeology report.



6. House
- A. Location: 3886 Rural Retreat Rd. (SR 1300)
- B. Date: c. 1920-1930
- C. Style: Vernacular House
- D. Description: This is a simple one and one-half-story cross gable frame house with an enclosed recessed porch. There is also a screened rear porch. The paired windows framed in a continuous window surround are typical of the period.
- E. Integrity: This house has suffered some loss of its integrity of design with the enclosure of the recessed front porch. It is not known what the original porch supports might have looked like. It is also possible that the screened rear porch might have originally been open as well.
- F. Evaluation: This property, and all others surveyed in this report, was considered and evaluated within the historic and architectural contexts of the area as developed by Carl Lounsbury, Allison Harris Black, Patricia S. Dickinson, and Bill Sharpe. There are no historical events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has been found to be an average example of a common type. It has lost some integrity of design, and it has no special

historical or architectural significance; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D in that respect. For consideration of the eligibility of the archaeological component of this property see the archaeology report.





BURLINGTON, N. C. →

Alamance Mem. Park (Cemetery)


Elon College

Golf Course

St. Marks Ch.

Smith Sch.

Shopping Center

 NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS  
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL BRANCH

U-2905 Alamance Co.  
St. Mark's Church Rd. from  
SR 1146 to US 70

Fig. 1 -- APE



Area of Potential Effect  
Proposed Construction